

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1859-60;

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOL. IV.

SYDNEY:

THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1860.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION 1859-60.

VOL. I.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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1859.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

(REPORT.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

ELEVENTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT for the Year 1858.

To His Excellency SIR WILLIAM THOMAS DENISON, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General in and over all Her Majesty's Colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Commissioners of National Education in New South Wales, beg to submit to your Excellency this our Eleventh Report.

1.—SCHOOLS.

By a Return hereunto appended, it will be seen that, during the year we had 104 Schools in operation, attended in the aggregate by 7,916 children. Of these Schools 38 were opened in 1858, namely:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Araluen. | 20. Goulburn. |
| 2. Berkely. | 21. Jamberoo. |
| 3. Burwood. | 22. Ironbark. |
| 4. Bishopsbridge. | 23. Kirkconnell. |
| 5. Bangalore. | 24. Manly. |
| 6. Blaney. | 25. Mosquito Island. |
| 7. Bishopsgate. | 26. Macquarie Swamp. |
| 8. Corder. | 27. Newcastle. |
| 9. Castlereagh. | 28. Pitt Town. |
| 10. Campbell's River. | 29. Pymont. |
| 11. Cowra. | 30. Raymond Terrace. |
| 12. Cobbity. | 31. South Head. |
| 13. Dubbo. | 32. Tambaroora. |
| 14. Dennis Island. | 33. Tillimby. |
| 15. East Maitland. | 34. Taralga. |
| 16. Ellalong. | 35. Tarlo. |
| 17. Fishery Creek. | 36. Waratah. |
| 18. Fairy Meadow. | 37. Wattle Flat. |
| 19. Gunning. | 38. Waterloo Estate. |

And four, namely—

1. Bowning,
2. Gundagai,
3. Lochinvar, and
4. Bathurst,

For some time suspended, were re-opened.

Appendix B.

The number of Schools for which aid was sought during 1858 was 75. Of this number 7 were rejected, for the reasons assigned below.

No.	Name of place where School applied for.	Reasons for rejection.
1	Brisbane { Brisbane, South Brisbane, North Fortitude Valley Village of Ashby	In order to form one vested School capable of accommodating the whole of the children.
2		
3		
4		
5	Ebbersham... ..	Premises insufficient.
6	Howlong }	Existing means of Education not proved to be deficient.
7	Morpeth }	

Fifteen vested Schools were erected during the year, or were in progress of erection at its close, namely,—

1. Dubbo.
2. Falbrook.
3. Fishery Creek.
4. Fairy Meadow.
5. Gundagai.
6. Jamberoo.
7. Louisa Creek.
8. Manly.
9. Major's Creek.
10. Westbrook (Mount Hunter).
11. Marshall Mount.
12. Singleton.
13. Wattle Flat.
14. Violet Hill (American Creek).
15. Walcha.

At the close of the year forty-three applications were held in suspense, for the reasons mentioned hereunder.

Name of Place where School applied for.	Remarks.
1. Appin	Awaiting formal application.
2. Apsley	Ditto ditto.
3. Adelong	Ditto Tenders for erection of premises.
4. Bendemeer	Ditto formal application.
5. Bow Bow	Ditto appointment of a Teacher.
6. Brisbane	Ditto Tenders for erection of premises.
7. Clifton	Ditto formal application.
8. Congewai	Ditto appointment of a Teacher.
9. Church Hill (Scots' Church)..	Other localities unprovided with any education, considered to have a preferable claim.
10. Charles Town	Awaiting formal application.
11. Cessnock	Ditto organizing Master's Report.
12. Crosslands	Ditto formal application.
13. Deniliquin	Ditto ditto.
14. Dingo Creek	Ditto Inspector's Report.
15. Enfield	Ditto formal application.
16. Fish River Creek	Ditto ditto.
17. Goulburn (No. 2)	Ditto appointment of a Teacher.
18. Howell's Creek	Ditto Plan and Specification of premises.
19. Lochinvar	Ditto appointment of a Teacher.
20. Lydney	Other localities unprovided with any education, considered to have a preferable claim.
21. Limekilns	Not sufficient number of children to justify the outlay.
22. Long Swamp	Awaiting Plan and Specification of premises.
23. Merrendee	Ditto formal application.
24. Molong, West	Ditto ditto.
25. Murray's Flats	Ditto erection of eligible premises.
26. Mummell	Ditto formal application.
27. Morangaroo	Ditto appointment of a Teacher.
28. Mundooran	Ditto formal application.
29. Montefiores	Ditto ditto.
30. Mount Pleasant	Ditto Plans and Specification of premises.
31. Macquarie Swamp	Ditto selection of School site.
32. Macquarie River	Ditto formal application and Inspector's Report.
33. Nundle	Ditto formal application.
34. Omega Retreat	Ditto Tenders for erection of premises.
35. Randwick	Ditto appropriation of School site.
36. Redfern	Other localities unprovided with any education, considered to have a preferable claim.
37. Richardson's Point	Awaiting Tenders for erection of school premises.
38. Shell Harbour	Ditto Inspector's Report.
39. Seone	Ditto formal application.
40. Saltram	Ditto Plan and Specification of school premises.
41. Sedgefield	Ditto organizing Master's Report.
42. Toowoomba	Ditto formal application.
43. Uralla	Ditto ditto.

2.—GRANTS IN AID OF BUILDINGS.

The aggregate amount paid for the erection of School buildings, and for repairs, rent, and furniture, for 1858, was £4,398 13s. 7d., and at the close of the year we had pledged sums for similar purposes, amounting to £7,077 6s. 4d., being double the local contributions promised to be raised in accordance with our published regulations. The amount mentioned above as paid for School buildings, &c., does not include the sums locally contributed, but refers only to the expenditure of the public money.

Appendix C.

3.—SALARIES.

The salaries and allowances paid to teachers, officers, and servants of the Corporation during 1858, amounted in all to £13,963 18s. 2d., of which sum £11,525 17s. 11d. was paid to teachers; and £2,438 0s. 3d. to other officers, namely,—Secretary, Inspector, Organizing Masters (2), Accountant, Clerk, Architect, and Messengers (2). The gross amount of fees paid by the children during 1858, was £6,204 10s. 2d., shewing an increase of £812 16s. 4d. over the fees paid in 1857. The same practice is still observed in the distribution of the fees as in preceding years, namely,—In Sydney, three-fourths, and in the country the whole of the fees go to increase the emoluments of the teachers. With regard to allowance for travelling expenses paid to teachers, when proceeding to take charge of Schools, we have found it necessary to establish a regulation, of which a copy is appended hereto.

Appendix D.

4.—INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The following Reports from our Inspector and Superintendent furnish a general summary of the state of the National Schools throughout the Colony, and also of the Model Schools in Sydney, for the year 1858.

The comprehensive nature of these Reports dispenses with the necessity for any lengthy observations of our own upon many topics to which, in the present state of the Education question, we should have otherwise felt bound to advert. The numerous important suggestions they contain are worthy of earnest consideration by all who aspire to influence the future course of public Education in this Colony; and we trust that, whatever may be the changes resolved upon, the knowledge, zeal, and administrative ability of Mr. Wilkins, from which the Colony has already reaped so much benefit, may be rendered increasingly available to the advantage alike of the community and himself.

GENERAL Report upon the Condition of National Schools in 1858.

The great increase in the number of National Schools, and the augmentation in the Board's business, consequent upon the adoption of the Regulations of 14th December, 1857, having rendered necessary a corresponding extension of the means of inspection, a second Organizing Master was appointed early in the year 1858. The inspectoral staff, therefore, consisted of the Inspector and Superintendent, and two Organizing Masters, one of whom was stationed in the Northern, and the other in the Western District. The area over which their labors were distributed comprised the whole Colony south of the 30th parallel, and extended as far to the westward as Dubbo and Cowra. In addition to the examination of existing Schools, much of the time of the Inspector and his assistants was employed upon matters relating to the establishment of Schools, it being found necessary, before complying with any request for aid, to despatch an officer to inquire and report minutely upon the merits of the application, in the case both of vested and non-vested Schools. Many localities were also visited, on the invitation of the inhabitants, for the purpose of affording information as to the principles of the National System, the regulations of the Board, and the proper mode of applying for assistance. The duties of inspection may thus be summed up:—

Arrangements for inspection.

	Visits.
Inspection of Schools	155
Inspection of proposed Schools	51
Visits for the purpose of giving information	66
TOTAL	272

Total distance travelled, 10,140 miles.

Eighty

Amount and
character of
inspection.

Eighty Schools were examined during the year. Of these 31 were once visited; 28 twice; 18 three times; 2 four times; and 1 six times. Twenty-four Schools were not visited. These Schools are thus distributed:—

				Inspected.	Not Inspected.
Metropolitan District	...	...	...	14	11
Southern do.	...	...	...	10	3
Northern do.	...	...	...	42	5
Western do.	...	...	...	14	5

The twenty-four Schools not inspected were, in some cases, too far from the Inspector's station; and in others, they were not in operation at the time of his visit to the neighbourhood. Many had been inspected late in the previous year, so that the omission in their case was not of very material consequence. The actual process of inspection was of this character:—The School was viewed in three aspects—material, moral, and intellectual. Next followed an inquiry into the competency and efficiency of the teachers, and the character of the local supervision. In considering the material aspect of the School, the Inspector's attention was successively drawn to the situation, form, and construction of the School-house; the playground and its appurtenances; the amount and suitability of the stock of furniture, apparatus, and books; the classification and occupation of the pupils; and the condition of the School Registers. Under each of the above heads the Inspector was instructed to inquire into numerous details, so that nothing might pass unnoticed which would assist him in forming his judgment upon the condition of the School. Similar minuteness was observed in investigating the moral state of the School. The punctuality and regularity of the pupils, their cleanliness of person and neatness of attire, their orderly behaviour, their language, manners, and demeanour, their attention to their lessons, obedience to command, and the means by which they were governed, were closely scrutinized, and the thousand trifling circumstances, which are to an Inspector what symptoms are to a physician, were observed and noted with equal care. In its intellectual aspect, the character of the School was ascertained by a stringent examination of every class in every subject of instruction, especial reference being had to the Table of minimum attainments. While measuring the actual amount of attainments possessed by the pupils, the Inspector was also required to observe their general intelligence, in order that he might be in a position to decide whether the higher ends of Education had been subserved by the inculcation of knowledge, or whether the teaching had consisted of a mere cramming with information. The efficiency of the teacher was tested by an examination into his methods of teaching, the selection and arrangement of the matter of his lessons, together with his skill in presenting it in a logical, simple, and attractive form to the children. His dress and appearance, language and manner, towards the pupils, his mode of government and moral influence were closely studied, and before arriving at a conclusion the whole of the previously mentioned particulars were reviewed, in order that any circumstance bearing upon the question might be duly weighed and allowed for in the final decision. The efficacy of the local supervision, or the reverse, was easily discoverable. Still the Inspector was directed to inquire as to the frequency of the visits of Local Patrons, the reality of the check they are supposed to exercise over the teacher, the countenance and support they accorded him in the discharge of his duty, and the effect of their influence generally upon the prosperity of the School. It is apparent that, after an investigation thus lengthened and minute, an Inspector must have been furnished with the most ample grounds upon which to form an opinion as to the merits of the School, and with data upon which to base his Report to the Board. It is equally obvious that the labor such a course imposed was by no means light, and that large demands were made upon the patience, tact, and skill of those who were charged with the conduct of such an inquiry.

Condition of
Schools in-
spected.

Annex No. 1.

Annexed hereto is a detailed statement of the condition of each School that was inspected, under the three heads of organization, discipline, and instruction. Before proceeding to offer any remarks upon these subjects, I deem it necessary, in order to avoid misconstruction, to state most emphatically, that in forming a judgment upon the condition of a School, the Inspector referred to the highest possible standard of excellence in every respect. The inquiries into the material state of the School, its moral tone, the subjects and methods of instruction, the number and proficiency of the pupils, and the competency of the teacher, were as previously described minute and circumstantial; and the statement referred to exhibits the result of a thorough and systematic investigation into the character and efficiency of the School. In some cases, in which public opinion, and even that of the Local Patrons,

had

had been of a highly satisfactory character, and in which a non-professional visitor would have discovered only occasion for admiration and praise, the verdict of an Inspector, accustomed to look beneath the surface and sift matters thoroughly, has been of an indifferent or positively unfavorable nature. A severer test could scarcely be applied than that to which National Schools were subjected.

Under the head of Organization are included the following points ;—the schoolroom ^{Organization of Schools.} and its appurtenances; furniture, books and apparatus ; the arrangements for classifying and occupying the pupils. The great majority of School sites are well chosen and convenient, though a few cases have occurred in which from the shifting population they are not now central. One effect of the Board's operations has been the gradual introduction of a class of School buildings at once neat, handsome, and suitable to the purpose. Many of the new Schools erected since my last Report are of a superior kind—such are the Schools at Carcoar, Singleton, and Kirkconnell. The moral effect of such buildings is of a most beneficial kind, for it not only causes Education itself to be more respected, but influences the people to erect for themselves more commodious and better looking houses. It is found also that a well built school-house, properly fitted up and supplied with apparatus, attracts the children to the School, and even influences their conduct and demeanour. It will be seen that the supply of furniture is generally good. Since the erection of the new Class Rooms at the Model Schools a sensible improvement has taken place, not only in the amount, but also in the kind of furniture employed—an improvement as regards suitability and convenience, and also as regards tastefulness of appearance. In respect to apparatus, a similar change has occurred, few Schools being now reported as deficient. It is true that in the Mother Country the amount of apparatus considered important, if not absolutely necessary, is much larger than in this Colony. Still it cannot be said that our Schools are not provided with the indispensable articles,—books are also plentifully supplied. The Board's rule to aid new Schools with a first stock of books has proved exceedingly beneficial, first by enabling the teacher to classify his pupils correctly, and secondly by abolishing the old and worse than useless spelling books. One deficiency is greatly felt in all Country Schools—the want of diagrams. Considering the great number and variety now published at home, it is somewhat surprising that they are so difficult of access here. Of their vast utility, in country districts especially, there cannot be the slightest doubt. Much benefit would also result from the establishment of School Libraries, consisting of books of travels, voyages, biographies, histories, and others of an interesting and instructive character. The quality of the books usually found in the hands of children in country districts, is generally low, and, in consequence, their reading does not tend to stimulate inquiry, or in any way to improve the mind. On the contrary, many children's books, if not absolutely vicious in tendency, are at least of questionable morality, and incorrect as to actual facts. Much of the bad reading found in Country Schools, doubtless, arises from the fact that the pupils seldom read except when at School. A School Library would help to correct this fault, while, at the same time, it would provide a healthy, intellectual stimulus, and an innocent recreation for the children in their homes. In modern systems of popular Education all the methods of teaching are based upon the supposition that a certain definite principle is observed in the classification of the pupils—that all in the same class are very nearly upon an equality in point of attainments and mental development. If this principle be, from any cause, neglected or lost sight of, the peculiar methods of imparting instruction no longer apply, and, even under the most skilful teacher, fail to produce satisfactory results. It is on this point that I have to record the greatest number of failures. It is true that serious obstacles exist to a proper classification of the scholars in Country Schools ; but, in very many cases, the teachers have made no attempt to remove these difficulties, nor have they, indeed, appreciated their full force. Even when the importance of this principle of classification has been properly understood and acted upon, when every expedient has been tried to overcome the obstacles which have opposed themselves to it, and when these have proved themselves to be insurmountable, teachers have failed to perceive that a corresponding change was necessitated in the methods of tuition. This barrenness of resource—this want of dexterity in substituting one expedient for another that has failed—is characteristic of ordinary teachers, and arises, in a great measure, from the fact that few are thoroughly trained for the office, while a still greater number are not accustomed to think otherwise than superficially on School matters. Closely connected with the classification are the arrangements for the occupation of the pupil's

pupil's time. By a judicious distribution of time among the different classes, and a proper alternation of lessons, the work of the School may be carried on with the regularity of a machine, every pupil and every subject may receive a just share of attention, and the progress of the School will be steady and uniform. The task of constructing a suitable Time Table is not an easy one even to a good teacher, while to the unskilful or indifferent the numerous and intricate calculations it involves are a complete puzzle. It is not surprising, therefore, that Time Tables, in very many Schools, are still defective, though a decided improvement has taken place since 1857. These details may appear trivial, but when their influence upon the success of the School is understood, they will assume an importance previously unrecognised.

Discipline of
Schools.

The moral aspect of the Schools is on the whole very encouraging. The discipline is stated to be good in a large number of Schools, fair in a still greater proportion, and indifferent or bad in about 18 per cent. It is in this department of his duties that the teacher may be most truly said to make the School, which will be the reflex of his character. All the moral qualities of the master will be manifested in the conduct and demeanour of the scholars. His punctuality and regular attention to his business, his observance of personal proprieties, the decorousness of his conduct and demeanour, the mildness, cheerfulness and courtesy of his manners, his orderly habits, his feeling of deep responsibility, pervading and influencing all his actions,—all these tend to educe similar traits of character in the minds of his charge, and to train their wills in the right direction. But on the other hand, should the teacher's moral constitution exhibit traces of either feebleness or obliquity, these defects will certainly be reproduced in the School. Persons who are accustomed to the examination of Schools will detect the *moral tone* (as it has been called) of the School in a very short time; and the greater the number of Schools visited, the more readily and correctly does an Inspector observe and estimate its quality. This subtle and indescribable feeling pervades every School, and is to it what personality is to an individual; it defies analysis and definition, and yet is distinctly perceptible by an experienced visitor. As has been well remarked by one of the English Inspectors: *—"Spend an hour or two in one School, and you feel all the while as a man "feels who is confronted for some time by a bad countenance. Go into another, and all is "right and healthy again; and even before you inquire what branches of Education are "there taught, you are convinced that it cannot but be well for children to spend their days "in so bright and wholesome an atmosphere." In regard to their future career, the discipline undergone at School will doubtless exercise considerable influence upon the pupils. If while at School they have been trained to yield a willing obedience to *law*, to form habits of order and regularity, and to act with consideration for the views and feelings of others, they will, in all probability, display the same characteristics as citizens and members of society. The importance of the disciplinal arrangements of a School cannot therefore be over-estimated.

Hindrances
to good
discipline.

While expressing my opinion as to the responsibility of the master in this respect, I ought not to omit stating the circumstances which chiefly operate to the disadvantage of his discipline. Unfortunately it is but too easy to enumerate the causes which oppose themselves to the master's efforts. They may be summed up in two points—defective home influence, and low estimate of the value of Education. Perhaps the latter would be more exactly described as utter ignorance of the objects and aims of Education. Two examples occur to me (types of many similar cases), in which the home influence was diametrically opposed to the School training. In one of these, previously to the opening of the School, a child was carefully instructed how to conduct himself so as to give the greatest possible trouble and set the master's authority at defiance. In another instance, a parent exhibited most inexplicable wrong-headedness. Taking his son to a teacher, he remarked, with perfect unconsciousness that he was saying anything blameworthy, or even out of the ordinary course,—“You must not punish my boy at all; *he is sulky-tempered like myself.*” The success of the teacher's influence in such a case appears extremely problematical. Cases have also come to my knowledge, in which parents have remonstrated with the teachers for giving instruction in grammar and geography, and even in arithmetic, beyond the ability to calculate the price of a few bushels of corn.

I.

I entertain very vivid recollections of the pleasure I received in visiting some of the Country Schools. The smiling happy faces and pleasing manners, the modest confidence, and evident interest felt in the lessons, together with the eager desire to answer my queries, have given me assurance that the educational process was going on satisfactorily. The other Inspectors could doubtless bear similar testimony. It is simply an act of justice to mention the Country Schools in which the excellence of the discipline has attracted my own attention. In the first rank I should place the schools at Cowra and Dennis Island, and next to them those at Carcoar, Campbell's River, and Mudgee.

Schools remarkable for good discipline.

Among the minutiae of the subject of discipline, the first point that claims attention is punctuality of attendance. On the whole there is little to complain of under this head, though difficulties are occasionally experienced in causing the children to arrive at School in good time. In the towns the indolence of parents, and in the country their necessities, produce most of the unpunctuality complained of, though, as a rule, it is a matter greatly within the teacher's control. The extent to which many children in towns, and especially in the metropolis, are indulged or neglected by their parents, cannot produce other than objectionable results as regards the discipline of the School, and the character of the pupils themselves, who grow up without any salutary restraint whatever. This weakness on the part of parents has become a marked characteristic among certain classes of the community; but, as regards the regularity of attendance, I do not see any improvement upon the undesirable condition of the Schools mentioned in former Reports; in fact, the irregularity seems to become greater every year, and a state of things appears likely to spring up similar to what exists in America, where, in some States at least, Country Schools are closed in the summer for lack of pupils.

Punctuality and regularity.

With but few exceptions, the children attending National Schools were found to be very neat and clean, and indeed cleanliness has long been one of their distinguishing features. In many Schools, however, a striking contrast was observed between the boys and the girls, the latter being remarkable for the extreme cleanliness of their persons and attire, while the former, if not positively dirty, shewed evident signs of neglect in these particulars. The difference perhaps arises from the circumstance that the boys are more frequently employed in field labor, and are more removed from the influence of their mothers. It has occurred to me that the virtue of cleanliness in this Colony is altogether *sui generis*, instead of being allied with other kindred qualities; I have frequently observed it, in the most unexpected situations—in the homes of persons addicted to intemperance, and of others whose honesty was open to question. On the contrary, among persons of regular life and strong religious principle, such an amount of inattention to personal cleanliness and propriety is sometimes noticeable, as to surprise and even shock a stranger; while, as is evident, the home influence, according to its character, materially aids or impedes the teacher's work, yet it is quite within his power to secure both neatness and cleanliness in the pupils if he give to the subject the attention it deserves. It has always appeared to me one of the first objects of a primary School to inculcate good habits, and indeed there can be little doubt that this branch of elementary Education is of even greater importance than the imparting of any amount of instruction. Cleanliness, whether viewed in relation to its bearing upon health or morals, would, therefore, occupy a high rank in the estimation of a teacher who makes his duties a matter of really personal concern. It has generally been found that when the master's example has been of the right kind, the pupils have followed it willingly; but when, as was remarked in a few cases, the teacher entered the School unshaven, possibly unwashed, and with disordered attire, it could not be expected that the children would exhibit very elevated notions of personal cleanliness and propriety in dress; further, it may be safely predicated of a School, that if the scholars are dirty they will also be disorderly, the absence of self-respect in one point seeming to vitiate their whole moral constitution.

Cleanliness.

Speaking generally, good order is preserved in National Schools; there is one defect, however, characteristic of country children, which is in itself a matter of grave concern, while it interposes a serious obstacle between an Inspector and the efficient discharge of his duty; I allude to the extreme bashfulness prevailing in Country Schools. Frequently, after exhausting every possible device I could think of, to induce and encourage children to reply to my queries, I have been compelled to abandon the examination in sheer despair of success, even in cases in which I had the strongest reason to believe the children acquainted with the

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the subject of the examination, I have been unable to obtain an answer to a simple question. That this reserve does not wholly arise from the timidity resulting from infrequent intercourse with strangers I had the most ample proofs, as I invariably found this bashfulness associated with impudent manners and hoydenish conduct on the part of the girls; and with a coarse rudeness, verging upon downright insolence, on the part of the boys. Whatever may be the cause, it is evidently an unhealthy condition of the moral feelings, requiring prompt and vigorous remedies. I consider the blame to rest chiefly with the master, who, if he has been three months in charge of the School, and has adopted appropriate methods in his teaching, will have had sufficient opportunities for dispelling the fears of his pupils, and for breaking down their reserve and *amour propre*.

Government.

The government of our Schools is in most instances mild and firm. Perhaps the amount of corporal punishment inflicted is the least possible. This gratifying fact, taken in connexion with the good order of the Schools, may be regarded as a proof of the ability of the teachers to control the children by means of moral influence; it likewise affords a reasonable presumption that, on leaving School, these children will grow up to be orderly and peaceable members of the community. Respecting the moral tone of the Schools, upon which some comments have already been made, I may add here, that, making allowance for the deficiencies above noted, it is generally fair, and that there is promise of further improvement.

Instruction.
Subjects.

The subjects of instruction in National Schools, have been defined by the Board in the Table of Minimum Attainments. In this Table, which also serves as a standard of classification, a statement is given of the various subjects to be taught to each class, and of the amount of progress expected in the pupils after a certain period of tuition. Many advantages have attended the introduction of this Table. In the first place, it has tended to secure a very desirable uniformity throughout National Schools, as regards the subjects of instruction; it opposes an effectual barrier to errors of classification; it requires a more systematic study and arrangement of the various lessons; and it furnishes an Inspector with the means of instituting comparisons between different Schools, in respect of the relative proficiency of the pupils. Objections have been raised to the Table of Minimum Attainments, on the score of its laying down too high a standard of progress for the lower classes. There is undoubtedly some force in the objection, the standard is very high—still it may be reached; and that teacher whose pupils approximate most nearly to the requirements of the Table, is entitled to rank high in his profession. What are termed the ordinary subjects—reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and the scripture lessons—are of necessity taught in every School. With the exception of the Sydney Schools, extra branches are seldom taught. Instruction in vocal music is given in Dunmore School; Geometry is taught in the Clarence Town School; and Latin has been introduced into the last-mentioned School, and that at Wollongong; though the amount of time devoted to it is necessarily small. No desire is entertained to encourage the substitution of classical studies for any of the ordinary subjects appropriate to National Schools, nor would a smattering of the higher branches of learning ever be regarded as an excuse for neglect or deficiency in the lower. It is however much to be regretted that instruction in Drawing and Vocal Music is so seldom imparted, as these subjects are calculated to be eminently useful in many respects. The measures adopted by the Board, for encouraging teachers to include them in their routine of instruction will, it is hoped, prove successful in causing them to be introduced into a larger number of Schools.

Methods.

Closely connected with the foregoing topic is that of *method*. In this particular a very general improvement has taken place in all the Schools that have been in operation for a considerable time, though the change has not been of a radical nature. The methods in use are, as a rule, empirical; they are derived from actual experience in teaching, rather than from any study of the nature of the subject to be taught, and the constitution of the human mind. Both these conditions are required before thoroughly correct methods can be acquired, and before teaching can be characterized as the rational adaptation of means to an end. Some conception of this truth seems to be now very generally possessed by the better class of teachers, and one effect of their increased knowledge has been the diminution of mechanical teaching, and the substitution of more intellectual methods. While therefore the imparting of knowledge is not neglected, the higher end of training and strengthening the mental faculties has received considerable attention. On the other hand, it is necessary
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to state that many inferior teachers have not obtained such an education, and do not themselves possess sufficient literary ability to enable them to form, or even to comprehend, elevated views of the art of teaching, and that consequently much of their instruction is unintelligent and mechanical. It would be unfair to these teachers to omit the explanation that their industry is in no way impeached, and that they would gladly learn, had they available opportunities. This state of things must continue until every teacher has secured the power to attend a Normal School, where his education, both as a master and as a pupil, shall be fully carried out.

The following Table exhibits the actual proficiency of the pupils examined, in the various subjects of instruction. The number of pupils examined (not including those present at the second or third inspection of a School) was 2,386 boys, and 1,907 girls; in all, 4,293. As regards their proficiency in the several branches of education, the Table annexed may be taken as a tolerably correct return; it being borne in mind that their average age was considerably less than nine years.

					Proficiency of the pupils.
<i>Reading.</i>					Number of Children learning.
Monosyllables	...	...	...	...	1,757
Easy Narratives	.	...	...	...	1,486
Ordinary Prose	...	...	...	...	1,050
TOTAL					4,293
<i>Writing.</i>					
On Slates only	...	...	..	...	1,571
In Copy Books	...	...	...	...	2,722
TOTAL					4,293
<i>Arithmetic.</i>					
Simple Rules	...	...	...	...	1,399
Compound Rules	...	...	...	...	2,248
Higher Rules	...	...	...	...	646
TOTAL					4,293
Grammar	...	...	...	...	2,576
Geography	...	...	...	..	2,576
Needlework	..	...	...	...	1,456
Drawing	...	...	...	...	125
Music	...	...	...	...	774
Extra Branches	...	...	...	...	27

I feel that it is necessary here to advert to a subject of much importance in connection with this matter. Statistics such as those given above, when rightly understood, are useful in giving information as to actual facts, but are fallacious tests of a master's efficiency and ability. To ascertain these aright, it is necessary to be acquainted with many other circumstances—the previous knowledge of the pupils, their mental capacities, the regularity of their attendance, the length of time they have been under instruction, the home influence to which they are subjected, the means at the master's disposal for educational purposes, and the *moral tone of the district*. The figures given above, therefore, while they represent the actual amount of proficiency in the pupils, do not afford any sufficient clue to the character of the teachers.

The brief remarks which follow on the various branches are intended to delineate the character of the instruction; they will be found useful, I trust, by the friends of Education who are disposed to assist in rendering the instruction efficient.

READING.—This subject is universally taught; I wish it were in my power to add that it is taught well. Two defects have repeatedly been remarked;—first, that sufficient pains are seldom taken to see that the meaning of the passage read is thoroughly understood by the pupils; and, secondly, that the enunciation of the children is rapid, incorrect, and indistinct. In reference to the former defect, it may be stated that very few country teachers read with taste and expression, that is to say, as educated gentlemen would read. The number of those who read with correct emphasis does not form a large proportion of the whole, while comparatively few are entirely free from peculiarities of pronunciation, such as false accent and vicious intonation. Connecting these facts with the existence of very vague and indefinite notions of the proper object of reading, it will not be difficult to perceive why the children in a majority of Schools read without understanding, and with imperfect enunciation; while, therefore, the mechanical part of reading is on the whole fairly executed, the higher ends have yet to be attained. This subject naturally attracted much attention from the Inspectors, who suggested in every case means of improvement.

WRITING.—Writing is much better taught, being chiefly mechanical in its nature, the methods in common use could be conveniently and effectually applied. The copy-books were in general clean and free from blots, even when the writing was not of the highest quality; the copy lines set by the teachers for the imitation of the pupils were not unfrequently inappropriate, and in some cases were absolutely ludicrous; while, in a few Schools, the occurrence of numerous mistakes in spelling shewed that rigid and systematic inspection of the copy-books formed no part of the teacher's procedure. Considering the value attached by parents to the ability to write, and the ease with which progress may be tested, it is surprising that teachers should neglect this subject, and thus expose themselves to unfavorable remark.

SPELLING.—Dictation is the usual mode of teaching spelling, and wherever properly carried out has proved uniformly successful. There is perhaps as little room for complaint on this head as upon any subject of instruction. A strong prejudice exists in the more unenlightened districts in favor of the old spelling books, and it has been found difficult to convince many parents that spelling can be taught otherwise, than by giving the children columns of words to learn by rote. Some of these exploded notions which yet linger in retired localities, have been occasionally arrayed against the teachers, and have caused them much trouble and inconvenience to eradicate.

ARITHMETIC.—This is one of those subjects requiring considerable practical skill and theoretical knowledge, in which many teachers are deficient, and in which their instruction is in consequence imperfect. Besides the inherent difficulty of the subject, another impediment to progress is found in the irregularity of the pupils in country districts, and the want of tension in their minds. These difficulties are aggravated by the fact that arithmetic is chiefly taught by rule, instead of principles; the memory is cultivated rather than the understanding. Mental Arithmetic is seldom taught, the Carcoar School being the only one in which any notable proficiency was attained. Now that the teachers are aware of their defects, there is every reason to expect speedy improvement.

GRAMMAR.—This is one of the tests of a good teacher; the difficulties of the subject are in themselves so great, and those arising from the circumstances of the pupils so serious, that success might well be regarded as a work of great merit; yet, on the whole, there is no doubt that this subject is one of the best taught of all that are included in the routine of a National School. Generally speaking, books are not used in teaching grammar, and this circumstance, by necessitating previous study on the part of the teacher, assists in bringing about the superior character of the instruction.

GEOGRAPHY.—On a subject so extensive as geography, it might reasonably be expected that many deficiencies would be noted, especially when the difficulty of procuring maps is taken into account. Another obstacle to progress in this subject is the ignorance of parents who, in some cases, have specifically objected to the teaching of geography as useless.

SCRIPTURE.—The main facts of Scripture History are well understood in the Schools that have been any considerable time in operation, and the subject is now receiving greater attention than ever.

On former occasions, I have felt it necessary to complain of the neglect of Local Patrons, in omitting to visit the School, and to use their influence in support of the teacher. During the last year, it was found that considerable changes for the better were effected, and that Local Patrons were not only better acquainted with their duties, but that they had manifested an increasing interest in the prosperity of the School. There is now scarcely any considerable National School, in which Local Patrons do not possess a proper organization for discharging the duty of local supervision. Much of this gratifying improvement must be attributed to the definition, in the Board's explanatory "statement," of the powers and duties of Local Patrons. Formerly, I entertained grave doubts as to the utility of this part of the system, and was quite prepared to advocate its discontinuance. Longer experience however has corrected this view; and I am now free to confess that, however modified, the principle of local supervision must continue to form an important feature in any system of public Education for this Colony. It is true that many uneducated, and some wholly illiterate persons, hold office as Local Patrons of National Schools; and it is unfortunately also true that occasionally they exhibit the prejudices and impracticability of character which usually accompany ignorance. Still, as it generally happens in such cases, that no men of education and standing can be found in the district, such persons must be tolerated; and it is bare justice to add, that I have frequently found in men of that class a personal interest in Education, and a disposition to make personal sacrifice in its favor, which would shame individuals of far higher pretensions. The instances of disagreement between the Local Patrons and the teacher have been remarkably infrequent; and I must here record my deliberate conviction, that the whole of my experience up to the present time goes to shew, that in every case the blame has primarily rested with the teacher who, from want of caution and discretion, has given offence.

The position of a National School Teacher, though certainly not free from serious trials and difficulties, may be respectable and useful to the community. Assuming him to be a man thoroughly in earnest, devoted to his work, and fond of his profession, he will find much encouragement and pleasure in teaching; he will be looked up to and respected; and will have more leisure for self cultivation than falls to the lot of most men in the Colony. He performs his duties unfettered and unrestricted; no one interferes with him, or even visits his School, but those who are desirous to recognise his merit, and yield him the honor he deserves. His emoluments are not great, averaging from all sources about £136 per annum; £87 10s. being derived from the Board, and the remainder from School fees. A house rent free is also provided, though in some cases these residences are mere huts. While the total emolument does not appear to be by any means an adequate remuneration for the value and importance of the services rendered by the teachers, it has long been evident to me that they have strong ground of complaints on the score of their miserable dwellings, though at the same time, as intimated in a former Report, I do not see that the Board can beneficially interfere so long as their existing Regulations are in force. The Schools built within the last few years are free from the objections above stated, the teachers' apartments being of a very respectable and comfortable description. Though his income is limited,* it is sufficient with economy to maintain him in respectability, and as he has few temptations to spend, there is little probability of his acquiring extravagant habits. The picture has its dark side. Frequently, the scanty pittance obtained from the people is paid grudgingly, even when earned by heavy labor; advantage is taken of the teacher's necessity, to compel him to pay an exorbitant price for every article of consumption, and he has to abide the risk of offending the prejudices or irritating the self-esteem of his neighbours. Sometimes the teacher and his family have to endure an amount of physical discomfort that none but residents in the bush can understand or estimate; at others, his feelings are wounded by some evidence of low meanness or paltry spite on the part of a neighbour; and, occasionally, his peace of mind may be disturbed through an unintentional offence given to a parent or Local Patron. Quarrels, I find, seldom arise out of matters connected with the School, and it is on this point where teachers are circumstanced like other people, and where tact and judgment are especially needed, that they most frequently fail.

The

* Though *absolutely* greater, it may be as relatively less than the average emolument of teachers in England.

Abilities of
teachers.

The efficiency of a teacher would be estimated,—first, from the amount of his attainments, and, secondly, from his skill in teaching. The former is ascertained by an examination tolerably severe in itself and rigidly conducted upon all the ordinary subjects of instruction, leaving it to the teacher's choice to have his abilities tested in what are called the alternative subjects,—Classics, Mathematics, &c. The results of the examination as regards attainments, considered in connection with the Inspector's Report upon the teacher's practical skill, decides his classification and salary. The following gives the number of teachers holding Certificates of the different classes.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First Class	5	...	5
Second Class	39	2	41
Third Class	47	14	61

To these may be added eighteen teachers not yet examined for Certificates.

Results of in-
spection.

The general results of the inspection have, on the whole, been as favorable as could be expected. Much valuable information has been elicited relative to the actual condition of the Schools, and the educational wants of various districts in the Colony. In every case, the Inspector left written suggestions for the guidance of the master, and his visits, therefore, may be considered as likely to produce improvement in the character of the Schools, independently of the stimulus to exertion they create in the minds of both master and scholars.

Special Schools.

With the exception of the progressive improvement in the internal arrangements, there is little to record in the history of the Model Schools during the past year; their position as regards the attendance of pupils may be learned from the Table subjoined.

1. The Model
Schools.

	Number on the Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount of School Fees Paid.		
			£	s.	d.
Fort-street School	807	714	1,295	9	3
William-street School	790	505	720	0	3
Cleveland-street School	314	196	397	0	11
Paddington School	218	153	225	6	0
	2,129	1,568	2,637	16	5

While a decrease (which may be fully accounted for) has taken place in the number of pupils, the regularity of their attendance has exhibited a gradual improvement. When the large number of infants included in the number of pupils is considered, this fact is not without significance.

The organization of the Model Schools continues to be as perfect as it can be made under present circumstances. The teachers, however, are aware of some defects which they could easily remedy, but for an impediment which has always proved a serious hindrance to progress—the existence of rival systems of public Education. The discipline of the Schools suffers in the same way; and it is found by actual experience, that the desire to inculcate regular and cleanly habits, and to promote orderly conduct among the pupils, operates to the disadvantage of the School in one sense, inasmuch as it gives some parents a pretext for withdrawing their children. No alteration of importance has taken place in reference to the instruction of the children.

Training of
Candidates.

The number of candidates for situations, trained in 1858, was 32, of whom 8 were females. In accordance with the Board's rule to that effect, each candidate underwent a preliminary examination before entering the Model Schools. In a majority of cases, the attainments of the candidates, estimated from the ability displayed in their examination papers, were very meagre, and their practical skill was even more unsatisfactory. This was particularly the case with female applicants. If the qualifications they exhibited were a fair specimen of the kind of education given in middle class Schools, it would be impossible

to

to escape the inference that female education generally must be deplorably deficient in regard to solidity and usefulness. Most of the applicants, it appeared, had some knowledge of music, drawing, and fancy work, but very few could parse a simple sentence correctly, write an ordinary lesson on geography, or work an easy sum in practice. As the number of applications from female teachers generally exceeds forty in the course of the year, the facts above stated are worthy of consideration. I fully believe that there is a radical defect in female education generally in the Colony, and that the lighter branches—accomplishments as they are styled—are too exclusively cultivated, to the neglect of matters of far higher importance. Another proof of this position is supplied by the fact, that much difficulty has been experienced in teaching plain needlework in our Schools; and I am afraid that if the subject of domestic economy were introduced—as it is very extensively in England—the result would be the loss of many pupils. This subject, though beyond my immediate province, seemed from its vast importance in a social point of view, to require this notice at my hands.

The course of training which candidates undergo has been systematized and perfected as far as possible. The instructions placed in their hands on entering the Model School, and which they are required to observe, shew that the discipline to which they are subjected is somewhat severe, and that if they fail to become good teachers the fault lies in themselves, or in the brevity of the period of their probation. At the end of the month's training, the candidates were examined in all the subjects taught in National Schools, together with such other branches as they were acquainted with, the latter part of the examination being voluntary. As it appears to me that the difficulty of the examinations which National Teachers are compelled to pass has never been correctly estimated, I beg to append copies of some of the questions actually proposed to candidates. These questions are regarded as being of medium difficulty, and a different set was prepared for each candidate. The number of candidates appointed was 24,—the following Table shews the rank each attained on examination :—

Arrangements for training and examination.

Annex 2.

Annex 3.

	I. Class.	II. Class.	III. Class.
	A. B.	A. B.	A. B.
Males	1 5	4 9
Females	1 4
Total	1 5	5 13

It must be borne in mind, that, in every case a lower grade was awarded to the candidate than his attainments would seem to warrant, until some opportunity occurred of testing his practical skill in teaching. If the report on this head were satisfactory, he, in general, received his proper status; but if not altogether favorable, that fact was viewed as detracting from his efficiency, and his classification remained unaltered.

The necessity for instituting District Model Schools, to which I have adverted in previous Reports, has increased in urgency, and I think the time has arrived when they may be established with great benefit to the National System, and to Education in general. One, at least, would be required in each Inspectoral District, though it may be prudent first to try the experiment with one only.

2. District Model Schools.

It is satisfactory to find that Infant Departments have been created in some of the Country Schools. A system which does not make special provision for such Schools is necessarily imperfect, inasmuch as without them a most important period in a child's life is left without suitable means of education. The want of the peculiar methods appropriate to infant Schools, cannot be compensated for by any subsequent instruction, and the basis being improperly laid the whole superstructure is unsound and imperfect.

3. Infant Schools.

The hindrances to Education both as respects that department administered by the National Board, and also the subject generally, are numerous. Perhaps the most prominent of these is the difficulty in obtaining funds for the erection of decent School buildings. A proper school-house and master's residence cannot be erected anywhere for much less than £400, and to contribute one-third of this sum is often beyond the means of the inhabitants of country districts. The burden rests ultimately upon a few, for some are too apathetic, others too sordid, to contribute, while, in many cases, ill-will towards the promoters of a School will prompt

Hindrances to Education.

prompt

prompt men to oppose even so useful an undertaking. This difficulty will continue to be felt until some arrangement is made by which *all* will be compelled to aid in the establishment and maintenance of public Schools. Another obstacle is the irregular attendance of the children, especially in country districts. I have reason to believe, as previously mentioned, that this evil is growing stronger instead of being diminished. Two causes aid in producing irregularity of attendance. The first is the apathy of the parents, many of whom appear to care very little whether their children receive any instruction or not, while some have actually stated as their opinion, that children are better without Education. Perhaps the most serious obstacle of all is the low, material estimate of the value of Education formed by some people. Their test is the query, "Will it help to make money?" and if a direct relationship cannot be established between the Education and pecuniary gain, the former is abandoned as unnecessary. Probably, the most valuable part of Education is that which bears no direct relationship to subsequent professional pursuits, but which trains and strengthens the whole mind, perfecting it as an instrument, and enabling the possessor to use it efficiently. This view of Education—as a means of enabling children to earn a living—has been strongly supported in the Mother Country by several eminent educationists, and is widely adopted in the Colony, where, however, the circumstances which give a plausible coloring to the arguments in its favor, do not exist. The result has been, that many parents consider their children properly educated when they are able to read, write, and answer simple questions in arithmetic. Frequently the teacher is called to account because he does not confine his instructions to these points, and he is informed, in no very civil terms, that he is not to teach "grammar, and "geography, and that nonsense." The success of his School depends much upon the *moral tone* of the district. Instances have come under my own observation, in which the whole community, it might be said, were addicted to intemperate habits. The result was, that the Education of the children was entirely neglected, and the teachers, after striving to maintain the School in an efficient state, have been compelled to succumb to the force of opposing influences.

Want of correct information in some districts.

In the course of their travels through the country districts, many facts were elicited by the Inspectors bearing upon the question of Education. Perhaps not the least surprising is the fact—and it goes to explain much of the apparent apathy of the people in educational matters—that in some secluded districts the very existence of the National System was unknown, nor were the inhabitants aware that the Government had provided funds for the support of Education in any way. In other cases the character of the system was completely misunderstood, it having been represented to some as exclusively Protestant, and to others as wholly Roman Catholic in principle. In a few instances the people had been persuaded that the National System was purely secular, and therefore irreligious. It is but fair to add that when the principles upon which the system is based were properly explained, when the School books were exhibited, and the amount of religious instruction pointed out, advantage was eagerly taken of its assistance. Lastly, experience leads to the belief, that so long as local effort on behalf of Education is confined to the voluntary exertions of a few, instead of being the legal duty of all, so long will it be deficient in amount and extent, and imperfect in its character. To secure in any locality an Education at all commensurate with the requirements of the times, it must become a matter of personal concern with every individual of the community.

Deficiency of the means of instruction.

It may be useful here to make a few remarks relative to the distribution of Schools throughout the Colony, and the facilities for obtaining Education in various districts. If, on a map of New South Wales, an irregular line be traced from Brisbane, through Drayton, Warwick, Armidale, Tamworth, Merriwa, Mudgee, Dubbo, Orange, Gundagai, and Queanbeyan to Eden, we shall have enclosed all the public Schools of the Colony with the exception of Albury. It is not pretended that even the area favored with public Schools is adequately supplied with the means of instruction; and of the remainder it may be affirmed, in general terms, that it is absolutely destitute.

Ignorance of the children.

The ignorance and immorality prevailing in many of the outlying districts cannot easily be conceived. Some examples of the former have fallen under my own observation. Frequently, on riding up to a hut to inquire my way, I have witnessed the precipitate flight of the children, who have endeavoured to conceal themselves, as if scared by the presence of a wild beast; and when encouraged to trust themselves for a few minutes with a stranger,

I have found them unable to answer the most commonplace questions, even upon matters lying within the sphere of their observation. One Inspector having occasion in the course of duty, to visit a certain locality, was requested by the inhabitants to meet some of their number to consult upon measures for the establishment of a School. On arriving at the appointed spot—a public house—he found all but two so thoroughly intoxicated as to be quite unfit for the transaction of business. When the great prevalence of intemperate habits among adults is borne in mind, it is not difficult to infer that the children will, for the most part, possess the low, physical constitution and defective moral perception that usually characterize the offspring of drunkards, and that, deprived of all the elevating influences of judicious home training and efficient School instruction, they will, in all probability, manifest in their future lives, the pernicious effects of that neglect and bad example of which they are the helpless victims. It is, unfortunately, too common a circumstance to be strongly remarked, that, in such localities as those before mentioned, the children hear nothing of God but in the form of oaths and blasphemies; moral and religious obligations are in consequence utterly unknown.

In the case of the gentry residing with their families in remote localities, it is usual to find competent instructors. The poorer class—shepherds, stockmen, and artizans—are entirely deprived, by the want of means, of any opportunity of securing education for their children. Between these two classes is a third even more unfortunate. These persons are unable to choose competent tutors, even if they had no disinclination to introduce into their families men superior to themselves in every social qualification. Their only resource, therefore, is to employ men of a class which is a pest to society and a disgrace to the country. The persons who compose this class possess but a smattering of Education, and are of idle, dissipated character. One I remember to have seen, who was engaged to instruct the children *and mend their shoes* for the sum of twenty pounds yearly and board. A few are educated men who, by drunkenness or some other vice, have forfeited their respectability, and who carry their degrading propensities with them in spite of their misfortunes. But ignorance is a venial fault in comparison with the vices to which many of them are habituated. Of intemperate and profligate habits, they engage themselves as tutors for a short period, in order to acquire the means of indulging in vicious pleasures, spending the money they have earned in drinking and gambling. Their example exerts a most injurious influence upon their young charge; and when, as sometimes happens, they are entrusted with the instruction of girls, they have been known to employ the influence which their position gives them to corrupt the morals and destroy the virtue of their female pupils. Instances of this practice of a most distressing nature have come to my knowledge; and although it may not be prudent to go into details, it will not be difficult to calculate the evil—physical, moral, and social—which must result. Not the least of the many benefits arising from the introduction of non-vested Schools is the fact, that in many scattered localities persons of disreputable character have been dismissed, and men of respectability and good morals substituted.

Character of private teachers of the lower class.

The question still remains, what can be done to extend the means of Education to remote and thinly-peopled districts? It is obvious that Schools of the ordinary description must fail to meet the wants of widely-scattered populations, and equally clear that the children must be gathered into a central spot, where it may be requisite to board and lodge them. In short, a Boarding School of a peculiar kind will be necessary. I append hereto a brief outline of a scheme which appears to me to meet the circumstances as nearly as possible.

Means of supplying Education to remote districts.

Annex 4.

There is another class of the community to which the Board's operations, widely extended as they are, have not yet reached. No efforts, as far as I am aware, have yet been made to include within the influence of Education those unfortunates who, under the name of "City Arabs," infest our streets and prowl about our public places. The tenor of the Board's rules prevents them from initiating any movement in the direction of this very important branch of National Education. The number of these unfortunates must be very considerable; and whether viewed in reference to their own future happiness, or in connection with the danger they threaten to society, their condition must be regarded with commiseration and concern. Still I do not see how, under the present educational arrangements of the Colony, any steps can be taken in behalf of the class alluded to.

Juvenile criminals in large towns.

Benefits result-
ing from the
establishment of
non-vested
Schools.

I may be permitted to state, in conclusion, a few of the more obvious results of the establishment of non-vested Schools, the success of which has exceeded my most sanguine expectations. In the first place, then, the Regulations of 14th December, 1857, relating to such Schools, have facilitated the establishment of Schools in localities where previously none or very bad ones existed, and where the residents were too few or too poor to raise one-third of the cost of erecting and furnishing a building of the kind required by the Board. Education itself, having been spread by the introduction of these Schools, has also been greatly improved in quality, while at the same time juster views of the principles of the National System have been acquired. It is an instructive fact, that out of the whole number of non-vested Schools, only five have availed themselves of the permission to introduce special religious instruction. It would seem as if, when they came to study the practical working of the National System, people were satisfied with the amount of religious instruction imparted, and, therefore, unwilling to introduce into the School any element of disunion. Another highly beneficial result has been the dismissal of many incompetent and immoral teachers, and the substitution of men of character and ability.

The arrangements for 1859 provide for a more frequent and systematic inspection of Schools than in 1858. Every School will be visited once, at least, and a very large number two and three times. The plans for training, examining, and classifying teachers will also be more perfect than heretofore, and the whole system will exhibit a better organization and a fuller development than it hitherto possessed.

W. WILKINS,
Inspector and Superintendent.

FINANCE.

Appendix C.

The usual Statement of receipts and disbursements is appended. The balance, £2,583 15s. 4d. which appears in our favor, will be required to meet pledges in aid of buildings made during 1858.

NON-VESTED NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Appendix E.

On the 3rd June, 1858, a letter was addressed by us to the Honorable the Chief Secretary, with respect to our proposal for the establishment of non-vested National Schools in New South Wales, and submitting an application for five thousand pounds as an additional grant, to enable us to meet the cost of these Schools without detracting from other resources. In that letter it was stated that since the promulgation of the new rules, thirty-seven applications for non-vested Schools had been received; and it was estimated that at least eighty such applications might be expected within the current year.

On the 4th September, 1858, a reply was received from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, to the effect, that the Government was not then prepared to submit to Parliament any proposal for the augmentation of the vote for National Education. We thereupon systematically discouraged further applications for non-vested Schools, until very near the close of the year, when the sum of £913 15s. 3d. was opportunely placed at our disposal, as the proportion of the revenue of the Church and School Estates falling to the share of National Schools. This enabled us to resume the consideration of applications for non-vested Schools, and to adopt several that must otherwise have been rejected for want of funds.

We have reason to believe, that had it not been for the active discouragement offered for a time to the applications, they would have exceeded the estimate made in our letter of June 3rd.

The

The actual number, however, of non-vested Schools applied for, up to the end of the year, was 66, of which 37 were adopted, namely :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Araluen. 2. Bishopsbridge. 3. Burwood. 4. Bangalore. 5. Black Creek. 6. Bathurst. 7. Bishopsgate. 8. Cowra. 9. Castlereagh. 10. Corder. 11. Campbell's River Lagoon. 12. Cobbity. 13. Cessnock. 14. Dennis Island. 15. Ellalong. 16. East Maitland. 17. Goulburn (1). 18. Goulburn (2). | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 19. Gunning. 20. Ironbark. 21. Newcastle. 22. Lochinvar. 23. Morangaroo. 24. Mosquito Island. 25. Mount Macquarie. 26. Pitt Town. 27. Pyrmont. 28. Redfern, Waterloo Estate. 29. Raymond Terrace. 30. South Head. 31. Taralga. 32. Tillimby. 33. Tarlo. 34. Tambaroora. 35. Tumut. 36. Towrang. |
|---|--|

37. Waratah.

Six were rejected, for reasons before assigned, namely :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brisbane. 2. Brisbane, North. 3. Fortitude Valley, Brisbane. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Village of Ashby, Brisbane. 5. Ebbersham, and 6. Morpeth. |
|---|--|

and twenty-three left over for further consideration, namely :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appin. 2. Aberglasslyn. 3. Apsley. 4. Bendemeer. 5. Bow Bow. 6. Clifton. 7. Crosslands. 8. Charles Town. 9. Cotta Walla. 10. Dingo Creek. 11. Enfield North. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Hunter's Hill. 13. Sydney. 14. Macquarie River. 15. Muswellbrook. 16. Redfern (Pitt-street). 17. Scots' Church (Church Hill). 18. Sedgefield. 19. Shell Harbour. 20. Seone. 21. Toowoomba. 22. Uralla. |
|---|--|

23. Woola Woola Brush.

The misrepresentations with which we were assailed, when we first brought non-vested Schools within the plan of our operations, obliged us to take up a large portion of our last year's Report in demonstrating that, so far from acting beyond our authority, we had thereby merely carried out more fully the system of Education which we were appointed to establish and conduct. A resolution of the Legislative Assembly having since affirmed our opinion, we are happily relieved from the necessity of returning to the subject.

We cannot, however, refrain from renewing the expression of our sorrow at one result of this controversy, namely, its depriving us of the valuable aid of our late Chairman,—nor does this establishment of our legal right to afford to these Schools a share of the funds placed at our disposal, dispense with a consideration of the policy of the continuance of the system. It was proposed by us as an experiment, and though we considered it a promising, and therefore a justifiable one, for the reasons formerly stated, we never intended to judge of it otherwise than by its fruits. By this test, therefore, we proceed to try it, and so far as we have hitherto proceeded we now feel ourselves entitled to declare it successful—successful, in manifesting by the numerous applications elicited from all quarters its adaptation to the wants and wishes of the community,—successful, in introducing Education in many places where none would have otherwise existed,—successful, in improving the quality of Education in localities where it would otherwise have been far more limited and imperfect,—

successful, in rendering the advantages of the National System compatible with the retention of those benefits (whether they be real or supposed) which the supporters of Denominational Schools claim as exclusively their own. We think, in fine, that the experiment has clearly shewn, in accordance with our expectation, the practicability of uniting, under one central authority, all Schools which fulfil conditions justifying their participation in grants from the public revenue. We have, individually, no ambition to remain the sole depositaries of this central authority. We here renew the statement with which we concluded our last Report, that the business of our Board is rapidly acquiring the dimension of a public Department, and the same deep sense of its importance which prompts us to render with cheerfulness such services as we can spare from our other avocations, compels us to confess and lament their inadequacy.

If, however, it be contended that the comprehension of non-vested Schools within the National System authorizes any relaxation in the rigidly neutral character of the central administrative authority, we unhesitatingly deny the justice of any such opinion. On the contrary, this impartiality may become a quality more essential than before, inasmuch as in non-vested Schools encroachment on the religious liberty of dissentient scholars and parents may be more likely to take place, than in Schools vested in the Board. It is with the National Department of each School (a Department which ought to exist separate and complete in itself, as a *sine qua non*, in order to entitle it to public aid) that the Board will have to deal. With the Denominational Department, however important (and in a separate point of view it may be of even superior importance in the private estimation of individual members of the Board itself), the Board, as such, has no concern, except to restrain it within the bounds of justice. Whatever the Schools may be called, the Board ought, we submit, to be in the fullest sense *National*, not *Denominational*, and the same considerations demand a retention of the distinction made by the rules of the present Board, between general support and partial aid. The vested School being wholly National is mainly supported by public funds. The non-vested School, which may be partially sectarian, is only aided by public funds, in consideration of that part of its Education which is general and open alike to all.

In concluding this Report, we would again express a hope that the long promised settlement of the Education question will be accomplished during the next Session of Parliament; not only because a termination of the controversy between the two existing systems is most earnestly to be desired for the sake of Education itself, but also because it is unfair to the teachers in our service to allow them to remain longer in doubt as to the permanency of their positions. While we cannot specifically charge one of them with neglect of duty, nor even with laxity arising from this cause, we are assured by those who are acquainted with the views and feelings of National Teachers, that their energies are, in a measure, paralysed by the uncertain tenure of their office, and the doubt as to their employment without a compromise of principle, under the projected alterations in the educational arrangements of the Colony. It seems to us reasonable that men, whose energy and zeal in behalf of the system under which they serve may hereafter be construed into an offence, should feel some hesitation while those arrangements are under discussion. The futility of making exertions in behalf of a cause which may shortly cease to exist, also influences those who are not disposed to labor in vain. A similar consideration indeed has induced the Board itself to refrain from proceeding with some measures, which, were the National System permanently established, we should deem absolutely necessary for its extension, and for improving the character of the instruction, and perfecting the modes of tuition in our Schools.

We submit this our Report for the year ending 31st December, 1858; and in testimony thereof we have caused our Corporate Seal to be hereunto affixed, this first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

(L.S.)

{ CHARLES NICHOLSON.
 { G. K. HOLDEN.
 { J. SMITH.
 { G. WIGRAM ALLEN.

W. C. WILLS,
Secretary.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

19

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of the Attendance of Children at the National Schools, New South Wales, as certified by the Local Patrons, for the Quarter ending December of the year 1858, or for the last Quarter in which the Schools were in operation respectively.

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON ROLL.			AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.			Vested or Non-vested.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.		
1	Albury.....	54	60	114	34	39	73	V.	In operation the whole year.
2	Araluen.....	26	23	49	14	14	28	N. V.	Opened 20th September, 1858.
3	Bathurst.....	31	9	40	23	5	28	N. V.	Opened 1st July, 1858.
4	Bendoba.....	11	13	24	3	4	7	V.	In operation the whole year.
5	Berrima.....	14	21	35	12	17	29	V.	Doitto
6	Berkely.....	36	27	63	23	19	42	N. V.	Doitto
7	Black Creek.....	35	23	57	21	12	33	N. V.	Opened 7th June, 1858.
8	Bolwarra.....	36	32	58	9	15	24	V.	In operation the whole year.
9	Bowling.....	8	3	11	7	2	9	V.	Opened 10th November, 1858.
10	Lowenfels.....	38	31	69	19	16	35	V.	In operation the whole year.
11	Braidwood.....	69	65	134	44	32	76	V.	Doitto
12	Brookfield.....	22	18	40	11	9	20	V.	Doitto
13	Burwood.....	26	20	46	15	12	27	N. V.	Opened 1st April, 1858.
14	Bishopsbridge.....	18	20	38	13	12	25	N. V.	Opened 12th May, 1858.
15	Bangalore.....	17	21	38	11	12	23	N. V.	Opened 1st May, 1858.
16	Blaney.....	31	37	68	17	21	38	V.	Opened 1st August, 853.
17	Bishopsgate.....	22	19	41	13	13	26	N. V.	Opened 1st November, 1858.
18	Carcoar.....	33	47	80	26	36	62	V.	In operation the whole year.
19	Camden.....	55	57	112	50	48	98	V.	Doitto
20	Campsie.....	9	13	22	4	4	8	V.	Doitto
21	Clarence Town.....	49	51	100	28	24	52	V.	Doitto
22	Cleveland.....	175	139	314	99	76	175	V.	Doitto
23	Cundletown.....	26	27	53	33	18	51	V.	Doitto
24	Corder.....	18	28	46	13	20	33	N. V.	Opened 1st June, 1858.
25	Castlereagh.....	19	10	29	9	5	14	N. V.	Opened 1st May, 1858.
26	Campbell's River.....	13	23	36	11	18	29	N. V.	Opened 1st July, 1858.
27	Cowra.....	25	33	58	19	24	43	N. V.	Doitto
28	Cobbitty.....	25	20	46	15	11	26	N. V.	Doitto
29	Dagworth.....	11	25	36	7	15	22	V.	Closed 31st May, 1858.
30	Dungog.....	39	46	85	21	25	46	V.	In operation the whole year.
31	Dunmore.....	54	61	115	30	33	63	V.	Doitto
32	Drayton.....	39	32	71	26	16	42	V.	Doitto
33	Dubbo.....	20	16	36	10	14	24	V.	Opened 1st September, 1858.
34	Dennis Island.....	15	21	36	12	15	27	N. V.	Opened 1st July, 1858.
35	Eden.....	41	31	72	29	19	48	V.	In operation the whole year.
36	Eling Forest.....	25	9	34	13	5	18	V.	Doitto
37	East Maitland.....	44	13	57	32	9	41	N. V.	Opened 1 April; closed 1 May.
38	Ellalng.....	17	21	38	11	16	27	N. V.	Opened 13th June, 1858.
39	Fort-street, Sydney.....	474	333	807	374	231	605	V.	In operation the whole year.
40	Falbrook.....	21	17	38	15	11	26	V.	Doitto
41	Four Mile Creek.....	20	23	43	11	12	23	V.	Doitto
42	Fishery Creek.....	22	33	55	13	18	31	V.	Opened 15th April, 1858.
43	Fairy Meadow.....	10	20	30	8	15	23	V.	Opened 9th November, 1858.
44	Glen William.....	28	18	46	11	7	18	V.	In operation the whole year.
45	Gosford.....	23	23	46	9	7	16	V.	Doitto
46	Grafton.....	63	51	114	43	34	77	V.	Doitto
47	Gundagai.....	41	30	71	18	17	35	V.	Opened 1st May, 1858.
48	Gunning.....	29	23	52	16	13	29	N. V.	Doitto
49	Goalburn.....	23	15	38	21	13	34	N. V.	Opened 1st July, 1858.
50	Hinton.....	67	70	137	41	39	80	V.	In operation the whole year.
51	Jamberoo.....	53	54	107	39	40	79	V.	Opened 10th May, 1858.
52	Iona.....	29	39	68	15	17	32	V.	In operation the whole year.
53	Ironbark.....	20	12	32	20	12	32	N. V.	Opened 1st December, 1858.
54	Kirkconnell.....	24	26	50	15	15	30	N. V.	Opened 1st September, 1858.
55	Lochinvar.....	84	28	62	21	18	39	N. V.	Opened 1st June, 1858.
56	Louisa Creek.....	23	23	46	16	21	37	V.	In operation the whole year.
57	Macdonald River.....	20	20	40	15	15	30	V.	Doitto
58	Major's Creek.....	52	49	101	28	28	56	V.	Doitto
59	Merriwa.....	26	27	53	20	18	38	V.	Doitto
60	Meadow Flat.....	13	21	34	12	19	31	V.	Doitto
61	Mudgee.....	97	65	162	74	49	123	V.	Doitto
62	Mulconda.....	13	12	25	9	7	16	V.	Closed 31st October, 1858.
63	Murrurundi.....	28	26	54	18	11	29	V.	In operation the whole year.
64	Manly.....	15	15	30	9	7	16	V.	Opened 1st September, 1858.
65	Mosquito Island.....	9	14	23	8	12	20	N. V.	Opened 1st October, 1858.
66	Macquarie Swamp.....	8	14	22	8	14	22	N. V.	Opened 1st December, 1858.
67	Nelson's Plains.....	25	26	51	7	10	17	V.	In operation the whole year.
68	Newcastle.....	84	41	125	53	26	79	N. V.	Doitto
69	Orange.....	43	49	92	30	32	62	V.	Doitto
70	Panbula.....	12	7	19	11	6	17	V.	Closed in August, and re-opened in November.
71	Parading Ground.....	16	30	46	6	17	23	V.	Re-opened 18th May, 1858.
72	Parramatta.....	50	53	103	31	42	73	V.	In operation the whole year.
73	Paddington.....	128	90	218	70	45	115	V.	Doitto
74	Peel.....	48	39	87	34	28	62	V.	Doitto
75	Pennant Hills.....	22	22	44	15	15	30	V.	Re-opened 1st February, 1858.
76	Pictou.....	36	37	73	27	26	53	V.	In operation the whole year.
77	Fort Macquarie.....	46	36	82	31	22	53	V.	Doitto
78	Purfleet.....	12	13	25	6	8	14	V.	Doitto
79	Pitt Town.....	55	55	110	46	43	89	N. V.	Opened 1st November, 1858.
80	Pyramont.....	16	34	50	9	18	27	N. V.	Doitto
81	Redbank.....	32	25	57	18	16	34	V.	In operation the whole year.
82	Rylstone.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	V.	Closed 3rd January. No returns.
83	Raymond Terrace.....	31	30	61	25	20	45	N. V.	In operation the whole year.
84	Seaham.....	20	23	43	11	15	26	V.	Doitto
85	Singleton.....	63	41	104	46	28	74	V.	Doitto
86	Smithfield.....	38	29	67	23	14	37	V.	Doitto
87	Stanhope.....	16	13	29	10	9	19	V.	Doitto
88	Sugarloaf.....	19	26	45	13	14	27	V.	Doitto
89	South Head.....	5	6	11	5	5	10	N. V.	Opened 20th December, 1858.
90	Tambaroora.....	7	3	10	7	3	10	N. V.	Opened 1st December, 1858.
91	Tanworth.....	26	23	48	16	14	30	V.	In operation the whole year.
92	Tomago.....	22	26	48	17	17	34	V.	Doitto
93	Tillimby.....	26	24	50	11	10	21	N. V.	Opened 1st June, 1858.
94	Taralga.....	15	18	33	10	8	18	N. V.	Opened 1st May, 1858.
95	Tarlo.....	13	22	35	11	18	29	N. V.	Doitto
96	Warwick.....	41	40	81	25	24	49	V.	In operation the whole year.
97	William-st., Sydney.....	463	327	790	261	169	430	V.	Doitto
98	Wollombi.....	52	46	98	33	29	62	V.	Doitto
99	Wollongong.....	101	55	156	58	33	91	V.	Doitto
100	Worreege.....	13	9	22	8	4	12	V.	Doitto. Population migratory.
101	Wylie's Flat.....	23	21	44	8	6	14	V.	Doitto. Doitto.
102	Waratah.....	24	25	49	14	8	22	N. V.	Opened 1st July, 1858.
103	Wattle Flat.....	26	24	50	19	14	33	V.	Doitto
104	Waterloo Estate.....	33	24	57	19	13	32	N. V.	Opened 1st November, 1858.
TOTAL.....		4,234	3,682	7,916	2,737	2,265	5,002		

APPENDIX D.

DEPARTMENT OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Teacher's Receipt for Travelling Expenses.

*National Education Office,
Sydney, 2nd August, 1858.*

The Board of National Education having had occasion to observe, that the public service often fails to derive due advantage from expenditure incurred in aid of the travelling charges of Teachers, by reason of their early resignation, or necessary removal for misconduct,—it is found necessary to establish the following Rule, viz :—

“ Every payment towards a Teacher's travelling expenses is to be conditional on the continuance of his services for two years at least,—and is otherwise to constitute a debt, to be repaid by him, proportionate to the deficiency in term of service,—so that if he leave the Board's service within six months, the whole will remain due,—if between six and twelve months, three-fourths,—if between twelve and eighteen months, one-half,—and if between eighteen and twenty-four months, one-fourth. It is further to be understood, that if the Teacher violate, at any time, the rule requiring six months notice before leaving, the whole will remain due, without reduction for time of prior service.”

Sydney _____ 18

*I acknowledge to have received from the Board of National Education _____
as an advance towards Travelling Expenses on my Appointment to take charge of the School at _____,
subject to the preceding Regulation.*

L

APPENDIX E.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION BOARD to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*National Education Office,
Sydney, 3 June, 1858.*

SIR,

In the letter of the Chairman of this Board, dated 18th December last, transmitting additional Rules for the extension of the aid of the Board to non-vested schools, the Government was apprised that the application of the new Rules would open out a new field of operation, and consequent expenditure, whilst the existing means of the Board were barely adequate to the building and maintenance of vested schools.

2. This intimation was not given with any expectation of its eliciting, at that time, from the Government any pledge of additional assistance. We must, on the contrary, admit that we acted under the conviction that it was our duty, in the exercise of the powers entrusted to us by the Legislature, even with the inadequate resources at our command, and at the expense of restricting our building grants, at least to initiate an experiment which should manifest, if successful (as we ourselves believed it would be), the adaptation of our new plan to the wishes and exigencies of the community, before we importuned the Government and the Legislature for the means of fully carrying out our views. These motives have already been acknowledged as actuating us in this matter in our Annual Report; and we have now to congratulate ourselves and the public on the proof already received, in the numerous applications which have reached us for non-vested schools, of its adaptation to the social condition of this Colony.

3. It is now our duty to report to the Government, that since the promulgation of the new Rules thirty-seven applications for non-vested schools have been received,—of which eighteen have been considered as deserving of aid; two have been rejected, as not meeting the required conditions; two have been deferred for the present, and fifteen are under investigation. Applications are at present continued from week to week; and it will, we think, be an estimate within the limits of probability, that we ought to endeavor to provide for compliance with a total of at least eighty such applications within the current year.

4. If additional funds be withheld, this Board will be constrained to determine for themselves the question, how far it is desirable, in the exercise of their important public trust, to continue the experiment of non-vested schools, at the expense of restricting contributions which would otherwise be available for the building of vested schools. We are, of course, anxious to avoid this dilemma, both from its tendency to render the experiment imperfect, through the injudicious economy it will impose, and from the disappointment it may occasion to some persons anxious to build vested schools.

It will be in that case impossible for the Board to do more than accept a few of the most pressing applications for non-vested schools, rejecting, on the other hand, a few of the least urgent building applications; while to the extent of those rejected in each class, for want of means, a public want (which it is, of all others, the highest interest of the community to satisfy,) will remain unprovided for.

5.

5. We submit that all applications made to us for schools are to be taken as applications for aid in qualifying the rising generation of the Colony to fulfil the duties which the popular institutions, now about to be established on the widest foundation, will impose; and that money voted for such a purpose is to be regarded, not so much as ordinary expenditure, but rather as an investment of the most profitable kind, not only in a moral, but even in a material point of view.

6. The New York Board of Education, in their Report for 1856, refer, with a pardonable pride, to evidence taken before the English House of Commons, in proof that the superior education afforded in America to the particular class of persons who constitute the masters and crews of vessels trading across the Atlantic, had led to a very great advance in the relative proportion of American tonnage; and they point to the fertile invention applied to implements of practical use characteristic of Americans, as augmenting, in many ways, the fruits of agricultural and manufacturing industry, and refunding, even in hard dollars, the cost of public education. Regarding the question in a still higher point of view, the New York Board cite Jefferson, as saying—"If a nation expects to be ignorant and free, in a state of civilisation, it expects what never was, and never will be." They also cite Daniel Webster, as authority for the assertion that popular institutions cannot possibly be preserved "if early education be not freely furnished by public law, in such forms that all shall gladly avail themselves of it." If there be any hesitation in providing, by annual vote, for at least as liberal a plan of popular education as that of America, may we not venture to hope that the Legislature of this Colony may be induced to follow the example of America, by appropriating a share of public lands, in every county and town, to the support of common schools?

7. The Board have prepared a careful estimate of their liabilities from 1st May to 31st December, of the present year, of which the following is a summary:—

Pledged for building and repairs of vested schools	£7,647 14 2
Salaries, travelling expenses, and other charges	9,000 0 0
Total for vested schools	16,647 14 2
Salaries and books for 80 non-vested schools	3,000 0 0
Total estimated expenditure from 1st May to 31st December, 1858	19,647 14 2
Accruing to the Board from the sum at present on the Estimates	15,000 0 0
Leaving a deficiency of	4,647 14 2

without making any provision for the contingency of new applications for building vested schools during the remainder of the current year. In regard to these, however, it is not likely that the proportion of actual outlay required during the year will be considerable; and whatever it may be, it will probably be met by that proportion of the funds already pledged for building, which, by means of accidents and delays, may fail to be required during the same interval.

8. In the case of non-vested schools, the fact that the buildings are provided by the applicants will, of course, render the relative efficiency of the public expenditure, in regard to numbers educated, far greater than in those hitherto founded and supported by the Board.

9. It is true that, by this extension, the total cost of the National System of public education will be augmented; but the education itself will be augmented in a much greater ratio; and by the extension of the present Normal Schools and system of Inspectorship, so as to meet the increasing demands of the Colony, the blessings of a good education may be secured throughout the length and breadth of the land, under systematic supervision and control, with the organization which, while it facilitates central improvement, helps to diffuse the improvements of the centre to the remotest circumference.

10. We have now the honor to submit, with a confidence we did not venture to express in our letter of the 18th December last, our application for an additional grant, to enable us to meet the applications for non-vested schools without detracting from other resources. The sum required for this purpose will appear, from the statement made in a preceding paragraph of this letter, to be about five thousand pounds.

11. In conclusion, we respectfully request that this letter may be laid before the Legislature, as supplementary to our last Annual Report.

We have, &c.,

G. K. HOLDEN.
J. SMITH.
G. WIGRAM ALLEN.
R. THERRY.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

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ANNEX No. 1.

DETAILED Statement of the condition of National Schools inspected during 1858.

NOTE.—The remarks under the head 1 refer to the organization of the School; under 2 to the discipline; under 3 to the instruction.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	DATE.	NUMBER OF PUPILS PRESENT AT EXAMINATION.			REMARKS.
		Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	
1. Albury.....	1858. 26 April..	23	41	64	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The schoolroom is in every way too small, and the organization is therefore necessarily imperfect. 2. Owing to the crowded state of the schoolroom proper discipline cannot be enforced. 3. Considering the difficulties with which the teacher has to contend, the progress of the pupils may be regarded as fair.
2. Bangalore (Non-vested.)	18 May ..	6	6	12	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The School is exceedingly defective in its organization; furniture and apparatus being particularly required. 2. The pupils are clean, orderly, and well conducted. 3. Their attainments are very low, none being able to read easy narratives fluently. The School has been in operation, under the Board, but a very short time.
3. Bowning.....	13 Dec...	11	4	15	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building in very bad repair; insufficient supply of books, furniture, and apparatus. 2. The discipline is feeble and ineffective. 3. Very little progress has been made by the pupils in any subject. The School has since been closed.
4. Braidwood.....	13 May ..	30	25	55	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The boys and girls are taught in separate rooms, which are sufficiently but unsuitably furnished. In other respects the organization is very fair. 2. On the whole, the discipline of the School is in a very creditable condition. 3. The younger children are very backward in reading and writing, and the elder boys in Geography. The girls answered very well, especially in Grammar. New teachers have since been appointed.
5. Goulburn..... (Non-vested.)	13 Dec ..	19	15	34	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deficient in School apparatus and furniture. 2. The discipline is tolerably good. 3. Fair progress has been made in all subjects except Geography.
6. Gundagai.....	6 Dec ..	18	21	39	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is not sufficient furniture and apparatus; otherwise this School is fairly organized. 2. The discipline is very fair. 3. Considering the short period the School has been in operation, the attainments of the pupils are highly satisfactory.
7. Gunning..... (Non-vested.)	5 May..	21	16	37	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fairly organized for the locality. 2. The children are in excellent order; the government is mild, but firm. 3. Considering all the circumstances, the children have made fair progress.
8. Major's Creek ..	14 May..	25	42	67	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The School has hitherto been conducted in temporary premises, which are too small, and in every way unsuitable. 2. The pupils are not punctual, but are clean and orderly. 3. The proficiency of the pupils is very fair, except in Geography. No maps have yet been furnished.

DETAILED Statement, &c.—*continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL.	DATE.	NO. OF PUPILS PRESENT AT EXAMINATION.			REMARKS.
		Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	
9. Taralga (Non-vested.)	1853. 22 Dec...	17	13	30	1. Fairly organized on the whole, but rather deficient in apparatus. 2. The School is in excellent order, and the aspect and demeanour of the pupils particularly pleasing. 3. This School has been in operation but a short time; the children are making fair progress.
10. Tarlo (Non-vested.)	24 Dec...	11	21	32	1. Very fairly organized; a few articles of apparatus are required. 2. The discipline of the School is very good; the children's demeanour modest and well regulated. 3. This School has been in operation only a few weeks.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.					
1. Bendolba.....	24 March	6	8	14	1. This School is fairly organized. 2. The pupils are punctual and clean. 3. Proficiency of the pupils tolerable.
2. Bishopsbridge .. (Non-vested.)	13 Oct...	14	13	27	1. The whole of the organization is defective. 2. The punctuality, cleanliness, and order very fair. 3. Proficiency of the pupils tolerable for the time the School has been in operation.
3. Black Creek (Non-vested.)	29 Sept..	24	17	41	1. The organization is very defective. 2. The teacher is untrained, and the discipline ineffective. 3. Very little progress has been made by the pupils in any subject.
4. Bolwarra.....	30 March	14	10	24	1. This School is well organized, though the building is much injured by the white ants. 2. The children are punctual, clean, and orderly. 3. The attainments of the pupils are tolerable.
5. Brookfield	22 Sept..	16	9	25	1. This School is very fairly organized. 2. The children are clean and orderly, but unpunctual. 3. The attainments of the pupils are small, and they make very slow progress.
6. Campsie	4 March	6	10	16	1. The building is in bad repair, and badly furnished. 2. The discipline is very feeble and ineffective. 3. Instruction very deficient; the School has since been closed.
7. Clarence Town ..	19 May..	46	39	85	1. This School is very fairly organized in every particular. 2. On the whole the discipline is good, though lax in some particulars. 3. The attainments of the pupils are very fair, though hardly so great as would be expected from the amount of teaching power at work.
8. Cundletown	4 Nov.	23	20	43	1. The School furniture is not very suitable; but the organization is, on the whole, very good. 2. The cleanliness and order fair. 3. Proficiency of the pupils good, for their age and opportunities.
9. Dungog	23 Sept..	25	23	48	1. The School Building is unsuitable, but the organization is good in other respects. 2. Cleanliness and order fair. 3. On the whole, the progress is but tolerable, though the teacher appears to be well qualified.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

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DETAILED Statement, &c.—*continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL.	DATE.	NUMBER OF PUPILS PRESENT AT EXAMINATION.			REMARKS.
		Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	
10. Dunmore.....	1858. 23 July..	29	31	60	1. The organization of this School is very good. 2. The children are tolerably clean and orderly. 3. The attainments of the pupils are very fair, considering their ages.
11. Dagsworth.....	15 April..	10	14	24	1. The Schoolroom is in bad repair, and the organization very defective. 2. The discipline is not quite satisfactory, the pupils being irregular in attendance. 3. The attainments of the pupils are small. This School has since been closed.
12. Ellalong..... (Non-vested.)	9 Sept..	12	19	31	1. This School is carried on in temporary premises. 2. Order and cleanliness are moderately good. 3. The pupils have made fair progress since the School was established.
13. Falbrook.....	20 Dec..	15	10	25	1. A good building, but the organization in other respects imperfect. 2. Discipline fair. 3. The pupils have made tolerable progress since the present teacher's appointment.
14. Fishery Creek ..	30 Aug ..	16	23	39	1. This School is carried on in temporary premises; it is insufficiently furnished. 2. The pupils are clean, orderly, and punctual. 3. The scholars who attended regularly have made good progress since the School was established.
15. Four Mile Creek..	14 Sept..	12	13	25	1. The building is rather small, otherwise the School is fairly organized. 2. The punctuality, cleanliness, and order fair. 3. The proficiency of the pupils is tolerable, considering their age and time at School.
16. Gosforth.....	11 Feb...	52	33	85	1. Fairly organized in every respect. 2. The discipline is very good. 3. The progress of the pupils very fair. The teacher has given much satisfaction in the district; he has since been promoted.
17. Glen William....	18 May..	15	16	31	1. Very fairly organized in every respect. 2. Cleanliness and order tolerable. 3. Attainments of the pupils upon the whole creditable.
18. Hinton.....	11 Feb..	52	33	85	1. The organization of this School is very good. 2. The discipline is tolerably good. 3. The younger children are rather backward, but the senior classes make fair progress.
19. Iona.....	17 Feb..	22	33	55	1. Fairly organised in every respect. 2. The discipline is lax in every particular. 3. Attainments unsatisfactory on the whole.
20. Lochinvar..... (Non-vested.)	16 Sept..	29	21	50	1. School held in temporary premises. 2. Cleanliness and order tolerable. 3. The progress of the pupils is only moderate; the School has been only a short time in operation since its re-organization.
21. Maitland..... (Non-vested.)	3 May ..	44	....	44	1. A good building, but insufficiently furnished. 2. Discipline ineffective. 3. The progress of the pupils is small. This School has since been closed.

DETAILED Statement, &c.—*continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL.	DATE.	NUMBER OF PUPILS PRESENT AT EXAMINATION.			REMARKS.
		Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	
22. Merriwa	1858. 16 Dec. ...	23	20	43	1. The supply of apparatus is deficient; organization fair in other respects. 2. The discipline is moderately good. 3. The pupils are tolerably well advanced in most subjects.
23. Murrumbidgee	9 Dec. ...	23	17	40	1. The building is not very suitable, and the organization is generally defective. 2. The discipline very fair. 3. The attainments of the pupils are upon the whole tolerably good.
24. Mulconda	24 Sept. ...	9	7	16	1. This School is not in a central position; it is not well organized. 2. The pupils are clean and orderly. 3. The children have made fair progress since the last inspection.
25. Mosquito Island	23 Oct. ...	8	14	22	1. A small slab building; in other respects suitably organized. 2. ... 3. The School has recently been opened; the children are very ignorant.
26. Nelson's Plains ..	29 July. ...	16	14	30	1. The organization of the School is tolerably good. 2. The children are clean, and in fair order. 3. Their attainments are fair, with the exception of one class.
27. Newcastle	11 Mar. ...	42	30	72	1. This School is fairly organized. 2. The discipline is not sufficiently strict. 3. This School has been but a short time in operation, and the attainments of the pupils are small in every respect.
28. Parading Ground	10 June .	12	9	21	1. Organization of the School very fair. 2. Discipline rather lax. 3. Attainments tolerable. The present teacher has only been recently appointed.
29. Purfleet	2 Nov. ...	9	6	15	1. The schoolhouse is suitable, and there is a fair supply of books, furniture, and apparatus. 2. The discipline of the School is much neglected. 3. The attainments of the pupils are very meagre; they know nothing of Grammar, Geography, or Arithmetic. The teacher has since been dismissed.
30. Port Macquarie ..	15 Nov. ...	34	20	54	1. The organization of this School is good, excepting that maps are wanted. The monitorial arrangement is employed. 2. The children are punctual, clean, and orderly. 3. Their attainments may be regarded on the whole as fair, though rather deficient in Geography and Grammar.
31. Raymond Terrace (Non-vested.)	11 June .	29	16	45	1. This School is very fairly organized. 2. The pupils are punctual, clean, and orderly. 3. The progress of the scholars is good.
32. Redbank	8 Nov. ...	24	23	47	1. A slab building, but its organization in other respects is good. 2. The discipline is only tolerable; the pupils are not punctual. 3. Their attainments very low in every subject except Scripture History.
33. Seaham	22 July. ...	15	14	29	1. The organization of this School is very imperfect. 2. The pupils are irregular in attendance, and the discipline not sufficiently strict in other respects. 3. On the whole their attainments are not satisfactory.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

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DETAILED Statement, &c.—*continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL.	DATE.	NUMBER OF PUPILS PRESENT AT EXAMINATION.			REMARKS.
		Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	
34. Singleton	1858. 28 April	56	36	92	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This School is held in an excellent building, lately erected, and sufficiently furnished. 2. The children are in a good state of discipline. 3. The progress of the pupils is very satisfactory.
35. Stanhope	18 Aug.	7	13	20	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Excepting a deficiency of furniture this School is fairly organized for a country district. 2. The children are clean and orderly, but irregular in attendance. 3. The attainments of the pupils are not quite satisfactory.
36. Sugar Loaf	9 Aug.	13	20	33	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organization tolerably good. 2. The children are clean and orderly. 3. The pupils are rather defective in point of attainments, except in writing from dictation, and arithmetic, which are fair.
37. Tamworth	3 Dec ..	13	16	29	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The building is suitable, but insufficiently furnished. 2. The order is not good; many of the pupils are uncleanly in person and untidy in dress. 3. On the whole the pupils are making but slow progress.
38. Tilimby (Non-vested.)	11 Aug.	17	17	34	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This School has been but a short time in operation. 2. The discipline is moderately good. 3. The pupils have progressed fairly, all circumstances considered.
39. Tomago	3 Aug.	13	16	29	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The School is very fairly organized. 2. The pupils are in a fair state of discipline. 3. The progress is fair.
40. Wollombi	13 July..	36	29	65	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This is a substantial building, rather small, but well furnished. 2. The pupils are punctual, clean, and orderly. 3. The attainments are satisfactory, and in some respects above the usual standard.
41. Wylie's Flat	25 Aug.	22	13	35	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The School building is in very bad repair, and insufficiently furnished. 2. The pupils are irregular in attendance, and the cleanliness and order are not good. 3. The children are making tolerable progress.
42. Waratah	8 Sept.	16	17	33	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This School has been only a short time in operation, and conducted by a female teacher. 2. The order and cleanliness tolerable. 3. The attainments of the pupils are very meagre yet.
WESTERN DISTRICT.					
1. Bathurst (Non-vested.)	20 Sept ..	20	2	22	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fairly organized. 2. The children have not yet been brought into a proper state of discipline. 3. The School has been but a short time in operation; the pupils attainments are very meagre.
2. Blaney	4 Oct. . .	16	26	42	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pending the erection of the school-house, the School is conducted in temporary premises. 2. The children are in good order, clean, and well conducted. 3. The proficiency of the pupils is small, the School has been in operation but a short time.

DETAILED Statement, &c.—*continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL.	DATE.	NUMBER OF PUPILS PRESENT AT EXAMINATION.			REMARKS.
		Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	
3. Bowenfels	1853. 9 Aug ..	26	17	43	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This School is well organized, though the building is rather small. 2. The discipline is very good. 3. The attainments of the pupils are very low; the teacher is about to leave.
4. Campbell's River..	10 Aug ..	9	20	29	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The schoolhouse needs enlargement. In other respects the School is well organized for a remote district. 2. The discipline of the School is very good. 3. The pupils are very backward as yet; but the teachers are earnest and energetic, and spare no exertion to improve their School.
5. Carcoar	10 Nov...	25	35	60	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A very excellent schoolroom, well appointed in every respect. 2. The pupils are well disciplined. 3. Fair progress has been made by the scholars. On the whole, this is a very efficient School.
6. Cowra	9 Sept ..	21	29	50	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This School is fairly organized, considering the remoteness of the locality. 2. The pupils are judiciously disciplined, their demeanour and conduct are highly pleasing. 3. Very fair progress has been made; this is a very efficient School on the whole.
7. Dennis Island....	17 Sept ..	11	14	25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Well organized for a country School. 2. The discipline is remarkably good, and the aspect and demeanour of the pupils particularly pleasing. 3. Very fair progress has been made by the pupils; this School is a very efficient one.
8. Kirkconnell	14 Oct. ..	14	13	27	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This School is conducted in a handsome building, well provided with furniture, apparatus, and books. 2. The pupils have not yet been brought into a good state of discipline. 3. Their acquirements are very small; the School has been in operation a very short time.
9. Louisa Creek	16 Aug ..	12	17	29	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This School is insufficiently provided with furniture and apparatus. 2. The children are in tolerably good order. 3. Very little progress has been made in any subject. The master has since been removed.
10. Meadow Flat	12 April..	6	12	18	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Somewhat deficient in apparatus, but otherwise fairly organized for a country School. 2. The discipline is moderately good; the attendance of the pupils is very irregular. 3. The progress of the scholars is small.
11. Mudgee	18 Aug ..	58	40	98	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This School is fully and skilfully organized. 2. The discipline is excellent. 3. On the whole the attainments of the pupils are satisfactory, and the School may be considered as highly efficient.
12. Orange	2 Sept ..	30	23	53	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The schoolhouse is unsuitable, and the whole organization defective. 2. The discipline is lax in every particular. 3. The attainments of the pupils are below the average standard. The master is industrious.

DETAILED Statement, &c.—continued.

NAME OF SCHOOL	DATE	NUMBER OF PUPILS PRESENT AT EXAMINATION			REMARKS.
		Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	
13. Peel	1858. 13 Sept.	34	23	57	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This School possesses an excellent organization. 2. The discipline is not quite satisfactory in some respects, though fair on the whole. 3. The pupils have made some progress, but not so much as might have been expected.
14. Wattle Flat	6 Oct.	17	11	28	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The organization of this School is very defective. The school buildings are not quite suitable. 2. The pupils are not well disciplined, being irregular in their attendance. 3. Very little progress has been made in any subject.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

1. Berrima	31 Mar. ...	14	10	24	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Great deficiency in school books and apparatus. 2. The children are kept in good order; the discipline is very strict. 3. Tolerable progress has been made, considering the circumstances of the School.
2. Burwood	5 Aug. ...	18	11	29	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organization fair. 2. Order and cleanliness good; regularity of attendance bad. 3. School but a short time in operation; attainments of the pupils very meagre.
3. Camden	22 Mar. ...	22	17	39	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sufficiently furnished in all respects. 2. The pupils are tolerably regular, clean, and orderly. 3. The attainments of the pupils are low; the teacher is about to leave.
4. Castlereagh	6 Aug. ...	10	9	19	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apparatus somewhat deficient, but otherwise fairly organized. 2. The pupils are not in good order, though the teacher is very severe in his discipline; he is not judicious. 3. Very little progress has been made by the scholars; the School has been in operation but a short time.
5. Eling Forest	31 Mar. ...	14	15	29	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fairly organized for the district. 2. With the exception of some cases of deficient cleanliness, the discipline is good. 3. The excessive bashfulness of the elder pupils rendered it impossible to ascertain the amount of their proficiency which appears to be moderate.
6. Manly	5 Nov. ...	10	7	17	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. School carried on in temporary premises. 2. Order and cleanliness very good. 3. The teacher is competent and energetic; the School has been but a short time in operation.
7. Pennant Hills ...	18 Feb. ...	16	13	29	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The schoolhouse is in bad repair; in other respects the School is well organized. 2. The pupils are in a fair state of discipline, except that some boys are less clean and tidy than should be. 3. The children are very backward. The teacher who is a man of ability, has been very recently appointed.
8. Picton	29 Mar. ...	27	21	48	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very well organized for a country School. 2. The pupils are in a fair state of discipline. 3. On the whole, the pupils are making fair progress.

DETAILED Statement, &c.—concluded.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	DATE.	NUMBER OF PUPILS PRESENT AT EXAMINATION.			REMARKS.
		Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	
9. Paddington	1858. 30 Nov. .	83	54	137	1. Organization good. 2. Discipline fair. 3. Very fair progress has been made by the pupils, on the whole.
10. Parramatta	11 Feb. . .	36	18	54	1. Very imperfectly organized in every respect. 2. The discipline tolerably good, except as regards punctuality and regularity of attendance. 3. The attainments of the pupils are very meagre; scarcely any progress has been made in any subject.
11. Smithfield	19 Feb. . .	17	18	35	1. The School is sufficiently provided with the necessary apparatus, but in other respects is not well organized. 2. The discipline is fair, except that some boys are rather dirty, and irregular in their attendance. 3. The attainments of the pupils are very low.
<i>Sydney.</i> 12. Cleveland-street ..	1 & 2 Dec.	110	82	192	1. Well organized. 2. In fair state of discipline. 3. On the whole, the pupils have made satisfactory progress.
13. Fort-street (Boys)	{ 15 & 16 } { Dec. }	251	....	251	1. The organization is the best possible in the Colony. 2. The discipline is excellent. 3. The pupils have made most satisfactory progress.
14. Do. (Girls)	14 Dec. . .	....	117	117	1. The organization is excellent. 2. The discipline is also very good. 3. The proficiency of the pupils is highly satisfactory on the whole.
15. Do. (Infants)	13 Dec. . .	118	99	217	1. This School is organized in the best mode that the circumstances admit of. The rooms are too small for the number of children. 2. It is in a satisfactory state as regards discipline. 3. Very fair progress has been made on the whole.
16. William-st. (Boys)	8 & 9 Dec.	196	....	196	1. Extremely well organized in every particular. 2. The discipline is very good. 3. The pupils have made very satisfactory progress in all the subjects usually taught in Schools.
17. Do. (Girls)	7 Dec. . .	....	105	105	1. Very well organized in every respect. 2. The School is in a fair state as regards discipline. 3. The pupils have made tolerable progress.
18. Do. (Infants)	6 Dec. . .	87	75	162	1. Very well organized in every respect. 2. The School is in fair condition as regards discipline. 3. Fair progress has been made on the whole.

ANNEX No. 2.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES IN TRAINING AT THE MODEL
NATIONAL SCHOOL.

It is assumed that no person will seek the office of Teacher merely for the sake of the emolument. On the contrary, it is hoped that every Candidate has been prompted in his desire to undertake the charge of a School by higher motives;—by a love of the work, by a sense of its importance to society, by a feeling of his own suitability for the office, and not without deep reflection upon the grave responsibility it involves. To persons influenced by such

such motives, no amount of trouble or inconvenience that enables them to augment their qualifications, will appear too great; and they will earnestly endeavour, by all the means in their power, to add to their stores of knowledge, and to acquaint themselves with improved modes of managing Schools. Candidates who are thus disposed will find the Teacher's office delightful and rich in those mental gratifications which good men prize; while to the mere hireling it will only prove irksome and disagreeable.

The Commissioners, in their published Regulations, thus define the qualifications of the Teacher:—

“A Teacher should be a person of Christian sentiment, of calm temper and discretion, imbued with a spirit of peace, of obedience to the law and loyalty to the Sovereign; and should not only possess the art of communicating knowledge, but be capable of moulding the minds of youth, and of giving a useful direction to the power which education confers.”

And it is added, these are the qualities “which the Commissioners are anxious to find, to encourage, and to reward.”

The following Instructions are intended to assist Candidates in preparing themselves for an efficient discharge of their duties. It should be borne in mind, however, that the matters here noted for their consideration form only an outline of the course of training. Having carefully studied the Board's Regulations, their next duty should be to observe the mode in which the system is practically carried out in the Model School. For the purpose of attaining this object effectually, it is recommended that Candidates should enter in a Note Book points which seem to require explanation, and request the advice of the Acting Head Master thereupon, at a reasonable time.

1.—Candidates are to arrive at School not later than a quarter to nine in the morning. They are to proceed immediately to the Library and enter, in a book provided for the purpose, the exact time of their arrival. As punctuality is one of the principal qualifications of a Teacher, much stress will be laid upon the attention paid by Candidates in this particular; every moment of time lost will be counted and taken into consideration in forming an estimate of their probable usefulness.

2.—Absence from School will only be excused on the ground of illness, and when such absence exceeds one day a medical certificate must be furnished. In all cases, the Acting Head Master must be satisfied that the assigned cause is sufficient to justify the Candidate's non-attendance. Irregular attendance on frivolous or insufficient grounds will be regarded as a positive disqualification.

3.—Candidates are next, according to the directions of the Acting Head Master, to proceed to the playground and assist in the supervision of the pupils, or to repair to the schoolroom and observe the preparations made for commencing the School business.

4.—When the children “fall in,” Candidates are to take note of the system of drill, with the view to the adoption, in their own Schools, of so much of it as may be necessary to maintain order and train the children to habits of obedience. In this, as in many other matters, it is more important that Candidates should thoroughly comprehend and imbibe the *spirit*, than simply acquire the mere mechanical *form*.

5.—The arrangements for preserving neatness and cleanliness of person and dress, order and decorum in marching into School, and tidiness in disposing of hats and caps, are also to be closely remarked, and imitated by Candidates in their own Schools.

6.—The discipline in the schoolroom is the next feature to be attended to; and when the lessons have commenced, Candidates are to notice minutely the following matters:—the style and arrangement of the desks and forms; the nature of the apparatus, blackboards, maps, mapstands, diagrams, pictures, slates, pencils, pens, inkwells, pencil-cases, and all other articles used in the School; the books; the classification of the pupils; their occupations as defined in the Time Tables and Table of Minimum Attainments; the means of securing order and obedience; the mode of governing the School; and the subjects and methods of instruction. In reference to the last point, it should be remembered that a good teacher will not only *adopt* methods he may see in efficient operation, but will also *adapt* them to the circumstances in which he may be placed.

7.—During the morning recess, instituted to obviate the necessity of permitting pupils to leave the schoolroom, Candidates are to remain in the playground. They are to avoid conversing with Teachers on duty, or distracting their attention in any way. As a general rule also, Candidates should avoid loud speaking and noise of every description, in order that the quiet, subdued tone which ought to pervade the Schools, may not be disturbed, and that its moral effect upon the children may not be weakened or interrupted.

8.—The calling of the Rolls is the next point for observation.

9.—The precautions for the orderly dismissal of the School and the decorous conduct of the children in going to their homes, are next to be regarded.

10.—Should the Acting Head Master place a Candidate in charge of the playground during the mid-day recess, he will be guided, in discharging that duty by the directions drawn up for his use. He will first, however, study the Order on the subject in the Order Book.

11.—But should it be considered expedient that Candidates should join the Teachers' Class at mid-day, or the Normal class in the evening, it is expected that they will exhibit a becoming modesty of demeanour, and a willingness to avail themselves of the opportunity of improvement thereby afforded. They will carefully observe the subjects of study selected as most desirable for Teachers to be acquainted with, and the methods adopted in imparting instruction.

12.—The preparations for resuming the School duties in the afternoon are next to be noted.

13.—When placed in charge of a class, Candidates are to consider themselves responsible for the order and good conduct of the children, for the due preservation of the materials in use, and for the proper employment of the time. They are never to leave the class until relieved by another Teacher. The tact and skill exhibited by a Candidate in his management of a class, his ability as a disciplinarian, and the appropriateness of his methods of teaching, are all considered in judging of his qualifications.

14.—Candidates are especially recommended to study the "General Lesson," the principles of which the Commissioners require to be strictly inculcated in all Schools under their superintendence. This lesson should be read and explained to the whole School three times a week at least.

15.—Whatever information may be required by Candidates should be obtained from the Acting Head Master only, and it is therefore obviously improper to question the younger Teachers on matters respecting which they can have no definite knowledge.

16.—Instruction will be given by the Acting Head Master to Candidates, upon the mode of keeping the School Registers, of compiling the Quarterly and Annual Returns, and of forwarding, in proper form, Abstracts of Salary. The importance attached by the Board to correctness in these particulars, may be inferred from the fact, that *finer, loss of classification*, and *dismissal*, are punishments inflicted for neglect or want of truthfulness.

17.—At the close of the month's probation, Candidates are examined by the Inspector, or, in his absence, by the Acting Head Master. The following are the Regulations adopted by the Board for such examinations:—

I.—Candidates are required to hand to the Inspector a list of the subjects upon which they are prepared for examination, in order that he may frame suitable questions.

II.—The examinations will be conducted in the Inspector's Office, and in no other place.

III.—Candidates will not be allowed to leave the room without the Inspector's permission. Half-an-hour will be allowed at mid-day for refreshment.

IV.—The examination questions will be written by the Inspector, who will give them, one at a time, to the Candidates. Every answer must be completed before another question is given.

V.—The Inspector will take care that no Candidate leaves the Office, while the answer to any question remains unfinished.

VI.—Candidates are not permitted to refer to books or manuscripts. Any breach of this rule will be immediately reported to the Board.

VII.—Candidates' Papers are to be handed to the Inspector as soon as finished, and are under no circumstances to be taken out of the Office, except when laid before the Board.

18.—The Candidate's conduct, while in training, is then reported upon by the Acting Head Master, and the Inspector reports to the Board respecting his qualifications in general.

19.—Candidates' Wives are to attend at the Model School on a day fixed for the purpose, in order that the Acting Head Mistress may inquire into their ability to teach needle-work.

20.—Before leaving in the afternoon, Candidates are to enter in the Time Book the exact time of their departure, having first reported to the Acting Head Master that every duty confided to them has been discharged. During the day they are not allowed to leave the school grounds without permission from the Acting Head Master.

DIRECTIONS to the Teacher in charge of the Playground.

The time spent by the children in the Playground is devoted to refreshment and recreation. Advantage should be taken of the opportunity to study the characters of children, and so discover how to rule them by moral influence. At play, children appear as they really are; and stripped of the artificial manner induced by the restraint of the school-room, their characters and dispositions are exhibited in their true light. Intelligent Teachers will not fail to conclude, therefore, that the Playground, or uncovered Schoolroom, is a field on which the exercise of all their faculties is required. Nothing should escape the observation of the Teacher. His eye should view every action of a child with the desire and purpose of divining its motives. Without any appearance of intermeddling, the Teacher should see all, know all, control all, and animate all that is done by the children; his influence, unfelt and unsuspected by them, should preside over every action. At the same time, remembering that they are in his charge, and that he is responsible for their safe keeping, he should never relax his vigilant watchfulness, but care for each as he would for his own. The following directions will assist him in learning the details of this duty.

I.—The Teacher on duty in the Playground will take care that the children do not transgress their respective boundaries, and that they do not leave the school ground, except with his consent.

II.—He will see that their health is not endangered by exposure to sun, wet, or cold.

III.—He will take care that each child receives its lunch, and that no paper is strewn about the Playground.

IV.—Dangerous or indecorous games are strictly forbidden, as also throwing stones and climbing upon the walls.

V.

- V.—The Teacher will pay special attention to the Gymnastic Apparatus with a view to guard against accidents, and only one child is to be allowed upon the apparatus at one time.
- VI.—He will take care that no injury is done to the plants, trees, or other property of the Board.
- VII.—Children are not to play at boisterous games by which they might hurt each other, or tear each other's clothing.
- VIII.—Improper conduct and language are to be repressed,—such as quarrelling, calling names in jest, the use of slang terms, &c.
- IX.—The Teacher will prevent children from playing in the closet.
- X.—Should any accident occur, the circumstances are to be reported immediately to the Acting Head Master, though the Teacher should bear in mind that it is his business to guard against them.
- XI.—The children are not to play after the ringing of the first bell, but to prepare themselves for School.
- XII.—The Teacher will take care that the water is not wasted, and that it is used economically by the children.

By order of the Board of National Education,

W. C. WILLS,
Secretary.

National Education Office,
Sydney, 19th July, 1858.

ANNEX No. 3.

EXAMINATION PAPERS OF CANDIDATES IN TRAINING AT THE
MODEL NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Three hours allowed for each paper. Only one question in each Section is to be answered.

GRAMMAR.

" In the deep stillness of the night
When weary labour is at rest
How lovely is the scene how bright
The wood the lawn the mountain breast
When thou fair moon of harvest hast
Thy radiant glory all unfurled
And sweetly smilest in the west
Far down upon the silent world."

A, punctuate this passage; B, scan the first three lines, and describe the character of the metre; C, arrange the passage in simple prose order; D, paraphrase it; E, analyse it in detail; F, parse the words underlined; G, point out the words derived from the Latin, and give their roots.

SECTION II.

- 1.—Criticize the following expressions; account for any alterations you would suggest.
 - A, The mail is arrived.
 - B, I was offered a situation.
 - C, A large quantity of people was present.
- 2.—State the principal rules of arrangement of words in a sentence.
- 3.—Explain what is meant by *gender* in English, and shew how the gender of nouns may be distinguished.

SECTION III.

- 1.—What is meant by *case*?
- 2.—How is the comparison of adjectives formed?
- 3.—Give a full account of the verb.

SECTION IV.

- 1.—What is a sentence? and of how many parts does it consist?
- 2.—How many kinds of sentences are there? Give examples of each.
- 3.—Write, with examples, six of the principal rules of syntax.

ARITHMETIC.

SECTION I.

- 1.—Multiply £12 17s. 11½d. by 987.
- 2.—Divide £7,528 13s. 3¼d. by 897.
- 3.—How many pecks of corn at 44s. per bushel can be bought for 3s. 5¼d.?

SECTION II.

- 1.—Find the cost of 17 tons 14 cwt. 3 qrs. 19 lbs., at 16s. 4d. per cwt.
- 2.—Find the interest upon £754 12s. 9d. for 4 years, at 3½ per cent.
- 3.—7,897, at £2 19s. 1¾d. each.

SECTION III.

- 1.—Reduce to its simplest form the fraction $\frac{2}{3}$ of $1\frac{1}{3}$ of $1\frac{1}{9}$.
- 2.—Add $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{8} (\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{5})$.
- 3.—Reduce $\frac{19}{21}$ to a decimal; prove your rule.

SECTION IV.

- 1.—Divide $\cdot 525$ by $\cdot 00075$; prove by vulgar fractions.
- 2.— $\sqrt{729834\cdot 575}$.
- 3.— $\sqrt[3]{8329437\frac{2}{3}}$.

GEOGRAPHY.

SECTION I.

- 1.—Describe the rivers (of Europe) flowing into the Mediterranean.
- 2.—Give a brief account of the principal lake regions in the world.
- 3.—Compare Spain with Arabia.

SECTION II.

- 1.—Describe fully the most important mountain systems in Europe.
- 2.—Write a lesson upon the physical features of Hindostan.
- 3.—What are the trade winds and how are they accounted for?

SECTION III.

- 1.—What circumstances affect the amount of rain falling in any country?
- 2.—Give a full description of England, France, or Russia.
- 3.—Account for the tides.

SECTION IV.

- 1.—Give an account of the various kinds of vegetable food used in different countries.
- 2.—Shew how soil and climate influence the condition of a people.
- 3.—Draw an outline map of New South Wales.

ART OF TEACHING.

SECTION I.

- 1.—Give a precise account of the principal educational systems.
- 2.—What are the essential requisites in a good schoolroom?
- 3.—What furniture, apparatus, and books, are necessary for a School numbering one hundred children?
- 4.—How would you classify the children in the above School, and how would you provide for their proper occupation?
- 5.—Write a Time Table.

SECTION II.

- 1.—What is the best means of securing punctuality and regularity of attendance?
- 2.—How would you ensure order and cleanliness?
- 3.—What system of rewards and punishments do you employ?
- 4.—What do you understand by "moral influence," and how is it to be attained?

SECTION III.

- 1.—What faculties are most active in young children below seven years of age; what subjects would you teach them?
- 2.—Mention the mental faculties you think it possible to train in a School?
- 3.—What, in your opinion, is the use of teaching Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography?
- 4.—State the advantages likely to arise from giving lessons on objects?

SECTION IV.

- 1.—Upon what principle should all methods be founded?
- 2.—Distinguish between analytic and synthetic methods?
- 3.—Can you give any account of the methods of Pestalozzi and Jacotot?
- 4.—Give rules for framing questions, 1,—when examining children; 2,—when communicating knowledge?

SECTION V.

- 1.—How would you teach Geography to a class of beginners?
- 2.—What are the chief points to be borne in mind in teaching Arithmetic?
- 3.—Write notes of an object lesson on "paper"?
- 4.—State your views on the qualifications necessary in a teacher, and on the dignity of his office.

NATIONAL SCHOOL BOOKS.

SECTION I.

- 1.—What is the *design* of the First Book of Lessons?
- 2.—Explain your mode of using this book in class teaching?
- 3.—Give an abstract of the contents of this book.

SECTION II.

- 1.—Classify the lessons in the Second Book according to subjects.
- 2.—What additional information ought the Teacher to supply to a class reading the lesson on the Sloth?
- 3.—Write an abstract of the contents of Sequel No. 1.

SECTION III.

- 1.—Narrate the history of Columbus from the Sequel No. 2.
- 2.—Give a summary of the lessons on Natural History in the same book.
- 3.—What moral lessons may be learned from the biographies and tales in this book?

SECTION IV.

- 1.—State as fully as you can what Scriptural information is contained in the Third Book?
- 2.—Of what character are the Natural History lessons?
- 3.—Give an abstract of the contents of this book.

ANNEX No. 4.

OUTLINE OF PLAN FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BOARDING SCHOOLS
IN REMOTE DISTRICTS.

The object to be accomplished by the establishment of a Boarding School in any locality, would be to afford to settlers in the interior, farm servants, stockmen, and shepherds, facilities for the education of their children. The arrangements for this purpose admit of, and in fact require, the combination of industrial training with the usual amount of School instruction. The circumstances of the case also render it imperative to attend to the pupils' moral and religious instruction. Such an institution would accordingly serve the threefold purpose of a School, a workshop, and a home.

The first point to be determined is the situation in which the proposed School shall be placed. The most suitable position would be in the vicinity of one of the frontier towns, so as to be within reach of medical assistance, and the ministrations of the clergy. At the same time, it would be extremely undesirable to establish the School *in* the town, where the pupils would be in continual danger from the corrupting influences of bad example. As a farm would be a necessary adjunct to the School, a grant or lease of a section of land would be obtained from the Government, together with such an extent of run for cattle as might be required. The land should be of good quality, partly pasture ground, the latter divided into paddocks, being used for horses, working bullocks, and milch cows.

The supply of water would of course, form an important consideration in selecting a site, also the abundance of timber for building, fencing, and fuel.

The next point would be the erection of suitable buildings. The *size* of the buildings and the number of apartments would be governed by the number of children expected to attend the School. Assuming that number to be fifty, the following would be absolutely necessary:—Kitchen, laundry, store-room, dining-room, dormitory, and lavatory. Besides these apartments would have to be provided for the teachers and their families, and for the servants. If girls were admitted as well as boys—an arrangement that is not without its advantages—the number of apartments would, in most instances, be doubled. In point of quality, the buildings should differ little from those in which the pupils are accustomed to reside. The difference, if any, should be such as could be effected by the exertions of any one desirous of securing his own comfort and convenience. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to remark, that every arrangement should be consistent with the most rigorous propriety,—this being a matter which, unfortunately, is seldom considered as of much importance by the class whom these Schools are intended to benefit. The furniture and fittings would partake of the same general character—plain, substantial, and similar to that usually attainable in the district.

The staff of teachers would be—a Master, an Assistant, if required by the number of pupils, and an Industrial Master. The Master should be a married man. His duties would be the general supervision of the entire establishment, and the conduct of the School department in which he would receive the help of the Assistant Teacher if the number of pupils were large. The industrial Master would be responsible for the out-door occupation of the pupils, and for the management of the farming operations. A cook and a laundress, who might be man and wife, would also be required, and for some time at least, a farm laborer to assist in ploughing and the other operations requiring strength as well as skill. The salaries and wages of these parties, would, in the first instance, be paid by the Government, or by the Board having the control of educational affairs.

The

The terms and conditions on which pupils should be admitted, next require settlement. Considering the circumstances of the persons likely to avail themselves of such institutions, it seems desirable to admit pupils at the lowest possible rate, and it should be optional to pay in money or in kind. In fact, it would be wise to allow payment to be made in the form of *rations*, which persons situated as those are whose children would attend the School, could better afford than even the same value in hard cash. A certain amount of clothing should be required with each pupil, or a fixed payment might be substituted to reimburse the cost of supplying it by the Government. It should also be made an indispensable condition of admittance to the School, that every pupil should give a portion of his time to the work of the establishment, not merely with a view to further its interests, but also in order that he may be trained in the practice of some industrial occupation. The parents, generally, would not object to this arrangement, but would rather be gratified, provided the design were clearly explained. A money fee of, say, ten shillings per quarter, should also be exacted, and the funds so obtained would go in part payment of servants, &c.

In providing for the occupation of the pupils, regard should be had to the principle before enunciated of combining *learning* with work. It should accordingly be so arranged that each pupil should spend $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours daily in the School, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours in farming, gardening, or household work. Much of the latter—such as making beds, sweeping rooms, &c., would be done by all, on first rising in the morning; but there are other matters—such as the supply of water and fuel, which will require constant attention during the day. The School instruction should be of a thoroughly practical kind, so that while the mental faculties were properly cultivated, the pupils would acquire information of the kind most suited to their circumstances. A School library would be essentially necessary for the amusement of the pupils, if for no higher purpose. The labor would, at first, be exclusively agricultural, but in time the common handicrafts might be introduced, and would, doubtless, prove most acceptable to persons of the humbler class in the interior. The School farm might, eventually, become a Model Farm for the district, and thus accomplish a very useful purpose.

In its character as a *home*, certain duties would attach to a boarding School which do not appertain to an ordinary day School. The moral and religious training of the pupils will require careful attention. If there were pupils of different religious persuasions—Protestant and Roman Catholic—this would be a matter of some difficulty, which, however, might be partly overcome by having a teacher of each of the above denominations. Of the possibility of overcoming it, the School for Destitute Children is an illustration. These teachers might separately instruct the pupils of their own denominations, and see that religious ordinances were observed as fully as possible. These efforts would be supplemented by the pastoral visits of the clergy. I do not propose this as a full and sufficient course of religious teaching, but it cannot be denied that even this measure of instruction is incomparably better than what the pupils would otherwise obtain—that is to say, none at all.

The cost of erecting the necessary building for the accommodation of 50 pupils, providing furniture, School apparatus, and books, and for stocking the farm, I estimated at about £2,000.

The annual expense would be,—

Salaries	325
Wages	100
Maintenance	300
Total	£725

The receipts would be,—

Fees	100
Returns from farm	100
Total	£200

I have no doubt that ultimately, say in five years, the institution, under effective management, would be self-supporting, except as regards payment of salaries to teachers.

W. WILKINS.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD.

(REPORT FOR 1858.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 14 October, 1859.

REPORT OF THE DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD, FOR THE YEAR 1858.

OWING to the late period in the Session of the Parliament of 1858, when the Appropriation Act for that year was passed, the Board were unable, prior to the 31st of December last, to take full advantage of the increased funds placed at their disposal, for the support of Denominational Schools.

The Board are, however, glad to report that the increase in the Vote here referred to, viz.,—from £17,350 to £20,000, has enabled them to place upon their lists a large number of schools, many of which were already in existence, and which, although in reality Denominational Schools, had before been entirely dependent upon local support owing to the inability of the Board to extend to them any aid out of the limited funds at their disposal.

The following is a list of schools above referred to, viz. :—

Church of England, Sydney Diocese—Randwick, Holsworthy, Waverly, Castle-reagh, Denham Court, Waterloo Estate.

Church of England, Newcastle Diocese—Casino, West Maitland (St. Paul's), Stroud, Tenterfield, South Brisbane.

Roman Catholic—Nimitabelle, Waterloo Estate, Tumut, Fortitude Valley, Howlong, Maryborough, Ryde, Dapto.

Although some of these new schools are included among those referred to in the tabular statement appended to this Report, the larger proportion are additional. The Board having been unable, for the reason above given, to complete arrangements for their reception prior to the close of last year. The total number of schools *at present* in connection with the Board is as follows :—

	Schools.	Children.
Church of England	119	8,948
Presbyterian	19	1,339
Wesleyan	11	826
Roman Catholic	83	5,893
	<u>232</u>	<u>17,006</u>

Besides thus placing a number of new schools permanently upon their list, the Board have extended temporary assistance to the following Church of England Schools in the Sydney Diocese, out of the share of the vote belonging to that Denomination :—Denilinguin, Five Dock, Gerringong, Cabramatta, Gunning, Hardwick, Tarago, Louisa Creek, Marulan.

The Board have also appointed the head master of the St. James' Church of England Model School as organizing master of the Church of England Schools in the Sydney Diocese generally; and a second master has been added to this establishment, who will have charge of the school during the temporary absence of the head master.

The Board cannot but express their gratification at having been thus placed in a position to comply, in some measure, with the many urgent applications which they have from time to time received for support in favor of schools hitherto unconnected with them, copies of which application have appeared in previous Report.

In the case of the Presbyterians the Board have, at the recommendation of the Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod, expended their proportion of the increase to the vote in raising minimum salaries.

COST OF CHILDREN'S EDUCATION.

The number of Denominational Schools in operation on the 31st of December, 1858, was, as shewn in the Tabular Statement appended to this Report, 211, attended by 16,082 children, giving an average of 76 children to each school.

The total grant from Government towards the education of these children, including the sum set apart for the expenses of management by the Board and every other charge, was £20,000, or at the rate of £1 4s. 10d. for each child.

The amount of fees from parents and guardians received from the Teachers was £11,210 11s., or at the rate of 13s. 11d. for each child, giving the total cost of each child's education during 1858, as £1 18s. 9d.

To arrive at an approximate average of the total receipts of each Denominational Teacher during the year, we have,—

Total vote for 1858	..	..	..	..	..	£20,000
Deduct Board expenses	..	..	..	..	..	600
						<u>£19,400</u>
Deduct 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. for Books	..	..	..	..	..	£1,940
Balance 31st December, 1858	..	..	..	..	..	1,200
						<u>3,140</u>
						16,260
Add receipts from Parents	..	..	..	..	..	11,210
						<u>£27,470</u>

which make the total average receipt of each master £130.

The maximum salary given by the Board during 1858, was £140, and the minimum salary was for a primary school £50, and for an infant school £40.

PARTICULARS OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

From a Statistical Return forwarded to the Government by the Board on the 22nd July, and printed by order of the Council on the 13th August, 1858, the following information is collected relative to the tenure and state of Denominational School Buildings:—

DENOMINATION OF SCHOOL	TENURE OF BUILDING.					Good repair.	Bad repair.	Having Out-buildings.	Not having Out-buildings.	Having Residence.	Not having Residence.
	Freehold.	Built on Government Grant.	Rented at Local Expense.	On sufferance.	Held in Church.						
Church of England— Diocese of Sydney.....	41	8	7	2	..	38	20	52	15	39	26
Church of England— Diocese of Newcastle ..	22	5	2	..	..	24	7	22	7	24	5
Presbyterian	10	2	2	1	..	12	4	10	6	8	7
Wesleyan	8	..	..	..	..	7	1	7	1	3	4
Roman Catholic.....	43	7	11	..	4	58	4	60	7	54	15
TOTAL.....	124	22	22	3	4	139	36	151	36	128	57

The

The buildings here referred to as freehold are in most instances the property of the communities in which the schools are situated. Those built on Government grants of land have been erected by local contributions, and are held by Trustees, of whom the head of the Denomination to which the school may belong is one. The expense of erecting and repairing School Buildings rests upon the projectors of the schools, with such slight assistance as the Board are able to extend out of the proportion of the Church and School Estates revenue annually placed at their disposal.

The amount of the revenue received by the Board for the year 1858 was £913 15s. 3d.

The proportion of children attending Denominational Schools, who are certified as unable to pay any fee, is about one in every fifteen.

The following may be taken as an approximate statement of the attainments of the children attending the schools :—

The number of children	learning to read is about	7	in every	15
„	„	reading with ease	$6\frac{1}{2}$	„ 15
„	„	writing with ease	8	„ 15
„	„	1st rules of arithmetic	$5\frac{1}{2}$	„ 15
„	„	compound arithmetic . .	3	„ 15
Tolerably advanced in	{	grammar	$5\frac{1}{2}$	„ 15
		geography	6	„ 15
		history	$3\frac{1}{2}$	„ 15

INSPECTION.

The Board cannot close this Report without referring to the urgent necessity which exists of making some provision for the efficient inspection of the schools under their charge.

The importance of this object would have led the Board to have provided means for its accomplishment, out of the slightly increased funds placed at their disposal for the year 1858, had not this increase been voted so late in the Session that it had been, to a certain extent, anticipated towards assisting in the establishment of new schools.

Should the Board, however, continue their operations, they intend making a specific application to the Government for assistance towards establishing a proper system of school inspection.

The Board append a report of the schools which have been visited by the Inspector of Church of England Schools, since the reports of inspections which were appended to the Report of the Board for the year 1857.

C. E. ROBINSON, Secretary,
11 October, 1859.

GEO. ALLEN, Chairman.
JOHN DUNSMURE.
P. FAUCETT.
ALEXR. GORDON.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

RETURNS CONNECTED WITH DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS, DECEMBER 31st, 1858.

Number of Schools.	DENOMINATION.	Number of Children on the Books, December 31st, 1858.			Average number of Children for each School.			Average daily attendance during 1858.	SUPPORT FROM GOVERNMENT.			Fees paid by Parents to Teachers during 1858.	Total cost of Children's Education in 1858.	Proportion paid by Government for each Child in 1858.	Proportion paid by Parents for each Child in 1858.	Average cost of each Child's Education during 1858.					
		Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals	Totals.	Vote for 1858.												
									Salaries.	Books.	Totals.										
								£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
107	Church of England..	4,750	3,674	8,424	44	34	78	5,850	9,125	3 6	1,014	0 0	10,139	3 6	5,339	10 6	15,478	14 0	1 4 0	0 12 8	1 16 8
18	Presbyterian	755	544	1,299	42	30	72	926	1,779	3 6	198	0 0	1,977	3 6	852	4 5	2,829	7 11	1 1 0	0 13 1	1 14 1
10	Wesleyan	462	324	786	46	32	78	547	980	12 6	109	0 0	1,089	12 6	996	14 4	2,086	6 10	1 16 8	1 0 3	2 16 11
76	Roman Catholic	2,859	2,714	5,573	37	36	73	4,009	5,575	0 6	619	0 0	6,194	0 6	4,022	1 9	10,716	2 3	1 2 2	0 14 5	1 16 7
211	TOTALS.....	8,826	7,256	16,082	....	....	....	11,332	17,460	0 0	1,940	0 0	19,400	0 0	11,210	11 0	30,610	11 0	.....	.....	.....

C. E. ROBINSON,
Secretary.

FINANCE.

RECEIPTS.

Vote in aid of Denominational Schools for 1858 20,000 0 0

DISBURSEMENTS.

Teachers' Salaries 14,983 12 7

Books.

Sum appropriated for purchase of Books for 1858 .. £1,740 0 0
 Librarian's Salary 100 0 0
 Rent of Book Room 80 0 0
 Packages, Freight, and other Expenses 30 16 6
 Occasional assistant in Book Depot 16 10 0

1,967 6 6

Inspection.

Salary of Inspector of Church of England Schools,
 Sydney Diocese 300 0 0
 Expenses of Inspector's Office 38 15 3

338 15 3

Printing Roll Books, Returns, &c. 170 9 8

Travelling Expenses of Teachers 125 9 0

Board Expenses.

Secretary's Salary 400 0 0
 Office Keeper 20 0 0
 Occasional Assistant and Copyist 36 0 0
 Office Rent 70 0 0
 Stationery, Stamps, Incidentals, Messenger 32 12 0
 Stationery, Office Printing 39 9 3

598 1 3

18,183 14 3

BALANCE 1,816 5 9

£20,000 0 0

THE DIOCESAN INSPECTOR to THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD.

17 November, 1858.

SIR,

I am directed by the Lord Bishop of Sydney to lay before the Chairman of the Denominational School a Third Report of Schools inspected by me in the Diocese of Sydney, to 30th October, 1858.

I have, &c.,

TO THE HONORABLE
 THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
 DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD.

W. J. CUTHBERT.

Wollongong

6 REPORT OF DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD, FOR 1858.

Wollongong School.

STATE OF SCHOOLS AS TO—		INSPECTOR'S OPINION OF—																																	
<p>1. Premises, viz. :— Schoolrooms... { Brick structure, 30 by 20 by 16. Floor Good. Offices Out of repair. Playground Ample. Residence Fair.</p>		<p>The Master's qualification to give the required instruction to his Apprentices during the year now commencing.</p> <p>Qualified.</p>																																	
<p>2. Desks Movable. Kind Against the wall. Quantity 4.</p>		<p>The Master, as a guide and example in forming the character of the Apprentices.</p> <p>Qualified.</p>																																	
<p>3. Furniture— (Cupboards, Grates, and other Fixtures) } None. } Two hat rails.</p>		<p>Report of Examination by Inspector.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1st class.</th> <th>2nd class.</th> <th>3rd class.</th> <th>4th class.</th> <th>5th class.</th> <th>6th class.</th> <th>Total present in School.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number present at Examination { Girls</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>{ Boys</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>{ Total in each class</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>58</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.	Number present at Examination { Girls							20	{ Boys							38	{ Total in each class							58
	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.																												
Number present at Examination { Girls							20																												
{ Boys							38																												
{ Total in each class							58																												
<p>4. Books required— History of Greece. " Rome.</p>		<p>Holy Scriptures Exd. by Rev. -- Ewing: good. Catechism Imperfectly known. Liturgy { Letters and Monosyllables } This class read fairly. { Easy Narratives } Book II. This class read moderately well; ques- { Books & General Infor- } mation } tioning imp. { From Copy { On Slates } Reading generally fluent. { From Dicta- { On Slates } tion } On Paper...</p>																																	
<p>5. Registers— a. Description ... D. S. B. Roll. b. How kept Imperfectly.</p>		<p>36 Bks. ; upper class fair ; lower class slovenly. The Lord's Prayer ; spelling fair.</p>																																	
<p>6. Apparatus Fairly supplied.</p>		<p>$\frac{13}{15}$ $\frac{11}{15}$ $\frac{9}{15}$ $\frac{14}{15}$ $\frac{8}{15}$ $\frac{15}{15}$ $\frac{6}{15}$ were right in</p>																																	
<p>7. Discipline Fair. The children were clean, neat, and respectful.</p>		<p>Numeration Addition Subtraction Multiplication Division Reduction Proportion</p>																																	
<p>8. Instruction Fair.</p>		<p>(Map of Europe) ; good. Upper class, good ; lower, fair.</p>																																	
<p>9. Fitness for train- ing apprentices.. } Qualified. (The Inspector will bear in mind under this head the state of the Children's knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, Catechism, and Liturgy, and will invite the assistance of the Parochial Clergyman in this part of the examination.)</p>		<p>Arithmetic—Simple Rules... Geography Grammar History Singing Drawing Needlework.....</p>																																	
<p>10. { Classes ... { How many? Eight. { Whether the same for all subjects No. { Shape { For what subjects? Sometimes. { (Add, after the name of each subject, a figure to denote } { the number of Classes grouped for instruction in it.) } { Master Mr. Brown. { Assistants Mrs. Brown. { Apprentices { Monitors used { Paid { Unpaid 20.</p>		<p>None shewn.</p> <p>REMARKS :—There are many favorable points in this school ; nevertheless, a more complete organiza- tion should be aimed at.</p>																																	

Woonona School.

STATE OF SCHOOLS AS TO—		INSPECTOR'S OPINION OF—																																	
<p>1. Premises, viz. :— Schoolrooms... { Of wood (new) 25 by 15 by 8 : 6 Floor Good. Offices In repair. Playground $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Residence { 2 very small rooms, } wanting repair.</p>		<p>The Master's qualification to give the required instruction to his Apprentices during the year now commencing.</p> <p>Cannot recommend him.</p>																																	
<p>2. Desks— Kind Against the wall. Quantity</p>		<p>The Master, as a guide and example in forming the character of the Apprentices.</p>																																	
<p>3. Furniture— (Cupboards, Grates and other Fixtures)</p>		<p>Report of Examination by Inspector.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1st class.</th> <th>2nd class.</th> <th>3rd class.</th> <th>4th class.</th> <th>5th class.</th> <th>6th class.</th> <th>Total present in School.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number present at Examination { Girls</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>{ Boys</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>{ Total in each class</td> <td>4</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>21</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.	Number present at Examination { Girls							10	{ Boys							11	{ Total in each class	4	6	6	5			21
	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.																												
Number present at Examination { Girls							10																												
{ Boys							11																												
{ Total in each class	4	6	6	5			21																												
<p>4. Books None required.</p>		<p>Holy Scriptures 14 Exd., but 3 only appeared to know anything. Catechism 8 stood up, of these 4 knew it fairly. Liturgy { Letters and Monosyllables } 6 read in II Bk. fairly ; 6 read in III Bk. fluently, { Easy Narratives } without expression ; spelling imperfect. { Books and General In- } IV Bk. 8 read without emphasis ; spelling fair. { formation..... } { From Copy { On Slates } { From Dicta- { On Paper... } tion } On Paper...</p>																																	
<p>5. Registers— a. Description ... D. S. B. Roll. b. How kept Carelessly.</p>		<p>16 Bks. imperfectly written without exhibiting much care. 10 wrote the days of the week, both writing and spelling bad.</p>																																	
<p>6. Apparatus None.</p>		<p>$\frac{5}{10}$ $\frac{4}{10}$ $\frac{3}{10}$ $\frac{2}{10}$ $\frac{0}{10}$ $\frac{5}{10}$ were right in</p>																																	
<p>7. Discipline Not good. (Very much requires improvement.)</p>		<p>Numeration Addition Subtraction Multiplication Division</p>																																	
<p>8. Instruction Meagre.</p>		<p>Of Australia, failed ; Europe, imperfect. Very imperfect.</p>																																	
<p>9. Fitness for training apprentices— (The Inspector will bear in mind under this head the state of the Children's knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, Catechism, and Liturgy, and will invite the assistance of the Parochial Clergyman in this part of the examination.)</p>		<p>Arithmetic—Simple Rules... Geography Grammar History Singing Drawing Figure writing</p>																																	
<p>10. { Classes ... { How many? Four. { Whether the same for all subjects... Yes. { Shape { For what subjects? { (Add, after the name of each subject, a figure to denote } { the number of Classes grouped for instruction in it.) } { Master Mr. Jeston. { Assistants Mrs. Jeston. { Apprentices { Monitors used { Paid { Unpaid</p>		<p>Slovenly.</p> <p>REMARKS :—The school-house is in danger of being burnt to the ground by the chimney being of wood. The Master's accommodation insufficient.</p>																																	

The contractions used in this Report are : Ex, excellent ; G, good ; F, fair ; M, moderate ; Im, imperfect ; FL, failure.

REPORT OF DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD, FOR 1858.

Dapto School.

STATE OF SCHOOLS AS TO—		INSPECTOR'S OPINION OF—																													
<p>1. Premises, viz.:—Slab Building. Schoolrooms ... 21 by 20 by 10. Floor Good. Offices Fair. Playground 2 1/2 acres. Residence 3 rooms out of repair.</p> <p>2. Desks— Kind Against the wall. Quantity Six.</p> <p>3. Furniture— (Cupboards, Grates, and other Fixtures) ..</p>		<p>The Master's qualification to give the required instruction to his Apprentices during the year now commencing.</p> <p>The Master, as a guide and example in forming the character of the Apprentices.</p> <p>Cannot recommend him.</p>																													
Report of Examination by Inspector.																															
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>1st class.</th> <th>2nd class.</th> <th>3rd class.</th> <th>4th class.</th> <th>5th class.</th> <th>6th class.</th> <th>Total present in School.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>14</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.							6							8							14	
1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.																									
						6																									
						8																									
						14																									
<p>4. Books { Wanted -- Arithmetics, Grammars, I. and II. Reading Books, and Maps of the World and Europe.</p> <p>5. Registers— a. Description { Substitute for a Roll Book. b. How kept Fairly kept.</p> <p>6. Apparatus on hand { A black-board.</p> <p>7. Discipline { Imperfect; much in want of organization.</p> <p>8. Instruction ... { Of the most meagre description.</p> <p>9. Fitness for training apprentices { Unfit.</p>		<p>Holy Scriptures Examined by Revd. — Ewing; moderate. 3 knew it very imperfectly.</p> <p>Catechism 5 moderate. 9 read Book II. clearly and distinctly. The children have not attained to this kind of reading.</p> <p>Liturgy 11—books very clean and carefully written. Writing not good.</p>																													
<p>10. Organization. { Classes How many? Six. Whether the same for all subjects. No. Shape For what subjects? (Add, after the name of each subject, a figure to denote the number of Classes grouped for instruction in it.)</p> <p>Collective groups... { Master Mr. Smith. Assistants Mrs. Smith. Apprentices Monitors { Paid Unpaid Yes.</p>		<p>Writing Reading { Easy Narratives Books and general Information From Copy .. { On Slates... On Paper... From Dictation..... { On Paper... On Paper...</p> <p>Arithmetic—Simple Rules... { Numeration. Addition Subtraction Multiplication Division</p> <p>Geography Very imperfect. Grammar Very imperfect. History Singing Drawing Tables Fair.</p>																													
<p>(The Inspector will bear in mind under this head the state of the Children's knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, Catechism, and Liturgy, and will invite the assistance of the Parochial Clergyman in this part of the examination.)</p> <p>*Two examples given to the class in this instance, 1st result 1/2; 2nd result 2/3.</p> <p>REMARKS:—The schoolroom was very dirty and disorderly. The Organizing Master will spend a week at this school. Macquarie River school was shut at the time of my visit to it.</p>																															

Gerrington School.

STATE OF SCHOOLS AS TO—		INSPECTOR'S OPINION OF—																													
<p>1. Premises, viz.:— Schoolrooms ... { Of wood (new) 40 by 22. Floor Good. Offices Fair. Playground Plenty of bush. Residence { Of two rooms in repair.</p> <p>2. Desks None.</p> <p>Kind Two forms mounted on blocks of wood. Quantity used instead.</p> <p>3. Furniture— (Cupboards, Grates, and other Fixtures) } None.</p> <p>4. Books { Wanted, as well as school music.</p> <p>5. Registers— a. Description ... D. S. B. Roll. b. How kept Very neatly.</p> <p>6. Apparatus { No clock or black-board; also, a Time Table required.</p> <p>7. Discipline { Moderate. The children quiet and in fair state of discipline. The Organizing Master will spend a week at this school.</p> <p>8. Instruction Very meagre.</p> <p>9. Fitness for training apprentices— (The Inspector will bear in mind under this head the state of the Children's knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, Catechism, and Liturgy, and will invite the assistance of the Parochial Clergyman in this part of the examination.)</p>		<p>The Master's qualification to give the required instruction to his Apprentices during the year now commencing.</p> <p>The Master, as a guide and example in forming the character of the Apprentices.</p>																													
Report of Examination by Inspector.																															
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>1st class.</th> <th>2nd class.</th> <th>3rd class.</th> <th>4th class.</th> <th>5th class.</th> <th>6th class.</th> <th>Total present in School.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>31</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.							12							19							31	
1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.																									
						12																									
						19																									
						31																									
<p>10. Organization. { Classes. How many? Six. Whether the same for all subjects... Yes. Shape For what subjects? Not used. (Add, after the name of each subject, a figure to denote the number of Classes grouped for instruction in it.)</p> <p>Collective groups... { Master Mr. F. B. Read. Assistants Mrs. F. B. Read. Apprentices Monitors { Paid Unpaid Yes.</p>		<p>Holy Scriptures Examined by Revd. F. Ashwin; moderate. Girls, moderately; boys, failed.</p> <p>Catechism 7 read S.P.C.K.—Bk. I—badly; spelling fair; 4 in alphabet. 6 read S.P.C.K.—Bk. I—fairly; spelling failed. 6 stood up, could not find the place, readg. fair, questg. good, spelling good.</p> <p>Liturgy 12 Bks. shewn, clean and fairly written; no large hand. The Belief and Wednesday; the former good, the latter moderate.</p> <p>Arithmetic—Simple Rules... { Numeration. Addition Subtraction Multiplication</p> <p>Geography None. Grammar Very imperfect. History Singing Drawing Tables Failed.</p>																													
<p>REMARKS:—The School Residence and Grounds were neat and orderly.</p>																															

8 REPORT OF DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD, FOR 1858.

Jamberoo School.

STATE OF SCHOOLS AS TO—		INSPECTOR'S OPINION OF—								
<p>1. Premises, viz.— Schoolrooms { Of wood in repair— 40 by 20 by 11. Floor Good. Offices..... New ones required. Playground 2 acres. Residence Out of repair.</p>		<p>The Master's qualification to give the required Instruction to his Apprentices during the year now commencing.</p>		<p>The Master, as a guide and example in forming the character of the Apprentices.</p>						
<p>2. Desks— Kind Against the wall. Quantity 40 feet of it.</p>		<p>Master qualified.</p>		<p>Report of Examination by Inspector.</p>						
<p>3. Furniture— (Cupboards Two sets of shelves. Grates, and other Fixtures)</p>		<p>Number present at Examination. { Girls Boys Total in each class }</p>		1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.
<p>4. Books { Wanted—1st & 2nd Books, Maps of Europe, Asia, New South Wales, N. and S. America.</p>		<p>Holy Scriptures Patriarchal History, and examined by Clergyman, answering good. Catechism The letter of the Catechism well known.</p>								13 16 29* 80
<p>5. Registers— a. Description ... D. S. B. Roll. b. How kept..... Carefully.</p>		<p>Liturgy 7. Letters and Monosyllables 15 read 2nd S.P.C.K. moderate, spelling good, questioning imperfect. Easy Narratives 14 read in 4th Irish bk. fluently, without expression, questioning imperfect. Books and General Information [carefully written].</p>		<p>General Average 80</p>						
<p>6. Apparatus Wanted, an easel.</p>		<p>Writing Reading { From Copy { On Slates On Paper... From Dicta- { On Slates tion On Paper... }</p>		<p>15 books neatly written, and 17 clean but not 13 in this class, spelling good, writing bad.</p>						
<p>7. Discipline { Moderate. The Organizing Master has been instructed to visit this school.</p>		<p>Arithmetic—Simple Rules... Numeration { $\frac{1}{15}$ $\frac{3}{15}$ Addition { $\frac{7}{3}$ Subtraction { $\frac{10}{3}$ Multiplication { $\frac{3}{13}$ Division { $\frac{3}{2}$</p>		<p>15 were right in</p>						
<p>8. Instruction Fair.</p>		<p>Geography Map of World, good; Australia, moderate. Grammar Knowledge of this subject fair.</p>								
<p>9. Fitness for training apprentices Capable. (The Inspector will bear in mind under this head the state of the Children's knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, Catechism, and Liturgy, and will invite the assistance of the Parochial Clergyman in this part of the examination.)</p>		<p>Singing The Clergyman appears to take great interest in the school, and especially the singing. Drawing None shewn. Needlework Some very admirable specimens were shewn. Tables Imperfect. Figure writing Upper class, moderate; lower, fair.</p>								
<p>10. Organization. { Classes ... How many? Eight, 6 + 2. Whether the same for all subjects. Yes. Shape Collective groups... For what subjects? Three classes are combined for collective instruction. (Add, after the name of each subject, a figure to denote the number of Classes grouped for instruction in it.) Master Mr. Saunders. Assistants Mrs. Saunders. Apprentices Monitors ... { Paid Unpaid Twelve.</p>		<p>REMARKS:—The schoolroom was clean, neat, and orderly in appearance. Children of 14 and 16 years of age are in constant attendance, and the influence exerted by the Master appears salutary.</p>								

Kiama School.

STATE OF SCHOOLS AS TO—		INSPECTOR'S OPINION OF—								
<p>1. Premises, viz.— Schoolrooms { Of wood; 31 by 16½ by 13. Floor Good. Offices..... In good order. Playground Two acres. Residence Of wood, 4 rooms.</p>		<p>The Master's qualification to give the required Instruction to his Apprentices during the year now commencing.</p>		<p>The Master, as a guide and example in forming the character of the Apprentices.</p>						
<p>2. Desks— Kind Single and double. Quantity Four.</p>		<p>The Master an intelligent young man, had not been here a month when I visited the school.</p>		<p>Report of Examination by Inspector.</p>						
<p>3. Furniture— (Cupboards, and other Fixtures) { Room warmed by a stove in the centre of the room.</p>		<p>Number present at Examination. { Girls Boys Total in each class }</p>		1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.
<p>4. Books { A very large stock of books was found in the vestry, enough to supply all the neighbouring schools.</p>		<p>Holy Scriptures Read fairly. Catechism But one child answered fairly.</p>		2	2	6				
<p>5. Registers— a. Description ... D. S. B. Roll. b. How kept..... Neatly.</p>		<p>Liturgy Letters and Monosyllables Easy Narratives Books and General Information Reading { From Copy { On Slates On Paper... From Dicta- { On Slates tion On Paper... }</p>		5	5	7				
<p>6. Apparatus { In the school, one black-board. Wanted—an easel, a clock.</p>		<p>Arithmetic—Simple Rules... Numeration { $\frac{0}{5}$ $\frac{3}{5}$ Addition { $\frac{3}{3}$ Subtraction { $\frac{0}{3}$ $\frac{3}{3}$ $\frac{3}{3}$ Multiplication { $\frac{0}{2}$ Division { $\frac{0}{2}$</p>		7	7	13				
<p>7. Discipline Moderate.</p>		<p>Geography Questioned on Map of the World; answering satisfactory. Grammar Very little known.</p>								
<p>8. Instruction Meagre.</p>		<p>History Singing Drawing or Mapping None shewn. Needlework { The inclemency of the weather prevented any girls being present.</p>								
<p>9. Fitness for training apprentices ... Too lately appointed to judge of this. (The Inspector will bear in mind under this head the state of the Children's knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, Catechism, and Liturgy, and will invite the assistance of the Parochial Clergyman in this part of the examination.)</p>		<p>REMARKS:—No time table yet hung up in the school.</p>								
<p>10. Organization. { Classes ... How many? Three. Whether the same for all subjects... Shape Collective groups... For what subjects? Geography. (Add, after the name of each subject, a figure to denote the number of Classes grouped for instruction in it.) Master Mr. Thompson. Assistants Mrs. Thompson. Apprentices Monitors ... { Paid Unpaid Sometimes.</p>										

REPORT OF DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD, FOR 1858.

Paddington School.

STATE OF SCHOOLS AS TO—		INSPECTOR'S OPINION OF—																																									
<p>1. Premises, viz. :— Schoolrooms.. { Of stone, 61 by 22 by 11-7. Floor Good. Offices Want repair. Playground 1 1/2 acres. Residence None.</p>		<p>The Master's qualification to give the required instruction to his Apprentices during the year now commencing.</p>																																									
<p>2. Desks Movable. Kind Single. Quantity Six.</p>		<p>The Master, as a guide and example in forming the character of the Apprentices.</p>																																									
<p>3. Furniture— (Cupboards, Grates, and other Fixtures) } The fixtures necessary for the service in the room.</p>		<p>Qualified.</p>																																									
<p>4. Books Fair supply.</p>		<p>Report of Examination by Inspector.</p>																																									
<p>5. Registers— a. Description ... D. S. B. Roll. b. How kept ... In an imperfect and slovenly manner.</p>		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1st class.</th> <th>2nd class.</th> <th>3rd class.</th> <th>4th class.</th> <th>5th class.</th> <th>6th class.</th> <th>Total present in School.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number present at Examination</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Girls</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boys</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total in each class</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.	Number present at Examination							80	Girls								Boys								Total in each class							
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Boys																																											
Total in each class																																											
<p>6. Apparatus in School— Black-board and a Music-board.</p>		<p>Holy Scriptures History of Jacob; good. Catechism Well known in the upper classes. Liturgy Letters & Monosyllables 14 fairly; 20 moderate. Easy Narratives 18 read III. Nat. fluently; answered well. Books and General Information 6. This class did not read loud enough. From Copy .. { On Slates... From Dicta- { On Paper... tion { On Slates... On Paper... 7 good; 17 moderately well; the rest fair.</p>																																									
<p>7. Discipline Fair. Drill excellent.</p>		<p>Arithmetic—Simple Rules... Numeration Addition Subtraction Multiplication Long Division Addition of £ Subtraction of £ Multiplication of £ Division of £ Reduction Bills of Parcels Practice</p>																																									
<p>8. Instruction Very good, and extends throughout the School.</p>		<p>Geography Australia, fair; Palestine, good. Grammar History Singing Drawing and Mapping 11 Children drew a map of Australia without difficulty on their slates. Needlework (61 Girls.) Specimens of plain needlework, which, both for quantity and neatness were highly creditable to the Mistress.</p>																																									
<p>9. Fitness for training apprentices— Qualified. (The Inspector will bear in mind under this head the state of the Children's knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, Catechism, and Liturgy, and will invite the assistance of the Parochial Clergyman in this part of the examination.)</p>		<p>Of Joseph, well known. Children taught very successfully on the Curwen system. 11 Children drew a map of Australia without difficulty on their slates. (61 Girls.) Specimens of plain needlework, which, both for quantity and neatness were highly creditable to the Mistress.</p>																																									
<p>10. Organization. Classes ... { How many? Six. { Whether the same for all subjects Yes. Shape For what subjects? Grammar. (Add, after the name of each subject, a figure to denote the number of Classes grouped for instruction in it.) Geography. Object Lessons Master Mr. Green. Mistress Mrs. Gregory. Apprentices Monitors { Paid { Unpaid Partially used.</p>		<p>REMARKS:—So long as the furniture used for Divine Service remains in the room, the Teacher cannot make the School thoroughly efficient.</p>																																									

St. Andrew's School—Mixed.

STATE OF SCHOOLS AS TO—		INSPECTOR'S OPINION OF—																																									
<p>1. Premises, viz. :— Schoolrooms { Of stone, 47 by 17 by 12. Floor Good. Offices In a filthy state. Playground Old Burial Ground. Residence None.</p>		<p>The Master's qualification to give the required instruction to his Apprentices during the year now commencing.</p>																																									
<p>2. Desks Fixtures. Kind { Against the wall on both sides and one end. Quantity {</p>		<p>The Master, as a guide and example in forming the character of the Apprentices.</p>																																									
<p>3. Furniture— (Cupboards, Grates, and other Fixtures) } No care appears to be taken of the School furniture.</p>		<p>Report of Examination by Inspector.</p>																																									
<p>4. Books Deficient.</p>		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1st class.</th> <th>2nd class.</th> <th>3rd class.</th> <th>4th class.</th> <th>5th class.</th> <th>6th class.</th> <th>Total present in School.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number present at Examination</td> <td>6</td> <td>12</td> <td>17</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Girls</td> <td>4</td> <td>13</td> <td>7</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boys</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>59</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total in each case</td> <td>10</td> <td>25</td> <td>24</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.	Number present at Examination	6	12	17				35	Girls	4	13	7				24	Boys							59	Total in each case	10	25	24				
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Total in each case	10	25	24																																								
<p>5. Registers— a. Description ... D.S.B. Roll. b. How kept Slovenly.</p>		<p>Holy Scriptures Imperfect. Catechism Imperfect. Liturgy Letters and Monosyllables Easy Narratives { The children read in a slovenly manner, and in too low a tone. Books and General Information Fluently, without expression; spelling good.</p>																																									
<p>6. Apparatus { In fragments; some of it would be useful if repaired.</p>		<p>Writing Reading { From Copy.. { On Slates... From Dicta- { On Paper... tion { On Slates... On Paper... Copy-books carelessly written. Imperfect in spelling, and writing almost illegible.</p>																																									
<p>7. Discipline Deficient.</p>		<p>Arithmetic—Simple Rules... Numeration Addition Subtraction Multiplication Division Long Division Addition of £ Subtraction of £ Multiplication of £ Division of £ Reduction</p>																																									
<p>8. Instruction ... { Generally not satisfactory.</p>		<p>Geography Australia—good. Grammar Very imperfect. History Singing { Some attention has been paid to this subject, but the result not pleasing. Drawing Months of the Year The children did not know these.</p>																																									
<p>9. Fitness for training apprentices— (The Inspector will bear in mind under this head the state of the Children's knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, Catechism, and Liturgy, and will invite the assistance of the Parochial Clergyman in this part of the examination.)</p>		<p>REMARKS:—At 10 o'clock the School had not got to work. The Master has since left.</p>																																									
<p>10. Organization. Classes ... { How many? Five. { Whether the same for all subjects No. Shape Semicircular. For what subjects? Scripture Lessons. (Add, after the name of each subject, a figure to denote the number of Classes grouped for instruction in it.) Master One. Assistants None. Apprentices Monitors { Paid { Unpaid 15 occasionally; but not especially instructed.</p>																																											

10 REPORT OF DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD, FOR 1858.

Darlinghurst School.

STATE OF SCHOOLS AS TO—		INSPECTOR'S OPINION OF—																																	
<p>1. Premises, viz. :— Schoolrooms.....Of stone. Floor.....Good. Offices.....In a filthy condition. Playground.....Ample. Residence.....None.</p> <p>2. Desks— Kind.....{ Fixed, against the wall, at the side and end. Quantity.....{</p> <p>3. Furniture— (Cupboards, Grates and other Fixtures.)</p> <p>4. Books.....Insufficient.</p> <p>5. Registers— a. Description...D. S. B. Roll. b. How kept.....Neatly.</p> <p>6. Apparatus.....Wanted a blackboard</p> <p>7. Discipline.....Fair.</p> <p>8. Instruction.....Deficient.</p> <p>9. Fitness for train- ing apprentices { Too recently ap- pointing apprentices } pointed to judge.</p> <p>(The Inspector will bear in mind under this head the state of the Children's Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, Catechism, and Liturgy, and will invite the assistance of the Parochial Clergyman in this part of the examination.)</p> <p>10. { Classes ... { How many? Four. { Whether the same for all subjects... Yes. { Shape { Collective Groups { For what subjects? Geography. { (Add, after the name of each subject, a figure to denote the number of Classes grouped for instruction in it.) { Master Mr. Hardy. { Assistants Mrs. McCarthy. { Apprentices { Monitors { Paid { Unpaid Yes.</p>		<p>The Master's qualification to give the required instruction to his Apprentices during the year now commencing.</p> <p>The Master, as a guide and example in forming the character of the Apprentices.</p> <p>Qualified.</p> <p>Report of Examination by Inspector.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1st class.</th> <th>2nd class.</th> <th>3rd class.</th> <th>4th class.</th> <th>5th class.</th> <th>6th class.</th> <th>Total present in School.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number present at Examination</td> <td>9</td> <td>5</td> <td>14</td> <td>7</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boys</td> <td>7</td> <td>10</td> <td>14</td> <td>...</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total in each class</td> <td>16</td> <td>15</td> <td>28</td> <td>7</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>66</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Holy Scriptures Acts of the Apostles; imperfectly known. Catechism Not taught individually; imperfect. Liturgy</p> <p>Reading { Letters and Monosyllables { This class had a moderate acquaintance with these subjects. { Easy Narratives 23 read S. P. C. K. II. with difficulty. { Books and General In- { 15 read fluently, and with better tone than formation general.</p> <p>Writing { From Copy ... { On Slates { 21 books: the girls neatly, and the boys carelessly written. { On Paper { 16 wrote the "Belief," 10 children had above 14 mistakes each. { From Dicta- { On Slates { tion { On Paper</p> <p>Arithmetic—Simple Rules... Numeration $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ were right in. Addition Subtraction Multiplication Division</p> <p>Geography Of Australia, excellent. Grammar Fair. History (English) fair. Singing Drawing and Mapping Four maps were shewn, well done. Needlework None shewn. Tables Fair.</p> <p>REMARKS:—This School would be improved by converting it into a mixed one, and retaining the present teachers. Monitors receive instruction between 2½ and 3 o'clock, p.m.</p>			1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.	Number present at Examination	9	5	14	7			35	Boys	7	10	14	...			31	Total in each class	16	15	28	7			66
	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.																												
Number present at Examination	9	5	14	7			35																												
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Surrey Hills School—Mixed.

STATE OF SCHOOLS AS TO—		INSPECTOR'S OPINION OF—													
<p>1. Premises, viz. :— Schoolrooms... { Of brick, 44 by 22 by 11. Floor.....Good. Offices.....Do Playground.....Two small ones. Residence.....In repair.</p> <p>2. Desks.....On raised platforms Kind.....In three tiers. Quantity.....9 parallel.</p> <p>3. Furniture— (Cupboards, Grates & other Fixtures) ... { Sufficient Cupboards, &c.</p> <p>4. Books.....Good supply.</p> <p>5. Registers— a. Description...D. S. B. Roll. b. How kept.....Moderately well.</p> <p>6. Apparatus in the School..... { 3 lesson stands, 3 painted surfaces used as blackboards. Table for Needlework, Cupboards, &c.</p> <p>7. Discipline.....Good.</p> <p>8. Instruction.....Fair.</p> <p>9. Fitness for training apprentices ... { Qualified. (The Inspector will bear in mind under this head the state of the Children's knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, Catechism, and Liturgy, and will invite the assistance of the Parochial Clergymen in this part of the examination.)</p> <p>10. { Classes ... { How many? Four Divisions. { Whether the same for all subjects... { Shape..... { Collective groups... { For what subjects? Scripture, Geography, Catechism. { (Add, after the name of each subject, a figure to denote the number of Classes grouped for instruction in it.) { Master Mr. Jordan. { Assistants { Apprentices Two. { Monitors { Paid { Unpaid Sometimes used.</p>		<p>The Master's qualification to give the required instruction to his Apprentices during the year now commencing.</p> <p>The Master, as a guide and example in forming the character of the Apprentices.</p> <p>Qualified.</p> <p>Report of Examination by Inspector.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1st Division.</th> <th>2nd Division.</th> <th>3rd Division.</th> <th>4th Division.</th> <th>Total present in School.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number present at Examination</td> <td>27</td> <td>15</td> <td>16</td> <td>14</td> <td>72</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Holy Scriptures Exd. Rev. H. S. King; good. Catechism Fair; intelligently taught. Liturgy</p> <p>Reading { Letters and Monosyllables { 14 read 1st bk. in too low a tone, and with difficulty. { Easy Narratives 2nd bk. read fluently; spelling fair. { Books and general In- { Ludlow's Class Book, fair; spelling good. formation { From Copy ... { On Slates... { On Paper { From Dicta- { On Slates... { tion { On Paper... { On Paper...</p> <p>Arithmetic—Simple Rules... Numeration $\frac{23}{48}$ $\frac{22}{38}$ $\frac{11}{38}$ $\frac{21}{32}$ $\frac{11}{32}$ $\frac{24}{32}$ $\frac{18}{32}$ $\frac{12}{32}$ $\frac{20}{20}$ $\frac{20}{20}$ $\frac{20}{20}$ $\frac{5}{20}$ were right in. Addition Subtraction Multiplication Division Addition £ Subtraction £ Multiplication Division of £ Reduction Rule of Three</p> <p>Geography Fair acquaintance with these subjects. Grammar History Singing The whole School sang well but somewhat harshly. Drawing None shewn. Needlework Considerable attention is paid to this by a Committee of Ladies in the Parish, the results are excellent.</p> <p>REMARKS:—Some Members of the Local Board, and Ladies of the Committee were present.</p>			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	4th Division.	Total present in School.	Number present at Examination	27	15	16	14	72
	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	4th Division.	Total present in School.										
Number present at Examination	27	15	16	14	72										

REPORT OF DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD, FOR 1858.

Lord's Forest School.

STATE OF SCHOOLS AS TO—		INSPECTOR'S OPINION OF—																														
<p>1. Premises, viz. :— Schoolrooms ...Of wood (new). FloorGood. OfficesNone. Playground½ acre. ResidenceNone.</p> <p>2. Desks— KindOne loose. QuantityOne.</p> <p>3. Furniture— (Cupboards, Grates, and otherFixtures)</p> <p>4. Books required— II. & IV. Reading Books. Table Books.</p> <p>5. Registers— a. Description ...D. S. B. Roll. b. How kept...Neglected.</p> <p>6. Apparatus in the School— A Map of the World and a few Sheet Lessons. A Black-board wanted.</p> <p>7. Discipline— The School requires organizing.</p> <p>8. Instruction— Scarcely any appears to have been given.</p> <p>9. Fitness for training Apprentices— Mr. Crewe having died the School has only a temporary supply. (The Inspector will bear in mind under this head the state of the Children's knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, Cate- chism, and Liturgy, and will invite the assistance of the Parochial Clergyman in this part of the examination.)</p> <p>10. Organization. { Classes ... { How many? Four. { Whether the same for all subjects { Shape Collective groups ... { For what subjects? { (Add, after the name of each subject, a figure to denote { the number of Classes grouped for instruction in it.) Number of Teachers { Master Deceased. { Assistants Mrs. Crewe. { Apprentices { Monitors { Paid { Unpaid</p>		<p>The Master's qualification to give the required instruction to his Apprentices during the year now commencing.</p> <p>The Master, as a guide and example in forming the character of the Apprentices.</p>		<p>Report of Examination by Inspector.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Number present at Examination</th> <th rowspan="2">Girls</th> <th rowspan="2">Boys</th> <th rowspan="2">Total in each Class</th> <th>1st class.</th> <th>2nd class.</th> <th>3rd class.</th> <th>4th class.</th> <th>5th class.</th> <th>6th class.</th> <th>Total present in School.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>10 13 23</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								Number present at Examination	Girls	Boys	Total in each Class	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.										10 13 23
Number present at Examination	Girls	Boys	Total in each Class	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.																						
													10 13 23																			
<p>Holy Scriptures..... } Catechism } Liturgy } Reading { Letters & Monosyllables { Easy Narratives { Books and General In- } { formation } Writing { From Copy { On Slates... { From Dicta- { On Paper... { tion { On Slates... { On Paper... Arithmetic—Simple Rules... } Geography } Grammar } History } Singing } Drawing } Tables }</p>		<p>A smattering; answered intelligently.</p> <p>Fair. Imp.</p> <p>The copy-books were not carefully written.</p> <p>1 out of a class of 6 could spell Wednesday rightly.</p> <p>A Class of four (4) stood up for Arithmetic; none were able to go through without assistance.</p> <p>Map of World taught.</p> <p>Not taught.</p> <p>A very slight acquaintance.</p>																														

Enfield School.

STATE OF SCHOOLS AS TO—		INSPECTOR'S OPINION OF—																																																				
<p>1. Premises, viz. :— SchoolroomsStone; out of repair. Floor Do. Offices Do. PlaygroundRoad, or the bush. ResidenceBeing repaired.</p> <p>2. DesksOut of repair. KindAgainst the wall. QuantityFive.</p> <p>3. Furniture— (Cupboards, Grates, and other Fixtures)</p> <p>4. BooksA good supply.</p> <p>5. Registers— a. Description ...D.S.B. Roll. b. How keptImperfectly.</p> <p>6. Apparatus { Black-boards re- { quired; also a clock.</p> <p>7. Discipline { Very imperfect. The { School very much { requires organizing.</p> <p>8. Instruction { Very meagre. None { apparently in the { lower classes.</p> <p>9. Fitness for train- ing apprentices } Unfit. (The Inspector will bear in mind under this head the state of the Children's knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, Cate- chism, and Liturgy, and will invite the assistance of the Parochial Clergyman in this part of the examination.)</p> <p>10. Organization. { Classes ... { How many? Six. { Whether the same for all subjects { Shape Collective groups ... { For what subjects? { (Add, after the name of each subject, a figure to denote { the number of Classes grouped for instruction in it.) Number of Teachers { Master Mr. Body. { Mistress Mrs. Body. { Apprentices { Monitors { Paid { Unpaid Sometimes.</p>		<p>The Master's qualification to give the required instruction to his Apprentices during the year now commencing.</p> <p>The Master, as a guide and example in forming the character of the Apprentices.</p>		<p>Cannot recommend him.</p> <p>Report of Examination by Inspector.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Number present at Examination</th> <th rowspan="2">Girls</th> <th rowspan="2">Boys</th> <th rowspan="2">Total in each class</th> <th>1st class.</th> <th>2nd class.</th> <th>3rd class.</th> <th>4th class.</th> <th>5th class.</th> <th>6th class.</th> <th>Total present in School.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>6</td> <td>2</td> <td>15</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>7</td> <td>3</td> <td>13</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>13</td> <td>5</td> <td>28</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>46</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								Number present at Examination	Girls	Boys	Total in each class	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.					6	2	15			23					7	3	13				23					13	5	28				46
Number present at Examination	Girls	Boys	Total in each class	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.																																												
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<p>Holy Scriptures..... } Catechism } Liturgy } Reading { Letters and Monosyllables { Easy Narratives { Books and general Infor- } { mation } Writing { From Copy { On Slates... { From Dicta- { On Paper... { tion { On Slates... { On Paper... Arithmetic—Simple Rules... } Geography } Grammar } History } Singing } Drawing } Needlework..... } Tables }</p>		<p>A slight acquaintance. Imperfectly known.</p> <p>3 read the Primer with difficulty. 7 read S.P.C.K.—II Bk.—moderately; questioning failed. (14 were not brought up.)</p> <p>The writing is carelessly done. The Lord's Prayer, fairly written as a dictation exercise.</p> <p>When given out by the Master the following were right in— Numeration { 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Addition { Subtraction { Multiplication { Division {</p> <p>Improved.</p> <p>Taught in the School. Moderate.</p>		<p>REMARKS :—The ceiling of the Schoolroom is broken down in several places.</p>																																																		

TO THE HONORABLE THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD.

Sydney, New South Wales,
16 June, 1859.

SIR,

I have the honor to lay before you a detailed Report of the Schools examined by the Diocesan Inspector of Schools for the Diocese of Sydney, for the six months ending 31st March, 1859.

The number of schools inspected has been fourteen, of which two are held in rooms forming part of the Teacher's residence, and one in a stable or out-house.

Nearly all the schools visited were unprovided with the necessary out-offices, frequently but one, and at most two, are provided for the use of the Master's family, and the boys and girls; as a consequence, the majority of these places presented a filthy appearance; the one marked exception to this rule was in the case of those attached to the new school at Marsfield.

The schoolrooms were generally in a tolerable state of repair, but with the exception of (St. James') Sydney, Camden, Marsfield, and Enfield, were quite destitute of appropriate furniture and apparatus; most of that which is at present in use being antiquated, unsuitable, and in need of repair.

With regard to the conditions of the schools, I have much pleasure in reporting favourably of St. James', Camden, Narellan, Campbelltown, and Pennant Hills; and also, that in the schools at Cobbidee, Marsfield, Appin, and Ashfield, the work of instruction is being carried on with some degree of success; while at Menangle, Enfield, (St. John's) Parramatta, and Liverpool, the schools were found to be in a disorderly and inefficient condition. At Picton the school was closed in consequence of the severe illness of the Master, Mr. Webb.

From an examination of the Schedule given below, it will be found (omitting the school at Picton) that out of the thirteen schools inspected by me the religious instruction was fair in nine; in six (6) the children read fluently and intelligently; in eight (8) the copy-books were clean and carefully written; in eleven (11) spelling and dictation were fair; in three (3) the arithmetic was well known, properly taught, and the children worked the examples given with accuracy and dispatch; two (2) schools exhibited a fair knowledge of English grammar, and four (4) of geography; in five the discipline was satisfactory; and in three the class of girls for plain needlework was conducted with considerable success.

The contents of the following Schedule are abstracted from the detailed reports, and shew at once the state of each school with regard to the principal subjects of instruction expected to be taught by the Master:—

NAME OF THE SCHOOL.	Religious Instruction.	Reading.	Writing.	Spelling and Dictation.	Arithmetic and Tables.	English Grammar.	Geography.	Discipline.
Liverpool	F	F	G	F	M	B	..	B
Campbelltown	F	M	G	F	M	M	F	M
Narellan	G	M	G	F	F	M	M	F
Cobbidee	F	M	G	M	M	G	M	B
Camden	G	F	F	G	F	M	G	G
Picton .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Menangle	B	F	B	F	B	..	B	B
Appin	F	M	B	F	B	B	M	F
Pennant Hills	F	F	F	G	B	B	M	F
Marsfield, near Parramatta	F	M	B	M	B	M	M	B
St. John's, Parramatta	F	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
St. James', Sydney	G	F	M	F	G	G	G	G
Ashfield	M	F	F	F	B	..	..	B
Enfield	M	M	F	F	B	B	B	B

NOTE.—The contractions are: Ex. excellent; G. good; F. fair; M. moderate; B. bad; Fl. entire failure.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CUTHBERT,
Diocesan Inspector.

Liverpool

REPORT OF DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD, FOR 1858.

Liverpool School.

STATE OF SCHOOLS AS TO—		INSPECTOR'S OPINION OF—									
<p>1. Premises, viz. :— Schoolrooms { A weatherboard building, 48 by 15½ by 10. Floor Wants repair. Offices Insufficient. Playground Ample. Residence { Below the school-room.</p>		<p>The Master's qualification to give the required Instruction to his Apprentices during the year now commencing.</p>				<p>The Master, as a guide and example in forming the character of the Apprentices.</p>					
		Report of Examination by Inspector.									
<p>2. Desks— Kind Double. Quantity Four.</p>		<p>Number present at Examination. { Girls { Boys { Total in each class }</p>		1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.	
<p>3. Furniture— (Cupboards, Grates, and other Fixtures.)</p>										39 47 — 86	
<p>4. Books wanted ... { 2nd and 3rd Reading Book</p>		<p>Holy Scriptures..... Fair. Catechism Fair. Liturgy</p>		<p>Reading { Letters and Monosyllables { 33 infants (under an intelligent girl) read the alphabet fairly, and spelled easy words. { Easy Narratives { 19 children read fluently, but in too low a tone. { Books and general In- { 35 children read with ease, spelled well, and formation { answered questions intelligently. { From { On Slates..... { Copy. { On Paper..... { From { On Slates..... { Dictation. { On Paper.....</p>							
<p>5. Registers— a. Description D. S. B. b. How kept Imperfectly.</p>		<p>Writing { Letters and Monosyllables Fair. { Easy Narratives Fair. { Books and general In- formation Fair. { From { On Slates..... { Copy. { On Paper..... { From { On Slates..... { Dictation. { On Paper.....</p>		<p>27-16 21 16 18 14 17 7 16 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38</p>							
<p>6. Apparatus An Abacus.</p>		<p>Arithmetic—Simple Rules... Numeration Addition Subtraction Short Multiplication Long Multiplication Short Division Long Division Compound Rules</p>		<p>Fair. (The Lord's Prayer and Belief from memory—this was fairly spelt.)</p>							
<p>7. Discipline Very Imperfect. Cleanliness of Children Fair. Do. of Schoolroom Fair.</p>		<p>Geography Grammar History Singing Drawing Punctuality</p>		<p>A very slight acquaintance in the upper classes. Good. Wanting.</p>							
<p>8. Instruction</p>		<p>Organization. { Classes ... { How many? Six. { Whether the same for all subjects { Shape { Collective groups... { For what subjects? Scripture. { (Add, after the name of each subject, a figure to denote the number of Classes grouped for instruction in it.) { Master Mr. Whitehead. { Assistants A girl of fourteen { Apprentices { Number of Teachers { Monitors ... { Paid { Unpaid Sometimes.</p>		<p>REMARKS:—At ten minutes past nine a.m., there were no children in the School—the Master also was absent.</p>							

Campbelltown School.

STATE OF SCHOOLS AS TO—		INSPECTOR'S OPINION OF—								
<p>1. Premises, viz. :— Schoolrooms. Brick, 40 by 16½. Floor { Good, but the windows require repair. Offices Separate. Playground Ample. Residence In good repair.</p>		<p>The Master's qualification to give the required Instruction to his Apprentices during the year now commencing.</p>				<p>The Master, as a guide and example in forming the character of the Apprentices.</p>				
		Report of Examination by Inspector.								
<p>2. Desks— Kind 4 single. Quantity 2 double.</p>		<p>Number present at Examination. { Girls { Boys { Total in each class }</p>		1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.
<p>3. Furniture— (Cupboards, Grates, and other Fixtures.)</p>		<p>Total on Roll</p>								56 — 72
<p>4. Books { Reading books wanted for lower classes.</p>		<p>Holy Scriptures..... Fair; giving intelligent answers. Catechism { Fair in the upper classes, and appears to be intelligently taught.</p>		<p>Liturgy Reading { Letters and Monosyllables This is a large class with moderate attainments. { Easy Narratives Read moderately; spelling imperfect. { Books and general In- formation Read fluently; reading too low. { From { On Slates..... { Copy. { On Paper { From { On Slates..... { Dictation. { On Paper.....</p>						
<p>5. Registers— a. Description. D. S. B. b. How kept Neatly.</p>		<p>Simple Rules Long.....</p>		<p>28 copy-books very clean and carefully written. Throughout the School, fair.</p>						
<p>6. Apparatus in School { Black-board & easel wanted, pegs for caps, &c.</p>		<p>Arithmetic Numeration Addition Subtraction Multiplication Division</p>		<p>½ 20 14 8 7 3 3 3 3 3</p>						
<p>7. Discipline { Moderate. Cleanliness—fair. Punctuality—good.</p>		<p>Geography Grammar History Singing Drawing</p>		<p>Examined by Master ... { General, fair. { Australian, fair. Moderately acquainted with this subject.</p>						
<p>8. Instruction ... { Is too much confined to the upper classes.</p>		<p>MEMO:—In this School spelling from book should be heard after 12 o'clock.</p>								
<p>9. Fitness for training apprentices. { (The Inspector will bear in mind under this head the state of the Children's knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, Catechism, and Liturgy, and will invite the assistance of the Parochial Clergyman in this part of the examination.)</p>		<p>REMARKS:—The Master is intelligent and painstaking, and appears to take pleasure in his work. The Revd. Edwd. Smith speaks of him in high terms.</p>								
<p>10. Organization. { Classes ... { How many? Six. { Whether the same for all subjects Not always. { Shape { Collective groups... { For what subjects? Scripture. { (Add, after the name of each subject, a figure to denote the number of Classes grouped for instruction in it.) { Master Mr. Thompson. { Assistants Wife. { Apprentices { Number of Teachers { Monitors ... { Paid { Unpaid Fifteen.*</p>		<p>* These receive extra instruction from the Master.</p>								

Narellan School.

STATE OF SCHOOLS AS TO—		INSPECTOR'S OPINION OF—						
1. Premises, viz. :— Schoolrooms .....Brick, 40 by 18. Floor .....Good. Offices.....Sufficient. Playground .....Ample. Residence { Formerly "Lock-up." the		The Master's qualification to give the required Instruction to his Apprentices during the year now commencing.		The Master, as a guide and example in forming the character of the Apprentices.				
2. Desks— Kind .....Against wall. Quantity .....Five.		Report of Examination by Inspector.						
3. Furniture— (Cupboards, Grates, and other Fixtures) { One very small cupboard, and Church furniture.		Holy Scriptures .....Fair. Catechism .....Good.		6 read the alphabet with difficulty. 16 read with difficulty, and in too low a tone. The New Testament read fluently; spelling fair; questioning fair.				
4. Books { Grammar and maps wanted.		Liturgy { Letters and Monosyllables { Easy Narratives { Books and General Information { From Copy. } On Paper ... { From Dictation. } On Slates ...		34 books shewn, they were cleanly and well written.				
5. Registers— a. Description .....D.S.B. b. How kept .....Neatly.		Simple Rules Long Compound Arithmetic		The sentences were fairly written.				
6. Apparatus..... { In School — One very small black-board.		Geography .....Fair. Grammar .....Moderate knowledge. History Singing .....Fair. Drawing Tables .....Well known. Dictation and Needlework.....Spelling good; 16 specimens of needlework.		$\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{7} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{7} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & & \\ \text{Addition} & \text{Subtraction} & \text{Multiplication} & \text{Division} & \text{Reduction} & \text{Proportion} \end{matrix}$				
7. Discipline .....Fair. 8. Instruction { Confined too much to the upper classes of the School.		Grammar .....Fair. History Singing .....Fair. Drawing Tables .....Well known. Dictation and Needlework.....Spelling good; 16 specimens of needlework.		The sentences were fairly written.				
9. Fitness for training apprentices { Capable.		Geography .....Fair. Grammar .....Moderate knowledge. History Singing .....Fair. Drawing Tables .....Well known. Dictation and Needlework.....Spelling good; 16 specimens of needlework.		The sentences were fairly written.				
10. Organization. { Classes ... { How many? .....Six. { Whether the same for all subjects .....No. { Shape { For what subjects? { (Add, after the name of each subject, a figure to denote the number of Classes grouped for instruction in it.) { Master .....Mr. J. Hartley. { Assistants .....Daughter. { Apprentices { Monitors { Paid { Unpaid .....Sometimes.		REMARKS:—The Master is intelligent, painstaking, and industrious.						

Cobbidee.

STATE OF SCHOOLS AS TO—		INSPECTOR'S OPINION OF—						
1. Premises, viz. :— Schoolrooms ... { Brick, in good repair, 39 by 21.		The Mistress' qualification to give the required Instruction to his Apprentices during the year now commencing.		The Mistress as a guide and example in forming the character of the Apprentices.				
Floor .....Good. Offices.....Separate. Playground .....Ample. Residence .....Fair repair.		Report of Examination by Inspector.						
2. Desks— Kind .....Single. Quantity .....Four.		Number present at Examination. { Girls { Boys { Total in each class } On the Roll.....		10 17 27 48				
3. Furniture— (Cupboards, Grates, and other Fixtures) { Two sets of bk. shelves.		Holy Scriptures..... Catechism Liturgy { Letters and Monosyllables { Easy Narratives { Books and General Information { From Copy. } On Paper ... { From Dictation. } On Slates ...		Fair; intelligently taught. Rev. Thos. Hassal took part in examination.				
4. Books .....Good supply.		Simple Rules Long Compound Arithmetic		7 children imperfectly acquainted with alphabet. Reading moderate; spelling same. Reading fluent; too low in tone. 21 copy-books shewn, carefully written, an dvery clean. Writing on slates moderate.				
5. Registers— a. Description .....D.S.B. b. How kept .....Fairly.		Geography Grammar History Singing Drawing Tables		$\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \text{Numeration} & \text{Addition} & \text{Subtraction} & \text{Multiplication} & \text{Division} \end{matrix}$				
6. Apparatus .....Deficient.		Geography .....Australian, fair. Grammar .....Upper class good. History Singing .....School songs taught by Mistress. Drawing Tables .....Fair.		Tables fairly known.				
7. Discipline .....Imperfect.		Geography .....Australian, fair. Grammar .....Upper class good. History Singing .....School songs taught by Mistress. Drawing Tables .....Fair.		Tables fairly known.				
8. Instruction .....Moderate.		Geography .....Australian, fair. Grammar .....Upper class good. History Singing .....School songs taught by Mistress. Drawing Tables .....Fair.		Tables fairly known.				
9. Fitness for training apprentices {		Geography .....Australian, fair. Grammar .....Upper class good. History Singing .....School songs taught by Mistress. Drawing Tables .....Fair.		Tables fairly known.				
10. Organization. { Classes ... { How many? .....Four. { Whether the same for all subjects .....Not always. { Shape { For what subjects? { (Add, after the name of each subject, a figure to denote the number of Classes grouped for instruction in it.) { Mistress (pro tem.) .....Mrs. King. { Assistants { Apprentices { Monitors { Paid .....One. { Unpaid		REMARKS:—The weather being extremely wet the attendance of the children was smaller than usual. The circular swing is useless, being at the time of my visit without ropes.						

REPORT OF DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD, FOR 1858.

Camden School.

STATE OF SCHOOLS AS TO—		INSPECTOR'S OPINION OF—																																									
<p>1. Premises, viz. :—</p> <p>Schoolrooms... { A suitable brick building, 32 by 16 large room; 15 by 12, infant room.</p> <p>Floor Good.</p> <p>Offices Insufficient.</p> <p>Playground Ample.</p> <p>Residence In good repair.</p>		<p>The Master's qualification to give the required instruction to his Apprentices during the year now commencing.</p> <p>The Master, as a guide and example in forming the character of the Apprentices.</p>																																									
<p>2. Desks—</p> <p>Kind Single.</p> <p>Quantity Five.</p>		<p>Report of Examination by Inspector.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1st class.</th> <th>2nd class.</th> <th>3rd class.</th> <th>4th class.</th> <th>5th class.</th> <th>6th class.</th> <th>Total present in School.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number present at Examination. { Girls</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>{ Boys</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>47</td> </tr> <tr> <td>{ Total in each class. }</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>On Roll</td> <td colspan="6">Girls, 56; Boys, 64: Total</td> <td>120</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.	Number present at Examination. { Girls							52	{ Boys							47	{ Total in each class. }							99	On Roll	Girls, 56; Boys, 64: Total						120
	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.																																				
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<p>3. Furniture— (Cupboards, Grates, and other Fixtures) } A set of shelves.</p>		<p>Holy Scriptures Good.</p> <p>Catechism Fair; intelligently taught.</p>																																									
<p>4. Books { Required 2nd Reading Books, sheet lessons.</p>		<p>Liturgy The infants are taught by Mrs. Reeves. Reading, fair; spelling, moderate.</p> <p>Writing Reading { Letters and Monosyllables Do. fluently, but without emphasis.</p> <p>{ Easy Narratives 55 copy-books shewn, clean and fairly written.</p> <p>{ Books and general Information Dictation, very good.</p> <p>{ From Copy $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{6}$</p>																																									
<p>5. Registers—</p> <p>a. Description ... D. S. B.</p> <p>b. How kept Imperfectly.</p>		<p>Simple Rules Numeration</p> <p>From Dictation. { On Slates. Addition</p> <p>Long Subtraction</p>																																									
<p>6. Apparatus Sufficient.</p>		<p>Multiplication $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{6}$</p> <p>Division $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{6}$</p> <p>Compound Rules Higher Rules</p>																																									
<p>7. Discipline { Good. Cleanliness— fair.</p>		<p>Arithmetic Fair; carefully taught.</p> <p>Geography Moderate.</p> <p>Grammar Fair.</p> <p>History Occasionally practised.</p> <p>Singing</p> <p>Drawing or Mapping</p>																																									
<p>8. Instruction Fair.</p>		<p>REMARKS:—The infants are taught in a wooden building erected by the side of the schoolhouse; but, from the bad state of repair, it will be scarcely habitable during the winter months.</p>																																									
<p>9. Fitness for training apprentices... } Capable.</p> <p>(The Inspector will bear in mind under this head the state of the Children's knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, Catechism, and Liturgy, and will invite the assistance of the Parochial Clergyman in this part of the examination.)</p>																																											
<p>10. Organization.</p> <p>Classes ... { How many? 3 Divisions, & Infants</p> <p>{ Whether the same for all subjects... Not always.</p> <p>Shape</p> <p>Collective groups... { For what subjects? { Singing, Object Lessons, & Natural History.</p> <p>{ (Add, after the name of each subject, a figure to denote the number of Classes grouped for instruction in it.)</p> <p>Master Mr. Reeves.</p> <p>Number of Teachers { Assistants Mrs. Reeves.</p> <p>{ Apprentices</p> <p>{ Monitors ... { Paid</p> <p>{ Unpaid Sometimes.</p>																																											

Picton School.

STATE OF SCHOOLS AS TO—		INSPECTOR'S OPINION OF—																																	
<p>1. Premises, viz. :—</p> <p>Schoolrooms... { A cottage in a miserable state of repair, without sufficient accommodation for teaching or cleanliness.</p> <p>Floor</p> <p>Offices</p> <p>Playground</p> <p>Residence</p>		<p>The Master's qualification to give the required instruction to his Apprentices during the year now commencing.</p> <p>The Master, as a guide and example in forming the character of the Apprentices.</p>																																	
<p>2. Desks—</p> <p>Kind</p> <p>Quantity One.</p>		<p>Report of Examination by Inspector.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1st class.</th> <th>2nd class.</th> <th>3rd class.</th> <th>4th class.</th> <th>5th class.</th> <th>6th class.</th> <th>Total present in School.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number present at Examination. { Girls</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>{ Boys</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>{ Total in each class. }</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.	Number present at Examination. { Girls								{ Boys								{ Total in each class. }							
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<p>3. Furniture— (Cupboards, Grates, and other Fixtures) } A set of shelves.</p>		<p>Holy Scriptures Fair.</p> <p>Catechism Fair.</p>																																	
<p>4. Books A fresh supply.</p>		<p>Liturgy Fair.</p> <p>Writing Reading { Letters and Monosyllables Fair.</p> <p>{ Easy Narratives Fair.</p> <p>{ Books and general Information Fair.</p> <p>{ From Copy. { On Slates... Fair.</p> <p>{ On Paper... Fair.</p> <p>{ From Dictation. { On Slates... Fair.</p> <p>{ On Paper... Fair.</p>																																	
<p>5. Registers—</p> <p>a. Description ... D. S. B.</p> <p>b. How kept Imperfectly.</p>		<p>Arithmetic { Simple Rules Fair.</p> <p>{ Compound Rules Fair.</p> <p>{ Proportion and Practice... Fair.</p> <p>{ Fractions Fair.</p> <p>{ Decimals Fair.</p> <p>{ Higher Rules Fair.</p>																																	
<p>6. Apparatus None.</p>		<p>Geography Fair.</p> <p>Grammar Fair.</p> <p>History Fair.</p> <p>Singing</p> <p>Drawing</p>																																	
<p>7. Discipline</p>		<p>REMARKS:—Mr. Webb, the Master, was ill in bed when the Revd. Carter and Inspector called.</p>																																	
<p>8. Instruction</p>																																			
<p>9. Fitness for training apprentices... } Capable.</p> <p>(The Inspector will bear in mind under this head the state of the Children's knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, Catechism, and Liturgy, and will invite the assistance of the Parochial Clergyman in this part of the examination.)</p>																																			
<p>10. Organization.</p> <p>Classes ... { How many?</p> <p>{ Whether the same for all subjects. Shape</p> <p>Collective groups... { For what subjects?</p> <p>{ (Add, after the name of each subject, a figure to denote the number of Classes grouped for instruction in it.)</p> <p>Master Mr. Webb.</p> <p>Number of Teachers { Assistants</p> <p>{ Apprentices</p> <p>{ Monitors { Paid</p> <p>{ Unpaid</p>																																			

REPORT OF DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD, FOR 1858.

The Pennant Hills.

STATE OF SCHOOLS AS TO—		INSPECTOR'S OPINION OF—																																				
<p>1. Premises, viz. :— Schoolrooms.....Stone, 23 by 15. Floor.....Good. Offices.....Insufficient. Playground.....Ample. Residence.....In good repair.</p> <p>2. Desks— Kind.....Single. Quantity.....Three.</p> <p>3. Furniture— (Cupboards, Grates, and other Fixtures)</p> <p>4. Books wanted for the junior classes.</p> <p>5. Registers— a. Description...D. S. B. b. How kept.....Neatly.</p> <p>6. Apparatus.....Additional apparatus has been provided since my last visit—a black-board and desks.</p> <p>7. Discipline.....Fair. Punctuality.....Fair. Cleanliness, personal.....Fair. Cleanliness of room.....Fair.</p> <p>8. Instruction.....Moderate.</p> <p>9. Fitness for training apprentices }</p> <p>(The Inspector will bear in mind under this head the state of the Children's knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, Catechism, and Liturgy, and will invite the assistance of the Parochial Clergyman in this part of the examination.)</p> <p>10. Organization. { Classes...How many?.....Four. Whether the same for all subjects.....Yes. Shape..... For what subjects?..... (Add, after the name of each subject, a figure to denote the number of Classes grouped for instruction in it.) Master.....Mr. Thomas. Assistants.....Wife. Apprentices..... Monitors { Paid..... Unpaid.....</p>		<p>The Master's qualification to give the required instruction to his Apprentices during the year now commencing.</p> <p>The Master, as a guide and example in forming the character of the Apprentices.</p> <p>Suitable.</p>																																				
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<p>Number present at Examination { Girls.....3 Boys.....3 Total in each class.....6</p> <p>On the Roll.....78</p>		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>1st class.</th> <th>2nd class.</th> <th>3rd class.</th> <th>4th class.</th> <th>5th class.</th> <th>6th class.</th> <th>Total present in School.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>9</td> <td>8</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>.....</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>7</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>16</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>3</td> <td>.....</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6"></td> <td>78</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.	3	9	8	3	3	26	3	7	2	7	19	6	16	10	10	3	45							78
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3	7	2	7	19																																
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						78																																
<p>Holy Scriptures.....Fair. Catechism..... Liturgy..... Reading { Letters and Monosyllables.....Reading fair; spelling good. Easy Narratives.....Reading fluent; spelling moderate; questioning fair. Books & General Information.....Reading fair; spelling moderate; questioning well.</p> <p>Writing { From Copy { On Slates.....47 copy-books shewn; clean and carefully written. On Paper.....5-6ths of a class of elder children wrote the Belief correctly from memory. From Dictation { On Slates..... On Paper.....</p> <p>Arithmetic { Simple Rules..... Compound Rules..... Proportion and Practice..... Fractions..... Decimals..... Higher Rules.....</p> <p>Geography (Australian).....Moderate knowledge. Grammar.....Very little of this subject known. History..... Singing.....Should be more cultivated, and a variety of school songs introduced. Drawing.....</p>		<p>REMARKS:—The children are much employed by their parents in picking fruit for the market, hence the general progress of the scholars is not so satisfactory as might be expected.</p>																																				

Marsfield School.

STATE OF SCHOOLS AS TO—		INSPECTOR'S OPINION OF—																																				
<p>1. Premises, viz. :— Schoolrooms.....New and spacious, 60 by 20 by 12. Floor.....Good. Offices.....Sufficient. Playground.....Ample. Residence.....None.</p> <p>2. Desks— Kind.....Suitable. Quantity.....Ten.</p> <p>3. Furniture— (Cupboards, Grates and other Fixtures) { 2 cupboards, needlework box, set of shelves.</p> <p>4. Books.....Wanted—A set of maps, reading books, Bibles, and Testaments.</p> <p>5. Registers— a. Description...D. S. B. b. How kept...Imperfectly, slovenly, and in pencil.</p> <p>6. Apparatus.....In School—Black-board and easel, 3 lesson stands, a clock.</p> <p>7. Discipline.....Most imperfect. (Drill a first essential.)</p> <p>8. Instruction.....Deficient and imperfect.</p> <p>9. Fitness for training apprentices } Incapable.</p> <p>(The Inspector will bear in mind under this head the state of the Children's knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, Catechism, and Liturgy, and will invite the assistance of the Parochial Clergyman in this part of the examination.)</p> <p>10. Organization. { Classes...How many?.....Eleven. Whether the same for all subjects...Not always. Shape..... For what subjects?..... (Add, after the name of each subject, a figure to denote the number of Classes grouped for instruction in it.) Master.....Mr. Breathour. Assistants.....Wife. Apprentices..... Monitors { Paid..... Unpaid.....</p>		<p>The Master's qualification to give the required instruction to his Apprentices during the year now commencing.</p> <p>The Master, as a guide and example in forming the character of the Apprentices.</p> <p>Incapable. Unsuitable.</p>																																				
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<p>Number present at Examination { Girls.....32 Boys.....36 Total in each class.....68</p> <p>On Roll—Girls, 42; boys, 41.....83</p>		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>1st class.</th> <th>2nd class.</th> <th>3rd class.</th> <th>4th class.</th> <th>5th class.</th> <th>6th class.</th> <th>Total present in School.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6"></td> <td>68</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6"></td> <td>83</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.							32							36							68							83
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<p>Holy Scriptures.....Fair. Catechism.....An intelligent but imperfect acquaintance with this subject. Liturgy.....Class of 20—reading moderately well. Reading { Easy Narratives.....Class of 18—reading almost inaudible—spelling very imperfect. Books & General Information.....Class of 11—girls read better than the boys—all read too quickly.</p> <p>Writing { From Copy { On Slates.....The copy-books very carelessly written—much blotted, and dirty. On Paper.....Fair, but the writing carelessly done. From Dictation { On Slates..... On Paper.....</p> <p>Arithmetic—Simple Rules..... Numeration..... Addition..... Subtraction..... Multiplication..... Division..... Reduction..... Proportion.....</p> <p>Geography.....Moderate. Grammar.....Boys, fair; girls, failed. History of England.....The children are being taught on Curwen's system by a stranger. Singing.....Imperfect. Drawing..... Tables..... Needlework.....A most successful class, reflecting great credit on its promoters.</p>		<p>REMARKS:—No time table hung up in this School. Teacher's desk in a shameful state of disorder. The children are allowed to be out far too long in the "recess," and rush in afterwards in a very boisterous and unruly manner.</p>																																				

St. John's School, Parramatta.

STATE OF SCHOOLS AS TO—		INSPECTOR'S OPINION OF—																																									
<p>1. Premises, viz. :—An old cottage. Schoolroom ... { One long room, 40 by 10 by 8. Floor In repair. Offices In bad repair. Playground None. Residence Portion of cottage.</p>		<p>The Master's qualification to give the required instruction to his Apprentices during the year now commencing.</p>																																									
<p>2. Desks— Kind Against the wall. Quantity 60 feet.</p>		<p>The Master, as a guide and example in forming the character of the Apprentices.</p>																																									
<p>Report of Examination by Inspector.</p>																																											
<p>3. Furniture— (Cupboards, Grates, and other Fixtures) } A chest of drawers.</p>		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1st class.</th> <th>2nd class.</th> <th>3rd class.</th> <th>4th class.</th> <th>5th class.</th> <th>6th class.</th> <th>Total present in School.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number present at Examination.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>55</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>84</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.	Number present at Examination.							10								45								55								84
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							84																																				
<p>4. Books Complete sets wanted</p>		<p>Holy Scriptures } Fair. Catechism } Liturgy }</p>																																									
<p>5. Registers— a. Description ... D. S. B. b. How kept Imperfectly.</p>		<p>A class of 7 in alphabet; 19 children read fairly in monosyllables. Readg. moderate; spellg. fair; questg. fair. Readg. imperfect; spellg. good; questg. moderate.</p>																																									
<p>6. Apparatus { In the School—A large Slate and an Abacus.</p>		<p>Reading { Letters and Monosyllables } { Easy Narratives } { Books and General Information } Writing { From Copy { On Slates } { On Paper... } { From Dictation { On Slates } { On Paper... }</p>																																									
<p>7. Discipline Most imperfect.</p>		<p>24 books shewn, very dirty and badly written. Imperfect; out of a class of 9 none wrote Wednesday right.</p>																																									
<p>8. Instruction Very meagre.</p>		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>6</th> <th>3</th> <th>3</th> <th>11</th> <th>11</th> <th>2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Simple Rules</td> <td>3</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>16</td> <td>16</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long</td> <td>17</td> <td>16</td> <td>16</td> <td>16</td> <td>2</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			6	3	3	11	11	2	Simple Rules	3	10	10	16	16	16	Long	17	16	16	16	2	10																			
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Simple Rules	3	10	10	16	16	16																																					
Long	17	16	16	16	2	10																																					
<p>9. Fitness for training apprentices } Unfit. (The Inspector will bear in mind under this head the state of the Children's knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, Catechism, and Liturgy, and will invite the assistance of the Parochial Clergyman in this part of the examination.)</p>		<p>Arithmetic } Geography } Grammar } History } Singing } Drawing or Mapping } The cleanliness of children should be enforced. Do. School unswept on day of Inspection. Drill very much needed.</p>																																									
<p>10. Organization { Classes ... { How many? Six. { Whether the same for all subjects. Not always. { Shape { Collective groups ... { For what subjects? No collective instruction. { (Add, after the name of each subject, a figure to denote the number of Classes grouped for instruction in it.) { Master Mr. Hole. { Assistants A girl of 16 or 17. { Number of Teachers { Apprentices { Monitors ... { Paid { Unpaid</p>		<p>9 children shewed but a very slight acquaintance with either of these subjects. They are learning to sing latterly. Not taught. REMARKS:—The Master's desk was in great disorder on both occasions. There appears to be a great want of punctuality; 14 children answered the 2 o'clock bell, out of 55 present. Altogether one of the least satisfactory Schools I have visited.</p>																																									

St. James' School (Mixed).

STATE OF SCHOOLS AS TO—		INSPECTOR'S OPINION OF—																																	
<p>1. Premises, viz. :—Old Supreme Court. Schoolrooms... { Primary, 42 by 35. { Classroom A, 30 by 21 { Ditto B, 30 by 21. Floor Good. Offices Filthy. Playground No proper playground Residence In good repair.</p>		<p>The Master's qualification to give the required instruction to his Apprentices during the year now commencing.</p>																																	
<p>2. Desks— Kind Cedar. Quantity Twenty-seven.</p>		<p>The Master, as a guide and example in forming the character of the Apprentices.</p>																																	
<p>3. Furniture— (Cupboards, Grates, and other Fixtures) } Insufficient.</p>		<p>Qualified. Suitable.</p>																																	
<p>Report of Examination by Inspector.</p>																																			
<p>4. Books Sufficient.</p>		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1st class.</th> <th>2nd class.</th> <th>3rd class.</th> <th>4th class.</th> <th>5th class.</th> <th>6th class.</th> <th>Total present in School.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number present at Examination.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>51</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>74</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>125</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.	Number present at Examination.							51								74								125
	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.	Total present in School.																												
Number present at Examination.							51																												
							74																												
							125																												
<p>5. Registers— a. Description ... D. S. B. b. How kept Fairly.</p>		<p>Holy Scriptures } Fair. Examined by the Lord Bishop of Sydney. Catechism } Good. Liturgy }</p>																																	
<p>6. Apparatus Insufficient.</p>		<p>The children of this class acquitted themselves well. Read fluently; spelling fair; questioning fair. Read with facility, but wanting in emphasis.</p>																																	
<p>7. Discipline Fair.</p>		<p>Reading { Letters and Monosyllables } { Easy Narratives } { Books and general Information } Writing { From Copy { On Slates... } { On Paper... } { From Dictation { On Slates... } { On Paper... }</p>																																	
<p>8. Instruction Fair.</p>		<p>Moderately. Fair.</p>																																	
<p>9. Fitness for training apprentices } Qualified. (The Inspector will bear in mind under this head the state of the Children's knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, Catechism, and Liturgy, and will invite the assistance of the Parochial Clergyman in this part of the examination.)</p>		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>16</th> <th>21</th> <th>26</th> <th>20</th> <th>16</th> <th>Fair.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Simple Rules</td> <td>42</td> <td>42</td> <td>42</td> <td>42</td> <td>42</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			16	21	26	20	16	Fair.	Simple Rules	42	42	42	42	42																			
	16	21	26	20	16	Fair.																													
Simple Rules	42	42	42	42	42																														
<p>10. Organization { Classes ... { How many 3 divs. in 6 classes. { Whether the same for all subjects. No. { Shape { Collective groups ... { For what subjects { Scripture, Singing, Object Lessons. { (Add, after the name of each subject, a figure to denote the number of Classes grouped for instruction in it.) { Master Mr. Coburn. { Assistants—Master Mr. Huffer { Mistress Miss Vaile. { Number of Teachers { Paid { Unpaid Regularly.</p>		<p>Compound Rules } Proportion and Practice } Fractions } Decimals } Higher Rules } Geography } Grammar } History } Singing } Drawing }</p>																																	
<p>10. Organization { Classes ... { How many 3 divs. in 6 classes. { Whether the same for all subjects. No. { Shape { Collective groups ... { For what subjects { Scripture, Singing, Object Lessons. { (Add, after the name of each subject, a figure to denote the number of Classes grouped for instruction in it.) { Master Mr. Coburn. { Assistants—Master Mr. Huffer { Mistress Miss Vaile. { Number of Teachers { Paid { Unpaid Regularly.</p>		<p>Fair by some of the boys in the highest class. A good general acquaintance with this subject. Ditto ditto Carefully taught with much success. Too little attention given to this subject.</p>																																	
<p>10. Organization { Classes ... { How many 3 divs. in 6 classes. { Whether the same for all subjects. No. { Shape { Collective groups ... { For what subjects { Scripture, Singing, Object Lessons. { (Add, after the name of each subject, a figure to denote the number of Classes grouped for instruction in it.) { Master Mr. Coburn. { Assistants—Master Mr. Huffer { Mistress Miss Vaile. { Number of Teachers { Paid { Unpaid Regularly.</p>		<p>REMARKS:—The alterations which have been made in the Schoolroom, coupled with the difficulties consequent upon throwing the girls and boys together for the purpose of instruction and forming a "mixed" School, has greatly hindered the progress of the children.</p>																																	

1859.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

NATIONAL EDUCATION BOARD.

(OFFER TO RESTORE MR PLUNKETT TO A SEAT AT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 1 December, 1859.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY to J. H. PLUNKETT, ESQ.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Sydney, 16 November, 1859.*

DEAR SIR,

The present Government desire, at the first convenient opportunity, to convey their sense of your universally acknowledged zeal and important services in the cause of education, by restoring you to a seat at the National Board.

If you can accept this offer, which I now have much pleasure in making, you will gratify not only my colleagues and myself, and I am sure the public generally, but you will be enabled materially to advance those interests which have been so long and so peculiarly your care. I shall be obliged by an answer at your earliest convenience.

I am, &c.,

J. H. PLUNKETT, ESQ., M.P.

W. FORSTER.

J. H. PLUNKETT, ESQ., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

22 November, 1859,

Macquarie-street North.

DEAR SIR,

In acknowledging your letter of the 16th instant, offering to restore me to a seat at the Board of National Education (though I regard it merely as an indication of your desire to do an act of justice), I beg to thank you for the handsome and flattering terms in which that offer is conveyed.

I have delayed thus long in giving my reply, in order the more fully to consider certain difficulties that presented themselves to my mind against the acceptance of that offer, and to overcome them if possible. I regret to say, however, that notwithstanding my wish to join the National Board again, I do not feel that I can do so with consistency or with satisfaction to myself under present circumstances.

It is unnecessary to allude to those difficulties, more particularly as they are beyond the control of your Government, and I am unwilling to intrude them on your attention on that account.

I am, &c.,

J. H. PLUNKETT.

THE HONORABLE

W. FORSTER, ESQ.,

Colonial Secretary.

J. H. PLUNKETT, ESQ., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

23 November, 1859,

169, Macquarie-street North.

MY DEAR SIR,

In connection with your letter of the 16th inst., and mine in reply, on the subject of my restoration to the National Board of Education, I beg leave again to assure you that it is with very great regret I felt myself compelled to decline the offer made. However, as I do not, on that account, take the less interest in the cause of education generally, and in the proper working of the National Board more particularly, I may be permitted to supplement my former letter by reminding you that as the Roman Catholics have been for a long time, and are now, unrepresented by any member of their own body at the National Board, this circumstance is naturally calculated to create distrust.

I am aware that one gentleman (who is a Roman Catholic) was offered a seat at the Board by the late Government, and that it was declined by him solely (as I believe) on account of the mode adopted to remove me, and being doubtful as to the position in which I stood with respect to the Board; and I have heard that others entertained the same feelings, as well as delicacy, in regard to myself personally.

Now as you have, by the offer made to me in the letter alluded to, placed me in a situation to clear away all difficulties that such considerations might interpose to prevent anyone from joining the National Board (though I have always maintained, and still maintain, that my removal was illegal and invalid), I am ready, and do hereby resign any right or supposed right I may have to a seat at the National Board, either as its Chairman or otherwise, and place the same in your hands to use as you think proper.

I trust you will find no difficulty in appointing some Catholics in every way qualified, and also desirous, and possessing the confidence of their co-religionists as well as the public, to discharge the duties of the Board in conjunction with my late able and much respected colleagues who at present constitute it. It is my earnest wish that such a step should be taken to preserve the equilibrium in its original integrity, and thus strengthen the Board; and any assistance or influence I can give or exert in such a direction shall be cheerfully given.

I remain, &c.,

J. H. PLUNKETT.

THE HONORABLE

W. FORSTER, ESQ.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY to J. H. PLUNKETT, ESQ.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 25 November, 1859.

DEAR SIR,

I really very much regret, and I think the public generally will regret, your determination, as conveyed in your letters of the 22nd and 23rd instant, to decline my offer of a seat at the National Board of Education. But the grounds you assign of difficulties beyond the control of the present Government preclude my pressing the matter further. I am, however, happy to feel assured that I may still reckon on your sympathy and assistance in the cause of education, and I gladly accept your suggestion that the circumstances under which the offer in question has been made and declined have been such as will probably now remove whatever obstacles may have hitherto stood in the way of obtaining the services of other Roman Catholic gentlemen at the National Board.

I am, &c.,

J. H. PLUNKETT, ESQ.

W. FORSTER.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

(RETURN OF THE PROPERTIES NOW HELD BY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 29 November, 1859.

RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 29 September, 1859, That There be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A tabulated nominal Return of the properties now held by
“ the National and Denominational Boards of Education,
“ respectively, that is to say—the quantity of land in each
“ locality, and whether granted by Government or private
“ person; the nature of the buildings erected thereon, whether
“ Schools or Teachers’ Residences, or both; if any other improve-
“ ments, the total cost of such erections and improvements in
“ each spot; distinguishing in each case the amount contributed
“ from the Public Funds from that raised by private subscrip-
“ tions; and further shewing, in the case of private subscriptions,
“ whether such contributions were made in cash or in what
“ other equivalent; the amount pledged for School Buildings
“ yet unpaid; and the entire estimated amount of the properties
“ at the present time vested in the Board of National Education
“ or vested in Trustees or otherwise, on account of Denomina-
“ tional Education.”

(Mr. Nott.)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Secretary to the National School Board to the Under Secretary, forwarding Return of National School Properties. 11 November, 1859	2
2. Secretary to the Denominational School Board to the Colonial Secretary, stating that no Property is held by that Board. 14 November, 1859	6

BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

No. 1.

W. C. WILLS, Esq., to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

National Education Office,

Sydney, 11 November, 1859.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Board of National Education, and in accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 30th September last, to furnish herewith,—

“ A tabulated nominal Return of the properties now held by the National Board
 “ of Education, shewing the quantity of land in each locality, and whether
 “ granted by Government, or private person; the nature of the buildings
 “ erected thereon, whether Schools or Teachers’ Residences, or both; if any
 “ other improvements, the total cost of such erections and improvements in
 “ each spot, distinguishing in each case the amount contributed from the
 “ Public Funds from that raised by private subscriptions, whether such contri-
 “ butions were made in cash, or in what other equivalent; the amount pledged
 “ for School Buildings yet unpaid; and the entire estimated amount of the
 “ properties at the present time vested in the said Board.”

I have, &c.,

W. C. WILLS,
 Secretary.

W. ELYARD, Esq.,

Under Secretary,

Colonial Secretary’s Office.

TABULATED

TABULATED Nominal Return of the Properties now held by the Board of National Education, shewing the Quantity of Land in each locality, and whether granted by Government or private persons; the nature of the buildings erected thereon, whether Schools or Teachers' Residences, or both; if any other improvements, the total cost of such erections and improvements in each spot, distinguishing in each case the amount contributed from the public funds from that raised by private subscription, whether such contributions were made in cash, or in what equivalent; the amount pledged for School buildings yet unpaid; and the entire estimated amount of the properties at the present time vested in the said Board.

NAME OF PLACE.	Quantity of Land in each.			If Government or Private Grant.	Nature of Buildings, whether Schools or Teachers' Residences, or both.	Other Improvements.	Total Cost.			Paid from Public Funds.			Raised by Private Subscription.			Whether Private Subscription in Cash or other Equivalent.	Amount pledged for Buildings, and still unpaid.			Entire estimated amount of Value of Properties at present.				
	A.	R.	P.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Albury	1	2	0	Government	Both	Fencing and garden	180	0	0	120	0	0	60	0	0				2,550	0	0			
Adelong	2	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ditto															20	0	0			
Armidale	1	0	0	Ditto																				
Althorpe	0	0	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Private.															600	0	0			
Alleyne River	2	0	0	Private Lease.																				
Bowenfels	2	0	0	Government	Ditto	Fencing	120	0	0	80	0	0	40	0	0									
Bowling	1	0	0	Ditto	Ditto		60	0	0	40	0	0	20	0	0									
Brookfield	1	0	0	Private	Ditto	Fencing and Garden	60	0	0	40	0	0	20	0	0									
Bendolba	2	0	0	Ditto	Ditto	Fencing	230	0	0	153	6	8	76	13	4									
Berrima				Rented.																				
Berkeley	2	0	0	Private	Ditto	Fencing and Garden	550	0	0	366	13	4	183	6	8									
Braidwood	1	0	0	Government	Ditto	Ditto ditto	367	0	0	244	13	4	122	6	8									
Blaney	2	0	0	Ditto																				
Bolwarra	0	2	0	Private Lease	Ditto	Ditto ditto	150	0	0	100	0	0	50	0	0				400	0	0			
Ballina	2	0	18	Government																				
Brisbane	0	0	2	Ditto															200	0	0			
Bega	2	0	0	Ditto															666	13	4			
Bathurst	1	0	0	Ditto															354	13	4			
Botany	1	0	0	Private																				
Binalong	1	0	0	Government																				
Binda	1	0	0	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	90	0	0	60	0	0	30	0	0									
Camden	1	0	0	Private	Ditto	Ditto ditto	363	13	0	242	8	8	121	4	4									
Carcoar	1	0	25	Government	Ditto	Ditto ditto	1,200	0	0	800	0	0	400	0	0									
Clarence Town	1	0	0	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	174	0	0	116	0	0	58	0	0									
Cundletown	1	0	0	Private	Ditto	Ditto ditto	587	10	0	393	13	4	193	16	8									
Campsie	2	0	0	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	50	0	0	50	0	0												
Cleveland-street (a)	0	2	5	Government	School	Wash-house and Fencing	850	0	0	850	0	0												
Cambewarra	2	0	0	Private	Both		394	10	6	263	0	4	131	10	2									
Dubbo	1	0	0	Government	Ditto	Fencing	470	0	0	266	13	4	203	6	8									
Dunmore	0	2	0	Private	School	Fencing and Garden	40	0	0	40	0	0												
Drayton	1	0	0	Government	Both	Ditto ditto	250	0	0	166	13	4	83	6	8									
Dungog (b)	1	0	0	Ditto															22	10	0			
Dalkeith	0	3	32	Private																				
Ellalong	2	0	0	Government																				
Elden	2	2	0	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	505	6	8	336	17	10	168	8	11									
Eling Forest (c)	0	0	35	Private	Ditto	Ditto ditto	128	11	6	128	11	6												
Carried forward.....	44	0	19 $\frac{1}{4}$				6,820	11	8	4,858	11	8	1,962	0	1				2,597	16	8	14,297	0	0

With the exceptions specified the following general rule of the Board has been observed in respect to payments for National School Premises, viz.—One-third of the whole contract price must be paid from local contributions before the Board are to be called upon for assistance from the public funds.

(a) The cost of this school has been wholly defrayed from the public funds, being regarded as a Model School.
 (c) The land, with teacher's house erected thereon, was given by local patrons, and the Board erected the schoolroom.
 (b) Rent.

PROPERTIES HELD BY BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

TABULATED Nominal Return—Continued.

NAME OF PLACE.	Quantity of Land in each.			If Government or Private Grant.	Nature of Buildings, whether Schools or Teachers' Residences, or both.	Other Improvements.	Total Cost.			Paid from Public Funds.			Raised by Private Subscription.			Whether Private Subscription in Cash or other Equivalent.	Amount pledged for Buildings, and still unpaid.			Entire estimated amount of Value of Properties at present.					
	A.	R.	P.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Brought forward ..	44	0	19 $\frac{1}{4}$				6,820	11	8	4,358	11	8	1,962	0	1		2,597	16	8	14,297	0	0			
Evan's Plains	2	0	0	Government	Both												400	0	0	10	0	0			
Falbrook	2	0	0	Ditto	Ditto	Fencing and Garden	300	0	0	200	0	0	100	0	0					225	10	0			
Fishery Creek	1	0	0	Purchase	Ditto	Ditto ditto	400	0	0	366	13	4	133	6	8					500	0	0			
Four Mile Creek	1	0	0	Private	Ditto	Ditto ditto	300	0	0	200	0	0	100	0	0					330	0	0			
Fairy Meadow	1	0	0	Purchase	Ditto	Ditto ditto	505	7	6	337	5	0	168	2	6					600	0	0			
Fort-street (a)	2	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Government	School Buildings, Secretary and Messenger's Residences	Ditto ditto	6,600	0	0	6,600	0	0								11,795	0	0			
Gundagai	2	0	0	Ditto	Both	Ditto ditto	650	0	0	433	6	8	216	13	4					816	10	0			
Glenwilliam	2	0	0	Private	Ditto	Ditto ditto	350	0	0	233	6	8	116	13	4					446	0	0			
Gosforth	1	0	0	Government	Ditto	Ditto ditto	275	0	0	183	6	8	91	13	4					300	0	0			
Grafton	2	0	0	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	400	0	0	266	13	4	133	6	8					533	0	0			
Hinton	2	0	0	Purchase	Ditto	Ditto ditto	870	0	0	600	10	7	269	9	5					600	0	0			
Hexham	2	0	0	Government																10	0	0			
Iona	1	0	0	Private Lease	Ditto	Ditto ditto	300	0	0	200	0	0	100	0	0					300	0	0			
Jamberoo	0	1	0	Private	Ditto	Ditto ditto	500	0	0	333	6	8	166	13	4					600	0	0			
Ipswich	1	0	0	Government	Ditto	Ditto ditto	1,150	0	0	766	13	4	383	6	8					160	0	0			
Kirkconnell	2	0	0	Ditto																300	0	0			
Kempsey	1	0	0	Private																300	0	0			
Louisa Creek	2	0	0	Government	Ditto	Ditto ditto	150	0	0	100	0	0	50	0	0					210	0	0			
Lewinsbrook	2	0	0	Private Lease.																					
Merriwa	1	0	0	Government	Ditto	Ditto ditto	250	0	0	166	13	8	83	6	4					300	0	0			
Murrurundi	1	1	0	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	300	0	0	200	0	0	100	0	0					66	13	4			
Meadow Flat	1	0	0	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	320	0	0	213	13	4	106	6	8					450	0	0			
Manly	0	2	0	Private	Ditto	Ditto ditto	600	0	0	400	0	0	200	0	0					800	0	0			
Major's Creek	0	2	0	Purchase	Ditto	Ditto ditto	200	0	0	133	6	8	66	13	4					270	0	0			
Mudgee (b)	2	0	0	Government	Ditto	Ditto ditto	1,900	0	0	1,400	0	0	500	0	0					1,970	0	0			
McDonald's River	1	0	0	Private	Ditto	Ditto ditto	100	0	0	66	13	4	33	6	8					128	0	0			
Mulconda	1	2	0	Ditto																20	0	0			
Marshall Mount	1	0	0	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	634	15	0	423	10	0	211	15	0					800	0	0			
Nelson's Plains	3	0	0	Government	Ditto	Ditto ditto	60	0	0	40	0	0	20	0	0					125	0	0			
Newcastle	0	1	5	Ditto																50	0	0			
Nundle	2	0	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto																10	0	0			
Newtown	5	0	0	Ditto																2,000	0	0			
Orange	2	0	23	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	400	0	0	266	13	4	133	6	8					825	0	0			
Omega Retreat	1	0	0	Private																50	0	0			
Ophir	1	0	0	Government																8	0	0			
Port Macquarie	2	0	0	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto														1,000	0	0			
Carried forward	102	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$				24,335	14	2	18,990	4	3	5,446	0	0					4,191	3	4	42,404	0	0

With the exceptions specified the following general rule of the Board has been observed in respect to payments for National School Premises, viz.—One-third of the whole contract price must be paid from local contributions, before the Board are to be called upon for assistance from the public funds.

PROPERTIES HELD BY

(a) The cost of this school has been wholly defrayed from the public funds, being regarded as a Model School.

(b) Lately converted into a District Model School, and hence the larger expenditure from the public funds.

TABULATED Nominal Return—Continued.

NAME OF PLACE.	Quantity of Land in each.			If Government or Private Grant.	Nature of Buildings, whether Schools or Teachers' Residences, or both.	Other Improvements.	Total Cost.			Paid from Public Funds.			Raised by Private Subscription.			Whether Private Subscription in Cash or other Equivalent.	Amount pledged for Buildings, and still unpaid.			Entire estimated amount of Value of Properties at present.		
	A.	R.	P.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ..	102	1	8 ¹ / ₄				24,335	14	2	18,990	4	3	5,446	0	0	4,191	3	4	42,404	0	0	
Purfleet	0	2	0	Government	Both	Fencing and Garden	220	0	0	146	13	4	73	6	8				235	0	0	
Parading Ground	2	0	0	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	208	0	0	138	13	4	69	6	8				265	0	0	
Paddington (a)	0	3	0	Ditto	School Building		850	0	0	850	0	0							1,310	0	0	
Pennant Hills	0	2	0	Private Lease	Both	Ditto ditto	70	0	0	70	0	0							100	0	0	
Picton	2	0	0	Government	Ditto	Ditto ditto	825	0	0	550	0	0	275	0	0				895	0	0	
Peel	2	0	0	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	1,450	0	0	966	13	4	483	6	8				1,500	0	0	
Parramatta	2	0	0	Ditto															200	0	0	
Panbula (b)	10	0	0	Ditto	Both	Ditto ditto	120	0	0	80	0	0	40	0	0				500	0	0	
Rawlin's Plains	2	0	0	Private												133	0	0	10	0	0	
Redbank	0	2	0	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	60	0	0	40	0	0	20	0	0				100	0	0	
Richardson's Point	2	0	0	Government												400	0	0	20	0	0	
Smithfield	1	0	0	Private	Ditto	Ditto ditto	514	0	0	342	13	4	171	6	8				564	0	0	
Seaham (c)	1	0	0	Government	Ditto	Ditto ditto	800	0	0	700	0	0	100	0	0				400	0	0	
Singleton	0	2	2	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	1,190	0	0	793	6	8	396	13	4				1,260	0	0	
Stanhope	1	0	0	Private	Ditto	Ditto ditto	122	0	0	81	6	8	40	13	4				152	0	0	
Sugarloaf	1	0	0	Government	Ditto	Ditto ditto	112	0	0	75	0	0	37	10	0				117	0	0	
Tenterfield																140	0	0				
Tamworth	1	1	0	Government	Ditto	Ditto ditto	300	0	0	200	0	0	100	0	0				310	0	0	
Tomago (d)	1	0	0	Private	Ditto	Ditto ditto	420	0	0	320	0	0	100	0	0				440	0	0	
West Maitland	1	0	0	Government															50	0	0	
Wollongong	3	0	0	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	500	0	0	500	0	0							3,650	0	0	
Worrogee	2	0	0	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	200	0	0	133	6	8	66	13	4				225	0	0	
Wylie's Flat	0	1	0	Private Lease	Ditto	Ditto ditto	40	0	0	40	0	0							40	0	0	
Wattle Flat	2	0	0	Government	Ditto	Ditto ditto	218	12	0	145	14	8	72	17	4				229	12	0	
William-street (e)	0	0	32	Ditto	School Building	Fencing	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0							5,210	0	0	
Wollombi	1	2	0	Ditto	Both	Ditto	394	0	0	262	13	4	131	6	8				448	16	9	
Warwick	1	1	0	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	300	0	0	200	0	0	100	0	0				340	0	0	
Westbrook	1	0	0	Private	Ditto	Ditto	130	0	0	86	13	4							175	0	0	
Wagga Wagga	2	0	0	Government															60	0	0	
Windermere	1	0	0	Private															10	0	0	
Walcha	2	0	0	Government	Ditto	Ditto	600	0	0	400	0	0	200	0	0				800	0	0	
Violet Hill	3	0	0	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	403	10	0	269	0	0	134	10	0				600	0	0	
Yarrowlumna (f)	1	0	0	Private	Ditto	Ditto	60	0	0	60	0	0							60	0	0	
TOTAL	154	2	2 ¹ / ₄				37,942	16	2	29,941	18	11	8,058	10	8	4,864	3	4	62,680	8	9	

With the exceptions specified the following general rule of the Board has been observed in respect to payments for National School Premises, viz.—One-third of the whole contract price must be paid from local contributions before the Board are to be called upon for assistance from the public funds.

(a) The cost of this school has been wholly defrayed from the public funds, being regarded as a Model School.
 (c) An iron structure, then in possession of the Board, was given in this case at a time when the cost of building was exorbitant. The depreciation in the value of the property has arisen from the ravages of the white ant in the woodwork.
 (d) The original schoolhouse having been destroyed by a bush fire, an iron schoolroom was given by the Board, without exacting, for the second time, the usual quota of the cost from the people.
 (e) The cost of this school has been wholly defrayed from the public funds, being regarded as a Model School.

(b) Valuable land.
 (f) Land and premises a private gift

National Education Office,
 Sydney, 30 September, 1859.

W. C. WILLS,
 Secretary.

No. 2.

THE SECRETARY TO THE DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Denominational School Board Office,
Sydney, 14 November, 1859.*

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Denominational School Board, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 30th September, 1859, requesting to be furnished with certain information relative to the properties and School Buildings held by the Board, and to inform you in reply that the Board are not the holders of any property, the buildings used for Denominational Schools being in all cases either the property of, or rented by, the projectors of the various Schools.

I have, &c.,

C. E. ROBINSON

THE HONORABLE
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NATIONAL AND DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING FUNDS FOR.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 21 February, 1860.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, on 10 February, 1860, for,—

“ Copies of all Correspondence between the Denominational
“ and National School Boards of Education and the Govern-
“ ment, on the subject of an addition to the funds required
“ for the purposes of Education, for the year 1860.”

(Mr. Cape.)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Denominational School Board to the Colonial Secretary, requesting that a sum of money may be placed on the Estimates for 1860 more adequate to the increasing requirements of the Denominational Schools than the amount hitherto voted. 18 November, 1859.	2
2. Under Secretary to Denominational School Board, in reply. 26 November, 1859. . .	3
3. Secretary to the National School Board to the Under Secretary, transmitting a resolution from the Board expressive of their opinion that the amount annually appropriated in aid of National Schools is insufficient to meet the demands. 13 December, 1859	3
4. Under Secretary to the Secretary to the National School Board, in reply. 24 December, 1859.	4

NATIONAL AND DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION.

No. 1.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Denominational School Board Office,

Sydney, 18 November, 1859.

SIR,

We have the honor, as members of the Denominational School Board in New South Wales, to address you in reference to the schools under our charge.

The very limited amount hitherto voted annually by the Parliament for the support of Denominational Schools has placed it quite out of the power of the Board to give that encouragement to the numerous supporters of denominational education which the Board feel that they are entitled to expect. The numerous and urgent applications for larger grants of money, both in aid of the establishment of new schools and also for the provision of salaries to teachers of schools already in existence, which have been from time to time received from all denominations, and recommended by the Board to the favorable consideration of the Government, will, we trust, be sufficiently indicative of the importance which the Board attach to this subject. Among many other applications of a similar nature the Board would here especially refer to their communication of the 11th of May, 1857, a copy of which I herewith enclose, in which an application is made for the sum of £35,000 for Denominational School purposes for the year 1858, and would observe that the arguments therein advanced in favor of this measure are materially strengthened by the increasing demands made upon the Board for assistance in the formation of additional schools.

The Board would, in addition to the foregoing remarks, refer to the subject of school inspection. The experience of each succeeding year confirms the Board in the belief that it is impossible for the schools under their charge to thrive unless some provision be made for their efficient periodical inspection; and it is mainly with the view of at once establishing a system by which this object can be carried out that we again submit an application to the Government for a sum of money, to be placed upon the Estimates for the year 1860, more adequate to the increasing requirements of Denominational Schools.

We have, &c.,

GEORGE ALLEN,

Chairman.

JOHN DUNSMURE.

PETER FAUCETT.

ALEXR. GORDON.

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

[Enclosure in No. 1.]

*Denominational School Board Office,
Sydney, 11 May, 1857.*

Sir,

I am directed by the Denominational School Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 14th April, requesting the Board to send in their proposed estimate of expenditure for Denominational Schools for the year 1858.

In considering this estimate the Board have had before them communications from the Lord Bishop of Sydney, His Grace Archbishop Polding, the Lord Bishop of Newcastle, and the Rev. S. Rabone, of the Wesleyan body, applying for the sums considered by them to be necessary for carrying on the schools already established, or which ought to be established, in connection with the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Wesleyans respectively.

The Board feel, upon a review of its proceedings for several years past, that the funds hitherto placed at its disposal have been totally inadequate for the service to be provided for. The numerous complaints which have been made as to the inefficiency of the schools under the Board, and the inadequacy of the stipends granted to the teachers generally; and the pressing applications made by the heads of the respective religious bodies

bodies for extended means in aid of their schools, convince the Board that a larger amount than that hitherto granted for Denominational School purposes is urgently called for.

I have therefore the honor, by direction of the Board, to request that a sum of not less than £35,000 (thirty-five thousand pounds) may be placed upon the Estimates for Denominational Schools for the year 1858, to be appropriated rateably among the denominations at present receiving support under the Board, according to the population as fixed by the last Census.

In agreeing to apply for this amount, many very material changes are contemplated in the present mode of carrying on the schools in connection with the Board. The stipends of the masters should be raised, in order that persons of higher qualifications than those hitherto obtained may be induced to accept the office. School apparatus and books of a higher class than those hitherto supplied to the schools should be provided.

Measures should be taken to have the schoolmasters trained in a model school before appointment. Provision should also be made for the employment of pupil teachers. Funds should be contributed towards repairing school-houses now erected, and for erecting new school-houses, on condition that one-half of the amount required should be raised by private subscription; such aid to be given under regulations to be fixed by the Board. A system of school inspection should also be established.

The foregoing are among the most important points to which the attention of the Board has been directed in applying for this sum, points which, however necessary for the well-being of Denominational Schools, the Board feels itself quite unable to attempt to carry out under the disadvantage consequent upon the inadequacy of the funds hitherto at its disposal.

I have, &c.,

C. E. ROBINSON,
Secretary.

The Honorable
The Colonial Secretary.

No. 2.

UNDER SECRETARY to DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 26 November, 1859.*

GENTLEMEN,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, requesting that an additional sum of money may be placed on the Estimates for 1860 for Denominational School purposes, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Government do not propose any increase, for the next year, on the vote for 1859.

I have, &c.,

THE DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD.

W. ELYARD.

No. 3.

SECRETARY TO THE NATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD to THE UNDER SECRETARY.

*National Education Office,
Sydney, 13 December, 1859*

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Board of National Education, to acquaint you that at their meeting, holden yesterday, the attention of the Board having been drawn to the circumstance that in the Estimates laid before Parliament during the past week no increase beyond the twenty thousand pounds voted for the purposes of National Education £20,000. for the year 1859 is proposed for the year 1860, they have deemed it expedient to place on record a resolution expressive of their opinion thereon.

At the same time I do myself the honor, by direction of the Board, to forward to 12 Dec., 1859. you, for the purpose of being laid before the Government, a copy of the resolution.

I have, &c.,

W. ELYARD, ESQ.,
UNDER SECRETARY.

W. C. WILLS,
Secretary.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure in No. 3.]

*EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Board of National Education, dated
12 December, 1859.*

Resolved,—

“That this Board desires again to place on record its opinion, that £20,000 is an insufficient sum to meet those demands on its attention which are urgent and imperative, and that without the increase which their repeated applications to the Government have represented as necessary, numerous districts of the Colony in which schools under the Board are on the point of being established will continue wholly unprovided with the means of education. In expectation of increased resources, the Board has for some time past entertained provisionally, in excess of its actual means, applications which have been kept in suspense to await the vote for the year 1860. As to many of these, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to say which are most urgent; and it will be the weekly duty of the Board, if their means be not enlarged, to decide between conflicting claimants, where all are equal, because alike unquestionable; and of which none could be expected to admit the justice of refusal. The Board would be very indisposed to undertake so invidious and thankless an office, on personal grounds; and when it is further considered that their labor is thus rendered inefficacious in the same proportion as it is rendered disagreeable, they feel that their retention of office must speedily become a matter for serious consideration, if the means of continued usefulness be withheld from them.”

True extract.—W. C. WILLS,
Secretary.

No. 4.

UNDER SECRETARY to THE SECRETARY TO THE NATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 24 December, 1859.*

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, forwarding the copy of a resolution passed by the Board of National Education, on the 12th instant, to the effect that, in their opinion, £20,000 is an insufficient sum to meet the demands on its attention; and that without the increase, for which applications have been made to the Government, numerous districts of the Colony, in which schools are on the point of being established, will be without the means of education.

2. In reply, I am desired to state, that any further appropriation of the public money, for the purpose in question, must be made through the Supplementary Estimate; but that the Government will consider the propriety of placing on such Estimate a sum to meet the wishes of the Board.

THE SECRETARY TO THE
NATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NATIONAL AND DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION.
(FUNDS FOR.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 April, 1860.

W. DENISON,
Governor General.

Message No. 31.

In accordance with the request contained in the Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 10th April, 1860, the Governor General has directed that an additional sum of £5,000, in aid of National Education, and £5,000 in aid of Denominational Education, be placed on the Supplementary Estimate for 1860.

Government House,
18 April, 1860.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1860.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF TEACHERS.

(PETITION CONCERNING THE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 21 September, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Teachers,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners believe that the efficiency and respectability of their profession are seriously impaired by the common practice of delegating the appointment and dismissal of Teachers to the Local Boards; and your Petitioners therefore think that, in the event of any changes being made in the existing educational arrangements of the Colony, Teachers should be appointed by the Central Board only, and hold office during good behaviour.

That your Petitioners entertain the opinion that the giving of instruction in dogmatic theology is no part of the duty of a Schoolmaster; and your Petitioners, therefore, consider that no Teacher ought to be compelled to instruct his pupils in matters of doctrine.

That the business of school-keeping requires a special training, before the duties can be adequately performed, and no person not practically acquainted with these duties is competent to judge of the efficiency of a Schoolmaster. Your Petitioners, therefore, are of opinion that no person should be appointed to the office of Inspector of Schools who has not acquired the necessary qualifications by actual experience in a Primary or Normal School.

Your Petitioners, therefore, respectfully request that you will be pleased to give the subject such consideration as may seem best to the wisdom of your Honorable House.

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

[*Here follow 57 signatures.*]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1859.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CATECHISTS TO NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

(DOCUMENTS RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 3 April, 1860.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 16 February, 1860, praying that His Excellency the Governor General would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Copy of all Correspondence of the Board of National Education relative to the appointment of Catechists to the National Schools, with a Return shewing the amount of remuneration paid to them, with the dates of payment, the nature of the duties to be performed, the number of schools to be visited, and the number actually visited; together with any Report of the Chief Inspector of National Schools, referring to the mode in which any of the Catechists discharged their duties, and any Minutes of the National Board relative to the discontinuance by any of them to discharge his duties of Catechist.”

(*Mr. Windeyer.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Secretary to the Board of National Education to the Under Secretary, furnishing copies of Correspondence, &c., relating to Catechists of the National Schools. 8 March, 1860.. ..	2

CATECHISTS TO NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION to THE UNDER SECRETARY.

*National Education Office,
Sydney, 8 March, 1860.*

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Board of National Education, and in accordance with the request contained in your letter, dated 18th February last, to forward to you the following information called for by the Legislative Assembly, viz. :—

A copy of all correspondence of the Board of National Education, relative to the appointment of Catechists to the National Schools, with a Return shewing the amount of remuneration paid to them, with the dates of payment; the nature of the duties to be performed, the number of schools to be visited, and the number actually visited; together with any Report of the Chief Inspector of National Schools referring to the mode in which any of the Catechists discharged their duties; and any Minutes of the National Board relative to the discontinuance by any of them to discharge his duties of Catechist.

I have, &c.,
W. C. WILLS,
Secretary.

[Enclosure 1.]

SYNOPSIS of Returns relative to the appointment and discontinuance of Catechists by the Board of National Education.

Copies of all correspondence relative to the appointment of Catechists. See Enclosures 2 to 19, inclusive.

Amount of remuneration, with dates of payment. Presbyterian Catechist, at the rate of £100 per annum; Roman Catholic ditto, £150 ditto; monthly payments; amount paid, £637 12s. 11d.

Nature of duties to be performed. See correspondence.

No. of schools to be visited. All in the Hunter River District.

No. actually visited. Thirty.

Report of Chief Inspector. Nil.

Minutes as to the discontinuance of any Catechist. See Enclosures 20 and 21.

[Enclosure 2.]

*West Maitland,
13 September, 1852.*

Sir,

As there are several schools in this district under the patronage and control of the National School Board, of which you are Chairman, I beg leave to address you on a subject intimately connected with their stability and success.

You must be aware that, owing to the great extent of country over which these schools are scattered, it would be impossible for me to impart religious instruction to the Catholic children attending them, and that consequently some arrangement which will provide for the doctrinal teaching of their little ones is rendered indispensable.

I respectfully propose a plan which, without interfering with the regulations of the Board, will carry out my views, and relieve my mind from deep anxiety.

Let the Board appoint a Catholic gentleman (who shall be found duly qualified for the office) religious instructor to all the National Schools within this portion of the Colony, whose duty it shall be to visit periodically such schools, and to instruct the Catholic children attending them in the principles and doctrines of their religion. This gentleman should be placed under the immediate direction of the Catholic clergyman possessing local authority within such circuit, and be bound to send him regular returns of all his journeys, with their respective dates; this local supervision would not only secure a more faithful performance of duty on the part of the religious instructor, but it would also materially strengthen his influence over the Catholic parents and children.

Should

CATECHISTS TO NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Should these suggestions meet with your approval and that of the other gentlemen forming the Board, and lead to the adoption of a system which will guide the minds of my young flock along the path to knowledge by the light reflected from divine revelation, I shall indeed feel much gratified.

The Hon. Attorney General,
Chairman, National School Board.

I have, &c.,
J. T. LYNCH,
Dean.

[Enclosure 3.]

National Education Office,
Sydney, 4 October, 1852.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Board of National Education, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, with respect to the doctrinal teaching in the schools under the superintendence of the Board.

2. In reply, I am desired by the Board to thank you for your suggestions, and to acquaint you that the subject is under the consideration of the Board, with a view to embodying a rule hereon in their revised regulations about to be republished.

The Rev. Dean Lynch,
West Maitland.

I have, &c.,
W. C. WILLS,
Secretary.

[Enclosure 4.]

National Education Office,
Sydney, 15 October, 1852.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 13th ultimo, addressed to the Chairman of the Board of National Education, on the subject of catechetical instruction to the Roman Catholic children of the National Schools in the Hunter River District, I now do myself the honor to subjoin a list of places in that district where schools are established under the Board's superintendence.

2. At the same time, I am instructed by the Board to request you will be good enough to inform them if there be any person in your neighborhood whom you could recommend to be intrusted with this important duty, and what amount of remuneration should be devoted thereto.

The Rev. J. T. Lynch, Dean,
West Maitland.

I have, &c.,
W. C. WILLS,
Secretary.

Brookfield.
Black Creek.
Clarence Town.
Dunmore.
Dungog.
Stanhope.

Gosforth.
Glen William.
Hinton.
Hexham.
Lewin's Brook.
Sugarloaf.

Murrurundi.
Merriwa.
Mulconda.
Macdonald River.
Nelson's Plains.
Tomago.

[Enclosure 5.]

West Maitland,
3 November, 1852.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 15th ultimo, on the subject of catechetical instruction to the Roman Catholic children attending the National Schools in the Hunter River District, I beg leave to express my acknowledgments for the prompt and favorable consideration given by the Board to my recommendation.

You will have the kindness to inform the Board, that there is a young gentleman (at present absent from Maitland) with whose qualifications and conduct I am pleased, and whom I can safely approve of as religious instructor to the Roman Catholic children of this district. I have written to him; and it was the daily expectation of receiving his reply that delayed thus long my answer to your inquiries.

As the religious instructor would have to devote his whole attention to the duties of his office, and at the same time maintain a respectable position in society, I venture to suggest to the Board that his salary ought to be £150 per annum.

W. C. Wills, Esq.,
Secretary, &c.

I have, &c.,
J. T. LYNCH,
Dean.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure 6.]

EXTRACT of the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Board of National Education, dated 22 November, 1852.

"The Secretary was instructed to inquire of the Rev. R. Blain, on the part of the "Presbyterians in the Hunter River District, if he could recommend any person who could "be intrusted with the duty of catechetical instructor to the children attendant upon the "National Schools, and what amount of remuneration he considered should be given for such "a duty."

[Enclosure 7.]

*National Education Office,
Sydney, 26 November, 1852.*

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Board of National Education, to communicate with you on the following subject.

For the more effectual doctrinal teaching of the children attending the National Schools, the Board propose to appropriate a sum of money for the purpose of enabling the clergy of the various denominations, possessing local authority within certain districts, to employ catechetical instructors, who shall be under the direction and control of the said clergy.

If any clergyman should prefer undertaking the religious instruction of the children personally, such sum of money will still be available for the duty.

2. The Board regard the refusal of the clergy of some denominations to co-operate with the Government, in carrying into effect the system of National Education, in a most serious light; and since every facility has been afforded and every invitation given for the clergy of all denominations to impart doctrinal knowledge to the children of their respective flocks attending their schools, and since these facilities and invitations have been unheeded and studiously avoided, the Board deem it expedient that they should endeavor to remedy the defect by some such agency as proposed above.

3. The Board feel this to be a subject of the highest importance, and one requiring much careful thought and consideration.

4. It will be necessary to offer inducements, for effectually carrying into effect this proposition, proportionately to all denominations of Christians, and as the representative of the Presbyterians in the Hunter River District, I am desired by the Board to request you will do them the favor of affording your opinion on the matter, and further to state if there be any person in your neighborhood whom you could recommend to be intrusted with this important duty, and what amount of remuneration you consider should be devoted thereto.

5. I may mention there are about twenty schools at present established in the district, Merriwa being the most remote.

I have, &c.

W. C. WILLS,
Secretary.

The Rev. R. Blain,
Hinton.

[Enclosure 8.]

Hinton, 7 December, 1852.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 26th ultimo, and in reply to do myself the honor to state that I have thought much on the important subject of that document, and that I fear the clergymen who now stand aloof from the school will still look with prejudice upon any scheme of instruction, whether secular, religious, or mixed, which does not emanate from themselves; and that the *heads* of some churches having already taken up a certain position in respect to the National Schools, it is very unlikely that they will recede from that position *suddenly*, or allow the other clergy of their respective denominations to assume a more friendly relation towards them than they do themselves.

If a clergyman is sufficiently near to discharge the proposed duty, and he does not *now* do it, I do not think that any pittance the Board could offer would induce him to change his conduct.

I believe the *local patrons* of the schools would hail the proposal you make with delight, as it would blot out the common reproach of religious indifference with which the system is branded, and enable them to retort upon the opposers, that in reality the members of the National Board do more for religious teaching of the children than the clergy themselves. This would be a great point gained; and besides, many of the local patrons sympathise deeply in the want so much lamented over by the Board, and a small reward of merit and industry might assist such in procuring some advanced Sabbath school teacher, or perhaps some pious aged neighbor, to attend to the doctrinal teaching—more than say *one pound* a quarter, merely to enable the instructor to appear more decent, I think would not be expected. In choosing a doctrinal teacher, the fact of he, or she, having taught in a Sabbath school under the inspection of the neighboring clergyman might be a strong recommendation

mentation, and a certificate of qualification from such clergyman should have due weight, but not sufficient (if the clergyman were opposed to the schools) to veto the choice of the local patrons; thus an invitation would still be held out to the clergyman to take his place, but at the same time he might clearly see that if he did not, *his work* would be done without him.

The Board would receive many useful hints from the perusal of certain brief statements inserted in the report of the Irish National Schools for, I think, 1848, by clergymen of different persuasions, shewing how they are enabled to avail themselves of the National Schools in teaching religion; and amongst those I beg leave to direct attention to that of the Rev. Daniel Bagot, of Newry, in which he affirms that the most efficient Scripture school in his extensive cure is the Newry National School. His plan is to train in his own Scripture class a few of the senior pupils attending the National School; to arrange it so with the teacher that those thus taught by himself should read the Scripture and catechism with the children of his cure attending the National School. I took the hint from Mr. Bagot's statement, and I am applying it with considerable success and entire satisfaction to the parents, at Clarence Town, and intend carrying it out if possible, in other schools at a distance from my residence. Mr. Bagot is so well known and so much respected in the Church of England, that it might be well to publish his testimony in favor of the National System far and wide.*

I would suggest that though the teacher of a National School is not expected to teach the catechism, yet the pupils, when receiving such instruction from another, should be under the control and correction of the regular master, which would insure respect and attention for one less accustomed to rule.

Perhaps something might be done by causing the master to register the progress in the catechism at the end of each month according to the report of doctrinal teacher; † this would insure a steady progress and *ultimate success*; and let it be known to the local patrons that it is expected every child who can read will *soon* be able to repeat the devotional manual of its church.

I beg leave to recommend to the most serious consideration of the Board the propriety of opening and closing the school with the Lord's Prayer.

W. C. Wills, Esq.,
Secretary, &c.

I have, &c.,
ROBERT BLAIN.

[Enclosure 9.]

EXTRACT of the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Board of National Education, dated 5 January, 1853.

"The Board resolved to set apart the following sums for the catechetical instruction of the children attendant upon the National Schools in the Hunter River District, such sums to be apportioned as follows:—Not exceeding at the rate of £100 per annum for the Presbyterians and Wesleyans; not exceeding at the rate of £150 per annum for the Roman Catholics; and not exceeding at the rate of £200 per annum for the children of the Church of England. The secretary was instructed to write to the Rev. Mr. Blain, to request him to nominate some competent person or persons qualified to undertake the catechetical instruction of the Presbyterian and Wesleyan children, and to the Rev. Dean Lynch on the part of the Roman Catholics, and at the same time Sir Charles Nicholson undertook to address a clergyman of the Church of England with a view to the catechetical instruction of the children of that denomination."

[Enclosure 10.]

*National Education Office,
Sydney, 11 January, 1853.*

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Board of National Education, to acquaint you that, with reference to the correspondence which has taken place on the subject of catechetical instruction for the children attending the National Schools in the Hunter River District, they have determined to place at your disposal a sum of money not exceeding one hundred pounds sterling, for the special doctrinal teaching of the Presbyterians and Wesleyans in your district. £100 for the year 1853.

2. I am therefore to request you will be good enough to nominate some person or persons whom you can confidently recommend for this important duty, in order that the intentions of the Board may be carried into effect without delay.

3. I am further to state that the Board will be glad to receive any suggestions which you may consider calculated to further the end for which the Board has in view, and which would assist the Catechists in prosecuting their labors.

The Rev. R. Blain,
Hinton.

I have, &c.,
W. C. WILLS,
Secretary.

[Enclosure

* The Report of the Irish National Schools alluded to was given to me by Dr. M'Kean.

† Or let a printed form be filled up monthly and left with a local patron, shewing the progress.

[Enclosure 11.]

National Education Office,
Sydney, 11 January, 1853.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence which has taken place on the subject of catechetical instructor for the children attendant upon the National Schools in the Hunter River District, I now do myself the honor, by direction of the Board of National Education, to acquaint you that they have determined to place at your disposal a sum of money not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds for the special doctrinal teaching of the Roman Catholic children in your district, for the year 1853.

2. I am therefore to request you will be pleased to nominate some person or persons whom you can confidently recommend for this important duty, in order that the intentions of the Board may be carried into effect without delay.

3. I am further desired to state that the Board will be happy to receive any suggestions which you may deem proper to afford, and which you may consider calculated to to further the end which the Board has in view, or which would assist the Catechists in prosecuting their labors.

The Rev. Dean Lynch,
West Maitland.I have, &c.,
W. C. WILLS,
Secretary.

[Enclosure 12.]

West Maitland,
22 January, 1853.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, I beg leave to recommend Mr. Owen Charles Beardmore as a person well qualified for the office of religious instructor. He did not arrive from the Barwin River, where he lately resided, till to-day, and hence this tardy acknowledgment of your kind favor. He will be ready whenever the Board may ratify his appointment to commence his duties.

I shall place before the Board of National Education, within a fortnight from this date, a system which I conceive will enable the Catechist to carry out the great object in view.

W. C. Wills, Esq.,
Secretary, &c.I have, &c.,
J. T. LYNCH.

[Enclosure 13.]

West Maitland, 2 February, 1853.

Sir,

I beg leave to lay before the Board of National Education my views as to the system which the religious instructor should employ in the discharge of his duties.

After having paid a visit to each school, and ascertained the number of Roman Catholic children attending, he will furnish me with a list of the children, stating their respective ages and sexes. I can then form some idea as to the schools where his assistance is most required, and where, consequently, his visits must be more frequent; but I think that he cannot be expected to visit Port Macquarie oftener than twice a year, nor Merriwa and Murrurundi except quarterly. I recommend that a sum of money be set apart for the purpose of bestowing rewards on those children whom the Catechist may appoint as monitors in his absence, and whom I may find deserving of notice.

You will kindly favor the religious instructor with any information he may from time to time require, and I would suggest that the Board call for quarterly returns of the schools visited by him, with a hope that the Board may approve of my plan.

W. C. Wills, Esq.,
Secretary, &c.I am, &c.,
J. T. LYNCH.

[Enclosure 14.]

National Education Office,
Sydney, 11 February, 1853.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Board of National Education, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, with reference to your views for carrying into effect the catechetical instruction of the Roman Catholic children attendant upon the National Schools in the Hunter River District, and also your letter of the 22nd ultimo, recommending Mr. Owen Charles Beardmore for the office of religious instructor.

2. In reply, I am instructed to acquaint you that no arrangements have as yet been effected for the religious instruction at these schools of the children belonging to the Church of England, and as the Board are desirous that the various denominations of Christians should be participating equally in the advantages proposed, they feel, on this account, reluctant to make any appointment of a religious instructor for the present.

CATECHISTS TO NATIONAL SCHOOLS:

7

3. I am further instructed to acquaint you that Sir Charles Nicholson is absent on a visit to Melbourne, and that the Honorable the Chairman of the Board leaves Sydney immediately, on circuit, to Goulburn; but that the decision of the full Board shall be communicated to you, on this important subject, so soon as practicable:

The Rev. Dean Lynch,
West Maitland.

I have, &c.,
W. C. WILLS,
Secretary.

[Enclosure 15.]

West Maitland, 14 February, 1853.

Sir,

I have duly received your letter of the 11th instant.

The Board of National Education will allow me respectfully to remind them that, till yesterday, their instructions (as conveyed through you) tended to despatch. In your communication of the 11th ultimo you state that a certain sum was placed at my disposal for the doctrinal teaching of the Roman Catholic children in my district, and that the Board requested me to nominate some person whom I could confidently recommend for the important office of catechist, that their intentions might be carried into effect *without delay*.

I hastened Mr. Beardmore's departure from his former residence, and immediately upon his arrival in Maitland introduced him to the notice of the Board.

The Board will appreciate my views in making these remarks. Mr. Beardmore has now been three weeks awaiting his appointment, and I feel myself rather awkwardly situated.

W. C. Wills, Esq.,
Secretary to the National School Board.

I have, &c.,
J. T. LYNCH,
Dean.

[Enclosure 16.]

National Education Office,
Sydney, 4 March, 1853.

Sir,

I do myself the honor, by direction of the Board of National Education, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th ultimo, submitting the awkward situation in which you are placed with respect to your nomination of Mr. Beardmore as catechetical instructor to the Roman Catholic children attendant upon the National Schools in the Hunter River District.

2. In reply, I now hasten to acquaint you, that after mature deliberation on the subject, the Board have determined to approve of your selection of Mr. Beardmore for such purpose, and to allow a salary for the service, at the rate of £150 per annum, such salary to take effect from the time you consider him entitled thereto.

3. The Board desire me further to state that they consider it expedient that Catechist should devote the whole of his time to duties of his office; that he should keep a journal, and record therein his daily proceedings and visits to the schools, and without acting immediately in the capacity of an inspector, to note the number of children present at the respective schools at the time of his visit, the appearance of the children, the order of the school, and any other remarks he may, in his discretion, deem necessary to make. This journal should be submitted to you, through whom only the necessary correspondence with the Board is to be conducted.

4. I have very hastily referred to the substance of the conversation of the Board on this important subject, my object now being to remove the ambiguity which my last letter created with respect to Mr. Beardmore's appointment; I shall, therefore, have the honor of writing you further hereon at some future time.

5. I enclose a few abstracts of salary—one of which, being filled in and certified by yourself, will insure payment on or about the first day of each month.

The Rev. Dean Lynch,
West Maitland.

I have, &c.,
W. C. WILLS,
Secretary.

[Enclosure 17.]

National Education Office,
Sydney, 4 March, 1853.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Board of National Education, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th January last, stating your readiness to do your utmost personally, and also by the aid of such as you may be able to enlist in the service, to carry into effect the catechetical instruction of Presbyterian and Wesleyan children attendant upon the National Schools in the Hunter River District.

2. In reply, I now hasten to acquaint you, that after mature deliberation on the subject the Board have determined to accept your offer, as mentioned above, and to allow a salary for the service, at the rate of £100, such salary to take effect from the time you consider it proper that it should, under the circumstances of the correspondence which has taken place on the subject.

3. The Board desire me further to state that, as a general rule, the Catechist should devote the whole of his time to the duties of his office; that he should keep a journal, and record

£100.

record therein his daily proceedings and visits to the schools, and without acting immediately in the capacity of an inspector, to note the number of children present at the respective schools at the same time of his visit, the appearance of the children, the order of the school, and any other remark he may, in his discretion, deem expedient to make. This journal should be submitted to you, through whom alone the necessary correspondence with the Board is to be conducted.

The Rev. R. Blain,
Hinton.

I have, &c.,
W. C. WILLS,
Secretary.

[Enclosure 18.]

National Education Office,
Sydney, 6 September, 1853.

Sir,

We have the honor to lay before you a statement of our endeavors to carry into effect the system of National Education in the Colony, so far as relates to the special religious instruction of the children, and we beg to request that you will be pleased to submit the same for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General and Executive Council.

2. Immediately after the appointment of the members of the Board of National Education, in January, 1848, by His Excellency the Governor General, the Board met and framed regulations for the establishment and maintenance of National Schools in the Colony. These regulations were published in the *Government Gazette* of date 10th May, 1848.

As it had been the declared opinion of the Legislature that the National System of Education for the Colony then about to be established should assimilate, as closely as possible, with that commonly known as Lord Stanley's System in Ireland, the regulations established by the Board in Sydney were nearly an exact transcript of those of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

3. In section 2, chapter 2, of the regulations of the New South Wales Board, it is provided,—

“ That one day in each week, or part of a day (independently of Sunday), is
“ to be set apart for the religious instruction of the children, on which day such
“ pastors or other persons as are approved by the parents or guardians of the
“ children shall have access to them for that purpose, whether those pastors have
“ signed the original application or not.”

4. In adopting the above rule, the Commissioners anticipated that the general religious instruction afforded to the children under the National System of Education would be supplemented by special religious teaching on the part of the clergy and other persons approved of by the parents, and the Board provided every possible facility for carrying out the intention of the rule.

5. The Commissioners, however, regret to state that the clergy, with few exceptions, have refrained from attending the schools for the purpose of affording special doctrinal teaching to the children of their respective communions. The Commissioners cannot indeed conceal from themselves the fact that although it might be practicable in towns for the clergy to visit schools, yet in the country, on account of the wide distances, it would be impracticable for them to do so without itinerating, at an expenditure of time and money beyond their means.

6. Whilst these considerations were weighing on the minds of the Board, a letter was received from the Rev. Dean Lynch, of West Maitland, suggesting the appointment, by the Board, of a Catholic gentleman as religious instructor to all the National Schools in the Hunter River District. As this suggestion seemed to meet the ideas entertained by the Commissioners, they put themselves in communication with some of the clergy of different denominations in the same district, in order to ascertain their views of the practicability of making a similar arrangement for the special religious teaching of the children of their respective communions.

On the part of the Presbyterians, the proposal was hailed with the greatest satisfaction.

7. We, therefore, took the matter into consideration and resolved, by way of experiment, as we had funds independent of the Legislature, to place at the disposal of the clergy of the following denominations in the Hunter River District (where we then had twenty-six schools in operation, and others in course of formation), the undermentioned amounts for this purpose, viz. :—

£200.

A sum not exceeding at the rate of two hundred pounds per annum for aiding in the religious instruction of the children of the Church of England.

£150.

One hundred and fifty pounds per annum for the Roman Catholics; and

£100.;

One hundred pounds per annum for the Presbyterians.

£450.

8. These sums have been accepted and devoted to the Roman Catholics and the Presbyterians; but, as yet, no clergyman of the Church of England has performed this duty himself, nor has he delegated it to a layman.

9. The experiment, however, so far as the Board is concerned, has been successful, inasmuch as, in addition to the religious instruction given, the Catechists have afforded constant supervision and inspection of the National Schools in the district, the results of which have been reported to the Board through the respective clergymen every month.

10. As, however, it appears to us that the expenditure of any sums of money by a Board of National Education for special religious instruction might, to some extent, be regarded as a departure from that neutral religious ground upon which the system is based, we beg to suggest that His Excellency the Governor General, with the Executive, may be pleased to take the subject into their consideration.

11.

11. In the absence of any specific declaration of the intentions of the Legislature, we would beg to submit to the Executive the expediency of definitely and permanently sanctioning the appropriation from the Church and School Estates Fund an adequate sum in aid of special religious instruction, to be imparted by clergymen and teachers approved by the respective parents, to children attending the National Schools, and placed for that purpose by the Government, under the direction of the heads of denominations receiving aid from the Government.

I have, &c.,
(For the Board of National Education,)
W. C. WILLS,
Secretary.

The Honorable
The Colonial Secretary.

[Enclosure 19.]
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17 November, 1853.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the Governor General has laid before the Executive Council your letter conveying a statement of the endeavors of the Board to carry into effect the system of National Education in this Colony, so far as relates to the special religious instruction of the children. ^{6 Sept.}

2. It is explained that, according to the regulations adopted by the Board on their first appointment, one day in each week, or a part of a day (independently of Sunday) is set apart for religious instruction, on which day such pastors or other persons, as are approved by the parents or guardians of the children, shall have access to them for that purpose. In adopting this rule, the Commissioners anticipated that the general religious instruction afforded to the children under the National System of Education would be supplemented by special religious instruction on the part of the clergy and other persons approved of by the parents. But, from whatever cause arising, the clergy with few exceptions have refrained from attending the schools for the purpose of affording doctrinal teaching to the children of their respective communions.

3. Under these circumstances, the Board of Commissioners resolved, by way of experiment, as they had funds at their disposal independently of the Legislature, to place a small sum at the disposal of the clergy of the principal religious denominations in the Hunter River District (where the Board have twenty-six schools in operation and others in course of formation), with a view to insure the imparting of special religious teaching in the manner contemplated by the regulations. The sums so allotted were in the following proportions, namely:—

Church of England, not exceeding	£200
Roman Catholics	150
Presbyterians	100

These sums have been accepted and devoted by the Roman Catholics and Presbyterians; but, as yet, no clergyman of the Church of England has either performed this duty himself or delegated it to a layman.

4. As the Council were not aware of any objection, His Excellency has been pleased to approve of the permanent appropriation from the proportion of the Revenues arising from the Church and School Lands which has been placed at the disposal of the Board of National Education of such sums as the Board may deem advisable in aid of special religious instruction to be imparted by clergymen and teachers approved by the respective parents of the children attending the National Schools.

I have, &c.,
E. DEAS THOMSON.

To the Chairman of the
National School Board.

[Enclosure 20.]

EXTRACT of the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Board of National Education, dated 13 November, 1854.

“ The Board consented not to interfere with the nomination of the Rev. Dean Lynch, provided that it be distinctly understood that their approval is not to imply that the office is to be continued longer than the end of the present year, and that Mr. Oxendale is not to consider he has any vested interest in the office, that might either fetter the Board in abolishing it, or give him any claim for compensation.”

[Enclosure 21.]

EXTRACT of the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Board of National Education, dated 9 June, 1856.

“ The experimental arrangement made by the Board with a view to afford catechetical instruction to the children attending the National Schools in the Hunter River District was ordered to be brought to a close after the 30th September next, in consequence of one denomination of Christians only having taken advantage of the funds set apart for this purpose.”

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SCHOOL BOARDS.

(PETITION OF THE REV. DR. FULLERTON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 April, 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That Petitioner perceives, with regret and surprise, that no arrangement has yet been made to abolish the Denominational Board of Education, the existence of which wastes six hundred pounds per annum of the public money, prevents the establishment of Primary Schools, and counteracts the efforts of those who desire to render our present schools efficient and useful.

That the Board was established—"that money voted for Denominational Schools "should be expended under the direction of a Board of Inspection, to be appointed by the "Governor;" and, by the first of their published regulations, the Board have repudiated "the entire local superintendence of the schools" placed under their care, while they arrogate to themselves the exclusive right to appoint and remove teachers.

That it is impossible for Local Boards, without degrading themselves, to superintend the schools efficiently, as the tenth regulation of the Central Board says,—“should a teacher "misconduct himself, the Local School Board will at once transmit a full report of the case "to the Central Board, together with any evidence on the subject that may have been "taken"; since there is nothing in the regulations to explain or define what is meant by the term "misconduct," and since what might be regarded as "misconduct" by a Local Board might be pronounced good conduct by the Central Board.

That the Rules and Regulations of the Central Board are absurd, arrogant, and childish, and shew clearly that the Members of the Board are altogether unfit to discharge the important duties which have been intrusted to them; they are, I believe, as individuals, rich, influential, and estimable gentlemen, but their conduct as a Board of Education has been highly injurious to the best interests of our Primary Schools. It was through the incompetence and gross negligence of the Central Board that nearly one-half of the Presbyterian Schools, which were in existence when the Board was appointed, were closed, while the number of schools in connection with other religious bodies was not increased.

That the habitual neglect and mismanagement of the Central Board have been disgraceful. The Board reserves "one tenth of the annual vote for Denominational Schools "for the purchase of books;" and the Commissioners of Education, appointed by Government to inspect all the schools, stated in their Report, which was submitted to Parliament, "that the Presbyterian Schools had, at the time of their inspection, been kept three years "without books." This was a great annoyance to your Petitioner, who lost, as agent of the Synod of Australia, much time in running after the Board. Their office was seldom to be

found open; and when Mr. Robinson could be seen, no information could be obtained from him—his answers were always evasive and indefinite; his general excuse for withholding the Presbyterian Book Fund was, that money had been advanced by the Denominational Board to the Rev. Dr. M'Garvie, before the death of that gentleman. As Petitioner felt very anxious to have the Presbyterian Schools supplied with books, and wished his brethren to know that it was not through his neglect that the books had not been furnished, Petitioner solicited the advice and co-operation of the Rev. John Dougall and the Rev. John M'Gibbon. On three successive days these gentlemen accompanied Petitioner to the Office of the Board, and on each day found it closed, having ascertained that Mr. Robinson resided in the country, and that he usually came to Sydney at 10 o'clock, A.M., and left at noon, or shortly after it. Petitioner wrote to Mr. Robinson, and requested an interview; but he merely repeated his former assertion. As a last effort, Petitioner applied privately to Mr. George Miller, who was then a Member of the Central Board; and Mr. Miller stated immediately, that the Minutes of the Board shewed that the money which had been received by Dr. M'Garvie was not given to purchase books, but to pay for books purchased before his death. The Presbyterian Book Fund, which had under frivolous pretences been so long withheld, was then paid by the Central Board; but no interest was given for the use of the money during the time of its detention. This is a fair specimen of the conduct of the Board. The unexpended surplus of the year 1858 is not yet paid to the Presbyterian Schools. It cannot be paid without the sanction of the Board, and that appears to be entirely dependent on the whim and caprice of the Secretary.

That your Petitioner wrote some years ago to the Central Board, directing their attention to the negligence of their Secretary, and to the necessity of the Office of the Board being open during the ordinary office hours. To that communication Petitioner received no answer; and the Board have since increased their expenditure by paying an Officekeeper, for whose services there is not the slightest necessity.

That salaries are payable at the Office of the Board "on any day of the week, Monday and public holidays excepted, only between the hours of ten o'clock, A.M., and one o'clock, P.M.;" and this must compel many of the teachers to leave their schools in school-hours.

That while the Members of the Denominational Board have shamefully neglected the duties of their office, those of the National Board have strenuously exerted themselves to increase the number and efficiency of our Primary Schools; and the Denominational Schools would, in the opinion of Petitioner, be much improved, were they placed under the superintendence of the National Board.

Your Petitioner prays that your Honorable House will be pleased to take the premises into your serious consideration, and adopt such measures as may cause the Denominational Schools to be placed as non-vested schools under the inspection of the National Board.

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

JAMES FULLERTON, LL.D.,
Minister.

1859.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(REPORT FOR 1858.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, BART., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sydney Grammar School,

6 April, 1859.

SIR,

By direction of the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School, I have the honor to transmit to you a Report of their Proceedings, and of the condition of the School during the year 1858, to be laid before His Excellency the Governor General and the Honorable the Executive Council, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation.

2. Since the date of their last Report, the Trustees have not found it necessary to make any further regulations for the government and discipline of the School.

3. As an Educational Institution, the success of the School has continued to be eminently satisfactory—the confidence of the public has been evinced by the number of the pupils, which has averaged *two hundred*. The progress of the studies has been tested by regular and frequent examinations. In that which took place before the Christmas holidays, the Professors of Classical Literature and of Mathematics in the University took part, and expressed a highly favorable opinion of the condition of the Upper School, to which their attention was on that occasion confined. It is intended in future to hold public examinations at the close of every half-year.

4. Two additional class-masters have been appointed during the year, in consequence of the increase of numbers; these offices have been conferred upon *Stuart Hawthorne, B.A.*, and *John Kinlock, B.A.*, of the University of Sydney.

5. The financial condition of the Institution having lately formed the subject of a special Report to His Excellency and the Executive Council, the Trustees have no further information to communicate. They avail themselves, however, of this opportunity to express their obligation to the liberality of His Excellency in Council in causing the sum of £4,000 to be placed upon the Supplementary Estimates of the past year, and of the House of Assembly in voting the grant.

6. By this vote the Trustees are placed in a position to satisfy their existing engagements; but they will be still unable to supply the additional and improved accommodation, the necessity of which to the full development of the School system they had the honor to explain in their last annual Report.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES NICHOLSON,

Chairman.

THE HONORABLE
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

25 April, 1860.

SYDNEY:

THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1860.

[Price, 2s. 6d.]

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1859-60.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 8. TUESDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

12. Sydney Grammar School :—Mr. Windeyer moved, pursuant to notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the working of the Sydney Grammar School.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of the following Members :—Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Murray, Mr. Cape, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Lyons, Mr. Scott, Rev. Dr. Lang, Mr. Hay, Mr. Arnold, and Mr. Windeyer.
- And the Rev. Dr. Lang requiring that the proposed Committee be appointed by Ballot,—
- Question—That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the working of the Sydney Grammar School—put and passed ;—
- Whereupon the House proceeded to the Ballot, and the Speaker declared the following Members to be, with the Mover, the Committee duly appointed, viz. :—Rev. Dr. Lang, Mr. Arnold,* Mr. Cape, † Mr. Hay, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Dalley, ‡ Mr. Jones, § Mr. Murray, and Mr. Plunkett.

* Seat declared vacant, 8 March, 1860.

† Seat declared vacant, 14 April, 1860.

‡ Seat declared vacant, 28 February, 1860.

§ Seat declared vacant, 10 April, 1860.

VOTES No. 68. TUESDAY, 28 FEBRUARY, 1860.

31. Sydney Grammar School :—Mr. Windeyer moved, pursuant to notice,—
- (1.) That the Petition of certain Inhabitants of Sydney, relative to the establishment of a Grammar School, referred, on the 6th of October, 1854, to the Committee then sitting on Education, be referred to the Committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Sydney Grammar School.
- (2.) That the Progress Report of the 21st of November, 1854, of the Select Committee on Education, in reference especially to the establishment of a Grammar School in the City of Sydney, together with the Evidence accompanying the same, be also referred to the same Committee.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 85. WEDNESDAY, 25 APRIL, 1860.

1. * * * * *
Sydney Grammar School :—Mr. Windeyer, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Proceedings of, and Minutes of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee on the Sydney Grammar School, together with Appendix.
Ordered to be printed.

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1859-60.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 13th September, 1859, "to inquire into the working of the Sydney Grammar School," and to whom were referred, on the 28th February last,—

(1.) "The Petition of certain Inhabitants of Sydney, relative to the establishment of a Grammar School, referred on the 6th October, 1854, to the Committee then sitting on Education"; and—

(2.) "The Progress Report of the 21st of November, 1854, of the Select Committee on Education, in reference especially to the establishment of a Grammar School in the City of Sydney; together with the Evidence accompanying the same," have agreed to the following Report:—

In the course of the inquiry committed to them by your Honorable House, your Committee have examined four of the Trustees and the Head Master of the Grammar School, together with other witnesses.

Your Committee, in the recommendations which they make to your Honorable House, founded upon the Evidence taken before them, have carefully borne in mind the objects which the Legislature appears to have contemplated in founding the Grammar School, in accordance with the prayer of a Petition signed by a number of the Inhabitants of Sydney, and presented to the Legislative Council in 1854.

The recommendations of your Committee, therefore, have in view the more successful attainment of the object originally proposed.

Your Committee find that the school opened on the 3rd August, 1857, with 110 pupils, and that the average attendance since that time has been 200. The fee charged is £18, and includes every branch of education taught in the school.

A suggestion having been made that the fee charged was too high, and tended to limit the operation of the school, your Committee have considered whether a reduction might have been advantageously made in that charge. Your Committee, however, after mature deliberation, are of opinion that the fee charged is as low as is consistent with the efficient management of the school, and can not be reduced without increasing the present endowment.

The

The object of the Legislature in founding the school, your Committee apprehend, was to furnish those capable of receiving it, the highest kind of education which the school system could afford, an education not only superior to any that could be obtained in the primary schools of the State, but one which should at once fit its pupils for the intelligent discharge of the duties of a commercial or professional life, or fit them for a more advanced course of academical instruction in the halls of the University. Whilst, therefore, it is the duty of the State to afford every facility for obtaining the advantages of the school to all capable of appreciating its teaching, it would not be advisable to lower the fees at the risk of impairing the standard of education. To do so would manifestly defeat the object of the Legislature. Not only would the Institution be destroyed as a National High School, but its usefulness as one which should raise the standard of education throughout the schools of the country would be impaired. The fees, moreover, your Committee are of opinion are quite as low as those charged in the best private establishments. To undersell and consequently to destroy private schools of character and repute would be a course neither right for the Government to pursue, nor wise in policy for the general interests of education. As your Committee find, moreover, that the funds of the school at the present rate of fees are only sufficient to cover its working expenses, they are of opinion that any reduction would be unadvisable on grounds simply economical.

Though it appears that the number of pupils attending the school is, in proportion to the size of the City, equal to the numbers attending schools of a similar character in the larger cities of the Mother Country, yet your Committee are of opinion that the usefulness of the school would be much increased if it could be made more accessible to the superior children of those possessing but limited means.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend an addition to the endowment for the purpose of founding fifty exhibitions which shall be obtained by competition examination, and entitle the holder to a free education in the school. The Evidence shews that £1,000 per annum would be required for this purpose. This addition to the endowment your Committee believe would meet the present requirements of the school, and would be sufficient to afford all boys really likely to benefit by the highest education the means of acquiring it.

The general management of these exhibitions your Committee beg to suggest, should be the same as that now observed with respect to the exhibitions already existing in the school.* In recommending this as a means of affording a free education in the Grammar School to those who might otherwise be unable to obtain a superior education, your Committee would point out that it is simply affording to the clever boy the same advantages which the University holds out to its diligent students.

* *Vide* Evidence, Qs. 416 to 440.

In a country where the highest offices of the State are open to all, where the franchise gives the mass of the people so large a discretion in the choice of the representative, your Committee feel that it becomes the more imperative to give every facility to the clever and ambitious youth for obtaining that high intellectual training, which is the best safeguard
of

of constitutional liberty in a country where, by the wisdom of the Legislature, democratic institutions have been largely introduced. Your Committee, therefore, advocate this measure as one tending more closely to unite the educational system of the country by the opportunity which it will offer to the children of the poorest citizen, if they be worthy, of rising from the primary schools to the lecture halls of the University. If the endowment be considered large, your Committee would urge that the highest education needs endowment. They would cite the opinions of Professors Pillans and Blackie, men intimately acquainted with the Grammar School systems of England and Scotland, confirmed by the testimony of Sir W. Hamilton, eminent for the reforms which he originated in the academic system of the Mother Country, as the highest authorities for the necessity of ample endowments if high education is desired.

In the course of their inquiry your Committee have found that the limits of accommodation for pupils have been reached, and that no more pupils can be conveniently taken with due regard to the health, order, and discipline of the school. Your Committee, therefore, deem it advisable that additional room should be provided to meet the growing wants of the school, and the accession of numbers which may be expected in consequence of the inducements held out by the proposed exhibitions. This matter your Committee find has already been brought under the notice of the Government by the Trustees in their Report of the 24th February, 1858. Your Committee, therefore, recommend that sufficient assistance should be afforded for the erection of the eastern wing as proposed in that Report. Your Committee, moreover, could strongly urge the necessity of procuring another master, as soon as possible, for the modern department, to fill the place lately vacated by the gentleman managing that division of the school. As the means which the Trustees will have at their disposal for this purpose, must in a great measure depend upon the possibility of obtaining the proposed increase to the endowment your Committee would urge this as a strong reason for its grant.

In conclusion, your Committee are of opinion that the general management of the school by the trustees, and the masters who are conducting it, is efficient, and every way worthy of public confidence.

WILLM. C. WINDEYER,

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 20 April, 1860.*

Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Windeyer,	|	Mr. Hay,
Mr. Parkes,	|	Mr. Murray,
Mr. Jones,	|	Mr. Cape,
Mr. Plunkett,	|	Rev. Dr. Lang.

W. C. Windeyer, Esquire, called to the Chair.

The Committee proceeded to deliberate upon the course to be pursued in carrying out the inquiry referred to them, and decided upon taking Evidence on the subject, the first witness to be called being the Rev. J. Woolley, D.C.L., with instructions to produce any minutes or other documents which may be in his possession relating to the matter under consideration.

[Committee adjourned till Friday, 7th proximo, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 7 OCTOBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

W. C. Windeyer, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Plunkett,	|	Mr. Cape,
Rev. Dr. Lang,	|	Mr. Parkes,
	Mr. Jones.	

The Rev. J. Woolley, D.C.L., *Principal of the Sydney University*, called in and examined.

[Committee adjourned till Thursday, 13th instant, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 13 OCTOBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

W. C. Windeyer, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Cape,	|	Mr. Hay,
Rev. Dr. Lang,	|	Mr. Plunkett,
Mr. Arnold,	|	Mr. Jones.

M. B. Pell, Esquire, B.A., *Professor of Mathematics, Sydney University*, called in and examined.

W. J. Stephens, Esquire, M.A., *Head Master of the Sydney Grammar School*, called in and examined.

[Committee adjourned till Thursday, 20th instant, at *Ten* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 20 OCTOBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

W. C. Windeyer, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Cape,	|	Mr. Hay,
Mr. Parkes,	|	Mr. Plunkett,
	Mr. Jones.	

Sir C. Nicholson, *Bart., Provost of the Sydney University*, called in and examined.

[Committee adjourned till 26th instant, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 26 OCTOBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

W. C. Windeyer, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Plunkett,	|	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Cape,	|	Rev. Dr. Lang.

W. G. Fitzhardinge, Esquire, called in and examined.

Committee deliberated, and

[Adjourned till 27th instant.]

THURSDAY, 27 OCTOBER, 1859.

In consequence of the House having adjourned, from the 26th instant to 29th proximo, no meeting of the Committee was held this day.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 2 DECEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

W. C. Windeyer, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Parkes, | Rev. Dr. Lang.

A. C. Maxwell, Esquire, *Registrar of the Metropolitan District Court*, called in and examined.

The witness produced certain letters which passed between him and the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School, and the same having been read at length by the Clerk, were ordered to be appended to the Evidence. (*Vide Appendices B and C.*)

[Committee adjourned to Wednesday, 7th instant, at *Twelve* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 7 DECEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

W. C. Windeyer, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Cape, | Rev. Dr. Lang.

T. Gratton, Esquire, *Colonial Secretary's Office*, called in and examined.

T. Broughton, Esquire, *M.P.*, examined.

[Committee adjourned till Wednesday, 14th instant, at *Twelve* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 14 DECEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

W. C. Windeyer, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Parkes, | Rev. Dr. Lang,

Mr. Plunkett, | Mr. Cape,

The Rev. F. Armitage, *M.A.*, called in and examined.

[Committee adjourned till Wednesday, 21st instant, at *Twelve* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 21 DECEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

W. C. Windeyer, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Plunkett, | Mr. Parkes,

Rev. Dr. Lang.

A. T. Holroyd, Esquire, called in and examined.

The Clerk was instructed to write to the Secretary to the Sydney Grammar School, for a Return of the number of meetings of the Trustees held since the foundation of the School; also for a nominal Return of the attendances at each meeting; together with an Abstract of the moneys received and expended on account of the School from its foundation to the present time.

[Committee adjourned.]

FRIDAY, 27 JANUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

W. C. Windeyer, Esquire, in the Chair.

Rev. Dr. Lang, | Mr. Cape.

The Rev. J. Woolley, *D.C.L.*, *Principal of the Sydney University*, called in and further examined.

W. J. Stephens, Esquire, *M.A.*, *Head-Master of the Sydney Grammar School*, called in and further examined.

Committee deliberated, and *Resolved*, That it is unnecessary at present to take further evidence upon the subject under consideration.

[Committee adjourned.]

FRIDAY, 17 FEBRUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Jones, | Mr. Cape,

Rev. Dr. Lang.

Mr. Jones, in the absence of the Chairman (Mr. Windeyer), called to the Chair.

The Clerk was instructed to secure the circulation of copies of the Evidence among the several Members of the Committee.

[Committee adjourned till Tuesday, 21st instant, at *Ten* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 21 FEBRUARY, 1860.

The meeting of the Committee appointed for this day postponed, by direction of the Chairman, till Thursday, 23rd instant, at *Twelve* o'clock.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 23 FEBRUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

W. C. Windeyer, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Cape,	|	Rev. Dr. Lang,
Mr. Hay,	|	Mr. Jones,
Mr. Arnold,	|	Mr. Parkes.

Committee proceeded to consider the printed evidence, and objections having been taken to a note appended to Mr. Fitzhardinge's evidence without their sanction or knowledge, *It was Resolved*,—

That the note referred to (page 31) be omitted.

A letter from Mr. Catlett, Secretary to the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School, dated 27th ultimo, enclosing certain Returns and Abstracts applied for pursuant to instruction of the 13th December last, was laid before the Committee.

Motion made and *Question*, That the present letter, together with its several enclosures, be appended to the Report when brought up to the House,—*agreed to*. (*Vide Separate Appendix A.*)

Committee deliberated upon their future course of proceedings, and instructed the Chairman to draw up the heads of a Report for consideration at the next meeting.

[Adjourned till Wednesday, 29th instant, at *Eleven o'clock*.]

WEDNESDAY, 29 FEBRUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

W. C. Windeyer, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Arnold,	|	Mr. Jones,
Mr. Parkes.	|	Rev. Dr. Lang,
	|	Mr. Cape.

W. G. A. Fitzhardinge, Esquire, called in and further examined.

Committee proceeding to deliberate on matter arising in the course of examination, witness withdrew.

Witness recalled, examination resumed and concluded.

Witness retired.

Committee deliberated upon the heads of a Report as produced and read by the Chairman.

[Adjourned till Friday, 2nd proximo, at *Twelve o'clock*.]

FRIDAY, 2 MARCH, 1860.

Proceedings interrupted by the adjournment of the House from the 1st to the 6th instant.

THURSDAY, 5 APRIL, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

W. C. Windeyer, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Parkes,	|	Mr. Cape,
Mr. Plunkett,	|	Rev. Dr. Lang.

The Chairman produced a letter from Mr. W. H. Catlett, on behalf of the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School, dated the 15th ultimo, requesting that the Head Master might be furnished with a copy of the Evidence taken before the Committee, in order that certain statements, supposed to have been made, might be at once refuted.

Committee deliberated, and *Resolved*,—

(1.) That it is unnecessary, as well as inexpedient, to re-open this inquiry.

(2.) That Mr. Catlett be informed accordingly.

Grammar or High School—Petition.

Motion made (*Mr Parkes*) and *Question*, That the Petition relative to the establishment of a Grammar or High School, from certain Inhabitants of the City of Sydney and others, presented to the late Legislative Council, 3 October, 1854, and referred to this Committee, be appended to the Report when brought up to the House—*agreed to*. (*Vide Separate Appendix B.*)

With a view to form the basis of a Draft Report, the Chairman brought under consideration, the following series of Resolutions.

Questions put *seriatim* :—

(1.) That the Committee is of opinion that the fee charged is as low as is consistent with the efficient management of the school, and cannot be reduced without increasing the present endowment.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 2.

Mr. Parkes,

Mr. Cape,

—*agreed to*.

Noes, 1.

Mr. Plunkett.

(2.)

- (2.) That the Committee recommend an addition to the endowment of £1,000 per annum for the purpose of founding fifty (50) scholarships, which shall be obtained by competitive examination, and entitle the holders to a free education in the school.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Cape,
Mr. Plunkett.

Noes, 1.
Rev. Dr. Lang.

—agreed to.

- (3.) That these scholarships be managed on the system indicated in the answers to questions 416, 417, 426, 439, 440—*agreed to.*
- (4.) That the Committee find that the limits of accommodation for pupils have been reached, and that it is advisable that additional room should be provided to meet the growing wants of the school, and the accession of numbers which may be expected in consequence of the inducements held out by the proposed scholarships—*agreed to.*
- (5.) That the Committee recommend that the sum of £5,000 be put upon the Estimates for the erection of the eastern wing, as proposed by the Trustees in their report of the 24th February, 1858—*agreed to.*
- (6.) That the Committee are of opinion that the management of the school by the Trustees and masters is efficient—*agreed to.*

[Adjourned.]

FRIDAY, 20 APRIL, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

W. C. Windeyer, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Hay,
Rev. Dr. Lang,

Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Plunkett.

The Chairman laid before the Committee a Draft Report.

Draft Report read.

Committee considered and *verbally* amended the same.

Motion made (*Mr. Hay*) and *Question*—That the Draft Report, as amended, be the Report of this Committee—*proposed.*

Committee deliberated ;—

And the Rev. Dr. Lang stating that though he had no wish to differ from the general conclusions of the Committee, his own ideas, nevertheless, were so opposed to the policy pursued in the establishment of the Sydney Grammar School, that he would feel it necessary to hand in for record a brief statement, in order to obviate the possibility of his own views being confounded with those approved of in the Report,—

Statement produced and read.

Ordered to be entered ;—As follows, viz. :—

“ The undersigned regrets that he cannot concur with the other Members of the Committee in the conclusions at which they have arrived on the subject of the Sydney Grammar School. Having been a Member of the Legislature when that Institution was originally projected in the year 1854, he is strongly of opinion that it has not realized either the objects of its founders or the reasonable expectations of the public. It has entailed upon the country a large expenditure for buildings—nearly thirty thousand pounds—and a costly educational establishment of fifteen hundred a year, with results, either present or prospective, singularly inadequate.* It has entirely failed to afford a superior education to the youth of the middle classes at a reasonable cost ; and it can in no respect serve as a model school for superior education for the other towns of the Colony, as it would be quite unwarrantable, even if it were practicable, to incur a similar expenditure for the same purpose in any of these towns.

“ The undersigned conceives that the fatal mistake, into which the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School have been perhaps unconsciously betrayed from the first, has arisen from their having taken as their model, not such an Institution as the High School of Edinburgh, (to which the attention of the Select Committee on the Sydney Grammar School of 1854 was particularly directed as a suitable model school for this Colony,) but the few celebrated old established endowed schools of England, which, from their princely endowments and their aristocratic character, could in no respect form a proper model for a young country like New South Wales.

“ Viewing the Sydney Grammar School, therefore, as an Institution of an exceptional character, to which there can be nothing similar in the other towns of the Colony, the undersigned would not object to a moderate additional grant of public money for the erection of such

* NOTE :—Taking the interest of £30,000 (in round numbers) at 5 per cent., or £1,500 per annum, the cost of the Institution to the public is £3,000 per annum altogether, or £15 a year for each pupil, assuming the present number to be two hundred, which is considerably above the actual number. But as the parents or guardians have to supplement this endowment at the rate of £18 per head for each pupil, the total cost of the education of each pupil is £33 a year.

J. D. L.

“such additional buildings as are indispensably necessary to carry out its present plan; but he would strongly object to the proposed additional endowment of £1,000 (one thousand pounds) a year for the creation of additional scholarships, as such a system as is thus proposed tends to weaken and destroy the invaluable principle of self-reliance in the community, while a reduction of the fees to their proper rates would in all likelihood render such an expedient unnecessary.

“JOHN DUNMORE LANG, D.D.

“*Sydney, 20 April, 1860.*”

Question (That the Draft Report, as amended, be the Report of this Committee) *put*.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.
Mr. Hay,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Plunkett.

Noes, 1.
Rev. Dr. Lang.

Report agreed to.

Chairman requested to report to the House.

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1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

FRIDAY, 7 OCTOBER, 1859.

Present:—

MR. WINDEYER,	DR. LANG,
MR. PLUNKETT,	MR. JONES,
MR. PARKES,	MR. CAPE,
MR. HAY.	

WILLIAM CHARLES WINDEYER, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Dr. Woolley called in and examined:—

1. *By the Chairman*: You are Principal of the Sydney University, Dr. Woolley, and also one of the trustees of the Sydney Grammar School? Yes. Dr. Woolley.
2. I believe you gave evidence before the Select Committee appointed to consider the propriety of erecting this institution? Yes. 7 Oct., 1859.
3. You have also acted, I believe, as Secretary to the Trustees? Yes, for about three years—until the year 1857.
4. When was the Grammar School first opened? On the 3rd of August, 1857.
5. Do you know how many boys it opened with? I believe 110. I shall be able presently to lay before the Committee the Reports which give the numbers. At Christmas there were 180, and the school has since averaged about 200. I think it has now 210.
6. What is the greatest number that have been there? I think 214; I am not quite sure; a little under 220.
7. How many masters are there in the school? At the present time there are eight masters. Of those eight masters five are regular class masters. The mathematical master, the English master, and the head master, are not entirely available for classes. It gives an average, taking the eight masters, of 25 pupils to each master.
8. Is that considered about the average which each master is competent to look after? It is a very common average in England. We should be able to take a few more boys with the same number of masters. Thirty boys to each master are manageable.
9. Not more, to manage them efficiently? No; in the English system there is a great deal of writing; and the English schoolmaster has nearly as much of his time occupied out of the school in looking over exercises, as during school in hearing his class.
10. Would you just give us the names of the masters of the Sydney Grammar School, if you please, Dr. Woolley? The trustees thought it advisable in the first instance —
11. Oh, I will first ask you the names of the trustees? There are twelve trustees, of whom six are official, and six were originally appointed by the Government. Vacancies are now supplied by the vote of the trustees themselves. The official trustees are the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the Provost of the University, and the Senior Classical and Mathematical Professors of the University.

Dr. Woolley. University. The trustees appointed originally are Mr. Cox, Mr. Holroyd, Mr. Martin, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Barker, and Mr. George Macleay.

7 Oct., 1859. 12. Have any of those gentlemen resigned and others been appointed? There have been two vacancies, one by the death of Mr. Nichols, which was supplied by the election of Mr. George Wigram Allen, of the Glebe; and the second by Mr. George Macleay's departure for England. That vacancy is not yet supplied.

13. Those are the only changes that have taken place? Those are the only changes which have taken place. Four masters were sent out from England, as will appear from the first report. This the trustees thought advisable. They were selected by the Professor of Greek at Oxford, and the Professor of Greek of University College, London, Principal Hornby of Durham, the Astronomer Royal, with Sir Charles Nicholson. One is head master, another mathematical master, and two are ordinary class masters. The masters holding those offices are, Mr. Stephens, who is a Fellow, and was senior tutor of Queen's College, Oxford; Mr. Pratt who was a high wrangler of Cambridge, and a scholar of St. John's.

14. *By Mr. Cape*: Corpus Christi, is it not? Yes, of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; Mr. Whitfeld, who is a Fellow and Lecturer of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, thirty-fifth wrangler, and second class in classics, and Mr. Julius Charles Stuttzer, who was Assistant Professor of English Literature in King's College, London; he has since left the school, so that only three of them now remain.

15. *By the Chairman*: Did he leave of his own accord? No; some eccentricities in his character made it advisable that—

16. Advisable that he should leave? Yes. In addition, in consequence of the increase of pupils, we have since been obliged to appoint four other masters,—Mr. Blackmore and Mr. Heaven, both graduates of Oxford; and Mr. Hawthorne and Mr. Kinloch, both graduates of this University.

17. Of the Sydney University? Yes. In addition, there is Mr. Mills, who was master of the girls department of the Fort-street School. He was appointed originally as English master, and Secretary to the Trustees. He is now only English master, and does certain secretarial work, which all English masters have to do, keeps the books, &c. We have also a drawing master and a French master. At present we are in want of a German master. Mr. Stuttzer used to teach German. We also want a teacher of gymnastics—a want which we have experienced difficulty in supplying; we have hopes, however, of doing so during the present half-year.

18. Of these masters how many are upon the foundation? Three only at present—Mr. Stephens, Mr. Pratt, and Mr. Whitfeld; the rest are occasional masters.

19. What sum of money was originally granted for the purpose of founding this institution? £1,500 a year, and £20,000 for buildings. The £1,500 a year was at first entirely absorbed in the payment of the retaining fees of the four masters.

20. £20,000 was also granted for—? Building purposes.

21. How was that first sum of £20,000 expended? We are ordered by the Act to expend it in building premises for the school, and a house for the head master. We had great difficulty in finding a suitable site; I think we were almost a year in negotiation with the Government for a site which was to have been given to us by the nation, but it appeared that no site could be procured suitable to our purposes.

22. Were you offered any sites? Several sites were proposed by the Governor General, but it appeared on inquiry that the Government could not let us have them. The only site offered us finally was one in the immediate neighborhood of Christ Church—in a low swampy place near to the Pound. We thought that was not a convenient place, and we entered into negotiations with the Senate of the University, who were about to quit the premises in Hyde Park; and on the advice of a professional surveyor we offered them £13,000 for that property, which they accepted. In lieu of the intended site Parliament granted us £5,000, in addition to the £20,000 before granted.

23. In lieu of the site? In lieu of the site. Though we lost the £13,000, we had the £5,000 additional to expend upon buildings.

24. Was that sum you had remaining expended? Yes, more than that has been expended.

25. That is what we want to know—how it was? This £13,000 was expended in three ways: first, in building lodging rooms for the three foundation masters, at the south end of the building. That was a purpose not contemplated by the Act; but it appeared to us—and our views were sanctioned by the Government—that we should be able to get good masters at a smaller salary, if accommodation were provided, considering the high rents which prevailed, and that besides it would be a great convenience for discipline on the playground. So that there is a wing at the south end of the building with four or five rooms for each of the foundation masters, and business rooms for the trustees and other officials. Certain alterations had to be made in the building itself, in order to make it fit for the occupation of the present number of scholars; and in the north wing we have a convenient house for the head master.

26. Then how much altogether has been expended in buying the land—how much altogether in money have the trustees received from the Government? If I had my papers here I could tell you exactly, but I think I am safe in saying £29,000. We had £25,000 altogether, including what we paid the Senate—that was the sum originally granted to us. We entered into contract however without sufficient care—which involved us in a debt of between £2,000 and £3,000, and the Government, with the sanction of the Parliament, voted us £4,000 to pay that debt and for certain other matters; so that I think £29,000 is the sum actually spent including the purchase of the site.

27. Including the purchase of the site? Yes.

28. And you have an annual grant of—? 1,500 a year.

29. How is the 1,500 expended? Originally it was spent entirely upon the permanent salaries of the four foundation masters. The head master receives £500, the mathematical master £400, and the other two masters received £300 apiece. Since Mr. Stuttzer left we have a surplus of £300, but that is quite absorbed in the additional salaries we are obliged to give now. Dr. Woolley.
7 Oct., 1859.

30. What salaries do the other masters receive? Two of them—Mr. Blackmore and Mr. Heaven—get £375 each; the other three—Mr. Hawthorne, Mr. Kinloch, and Mr. Mills get £300; and we have a janitor who has £100. I submit a table for the use of the Committee of the salaries and expenses as we now have them. The total amount of the salaries at present is £2,050 a year.

31. How are the masters paid—from this fund of £1,500? The three foundation masters are entitled to fees:—the head master to £3 for the first 100 boys and £2 for all others; this, reckoning 200 boys, makes his income £500 from fees. The mathematical master gets £2 for the first 100 and £1 for every other. Mr. Whitfield gets £2 for the first 100 and £1 for all others until his income reaches £600, there it stops.

32. Are the other masters unlimited in the amount of fees to any number of boys? The head master and the mathematical master go on for ever. The French and drawing masters are paid by fees only—£1 for every pupil. The German master would receive the same. We originally proposed that the gymnastic master should receive 5s., but I do not know whether we shall be able to manage that.

33. Then all except the first three masters are paid by the fees they receive from the school? Yes.

34. Is that the usual mode of paying masters in English schools—by fees? In almost all English foundation schools there is this double method of payment of certain masters at all events. In some cases all the masters receive permanent salaries from the foundation, and so much for every boy in the school. The ratio received by the head master, in proportion, is much larger—generally speaking very much larger. But the great incomes of junior masters at Home come from their taking pupil boarders. At Rugby and Eton I suppose no master puts by at the end of the year less than £1,000, which he derives from his profits as a tutor and the keeper of a boarding-house. The master at Rugby I think gets £400 from the foundation, and makes some £2,000 or 2,500 a-year as a boarding-house keeper.

35. I believe you yourself were master of several Grammar Schools in England? Yes.

36. And you have had considerable experience in teaching for many years? Yes. There are some schools at which they have exactly our present arrangement,—that is, where one or two masters are paid from the foundation and by fees, and where the others are paid by salaries. That is the case with the Birmingham School, where the head master receives so much from the foundation and so much from fees,—and the mathematical master also; but the junior masters receive only an annual income from the trustees.

37. Taking into consideration the proportionate rates here and in England—how do the salaries stand proportionately? The salaries here are considerably less than a man of the same standing might expect to get at Home. If Mr. Stephens had been master of Marlborough School at this time he would have been in the receipt of a fixed income of a little more than £1,200 a-year, with a house and very considerable appointments, besides, of course, being in the way of promotion. No man in Mr. Stephens' position would receive less than £1,200 a-year, with a first-rate house and appointments. In the Grammar Schools where the head master takes boarders the profits are much greater. I suppose the head master at Rugby or Harrow would never put by, at the end of the year, less than £3,000 or £4,000, after his expenses are paid; and the head masters of Eton and Winchester are Princes in point of income. My own income, when I left England, was £2,000 a-year, and it was increasing rapidly.

38. You are speaking of the Grammar School at Norwich? Yes.

39. Are there any facilities here for masters taking boarders, or is it entirely a day-school? The head master is restrained from taking boarders. The trustees thought there would be an objection to any resident pupils in a school open to all religious persuasions. The other masters may take boarders if they like. The trustees wish to encourage them to do so, but none of them, I think, at present, have thought fit to do so.

40. Is there accommodation? No; and we thought it right that no boarder should be taken within the walls of the school, in order that no possible umbrage should be given to the members of any Churches. Within the precincts no boy can possibly be received.

41. Then the school, in point of fact, is conducted on the national system? Purely; if any master takes boarders he must do it as at Rugby, Harrow, and Eton, by opening a house for himself on his own responsibility.

42. And then sending the boys to the school? Yes.

43. What is the rate of fees charged for the boys? We originally intended to charge £16 a-year, but we found we could not pay our way with £16, and it was proposed to raise it to £20; however we resolved to adopt a medium of £18. With the present number of the scholars—after our necessary expenses are paid (including nine scholarships which we have founded with Mr. Stuttzer's money)—there is a balance of something like £350 or £370 remaining; but out of that balance we have to pay for printing and advertisements, and letters—which are constantly sent to parents and friends—and for books, instruments, and things of that kind, so that in fact our available margin is scarcely anything; we could not safely do with less than £350 a year for incidental expenses.

44. Then I understand you that with the present grant and the present number of boys you could not lower the fees? I think it would be absolutely impossible. At present there is another objection to lowering the fees,—it would not be equitable to the masters of private schools to lower the fees much below the sum which they charge.

Dr. Woolley. 45. Does this sum of £18 include everything taught in the school? Yes; we have no extras.

7 Oct., 1859. 46. Can you just mention the things that are taught? They will be found in the report of the year 1855. First, languages (five)—English, French, German, Latin, and Greek; history—ancient and modern; geography—historical and physical; arithmetic and mathematics—(there is no limit in mathematics, the boys are taken as far as they can go); natural science—(taught by the classmasters); writing and drawing, gymnastics not at present being taught.

47. That range I presume is equal to what is taught in the best private schools in the country? I should think it is equal to any one, probably it includes more than most of them teach; it includes as much as is taught in any school in England—as much as can be taught with any safety to the boys.

48. The character and style of the education there is sufficient, such as would fit the pupils for going to commercial pursuits or to the University? I believe that a boy who has passed through this school—even as far as the fifth form—would be in a very advantageous position for going into ordinary life; if he had gone through the sixth, no doubt he could enter the University with considerable advantage—as great advantage as any school could give him.

49. Is there a division of the school into upper and lower? There is a threefold division. The course was intended to include six years. Each boy was to go through two forms in one year; the lower school to occupy the first two years, the middle school the second two years, and the upper school the third two years. When a boy gets to the third form he has his option of learning Greek, or devoting the time which he would otherwise spend in learning Greek to a more careful study of modern languages and physical sciences. Boys not going to the University or embracing a profession might be expected to adopt that course. I do not think we recommend it.

50. Do you find that most of the boys go on to the higher classes of the school, or do they leave the school, satisfying themselves with the modern department? We can hardly judge from a school which has been only two years open as to what the state of things will be. At present there seems every disposition on the part of the boys, not only to go to the highest forms, but also to remain there as long as they can. I can state from my own experience of the sixth form boys, that some leave to go to the University—which is a great temptation to a young fellow—and have earnestly entreated their parents to be allowed to continue at school one or two years more.

51. At what age do you receive boys into the school; is there any preparatory examination? There is a preparatory examination in English—the first four rules of arithmetic—and writing English from dictation. We do not fix any limit of age, but we recommend that no boy should be sent to the school (for moral reasons principally) under 10 years of age. I think, personally, that 12 years would be better than 10, for a day-school; I do not think a day-school is the best place for very young boys.

52. Do you keep them for any length of time they choose to stop at the school? Yes, as long as they like. A boy enters any part of the school for which he seems fit on examination. If he began at the bottom he could hardly get through in six years, but he might stop seven or eight if he liked.

53. And you say as far as the school has been working up to the present time—as far as you can judge—the boys remain at the school and go up to the highest classes? I do not know how far the boys of the lower forms will wish to go up, but there is a great deal of enthusiasm in the upper school; and I can state, from having looked over a great many of the papers at repeated examinations, that there is a great improvement in accuracy and style. I know that the boys are very fond of the school and anxious to stop as long as they may be allowed to remain. I should say that the sixth form are in a very hopeful way indeed; but you ought to give at least five years to a school to tell what the tone will be.

54. Are the boys prepared sufficiently well to enable them to matriculate and enter the University? They could matriculate any of the sixth form boys now, and I judge from their papers that they will help us at the University very considerably.

55. Have you yet received any boys at the University from the Grammar School? Several; they have done very well, but they came too soon. We have got now two schoolboys, both doing fairly; one of them got a scholarship, but he would have been all the better for staying at school another year or two.

56. Do you think that the school, considering the advantages which it confers, has that number of scholars which might be expected to attend a school of that character in a large city like this? I thought myself, when we first opened the school, that we should have arrived by this time at about 300. I think more than 300 would be a proportion too large, in fact, for this community. If we had tempting boarding-houses we should probably receive more boys from the country. Two hundred does not disappoint me at all. It is not a less proportion, for instance, than you would have in most of the great Grammar Schools at Home. In Birmingham the population is more than twice as large as this, and I think there are little more than 500 scholars, of whom 200 are in the upper school. In the school which answers to the Grammar School they have an immense foundation—about £15,000. At Harrow they have about 350 or 360. At Eton the number varies from 500 to 700.

57. Don't you think the school would be available to a larger number if the fees could be made lower? I do not think the object of a Grammar School of this kind would be to attract as many boys as possible into it. The object of a Grammar School I understand to be, to furnish to persons capable of receiving it the highest possible kind of education—something superior—to fit them for a higher class of work than the National or middle schools could do; of course preventing it from becoming an aristocratical school; that is,

is, a school confined to the very rich. It is the business of the State, if possible, to make arrangements that clever boys, really worthy, and capable of appreciating this higher kind of teaching, should be sent on at the smallest possible expense; if possible, at no expense at all, as by the grand foundations at Home; but I do not think it advisable that boys should be tempted who are not likely to make any particular use of the opportunity and to rise in the world.

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58. Have you not known instances where persons occupying, for instance, positions in public offices, and of limited incomes, have found the fees so large as to press very heavily upon them when they had several boys to send to the school? Yes; I have known cases where the fees have proved inconveniently large. It has been a matter of regret to us. We debated for months upon it before we could make up our minds to adopt our present fees. Upon a large portion of the community—professional men, not very successful in business, and those gentlemen who are engaged in public offices—the sum falls very heavily; and if any means could be devised by which such boys could be franked to the school—as they would be by the large endowments at Home—it would be a very good thing. But I do not think it possible, as we are now situated, to offer such an education as the Grammar School ought to offer, at a less price.

59. And to keep up the standard of education the fees are as low as possible to work the school? I think so. We all had the very strongest desire to bring the fees as low as we could. There is of course a great disadvantage in the Sydney Grammar School, as compared with Grammar Schools at Home. In some of the Grammar Schools at Home—Birmingham, for instance, and others—where the foundation is enormously large, you are enabled to give, in some cases, a free education, or an almost free education to any boy in the town. In some a certain number is educated free. In my school fifty boys received their education partly free. In Birmingham, I think, very little is paid by any boy; but there they have an enormous income.

60. I believe in all the old foundation schools there is always a certain number of boys always educated at the public expense? It is not public. Every foundation school at Home has been created by an individual.

61. I mean free? Yes; in most cases Grammar Schools have private foundations, and in almost every case, I believe, a certain number are educated almost free—in some cases quite free. The common rule is, that the boys who are resident in the town itself, or within a certain distance, should receive, what was in the old days considered a Grammar School education free. Of course there are certain extras now required. Everything which has been added by modern education is an extra in that case. I cannot say exactly what it is at Rugby, but I believe that there you receive Greek, Mathematics, and Latin by the present arrangement free—and also English; other things are extras. I dare say it would be under £10 a-year to a boy living at Rugby. I think at Harrow it is absolutely free.

62. How many more boys could you receive into the school with the present accommodation? Not well—any. We cannot quite carry out our system in the best possible way with the present accommodation, and I think that every new boy would really be an inconvenience to us; certainly we could not get in much more than thirty at the outside.

63. With the present accommodation? With the present accommodation.

64. Then even with the present fees, the school is nearly as full as it can be? It is quite as full as it ought to be, with the present accommodation.

65. And I suppose you think if the fees were lower —? There would be more boys perhaps.

66. If the fees were £10 a-year, don't you think the number of boys would be increased? I do not know. I doubt it myself, but perhaps I may not be capable of judging exactly; and I do not see how we could possibly give the same education for £10 a-year—we could not at present.

67. That is merely carrying on the expenses of the school from the fees? From the fees. I do not think that the head master at present gets more than £1,000 a-year, and his house—which is a little less than the manager of a bank gets, and less than Mr. Stephens was getting at Home; and of course proportionately still less from the difference of expense in the two countries. Mr. Pratt is getting from £600 to £700; Mr. Whitfield about £600, and the rest, none of them so much as £400.

68. Then you do not think that the fees being lowered, the profits of the school would increase in such a ratio as to maintain the character of education, and educate a larger number of boys at the same time? I think there would be no prospect of it at all. If we had fifty additional boys we should want another master; and we could not offer him less than £300 a-year. It would not be fair to ask a man decently educated to take less than that.

69. Don't you think, Dr. Woolley, that a scheme might be introduced similar to what you were mentioning in the old foundation schools, by which boys in any class of life, but of superior ability, might be promoted from the primary schools of the country to the Grammar Schools, which would increase the number of the school and make it more popular? I think a scheme something of this kind might very easily be devised (I have long wished to see something like it); first, a system of thorough government inspection, by some acknowledged authority, of all the schools of the country. This would, I am afraid, involve great expense; you might reward the best boys, first by giving them education free for another year, and then if any boy seemed (but not otherwise) to the examiner and to the masters to possess talent which would justify his being brought up for a still higher class of work than he might naturally look forward to, it would be a very proper thing to frank him to a higher school—from a primary school, for instance, to a Grammar School—if you found such schools in the country. You might apportion the country into districts and the Grammar Schools might

Dr. Woolley. might receive boys of this degree of attainment from a certain district; and then from the Grammar School scholarships at the University should be obtainable—to be given always at the matriculation examination. This would frank any boy who really possessed genius or talent enough to make it necessary that he should go to the University; and, beside that, I think it advisable to have scholarships in the school itself, to encourage the boys there. The trustees have already originated something of that kind; we have founded with the money of Mr. Stutzter nine scholarships. This clears a boy's expenses, and the surplus may pay for his books or be given to him as a prize. There are nine of these scholarships—three I think in each part of the school. If a rich boy gets one of these scholarships he may give up the money (which is bestowed privately and without being known to anybody else) to some deserving boy who is known to require it; the honor of course still remains with the successful candidate. The objection to giving scholarships on the ground of poverty has been proved in Universities. We had three sorts of scholarships.

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70. In your old University? Yes. There were scholarships as a reward for merit, exhibitions given as a favor, and a third entirely for poverty. It was found, however, after a certain time, impossible to get men to hold the exhibitions, and they have been obliged to give the system up and throw them open to pure literary competition.

71. They were not competitive then? No, they were given away—and in the same way at Eton and Winchester, and I think also at Charterhouse. But instead of these things being given as formerly they went by favor—the system became corrupt. They are now given by competition.

72. The demyships? The lowest are called demyships, by way of distinction.

73. Are there two classes in the Grammar School? Those nine scholarships belong to three parts of the school;—the demyships to the lower school, the middle scholarships to the middle boys, and the first class scholarships to the boys of the upper school.

74. Are these only obtainable after a boy has been in the school and obtained only when he comes to the school? They are open to anybody who chooses to compete for them, only he must go to the Grammar School if he obtains them.

75. They are open to anyone? The only limit is age; a boy must not be more than a certain age.

76. What is the age? Not more than sixteen, I think, to get the highest (I am not quite sure); fourteen for the second, and ten the third.

77. Then, in fact, nine boys can go to the school free? More than free—ten as things are now. Sir Daniel Cooper gave a scholarship of £18 a-year last year (I do not know whether he intends to continue it) to the head boy of the school; but beside that, there has been founded an exhibition of £22 a-year, to support a boy at the University. Having obtained that exhibition while he is in the Grammar School, after he has matriculated he is presented to it by the Senate of the University. It was a foundation left by Mr. Salting, as a thank-offering for the help his sons obtained at the University.

78. They got a large number of prizes? Yes.

79. In what way do you think the school might be made more available—what plan would you propose to make it more available to a larger number of the community—to superior children of the working classes, for instance, and to others? I suppose it would not be wished that the education should be less satisfactory than it is now?

80. No; maintaining the standard of education? I do not think that to those who can fairly afford it the present fees are more than enough. I believe it will be found on the whole cheaper for the country, more available for all purposes, and sufficient to include all boys really requiring the best education, if you found a certain number of scholarships; some attached to the primary schools and some within the school itself. I do not think, unless a boy comes very near a scholarship, that the nation is warranted in supposing that he really requires the higher scale of education. I do not think anything would be better than if you could found fifty scholarships. According to the arrangement which now exists, a boy might hold the rank of scholar without taking the money. Some arrangement might be made for paying the money so given up to a deserving boy who could not otherwise afford it. It might be presented to him in such a way as not to hurt his feelings at all, and if some of those scholarships were presented to boys coming from the lower schools—the primary schools—who shewed genius, but who could not afford to pay for the higher education, you would do as much as you can.

81. You think that would be preferable to lowering the fees generally? If you lower the fees, one of two results must happen;—you must either deteriorate the character of the instruction, or you would be obliged to do a thing which is very objectionable indeed—allow extras. And again, if you have the school broken up, some learning this and others learning that, it makes the trouble of managing the school twice as great as it would otherwise be. The advantage of having no extras is, that all the boys are at work every hour of the day, and there is no difficulty about the management.

82. I suppose you take that view of the matter, supposing that the school would have to be carried on by fees alone; but if the money given to the scholarships were devoted to the general purposes of the school, to enable the fees to be lowered —? So as to increase, to a certain extent, the fees of the masters?

83. Yes? Of course that would involve limiting the number of boys admissible to the school, would it not?

84. In what way do you mean? Suppose you gave £1,000 a-year more—we might be able with that to receive 300 boys; but, after the number had reached 300, it would become mischievous again, because we should still have to get a new master for every 30 boys. Of course the pressure, in point of numbers, is more than upon lower schools. Mr. Mills might have 34 or 38 boys, but some of the masters above him might have only 20. But their exercises

exercises take three times as long to look over as the pupils of the junior master. A master in a good Grammar School will have four exercises a week, and, as the school gets into full swing, they will be long and require his best attention—English essays, which a man cannot honestly read through under a good quarter of an hour each. My experience is that, from six o'clock in the morning till ten o'clock at night, the English schoolmaster can have little time to spare except for his meals and a little recreation.

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85. What is the general moral tone of the school? I do not know. I should expect it would begin probably with a great deal of difficulty. All schools at the beginning, and particularly day-schools, will be subject to a great deal of immorality at first. My impression is that the tone of the school is satisfactory—quite as satisfactory as you can expect. The master of a day-school has not of course the same power over the tone of his school. The way in which the tone of a school is formed is by the head master working upon the sixth form, and the sixth form working upon the juniors. You must give the head master time to form the tone of the sixth form. From what I have seen of that form I think it is very hopeful indeed, and such as would warrant us in expecting that a healthy tone would be imparted to the other boys; but you cannot expect in two years any very complete result.

86. Do you know of your own knowledge what class of boys, generally, are at the Grammar School? I do not know exactly. I think there is a great mixture, but that is no objection at all. In the English Grammar Schools —

87. I was not thinking of that—I merely wished to know what the members of the school were? I should think specimens of every class, as we have at the University—young men of every class.

88. *By Mr. Jones:* Can you inform the Committee what the number of the boys is at the principal schools in England (Grammar Schools)—schools analogous to the Grammar School at Sydney? In some cases the number is fixed. I should say that in London one school—the City of London School—has as many as 600 boys. Charterhouse has, I think, about 200, and a variety of other first-rate schools have about the same number. King's School has about 400. The Merchant Tailors, Charterhouse, and Westminster, would average, I think, about 200.

89. What may be the numbers at Eton, and Rugby, and Harrow—and schools of that class? At Eton, I think, the number ranges between 700 and 550. It is sometimes as high as 700. At Rugby at present I think there are nearly 400 boys; at Harrow something about the same number. Winchester never rises to much more than 200. Then there is another class of schools—more like ours. The Great Clergy School—the Marlborough School has, I think, 600 boys. In day-schools, I think Birmingham (which is the best I know) has on the whole about 600 boys, and of these 200 are in what is called the Grammar School—answering to this—200 more in the middle school, and the rest are in schools not in the same building. Their only connection is that they belong to the same foundation. In ordinary Grammar Schools, in Manchester and similar towns, you have from 200 to 300 as an average.

90. And what are the average rate of fees at schools in England which correspond in character to the Grammar School in Sydney? That depends upon the foundation. Where the the foundation is large the fees are small—sometimes nothing at all. When there is little or no foundation I think I may say safely that the fees are not less than ours. In some cases they are certainly more.

91. Do you think the expense of keeping children at the Grammar School in Sydney might be diminished by making the fees in the respective schools bear some proportion to the presumed value of the education given in each; that is, a lower scale of fees for the lower school, a slight rise for the middle school, and then something like the present scale of fees for the upper school? The principle is a good one; the difficulty lies entirely in the payment. As much trouble is required by the lower school as by the upper school.

92. But that means of reduction would not involve the inconvenience you before alluded to—some boys taking one particular kind of education and others not; it would avoid the inconvenience arising from extras? Of course it is a thing quite fair in principle and advisable if you could do it. The question is entirely one of money.

93. If any reduction be made in the fees that would be the better mode? I think that would be better than a reduction throughout, which would interfere with private schools and not qualify the boys themselves.

94. It would also be better than charging extra for particular branches of education, you think? Yes; that would involve us in great difficulty in carrying out the work of the school.

95. You say that nine scholarships have been established? I think it is nine.

96. In the Grammar School? Yes, I think so.

97. Which are open to the boys attending the school and to any other boys? Yes.

98. What object do you think is really served by the establishment of those scholarships? Two, I think—principally of course the inciting of competition amongst the boys; that is the thing we have in view.

99. That is the main object? In a very secondary way—some help to those parents inconvenienced by the expense. That was contemplated by the arrangement I have mentioned, but of course can only operate to a very little extent.

100. Do you not think that the advantages of a Grammar School would be much more effectively thrown open to the children of persons of moderate means if, instead of establishing scholarships within the school itself, scholarships were attached to the primary schools of the Colony (to be awarded after examination) which would defray the fees required for a course of tuition in the Grammar School? I suggested that, I think, just now. We have done the same sort of thing in the University.

- Dr. Woolley. 101. In connection with the Grammar School? Yes. I should like to see, if it can be done, two sorts of scholarships—one to frank boys from the primary schools who shall appear to the examiners fit for a higher kind of education, but which should not be held as scholarships in the school. Then, again, I should like to see scholarships, to keep up literary competition in the school itself; a very much smaller number would do for that—very likely nine or twelve would be required.
- 7 Oct., 1859. 102. The less the number the greater would be the honor of taking the scholarships? Yes. I should like to see the greater number of the scholarships as exhibitions from the lower schools.
103. Do you think the quality of the education given in the Grammar School here is quite equal to the character of the education given in corresponding institutions in the Mother Country? I think our standard is, as nearly as possible, the same as the Home standard in similar schools. When we have got it into full operation our school will bear comparison with the schools at Home very well. In some departments of education I think we are quite equal to schools of the same character at Home.
104. *By Mr. Plunkett*: What are the inducements held out to the masters who came from England, in point of salary? We promised them, first—tenure during good behaviour, and then we pledged ourselves both to the endowment and to the fees, as I have mentioned—the head master £500 a-year, the mathematical master £400, and the others £300. The rate of capitation fees we are equally pledged to by letter.
105. Is there any income understood to be guaranteed? Of course only to the amount of the endowment—the head master £500, the mathematical master £400, and the other £300.
106. And, in addition to that, any amount of fees? No.
107. As to each boy? Yes. We guaranteed the rate of capitation fee as I have stated—to the Head Master, £3 per head for the first 100 pupils, and £2 for every other pupil; to the Mathematical Master, £2 per head for the first 100, and £1 for every pupil above that number. Our Assistant Foundation Masters were to receive £2 per head for the first 100 boys, and £1 for all others till their respective salaries reached £600. There we stop; but if there are no boys at all we do not guarantee them any fees.
108. *By Mr. Cape*: You made this guarantee as to the rate, in England? Yes.
109. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Then you think you are bound to give the present masters the fees they now have? I think so; and I think besides that this is by no means more than a compensation. I think you would find that a less payment to those masters would effectually destroy the school.
110. Were they all guaranteed residences? Yes. The three foundation masters were guaranteed four or five rooms apiece, which they have. The head master of course has a good house.
111. Is there any difference between the fees at the Grammar School and the fees at King's School, Parramatta? I do not happen to know what the fees are at King's School, Parramatta. I do not think they are less than ours, when we made this arrangement. But the masters of King's School, Parramatta, are chiefly paid by boarders, a payment which of course is much more profitable.
112. Have you heard any complaints of the large amount of fees? Yes, I have heard and sympathised with them. There are two or three persons in whom I am much interested, who are obliged to withdraw all, or some of their sons, from the impossibility of paying the fee.
113. Under the present regulations, is there any deduction made at all when three or four come from one family? No. That is a very common rule in boarding-schools. I am not aware of its ever being the case in day-schools. I never heard of it. Of course in boarding-schools there is a meaning in it. To us it could make no difference. There the expense of a second boy is not so great. To us the expense of each boy is absolutely the same.
114. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you approve of large endowments for educational institutions generally? I was looking, a day or two ago, over the Report of the Indian Commission, and the papers published by some of the Scotch Professors upon the present state of the Scotch Schools and Universities. I think they there shew strong reason for the conclusion that, without endowments, it is absolutely impossible to keep up a high tone of education—that a first-class education never can pay its own expenses. In England this was proved. The occasion of this Report was the fact that, when the competitive examination began, the English competitors—Oxford and Cambridge men—carried off the larger share of the prizes. That led to the inquiry, and the result of the inquiry was the conclusion that, in England, superiority in education consists entirely in the effect of the enormous endowments we have. I forget the sums that were stated. In some cases as much as £40,000 and £50,000 a-year are possessed by English schools. In that way a boy is enabled, without any expense whatever, to stay a long time at school. Macauley's opinion (who drew up the Report) is, that a boy thus gets an enormous advantage, and is able, in a very short time, to distance other boys who do not possess the same advantage.
115. Is it not a fact that in many instances these endowments have been very improperly abused? Certainly; they have been made in many cases grossly corrupt. In many cases also they have been administered fairly; but at present, I suppose you are aware, that partly in consequence of Lord Brougham's exertions, there has been a general stir in these matters, and great reforms have taken place in most schools. Eton is purely competitive; so in Winchester, and I think also Charterhouse.
116. *By Mr. Cape*: There has been a complete reform there? Yes.
117. *By Dr. Lang*: Does not the principle of having large endowments interfere with the other principle of the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties? I do not think it does. If you had no endowments at all how would a boy get his education?
118. We find, for instance, in the two chief cities of Scotland—Edinburgh and Glasgow—in Edinburgh

Edinburgh there is quite a number of educational establishments endowed from the olden time—from benefactions—so that any citizen can get his son educated almost gratuitously. Heriot's Hospital, (as it is called,) Davidson's, and various others—Calvin's Hospital,—there is a whole series of these educational institutions in Edinburgh, and a very large proportion of the youth of the city is educated in this way. In Glasgow there are no such institutions at all, and we find that the youth educated in Glasgow, at the cost of their parents or themselves, are, generally speaking, fitted for the business of life earlier, and get on in the world better than those from Edinburgh, as a general rule? Of course I can only fall back upon the opinion expressed—and I believe, without a single contradictory voice—by such men as Blackie, which have been embodied in the public report accepted by the Government and indorsed by Mr. Macaulay. They find, by examination, that the result of the great endowment in England has been to furnish boys with the means of education who otherwise could never have obtained it; these boys, who have been able to give their whole time to their studies, when they come to be about 22 years of age, are certainly in a position of great advantage over other boys who have not had the same opportunities. If you look at the English bar—which perhaps is one of the best tests of what a man can do by hard work—that a large majority of the high places in the law are filled by men educated at Cambridge and Oxford, and who have enjoyed the benefits to be derived from those great endowments. A man has to exert himself when he gets these endowments. He cannot win the higher prizes without work. Then from Eton he must be a clever boy to get into the College; and then, to be passed to Cambridge he must go through a very severe examination and great competition.

119. You mentioned that the trustees of the Grammar School had paid to the University £13,000 for the building? And the property—between two and three acres, I think.

120. Did that property constitute a part of the grant made by the Government to the University? No, it was bought by the University.

121. From the £25,000? I do not know; it was bought since I came here.

122. *By Mr. Plunkett:* Out of the building fund? I suppose there was an Act of Parliament enabling Dr. Bland and the other surviving members of the College to alienate the property.

123. *By Dr. Lang;* Do you know whether the proceeds of that sale on the part of Dr. Bland and the other original trustees were divided rateably among them? I do not know anything about it. It is not a department with which I have anything to do. I merely speak now from hearsay.

124. *By Mr. Cape:* That is an important question. I can say as one of the proprietors that it has been divided rateably, and it has become a question how it is to be disposed of. Originally this property was given for the purpose of education—for a University and Colleges? I am not aware of the facts.

125. *By the Chairman:* Do you know as a trustee whether any large portion of this money has been given by any of those persons or shareholders to the Grammar School on the ground that they got this land for public purposes? I am not aware that we have received anything whatever from any of the gentlemen. I am not conscience of any benefaction we have received from members of the Sydney College.

126. Do you know whether the University has? I do not know.

127. *By Mr. Jones:* The Levy Scholarship—which was a benefaction to the Sydney College—was included in the sale and that has been appropriated to the University to a scholarship? I know that the Levy Scholarship has been a little increased and that it is given every year by the University.

128. *By Mr. Cape:* I find by the Bill that a certain mode of disposing of the endowment is prescribed: first, in the payment of masters; second, in defraying the expense of prizes; third, in the establishment of scholarships; fourth, in providing a library; fifth, in incidental expenses,—have you disposed of this grant only in proportion, or let it go as far as it will on the first two or three items? We have given the £1,500 to the payment of masters.

129. To the payment of masters? Yes; the other things we have supplied from the fees.

130. Then you have not been able to carry out the prescribed course of expenditure? No; we were obliged at first, until Mr. Stuttzer left us, to give every penny to the masters.

131. £20,000 were voted for the erection of suitable buildings, which you have purchased? We have purchased and to a considerable extent improved both the schoolroom and the classrooms.

132. The Governor General was appointed visitor—are you aware how often he has visited? We have at present had no public day. The Governor has, I believe, visited the school occasionally—he takes an interest in it.

133. He has not established a time? No; in fact his visits are not expected (if it means the same thing as an English visitor) unless his interference is requested. In old schools and Colleges visitors are expected to act as umpires in cases of dispute.

134. Has His Excellency made any suggestion or minute which is on record? Yes. He has founded some prize; he gives an annual prize for the greatest proficient in mechanics.

135. One of the greatest differences, I expect, between the masters of this Colony and the masters of the Home schools, is, that in this Colony you have been dependent more upon younger masters—less experienced men—and that education in that department would be inferior to what you would have in the Home schools? I think you will find in schools like these—in Marlborough and King's College—exactly the same thing. You will get one or two masters of the highest rank—men like Mr. Stephens and Mr. Pratt—and the other masters will be young men who simply take the place to learn their trade, and who will leave for a better place as soon as they are fit for it.

136. Therefore, for some long time there is very little regular teaching, they are obliged to set the boys to learn lessons, and teach them as well as they can? I think that tells both ways.

Dr. Woolley. ways. A young man who is clever, and remembers—who had paid attention to the working of the school in which he has been brought up—will soon fall into the routine of the work. 7 Oct., 1859. Men who take up these positions have frequently had some occupation as private tutors before they came.

137. I put this question to meet a public objection—that lessons are set and the boys not taught how to learn them? How do you mean that they are not taught how to learn them?

138. For instance, you set them to a new author—to translate a difficult part of Cæsar, it may be—and they had not had sufficient explanation of the mode in which to deal with the translation? That is a fault which might be easily remedied by mentioning it to the head master.

139. And more particularly in mathematics? The two mathematical masters—Mr. Pratt and Mr. Kinloch—are both known as excellent teachers.

140. I am not at all reflecting—I am simply endeavouring to meet an objection? Mr. Pratt, as a teacher of the higher school boys, is certainly very good indeed. Mr. Kinloch I have had an opportunity—and Mr. Pell has also had an opportunity—of testing, for a considerable time, both as a private tutor, and as a teacher in Mr. Macarthur's school. I believe I am speaking within limit when I say that nothing could exceed the progress of Mr. Macarthur's boys so long as Mr. Kinloch taught them. The enthusiasm with which he inspired them was very great. Of course every young man will have much to learn, and will not be worth so much as an older man.

141. I see from the last report that you have been obliged to abandon the modern school? Mr. Stutzler was master of the modern school, and the difficulties into which we were thrown by his leaving made it, I suppose, necessary to suspend—I hope not to abandon—the operation of that school until we could turn round; the whole school was in confusion when he left us. There is no sort of intention to abandon it.

142. When you advertised for masters did you find the candidates numerous? At Home?

143. No, in this Colony? We did not find a very large number of competitors.

144. A number of the applicants I suppose were not suited? A great many of them was evidently not suited. I think we do very well at present, we have very hard working men.

145. You have been obliged to reduce some of the salaries, have you not? We have reduced one salary. The circumstances under which that was done I think ought to be explained: Mr. Mills was originally engaged as Secretary to the Trustees, and he has been relieved from that duty.

146. You have taken a step recently I believe in the institution in reference to scholarships and demyships from all the schools—inviting competition from all parts of the Colony? Yes.

147. And the result is rather satisfactory, I believe? I do not know.

148. I believe some successful candidates come from the National School? Yes.

149. *By the Chairman*: Is it a fact that you have some boys from the National School? Yes; Mr. Cape happens to be aware of it, for he was present at the election which I was not.

150. *By Mr. Cape*: You have made an effort I believe, to import your own school books? Yes, I think that answers; we import so many books, and are enabled by the saving to give the boys the books they want at English prices, making ourselves a little profit. There are several advantages attending this arrangement: For some things the Sydney booksellers charge 50 per cent., and in the University we find that we are constantly hampered and stopped, by the impossibility of persuading the booksellers to get out our books on speculation. At the present moment I am obliged to lend books of my own, and still we are insufficiently supplied. I think it is a great advantage to import our own books.

151. Have you heard any complaints as to the teaching of drawing in the school, and limiting it to mere figure drawing? The present drawing master is going to leave us.

152. I am speaking as to the introduction of landscape and geometrical drawing? When we first appointed the drawing master we insisted on the carrying out of the English system, more particularly with respect to geometrical and architectural drawings. The master has I believe imported—we ought to have imported if we had had the money—a complete set of diagrams.

153. Models? Models—he imported them and we have bought them; to what extent he has used them I do not know.

154. Landscape, model drawing, and geometrical drawing? Yes.

155. There is a change in contemplation I think? Yes; there is an election next week and I know it will be insisted upon most strongly that the new system adopted in England should be honestly carried out.

156. Then as soon as you are able to obtain a teacher for the modern school you will resume your arrangement? That will be one of the first objects.

157. Have you heard any objection on the part of private schools to the competition? At first some sore feeling did exist, but to the best of my belief that feeling has entirely worn off. Those masters with whom I am personally acquainted feel that they are not interfered with by the Grammar School.

158. But the lowering of the fees would of course interfere with them? I am afraid that would be serious.

159. Do you see any possibility of following up a wider range of instruction instead of lowering the fees? How do you mean?

160. There are certain modern departments of education—the introduction of the elements of chemistry, and so forth? That is intended we assume—and I think none of us will have the least objection—that the elements of the natural sciences should be taught. Our original plan was, that an elementary course of teaching in natural science should be compulsory upon all the members of the school. The Committee did not recommend natural science in the earlier stages of school education, but they thought it extremely important that no pupil should

should pass through the school without the opportunity of acquiring a sound elementary acquaintance with this valuable department of science. They recommended that lectures on natural science should be given to all pupils of the fifth and sixth forms, and that attendance upon those lectures should be compulsory. Dr. Woolley.
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161. You have not been able to introduce that practice? Not so much as I had hoped. The head master does teach certain natural sciences—zoology in the first year and geology I think, in the second. I dare say, when we have the Curator at the Museum, we shall be able to do better. We could not pay anybody, and probably we could not get a regular teacher at present; but, with the assistance of the Curator of the Museum, I believe we shall be able to supply the deficiency both in the University and in the Grammar School.

162. If the fees were not reduced you could occasionally, as the means presented themselves, and as scholars are available and extend in numbers, meet the usual expenditure incurred in the Home institutions? We are only deficient in that particular and we are anxious to supply it. I know that this much is contemplated by the trustees. The trustees of the Museum are willing and the Curator can and will give time, probably one or two days in the week, for lectures on these subjects. My own plan at Home was, to make all the school attend these lectures. My trustees did not happen to think of these matters as I did, and I had to engage, at my own expense, a gentleman of some standing. Only the sixth form was required to write the lectures out.

163. *By the Chairman*: Have you had any cases brought before you which will justify you in the assertion that the school was so immoral that persons objected to send their children there?—anything to justify it? Certainly not. You would of course expect in every school certain occasional cases of immorality, particularly in the lower school; no school is free from them. You will never be able quite to prevent occasional immorality. In a day-school you will be always more subject to that sort of thing than if you had the boys always under your care. In the beginning of a school it is absurd to expect that you would not have many boys whom, if you had known them, you would not have received at all. I have heard of very few cases in the Grammar School. We have only had one brought before us as trustees, and from all I can learn not more cases have taken place here than take place every year in Home schools—not more than occurred in my own school when I first started it.

164. What are the hours of the school? From a quarter past nine to half-past twelve, and from two to four; five hours a day.

165. And the preparation of lessons is done out of hours? Yes. The masters would be perfectly willing to take a school before breakfast for repetitions and looking over exercises—which is the case at Home; a proposition was made, but so many parents objected, that it was obliged to be given up.

166. That is the school before breakfast? Yes.

167. Then of course those hours you have mentioned do not imply the amount of working hours of the masters? Oh, no; you must at least give three hours to the master for exercises and so forth.

168. *By Mr. Cape*: I believe it is also the practice of the head master to teach occasionally in the lower classes? I think most masters now review every class in the school in the course of a fortnight, in some cases oftener; I myself taught the junior school twice every week.

169. *By the Chairman*: In a large school like that, I believe the object is to form such a strong and well conducted upper class as to exercise a moral influence over the whole school? Everything depends upon the character of the sixth form, and of course the character of the sixth form depends upon the character of the master. That is the reason you cannot get too good a man; it is as difficult sometimes to get a good one as to get a Prime Minister.

170. To take 200 boys more you would require additional accommodation? You could not without painful inconvenience to the masters teach many more boys.

171. Supposing inducements were given to make the school larger, so as to hold one or two hundred boys more, have you considered the additional expense? Some time ago we laid before the Executive Council a plan which would make the work of the school better even for the present number, and which would enable us to increase considerably the number of boys.

172. How much? By at least one hundred, I think.

173. Is that embodied in any report? It is embodied in a report. I think it will appear in one of our four reports. Other things are wanted, but perhaps they are matters of luxury; our playground wants improving, and we require a room for the boys to read in; many boys take their meals at the school, and at present it is very inconvenient for the poor fellows.

174. Many come long distances to attend the school? Yes. If they had a comfortable room, and some sort of arcades for wet weather, when they could not use the playground, it would tend not only to their physical comfort, but also to improve the tone of the school.

175. *By Mr. Cape*: It would tend to order and harmony? Yes.

176. *By the Chairman*: Do I understand you that the best way of making this school more available to the public, would, in your opinion, be by founding fifty scholarships? Yes, about fifty; a majority of them should be competed for by boys before coming to the school, and a smaller number should be given in the school itself, for the purpose of keeping up the literary tone in the school.

177. *By Mr. Hay*: Every year? Every year; but the majority would be, of course, permanent, so long as a boy behaved well; he must, of course, give a certificate from the master to the Government, or to whoever pays, that he has behaved well.

178. I suppose it would be required of him that in his examination he should come up to a certain mark from year to year? Yes, the master would not give the report unless he thought he had been tolerably diligent, and that his acquirements justified the continuance of his salary.

Dr. Woolley. 179. You would not continue a boy in the school at the expense of the public who did not appear to be making good use of the indulgence? There should be, of course, a very careful certificate required; in most cases in the Universities and Schools at Home there is such an annual or half-yearly certificate required from the masters.

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180. That is particularly necessary, I should say, because I dare say it is a very common thing for boys who have accomplished something of that sort at an earlier period of life to relax in their endeavours? It is so necessary that we have limited the scholarships at the University to one year. Some clever boys, after winning a scholarship, do not care for work afterwards.

181. *By the Chairman:* Don't you think some such plan as this could be adopted: that these presentations should be partly endowed—that a boy should receive, perhaps two-thirds, and his parents find the rest? There will be cases, as we find them in England constantly, where a deserving boy cannot pay one penny. You might do it in this way: a very very poor boy should not be forced into one of those high schools, unless there was every reason to think that he would repay the nation afterwards for his maintenance. Such a boy would be sure to get a scholarship within the school itself, so that probably your half endowment would be sufficient eventually, but he should be franked at first.

182. *By Mr. Cape:* Do we understand that the trustees intend to re-open the modern school? Yes, if indeed it is shut.

183. Has any effort been made to get a substitute for Mr. Stutzter? Poverty prevented us; we had not a large number in the modern school, I think.

184. You have now thrown them all into the general body? No.

185. *By Mr. Hay:* You are not strong enough to keep up that modern school? We have hardly recovered the confusion into which the school was thrown by the sudden departure of Mr. Stutzter.

186. *By the Chairman:* Do you know what was the estimated cost of building which would enable you to take this larger number of boys? I am not quite certain; it would appear in the papers. I am not sure whether it was not as much as £12,000.

187. *By Mr. Hay:* Were there plans and estimates? Yes, I think they are before the Executive Council now; at all events if they are not Mr. Blckett would furnish the Committee with them. They will be found referred to in some of our reports.

188. *By the Chairman:* Have you any other suggestion to make with respect to improvement in the working of the school? We feel that it is very desirable, if possible, to have arrangements made for gymnastics, and for the additional comfort of the boys, carried out; and also for the better division of the classes in teaching. When the modern school is restored that will become the more necessary; we want a better drawing school, and more classrooms.

189. The modern school you do not think has had a fair trial? I do not think Mr. Stutzter gave it a fair trial; he was a man intellectually capable of carrying it to the highest pitch, but unfit for the office certainly.

190. *By Mr. Cape:* You have it satisfactorily carried out in the King's College School, where they have introduced engineering? They have the advantage of manufacturing, like the Irish Colleges; they find that a man requires to go for three years to engineering before he receives his certificate.

191. *By the Chairman:* Do you know what is the average rate of charge in the best private schools in the Colony? I could not state at once, but I believe when we fixed ours it was a little under the rate for the best schools.

192. The Grammar School? Yes. I think it was decidedly under—not very much, but a little.

193. *By Dr. Lang:* I know one in which the fees are twenty guineas? Yes; and it is really not too much when you consider what a private schoolmaster has to do.

194. *By Mr. Cape:* Were you speaking of private schools? Yes.

195. They generally range from £20 to £24; in some of the lower class from £10 to £12, but they have very large classes and teach them little?—

196. *By Mr. Hay:* Is there any necessity, do you think, for employing an architect expressly in connection with the Grammar School. Don't you think it would be quite practicable to obtain from the Colonial Architect all the plans and superintendence you require? Certainly, where only an architect is quite capable. In one sense we should, perhaps, do with an intelligent head master. We have a head master who has a notion of these things. We might be able to save the expense easily and to carry out more distinctly what we ourselves wish.

197. It would be more satisfactory to the public to have a more direct control over the person responsible? I do not think we understood that we had a right to ask the assistance of the Colonial Architect.

198. No, but I apprehend there would be no great difficulty in making an arrangement to obtain his services? I think it would be a good arrangement.

199. *By the Chairman:* Do you not think that a day of public exhibition, on the granting of prizes, would be advantageous? That is fully intended, but from one cause or another it has not yet been carried out. The masters wish to have a fair chance of preparing the boys better for such an exhibition. I have no doubt, however, we shall have one this year. We have the advantage of having examiners appointed so that there will be an independent report as to the state of the school.

200. There are other examiners appointed besides the master? Yes.

THURSDAY, 13 OCTOBER, 1859.

Present:—

- | | | |
|---------------|--|-------------|
| MR. WINDEYER, | \| | MR. HAY, |
| MR. PLUNKETT, | \| | MR. JONES, |
| MR. LANG, | \| | MR. ARNOLD, |
| MR. CAPE. | | |

WILLIAM CHARLES WINDEYER, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

M. B. Pell, Esquire, B.A., called in and examined:—

201. *By the Chairman*: You are Professor of Mathematics in the Sydney University? Yes. M. B. Pell,
Esq., B.A.
202. And one of the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School? Yes.
203. You have been so since the Grammar School was opened? Yes.
204. And you have watched over the Grammar School since its foundation? Yes. 13 Oct., 1859.
205. Do you think that the school, considering the size of the town and the advantages which it offers, has as many scholars as might be expected? Not so many as I think we might expect in a town of the same size in England—I think as many as one could expect here.
206. What do you think is the cause of the numbers not being proportionate? I do not think the public here have the same regard for education, generally speaking, as in England. When I say a town of the same size, I am speaking rather of the population of the whole Colony, the Grammar School being almost the only one of the kind which we have.
207. But do not you think the rate of fees charged in the school operates in keeping boys away from the school? There is no doubt whatever fees were charged would always, to a certain extent, prevent boys from attending the school; if the fee were only five pounds a-year there would perhaps be less than if it were one pound.
208. Do you not think that it would bring the school within the range of a great many persons, who would avail themselves of it, if the fees were lower? If the fees were lower there would be a larger number of pupils.
209. Do you think, from what you have seen of the working of the school, and knowing as you do the resources of the school, and the funds at its disposal, that the fees could be made lower? No.
210. What reform would you propose in order to bring the school within the reach of a greater number of people, and at the same time maintaining the standard of education as high as it is at present? The education given there costs a certain sum, which is at present provided for partly by endowment and partly by the fees, and that kind of education cannot be provided for anything less; if the fees are to be reduced, it can only be done by increasing the endowment; if any steps are to be taken to relieve certain classes of boys from paying the fees, or to receive their education at a less rate, it would be necessary to have an additional endowment.
211. Have you ever thought whether it would be advisable to connect, as it were, the Grammar School with the primary schools of the Colony—I mean by exhibitions, or anything of that kind, as in the old foundations of England—do you think that it would be advisable to introduce that system here? To a certain extent it has been introduced. There are a certain number of scholars who are appointed by the trustees, after examination, for two years; these scholarships may be held altogether six years, and the amount of the scholarship is sufficient to pay the school fee.
212. I believe that has only been adopted to a very limited extent? The number is fifteen; they are not in any way connected with the primary schools more than with others; they are open to all persons whatever, who choose to apply, within certain limits as to age merely. I think if anything is to be done to diminish the cost of education in the school, the better plan would be to extend it in this direction; not to reduce the fees generally, but to admit a certain number of boys without fees at all.
213. *By Mr. Hay*: By means of scholarships—to extend the system of scholarships? By means of an extended number of scholarships. There are a great many boys who attend whose parents could well afford to pay the amount, and I do not think those who cannot afford to pay should be entitled to receive their education at the Government expense, unless they have a certain amount of ability, which may be tested by examination.
214. *By the Chairman*: Do not you think that would have the effect of bringing the school within the reach of the more talented children of the working classes who send their children to the primary schools? It would.
215. And you think that would be a better way of popularising the school itself, by merely increasing the endowment? It would certainly make the school more useful.
216. *By Mr. Hay*: That would, in an indirect way, be an increase of the endowment? Of course it would.
217. *By the Chairman*: Do you know whether the Grammar School, since its establishment, has had any effect on the number of boys in the private schools of the colony? I have heard it said that certain schools have been given up in consequence of the establishment of the Grammar School; I have not heard that it has operated to any very great extent.
218. I believe you have acted as examiner—have you not? I have.
219. I suppose in mathematics? Yes.
220. How do you find the standard of education in the school? It is not so high as in first-class schools in England, but it would stand very well with English schools in this respect.
221. *By Mr. Cape*: Does your remark apply to the education in the Grammar School generally or to the standard in mathematics only? To mathematics only.

M. B. Pell,
Esq., B.A.

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222. *By the Chairman*: How do you think it is considering the age of the school, and the circumstances under which it was constituted? I think it is quite as good—better, if anything, than I could have expected.
223. Then the progress is good taking everything into consideration? Very good.
224. *By the Chairman*: The course of study in the school I presume you think suitable? I do not think it requires any alteration; it was formed after very careful consideration.
225. I believe that the property held by the Grammar School was bought from the University, was it not? Yes.
226. And do you know the circumstances under which the purchase took place—who it was that sold the property to the University? The property passed to the University by an Act of Council, it was not sold at all.
227. Do you know anything about the previous history of that piece of land on which the Grammar School now stands—to whom it was granted originally? I know nothing more than what is notorious about it; that it was granted for a particular purpose, for the establishment of a College, to certain trustees.
228. Are you aware what number of boys was to be in the school when it was in its flourishing period? I know nothing about it.
229. *By Mr. Hay*: Have the arrangements with regard to the modern side of the school been satisfactory? I have never examined in that department, but I understand that it is quite satisfactory.
230. *By Mr. Cape*: Do you mean that they have been able to keep up the same arrangements that were in operation when Professor Stutzter was there? I do not know that it is quite the same.
231. The teaching of German and modern languages? The teaching of German is stopped.
232. *By the Chairman*: Was it the intention of the trustees to supply, as soon as possible, Mr. Stutzter's place? It is not in contemplation at the present moment. In fact we have no surplus income to devote to it; there is a very small margin indeed.
233. *By Dr. Lang*: In giving it as your opinion that in the event of the fees being reduced it would be requisite to have an increased endowment, I presume you fixed a certain standard of emolument for the masters? I said if the education is to be of the character which it is at present it could not be furnished at less cost.
234. What was the amount that the trustees fixed as the proper rate of emolument for the masters, may I ask? They are different for different masters; there is no uniform rate. The head master receives £500 a-year, and a house, and a certain proportion of fees. The proportion of the fees is £3 for each boy in the first hundred, and £2 for every boy after that. It amounts to about £500 a-year; so that his actual emoluments are about £1,000 a-year.
235. Do you think it was proper to fix so high a standard in comparison with the general rate of clerical salaries in the Colony? Well, I do not see that the rates of clerical salaries, if you refer to the salaries of the clergy, bear upon the subject at all; and I do not see how they are connected with it. Our object was to get a man of superior attainments as head master. The prosperity of the school depends more upon the head master than upon anything else; and we knew perfectly well that we should not get a man of the kind we wanted unless we offered a high salary, or, at least, a good salary. I am quite sure we should not get a man of Mr. Stephens' standing for anything else.
236. Than the prospect of £1,000 a-year? No.
237. *By Mr. Cape*: That is an income which is, I believe, below the income of solicitors and barristers? Very much, of course.
238. *By the Chairman*: Below the income of a manager of a bank? It is below it.
239. *By Dr. Lang*: Is it below the ordinary rate received by men who have obtained an equally good education for the ministerial office? Where are the men who have received an equally good education?
240. I mean men who have passed through University course? Mr. Stephens had not merely passed as a man of any inferior attainments may do, but as a first-class man at Oxford, and the tutor of a college.
241. *By the Chairman*: I believe he was considered one of the best Latin scholars of his day? I believe that he stood high. There is as much difference between Mr. Stephens and a man who has merely passed for his degree, as is possible to conceive. Any person who has passed for his degree may be ordained, so far as his University course is concerned.
242. *By Mr. Cape*: The endowment is fixed by the Bill at £1,500 a-year; the distribution of that is recommended to be—first, for the officers; second, for the defraying or contributing to the expense of prizes; third, for scholarships in the University; fourth, for the formation of a library; fifth, for the current expenditure—has the endowment been arranged under those heads so as to appropriate a portion for each, or have you used it for the first and second? The endowment fund?
243. Have you distributed the fund as required by the Act? The whole fund and fees go into one account, and the whole goes to the general expenses.
244. Then they are not arranged in the order prescribed by the Act? The requirements of the clause have been substantially carried out.
245. *By Mr. Plunkett*: How many more students have you room for than there are at present? Very few indeed.
246. And do you think there are as many as you could expect in so large a town as this? Not so many as I should have expected; but we have never refused any yet; the school has never been actually full, although there has been very little room to spare; we have never been under the necessity of refusing any.
247. When it is known that you have as many as the premises will accommodate, do you think that has any effect in preventing others from coming? I should imagine very little.

- I do not think they have been so pressed for room as to produce any effect in that way yet.
248. Have the trustees anything in contemplation in case during the Summer a large increase of students are offered, to enlarge the premises? We have plans for enlarging the school, which will of course require an additional outlay.
249. If the school were enlarged, would it then afford any facility for reducing the expenses? For reducing the expenses?
250. Yes? If there were a much larger number of boys the expenses would be comparatively smaller, no doubt.
251. Have the trustees at all turned their attention to that? We have not; we have not considered it necessary, as we do not see any immediate prospect of a very large increase of numbers.
252. The present income of the head master is £1,000 a-year? About £1,000 a-year.
253. Independent of a house? Yes.
254. Are there any perquisites attached to the house? No.
255. You have been asked, in reference to barristers and attorneys, and professional men, as to their incomes—do you not know that the District Court Judges do not get more than £1,000 a-year without a house? I have heard that such is the case.
256. *By the Chairman*: And I suppose you think that a first-rate master in a school like this ought to be perfectly competent to become a District Court Judge? I should imagine so.
257. *By Mr. Cape*: The head master's residence is entirely his own—there is no public room connected with it? No.
258. Then the public room, or office, for the meeting of the trustees, would be in the other part of the building? Yes.
259. In the other wing? Yes.
260. And that is occupied by two masters? Yes.
261. The juniors have no allowance? No, it is only those who came out from England specially.
262. *By Mr. Plunkett*: What is the entire expense of each student? At the Grammar School?
263. Yes? Eighteen pounds a-year besides books; no extras, none whatever except books, and those are furnished by the trustees at the publishers' prices.
264. *By the Chairman*: Then do I understand you that, with the school standing as it is, you could not take such an additional number of boys—that there would not be room; in fact, to take such an additional number, that if the fees were lowered you could carry on the work of the school? No, if the fees were much lowered, there would be a larger number of applicants than we could receive.
265. And you could not receive enough to make the income of the school sufficiently large to carry on its operations as it stands at present? No.
266. Well, do you know enough of similar institutions in England to say what proportion there is between the salaries of the masters here, and those of the masters of first-class Grammar Schools in England? I am not particularly well acquainted with the subject, but in all the great public schools the emoluments of the masters would be far greater—not in actual salaries, but in the actual emoluments which they would receive from all sources.
267. *By the Chairman*: Then I understand you that the best way to maintain the usefulness of the school, and to make it more popular, would be, as it were, to connect it with the primary schools of the Colony by means of exhibitions to the Grammar School? I would not connect it with the primary schools, I would merely found exhibitions or scholarships, open to all.
268. Do you not think that it would be well to have some attached to the National Schools, or the primary schools, and some perhaps free? I do not see why a boy who has been educated at the public expense in a National School should have any exclusive advantages over others.
269. Do you not think you would make the school more available to the superior children of the working classes, so as to get the clever boys in the school? I think that object would be secured by merely throwing the scholarships quite open.
270. *By Mr. Arnold*: I understand Mr. Pell objects to confining it to scholars of particular schools? Yes.
271. So that they should all be open to the exhibitions? Yes.
272. Open upon entry? Yes.
273. *By Mr. Hay*: Your only limitation being as to age? Yes.
274. *By the Chairman*: Of course dependent on good behaviour and attainments? Yes; those present require the certificate of the head master quarterly.
275. *By Mr. Jones*: And what would be the immediate object of these exhibitions, Mr. Pell? The immediate object?
276. Yes? To encourage a better class of education in the Colony among many who are unable to afford the expense.
277. If you made these exhibitions free to all, might not, under that arrangement, the children of the wealthier classes come in and compete with the children of the classes educated at the ordinary schools of the Colony? No doubt, but I do not think it advisable that the children of the lower classes should receive the kind of education given at the Grammar School, unless they have such ability as to enable them to compete with the children of the upper classes.
278. And would not the throwing open of these exhibitions to the children of all classes under a certain age—would it not to some extent tend to frustrate the very object which seems to be sought in establishing exhibitions so as to enable superior boys of the working classes

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M. B. Pell, classes to avail themselves of the advantages of the Grammar School, without taxing too severely the means of their parents; because, it may be presumed, supposing the boys to have equal ability, that the children of the wealthy at a given age will have received a superior education to that received by the children of the working classes at the common schools? I do not think that is a difficulty easily overcome.

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279. Could it not be overcome by using two kinds of exhibitions or scholarships when confined to the elementary schools of the Colony, of the better class, and a limited number thrown open to all children within a certain age? I do not think that would effect the object you desire, because the National Schools are open to all, and, as a matter of fact, in many cases the sons of persons of high respectability attend those schools, and if there was this additional inducement there would be more of them still.

280. *By the Chairman:* But still they would run a more even chance—the children of the working classes—if the exhibitions were confined to those schools, than if they were open generally, would they not; because it would be then only the best children who would get the scholarships—they would have the same training with children of the richer class in the school? The effect would be produced to some extent, no doubt.

281. *By Mr. Hay:* It would be more effectual, would it not, if you were to require a certificate that the parents were not able to educate their children in the Grammar School? Those kinds of conditions work exceedingly bad; if there were a class of that kind it would give rise to great unpleasantness.

282. *By the Chairman:* Have you not already introduced into the Grammar School this system—a boy may receive a scholarship in those exhibitions you have in the school now, but if he be rich he may, at his option, take the honorary distinction merely, and the scholarship is transferred (unknown to anyone) to the parent of another boy not so well off? It is not generally known to whom this emolument is to be transferred; it is only known to the trustees and the master.

283. Might not the same system be adopted in these other scholarships? That same system might be extended to all scholarships.

284. And that would prevent the objection of invidious distinction? It would lessen the objection.

285. *By Mr. Hay:* I gather from what you say that your opinion is, that the advantages of a Grammar School education ought not to be held out at the public expense to the children of the poorer classes, unless they were really superior in their abilities, not only to others of the same class, but also to others of the same age generally? Precisely so.

286. You do not think there is any advantage to them or society from taking up the children of the poorer classes unless they can challenge superiority over other children of all classes at the same age? Yes.

287. *By the Chairman:* That is why I think you say that an increase of the exhibitions would be more satisfactory than a reduction of the fees in general? Yes; that and other reasons as well.

288. Supposing this system was attempted, how many do you think would be adequate for the present requirements? I can hardly fix upon any particular number; we are not likely to have too many, I think.

289. *By Mr. Hay:* You do not think they are likely to grow in excess? No.

290. *By the Chairman:* If you make them too cheap and too easily attainable? I think we have fifteen now; and, if we had fifty, I believe it would be amply sufficient at present.

291. Do not you think the same system might be pursued by making, perhaps, a few from the Grammar School to the University, so as to connect the educational system of the country, and to give boys a chance of rising from the lowest school to the highest? That exists, I think, at present. There are scholarships of the University open to all scholars whatever—open to boys coming from the Grammar School as well as from any other school. I do not see that it is desirable to give boys educated in the Grammar School any superiority over others in that respect.

292. *By the Chairman:* You would let them take their chance with other boys? Yes; and a very good chance it ought to be for them.

293. *By Mr. Cape:* What is the main item that led to the heavy drag upon the building fund? There were £12,000 paid first of all for the old building and the ground—that left only £13,000. Then there are two wings, both quite new, they were constructed with the remaining portion.

294. The nature in which the stone was finished added much, I believe, to that outlay? I am really not aware as to the details.

295. The trustees in their last report make a statement of their requirements to the amount of £1,200;—would you be good enough to select from that list what you consider more immediately necessary than any other—those items which seem indispensable? Some part of this has been already provided for. The most important part would be the building of the proposed eastern wing—£5,000 that would be, for additional accommodation for the boys of the school—for classrooms.

296. You look upon that as the most necessary of all those items? Yes, by far; and especially if there were to be any steps taken which would be likely to lead to an increase of numbers.

297. Ventilating the dome—do you consider additional ventilation necessary? Very desirable, I think.

298. What outbuildings are these for which £400 are set down? I imagine these were houses in connection with the master's residence. That is the old report, is it not? I think that is provided for.

299. This is 24th February, 1858, the third report of the trustees. Your report says that without

- without these additions the effectiveness of the institution, even in its present state, would be seriously compromised, and the sphere of its operations contracted to a limit which was certainly not contemplated by the Legislature at its foundation? Yes.
300. Your playground—there is an item there for improving the playground? That is also a very important matter. M. B. Pell,
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301. It is rather dangerous as belonging to a public as at present? It is almost dangerous.
302. *By Mr. Arnold:* With regard to the question you spoke of just now—the desirability of establishing exhibitions to enable boys of inferior schools, whose parents were unable to manage the expenses of a Grammar School education—could you suggest, or have you considered whether it would be possible to enable boys of the inferior schools, but of great capacity, and whose acquirements, or whose means of acquirements at these inferior schools would not enable them to compete successfully—is there any way by which this natural capacity might be ascertained? The lowest class of scholarships, or demyships, are given upon examinations in subjects which are taught in the primary schools.
303. Might not a system of this kind be adopted—might not the Inspectors of the National Schools of the country, whatever they were (not in a technical sense)—schools supported at the public expense—might not they recommend that boys whose natural capacity had been made evident at these schools should be admitted to the Grammar School free of expense, in order that their natural capacity might be judged of or ascertained? I suppose you mean the National Schools of Sydney?
304. I am speaking of the advantage, as far as the country is concerned; I am rather alluding to the difficulty in the country of making natural capacity available in consequence of the want of masters to give to each boy sufficient acquirements to compete successfully against boys educated in Sydney—the boys of the country not having this advantage, but being of greater natural capacity, would be unsuccessful against Sydney boys of inferior capacity? It would not be easy to get over that difficulty; I do not know much about the primary schools of the interior, but one boy, educated at the National School at Carcoar, was a successful competitor for a demyship.
305. *By the Chairman:* In the Grammar School? Yes.
306. *By Mr. Arnold:* There might be the accidental circumstance of a good master being sent there? I do not know.
307. *By the Chairman:* But if Grammar Schools were established at the principal towns of the country—at Maitland, Bathurst, Goulburn,—and if similar foundations were given to those now suggested, the boys from the neighbourhood might compete for the demyships in those schools?
308. *By Mr. Arnold:* But that would only be extending it to the larger towns; after all, the boys in the country districts would still be always unable to compete with the town boys? I do not see any objection to the plan of admitting some on the certificates of inspectors.
309. *By Mr. Cape:* There are not here the same facilities as at the middle class examinations at Home, where the examiners travel about? No.
310. *By Mr. Arnold:* I presume it would be very easy for the masters of superior schools here, in a short time, to judge whether there was any extraordinary capacity in any boy so recommended? Very soon.
311. And only in case of an extraordinary capacity the expense should be incurred? Yes.
312. I mean to say that there would be no particular danger of any favoritism being shewn in those recommendations, and no very great expense either; I suppose in the course of the first half-year it would be ascertained? Yes.
313. And you would see no objection to such a course? No.
314. *By Mr. Cape:* I believe the sizarships connected with the British Universities rather encourage the idea of raising children from the lower classes, but in these many have not the same facility? That is only at the Universities, not at schools.
315. Then you might raise a youth from the National Schools and give him a scholarship, and then he would be left to his own energies, or to what his friends might do for him? He might, with proper diligence, hold his scholarship and get his education free of expense, so long as he was likely to remain at school.
316. You could not educate him for any profession—for the church—as at Home? No, we should have nothing to do with him after he left school.
317. *By Mr. Hay:* But he might get a University scholarship, and so complete his education? Yes. With reference to the question which Dr. Lang asked me, as to our object in sending to England for a master, I would observe that if our object had been simply to obtain a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, we should not have thought it necessary at all to have offered so high a salary,—much less would have been sufficient.
318. *By Mr. Arnold:* But at Home there is a great difference in the prospects of one graduate and another? Very great.
319. Is it not the case that the prospects of a man distinguished at the University are quite equal to the prospects of a person who comes out here with a £1,000 a-year? Yes.
320. Who has distinguished himself so greatly as to be entrusted with a large public school at Home? Yes, the mastership of one of the great public schools in England —
321. The mastership of such a school is worth far more than anything we are likely to offer here? Yes.
322. *By Mr. Cape:* Mr. Stephens' tutorial experience tells in his favor? Yes.
323. *By Mr. Arnold:* Is it not a fact that any man amongst the first-class wranglers at Cambridge would make £1,000 a-year? I will not say that; some years ago it was quite easy, but it has become so common now for young men who have taken high degrees to remain as private tutors that the emoluments are not so great.
324. *By the Chairman:* There is greater competition? Yes, there is greater competition; not

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not that the fees are reduced, but that the numbers are less in comparison. Those who have taken high degrees at Cambridge have many prospects of advancement which do not exist in this country. Such a graduate might, perhaps, at first, accept an inferior situation in England, certain of finding numerous opportunities of improving his position, but in accepting employment in this country, he has no reasonable prospect of any advancement, and would, therefore, naturally require a good emolument and a certainty of its continuance, as inducements to quit good prospects at Home.

325. But persons holding the same position in one of the large schools in England—generally clergymen—have large opportunities of preferment? Yes.

326. *By Mr. Arnold:* Are you aware what are the principal emoluments of heads of schools at Home?—

327. Is not one of the principal emoluments derived from boarders? Yes, in a great measure.

328. *By Mr. Cape:* There is extensive accommodation for establishments of that kind? Yes; Mr. Stephens is prohibited by the terms of his agreement from taking boarders.

William John Stephens, Esq., M.A., called in and examined:—

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329. *By the Chairman:* You are the Head Master of the Sydney Grammar School? Yes.

330. And you are a graduate of the University of Oxford? Yes.

331. I believe you are also a fellow of Queen's College? Yes.

332. And a tutor there, I believe? Yes.

333. You were appointed by a number of gentlemen who were directed, I believe, to select masters for the Sydney Grammar School, were you not? Yes.

334. From a number of other candidates? That, of course, I am not aware of.

335. When did you arrive in this Colony? In March, 1857.

336. How soon after you arrived here was the school opened? It was opened in August.

337. How many boys did the school open with? I think ninety-eight, but I believe it increased to one hundred before the end of the quarter.

338. *By Mr. Cape:* One hundred and ten the report says? That would be at the end of the first half-year; this report was issued at the beginning of the second half-year.

339. *By the Chairman:* What other masters had you to assist you when the school first opened? The mathematical master and the two foundation masters; all these were appointed in England.

340. Three besides yourself were appointed in England? Yes; we had also a writing master, and the French and drawing masters.

341. What is the number of the school now? Last quarter it was 198.

342. What is the highest number that has been in the school since it was opened? 210, I think.

343. When about did the slight falling off take place? We only had the larger number during one quarter; I think that shortly after this report had been issued, a number of boys were taken from private schools without consideration, and entered at this public school, their parents repented of it, and took them away again; this, however, is merely a matter of speculation.

344. Do you mean that they were found not to be up to the mark? The roughness of a public school distressed them.

345. The people here, I believe, are not used to the large public school? I think many are not.

346. Do you know whether there was any temporary depression in the Colony then, which might also have contributed to the falling off? I have heard nothing but grumbling as to commercial depression since I have been here.

347. Have the boys that first came to the school remained to the present time? Almost all our higher pupils; some have gone to business, and some to the University; the great mass of the principal or upper school consists of boys who entered two years ago.

348. Are they boys who have risen from the lower forms, or have they chiefly entered in the principal school? A large proportion of them entered in the four higher forms—I suppose about one-third or one-fourth, but I am not quite sure.

349. Are the boys you have in the school chiefly confined to the city, or do they come from the neighborhood? They come from the city and neighborhood, within a radius of six or seven miles.

350. And can you state of what class of boys the school is chiefly composed—from what ranks of life? I think they are the sons of merchants and professional men generally.

351. Merchants and professional men? I am not sure—I do not make it my business to inquire into the position of the parents of my pupils; but there is, I should think, a very large proportion of the sons of merchants and professional men in the school; speaking roughly, almost one-third, or more, must be the sons of such; perhaps a moiety of the remainder are the sons of publicans and small shopkeepers; the others are quite independent, or the sons of men in the lower conditions of life.

352. Do you think you have at present, as far as you know, any of the children of the working classes in the school? Yes, I think so.

353. Mechanics, I mean? I am not sure.

354. *By Mr. Cape:* Some that you have had from the National Schools, for instance? I know that we have had a few, but I do not like to answer the question, because I am afraid that I should lead to a wrong impression as to the proportion; I know we have some.

355. You cannot state how many? No.
356. Do you know whether you have any that came from the National Schools of the Colony? Yes, a great many. W.J. Stephens
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357. How many should you think—can you form an estimate? I should think we must have forty or fifty. 13 Oct., 1859.
358. You have one rather distinguished in mathematics at the head of the school, have you not? We have several distinguished in various branches, particularly, perhaps in mathematics, one, as you say, at the head of the school.
359. *By the Chairman*: From the National School? Yes.
360. The best pupil you say in mathematics is one from the National School—has he worked his way up since to this place of distinction, or did he take the lead at once? I should think he was at most five or six places lower when he came.
361. Do you know from what school he came? From Fort-street.
362. To what class of life do the rest of the boys from the National School belong? Many of them are evidently the sons of poor men, but more than this I do not know.
363. Now, how do you find the boys in their moral tone, as compared with schools in England? On the whole I should think they stand well compared with schools carried on upon the same principles, as in Birmingham and Liverpool—day-schools open to every one.
364. They bear a favorable comparison? Yes, I should think so.
365. And have you, from what you have seen of the school, observed anything which would bear out imputations of immorality in the school, greater than might be expected where a large number of boys of different ages are collected together? I have not. I have heard, of course, of particular instances.
366. You have met with instances? Yes; I have also heard vague reports, which I have reason to think very much exaggerated.
367. You have heard reports out of doors, you mean? Yes; there is evil, no doubt, but not to the extent which I was prepared to find here.
368. Then what there is chiefly, do you find it among the superior boys—the better boys of the school? No.
369. I mean, do the boys in the principal class—the sixth form—exercise a healthy tone and moral influence in the school? Unfortunately in a day-school, and indeed in all schools, where a fagging system, or some modification of it, is not adopted, the lower boys do not mix with the higher boys, and the highest forms hold themselves aloof, and consequently have not the influence which they might otherwise exercise.
370. *By Mr. Arnold*: Where the fagging system is not adopted? Yes; in a day-school you could hardly adopt it.
371. Yet all the public schools in England are day-schools? But the great mass of boys are boarders; they are either boarders in the schools or in the master's houses, which are, in fact, parts of the same establishment.
372. *By the Chairman*: You think it impossible to have as good control in a day-school as in a boarding-school? Quite so; much depends in the former case upon the parents; where houses are irregularly managed a boy may conduct himself as he pleases, when not at school, unless I should happen to hear of it through the police.
373. That you would consider a marked distinction between our Grammar School and the English schools, where there are so many resident masters? Yes; ours is very different from the great schools at Eton and other places, and more like those in Birmingham or Liverpool.
374. The masters there have resident pupils? In Birmingham a large majority of pupils are day scholars, and at Liverpool it is certainly the case.
375. *By Mr. Hay*: It is certainly the case at Liverpool? Yes, and at Birmingham too.
376. *By the Chairman*: You are not allowed to take boarders? No.
377. Are the other masters? Yes.
378. Do they take any boarders that you know of? No.
379. Then you have no boys resident that you know of from the country? No; but I ought to qualify what I said. One of the assistant masters has taken boarders—one or two.
380. But not to any extent? No.
381. As far as you have had an opportunity of observing, during the short time that the school has been in existence, do you find that the boys make such progress as might be expected of them? Yes; they make very good progress indeed.
382. And you say that the best boys have remained in the school and gone on? Yes.
383. Considering the short time the school has been working, could you make any comparison with similar schools in England? I should say that the average is much higher here than at Birmingham; but then the great school at Birmingham ramifies throughout the town, and fills the place of the primary schools.
384. *By Mr. Arnold*: That is King Edward's School? Yes.
385. *By the Chairman*: It has branch schools all through the town? Yes.
386. Do you think the school has as many boys as it might be expected to have in a town of this size—in a neighborhood of the same extent? I think, considering the length of time it has been established, it has a very fair number.
387. A fair number? Yes; and as large a number as the building could accommodate. I do not know that this has yet actually limited the number; but it would soon have this effect.
388. How many boys do you think you could take more than you have now, with the present accommodation, to work the school efficiently? I think it is possible that we could conveniently accommodate 215 or 220.
389. *By Mr. Jones*: And you now have how many? 198.
390. Then you could take about 20 more? Yes.

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391. *By Mr. Cape:* Does this allusion to the necessity for more ventilation relate to space? Rather to arrangement than to space. The rooms are awkwardly contrived. The large room cannot hold more than three classes in teaching at once; but the same number of cubic feet would, under different arrangement, hold five.
392. *By the Chairman:* How many rooms have you then available for classes? Four rooms.
393. And how many classes have you in the school? There are six forms—12 classes altogether.
394. And you say that in the large room you have to teach three forms at once? Yes, in the large room.
395. *By Mr. Cape:* In the hall, and beneath the hall, you have two classrooms? Yes; each of these will accommodate thirty, the large room below sixty, and the room above ninety, at present.
396. Have you started the modern school yet? Yes; there has been such a division from the opening of the school.
397. You have no special room for the modern school? No; but some of their work is taken in a separate room.
398. *By the Chairman:* The school is divided into the upper and the lower? That is only for convenience. The first and second forms are called the lower school, and the other forms are called the upper school; the lower school have not advanced to Greek; the upper school have advanced to the study of Greek, except that part which is called the modern division, which, though advanced with the upper school in Latin, has no Greek.
399. *By the Chairman:* I suppose the modern school is intended for those who do not wish to pursue their studies for the University, or for the duties of professional men, but for mercantile pursuits? That is its original or contemplated end, but here, as everywhere else, it is apt to be taken advantage of by laziness.
400. You find generally that the boys go on to the highest forms in the school? Yes.
401. *By Mr. Cape:* It is a new feature in the schools of the present day that there is a modern school belonging to every large establishment? Yes; at Harrow and Rugby, and in various other schools. I do not know that there is any such division at Eton yet.
402. In Birmingham, Liverpool, and other commercial cities? In Birmingham there is a commercial school; I think the school is two-fold—partly classical and partly commercial; I am not aware whether they learn Latin in the commercial division at all.
403. *By the Chairman:* I believe the modern school is not at present in working order? It is working, but its members are few; there are at present only six boys in it, the others have all gone into the Greek forms.
404. They have all gone higher in the school? To the Greek forms.
405. How many masters are there in the school at the present time? There are eight masters regularly at work, and two occasional masters—the drawing and French masters.
406. Do you not think if the fees were lower that more boys would attend the school? I suppose we should gain in the lower classes, and possibly lose in the higher forms. The lower forms would be increased in number no doubt, but the higher forms might be diminished.
407. But do you not think if the fees could be lowered a great many more persons would be able to avail themselves of the advantages of the school? I do not know how the same kind of education could be sold for a reduced price.
408. I mean, to maintain the standard of education, do you not think that a greater number of persons would avail themselves of the school if it were more within their reach? If the reduction in fees were considerable I suppose such would be the case.
409. *By Mr. Arnold:* And then, do you think there would be any advantage in affording a classical education to the class of boys who would be induced to join the school? In most cases the reverse.
410. *By the Chairman:* Do you not find that the fees of the school, to persons of limited income—men in Government offices, and others, who have two or three sons perhaps to send to school at the same time—mount beyond their means; have not there been instances of persons who made that complaint? Yes; but they complain that bread is dear too. I do not see how you can remedy that misfortune.
411. *By Mr. Cape:* How do you find the rates in comparison with the City of London and the Birmingham schools? The Birmingham school is quite free. That is an exceptional case. I should think the rates here are in fact as low as they can possibly be. If it were not that Government pays now £7 10s. in effect on each boy, by the endowment of £1,500, it would be impossible to carry on our present system at the present rates.
412. *By the Chairman:* You could not maintain the standard of education and work the school efficiently if the fees were lowered? Not unless there was a large additional endowment.
413. Do you not think it would be an advisable thing, by some means, to bring the school within the reach of the superior children of the working classes, probably by increased endowments or by a larger number of exhibitions? I should like to see as large a foundation as might be, of free scholars, who should gain their places by competition.
414. What system would you propose for that? I think that an enlargement of the system we have at present would serve very well.
415. There are some free scholarships in the school now? Fifteen.
416. Would you explain to the Committee what system is pursued with regard to those scholarships? They are divided into three classes:—demyships, junior scholarships, and senior scholarships. The candidates for the demyships must not have passed the age of twelve years; the candidates for the junior scholarships must not have exceeded fourteen years; and the candidates for the senior scholarships must not have passed sixteen years; and the examination for demyships is conducted in general subjects of a primary English education,

education, while for the junior scholarships Latin is required, and for the senior scholarships Greek also.

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417. *By Mr. Arnold*: Are those scholarships and demyships open to all? They are open to every one. 13 Oct., 1859.

418. *By the Chairman*: I understood you to say that fifteen places may be obtained now? Yes; they have been already obtained.

419. *By Mr. Arnold*: Of what value are they? The pay the fees of the school—£18 a-year, and there is also a prize in books given with each.

420. They are open, in point of fact then, to those who can maintain themselves in town? Yes.

421. They do not enable a boy from the country to compete—however great his ability may be—if he has not the means of maintaining himself in town? No.

422. *By Mr. Hay*: They make it in fact a free school to those boys who obtain the scholarships? Yes.

423. With a prize added in books;—is that prize added to all equally, or in proportion as they acquit themselves in examination? They are not awarded equally; the prizes of the senior scholars are of greater value than those of the junior, and those of the junior than those given to the demies.

424. *By Mr. Cape*: Had you any candidates from other schools in other parts of the city? Not a great many.

425. You had some? Yes, we had seven.

426. *By the Chairman*: Then these fifteen scholarships are open not only to the boys of the school, but also to other boys from outside? Yes, to every one; we do not make any limitation except the limitation of age.

427. Are all those fifteen given? Yes.

428. Can you state what the number of competitors was? Thirty-seven.

429. Do you know whether the majority who obtained them were boys in the school or boys from elsewhere? Three candidates from other schools were successful—two from Mr. Cape's school, and one from Carcoar National School. Some, also, of our own pupils who obtained scholarships had previously been educated in the National School.

430. But the majority—were they obtained by boys in the school or by boys from outside? Twelve scholarships out of fifteen were gained by pupils already in the Grammar School.

431. And you think it would be advisable to extend this system in order to open the school more? I think so. Each of the scholarships is tenable for two years, so that a boy entering as a demy ought to be able to gain a junior scholarship at the end of two years, and at the end of the second two years to gain a senior scholarship. This would give him six years in the school, and if he is of good abilities he ought unquestionably, at the end of that time, to obtain a scholarship in the University.

432. Supposing these were increased, how many do you think it would be advisable to institute in a school? I should like to see a round number—say fifty—and reckon the additional endowment necessary at £1,000 a-year.

433. £1,000 a-year would enable you to found fifty? Yes.

434. *By Mr. Hay*: To increase the number to fifty, or to found fifty? To found fifty.

435. *By the Chairman*: And you would make them open to everybody,—but how would you propose to manage it? I would make them quite open to everybody.

436. You would not confine some to the National Schools, and some to the people in general—some to the schools, and some to be obtained after they got there? I think not; I should like to see all boys equally matched.

437. Then you would make them perfectly open? Yes; the honor of getting them is destroyed if they are made eleemosynary at all; and if they are confined to particular schools, the result is, as we have seen in England, most unfortunate.

438. But in later days, in the public schools in England, do not the boys who win these very exhibitions on the foundation of public schools bear a favorable comparison with other boys? No doubt; but it is only the other day that the old foundations were made open, and since they have been thrown open to free competition, the foundation boys bear a favorable comparison.

439. In these demyships and scholarships you have now in the Grammar School, has not there been some system adopted by which if a rich boy gets them he or his parent may be allowed to give up the pecuniary benefit to a deserving boy whose parents have not the same means? The present system allows any successful competitor for one of these scholarships to retain the style of honorary scholar, but to hand over the fee to the trustees who then give it to some one else.

440. It does not create any invidious distinction;—the boys do not know this? The boys know who has given such emoluments up, but they do not know who has received them.

441. Has that been adopted? Yes, to some extent.

442. And you think then decidedly that the best plan would be to make the school more open by means of an increased foundation, than by lowering the fees generally? Very much the better plan. I think if the fees were lowered the endowment would have to be increased very largely, and the outcry—which I know does exist—would be enormously increased, because the school will still be for the higher classes and not for the lower. The labor of the son of the laboring man is too valuable to allow him to be kept at school long enough to reap the real advantage to be derived from a classical education.

443. That is why you think it only advisable to open it to superior ones? Yes.

444. *By Mr. Arnold*: I suppose a classical education does not afford very much advantage to mechanics or to persons in the lower walks of trade? If carried out fully it would.

445. A classical butcher, for instance, would he derive any particular advantage by being a classic?

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classic? Yes, he would have more resources within himself, would have a more extended view of life, and be a freer and more liberal man, and therefore a better citizen.

446. *By the Chairman*: With an increase of the school by fifty, would you require additional accommodation? Yes.

447. Has any plan been proposed to give that additional accommodation? Yes, more than one; the extension is only mentioned in the report of the trustees as the proposed eastern wing, which would contain a schoolroom and two classrooms.

448. How many additional boys would that accommodate? Four additional double classes, containing 120 pupils, might be taught in the new schoolroom. Each classroom I should wish to be large, so that sixty boys might be taken at once. If I may judge by the expense of the rest of the building I should fear that £5,000 would not suffice.

449. Do you know what has been spent on the rest of the building? Yes.

450. How much? £17,000.

451. On pulling down the old building and putting it into its present state? Yes; and on the out-buildings belonging to the school, the porter's lodge, the fence, &c.

452. *By Mr. Arnold*: You have spoken of King Edward's School, at Birmingham, as the one to which you can most nearly compare this establishment—can you tell the Committee what the extent of the endowment of that school is? It is very large indeed. It consists of land in Birmingham.

453. It is an entirely royal foundation? Yes; but it has a corporation managing its own property.

454. What is the number of boys attending that school? I am not sure, but I think very considerably over a thousand.

455. Are there any other public schools in Birmingham—endowed schools? I do not know particularly the condition of Birmingham.

456. I think Dr. Lee was once head master of that school? He was.

457. Then the proportion of children at Birmingham who attend that school is not greater than the proportion of children who attend this? I am not sure.

458. Not much, at all events;—the population of Birmingham is more than four times as large as Sydney? I suppose so.

459. Is it five times as great? The population of Birmingham is about 220,000.

460. *By Mr. Cape*: Would you collect as many boys in a school in this colony—would you not draw a distinction between the climates? These are not collected in one school even in England; yet we have schools containing over a thousand boys in England—Christ's Hospital, for instance.

461. *By Mr. Jones*: Have you any personal knowledge of the public schools of Birmingham or Liverpool? No. I have seen, and been through them, but that is all.

462. Have you sufficient knowledge of them to be able to judge of the general moral tone of those schools? Not from personal knowledge.

463. *By Mr. Arnold*: Do you mean that it is not very high as compared with other schools? I do not think the moral tone of any school is very high.

464. But as compared, for instance, with Eton? I think it is much lower.

465. What is the difference between the foundation at Eton and King Edward's School at Birmingham—is there any difference? The estate is not so directly devoted to school purposes at Eton as at Birmingham.

466. I mean to say the foundation is the same? Originally I think both are nearly the same.

467. The school at Birmingham you say is entirely free? Entirely.

468. There are no fees at all? None, I think.

469. Are you aware what the fees at Eton are? Very trifling.

470. Four pounds a-year, are they not? I believe so, nevertheless the expense of education is very heavy.

471. Yes, for boarders, but not for the oppidans—I think they call them in England? Still, even for the oppidans, the accessories of education are very expensive.

472. Do you know at all what is the proportion of town boys attending the other royally endowed schools—at such as Eton,—is it not the case that nearly all the boys attend? I do not think so. Eton is a small place, and the school is the principal establishment in it.

473. Is not Winchester another royal school? No, Winchester was founded by William of Wykham.

474. You have spoken of the unpopularity of the Sydney Grammar School in some respects, from the roughness complained of—is that complaint made by the boys, or the parents, or by both? I think by both. There were many little boys sent who had been petted, and who were not prepared for the bullying which we cannot altogether extirpate in any large school, or other society.

475. Do you know what sort of control is exercised by the older over the younger boys at the English public schools? Yes.

476. Is not that system very much disappearing now? I think the severities are disappearing, but the system of fagging is established more thoroughly than ever.

477. Yes, but the roughness which formerly existed has been much moderated? Yes. Fags, for instance, are generally liberated from the menial duties which they used to perform.

478. I think one of the things insisted upon in English public schools is that the younger boys or fags should not, under any circumstances, meet the boys of the upper school as their equals? Yes, that is one result of the system.

479. In fact, if they see them coming on one side of the street they are obliged to go on the other? Something of the sort, I believe.

480. And in every respect they are treated as inferiors, and subject to their control? Yes.

481.

481. *By the Chairman* : At the same time the upper school boys, or captains, are bound to protect them against others? Yes, but the protection is very limited. They protect them from all others— W.J. Stephens
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482. *By Mr. Arnold* : And beat them ten times as much as all others would beat them? Sometimes, but seldom. 13 Oct., 1859.
483. But so far as the severity of the system goes, it is entirely unpopular in England, and falling into disuse? Yes.
484. Do you think it desirable that the control, as separated from the severity of the system, should be continued? I think so, if it could be done; it is rather a moral influence than a physical one that I should like to maintain.
485. *By Mr. Cape* : Have you succeeded in the Grammar School, as far as you could, where there are non-residents, in inducing the elder boys to control the younger in that respect? I have endeavoured to do so.
486. Is it not the case at present that the Grammar School is availed of much by country boys? Yes, there are a considerable number of country boys; but as they are scattered through the town, living with their friends, I do not distinguish them readily.
487. Would you anticipate any increase to the usefulness of the school if a boarding establishment were created in connection with it? Yes; but the school is a secular school, and these establishments would have to be sectarian, like the Colleges in connection with the University.
488. On account of, as you conceive, the absolute necessity of religious teaching to the children? Yes; not exactly religious teaching, but religious exercises.
489. *By Mr. Arnold* : But they are not insured now? By no means; but the responsibility rests with the parents.
490. Would not that objection be sufficiently got rid of, if the boys were permitted on Sundays to select what places of worship they should attend? I think that one day in a week is a very poor substitute for the regular religious exercises of an English school.
491. Do you think the religious exercises of an English school are very improving? I do. I allude to the regular chapel services, rather than to any doctrinal teaching in class. Of this there is very little indeed, in any of our higher schools.
492. Substantially, although this Grammar School is endowed from the public funds, towards which the country districts contribute equally with the towns, is not the benefit of the school practically confined almost entirely to this town? Yes, I imagine that it was meant for the town; it is called the *Sydney* Grammar School.
493. *By Mr. Cape* : Still you have some from the interior? Yes; but the cheapness of the education makes but little difference to them, for the expense of travelling and living in Sydney must be very heavy.
494. Have you considered whether any system might be adopted by which boys from the interior, of great natural capacity, might be permitted to avail themselves of the advantages of a superior school of this kind at the Government expense—whether the character of the school would not be likely to be improved by gathering together all the superior available capacity of the country? If it were done by competitive examination there would be no difficulty about it; but there would be great difficulty in obtaining such competition in the remote districts.
495. I am rather putting the question as an inquiry whether you do not think some other system might be adopted instead of a competitive system? Then I would rather it was detached from the Grammar School, and that there were exhibitions given to certain districts to which the Inspectors of Schools, or other authorities appointed for the purpose, might appoint; and they might be given to the Sydney Grammar School, or to other places of education. I would rather that the school itself had nothing to do with any merely eleemosynary exhibitions, or with any other to which the appointment was made on local grounds, or on any other than that of superiority on competitive examination.
496. You speak of eleemosynary assistance,—is not eleemosynary assistance afforded to every scholar in the school? Yes; but so long as it is afforded to all alike no invidious comparison can be drawn.
497. Might not a system be adopted by which you could steer clear of the difficulty you suggest. For instance, the Government propose to afford instruction of some kind to all the children of the Colony;—if they have inspectors, might not those inspectors recommend boys of superior natural capacity as free scholars in the Grammar School, until it was tested in the Grammar School whether their capacity was of such a description as to make the expense worth incurring? If they were not fit for the Grammar School work at first I think it would be better that they should have exhibitions to the National School.
498. To the National School at Sydney? Yes, to the Fort-street School.
499. That might be a preparatory step to the Grammar School; but what I mean to say is, do you not think—the expense being incurred by the country generally—that advantage of some kind ought to be extended throughout the country? I suppose it is impossible to divide the advantages of an endowment of public money equally over the country. I should imagine that the nearest approach to a fair division would be made by establishing Grammar Schools at Maitland, Goulburn, Bathurst, and other centres of population.
500. Do you not see that that would only extend the advantages to other towns, and still exclude the country? It is perfectly true. I am afraid the physical difficulties are so great in the way of gathering boys together from the country districts that we shall never have anything like a large number of country boys in the Grammar Schools.
501. *By Mr. Cape* : Would you be good enough to look down that list of requirements of the trustees and select those most requisite? [*Witness refers to Third Report of Sydney Grammar School, 24 February, 1858.*] I think the first thing we require—reckoning

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- reckoning our numbers as likely to remain as they are—is increased appliances for recreation. I think we ought to have fives-courts, a covered playground, and cloisters. A cricket ground, I think, we ought to have also. But the first preliminary step should be the enlarging of the playground. If I may be allowed to produce a plan, which I have brought with me, I can better explain myself. (*Plan produced.*) That piece of land near to the school is not in our possession, and is likely to become an injury to the school.
502. *By Mr. Arnold:* Is it public property? No, I believe that it belongs to Mrs. Burdekin.
503. *By Mr. Cape:* You mean that it will be overlooked by the boys, that all the improprieties which take place there will be manifest, and that you will also suffer from the drainage? Yes; a greater evil can hardly be conceived.
504. *By Mr. Arnold:* Your ground is higher; could you not build a wall? There is so much rise in the playground as to make this very difficult, if not impracticable.
505. And would you suggest that this land should be bought? Yes, or that it should be got on lease for a long term of years. I cannot conceive greater mischief to the school than houses of bad repute being established there.
506. *By the Chairman:* It is not a street where anything like fine large houses could be built? No, there is no room. It is an awkward little point of land.
507. *By Mr. Cape:* Have you thought of any means by which it might be made a paying speculation? Boarding houses might be established upon it.
508. *By the Chairman:* It is very low, is it not? It is certainly very low. The height above the bay is considerable, but the fall in the immediate neighborhood is very small.
509. And you think that is a matter of importance which ought to be attended to? I think it is most important, looking to the future.
510. *By Mr. Arnold:* And the other houses, how are they situated with respect to the school? We have the front of the other houses looking towards us, and that is not so objectionable as that the back premises of fourth-rate houses should command, or be commanded by, the playground.
511. *By the Chairman:* The extension of the eastern wing was to run out at the back—Mr. Blackett has plans? Yes, he has various plans, but I do not think he has my last suggestions.
512. Your last suggestion for making these improvements has not been embodied in any report? Not exactly, but very nearly.
513. *By Mr. Cape:* You speak of the gymnasium and of other points? I should like to convert those old classrooms into a playground below, and have other classrooms built on the same level.
514. Would there be sufficient air for a place of recreation underneath? I would cut away the walls and leave pillars only. The ventilation of those rooms is not satisfactory.
515. Where would the fives-court be? The fives-court could be formed with little additional expense where we had a high boundary wall.
516. *By Mr. Arnold:* Can you not avail yourself of the Hyde Park playground? They play at cricket there, but it is a common subject of complaint.
517. *By Mr. Cape:* Will you be good enough to speak of the way in which you would complete the exterior of the place, within the compass of the trustees? I would have the long schoolroom thrown out—not of the double cube shape, but very long in proportion to its width, flanked by classrooms; you might have two stories of classrooms.
518. *By the Chairman:* In the shape of a T, something? Yes; and under these I should like to see also a covered playground. I do not think we can in this climate have too much playground covered for the boys.
519. *By Mr. Cape:* You mean in consequence of the sun? Yes, and also of the heavy rains.
520. *By the Chairman:* That is the first thing you would suggest? Yes; I think the health of the school would really be improved by it.
521. And at the same time it would offer additional attractions? Yes.
522. What increased accommodation would those additions give you? For about 310, which would complete the system. If the number was to be increased further, I should go on to nearly double that, and then a larger building would have to be erected.
523. But that wing would allow the school to increase to 310? Yes, to more than that, if we retained the old classrooms.
524. Has there been made a calculation of the probable expense of such an alteration? Of all, except the two classrooms, but the expense of those would not be very great, I think.
525. What is the expenditure estimated at? £5,000.
526. *By Mr. Cape:* I believe you urged upon the trustees the desirability of planting the ground, so as to have shade during the summer? I should be glad to have a complete plantation concealing us from Stanley-street; and if we had this additional ground I should like to plant trees all round it; of course the ground so planted would be very little use as recreation ground for forty or fifty years, but when the trees became timber trees and the fences might be removed, they would be very useful indeed.
527. *By the Chairman:* In the National School the trees seem to live very well with the boys? The system is different, the playground is not a quarter the size, and there is a master always in charge of it.
528. *By Mr. Cape:* You would recommend the planting of willows, which might be removed when the other trees grew up? Yes; blue gums, willows, figs, and other trees, which grow very fast.
529. What you urge at once is some kind of means of healthful recreation? Yes, and principally a covered playground.
530. Are your sanitary arrangements as good as you could wish for? The hall is ventilated by a thorough draft, but I desire to have a dome or cupola on the top of the building, which should

should carry off the air by means of ventilators in the roof, so as to obtain a free circulation of air without this thorough draft.

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531. You want an improved ventilation? Yes. The room would be properly ventilated by such an arrangement.

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532. And your classrooms below—when the wind is from the westward the rooms on the eastern side would become close and unhealthful? It is very uncomfortable now, and it is only by leaving the doors and windows open that we are enabled to keep them tolerable.

533. Do you find the youths of the school as able to close study as boys at Home? Yes.

534. The climate admits of it? Yes.

535. From the upper school lads? I think so. Perhaps we do not get the same intense application here that we do in some of the old schools at Home, where ambition is much more lively.

536. *By Mr. Arnold*: And the emulation greater, too? Yes; and a man's prospects in life depend so much upon success or distinction at school.

537. *By the Chairman*: Of course having a larger number of boys would have an important effect in increasing emulation and competition? Yes.

538. *By Mr. Cape*: What improved facilities for teaching are you desirous of obtaining? Our classrooms are very inconvenient. We have no proper room for teaching drawing, which is very important, and we have no room in which outlines of physical science could be taught with advantage. They could be taught now, but in very small classes, and that would be loss of time.

539. Do you find that boys leave school at an earlier age in this Colony than at Home? I think that is the complaint of schoolmasters everywhere, here and at Home.

540. Do you think it remarkably so in this country? Not as far as my experience goes.

541. *By the Chairman*: You can hardly tell that yet, from the short time the school has been opened? No.

542. Are the hours at present satisfactory to the public—in the Summer is not half-past nine too late in the day? It was on account of some complaint on the part of the public that the hours were changed, but I have heard as much complaint since.

543. You have heard as much complaint since? Yes. I never heard any complaint of the lateness of the hours.

544. *By Mr. Cape*: They lose an evening hour by being kept so late as 4 o'clock? If it were four hours instead of five, including two hours break at noon, more work would be done, and the boys would be less distressed.

545. Do you think the boys could keep on for four hours? Yes, having an interval every hour. They turn out for five minutes every hour.

546. *By Mr. Arnold*: By whom is the course of study at the Grammar School prescribed or arranged? By me.

547. Entirely at your own discretion? When I arrived I submitted a plan to the trustees, and they approved of it.

548. What is the course of study—is it copied from any particular schools at Home? It is very nearly that of Rugby.

549. Rugby at the present day? Yes; but probably more closely Marlborough or Cheltenham.

550. It embraces modern languages, and accomplishments, and drawing—does it necessarily embrace these? Yes.

551. Is it necessary that each scholar should select one or more of the modern languages as a part of his study? That was the case, but German has not been taught lately, and French is therefore the only modern language taught.

552. At Rugby, I think they may choose either German or French? Yes.

553. *By Mr. Cape*: You teach them occasionally the elements of physiology? Yes.

554. *By Mr. Arnold*: And chemistry? No.

555. *By Mr. Cape*: Blackstone is one of your class books, and Pattison's Zoology? Yes; but the latter is rather too popular for a satisfactory class book.

556. *By Mr. Arnold*: So far as you are aware, what degree of scholarship here has been attained—has any scholar been produced here that would be equal to a fifth class boy at Rugby? Yes, excepting in one point where we are very deficient here, and that is composition. I think otherwise we have many that would stand well.

557. *By Mr. Cape*: The native youths have not that patience in working out composition? It is a long process, it takes eight or ten years to learn composition; and I am not sure whether it is in all cases worth the time it occupies.

558. *By Mr. Arnold*: I think I understood you to say that you thought no system could be advantageously substituted for the system of competition for these scholarships? No; exhibitions might be given on other grounds by the Government, or through the people, to the Grammar School, but I think the School itself should have nothing to do with any assistance, for which there would not be "a fair field and no favor" in public competition.

559. Have you ever considered the great difference between the circumstances of a colony like this, and the circumstances of a country like England—I mean as to the advantages afforded to the same classes of persons in different situations in the Colony—in England you have free schools everywhere, every town and village affords some sort of school; but here persons in the country have frequently no schools at all; or if they do exist they are of a most inferior description, so that boys of far greater capacity, and who could be made superior scholars, would have no chance whatever with inferior boys who have had the advantages of town schools—have you ever considered that circumstance? I have considered it, but I do not see how it could be remedied.

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560. In connection also with the circumstance of the Government here adopting the general education of the country, which is not the case at Home? The character of most Grammar Schools at Home is not by any means high.
561. Yes, but I suppose they are superior to anything we have in the country here? Possibly.
562. You are not probably acquainted with the state of education in the interior? I have seen something of it.
563. You have no acquaintance with the general competence of our schoolmasters in the interior—perhaps you are not aware of the fact that generally our schoolmasters are persons incompetent to gain a livelihood in any other way? That is a principle on which I believe masters to be appointed in some other places.
564. *By Mr. Cape:* Have you any wishes to express on the subject of the Grammar School, or any recommendations to make? I should like to have plunge baths, with a current of fresh water through them, and large enough to enable swimming to be practised.
565. *By the Chairman:* Anything you have not touched upon to increase the efficiency of the school? There are a great number of improvements which I should like to see introduced, but they depend upon an enlarged endowment; we want a drill master, a German master, and a fencing master. I think the building ought to be finished also, on the ground of its being a public building, and set aside for what one must consider a noble purpose, and not scandalise the institution by its dilapidated look.
566. *By Mr. Arnold:* Have you no system of gymnastics now? No.
567. No professor of any kind? No.
568. *By Mr. Cape:* The boys would resort to gymnastic exercises during their play-hours, or in the evening, which would have a moral influence in diverting them from the town? Yes; but I should look rather to the fives-court, fencing, &c., than to the systematic exercises, for this result.
569. Do you think it important to have a gymnastic master—is it not the case in England in all the superior schools? Yes; there is generally a drill master.
570. Who teaches fencing and broadsword? Yes; but we do not so generally use the machinery which is commonly connected with your notion of gymnastic exercises.
571. *By Mr. Arnold:* They are generally attended by professors, as they style themselves, such as Professor Angelo and others, who teach them fencing and broadsword? Yes.
572. *By the Chairman:* Do you not think that might be supplied by a public gymnasium, if one were established in Sydney? Yes, to some extent.
573. And you desire to see the children instructed in these gymnastic exercises? Yes; especially in those which are not called regular gymnastic exercises, such as fencing, single-stick, and even boxing.
574. That when they do fight they may fight like civilized beings? Yes.
575. *By Mr. Cape:* And this is part of that moral control? If we had a capable drill master, one who would always be at hand to take a foil with a boy, we should have a control which could not be obtained in any other way. One of the class masters exercises a chilling influence on the games; it is hardly possible to avoid this; there are some men of peculiarly genial minds who are able to unite both characters.
576. That is the case in England—Lillywhite is a first-class man in England—I saw it at Cheltenham? Yes; in almost every public school at Home there is a professional bowler to teach cricket. He is engaged by the boys themselves—Lillywhite is one so employed.
577. *By Mr. Arnold:* Were you educated at a public school? At Marlborough.
578. Had you any opportunity of observing the effect of gymnastic teaching, especially with regard to pugilism—had it any tendency to create that propensity? No.
579. On the contrary? I do not think it makes much difference.
580. Is it not the case that those who are the greatest proficient are the least given to the practical exercise of the art? Perhaps.
581. Is it not always the muffs who are quarrelsome? Generally; it is too serious a thing for them if they fight well—to fight more than once a-year.
582. *By the Chairman:* At the same time the training induces a manly healthy tone? The possession of any power generally gives a superior moral tone; there are exceptional cases where the possession of that power, like others, tells only for evil, but such are not common.
583. *By Mr. Cape:* I believe your plan is to teach in the junior forms as well as your own? I review each class in detail, once in each week—that is, I examine them in the work of the past week; this occupies almost half my time, nor would it be practicable, so frequently, were the school much larger.
584. The gentlemen who joined you in this Colony are graduates of the Sydney University? Two of them are.
585. That is the old practice; the junior teachers generally come from the University and are not expected to have had much practice in teaching? We do not look for teachers professionally trained in our high class schools.
586. But in the large endowed schools? The masters are generally graduates. “Training” is chiefly useful in enabling masters to teach very large numbers of pupils at once, and a principal means is the division of the employments of the school in the most convenient way, by the time table. The number taught by any one master in our best schools is small, and the same necessity for special training does not exist.

THURSDAY, 20 OCTOBER, 1859.

Present:—

MR. PARKES,	|	MR. HAY,
MR. PLUNKETT,	|	DR. LANG,
MR. CAPE.		

WILLIAM CHARLES WINDEYER, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., called in and examined:—

587. *By the Chairman*: I believe you are Provost of the Sydney University? I am.

588. And one of the executive members of the Board of Trustees for the Sydney Grammar School? Yes.

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Bart.

589. You have been so since the Grammar School was founded? Yes.

590. Are you of opinion that the objects you had in view when the institution was founded—taking into consideration the number of boys of an age fit to be sent to the school—have been carried out, and that there are as many boys in the school as could be expected? I think there are; in short the school is full. Unless there be some enlargement of the present building it would not accommodate more.

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591. Do you not know that complaints have been made that the school fees are too high—that persons of limited incomes anxious to avail themselves of the advantages of the institution, being unable to pay the expensive fees, cannot send their children to the school? Yes, I am aware that complaints of that kind have been urged.

592. And also that the high rate of charges for school fees gives to the institution a character of exclusiveness that makes it unpopular? I am not prepared to say that. Even if it were so there are many reasons why you cannot reduce the fees. At the same time I should be glad to see a number of free exhibitions established; and I think in that way the usefulness and popularity of the institution would be increased, whilst the intentions of the original promoters would be thoroughly realised. I think the aim and intention of the founders of the Grammar School were not so much to cheapen education as to establish a high standard of instruction, such as by means of endowment is provided for in the Grammar Schools of England. Adverting to a change in the rate of fees, I may mention that I have suggested that the wishes of those persons who were anxious to avail themselves of such a change may be met by some such system of endowments as that which prevails in England. Impressed with these views I urged that there should be created a number of free exhibitions, so as to increase the present number of fifteen scholarships to fifty. These exhibitions should be open to boys of three several classes:—1st. To those coming from primary schools, and able to pass through a tolerably strict examination in reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar. 2ndly. To boys more advanced and acquainted with the rudiments of the Latin grammar; and, 3rdly. To boys of a still higher grade, and who might be qualified, on admission to take their places in the fifth form. I should be glad if the funds at the disposal of the institution would enable us to establish fifty of these scholarships. I think there are many reasons against lowering the fees; indeed I do not consider the charge at present made—looking at the high character of the instruction communicated—is higher than the rates charged at private schools. The boys, besides obtaining a good classical education, are taught French, German, mathematics, and drawing without any extra charge, the fee being £18 or £18 18s. If the charges were materially lowered the private schoolmaster would have good grounds of complaint, and would urge that an institution founded to a great extent by means of public funds was underselling him, so that he would not be able to realise that fair remuneration for his labor which he had a right to expect. But if the system of free exhibitions, to which I have alluded, were carried out that objection would not apply. The aim should be to enable any boy, however humble his station, if he had moderate capacity and was emulous of literary distinction, to elevate himself; and by exhibitions of this kind he might pass through all the grades in the school, and then seek admission to the University.

593. Then, I understand that unless these additions were made no larger number of boys could be received? Not without risking the health of the scholars.

594. *By Mr Parkes*: Would you object to the transfer of exhibitions from boys whose parents could afford to pay to the poorer scholars? I should rather reject such a practice. I do not think this should be regarded as an eleemosynary institution or as intended for the charitable bestowal of pecuniary aid only. I would rather wish to see the acquisition of a scholarship regarded here as it is in England—as an honorable distinction, to be competed for by persons of all classes, to be an object of ambition alike to the son of the humblest day laborer, and the wealthiest citizen.595. *By the Chairman*: An arrangement might be made with these demysships and scholarships whereby the parent might be at liberty to transfer them? I regard the adoption of such a rule as practicable, although for the reasons above alleged I doubt its expediency. No doubt a great number of these exhibitions would, in point of fact, fall in reversion to young men who really required them.596. *By Mr Parkes*: I gather from your evidence that the end you had in view, and the difficulty you wish to meet would be accomplished by the creation of these exhibitions, and that this would enable persons to obtain a high class education by whom it could not be obtained except by lowering the scale of fees—and this being the case, without giving an eleemosynary character to the institution, is it not desirable that, after having been refused by the parents of some scholars, the exhibitions should fall to those boys whose parents are less

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less able to pay the fees? In every instance where the parent has declined to receive the endowment it may be given to the second best boy on the list of competitors.

597. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Is not that introducing a distinction? I say I deprecate it; still if the parent chooses to say "I do not accept of the endowment" he can do so. In England a gentleman's son if he chooses may and constantly does compete with the son of the poorest tradesman.

598. *By the Chairman*: In instituting these exhibitions you would make them entirely open to the Colony at large, and connected with the primary schools? I should like to see them connected with the primary schools; for instance, two or more for the National Schools, as well as to such other schools as may be considered entitled to the privilege. I would throw them open to the whole world, and let there be public examinations, also open to the whole world. The gentlemen who conduct the examinations do so publicly, and according to the number of good marks a boy gets his merits are weighed.

599. *By Mr. Plunkett*: It shews that there is no favoritism? It shews that there is no favoritism; and I should like to see the sons of the wealthy competing with the sons of the laboring man.

600. *By the Chairman*: It would give the poor a chance of getting a high education for nothing, while the rich had to pay for it? By giving the nomination for a limited number to a few of the primary schools, you would, to that extent circumscribe the benefit to the child of poor parents. Recently a youth came from a training school in the country, he was first on the list at the examination; he gained a scholarship which he now holds; had it not been for this acquisition, he must have gone back to the bush to follow bullocks and horses. If this young man be diligent there is no reason why he should not be equally fortunate in gaining one of the scholarships at the University and so fully completing his education. A sum of money was recently placed at my disposal and that of the senior Professor of Classics for the benefit of the University; we have agreed to found with it an exhibition, to be exclusively confined to boys from the Sydney Grammar School.

601. *By Mr. Plunkett*: What is the amount of the endowment? About £40 a-year.

602. *By the Chairman*: In founding these exhibitions, do you not think it advisable to connect the primary schools with the Grammar Schools, and the Grammar Schools with the University? I do; yet I do not wish it to be said that we are playing into the hands of any particular class. I should like a considerable portion of these benefactions to be open to the whole world; I think it would help us in our national schools and middle schools, if we had a limited right to presentations to the scholarships in the Grammar School.

603. Do you think it advisable to make these scholarship presentations to the University, and that there should be a system in the University by which the boys could avail themselves of the exhibitions without matriculating? The Grammar School has already one, and we may look forward to their number being augmented.

604. *By Mr. Parkes*: Are you aware whether any of the boys have passed to the University? There has hardly been time; but I hope shortly to see a sufficient number of them qualified. We must not ignore the fact that there are other schools of great merit in the Colony; and I should like to see every school partake of the advantage.

605. *By the Chairman*: In instituting Grammar Schools in other parts of the Colony, you would like to see this project adopted in regard to them? Yes.

606. And you think fifty would be sufficient? Yes. We have already fifteen, and there will always be a considerable portion of the boys whose parents can pay liberally for their education; and it is not right to educate the gentleman's sons at half the proper cost, at the expense of the public. I believe there is no school in England where you can get such high class instruction at a cheaper rate, that is, when comparing the position of things here with those in England.

607. *By Mr. Parkes*: Apart from the mere economy, what is your opinion as to the success of the school, and as to its educational effectiveness? I form the highest opinion of the instruction communicated in the school.

608. Is it vigorous and sound? Yes. I was induced to form the highest expectations of Mr. Stephens from what I heard at home. He was nearly at the head of his College, and I heard in all quarters the highest accounts of his abilities as well as of his efficiency for such a position as that which he now fills; indeed all the masters who came out here from England had the highest testimonials of qualification.

609. *By the Chairman*: I believe this piece of land where the Grammar School stands was purchased by the University from the original shareholders? Yes.

610. Before the University left it the school was in abeyance? There was no school at all, and as soon as the University got it they rented it. Thus finding it valuable the shareholders would not part with it except for the full value of their shares. I believe one of them (Mr. Wentworth) gave up his shares, but we had to pay for all the rest. They insisted on the full amount, and I think we paid some £8,000 or £10,000 for it.

611. Then the value of this land which was given for the purposes of education did not go towards the objects the Government had in granting the land, but to the shareholders? Yes. The building was in a most dilapidated state.

612. Charges have been made as to the dislike of parents to send their children to the school on the ground of the immorality existing amongst the scholars—have you seen anything to justify such a scandal? No, I did hear of a case where some of the boys were dealt with for having been guilty of an act of playful irregularity towards one of their schoolfellows. Any one who knows what schools are at home, must be aware that occasionally things of that kind will happen among a body of youths. More than this one instance I am not aware of.

613. I believe we have been told that an additional thousand pounds would found these fifty scholarships? Less than that. There are already fifteen; and practically more than fifteen, some of the parents having declined to receive the benefaction.

614.

614. But then, to receive that number there is not sufficient accommodation? The school must be enlarged if you make any considerable addition to the pupils. There are two hundred I believe now, and the largest room is only 80 feet long. Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart. 20 Oct., 1859.
615. There is a piece of vacant land at the rear? Yes, and there is a plan for extending the building in a sort of cruciform shape. That would of course enable us to receive double the number of boys. There is a very good area for recreation ground.
616. *By Mr. Plunkett*: From what funds is it proposed to build this extension? That depends upon the pleasure of your colleagues in the Legislature.
617. It is proposed that it should be done at the expense of the public? The school has no funds at its command.
618. Are there not temporary means by which accommodation might be given? No. Besides I think the erection of a temporary building is not economical in the end; it is better to put up something substantial.
619. Are all the rooms occupied as lecturerooms, or where business is conducted? All are occupied as classrooms; indeed I believe even now there is a positive deficiency of room.
620. Do you know whether any clergymen of the different denominations have visited the school, or whether, in case they did visit it, any provision is made to enable them to give religious instruction? I am not aware of any clergyman having made an application.
621. It is not contemplated (as in the system of the National Schools) to provide for religious education? No.
622. *By the Chairman*: The schools are purely of a secular character? Purely secular.
623. *By Mr. Cape*: In England I believe all candidates for public appointments have to undergo an educational examination; and also that the commercial interest have recognised the principle? Certainly; with regard to all public appointments it is made an indispensable condition, that the candidate should submit to an examination, which is open to all the world.
624. No doubt this has a beneficial influence on the progress of education? There can be no doubt that it gives a great and wholesome stimulus.
625. It induces parents to keep their children longer at school? Yes.
626. What do you think of the grant of land for the Grammar School, as compared with the grants for similar schools in England? Seeing that it is in the heart of a large town, it is a fair proportion.

WEDNESDAY, 26 OCTOBER, 1859.

Present:—

MR. CAPE,	|	MR. PARKES,
MR. PLUNKETT,	|	DR. LANG.

WILLIAM CHARLES WINDEYER, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William George Augustus Fitzhardinge called in and examined:—

627. *By the Chairman*: You are a solicitor of the Supreme Court? I am. Mr. W. G. A. Fitzhardinge. 26 Oct., 1859.
628. You have one or more boys at the Sydney Grammar School? I have four.
629. I believe you have some evidence you wish to give before the Committee, will you be kind enough to favor us with it? I have no particular evidence to give, I merely wished to suggest the examination of other persons. However, I am quite willing to afford any information in my power.
630. You have boys at the school, you say? I have, and have had for two years.
631. Since the school began? No, not since the school began, but not later than twelve months after.
632. They are there now? Yes.
633. As far as you have seen the working of the school you are satisfied? No.
634. In what way are you dissatisfied? I am dissatisfied with the extreme length of the vacations. There are thirteen weeks of vacation out of the year besides Saturdays. And I am also extremely dissatisfied with the use of (what are popularly called) "cribs" being allowed by the masters. I mean by that translations.
635. Is there anything else? These are the two points upon which I am dissatisfied, and I think the school may be made much better than it is.
636. In what way do you suggest that it may be improved? My opinion on that point is not worth much.
637. You think that cribs are used for a great part of the lessons which are prepared out of school? I do not think, I know that they are.
638. Supposing they are seen using the cribs, it is impossible for any master to prevent it? It might be prevented if the masters infused a proper spirit among the scholars; the boys might be made to detest cribs. But the cribs are now used under the master's eyes.
639. You do not know this of your own knowledge? No, I could not; but I have expostulated with Mr. Stephens about it, and he did not deny it. The position of a boy in his class is determined by certain marks which he obtains according to the correctness or incorrectness of the exercises which he submits to the master; those who use cribs having no faults in their exercises obtain more marks than those whose parents will not allow the use of cribs. Then, at the end of the quarter the names are paraded by advertisement in the

Mr. W. G. A. Fitzhardinge. the public papers, shewing the position of each boy in his class—those who use cribs standing highest. This takes the heart out of boys who endeavour to work out their translations without cribs. As to the holidays there are three in the year—six weeks at Christmas; six weeks at Midwinter; and a week or ten days between Easter and Michaelmas,—which, in plain English, I call a monstrous robbery, and many more think it a grievance.

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640. Are you not aware that it is the usual period given in the large schools in England? We are not in England.

641. But are you not aware of that as a fact? I cannot recollect. I will not say I had not six weeks holidays when a boy, but I am almost certain I had not six weeks at Christmas and six weeks at Midsummer; at any rate that that is not the rule at all schools I am certain. Besides, we are differently situated here. At Home boys can pursue their education when they go to their friends in the country, so that a scholar does not waste these six weeks holidays; but, in this country, when the parents of nearly all boys are in trades or professions and unable either to attend to their sons when at home or to send them into the country for instruction, they remain to torment their mothers at home, and lose during the vacation nearly all that they acquired during their previous quarter's schooling.

642. Then it is the length of the holidays and the use of cribs that you consider the chief objections? Those I consider absolute grievances; as to the mode of conducting the school my opinion cannot stand against that of Mr. Stephens; however, I may say that I do not approve of the plan, and I believe it is wrong.

643. *By Mr. Plunkett*: You still leave your boys there? Yes.

644. If you disapprove of the mode of conducting the school, how is it that you allow your boys to remain there? Because it is still the best school in the town.

645. Do you give it the preference? Decidedly, but I think it might to be made better.

646. *By Mr. Cape*: Do you allude to the classes, or to the course of study? To the course of study. It is not usual to put a boy from his first Greek book into Euripides; it was not so in my time, and that time produced as good scholars as the present.

647. Do they not take the Anabasis first? I think they take first a book of short extracts from Greek authors. My two elder sons, who had not been at Greek more than two months, were put into Euripides. Grammar is ignored altogether; and as to prosody, they do not know what it is. The other day my elder son, who had been two years in the fifth form, read to me a passage, and in every second word he made a false quantity. I asked him if he was ever taught prosody; he replied no, except once or twice when he first went there.

648. You are from Westminster School? Yes.

649. There is great rigour in prosodial examination there? A false quantity makes me shudder. No doubt the word is good whatever quantity is given to it.

650. *By the Chairman*: You only judge of the system of teaching from your examination of your own boys? Yes, and from the information I have received from the parents of other boys whom I have persuaded to send their children to the school;—they also complain.

651. *By Mr. Cape*: Have you a son on the elementary forms? Yes.

652. Is he not properly informed upon grammar? I cannot say—I am afraid to examine them.

653. A boy of the junior forms in Grammar Schools has to be well-grounded in grammar? Quite so.

654. Do you disapprove of the grammar used at the school—Kennedy's? I cannot get over my first love "The Eton Grammar," and, strange to say, some of the masters at the school have expressed the same opinion, and think it the most intelligible on the whole.

655. Are you not aware that several first-rate teachers consider it as perfectly exploded? I know it is abused, and has many errors in it no doubt; but no book can be perfect.

656. Speaking of cribs, do you object to the Hamiltonian system of advancing the scholar? Yes; that is, I object to the English being placed before the boy.

657. Is not that a compromise between working out the translation and the use of cribs? No, what the boys use are sheer translations.

658. The translations you allude to are Bohn's translations? Many of them; the worst cribs are keys to the exercise books—"Bland's Verses" and "Ellis' Exercises."

659. You say it is well known to the masters that the boys use cribs? Mr. Stephens, in a letter in answer to one from me on the subject does not deny it, whilst I am told the boys use them under the nose of Mr. Whitfield and the other masters.

660. Do you mean to say that is the case with regard to the key to the Verses and Ellis' book? I do not examine my boys to learn what is going on at school; but being always with the children, I can hear their conversation without encouraging gossip. I have heard that oftentimes a boy will have the crib in his lap, and the book immediately before the master; that occasionally the crib is taken from a boy, and as a punishment for using it he is not mentioned in the examination.

661. *By the Chairman*: Then by the rules of the school they discountenance the use of cribs? Of course, if a pupil was to acknowledge that he had used a crib he would be stood upon the form.

662. If a boy was found to have used a crib he would be without rank? The examinations I allude to are not the examinations for prizes.

663. There it is impossible for boys to use cribs? Not easily.

664. Then the best boys will be those who have not used cribs? Of course they will be the best scholars.

665. At these examinations the honors of the school are obtained? Precisely so. But at the other examinations they get into the habit of using them, and at every examination one or two are caught, though when found using them they are turned out.

666. How are they obtained here then? My boys can get them.
667. With respect to the other translations, have you as much objection to them? Precisely. You must give the boy a dictionary and grammar, and make him work out the translation.
668. It must be mere guess work to translate with a crib without a grammar? Of course he cannot do it without a grammar. Mr. W. G. A.
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669. Supposing he had a good knowledge of grammar, under a careful master, would he make more progress? Yes.
670. The objections to translations by authors, and the objections to keys to certain exercises, is materially different? Of course the use of the key is a much grosser piracy.
671. Sydney Smith, the reviewer, was in favour of the Hamiltonian system? Yes; and Mr. Southey, who himself educated his son, recommended the use of the works of different translators, comparing every passage; but the Revd. Mr. Southey complains that he did not become a scholar on account of that practice. I should have no objection to a boy reading Cowper's Homer, but Pope's is not a translation. The use of keys is the worst practice. A boy takes his Ellis or Bland to school, keeps it open and copies from it to make his lesson perfect, while a boy who works out his translation cannot do so. The master says you must have a key.
672. You allude to Mr. Whitfield's form? Yes. Before the commencement of the present quarter, and to the gentleman (I think Mr. Heaven) who had charge of his form in his absence; Mr. Blackmore too has often said "You must have a key to get this right;" so perfect boys send in their exercises letter for letter the same as the key. Of course these would be without fault, whilst the exercises of the boys who did not use the key would have faults.
673. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Can the master, however strict, prevent it if the boys have money wherewith to buy the books? The parents might; but if the masters would infuse into the boys a spirit of dislike to the practice, and expose those who used cribs to ridicule before their school-fellows, that would be the greatest check. It is done at Home.
674. *By the Chairman*: You do not undertake to say the masters do not do the same here? No, I will not; but I do not believe they do.
675. Boys are apt to make these charges when they have not obtained the best places? It may be so.
676. *By Mr. Cape*: Have you complained to Mr. Stephens of the use of cribs by other boys as an absolute injustice to your sons? Yes. I have complained in writing, and it was not denied.
677. *By the Chairman*: He did not deny that the boys who use cribs get the best marks? He did not say that in so many words.
678. Did Mr. Stephens, in his letter or communication, countenance the practice of giving the best marks to the boys who used these cribs? He cannot avoid it.
679. Are you not aware that it was done in Dr. Arnold's school? I am not.
680. *By Mr. Cape*: You allude generally to cribs? Mr. Stephens never answered my letter to him; but my boy reported to me that Mr. Stephens called him up and said, "Tell your father, it is not always those who pass the best examination who are the best scholars." But if the masters choose to adopt a register of the position of boys after examination, the boys do not like to have their names paraded in the public prints as low down in their class, after working hard, and because their competitors used keys.
681. Your boys complain that they do not get their deserts? Yes, and I believe they have grounds. I know how the boys work.
682. *By Mr. Plunkett*: How do you think that can be rectified—the masters could not control the boys when at home? Where the masters have strong grounds for believing that keys are used they can adopt stringent measures, such as depriving a boy of marks, and making representations to his parents. The thing would soon be done away with if Mr. Stephens infused a different spirit into the boys. Mr. Stephens has already very much improved the tone of the boys since the school was opened; the tone is far superior to what it used to be at the Bishop's Grammar School, and other contemporary schools.
683. *By the Chairman*: You think there is a very superior tone? Yes, a very superior tone. I think the boys are very good judges of the abilities of their masters, and among the great number of boys in that school to whom I have spoken, I have never heard one say that he was not glad when Mr. Stephens examined the class, which he does once a week. The little ones even are proud to have Mr. Stephens to examine them. (*See Note at end of Evidence.*)
684. *By Mr. Plunkett*: As to the frequency of vacations, would you put an end to vacations altogether, or what course would you pursue? I would give three weeks at Christmas, and three at Midwinter, which I think would be enough. I have been told that the masters require vacation themselves for private relaxation; but they cannot require such prolonged relaxation, because they are not, or ought not to be, like the private schoolmaster, disturbed in their ordinary duties in order to see that the number of pupils in the school is kept up, the masters in this institution have not to think how their rent will be paid or their tradesmen's bills met; they have handsome incomes.
685. Do you not think that persons in sedentary occupations are better fitted for the discharge of their duties after having the benefit of an occasional run into the country? I do not admit that these gentlemen have sedentary occupations. The Lord Chancellor in England, the Chief Justice, and the other Judges of the Supreme Court, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney General, and other officers having onerous and continuous duties to perform, have not anything like thirteen weeks' holiday in the year.
686. *By Mr. Cape*: The wear and tear of the mind in a schoolroom is different from that of the business of a Judge in his chamber? The wear and tear of a school establishment, where the master is the proprietor, is quite equal to the wear and tear of the mind of a Judge; but I do not admit that these gentlemen have any wear and tear of mind.

- Mr. W. G. A. Fitzhardinge. 687. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Are you not aware that Dr. Arnold placed the greatest possible value upon having the opportunity of going for a couple of months to the Continent, and thus by breaking up altogether, for a time, from his ordinary work, set himself up for the rest of the year? Yes, sir;—Dr. Arnold was an author as well as a schoolmaster.
- 26 Oct., 1859. 688. As far as his experience went it was in favor of a long vacation? Yes; have either one long vacation or two very short ones. But I do not think any man's mind would be relieved by going into the bush, though it might be in visiting the ancient cities of Europe. There too the pupils might find other sources of instruction during the vacation.
689. *By Mr. Cape*: Such as in the elements of natural history and science at the Polytechnic at Home? Precisely. And if we had here such institutions as the Royal Society, where lectures could be heard, the case would be somewhat different.
690. If there were other institutions by which the education of the pupils could be continued during the vacation, then your objection to a long vacation would be less? Yes.
691. Do you not think that, at the Grammar School, they could follow up the pupils education by such instruction in the elements of natural history and chemistry? Not by merely attending lectures.
692. Do you think the course of study at the Grammar School will admit of such an addition? I am not an advocate for overloading a boy's mind.
693. The vacation then does produce an advantage? If you do not take too much of it.
694. *By Mr. Plunkett*: What means have they of employing themselves during vacation? Some seven out of every twelve will hang about the streets or wharfs; others will go to Bondi, and such places, exposing themselves to danger; some go into the country. If the parents could have entire control over them there would not be so much objection; but the parent is, in most cases, engaged in his shop, warehouse or office. The mother can have little control where there are several boys from twelve to fifteen years of age.
695. *By the Chairman*: Would they not roam about the streets and wharfs, and go to Bondi and such places, in a three weeks' vacation the same as in one of six weeks? No; they would not get into the idle habits which a six weeks' vacation allows them to contract.
696. *By Mr. Parkes*: At all events it would be a three weeks instead of six? Precisely.
697. *By Dr. Lang*: Not having heard the former part of your evidence, I understand that you object to the frequent and long holidays in the Grammar School? Yes; thirteen weeks out of the year.
698. In how many intervals are these disposed? Six weeks at the beginning of the year; six weeks in the middle of winter; and from a week to ten days is divided between Easter and Michaelmas.
699. Are you aware that general complaints have been made upon this subject? I have never heard any one speak upon the subject who did not complain. I wrote a letter to the trustees about it. Having spoken to several parents who had boys in the school, and who also objected on the same grounds. But being snubbed I dropped the matter there, intending to petition this House for inquiry, but the Chairman was before me.
700. *By the Chairman*: When you say you were snubbed, what do you mean by that? I cannot remember the words used. They took over two months to answer me. I suppose the trustees could not be got together.
701. *By Mr. Parkes*: You have no objection to put the letter before the Committee? I have not, if I have not torn it up.
702. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you think that such boys as those who attend the Grammar School would be disposed to embrace other branches of study during the term of the holidays? If it was in a popular and agreeable style, such as can be picked up in London, and in many of the great cities of England and the Continent.
703. Boys let loose from school are likely to take every advantage of giving up all attention to the business of education? Decidedly so. I think if the education of a child could be carried on during vacation in a pleasing way much good would be derived.
704. *By Mr. Plunkett*: It is the length of the vacations you object to? The length of the vacations.
705. *By the Chairman*: What was the purport of the answer the trustees sent you, when you complained, and say you were snubbed? The gist of the letter was, that the masters required relaxation as much as the pupils. I will try to find the letter, and will send it to you at once, and I will give you the names of many gentlemen, nearly seventy, who agree with me in thinking the holidays too long, and I think from the position and experience of those gentlemen you will admit that their ideas are entitled to some consideration.
706. *By Mr. Parkes*: Will you state some of the names? There is Mr. Blake, the barrister, Mr. Broughton, a Member of this House; Mr. Yeomans, of Elizabeth-street south; Mr. J. G. Collyer, Elizabeth-street; Mr. Grattan, Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office; Mr. Greville, formerly in the Colonial Secretary's Office.
- Mr. Parkes (to the Chairman)*: I think, sir, we need not take any more names down. All have boys in the school, and when I spoke to them upon the matter agreed to sign a statement or petition of remonstrance to the trustees. It strikes me that Mr. Holroyd, who is one of the trustees, could give a great deal of information to the Committee; then there is Mr. Maxwell, the Sydney District Court Registrar, who was the first to complain of the vacations.
707. Did Mr. Maxwell take his boys away? He did; he is a gentleman who takes great interest in the education of his children, as most Scotchmen do.
708. Are you satisfied with the rate of charges or fees in the Grammar School, considering that it is supported by Government funds? I have considered the subject, and I think the fees are much too high.
709. It has been stated here that the object being not so much to cheapen education as to place

place a first class education within the reach of those who could procure it, it would be a much better way to have free exhibitions for boys whose parents could not afford to pay the terms, rather than to lower the terms, and thus come into competition with private institutions? I think the fees should be lowered, or at all events there might be a scale. It seems absurd that boys—young men in fact—under the tutorship of Mr. Stephens, should pay no more than children learning the rudiments. I think if the fee were retained as it is for boys up to a certain age, and lowered for pupils below that age, this difficulty might be met.

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710. You are satisfied with the teaching efficiency of the establishment as compared with other establishments previously existing in this country? Exactly so; but it must be very much improved to be like any educational institutions with which I was acquainted in England.

711. You think it would be only just to have a gradation of fees according to the value of the instruction a boy receives? I do think so. A plan has occurred to me which I mention with great diffidence; I do not think you will ever, or at any rate very rarely, get a good scholar out of a day school. Unless the pupil is in a great measure under the master's control at all hours the teaching will not have very great effect; to meet that, I would suggest that there be either scholarships or exhibitions to the amount of fifty, or which in England is called a foundation. Fifty scholars should be admitted into residence, boarded, lodged, and educated, free of all charge. The scholarships or exhibitions should be given to those who are successful at examinations, the examinations to take place every year. If there are forty or fifty scholarships the ten senior boys who go out should be succeeded by ten juniors coming in, so that forty or fifty scholars would remain on the foundation. There should be an examination every year for those who go out and for those who come in. Then every master should be compelled to have under his charge a certain number of these scholars, or they might reside at a boarding-house, where they could go as boarders, a master presiding over every boarding-house; of course there could be day-scholars as well.

712. *By the Chairman*: Bearing in mind the objection to making this school destroy the private schools, do you not think it would be sufficient to meet the general wants of the place at present, if there were fifty free exhibitions open to those who are able to obtain them by examination? Yes. But you must remember that shortly there will be similar schools in large towns, and of course all the boys who come from the country will no doubt remain there.

713. Supposing it were possible to lower the fees and maintain the efficiency of the school, would it then be the best plan to found these scholarships? Decidedly so.

714. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you think it desirable that boys should be removed so much from parental control as your recommendation contemplates? I have had seven sons to educate, and I have come to the conclusion that they do not know so much as I did at their age; and I think it is because I was at a boarding-school, and they have been at a day-school. They do not pick up the *genius loci*.

715. *By the Chairman*: I believe this is a school established on secular principles, and do you think that in such an institution more can be done than to give the masters power to take boys to live with them if they choose? I suppose not.

716. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Do you think that, where it cannot be done at the residence of the parents, it is necessary to cultivate the domestic and social affections as a part of the education? I have thought so, and have kept my family about me, but I do not think they become bright scholars in that way. By leaving them with the masters you do not destroy the domestic affections, because they can stop at home on Saturdays and Sundays, and would probably enjoy the vacation much better.

717. *By the Chairman*: Then, on the whole, you think this exhibitions plan would be the best? Certainly, if you make them numerous enough.

718. Fifty would be sufficient? Yes.

719. *By Dr. Lang*: To what amount do you think the fees should be reduced in order to make the institution available to a greater extent than it is at present? If the establishment is to be endowed I should think two guineas a quarter quite enough to charge.

720. *By Mr. Cape*: Right through—or would you draw a distinction between the upper and lower classes? Right through, as a principle. It might be convenient, and very likely parents would not object to pay a higher fee as a boy advances.

721. *By the Chairman*: The fee is not higher than the class of education warrants? I am not acquainted with any free endowed school.

722. You would not think of underpaying the masters? Certainly not; they must be well paid.

723. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Do you think it desirable to undersell private schools? Acting for the public I do not think you can look to the right hand or to the left.

724. What is the utmost number that could be educated at the Grammar School in Sydney? Nearly five hundred I should imagine.

725. Would that be sufficient for the education of the children of Sydney, independently of private schools? Perhaps not. If the private school could offer something better than the Grammar School the private school would get plenty of custom.

726. *By Mr. Cape*: Do you think it would be sufficient to accommodate all in Sydney who are desirous of availing themselves of its advantages, without being enlarged? Certainly not;

Mr. W. G. A. Fitzhardinge. not; the buildings must be enlarged. There are two hundred scholars now and they are very much crowded. I have been told by one of the trustees that even, with the present fees, they have not money enough—that they must have more assistance from the Government or the thing will fall to the ground.

26 Oct., 1859.

727. *By the Chairman*: You have no other general suggestions to make? No, except that those gentlemen whom I have named should be examined.

[*Note referred to omitted by order of the Committee.*]

FRIDAY, 2 DECEMBER, 1859.

Present:—

DR. LANG,

| MR. PARKES.

WILLIAM CHARLES WINDEYER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. A. C. Maxwell called in and examined:—

Mr. A. C. Maxwell.

2 Dec., 1859.

728. *By the Chairman*: Your Christian name? Alexander Charles.

729. You are Registrar of the Metropolitan District Court? I am.

730. You have a son at the Sydney Grammar School? I had three sons there about a year ago, but I have none there now.

731. When did you send your sons there first? At the opening of the school. I forget exactly how long since; but it was about two years ago.

732. How long did they continue there? About one year.

733. Under what circumstances did they leave the school? I had a misunderstanding with the head master and with the trustees; and I was induced to withdraw the two elder boys in consequence of what I considered harsh and unjustifiable conduct towards my younger son.

734. Did you lay the matter before the trustees? I did.

735. Did any correspondence take place between you and the trustees on the subject? I addressed them on two occasions and had replies from them, with a copy of the resolution passed by the trustees.

736. Have you the correspondence with you? I have.

737. Is that the original, or merely copies? Merely a copy. The arithmetical exercise is what gave rise to the misunderstanding. That is the basis of the whole matter. (*Vide Appendix A.*)

738. Then, I understand, the first misunderstanding between you and the Grammar School authorities arose out of a certain exercise which your son wrote, and which came under your notice? Yes; an exercise which my son wrote, and which came under my notice.

739. Then, I understand, that this exercise having come under your notice, you wrote these words, which are written across it:—"Darlinghurst, 3rd November, 1858.—A proof of Grammar School figures.—A. C. Maxwell." That is signed by your name? Yes. The original of the exercise is at the Grammar School.

740. This exercise, or one of a similar character, having come to your notice, you wrote the words across, and your son presented it to the master? Yes, by my direction; after being asked

asked for it, in his proper place in school, and at the proper time, he handed it to the captain, or head boy of the class, and he handed it to the master.

741. Did you, before writing that, write to the master upon the boy's progress? I did not.

742. After this exercise was presented to the master did you receive any communication from the Grammar School? I did. The first short letter. (*Vide Appendix B.*)

743. After that exercise had been shewn to the master you received from Mr. Stephens the letter dated the 4th of November, 1858? Yes. I may be permitted to state that the exercise was presented to the master on the 3rd of November, and that between ten and eleven o'clock at night on the 4th, I received the communication referred to, stating that my son would not be permitted to return to the Grammar School until I had made a full apology for the remark complained of.

744. Upon the receipt of that letter, what did you do? I explained the matter to a number of my own friends, in whose opinion I placed confidence.

745. What did you do with reference to the Grammar School authorities? By the advice of one of the trustees, I addressed that body instead of Mr. Stephens. Mr. Holroyd suggested this course, as I objected to communicate with Mr. Stephens.

746. Then this letter, dated the 8th of November, was the one you received from the secretary? Yes; the letter which embodies the resolution adopted by the trustees.

747. Then, after receiving that letter from the trustees, you wrote the other letter? I wrote the second letter to the trustees. (*Vide Appendix C.*)

748. Was this the whole of the correspondence that passed? Yes.

749. Is that the original? No; it is a copy made by myself. The original of the exercise is at the Grammar School; this copy was made by my son, and the writing across the document is mine.

750. Did your remarks apply to the arithmetical exercise? Yes; only to the figures.

751. Then I understand you never corresponded with Mr. Stephens or with any of the other masters upon your son's progress before you sent this document with the indorsement? I did not. I hold in my hand the quarterly reports, in the latest of which my son's progress in classics is spoken of as fair, in mathematics slow and even, in geography and history fair, French fair, drawing fair, and, generally, conduct very satisfactory. (*Vide Appendix D.*)

752. Then, all the boys in the class of which your son is a member would be cognizant of your treatment of this exercise? From what my son stated to me on being questioned, I should say not.

753. That depends, of course, upon the conduct of the school? I understand from my boy that the exercise was only seen by the boy appointed to collect them from the class.

754. There is nothing to prevent that boy from shewing it to any other? Nothing that I am aware of.

755. *By Mr. Parkes:* You are aware from what your son has told you that it was not shewn to any one except the youth who came round the class to collect the exercises? Yes, I was informed by my son that it was shewn to no one else.

756. *By the Chairman:* There is nothing to prevent any other boys from seeing it? No, there is no doubt, for anything I know, the boy who took the exercise *might* have shewn it to all the others.

757. Do you not think the fact of a boy's father having made such a remark is a matter a boy would mention out of school? I think not. My son is a retiring boy; and even for his own sake, I think, would not have mentioned it; but if he had, I do not believe it would have been supposed to convey an insult to Mr. Stephens.

758. *By Mr. Parkes:* You are satisfied he did not? I am satisfied he did not.

759. *By the Chairman:* You have formed some opinion as to the mode in which the school is managed, from the character of the remark in the exercise? I do not think that remark had anything to do with the management of the school. It was not my intention to apply the observation to the schoolmasters, but to the boy; it was as much as to say, this is a strange specimen of a Grammar School boy's figures. I approved, so far, of the management of the school, that I told my son, on giving him the paper, I believed his master would give him a good trouncing; the answer was so ridiculous, that £1,100 invested in 3 per cents., at 88, should produce £968 per annum.

760. Do you not think an indorsement of this character would, if known among the boys in a school, have the effect of impairing the discipline, by degrading the master in the eyes of the boys? I do not. The observation was much too trifling to have led to *such* a result. I cannot see *how* the master could be affected by it, and my object was merely to draw the master's attention to the boy's backwardness.

761. Do you not think the best way to do that would have been to communicate with the master? I do; probably I was wrong in not adopting that course.

762. *By Mr. Parkes:* You have admitted that, in writing to the authorities of the school? Yes, certainly, and if Mr. Stephens had asked for an explanation in the first instance, he should have had a satisfactory one.

763. That you intended to convey by the last letter? Having received a note—which I consider Mr. Stephens should never have written—I stated to the trustees I had resolved not to make any apology. I conceive, that before the boy was suspended, the master ought to have called on me for an explanation. The boy himself was innocent of *any offence*, and his general conduct was reported to me as being *very satisfactory*. Under any circumstances I was entitled to have the opportunity of withdrawing the offensive remark before the boy was expelled.

764. *By the Chairman:* Do you not think the result of producing this indorsed exercise in the school would have a prejudicial effect on the boys? Such remarks ought not to be written, I admit, on a school exercise; but, I think, the boys would not agree with the
master

Mr. A. C.
Maxwell.

2 Dec., 1859.

Mr. A. C.
Maxwell.
2 Dec., 1859.

master in his construction of the remark in question ; many things pass without notice, which are more likely to be prejudicial to the boys. I have already stated I exceedingly regretted making the remark, and had my son not been expelled I would gladly have made a full apology.

765. Do you not think any master, receiving such a document as that, would consider it an abrupt and off-hand way of treating him ? If the master thought it was addressed to him ; but the generality of masters would have given me an opportunity of explaining before coming to that conclusion, and certainly before visiting a pupil with a punishment so disproportionate in every way.

766. I presume, that when writing this remark, you intended it to be seen by some authority ? I did, and I thought the master would give some punishment for making such a gross blunder.

767. *By Dr. Lang :* Do you not regard it rather as a reproof to your son than as a censure upon the master ? I do ; I had no other intention than that Mr. Whitfield, when the exercise was presented, would reprove my son for making such a ridiculous answer. It was not likely that a person, having three sons at the school, would deliberately insult the masters.

768. Do you not think a parent, in such a case, has a right to make remarks upon an instance of gross carelessness or incompetency ? Certainly I do.

769. *By the Chairman :* Are not these words, " a proof of Grammar School figures," a sort of slur upon the teaching in the school ? The words, considered by themselves, really bear no definite meaning ; I have stated in my first letter to the trustees that I had no intention to cast any such slur.

770. Are there any other matters connected with the school that you would wish to mention to the Committee ? Nothing more than that I wish to mention the effect of this harsh proceeding on my sons. The course of their education has been entirely altered, and in other respects it has had a serious effect upon them. I look upon the matter as a great grievance, as I wished my sons to be perfected in the course of study they were pursuing under Mr. Stephens. My son bore a good character, yet he has been punished for an offence for which I am only accountable, and a stigma has been cast on him, which to this day he is taunted with by his schoolfellows.

771. *By Mr. Parkes :* Where is he now ? At Mr. Horniman's.

772. *By the Chairman :* You are satisfied with the progress the boy was making ? I was ; and I may add I was exceedingly sorry to withdraw my son, who was under the especial charge of Mr. Stephens, as I had every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which he was progressing. I have only further to say, that the remark on the exercise was written hastily, and under a feeling of disagreeable surprise that my son should make £1,100, invested in 3 per cents., at 88, produce £968 per annum. I was much struck with the answer, and hastily wrote the observation complained of. Mr. Stephens, on the other hand, had two full days to weigh the matter, his first letter having only reached my hands after two days' consideration, in effect expelling my son without giving me an opportunity to explain.

APPENDIX A.

What is yearly Income on £1,100 invested in 3 per cents., at 88 ?

100	:	88	::	£	1100	Ans.
					20	
					22000	
					88	
					176000	
					176000	
					100) 1936000 (1936	
					100	
					936	20) 1936
					900	
					360	968 per ann.
					300	
					600	
					600	
					600	

Note.—Across the exercise is written :—" *Darlinghurst, 3rd November, 1858.*—A " proof of Grammar School figures.—A. C. MAXWELL."

APPENDIX B.

Sydney Grammar School,
November 4, 1858.

Mr. A. C.
Maxwell.
2 Dec., 1859.

Sir,

It is my painful duty to give you notice that your son, Henry Maxwell, will not be allowed to attend the Sydney Grammar School until a full apology has been received for the remarks noted on his last exercise.

I am, &c.,
W. J. STEPHENS.

A. C. Maxwell, Esq.

Sydney, 5 November, 1858.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to bring under your notice the enclosed copy of an extraordinary letter, received from the Head Master of the Sydney Grammar School, in effect expelling my son in a summary manner from that institution until a full apology had been given by me for a remark noted on a certain school exercise.

I request the Head Master may be called on to produce the original exercise, with my remark thereon, for your information; and I will be glad to know whether you can properly construe any act of mine, however incautious, sufficient cause to justify the Head Master in summarily expelling my son without any scholastic breach of duty on his part, reference to the Trustees, or during the current quarter.

Although I object to tender any apology for my conduct, yet I regret that any incautious remark of mine should be construed by the Head Master—especially without my being first called on for explanation—in any other light than was intended by me, viz., to bring before my son's tutor's notice the careless manner in which the exercise in question had been prepared.

I have, &c.,
A. C. MAXWELL.

To the Trustees
of the Sydney Grammar School.

Sydney Grammar School,
November 8, 1858.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, addressed to the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School, complaining of the conduct of the Head Master in reference to your son, I am requested by the Trustees to state that after a full consideration of your complaint, and after having heard the Head Master's statement, the following resolution was agreed to:—"That in the opinion of the Trustees the indorsement by Mr. A. C. Maxwell upon Henry Maxwell's exercise conveyed an insult to the Head Master, and that Henry Maxwell appears to some extent to have participated in the same; the insult being aggravated by the fact that the exercise had not been previously submitted to the tutor for correction. Resolved, therefore, that the suspension of Henry Maxwell be continued until Mr. A. C. Maxwell apologises for the remarks complained of."

I have, &c.,
W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary.

A. C. Maxwell, Esq.

APPENDIX C.

Sydney, November, 1858.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 8th instant I think it right to state, for the information of the Trustees, that, had Mr. Stephens written to me for an explanation, I should at once have disclaimed all intention of offering any slight or disrespect either to him or any of the masters; and this, I contend, was the course which he ought to have adopted before proceeding to such an extremity.

Whatever may have been my error, I cannot understand why any penalty or humiliation which it might seem to challenge should not have been inflicted exclusively on myself; and still less why my son should have a stigma placed on him that may, perhaps, affect him through life, for any fault which can be attributed to *him* in the matter, acting, as he did, under my influence.

In fact, my friends have advised me that the punishment has been so disproportionate, even if the harshest construction be put on the offence, that I may now consider myself and my family as the only parties entitled to complain.

I have resolved, however, to make this last appeal to the Trustees; and I now offer, in case Mr. Stephens will withdraw his letter, to make any apology which, on maturer consideration, he may think fit to require.

I have, &c.,
A. C. MAXWELL.

The Secretary,
Sydney Grammar School.

Sydney,

Sydney, 6 November, 1858.

Mr. A. C.
Maxwell.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, which was laid before the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School at their monthly meeting, on the 3rd instant; and in reply I am requested by the Trustees to refer you to their Resolution of the 5th November, with a copy of which you have already been furnished.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CATLETT,
Secretary.

A. C. Maxwell, Esq.

APPENDIX D.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

No. —.

Report for Quarter ending June 18, 1858.

Form 4. Name—Henry Maxwell.

Classics, good progress, shewing a will to work; mathematics, very fair; geography and history, good; French, moderate; drawing, moderate; general conduct, very satisfactory.

Report for Quarter ending October 8, 1858.

No. —.

Form 5. Name—Henry F. Maxwell. (3^{tius})

Classics, fair progress, shewing a desire to improve; mathematics, slow and even progress; geography and history, fair; French, fair; drawing, fair; general conduct, very satisfactory.

No. 67.

Report for Quarter ending April 9, 1858.

Form 4. Name—Henry Maxwell.

Classics, fair, but varying at times; mathematics, satisfactory; geography and history, good; French, moderate; drawing, moderate; general conduct, generally good.

No. 67.

Report for Quarter ending December 16, 1857.

Name—Henry Maxwell.

Classics, quick, but inaccurate—painstaking and attentive; mathematics, very good; French, not mentioned; German, very fair; very good in geography; always attentive and quiet; drawing, not mentioned; writing, pretty well; general conduct, very satisfactory; doing well.

EDWIN WHITFIELD, Master.
W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master.

WEDNESDAY, 7 DECEMBER, 1859.

Present:—

MR. WINDEYER,

MR. CAPE.

DR. LANG,

WILLIAM CHARLES WINDEYER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Gratton, Esq., called in and examined:—

T. Gratton,
Esq.773. *By the Chairman:* I believe you are in one of the Government offices, Mr. Gratton? Yes, I am in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

774. This Committee is appointed to inquire into the working of the Sydney Grammar School,—I believe you have a son, or sons, at that school? I had; but they have been removed.

775. We were informed that you would probably be able to give us some evidence in reference to the school? I do not know that I can state anything particular with reference to the school. I was not satisfied with the arrangements for the holidays, nor with the reports I received from the school. As the boys did not seem to improve, and they appeared themselves to be dissatisfied, I considered that it would be better to remove them.

776. When did you first send your sons to the Sydney Grammar School? At the time it was first opened.

777. How long did they remain there? Two years, I think. I removed them at the last midwinter holidays—the June holidays.

778. *By Mr. Cape:* On what form were they in the school? One of the lower forms; I think the second form, second remove.

779.

779. *By the Chairman*: And you removed them because you did not think they were making much progress? Yes, and for the reasons before stated. T. Gratton, Esq.
780. *By Mr. Cape*: Did you find fault with the general management of the school, or with some particular incompetency in the teaching of the classes your sons were in? The boys seemed dissatisfied with the master under whom they were. They fancied that he acted unfairly towards them—that he had favorites in the class, and that whether they were attentive or not the result was the same, because he was partial in the distribution of the marks. 7 Dec., 1859.
781. *By the Chairman*: Is not that a common suspicion in all schools? I think it is not unlikely, although it is not perhaps always without foundation.
782. And you removed them solely on those grounds? Principally; and what I considered the loss of time, arising from the length of the holidays.
783. Which was the primary cause of your moving them? Principally the length of the holidays. There seemed to me a sad loss of time.
784. What age were the boys? When they were sent to the school one was eleven and the other thirteen.
785. If the boys had been making what you considered fair progress—do you think that would have influenced you in the matter? No, I think not. I should, perhaps, in that case have been willing to have passed over the length of the holidays—seven or eight weeks—during which they were kept from school.
786. Seven or eight weeks? When I say seven or eight weeks, I mean, that the holidays used to extend to about seven weeks, and I believe that another week elapsed after they went back before they commenced their studies.
787. Is not that the case, whatever may be the length of the holidays, in all large schools? It may be. I am not aware what the holidays are in other schools; but still, I think, where the hours of study are only five in the day, and the attendance only five days in the week, six or seven weeks are too long for holidays.
788. I believe, in point of fact, that the holidays extend over a period of six weeks, do they not? They may call them six weeks, but I think, generally speaking, they are more than six weeks—between six and seven.
789. *By Mr. Cape*: Do you know what exercises and lessons they had to prepare for the following day after they left school? Chiefly Latin exercises.
790. *By the Chairman*: Do you know that the whole school work is prepared out of school? Not the whole. Every evening when they came home, and I asked them what they had to do, they said Latin exercises, or Latin to learn. They had no other exercises.
791. Are you not aware that the system is that the whole lessons should be prepared out of school, and that no lessons are prepared in the school? As far as I can recollect now, they had nothing to prepare or learn at night but a certain quantity of Latin.
792. How long have your boys been to school altogether? They have been at various schools since they were five or six years of age.
793. How many schools have they been at during that time? They have been at, I think, about three or four.
794. Did you observe at all what the moral effect of the Sydney Grammar School seemed to be upon the boys? No.
795. Did you form any opinion as to the effect of the school upon them? In what respect?
796. Upon their tone and feelings? I do not know that I did particularly. It appeared to me really that it was left entirely to the boys themselves to learn or not as they pleased. If they chose to learn, well and good; if not, there was not much trouble taken with them.
797. Do you think they were not thrashed enough? They were not thrashed at all.
798. Did you find fault on that ground? I should be sorry to advocate such a system, but I am certainly of opinion that means ought to be adopted in a school to induce or compel boys to attend to their lessons and studies properly.
799. *By Dr. Lang*: Have you calculated what the whole period of the holidays in the course of the year would be—the united holidays? No; but I should say fully three months.
800. A quarter of the whole year? Just so.
801. And do you think that boys, during these long holidays, lose a great deal of what they have gained during their previous attendance? I think so; and I believe, also, that boys are likely to acquire indolent habits from being so long absent from school.
802. And they lose a portion of time when they return in recovering the ground they have lost? I think there is no doubt that they do.
803. You have no remarks to make to the Committee on the moral state of the pupils in the institution generally, as far as you were enabled to see it from your own boys? No.
804. I presume your sons were under one of the under-masters in the school, chiefly? Yes.
805. Entirely, I suppose? Entirely so,—that is, from the time of the appointment of masters in the Colony.
806. They were not under the head-master, Mr. Stephens?—They were not in his class? No.
807. *By the Chairman*: Do you know what form they were on? I think the second form, second remove.
808. In the lower school? Yes.
809. *By Mr. Cape*: As to the terms,—what were your feelings on that matter? You refer to the fees?
810. Yes? Personally, I did not object to them, although they were higher than I expected they would have been.
811. As a public school, you had no objection to the fees? No.
812. Did you ever see your sons preparing geography or history at home; did you see them engaged in what are termed English studies? On some few occasions; but generally not.

- T. Gratton, Esq. 813. You remarked that? Yes. It was almost entirely Latin, with, perhaps, once a week, poetry.
- 7 Dec., 1859. 814. Did you make complaints, at any time, with respect to the length of the holidays, the tuition, or want of control over the boys? No; although, when I first placed my boys there, I objected to the length of the holidays.
815. But, during the time the youths were at school, did you find it necessary to complain that they were making no progress? No; I considered it useless; and it is foreign to my disposition to prefer complaints when they can be avoided.
816. You do not know how far complaints of a parent have met with attention? I do not.

T. Broughton, Esq., M.P., called in and examined:—

- T. Broughton, Esq., M.P. 817. *By the Chairman*: You are a member of the Legislative Assembly? Yes.
- 7 Dec., 1859. 818. Have you had any boys at the Sydney Grammar School? On the opening of the Grammar School I had one boy there. I may also state that I made it my business to solicit a great number of persons to send their sons also to the Grammar School; in fact, I think I was the cause of sending more boys to the Grammar School than any other single individual. I thought I could fairly speak to them in reference to sending their sons to the Grammar School from the high standing of the masters who were engaged, fancying that the boys would receive a better education there than at any other school that I knew; and on the opening of the school I sent my eldest boy there.
819. *By Mr. Cape*: Will you state his age? He was then fifteen years of age, and had been seven years with Mr. Cape. On entering the school he was in the sixth class, under the immediate instruction of Mr. Stephens. He had been at Mr. Cape's school previous to that.
820. *By the Chairman*: What opinion did you form of the school from the means of judging of it which you had at your command? My son was eighteen months at the Grammar School, and under the tuition of Mr. Stephens I think he did remarkably well. He was kept hard at work, and had as much as he could possibly get through of an evening. In fact his evening work was quite sufficient to occupy him until a late hour of the night.
821. And you were satisfied with the progress he made, generally? I was satisfied with the progress he made at the Grammar School; and, although I do not up to this time personally know Mr. Stephens, I always heard my son speak of him in the highest terms, and of his treatment not only of my son, but also of the boys in the class generally.
822. Do you think the moral effect of the school is good? I do not think the moral effect of the school was good upon my son.
823. In what way? I think in that school he associated with boys he never had been in the habit of associating with before.
824. Probably he was never at such a large school before? He never was at such a large school before. I heard him complain of many of the boys being addicted to smoking and swearing.
825. Perhaps you think those things are almost unavoidable in a large school? I believe in all public schools of the kind it is unavoidable; but I can only say it was what he never had been accustomed to at Mr. Cape's school.
826. But Mr. Cape's was a much smaller school than this, and a private school? When my son was at the Grammar School there were a hundred boys, and I believe he has been at Mr. Cape's school when there have been sixty. But of course Mr. Cape was more select in his pupils than they would be at a Grammar School.
827. Of course it would be impossible for a Grammar School to refuse boys who conducted themselves openly and with propriety? Being a public institution, and supported in part from the public funds, as long as boys behave themselves well in school, they have no power to refuse them.
828. Then you do not attribute any of these things, as far as you can see, to any neglect on the part of the head master? I cannot see that the masters are at all answerable for anything of that kind.
829. Is your son still at the Grammar School? No; my son has been, during the past six months, with Mr. Savigny. I removed him from the Grammar School in consequence of the very great loss of time consequent upon the long vacations.
830. For that reason solely? No; not for that reason solely. He was constantly complaining that he was not dealt fairly with, that some of the boys were using "cribs," and that if he continued honestly to work with his studies, he had no chance so long as they were allowed to make use of "cribs" in the school. He said that was the practice, but that he thought it discreditable to do anything of the kind, and would not have recourse to any such practice.
831. *By Dr. Lang*: What do you mean by that phrase? Translations.
832. *By the Chairman*: Was it principally on account of the use of "cribs" that you removed your son? It was more from the loss of time incidental to those long holidays.
833. If there had not been this additional reason, and the progress of the boy was good, do you think you would have removed him solely on account of the length of the holidays? I approved of the school, but I thought that by getting him away out of Sydney he would not have so much to abstract his attention from his studies as he would have at the Sydney Grammar School.
834. Then it was not on account of the holidays alone that you removed him? That was one great consideration, and I may say I think it will induce me to remove one at least, if not two boys, that I have sent since then to the Grammar School. I have been constrained to send

send two boys there, in consequence of Mr. Cape, with whom they had been many years, T. Broughton, relinquishing his profession as a tutor. I may also state, that it is not myself alone that complains; many persons whom I have been soliciting to send their children there have complained to me about these long holidays; and I know that a practice now obtains during the vacation in the Sydney Grammar School, of sending boys to the National School to keep them out of the streets, until the school opens again. Esq., M.P.

7 Dec., 1859.

835. Does not that look very much as though the parents did not like to have their children at home, and the responsibility of looking after them? I think it is done to keep them from the auction bazaars, the police courts, and street auctions generally. These are the complaints which have been made to me by different individuals who have boys at the Sydney Grammar School.

836. Do you not think parents ought to be able to keep their children from resorting to what they consider improper places without the necessity of sending them to school? Persons who have business cannot be looking after their children all the day long; and children, if they have not something to do—if their minds are not occupied, will get into mischief of one kind or other.

837. I suppose they could get to the police offices and auction bazaars as well in three weeks as in six? Well, they certainly could get to those places; but, if they had not so much time on their hands, they would, perhaps, find other amusements. They would not have so much time for it in three weeks as they would in six.

838. *By Dr. Lang*: What proportion, did you ever ascertain, the time occupied in holidays bore to the whole period? Just half. I conceived that there were six months of the year absolutely lost.

839. *By the Chairman*: How do you make that out? There were six weeks at Christmas time. In fact, there were four holidays in the year—two of six weeks each, making twelve weeks, and two of two weeks or ten days; at all events, say two of a week each, which would be fourteen weeks.

840. When were the two holidays of a week each given? I think it has been altered within the last three or four months.

841. What has? The week at Michaelmas and the week at Easter.

842. Have those been done away with? The Michaelmas holiday has been shortened by a day or two.

843. Was there always a week given at Michaelmas? I think so.

844. Are you sure of it? I would not speak positively. I did not take it down, but I made a calculation with my son; and, after going through it, I think there were six months lost in the year, with the weeks I have enumerated and the absolute loss of Saturday, which was a new system introduced with the Sydney Grammar School. I was not aware of any scholastic establishment in the Colony giving Saturday as a holiday altogether, until it was first introduced by the Sydney Grammar School. It was the practice, I remember, at Mr. Cape's school—with which I was more intimately acquainted than with any other school—only to give a half holiday on Saturday, with the exception of the last Saturday in every month, when it was a whole holiday.

845. *By Mr. Cape*: With respect to the long vacations, Mr. Broughton, if the trustees could arrange to have classes for the entertaining studies of botany, drawing, or the elements of natural philosophy, and so forth, would your objection still hold? My objection would still hold as to the waste of time.

846. Would you consider it a waste of time for them to attend to those studies? Do you mean during the vacation?

847. Yes? Not if it afforded them employment during the vacation.

848. For instance, if a fortnight out of each vacation were devoted to those elementary and entertaining studies which are so wisely pursued in England during vacations? I think that would be more desirable than the long holidays now given at the Grammar School.

849. You say that the work the youths had to prepare employed them from the time they came home almost to their going to bed? My eldest son, who was on the sixth form, had to work very hard on an evening. He had no spare time.

850. Did you find that the case on Friday evenings and throughout the Saturday also—that he had work to prepare—or was Saturday an entire holiday? No; he had his work to do, if he would do it.

851. Do you feel that there is a necessity in the metropolis for a large public Grammar School? Certainly.

852. You have no doubt of that? Not the slightest doubt.

853. What is your opinion in reference to the terms of the school? I do not object to the terms for the higher classes, but for the training school, or the lower school, I think the terms are high.

854. With respect to "cribs," as they are called, do you think that a "crib" would be injurious to a studious youth, really anxious to improve himself? I think it would tend to make him indolent if he found he could crib an answer, instead of working it out. I think it would tend to make him careless about his studies.

855. You have expressed your satisfaction as to the upper forms—what is your opinion of the lower? I expressed myself satisfied with Mr. Stephens personally, not only with reference to my own son, but also to every one with whom I have been brought into connection who have boys in Mr. Stephens' class.

856. As to your sons on the lower form—what is your opinion of the tuition there? They have not been there long enough for me to form an opinion.

857. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you think the fees paid in the Grammar School operate as a prevention to persons of the industrial classes sending their sons to the school? I have heard many tradesmen find fault with the fees as being too high.

- T. Broughton, Esq., M.P.
7 Dec., 1859.
858. *By the Chairman*: Do you not think that there are a great many persons who would prefer to give more to their cook than for the education of their son? The persons to whom I refer perhaps do not employ cooks.
859. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you not think such fees as £18 a year would operate as an exclusion to the children of the artizan? A man having children, and depending upon the sweat of his brow for the support of his family, could not afford to pay such high fees as are charged there.
860. *By Mr. Cape*: In going into the calculation of holidays, you think they amount to nearly six months? Yes; that is taking into consideration the loss of the Saturdays. There is one other thing that I complain of myself, and I have heard other people complain of it too, that is, the mid-day hour and a-half; it used to be two hours, but now it is altered to an hour and a-half. I think it would be an advantage to the pupils if it were still further shortened, for they really do not know what to do with themselves in the heat of the summer, and particularly those who have any distance to walk to school.
861. What do you think of the alteration of the morning hour from nine to half-past nine? I believe the alteration to half-past nine has been to accommodate children whose parents live out of town, and who come in by train. I do not so much object to that, seeing that it is an accommodation to those parties; but I do object to their having so much time to walk about the streets in the middle of the day, particularly in the heat of the sun, in summer time. My youngest son came home, not many days ago, suffering from a sun stroke, in consequence of having been exposed in the middle of the day; he was laid up for days in consequence. There is no means of shelter, and the distance from his home is too great for him to walk home and get back to school in time. I also think some better arrangement might be made at the Grammar School with the drawing master. One drawing master has resigned his engagement there, finding he could do no good with the boys.
862. That is an objection he took, not an objection to his teaching? There was no objection to his teaching, but it was an objection to the irregularity and want of discipline with the boys during the time they were under his charge for instruction in drawing.
863. *By the Chairman*: That is his account of it? I have not seen him personally.
864. Then you do not know it from him, but by hearsay from some one else? Just so; I have not been in conversation with him; it is from the boys themselves that I have heard it.

I desire to state that it is very objectionable, and that many complaints are made, to the present system of permitting the masters at the Sydney Grammar School to have, as private pupils, the students at that school.

That sufficient attention is not paid to mathematics.

WEDNESDAY, 14 DECEMBER, 1859.

Present:—

MR. WINDEYER,
MR. PARKES,

MR. PLUNKETT,
DR. LANG,

MR. CAPE.

WILLIAM CHARLES WINDEYER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. Frederick Armitage, M.A., called in and examined:—

- The Rev. F. Armitage, M.A.
14 Dec., 1859.
865. *By the Chairman*: You are master of King's School, Parramatta? Yes.
866. And a Master of Arts of the University of Oxford? Yes.
867. *By Mr. Cape*: Had you any engagement of the kind in England? Yes, I was resident master of the Bath Grammar School.
868. Were you the head master? No; Mr. Pears was the head master, but from illness was prevented from visiting the school during the two last years of his life. He had a paralytic stroke, and could not conduct the school; I conducted it for him.
869. *By the Chairman*: The Committee heard that you wished to be examined in order that you might give some evidence with reference to the Sydney Grammar School? There were one or two things that I wanted to mention. I think, in reference to those matters—I perhaps represent the feelings of the other schoolmasters—and I believe that what we feel generally is that there are no means of competition between our schools and the Grammar School. All opportunities of competition have been avoided as much as possible. I do not know whether it is intentional or not, but it has been established now two years, and as yet there has been no opportunity afforded of competition on the part of any other schools. Undoubtedly the Professors of the University make it their business;—or, whether they make it their business or not, they do “cry up” the Sydney Grammar School to the exclusion of all the other schools of the Colony. They have publicly stated so in the papers, and we think it unfair that they should do so without giving us any opportunity of trying our boys against theirs. The chief object for which a great school like the Sydney Grammar School is established, is to raise the education of the Colony generally, and not a section of the children in Sydney—and that can only be done by competition.

870.

870. When you say that no means of competition are afforded, what do you mean? I mean that I think such means ought to have been afforded by the trustees or persons in authority over the Grammar School. When I found this was not done I wrote to Mr. Stephens. In fact, I have now written for two years running, suggesting that prizes should be given—and offering to pay my share of the expense—to be competed for by the boys of the King's School and the Sydney Grammar School. Each year it has been declined, not as a permanent declination, but for the year—it must be in abeyance each year.

The Rev.
F. Armitage,
M.A.
14 Dec., 1859.

871. What means would you suggest? I would suggest that a fund, to be called a "General Scholarship Fund," should be established with the surplus (after expenses paid) of fees paid by parents of boys at the Sydney or any future Grammar School. That this amount, supplemented by an equal sum from Government, should be divided into scholarships of amount each, teachable at any school for one year. That such scholarships should be annually awarded to the best answerers from any school at examinations (by papers) held in various parts of the Colony as most convenient, and that the winners of such scholarships should be allowed to carry them to any school, public or private, which they might select. I think that is one—that prizes should be given to be tried for by all the schools in the Colony—composition prizes I mean.

872. And how would you suggest that the trustees of the Grammar School should do that? They have public money at their disposal, or else they would not establish scholarships. That money is not money obtained from fees. It is over and above the necessary expenses of the school, and they have no more right to establish scholarships with it than the clerks in the Post Office have a right to take surplus money from the Post Office for the same purpose.

873. What would you suggest they should do? I say that is one way. I would have prizes established with the surplus funds for the schools of the Colony generally. I think those scholarships, if scholarships are established, should be tried for by all the schools of the Colony, and not attached to the Grammar School alone. Just in the same way as all the schools are now examined at home—the same as the examination given at Oxford and Cambridge for all the schools in England. Places are established for examinations to be held, and boys from any school whatever may compete. If scholarships are established, why should not a boy, or his parents, choose which school he should go to to try for those scholarships? There would then be competition through all the schools of the Colony. And if there were six or eight examiners appointed, why should not those examiners hold one sitting at Bathurst, another at Goulburn, another at Parramatta, and another at Maitland, to examine such boys as liked to come before them? Then there would be fair competition. It is certainly a gross injustice, we think, that our money should be taken for the establishment of a Grammar School, and then that that school should be used to induce other boys to come from other schools is rather too bad.

874. What number of boys have you in your school? Between eighty and ninety.

875. Altogether? Yes, boarders and day scholars.

876. The school has fallen off then? No; it is nearly three times as big as when I commenced it; but it is smaller than it was two years ago.

877. Then it is somewhat smaller since the Grammar School was established? No, the Grammar School has not effected us at all. Two boys only have gone from us to the Grammar School, and we have received three or four from the Grammar School since it has been established.

878. But it is not so large as it was before the Grammar School was established? No; it was after the Grammar School was established that it was at its height.

879. But it is not so large now? It is not so large now.

880. Has not your school fallen off so much lately that you have got rid of one of your masters? It has not fallen off so much lately. I have got rid of one of my masters, and, I am sorry to say, I am losing another. That has nothing to do with the school. The school has not changed for the last year at all.

881. You say this feeling is shared in by other schoolmasters? Yes.

882. Have you heard anybody express that feeling? Yes, several.

883. Who? I do not like to mention. It was in private conversation. I do not think I have a right to say. The reason of my coming down was a schoolmaster mentioning it to me. He said, "if they did not speak now it was no use speaking afterwards"; but he did not like to come down himself. He was afraid of putting himself publicly forward.

884. You say that the Professors of the Sydney University have identified themselves with this school altogether? Yes.

885. How have they shewn that? If you have read the papers, you might have seen Mr. Pell's letter to that effect.

886. When was that? A short time ago.

887. How long ago? I really do not know. It was in reply to one of my letters.

888. I believe it is about eighteen months ago? It is more than that.

889. Did not the Professors of the University examine your school for you just before that time? Yes.

890. Do you not know that they have since been in the habit of examining private schools, at the request of the master? They examined Mr. Macarthur's school.

891. Do you know whether they examined Mr. Savigny's school? I believe not.

892. You would not undertake to say they did not? I do not think they have ever done so. They did not do so last year.

893. You would not undertake to say that they are not doing so now? Yes, positively, because the school has not been broken up.

894. Do you know whether they have been examining in Mr. Moore's school, Lyndhurst? No.

- The Rev. F. Armitage, M.A.
14 Dec., 1859.
895. You know that they are doing it at Mr. Macarthur's school? Yes.
896. And they examined your school, until the correspondence took place in the papers? Yes. I was sorry they left off.
897. Are you not aware that two of the professors of the University are trustees of the Grammar School, if not all the professors? Yes.
898. Is it usual for public schools of a similar character in England, to (as you say) bring their scholars into competition with other schools, and to give scholarships to other schools? No; because in England the Universities give degrees or certificates. Oxford gives a degree; Cambridge, a certificate—that answers the same purpose.
899. But would you propose—the State having given certain funds to support the Grammar School, and a part of those funds being applied to the foundation of scholarships—that the scholarships should be given to other schools than the one over which the State had supervision? Undoubtedly. I think the State would conduct the examination. The scholarship would only be held as the result of that examination for the year, and have nothing to do with the supervision of the school.
900. Then the State would not be supporting its own school? Undoubtedly it would. Have they not built it for them?
901. But your proposition is that the boys should go to any private schools they like? That does not interfere with the support of the Grammar School. Why should not the Government appoint some Board—?
902. To do this without reference to the Grammar School—why in the province of the Grammar School particularly? Undoubtedly the Government might afford another Board. There is surplus money over and above what is necessary for the support of the Grammar School.
903. How do you know—how do they get those scholarships? They are not necessary. They are merely used to draw boys to the school.
904. Do you not think that the fee charged in the Grammar School is, for a public school, a high one? Undoubtedly; and if the fees were very low there need not be surplus funds. But so long as there are surplus funds they ought not to be devoted to one school alone.
905. Do you not think that in a school of that kind, which has for its object the bringing of the means of a superior education as much as possible within the reach of the superior children of the working classes, the State ought to give facilities even for the education of those children without cost? I think so, quite.
906. Well then, should not the State carry out that principle, by seeing that they are educated in a school over which it has supervision? Is there any limitation as to the means of the parents of the holders of scholarships?
907. I am speaking theoretically—supposing that certain scholarships were given to meet that purpose? They would not do it. They could not meet the purpose unless they were limited to the children of poor parents who could not afford to pay the fees.
908. You do not know anything about the system pursued in the Grammar School with reference to those scholarships? Simply what I have seen advertised in the papers. The only limitation there was age.
909. The scholarships are open to any boy that chooses to come from any school? Undoubtedly.
910. Then you cannot tell us the name of any schoolmaster whom we could examine on this point? No. There are three or four that I have spoken to, but I should not like to mention their names, without having first asked their permission.
911. Would you object to sending a boy to that school on the ground of its being an unsectarian school? No; it is not a more unsectarian school than my own, practically.
912. Your school is under the supervision of the Church, is it not? Well, I am a clergyman, and it is under my supervision.
913. You have Church of England prayers there? Yes; but no one need attend them unless he likes to do so.
914. But you do have them? Oh, yes.
915. And the boys are brought up in the doctrines of the Church of England? No; I have all kinds of boys there. I have had Roman Catholics (I had Mr. Plunkett's nephew); I have Wesleyans. The Divinity prize, the Church History prize, was taken last time by a Wesleyan. It was at the first; it was not given at the last examination.
916. But is it not the Bishop of Sydney —? He gives the prizes, but he does not interfere at all.
917. Does he not generally act the part of visitor? He is the visitor, but he has never visited the school except when I have asked him to come down and distribute the prizes, when the Governor General was not able to do so.
918. Is there anything else beside the want of competition that you complain of? No, I think that is the only thing of which I have reason to complain.
919. Then you suggest that these scholarships, after a boy has won them at the Sydney Grammar School —? Why should he win them at the Grammar School? Why should not they extend to other schools?
920. Then you would not make this a necessary part of the Grammar School? No; the surplus funds are at the disposal of the Government just the same as if they were funds over at the Post Office. It is a gross injustice, we consider, that we have to pay for inducements to boys to leave our own schools and go to another school.
921. *By Mr. Parkes*: I gather from your evidence that you do not look upon the Grammar School as simply a teaching institution, but also as a means of raising the standard of education in the country? Undoubtedly. That is what I hope to find it.
922. And it is taking this view that you think it would be strictly in the province of the trustees to award prizes for general competition? Yes.

923. With a view to elevate the standard of education throughout the Colony? Undoubtedly.
924. In other words I should infer that you would think the Grammar School not favoring its great object if it contented itself with its simple teaching capabilities, and did not direct the support it receives from the State towards the general cause of education? Yes, exactly.
925. You think it ought to exert a salutary influence on private schools? Yes, all over the Colony; and not only over private schools, it might exercise an influence over private tuition—tutors in gentlemen's families.
926. Have you any means of forming an opinion as to the character of the Grammar School? No, excepting on the same ground as Professor Pell and Dr. Woolley form their opinions. I know Mr. Stephens, and think very highly of him; beyond that I wish to say nothing.
927. You think it is efficiently conducted? I should say so, from what I have seen of Mr. Stephens.
928. You have not, then, been present at the examinations, and have no means of judging, excepting your personal knowledge of Mr. Stephens? Mr. Stephens was kind enough to conduct the examination at King's School last Christmas. I saw a good deal of his way of examining then, and it was very good—very.
929. You think highly of Mr. Stephens? I think very highly of Mr. Stephens.
930. *By Dr. Lang:* Is it of the authorities of the Grammar School or of the University that you complain in there not being competition? I think they are almost identical. There are two professors, and they are the only acting trustees of the Grammar School, or nearly the only acting trustees, so that it comes to the same thing. There has been lately a scholarship at St. Paul's College. I was anxious that some of my boys should try their powers there, so I sent them down to compete with the Grammar School boys. I sent four of them down, although not one of them would have taken the scholarship if they had obtained it. I mentioned this to Mr. Hose, first of all, that I merely wanted them to compete.
931. Do you think it would be competent for the authorities of the Grammar School, under a vote of the Legislature for the support of that institution, to give any part of the funds available for the purpose of establishing scholarships in connection with other institutions? That I hardly know. I do not complain of the authorities not having done so, but of its not being done; whether it is the fault of the authorities or of the Act I do not know.
932. Do not you think that duty, if it is to be discharged at all, would fall upon the trustees or managers of a higher institution than either the Grammar School or private schools, which you desire to bring into competition? I should be sorry to see it fall under a high institution.
933. I mean the University? I should be very sorry. I do not think any examiners appointed by the University would gain the same confidence throughout the Colony as the examiners appointed last year for the Sydney Grammar School.
934. You merely wish that the pupils of private schools educating youth in the higher branches of education should be placed upon the same footing as those educated in the Grammar School? The private, and the other public schools of the Colony.
935. That would refer, I should conceive, to their admission into a higher institution than either afford without the same facilities? Yes; but supposing they do not wish to go. The scholarships, I believe, are for different years; if I remember right, from 10 to 12, from 12 to 14, and from 14 to 16. Of course those boys would continue at school when they got the scholarships. I believe they are intended for boys remaining at school, and not proceeding to the University.
936. Do you not think that the object you have in view would be better promoted by a special application to the Government to afford similar facilities to youth educated in private schools—to those that they have afforded in those scholarships—to the youth of the Grammar School? I should like to see competition with the Grammar School; that is the thing.
937. Would not that imply competition? Not unless the scholarships remained in the Grammar School as at present. If other scholarships were given to other schools there would be no competition between them.
938. But, supposing there were general scholarships for the University? Yes; that would be equally good. All I want to see is, that the establishment of a public school should give a standard to the education of the Colony; at present, it does not do this, because there is no competition between it and the other schools of the Colony.
939. *By the Chairman:* I understood you to say that the board of examiners, of which the professors of the University formed a part, would not have the confidence of the Colony? Not if they selected them.
940. How do you mean? I mean that they are identified—that they are looked upon more or less identified with the Grammar School.
941. Who looks upon them as thus identified? Meet any man in the street and ask him, he will tell you the same.
942. Will Mr. Savigny tell you the same? I think he would.
943. You think he would be a safe person whose opinion might be taken in reference to the matter? Undoubtedly.
944. *By Mr. Cape:* For instance, in the middle-class examinations at home there is no such restriction? No; they may go to any school, or come from any school.
945. *By the Chairman:* Then, I suppose, in fact, you would be in favor of general assistance to all schools under the Privy Council system? I do not think they want aid; they do not get it at home, and I do not see that they want it here.
946. You mean the lower schools? Yes.
947. Is not this a branch of the same system? No; at home it is done by the two Universities.

The Rev.
F. Armitage,
M.A.
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Universities. They examine. Oxford gives a degree and Cambridge a certificate of proficiency; it is merely a means of inducing competition between the schools.

948. Have you heard objections raised by respectable private teachers against the existence of these endowed schools? Hardly against the existence of endowed schools, but chiefly against these scholarships. A scholarship held at school is simply intended to draw boys. That is universally allowed. It is very unfair to establish public scholarships at the Grammar School to draw boys from other schools to that school. That is the objection; and especially when it might be made so useful by having competition with the Grammar School, and thus giving a standard to the education of the Colony.

949. *By Mr. Cape:* Then the private teachers, you think, would not object to Grammar Schools in such places as Goulburn and Bathurst? I think not at all. If I was a private teacher I should be very well satisfied that something of the kind should be established. I think it should only be the building.

950. The existence of good schools like these have a tendency to promote emulation? Yes.

951. It is sometimes a standard? Yes, I think so. But, perhaps, I am not a fair judge in the matter, because I have never had anything to do with private schools myself.

952. You are aware that they took a good position at home, recently, in the Civil Service examinations? Yes.

953. And in the middle-class examinations some of the leading private schools of England—? Have done very well.

954. *By the Chairman:* I wish to understand your objection to the professors being examiners; is it because they as trustees are identified with this school? That is partly the objection; but I do not think it is satisfactory always to have the same examiners. I think the examiners ought to be changed every year, and I think they ought to represent more opinions than the professors of the Sydney University do. They represent one, and a very exaggerated, state of opinion, whether in classical or mathematical subjects. Professor Pell is known to represent one kind of mathematical opinion, and Dr. Woolley, undoubtedly, represents one feeling with regard to classical subjects; it is not a general feeling at all.

955. Then you do not mean to imply—as your answers seemed to do at first—that you have any want of confidence in those gentlemen? Not in the least, as gentlemen; but they only represent one set of opinions.

956. Then you merely go on the general principle that it is advisable to change the examiners? Exactly; I do not wish for a dictatorship in literature any more than in anything else.

957. *By Mr. Cape:* It is a particular style? Yes; and, if that is continued, the whole education of the country must be formed on that model.

958. The examination is put in a particular style. There is a paper on mathematics and a paper on classics? Yes.

959. *By the Chairman:* Would not that be the unavoidable result of professors remaining for a certain number of years? So long as examinations are conducted as at present. I do not see why the professors (they are not more members of the University than I am) should set the papers any more than the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge generally.

960. Is our field for the selection of examiners sufficient to admit of carrying out your wishes? Quite so.

961. You think it is? Quite. I was saying that the examiners (I think there were six or eight for the Grammar School scholarships last time) could not gain the confidence of the schools in the Colony. I do not think there would be any objection if Mr. Stephens were joined with Dr. Woolley; they are very different in their way of examining.

962. *By Mr. Plunkett:* As to the scholarships—do I understand you to object to them *in toto*, or to the principle on which they are established? I object to them *in toto* as confined to the Grammar School.

963. *By Mr. Cape:* As drawing youths from other schools to the Grammar School? That is the simple object of the scholarships, unless they are confined to the children of persons of limited means. If there is a limitation of that kind, that is a new element.

964. Do you prefer that they should be abolished altogether, or that the system should be moulded some other way? I should prefer to see them thrown open to the Colony generally, if it could be done. I think an examination of that kind for boys of different ages is very valuable indeed.

965. *By Mr. Plunkett:* Do you think it could be done—that they can be instituted without any restriction? I think so. It is done at home, and it is found there that the apparent difficulties were much greater than the difficulties in practice. Supposing, for instance, six examiners were appointed. They might each like a different place, and give the same papers to any boys that came up, at the same time.

966. What cases do you allude to at home? To the middle-class examinations which are held in all the chief towns of England.

967. *By the Chairman:* Under the auspices of the different Universities? Yes.

968. *By Mr. Cape:* About the difference of climate—what period of the year would you select for the examination of a large public institution; supposing you had entire control, what period of the year would you select for setting boys to prepare for examination? June, undoubtedly.

969. You would not change the period? I have examined both at June and at Christmas and I find that the difference is great. Very few can keep up the steam at Christmas that they do in June. There is much more life in the June examination.

970. And it is attended with more hazard, particularly to health? Undoubtedly.

971. *By Dr. Lang:* What period have you for vacation at the King's School? Six weeks in June and six weeks at Christmas.

972. Twelve weeks altogether? Yes. None at Easter beyond the necessary days; and Good Friday.
973. *By the Chairman*: Then you do not think the holidays given at the Grammar School are too long, considering the climate and everything? I should be unwilling to say anything at all about it. My reason for doing it in the King's School is, that the boys come from such a distance that they could not otherwise get home. For myself, I should be sorry to have less.
974. You think the masters require it? I mean that I want it for myself.
975. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you think it desirable that there should be such long vacations? As I said before, as a master, I should be sorry to have less. I find that I want it to get away into a colder climate for a short time.
976. But do you not find it a great interruption to the progress of the studies of youth? Not nearly so much so as by allowing Easter and Michaelmas holidays. I found that three days at Michaelmas (I gave three days one time, in consequence of Mrs. Armitage's return) proved to be a great interruption.
977. What period of the year do you consider the fittest for vacation? I should like to have it rather later than at present, so as to get the chief of the hot weather over during the vacation.
978. You consider the winter half of the year best for studying? Undoubtedly.
979. *By Mr. Cape*: Then so far as your recommendation goes, you would prefer having examinations in the cool part of the year? Undoubtedly.
980. *By the Chairman*: Was not there some difficulty between you and the professors of the University upon this matter about the examinations, some misunderstanding? No, not misunderstanding; I had one view, and they had another.
981. Did not some rather warm correspondence take place between you, at all events? Yes, I believe so; I hope not warm on my part.
982. *By Mr. Cape*: On the system of examination? Yes; the system of examination has been altered now in the University. The professors are not now the sole examiners.
983. That was a part of your observation? Yes.
984. *By the Chairman*: It was solely then with regard to the undesirableness of having the same examiners constantly? Yes, that was one of the points.
985. What were the other points? Really, I hardly remember now; but certainly I should have liked the examiners to have been perpetually changed, that the professors should not be always on the examining board. They are there still, but they have others to assist them. They are not the sole examiners, yet the examiners are not changed. I should have liked to have seen a change of examiners.
986. *By Mr. Cape*: How many years have you been head master of King's School, Parramatta? Now more than four years.
987. *By Mr. Plunkett*: What are the usual vacations in England? Quite as large as here, I believe; sometimes six and sometimes seven weeks.
988. Twice a year? Twice a year. In the private schools they are shorter; but in public schools it is invariably the case.
989. At Rugby are there two vacations? Yes.
990. Do you not find that it takes a long time after the pupils return before they settle down and pull up? No, I do not find that at all. The greatest nuisance I found when I first came out here was, that the boys did not return in time.
991. *By the Chairman*: Do you not think it is worse for the discipline of the school if they stay over their time, and come straggling back? Of course. In a public institution of that kind it should be prevented. They should not be allowed to come in at all, if they did not return in time. I have agreed with Mr. Hawkins, who is leaving me to go to the Goulburn School, that, if I can do it, I will get the other schools to join me to send back boys who return after their time, unless they produce a doctor's certificate.
992. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Do you not think a fortnight or three weeks' holiday would be sufficient for health? For a boy it probably might; but I should be very sorry to have only three weeks for myself. An examination at the end of the year, conducted by the master, is hard work.
993. *By the Chairman*: Supposing an occurrence of this kind took place in your school:—Supposing a boy wrote an exercise, and his parents seeing that exercise and observing mistakes in it, wrote on it "a specimen of King's School figures," or "a specimen of Grammar School figures," or anything of that kind, and sent it to you; should you think that a proper way of dealing with the matter? Undoubtedly not.
994. Don't you think such a thing becoming known amongst the boys would greatly impair the discipline of the school? Very much so.
995. Have you observed at any time a tendency amongst parents to treat the master of a school not with that deference —? No; I cannot say that I have at all. On the contrary, I must say I have been very much obliged to the parents two or three times when (of course in a large school you cannot be responsible always for all your masters) difficult exercises have been returned inefficiently corrected. They have brought them to me privately.
996. *By Dr. Lang*: Supposing such an occurrence as that took place in your school, what steps should you take?—would you eject the boy? I think it would depend upon who was the parent. If he ought to have known better, I think I should have been very much inclined to do so.
997. *By the Chairman*: If he refused to apologise? I do not think I should ask him to do so. The man that would write that is not the man to get an apology from. I might go and state my own view of the matter to him clearly.

The Rev.
F. Armitage,
M.A.

14 Dec., 1859.

- The Rev. F. Armitage, M.A.
14 Dec., 1859.
998. And you would not think a document of that kind—"A specimen of King's School figures"—might be construed into an intimation to the master that he was to give the son a flogging,—you would not call it a complimentary allusion to the school? That would depend upon what the parent said.
999. But supposing he said nothing, but merely wrote on an exercise—"A specimen of King's School figures,"—and sent it to you? I should communicate with the parent, and if he merely meant that the boy was to get a flogging I should tell him that I was the best judge of that, and that he had better communicate with me in a different way next time.
1000. Supposing the parent, finding his son bring home a notoriously incorrect exercise—? That is a different matter.
1001. An exercise grossly incorrect; which had not, in fact, been corrected? I understood that the exercise to which you alluded was one written at home, and that the father had seen it before it had been given up. If it had been through the master's hands, and the master had given it back without its being corrected, then I think there would be good reason for complaint.
1002. But not if he had not seen it? No, that is a very different matter.
1003. *By Dr. Lang*: When a parent found this specimen of his son's progress brought before him incidentally, do you think their could be anything materially wrong in his writing across the exercise—"A specimen of Grammar School figures"? I think it would be very disagreeable. I should be very sorry to do anything of the kind myself. I do not think it was a gentlemanly act. I certainly should request that nothing of the kind should be done again. I think its tendency would be to bring the masters to be looked down upon by the boys.
1004. *By Mr. Cape*: Is it unusual to find a clever boy able to work through his equations well, committing very absurd errors in the application of the common rules of arithmetic? It is very frequently the case.
1005. *By Dr. Lang*: Might not a parent do such a thing as that without intending any disrespect? I believe some persons might. As I say, I should take into consideration who the person was that wrote it. If he was a person who ought to know better I should act in a different way.
1006. Do you think such an occurrence would justify immediate expulsion of the boy from the school? I should be sorry to do it myself.
1007. But do you think, if you asked the father to apologise, and he demurred, it would be anything outrageous to ask him to withdraw his boy? I should ask for an apology.
1008. Do you think that would be a harsh course—to ask him to withdraw the boy? I should think there are other circumstances connected with the matter of which at present I know nothing.
1009. But supposing a transaction of the kind, and that the master wrote to the father and did not receive a satisfactory reply, and then asked him to withdraw the boy? I think it would be harsh unless there were additional circumstances. I should be very sorry to do it.
1010. You, yourself, think you would not stand upon so much ceremony? Do you mean that I should not send the boy away?
1011. I understand you to say, that if he was a person that ought to know better, you would not ask him for an apology? I should say, unless he promised not to do so again; or rather I should say, if he did do so again I could not keep the boy in the school.

WEDNESDAY, 21 DECEMBER, 1859.

Present:—

MR. PLUNKETT, | DR. LANG,
MR. PARKES.

WILLIAM CHARLES WINDEYER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Arthur Todd Holroyd, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, called in and examined:—

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1012. *By the Chairman*: You are one of the trustees originally appointed to the Grammar School? Yes; shortly after Sir William Denison came to the Colony I became one of the trustees.
1013. Have you continued to act in that capacity ever since? Yes; from that time to the present.
1014. And you have had opportunity of watching over the management of the school? I have been there as often as I could—in fact I have been very regular in my attendance, as it is a subject in which I have taken an interest.
1015. *By Mr. Plunkett*: There are six official and six non-official trustees, and occasionally the non-official trustees who had previously been official act under the same appointment? Yes; for instance, Sir Daniel Cooper is now a non-official trustee; and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly is an official trustee. In the case of Sir Daniel Cooper, when we heard of his intention of resigning, the vacancy was not filled up, but he was continued as a non-official trustee.
1016. *By Mr. Parkes*: Who are the trustees? The non-official trustees are Mr. Thomas Barker (who up to the time of his recent accident was a regular attendant, and he has also attended since whenever he is in town), Mr. Edward Cox, Mr. George Wigram Allen,

I think Mr. James Martin, Sir Daniel Cooper, and myself. The official trustees are the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the Provost of the University, the Professor of Greek, and the Professor of Mathematics.

1017. *By Dr. Lang*: They are trustees in virtue of their office? Yes; in that case it not unfrequently happens, as I think it did in Mr. Martin's case, that an official trustee is a non-official one at the same time; we have then eleven trustees. If we have a gentleman taking an interest in the establishment, and that he is not likely to hold office long, it has been thought better not to cause a vacancy and fill up his berth, but that he should still remain a trustee.

1018. *By Mr. Plunkett*: You hold then that one appointment merges into the other? Yes; he is an official and a non-official trustee. We claim him as a non-official, and the official trustees claim him as one of them; and if on acceptance of office the official trustee was no longer a non-official trustee, his appointment would be at an end, and there would be a vacancy.

1019. *By the Chairman*: If he resigned he would be put out altogether? Precisely. When Sir Charles Nicholson was elected Speaker, he was one of the trustees. Professor Smith also was a trustee for a short time, in consequence of a vacancy having occurred by a non-official trustee having taken office; but he retired as soon as the official trustee was out of office, and I think returned to his duty.

1020. He retired of his own will? It was understood that he was to be a trustee only for that time. We could not have three official trustees from the professors of the University; we have already Dr. Woolley and Professor Pell.

1021. You are aware of the objects of the establishment of the Grammar School, namely, to afford a superior education to as many of the youth of the Colony as possible—do you think the school is attended by as large a number of children as can be expected? I think the school has succeeded, I admit, beyond my own expectations, and, I believe, beyond the expectations of other trustees originally appointed. I think we opened with about 120 boys, and rapidly got up to 200. It has now been averaging from 190 to 200 for some time; but there are many causes to fix it between these two points. In the first year or two of its existence a great number of boys came from other schools. There is one school in particular, where they previously had 119 boys, but where they now have only 69—parents having sent them to the Grammar School instead of there.

1022. *By Mr. Parkes*: Do you know of this decrease of your own knowledge? I know it from the boys themselves, and from one of the masters.

1023. *By the Chairman*: Do you not think more boys might be induced to join the school if the fees were lower? Yes; but that cannot be done, unless the staff is made less or the endowment increased.

1024. The object of the trustees is, I understand, to make the fees as low as possible, whilst having in view the efficiency of the school? Just so. When we first met to consider this matter, I suggested £12 a-year, and a gentleman who has devoted considerable attention to scholastic arrangements suggested £20. After much discussion the fees were fixed at £18. I was then, and still am, opposed to it; but, considering the staff which has to be kept up, unless the State assists the establishment with more than £1,500 a-year, I do not see how a reduction in the fees can be made without impairing the efficiency of the institution.

1025. Then £18 was the minimum upon which you decided this class of education could be afforded? At that time. Since then there have been established 15 scholarships, respectively at £19, £20, and £21 a-year—called senior, junior, and demys. I am happy to say that of the boys who obtained two demys recently founded, one was from the National School at Carcoar, and the other from the National School in Fort-street; and that the one from the Fort-street school was the son of a mechanic. They were submitted to examination by gentlemen properly appointed—viz., by Mr. Cape, Mr. Paterson, Dr. Woolley, Professor Pell, and the Head Master of the Grammar School, so that nothing like partiality was shewn to the boys selected. They were all examined according to age—the five senior scholarships being for boys under sixteen; the five junior scholarships for those under fourteen; and the five demys for boys under twelve; so that boys in each division should have a chance.

1026. Is the accommodation of the school sufficient or insufficient for the number of boys attending it? It is not sufficient, especially with a prospect of increase in numbers. The desks are badly arranged, but it has been with a view to an economy of space. I think the head master should always be in front of the boys; but, considering the number of boys for whom places have to be found, we have been obliged to place some of them at the side, in what appears to me an awkward position.

1027. Then, for a larger number of boys you would not have room to accommodate them? There are desks for 120 in the large room; down stairs there are other rooms for particular purposes, such as elementary physics and mathematics, and these rooms are now appropriated to boys who should be in the schoolroom. If it be the wish of the Government that the school should only consist of 200 boys, and not be expansive, we can, no doubt, make accommodation for them, but the room at present is quite insufficient for that number. I think if we make better accommodation for the boys we shall have a larger number of pupils; for I find that with the exception of the parents of a few boys the school has given universal satisfaction.

1028. With few exceptions? With few exceptions. I have conversed with many parents having boys there, and in nearly every case they were well satisfied. In the first place, the masters are young, well-meaning, and well-bred men, and have brought to this Colony some improved systems of communicating instruction; they are gentlemenly men, and the scholars see that and appreciate it, looking at them as patterns of what a gentleman should be.

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1029. Have you heard parents express their approbation of them? Yes, very frequently. Of course I have heard dissatisfaction, but not with Mr. Stephens or with the other masters, but with the system. The trustees, however, have always left the system of education in the hands of Mr. Stephens.

1030. We have heard a case mentioned here, that of Mr. Maxwell's, whose son was expelled from the school—are you aware of the circumstance? I am, and will shortly mention to the Committee the state of the case. On coming into town one morning, I met Mr. Maxwell at the door of my chambers, and at my request he walked up stairs. He said he had a complaint to make against the head master of the Grammar School. I thought there was to have been a meeting of the trustees in the course of that week, and told him so. He stated the case in reference to his son, and asked me what he should do in the matter. I then wished to know from him whether I was to advise him as a friend, or give an opinion as a trustee of the Grammar School. He said he applied to me as a friend to advise. I heard what he had to say. The complaint was about an exercise which I certainly at that time did not understand to be an uncorrected exercise, but which I thought had been done in school and corrected. He told me that he wrote across it, I believe the words, "November 3rd, 1858. A proof of Grammar School figures. A. Maxwell." He said, "I gave it to my boy, who gave it to Mr. Whitfeld, and Mr. Whitfeld gave it to Mr. Stephens, who expelled my son." He then shewed me the note from Mr. Stephens, when I said it was not an expulsion but merely a suspension. I also asked him if he intended that the boy should shew the note on the exercise to Mr. Whitfeld; and he said he did, and that it was done without notice not to shew it to other boys. I said, "Then you expected it would go into the hands of Mr. Stephens;" and he said, "That depended upon Mr. Whitfeld." I suggested that it would have been better to have enclosed the exercise in a note to Mr. Stephens, if he did not wish the boy to leave the school, or get it into disrepute. What I said to Mr. Maxwell was this: that it appears to me that Mr. Stephens is entitled to the courtesy of having a note sent to him with this exercise enclosed; and that if he had a complaint to make that was the proper course to have pursued. I said, "If you look at what you have written on the exercise which was given to Mr. Stephens, you must admit that there is a want of courtesy in it towards him." He said, "Well, there is." I said, "Then why not drop him a note, and say that, upon reflection, you think you have acted in a manner which you ought not to have done in sending this note upon the exercise to Mr. Whitfeld." Mr. Maxwell then said, "I have taken the advice of two friends, who consider that he has acted in an arbitrary way towards my son." I said, "If you will send a note to him of the kind I suggest, he will admit your son to-morrow morning." I said, "Suppose he were to receive twenty or thirty of such notes on exercises every morning, the discipline of the school could not be maintained." I said, "That is just your case; there will be a meeting of the Grammar School trustees this week, and, if you wish them to act, I beg you will send a note to the Board." I found that the meeting was to be held that day, and I sent a note to Mr. Maxwell, apprising him of it, in order that he might not lose the earliest opportunity of communicating with the trustees. He wrote a letter to the trustees, in which he reported that his boy had been expelled; but we never treated it as such, and we came to the unanimous opinion that, until Mr. Maxwell offered an explanation to Mr. Stephens, the boy should not be again received.

1031. You did not side with Mr. Maxwell against the trustees? On the contrary, I advised him as a friend to act as the trustees in their resolution afterwards suggested; and, on every occasion, I have stated my opinion that Mr. Maxwell was wrong, he having admitted to me that there was a want of courtesy on his part towards Mr. Stephens; but he seemed determined not to withdraw or explain in any way. I am sorry for it, but I feel that Mr. Stephens was right in the course he took. With the exception of one or two complaints, we have been quite free from them during the time I have been at the Board.

1032. *By Mr. Plunkett:* Do you think such a case is worth making so much work about? I think it was; and, if Mr. Stephens had not taken notice of it in the way he did, perhaps other parents would have taken the same obnoxious mode of censuring him.

1033. Did anything of the kind ever occur before? Never before or since. Mr. Maxwell, who, I am informed, felt indignant at the mode of treatment he received, still allowed his other boys to remain there to the end of the quarter, I believe, and then removed them. The decision of the trustees could have no effect upon the school. It was suggested in the resolution that Mr. Maxwell should explain to Mr. Stephens, and I was in great hopes that he would have adopted the suggestion.

1034. *By Mr. Plunkett:* Did the trustees think the son was in fault at all? They thought he was in fault in the first instance in making out this exercise in the way he did, and then handing it in to his father; but they considered his father was to blame in making the boy the channel for conveying this document, insulting as it was, and open to be seen by other boys to be made known to all the people of New South Wales.

1035. Yet the boy is to suffer? Somebody must be the sufferer; no corporeal punishment is inflicted in the school; the punishments inflicted are comparatively light, and many of the boys think so too, but the boys have great respect for Mr. Stephens. I have been told that so much is he respected by the boys that, on looking around the school, he can at any time, and in a second, enforce his wishes and will.

1036. *By Mr. Plunkett:* Do you not think that it would have had the same effect if Mr. Stephens had first intimated that, if such a thing occurred again, he would take the course he had now taken? Probably that would have been the best course at the moment, but I cannot see how the trustees can interfere with the plan he adopted.

1037. *By Mr. Parkes:* When you proposed to reduce the fees of the Grammar School did you advise the reduction being taken into consideration without reference to private educational

educational establishments? I would have them reduced generally; but there should be one uniform charge. At present the charges are lower, taken altogether, than those of any other educational establishment. There are very few educational establishments in the city, where children do not pay £4 and sometimes £5 a quarter. At the Grammar School, it is £4 10s.; but at private schools extras are charged for which are included in the first charge at the Grammar School. We have French and German taught, we have a drawing master, and we are about getting a drill sergeant; all these charges as extras in other schools are included in the £4 10s.; therefore, the education obtained at the Grammar School is at a lower rate than in the other seminaries. No doubt a reduction would interfere with other schools, just as the introduction of railways interfered with stage coaches.

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1038. *By the Chairman*: As educational provision has to be made for the whole of the Colony, and as at present that afforded by the Government is not sufficient to establish Grammar Schools throughout the country, would it be expedient to reduce the fees of one Grammar School so as to make it come into competition with the best class of private schools? St. James's School, conducted by Mr. Rowe, a good master and clever man, was, I understand, closed on account of the Grammar School; but I think it would generally stimulate private tutors to afford a better system of education, and it will shut up those schools not zealously conducted.

1039. When the school was about to be established, it was a strong argument in favor of its establishment, that it would act as a kind of educational standard to bring the other schools up to a certain mark; has it been as extensively beneficial in that respect, as it has been as a teaching institution? The public say, seeing that you have such a large endowment, we do not consider that we should be compelled to pay £18 a-year. But that argument is all moonshine; because education and talent, for imparting instruction, are just as marketable as solid goods or hollow-ware.

1040. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Do you know the proportion of charges between the King's School and the Grammar School? I do not know what the day scholars pay there, but I believe it is about £4 4s. a quarter, and that is less than the charge at the Grammar School. I believe the King's School has its premises free.

1041. *By Mr. Parkes*: You admit then that the institution has been successful? Yes.

1042. You think all the masters are efficient? Yes, very efficient. We had one extremely efficient master, but we were obliged to part with him, but not until his conduct had been under investigation on two separate occasions. He was, undoubtedly, a very efficient teacher.

1043. What is the average attendance of trustees, of course official and non-official? I have never seen a Colonial Secretary there but once, and that was when Mr. Cowper came with Mr. Martin, when Attorney General; I was the only other trustee there on that occasion, and there was no quorum. The average attendance, I should say, is from six to seven out of twelve.

1044. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Would there be any objection to giving a nominal list of the attendances, like that furnished with reference to the attendances at the Senate of the University? None, I believe; I should be too happy to see it done.

1045. *By Mr. Parkes*: How often do the trustees meet? The first Tuesday or Wednesday in every month, unless there is some special reason for meeting. We pay the masters monthly.

1046. Do you inspect the schools at your meetings, or receive special reports, or make special inquiry? We make special reports; and we have the head master present, unless in matters connected with himself, and if he has anything to report we look into it. But our meetings are usually held when the business of the school is going on, and unless our attention is called to some necessary inspection, we do not inspect the building. I have inspected it three or four times, and especially when the discussion upon the vote for its extension was going on.

1047. *By the Chairman*: What do you think of the employment of a private architect on the building? I would rather have a private architect than the Colonial Architect. There has been a great waste of money, for which I hold myself to a great extent answerable for not properly understanding the specifications. I think a great portion of the master's part of the building was extravagantly finished. In Mr. Stephens's bedrooms the linings of the windows are panelled only two or two-and-a-half inches in width; and it appears to me that as they are splayed windows they might just as well have been done plain, especially as they are bedroom windows. I did not look carefully at the specification; but in any future alteration or addition I should be very cautious in seeing to the mode of expenditure.

1048. *By Mr. Parkes*: Are there similar kinds of expensive work in other parts of the building? The master's three or four rooms might have been better arranged with more care; they are not well adapted to the intended use.

1049. Is the masonry of a costly character? No. The sitting-rooms of those gentlemen have a blaze of light into them which is not adapted to the climate.

1050. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Who was the architect? Mr. Blacket.

1051. *By the Chairman*: Have you thought that in case the fees were very much reduced there might be such a large number of boys coming to the school that you would not only require more extensive accommodation but a larger staff of masters; and that the amount of expense would be so large that it would be the better plan to found a number of free scholarships, so that children of the poorer classes might have the benefit of the school? I think there is such a desire on the part of the trustees to encourage the children of parents in reduced circumstances to come there that they have no difficulty in coming to the school. I might mention an instance of one of the trustees paying for the children of parents who are incapable of paying the fees. In establishing these scholarships we have made them to cover the fees of the school, and I think any scholarship of £20 a-year is quite sufficient.

1052.

A.T. Holroyd, Esq. 1052. Suppose you get fifty more founded, would it not make the school more popular, and establish it in the minds of the people? I have thought so; but the boys of very few mechanics come up for these scholarships. The boy whom I have mentioned as having come from the National School, at Carcoar, is the grandson of Mr. North, the Water Police Magistrate. Mechanics can rarely pay £18 a-year for the education of their children, and if they do not get a scholarship they have to take them away, as they cannot afford to keep them at the school.

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1053. *By Mr Plunkett*: You are in favor of a reduction of the fee to £12? I am.

1054. What is the difficulty in the way? The want of money to pay the masters, as one master could not attend to more than thirty or forty boys.

1055. Suppose the fees are reduced by one-half the amount you propose—to £15? Then I do not think we could carry on the school without an additional endowment of £1,000 a-year.

1056. What would it go to make up? The employment of additional masters. We have now as few as we can do with. Mr. Stutzer having resigned, we find we have got the number down to the very minimum. Some junior boys have been placed under Mr. Mills, who is properly the writing-master. At one time this gentleman acted as secretary to the trustees, and, as it was not considered just that one of the masters should have this additional work without remuneration, a small increase was made in his salary. But this arrangement was not considered satisfactory, and a resolution was passed that the work should not be done by any of the masters. We appointed Mr. Catlett as secretary, at £50 a-year, and took that sum off the salary of the writing-master. No master has time to attend to it.

There is another subject on which I wish to give my opinion to the Committee, as it has engrossed the attention of the trustees at one or two meetings. I mean the question of reducing the present vacations. I think the summer vacation should be six weeks; but the winter vacation might be reduced to four weeks. I may add, the masters of the school, and a majority of the trustees, are opposed to any alteration.

FRIDAY, 27 JANUARY, 1860.

Present:—

MR. CAPE,

DR. LANG,

MR. WINDEYER.

WILLIAM CHARLES WINDEYER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

John Woolley, D.C.L., called in and further examined:—

J. Woolley, D.C.L. 1057. *By the Chairman*: There are one or two matters on which the Committee wish to hear further evidence from you with reference to certain statements made by some witnesses here. You remember the case of Mr. Maxwell's son? Yes.

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1058. Will you be kind enough to give us the account of the matter as it came before the trustees? We received a letter from Mr. Maxwell, complaining of the head master having expelled his son from the school; and on inquiry we found the facts to be these:—One of Mr. Maxwell's boys had a mathematical exercise to do; the father saw it, and finding it contained some serious mistakes, he wrote across it, "This is a specimen of Grammar School figures," or something of that kind, with his initials, and gave it to the boy to take up. The exercise had not then been seen by the master. The boy shewed it to Mr. Whitfeld, who was the master of the class, and he shewed it, as he ought to do, to Mr. Stephens. Mr. Stephens wrote Mr. Maxwell a note, the effect of which was that he regretted the circumstance, but unless or until an apology was made for the indorsement, the boy could not be received at the school. The father refused to apologise, and appealed to us. We confirmed Mr. Stephens' view of the case; and, finally, Mr. Maxwell wrote us a letter in which he stated that he did not think there was any apology to make, but that if Mr. Stephens first withdrew his letter, he would withdraw his offensive remark. We declined that; and the result has been that the boy has not come back to the school. That is all we know of the case.

1059. Were the trustees unanimous in the view they took of the matter? Quite unanimous. This was an exercise which had not been looked over by the master, and might be reasonably expected to contain mistakes. The master is a most diligent and most accurate man. And even if the master had been proved in fault, we did not think the father ought to have taken that way of expressing his dissatisfaction, but that he ought to have written privately to the head master, or to the master of the class. However, without having any real complaint at all against the master, who had never failed in his duty, he expresses his opinion in this public way; and we know the boy shewed this indorsement of his father's to other boys of the class, before he sent up his exercise. Besides the want of courtesy, it would be perfectly impossible to maintain discipline under such circumstances.

1060. You found that this exercise, with the indorsement, had been shewn to other boys? Yes, there was no doubt of that; and of course there was but one inference, that the father was censuring, in that strange way, the diligence of the master.

1061. Then it is not the fact that the boy was sent away without any opportunity being afforded for explanation or apology? No; Mr. Stephens was very courteous in his communication

munication to the father, the effect of which was, that unless some apology was made, the boy could not continue at the school; and the father, in a very uncourteous way, refused apology. He wrote to us first, and all we could get from him was, that if Mr. Stephens would recall the boy, and withdraw his letter, he would withdraw the offensive remark. I think if we had not taken the step we did, discipline would have been impossible. If it had been my school, I certainly should not have done as Mr. Stephens did; I should have sent the boy away positively at once. In a boarding-school, of course these things can be corrected; but in a day-school, unless the parents are very courteous to the masters, it is absolutely impossible to keep up discipline.

J. Woolley.
D.C.L.

27 Jan., 1860.

1062. *By Mr. Cape*: Was there not, previous to this occurrence, some complaint as to lack of strict discipline in the school? We have received no such complaints. Of course it was to be expected that in a school collected together as this was in the first instance, there would be some little difficulty in maintaining discipline at the outset.

1063. Was it not therefore felt that there was a necessity for some check? On the part of the masters, do you mean?

1064. On the part of the masters—was it not felt that there was a necessity for having strict discipline maintained—that there had been an indulgent system? I do not know that there was any particular indulgence. They do not allow of flogging in the school; but I think they maintain their rules with a considerable degree of strictness. Of course it was to be expected that there would be some difficult cases to deal with in getting the school together at the first—that the masters would not be able to get all these boys in hand at once.

1065. There have not been many complaints of severe treatment? There have been only two cases of complaint before us, one of which could not be called a complaint of severe treatment. I allude to this case of Mr. Maxwell's son, and another case more recently, in which Mr. Fitzhardinge complained of the English master for not having sent the monthly report so soon as might have been expected, and which we thought quite frivolous.

1066. There have not been any complaints from parents on account of boys having been sent away? No.

1067. I want to get at the fact how far it had been the practice to send boys away for breaches of discipline and faults of that kind? In this case the boy was not sent away at once. In fact, Mr. Stephens consulted me before he did anything at all in the matter, and I thought he was stretching courtesy quite as far as he could do. This is the only case of expulsion; but there was another case, in which boys were conditionally expelled, but in which both parents recognised the justice of the proceedings.

1068. *By the Chairman*: Has any suggestion been made to the trustees about the length of the holidays? We have heard complaints from some of the parents. We received a letter on the subject from one gentleman, and he told us we should receive, within a certain time, a memorial from parents generally; but we never did receive that memorial, and we decided, by a large majority, that the holidays were not too long. They are twelve weeks in the year; and the arrangement now is that there shall be six weeks at the end of each half. If the boys really work as they ought to be made to work, and as I believe they are made to work there, I do not think six weeks' holidays at a time is too long.

1069. Have you heard any complaints that in consequence of the length of the holidays at the Grammar School parents have sent their children to other schools? I do not know that we have received any such complaints. Even if parents did so, I should not, as a member of the Board, consider that a sufficient reason for changing our proceedings. If a letter came before the Board, I should only think it my duty to consider its statements on their own merits. If all the parents took away their children, in consequence of any regulation we thought right, I do not think we ought to change our course. The longest holidays in the world are given by the best English schools. There is certainly no school in England, of the rank of a Grammar School, which gives less than twelve weeks; and the great majority give fifteen weeks. In any school which is thoroughly at work I do not think the boys can do with less, especially as in every good school it has become the practice to give holiday exercises.

1070. Is it the custom in the Sydney Grammar School to give the boys holiday tasks? Yes; I understand so.

1071. *By Mr. Cape*: Does not the objection to long holidays arise, in great measure, from the advanced boys being much less in number than in the English schools of the same rank? I do not think that is the case.

1072. I allude to the numbers in the fifth and sixth forms and their removes; I think you will find that the numbers in those forms are not so great, in proportion to the whole number of pupils in the Sydney Grammar School, as in the Grammar Schools in England? I think you will very seldom find a head master with more than twenty boys under his own immediate care. I do not think the numbers in the sixth form at the high class schools in England—Eton, Harrow, or Rugby—are larger in proportion than they are here; and I believe you will bear me out in saying that as a rule, taking the school all round, from thirty to forty is the largest number of boys ever put into one man's hands. Besides, in the English schools all the boys have tutors.

1073. I observe that your argument applies more immediately to the high class of Grammar Schools in England, but I am speaking more with reference to Grammar Schools in those towns where the practical tone of society is more to be compared with that which obtains in this young country? If you look to the Grammar Schools in Birmingham and Manchester—two towns quite as busy as this—I do not think you will find any difference.

1074. Take the City of London Grammar School, for instance? I should say the proportion would be exactly the same. I do not think there would be any real gain in the amount of information

J. Woolley, D.C.L.

27 Jan., 1860.

information acquired, by shortening the holidays. I am sure there should be one set of holidays at least, the summer ones, six weeks long.

1075. Supposing the Committee should fall into the trustees' idea that the holidays are not too long, how far do you think it would be possible to connect some practical education with them, by some additional salary to the junior masters? What do you mean by connecting practical education with them?

1076. Extending the teaching in arithmetic, for instance, or in practical geometry—you never attempt any surveying now? If you want to have surveying taught, it might be done without interfering with the holidays.

1077. Or the elements of chemistry? These things would not require another day's work in addition to the time already occupied in study. They are supposed in the upper school to be always reading some one physical science. I do not suppose they have been reading chemistry yet, because they have not got the machinery. I am quite sure that a boy who goes through our school, with due attention to his studies, could get up the practical part of surveying in a very short time.

1078. Do you think that youths from the Sydney Grammar School, even with the skilful teaching in the higher departments that there is, would be able to pass the Civil Service examination of the first class, or the Indian Service examination, now advertised in our Gazettes? The Indian Service is almost always competed for by men from the Universities. But I am quite sure our boys are going the way to make perfectly certain, if they do their duty, of getting their fair proportion of those prizes which are competed for by boys from schools of a similar class in England. There is no practical education comprised in the Indian Service examination that our boys do not get. We require the head boys in the school always to be learning some physical science in addition to their other work. In the Indian Service examination they do not allow boys to take up more than three subjects; and a boy who goes in for classics and mathematics, and does well, must win, because those marks beat all the rest.

1079. *By Dr. Lang*: Taking it for granted that twelve weeks' holidays in the year is not too large a proportion for the more advanced students in the Grammar School, do you think that there is not considerable danger, both to the intellect and to the morals of the younger pupils, in having so protracted a period? I was ten years master of a Grammar School in England, where there were never less than twelve weeks' holidays in the year, and where there were boys as young as eight years of age—there being nearly sixty boys under nine years old—and I do not think their intellect or morals were injured.

1080. Have you not heard complaints on the part of the parents, that they do not know how to dispose of the boys during the long holidays? I think that is the fault of the parents themselves. I believe all these complaints proceed from nothing but the idleness and unwillingness of the parents to do their share in the education of their children; they want, in fact, to treat the school as a kind of nursery for bringing them up. I have not the least doubt that in many cases it is a bad thing for the children to be at home.

1081. Does not that arise from the difficulty of disposing of children in this country? I think if they have a happy home there ought to be no difficulty on that score. In the houses of those parents whom I personally know I do not find any complaint. I believe the fact really is that some parents wish to throw all the burden of bringing up their children on the masters of the school.

1082. The complaint is generally something of this kind, that parents cannot allow their children to go out unless by throwing them upon the streets—that there are not such facilities of obtaining amusement for them as in England? They must be quite as great as in Birmingham, Manchester, and such towns, where there are boys of all classes in the Grammar Schools, and where the holidays are quite as long as they are here. The objection, if pressed, would go to destroy holidays altogether.

William John Stephens, Esq., M.A., Head Master of the Sydney Grammar School,
called in and further examined:—

W.J. Stephens
Esq., M.A.

27 Jan., 1860.

1083. *By the Chairman*: Since examining you we have had some evidence given before the Committee respecting the removal of a boy from the school, and we have thought it right to summon you again in order that the Committee might have both sides of the story—I allude to the case of Mr. Maxwell's son—will you be good enough to give the Committee your account of the matter as it came before you? I feel some difficulty in answering such a question as that, because it is a matter so immediately concerning the direct administration of the school that it does not even fall within the province of the trustees to examine into it, unless there were question of a direct official censure passed upon me.

1084. Mr. Maxwell wished to be examined, and gave his account of the matter, and, as it involved a charge against you, the Committee thought it was only right we should have the whole state of the case on both sides. The trustees, through Dr. Woolley, have given their account of the matter? If the trustees have done this I do not wish to maintain the principle any further, but it seems to me that the question is one which it is hardly for the public to determine. However, I am ready to answer any questions upon it, since the trustees have done so.

1085. Will you be kind enough to state the circumstances under which you wrote to Mr. Maxwell? An exercise in arithmetic had been given to the pupils to prepare at home, and one of Mr. Maxwell's sons had attempted this, and failed. Mr. Maxwell thereupon wrote across this exercise a remark disparaging the teaching of the Grammar School, and tending,

as I thought, to destroy the respect which ought to be maintained towards the masters by the boys. This was shewn up in the ordinary way to the master of the class, and he sent it to me. I wrote to Mr. Maxwell to request an apology, and to say that his son could not be allowed to return to the school until such apology was made. That was the end of the matter, so far as I was directly concerned. I had no further communication with Mr Maxwell.

W.J. Stephens
Esq., M.A.
27 Jan., 1860.

1086. Then it is not the fact, that you sent away the boy and prevented his coming to the school, without affording Mr. Maxwell a chance of apology? No; I only demanded the apology, and said that the boy could not return to the school till such apology was made. His brothers remained till the end of the half-year.

1087. Did Mr. Maxwell offer to retract? No.

1088. The matter went before the trustees? Yes.

1089. And they confirmed the course you took? Yes.

1090. Have the parents of any of the boys at the Grammar School complained to you personally about the length of the holidays? A few have rather grumbled than complained.

1091. In point of fact, the holidays are not longer than are usual in schools of a similar class? No; shorter than in the public schools in England. But there is no real analogy between the English public schools and the Grammar School here.

1092. In what way? In the public schools in England, such as Eton, Harrow, and Rugby, the pupils are concentrated in those towns, for the purpose of being educated there; and there are scarcely any "day-boys," in the strict sense of the word.

1093. In that respect, you mean, there is no similarity? And in many other respects. The pupils in the English public schools may, I suppose, be called the *elite* of English schoolboys.

1094. *By Dr. Lang*: They are not casual pupils belonging to the town population? There is no town population of importance about the schools to which I refer.

1095. The pupils are gathered together from a great extent of country? Yes; and they are brought to live in those towns where the schools are situated, simply for the purpose of being educated there.

1096. *By Mr. Cape*: From your experience in the Colony, is it your desire to raise the Sydney Grammar School to the standard of schools such as you have mentioned, or to make it more resemble the Birmingham and City of London Grammar Schools? I think we should be content to follow the example of the public schools in the large towns in England.

1097. *By the Chairman*: In what way? I am afraid we cannot, for many generations, obtain the same *esprit de corps*, and the same general nobleness of character, that distinguishes an Eton boy for instance.

1098. You do not mean that we should aim at a less high standard of scholarship? No; as far as scholarship goes, the schools at Birmingham and other large towns, are quite as high as at Eton or Harrow; and, in fact, the teaching is, in many instances, better in the new schools.

1099. *By Mr. Cape*: We want a certain amount of practical education, with a certain amount of high class education? I understand that the teaching in the Grammar School, which is intended to be the highest scholastic teaching in this Colony, ought to be directed to general or liberal education, as distinguished from special training, commercial or professional.

1100. *By Dr. Lang*: I think the distinction you mean to convey to the Committee is this, that the high schools in England, such as Winchester, are more of an aristocratic character, and that we must be content with a school of a plebeian character? Not plebeian.

1101. Not in regard to the class of education, but in general character? Where there is no aristocracy, there can be no plebeians. I would rather the school should represent the people of Sydney, without the distinction of plebeian and aristocrat. I think the tone of the Sydney Grammar School quite as high as that of similar schools in the great towns of England.

1102. *By the Chairman*: So far as you have observed, do you think the effect of the long holidays upon the minds of the boys is injurious? Not in the least, I should think.

1103. Have you any letters that Mr. Maxwell wrote to you? He never wrote to me at all, that I remember.

1104. And you only wrote to him once? Only once.

SEPARATE APPENDIX.

455, Pitt-street South,
27 January, 1860.

Sir,

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 11th instant, I have the honor herewith to enclose Returns shewing the dates upon which meetings of the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School have been held since the foundation of the School, together with an account of all moneys received and expended by the Trustees on account of the School, from the date of its foundation to the present time.

Chas. Tompson, Jun., Esq.,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

I have, &c.,
W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary.

TABLE

TABLE shewing the Number of Meetings held during the year 1855, the Number of Attendances of each Trustee, and the Average Number present at each Meeting.

TRUSTEES OF THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	18 April.	25 April.	2 May.	9 May.	16 May.	23 May.	30 May.	8 June.	13 June.	20 June.	27 June.	27 July.	17 August.	24 August.	4 Sept.	11 Sept.	14 Sept.	5 October.	10 Dec.	17 Dec.	TOTALS.
The Honorable the Speaker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
The Honorable the Attorney General..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Professor Woolley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Professor Pell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Professor Smith	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Thos. Barker, Esq.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Edward Cox, Esq.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Arthur T. Holroyd, Esq.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
George M'Leay, Esq.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
James Martin, Esq.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
G. R. Nichols, Esq.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	10	9	8	8	6	5	9	6	7	7	6	7	6	7	3	7	6	4	5	5	62
																					Average

TABLE shewing the Number of Meetings held during the year 1856, the Number of Attendances of each Trustee, and the Average Number present at each Meeting

TRUSTEES OF THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	15 February.	3 March.	18 April.	9 May.	19 May.	20 June.	9 August.	15 December.	TOTALS.
The Honorable the Speaker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
The Honorable the Attorney General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Professor Woolley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Professor Pell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Professor Smith	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Thos. Barker, Esq.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Edward Cox, Esq.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Arthur T. Holroyd, Esq.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
George M'Leay, Esq.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
The Honorable James Martin, Esq.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	6	5	4	5	5	7	6	6	54
									Average

TABLE shewing the Number of Meetings held during the year 1857, the Number of Attendances of each Trustee, and the Average Number present at each Meeting.

TRUSTEES OF THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	11 February.	21 February.	25 February.	4 March.	23 March.	No date.	3 April.	20 May.	3 June.	10 June.	— July.	21 July.	24 August.	27 August.	1 October.	5 October.	19 October.	26 December.	TOTALS.
The Honorable the Speaker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
The Honorable the Attorney General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Professor Woolley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Professor Pell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
George Wigram Allen, Esq.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Thomas Barker, Esq.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Edward Cox, Esq.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Arthur T. Holroyd, Esq.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
George M'Leay, Esq.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
The Honorable James Martin, Esq.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	3	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	6	4	5	4	5	6	4	4	418
																			Average

* Elected in the room of G. R. Nichols, Esq., in October, 1857.

APPENDIX TO THE FOREGOING EVIDENCE.

TABLE shewing the Number of Meetings held during the year 1858, the Number of Attendance of each Trustee, and the average Number present at each Meeting.

TRUSTEES OF THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	15 February.	22 February.	1 March.	26 March.	5 April.	8 May.	7 June.	5 July.	2 August.	6 August.	6 September.	30 September.	4 October.	7 October.	12 October.	5 November.	3 December.	TOTALS.
	6	5	5	4	2	4	3	4	3	2	4	2	3	5	4	4	5	
The Honorable the Speaker																		2
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary																		3
The Honorable the Attorney General																		1
Professor Woolley																		13
Professor Pell																		11
George Wigram Allen, Esq.																		13
Thomas Barker, Esq.																		7
Edward Cox, Esq.																		2
Arthur T. Holroyd, Esq.																		11
George M'Leay, Esq.																		2
The Honorable James Martin, Esq.																		0
	6	5	5	4	2	4	3	4	3	2	4	2	3	5	4	4	5	317
	Average																	

TABLE shewing the Number of Meetings held during the year 1859, the Number of Attendances of each Trustee, and the Average Number present at each Meeting.

TRUSTEES OF THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	4 January.	1 February.	1 March.	14 March.	21 March.	28 March.	4 April.	5 April.	11 April.	3 May.	7 June.	14 June.	5 July.	2 August.	6 Sept.	13 Sept.	4 October.	18 October.	1 Nov.	7 Dec.	TOTALS.	
	6	4	5	6	5	5	6	4	6	6	5	5	6	7	3	5	6	2	6	6		
The Provost of the University																						15
The Honorable the Speaker																						6
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary																						1
The Honorable the Attorney General																						1
Professor Woolley																						13
Professor Pell																						15
George Wigram Allen, Esq.																						17
Thos. Barker, Esq.																						9
Edward Cox, Esq.																						5
Arthur T. Holroyd, Esq.																						13
George M'Leay, Esq.																						0
James Martin, Esq.																						4
	6	4	5	6	5	5	6	4	6	6	5	5	6	7	3	5	6	2	6	6	53	
	Average																					

* Resigned.

RECEIPTS and Disbursements of the Sydney Grammar School for the year 1856.

RECEIPTS.		AMOUNT.	DISBURSEMENTS.		AMOUNT.
To Cash from Colonial Treasury..	25,000	0 0	By Cash paid to the Senate of the Sydney University for purchase of College for Grammar School	12,000	0 0
Ditto Endowment Account	2,625	0 0	„ Building	2,400	0 0
			„ Remittance to London for election of Masters, cost of Passage, and Exchange ...	721	0 0
			„ Printing Account	15	17 9
		27,625 0 0	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	15,136	17 9
			Balance on the 31st December, 1856	12,488	2 3.
		£ 27,625 0 0		£	27,625 0 0

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE

RECEIPTS and Disbursements of the Sydney Grammar School from 1st January to 31st December, 1857.

RECEIPTS.		AMOUNT.	DISBURSEMENTS.		AMOUNT.
To Balance on 31st Dec., 1856.....		12,488 2 3	By Building	5,788 2 5	
„ Endowment	1,500 0 0		„ Salaries.....	1,166 13 4	
„ School Fees.....	1,035 0 0		„ Capitation Fees to Masters...	667 0 0	
„ Books	213 10 1		„ Other Current Expenses	1,371 11 7	
„ Interest from Bank on Building Account	12 2 11				
„ Do. on Current Expenses Account.....	3 7 2				
TOTAL RECEIPTS		2,764 0 2	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		8,993 7 4
		£15,252 2 5	Balance on 31st December, 1857.		6,258 15 1
					£15,252 2 5

RECEIPTS and Disbursements of the Sydney Grammar School for the Year 1855.

RECEIPTS.		AMOUNT.	DISBURSEMENTS.		AMOUNT.
Balance on 31st December, 1857		6,258 15 1	By Building	6,644 5 6	
To Endowment	1,500 0 0		„ Salaries.....	2,875 0 0	
„ School Fees.....	3,573 0 0		„ Capitation Fees to Masters	1,971 5 0	
„ Books	263 5 9		„ School Furniture and other Current Expenses.....	2,441 10 0	
„ Senate of Sydney University.....	178 10 0				
„ Bank Interest on Current Expenses Account	0 18 9				
„ Do. on Building Fund	16 9 9				
TOTAL RECEIPTS		5,532 4 3	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		13,932 0 6
Balance due to Bank on overdrawn account on 31 December, 1858		2,141 1 2			
		£13,932 0 6			£13,932 0 6

RECEIPTS and Disbursements of the Sydney Grammar School for the Year 1859.

RECEIPTS.		AMOUNT.	DISBURSEMENTS.		AMOUNT.
To Endowment Account	1,500 0 0		By Balance due to Bank on 31st December, 1858		2,141 1 2
„ Grant from the Government...	4,000 0 0		„ Building Account	899 18 5	
„ School Fees	3,285 0 0		„ Deposit Account	1,000 0 0	
„ Receipts from Books	182 8 6		„ Salaries	2,983 6 8	
			„ Capitation Fees to Masters...	1,582 11 8	
			„ Allowances	87 10 0	
			„ Repairs and other Current Expenses	574 3 11	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		8,967 8 6	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		7,127 10 8
Balance, Amount overdrawn on 31st December, 1859		301 3 4			
		£9,268 11 10			£9,268 11 10

WEDNESDAY, 29 FEBRUARY, 1860.

Present:—

MR. ARNOLD,
MR. CAPE,DR. LANG,
MR. PARKES.

WILLIAM CHARLES WINDEYER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. W. G. A. Fitzhardinge again called in and further examined:—

Mr. W. G. A. 1105. *By the Chairman:* Since examining you the other day the Committee have gone through your evidence, and have observed that you have appended a note referring to matters upon which you made no observation when you were before the Committee; and as the rule is not to allow notes of that kind to be appended, the Committee thought well to recall you to know whether you have any further evidence to give upon the matters referred to in this note or otherwise? I believe a drill master has since been appointed at the school.

29 Feb., 1860.

1106. Since you gave your evidence? Yes. I am told that the porter drills the boys.

1107.

1107. Besides this matter referring to the drill master, have you any other evidence you wish to give the Committee with respect to the school? Yes. With reference to the drill master, I think it is objectionable that a servant should be put in command over the boys. The boys know his position, and do not treat him with proper respect. Mr. W. G. A.
Fitzhardinge.
29 Feb., 1860.
1108. Do you state that as a fact, or do you conclude that that would be the case? I am not at the school to see it, but I hear my children talk of what passes there; I hear them say that when the sergeant gives an order the answer is, "Yes, porter," "No, porter."
1109. *By Mr. Arnold*: Is not that evidence rather of bad manners on the part of the children than of the impropriety of the appointment? It is brought about by putting an improper person over them.
1110. Is not a sergeant a proper person for a drill master? He is not a sergeant, but a porter. He has been a soldier, was a publican, and is now a porter, and in some sort a servant of the boys—he has to supply them with water, and at all events is the servant of the masters. At one time he is a servant, and five minutes after he becomes the master of the boys. I have nothing to say to the man being put into that position, but his discipline is rendered ineffective by his position.
1111. *By the Chairman*: Have you anything else to state? The vacation has occurred since I was examined, and I have received reports of the progress of my boys, and I am more dissatisfied with the school than I was when I was previously examined. Very great carelessness has been exhibited both on the part of the trustees, and on the part of the master. There is a rule at the school which is very prominently published, that "At the end of each quarter a report upon the conduct and progress of each pupil shall be made to his parent or guardian." No report was made to me, nor, I believe, to any other parent, for some time after the end of the quarter. I wrote to the trustees, drawing their attention to the breach of the rule. They wrote that they had referred my complaint to the head master, and that is all I have heard about it. I have copies of the letters I wrote to the trustees.
1112. You have since received that report? I received the report the day the Board met, and a very careless report it was; and I referred it back to the trustees to shew how carelessly it had been prepared.
1113. *By Mr. Jones*: Carelessly,—in what respect? Perhaps I had better shew you. (*The witness produced the report.*) One of my sons was advertised as having distinguished himself in mathematics. The report sent in upon that son's conduct said nothing about mathematics; that item was left out altogether.
1114. *By Mr. Cape*: Had he distinguished himself at the examination? At the examination. At the bottom of the advertised list it is stated, "Those pupils against whose name stars are placed have gained prizes; those pupils whose names are printed in capital letters have distinguished themselves at the examination." I sent back that report to the trustees, and it was returned to me, I do not know by whom, in a blank envelope, in the dirty state you see it; and no notice was taken, excepting that the word "satisfactory" was placed against "mathematics." And yet these gentlemen, the masters, are paid liberal salaries to attend to their duties.
1115. The newspaper report refers to the examination, the quarterly report to the progress of the pupils during the quarter? I suppose so.
1116. *By the Chairman*: Did you ever receive any of these reports before? Yes, here they are. (*Producing several reports.*)
1117. Are the stars and capitals here? No. In the newspaper these lists are published, but in a different form. The stars are there put against the names of all the gentlemen who have taken prizes; and those gentlemen who have distinguished themselves at the examination have their names printed in capitals.
1118. *By Mr. Jones*: I understand your complaint as to carelessness to be that, although your son appears on the newspaper report to have distinguished himself in mathematics, no such remark is made in the report sent to you as would harmonise with the newspaper report? No word was placed against "mathematics;" the word "satisfactory" has since been added.
1119. Then there was an omission on the part of the mathematical master? There was an omission.
1120. Then the charge of carelessness resolves itself into this, that the mathematical master failed in the report sent in respecting your son to state anything as to his progress? Yes, if you like to take it in that way. I maintain that that is carelessness. That is the particular complaint. Besides, these reports were not sent to me at the end of the quarter; the school broke up on the 16th December, and they were not sent to me until the 3rd January—not until after I had complained to the trustees. I received the report eighteen or nineteen days after the end of the quarter.
1121. Including during that time Christmas week and new year? A period of the year which rendered these reports more valuable, because most parents are in the habit of making presents to their children at that time, and they might, for want of the information that ought to be contained in these reports, make presents to those who did not deserve it, while the deserving might go unrewarded.
1122. It does not say immediately upon the close of the term? No.
1123. *By Mr. Cape*: Has this neglect of which you complain been a common practice? Every parent I have spoken to upon the subject has been in the same position.
1124. This particular quarter? This particular quarter. I inquired of several, because I thought it might have arisen from the porter or messenger having neglected or forgotten to deliver mine.
1125. *By the Chairman*: Do you mean every parent was in the same position with reference to

Mr. W. G. A. to the report upon mathematics, or that they, like yourself, did not receive any report?
Fitzhardinge. All to whom I spoke were in the same position as myself—they had not received any report.

1126. I suppose the newspaper report was published at the time? That is a list of how they stand in their class—not whether they have been good, bad, or indifferent. One who was a prizeman was shewn by the report to have been most unsatisfactory in his conduct.

1127. When you said both master and trustees were guilty of carelessness you founded the charge of carelessness against the trustees upon the fact that no report was made to you of your son's progress in mathematics? Although I wrote to them upon the 31st December, and they acknowledged my letter and stated that the report had been forwarded to the head master, I have not since received any communication from them. Eighteen months ago I wrote to the trustees, and I had to wait some months before I got an answer. The trustees rarely meet in sufficient numbers to form a quorum; so one of the trustees has told me.

1128. Have you anything else to complain of? I have complained to the head master that the eldest of my sons now at school has been on the fifth form ever since he has been there—now upwards of two years. It will be almost impossible for him to go to the University if his progress is so slow as that, as he will be too old.

1129. What age is he? He is now seventeen. Probably he will remain in the fifth form this year; he will then require to be two years in the sixth form, and will be twenty before he can matriculate.

1130. Is not twenty-one the usual age for a young man in the Mother Country to matriculate? That is at Home. If more attention were paid to that form, the boys would do better. I have brought the reports of that boy's conduct, in order that the Committee may see that he does not bear a bad character. I omitted another instance of carelessness: Last year one of my sons was advertised as a prizeman; months elapsed, but no prize was given: I wrote to Mr. Stephens, then the prize was given. At the examination last December, another son was marked as a prizeman; no prize however has as yet been awarded.

1131. *By Mr. Arnold*: Do you know what books he is in in the classics? Euripides and Cicero.

1132. Are you acquainted with public schools at Home? Yes.

1133. Are you aware that a very considerable portion of students in public schools never reach the sixth form at all?—

1134. *By the Chairman*: Do they not often go from Eton from the fifth form? Of Eton I know nothing. I refer to Westminster, The Charter House, Harrow, and Winchester. In all public schools with which I am acquainted, the progress of the scholar rested with the scholar himself how long he should remain in any form. There was a certain amount of work to be done, and if that were performed he was removed to a higher form. I have seen a boy in three months run through four forms, a studious, clever boy.

1135. *By Mr. Jones*: Are you aware whether it has been commonly the case for boys to remain in the fifth form for two years,—whether, during that time, several boys have not passed from that to the sixth form? I should say decidedly that during two years the boys who have been removed to the sixth form have been remarkably few. I should be quite within bounds in saying ten have not been removed from the fifth to the sixth form.

1136. How many boys are there in the fifth form, in the second remove? Here is the list.

1137. In the second remove? You will see not above two or three have been removed. I do not mean to say they should be removed whether they are fit or not, but I think if more attention was paid to the fifth form boys they would sooner be able to go into the sixth. A tutor, an Oxford man, told me that the fifth form had much too easy and the sixth form much too hard work to do. The difference is so great that it is hardly possible for a fifth form boy to go into the sixth without preparation.

1138. *By the Chairman*: At all events, your son is not an exceptional case? No; my son is treated as fairly as other boys. I am not one of those parents who thinks a son must be a genius, I believe my boy is rather thick-headed, but he has brought home a good report every quarter during the two years he has been at school.

1139. *By Mr. Arnold*: Do you mean that any other preparation is required for the sixth form besides the preparation the lads undergo in the fifth? There is not, but there ought to be; the fifth form ought to be better attended to.

1140. In fact you mean that there ought not to be any other preparation necessary? There ought not to be, but as the thing stands the preparation is not sufficient. Mr. Stephens must feel that or he would move more into the sixth. The work in the sixth is very great;—I am told that two of the boys, Allen and Dixson—Allen is a son of the Honorable George Allen, a member of the other House—work together, and that they are up at their studies until two or three o'clock in the morning. Mr. Gilbert Wright also told me that the amount of work his son has to do was very great. I know that what my boys, who are in the fifth form, do, is a mere bagatelle.

1141. *By Mr. Arnold*: Do you desire to give any other information to the Committee, or to make any other reference to the management of the school? I have very great objection to these lists being published, because I believe they annoy the boys, they do not shew the boys' capabilities; they do not even give his true position.

1142. *By Mr. Jones*: Do you know how his position in the lists is determined? By marks.

1143. By marks how obtained? There are a certain number of marks appropriated for every lesson; the highest number I believe is six. The master, when he gets an exercise, or has finished an examination, says to the boy, "I will give you so many marks." If he thinks the exercise very good, he gives him six; if mediocre, three; and if bad, none. These marks are entered in a kind of ledger, and at the end of the term they are totted up.

1144. Are there not in addition to these, marks for general assiduity and success during the quarter—marks obtained in the course of examination? I believe not; the marks obtained

- obtained at examination merely tell with reference to prizes, they are not added to the marks for the quarter; marks for the quarter are quite distinct, they are for determining the position in the class. A prizeman, for instance, may be three or four down in his class.
1145. The position in the class is put in the paper, and those who have distinguished themselves have their names printed in capitals, or have stars before their names? These marks are determined in this way, they have work to do at home—Latin verses to make, or to turn English into Latin. If a boy does that of his own ability, without any assistance, perhaps he will have but a poor performance to shew; but if he obtain the help of an elder brother, or of a crib, he may do it letter perfect and get six marks. Cribbs are the rule at the school, and the non-use of them the exception.
1146. Do the masters tolerate the use of cribbs? They know that they exist. I have drawn Mr. Stephens's attention to the matter over and over again. The use of cribbs is notorious; the only time the master watches against them is at the examination.
1147. *By the Chairman:* Are not the honors of the school obtained at this examination? The prizes, and honorable mention; but the position in the list is determined by the quarter's marks. The consequence is, that I find Fitzhardinge primus near the bottom, because he is not allowed to use a crib. I may state, to shew the absurdity of these marks, that the youngest of my boys at school is very irregular in his attendance on account of the delicate state of his health; he did not return to school until some time after the commencement of the past term; nevertheless, on Monday, 31st October, he, although absent one day and a half during the then past week, was made captain of his form. The fact is, I make my elder sons see that their younger brothers get up their work. The elder brother, on whom the duty devolved of looking after this young "captain," to save himself trouble, did the youngster's exercises, which, of course, obtained no end of marks for the youngster, and he was thereby thrust over the heads of others who, in all probability, were better scholars. These last remarks were contained in the note appended to my previous examination. It is fair that I should now add that the captain kept his post to the end of the quarter, and obtained a prize,—certainly with the same assistance. With reference to the receipts, I certainly think that the receipt stating a fact should express that fact, and not something else; and these receipts, I maintain, do not express the fact they pretend to express.
1148. Will you explain what you mean; we have not these receipts before us? (*The witness produced several receipts.*) These receipts are never dated. I have nearly all I have had from the first to the last. They state that the fee is paid for the quarter ending on a particular day.
1149. *By Mr. Jones:* That day being the day on which the school quarter actually did end? I always understood that a quarter meant a fourth part.
1150. The school quarter ends ———? We will take the exact words, "being for the school fee for the quarter ending on Friday, the 6th day of April."
1151. *By Mr. Cape:* Suppose it said "term," it would come to the same thing? Why not put a date.
1152. *By Mr. Jones:* Your objection would be met if, instead of using the word "quarter," "term" were used? That would put persons on inquiry,—they would ask what the term was.
1153. Do not all parties sending to the school know what the quarter is? No, a vast number of illiterate people believe that a quarter means three months. This is a mode of calculation peculiar to the school.
1154. The word term would meet the objection, the year might be divided into three terms? Yes, a term may mean a day.
1155. *By Mr. Arnold:* Do your sons still continue at the school? My sons still continue. My desire is that the school should be improved, not that it should be either put down or left unassisted.
1156. *By the Chairman:* Is there any other information you would wish to give the Committee? I wish to draw attention to the fact of the trustees being as it were self-elected. It is a popular institution, and in my opinion there should be a popular election of at least some of the trustees.
1157. On what basis? Every parent who has had a child at school six months should have a vote. The honor is, in a measure, thrust upon these gentlemen at present, and they are very careless in attending. I believe the whole business is conducted by three who usually attend. I get my information from one of the trustees.
1158. *By Mr. Parkes:* What do you think of appointing official trustees—persons who from the nature of their employment cannot attend the meetings regularly? I cannot see the necessity for it; indeed, I think it very objectionable.
1159. The Colonial Secretary, for instance? I think it objectionable to have the Speaker, the Chief Justice, or the Attorney General. I think it is a slavish imitation of the old country, where they appoint official trustees of the British Museum and some other places.
1160. You object to the mode of filling extraordinary vacancies by the election by other trustees? Yes.
1161. As having a tendency to still farther narrow the mode of appointment? Yes, and it is fearfully obsolete. It was the plan of the old vestries when I was a boy, which was scouted out of every parish before I left England.
1162. *By the Chairman:* Would you have them solely elected? Perhaps the Government might, if there were twelve trustees, appoint three. I do not know of any absolute necessity even for that.
1163. Do you know whether the official or the non-official trustees are most regular in their attendance? I believe if a nominal return were obtained it would be found that

Mr. W. G. A.
Fitzhardinge.
29 Feb., 1860.

Mr. W. G. A. Messrs. Holroyd, G. W. Allen, and T. Barker, do the greater part of the work, and are Fitzhardinge. most frequent in their attendance.

1164. *By Dr. Lang*: Have you any suggestions to offer to the Committee for the general improvement of the institution—what measures of reform do you think are required? I think the head master should superintend the fifth form more than he does at present. His attention to the sixth form and the general superintendence of the school can hardly fully occupy his time, or at all events it would be only fair that he should give more of his immediate attention to the fifth form. I admit, however, that it is a delicate thing to interfere with a gentleman of Mr. Stephens's attainments. There is one other remark I would make in reply to the last question. About a year ago some scholarships were instituted, and I hold in my hand the rules and conditions with reference to them. At the end of the rules is a note in these words:—"All future examinations will take place at the end of the "summer vacation." It appears that these scholarships are not to be granted at the end of every year, but only at the end of every second year. The scholarships in existence are to lapse before fresh ones are created. I think fresh scholarships should be given every year, because the boy who may be able to compete for a scholarship this year and next, if he has to wait till the end of the following year, may be thrown out altogether.

1165. *By the Chairman*: How do you mean the boy would be thrown out? He must be of a certain age.

1166. That is, he must not be over a certain age? Yes, he is not over in 1858 or in 1859, but he is in 1860; he might have tried in 1858 or 1859, but because there is no examination till 1860, he is thrown out. There are five senior and five junior scholarships, and five demi-ships.

1167. I think you expressed yourself in favor of that system of establishing scholarships as the best means of increasing the usefulness of the school? Decidedly.

1168. You think that would meet with general approbation amongst those who wished to avail themselves of the advantages of the school? I think so.

1169. It would be better you think than lowering the fees generally? Yes, if there were a sufficient number of scholarships I think the fees might be maintained, if not at their present rate, at a very little diminution. Scholarships should be open to those who cannot afford to pay so much, but I cannot complain that £4 10s. is a large sum to pay per quarter or term, although it falls heavy upon me who have four, and at one time had five at school. Of course if you could get funds elsewhere it would be desirable to have the fees as small as possible.

1170. Of course you would not wish to do anything in the way of reducing the fees that would impair the efficiency of the school? Certainly not; I would wish to see all the masters very well paid indeed, but they must work for their pay.

1171. So that the question of money must be borne in mind at the same time that you make any alteration? Yes.

SEPARATE APPENDIX.

B.

To the Honorable the Legislative Council of New South Wales.
The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Sydney, and Others,—

SHREWETH:—

That your Petitioners cordially participate in that just estimate of the policy of establishing means of liberal education, without restriction to sect or party, which has already influenced your Honorable House in the endowment of a University, destined, as your Petitioners earnestly hope and believe, to train up many Australian youths whose future services in the material and moral advancement of their native land will be such as to render the cost of the institution a matter unworthy of any comparative regard.

Your Petitioners nevertheless are impressed with the conviction, that provision is no less required for raising the character of the earlier instruction bestowed on the youth of the Colony, both as respects those who do not, and those who do, intend to follow up their studies at the University; the progress and usefulness of which are at present manifestly retarded for want of efficient preparatory education.

Your Petitioners respectfully submit that, by the erection of a Grammar or High School, and by the engagement of first-rate masters, with a partial endowment, supplemented by liberal fees to be contributed by parents, the youth of Sydney might be at once raised to an equality, in point of education, with those of English cities; a nursery provided for our University; a model afforded to other schools; and a new stimulus given to our progress in all that constitutes intellectual, moral, and national greatness.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will adopt such measures as may appear best adapted to accomplish the object now indicated.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

[Here follow 365 Signatures.]

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(REPORT FOR 1858.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 13 September, 1859.*REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY,
FOR THE YEAR 1858.

1. In accordance with the provisions of the 22nd clause of the Act of Incorporation, 14 Vic., No. 31, the Senate of the University have the honor to submit, for the information of the Governor and Executive Council, the following Report of their proceedings during the year 1858.

2. The year 1858 is memorable for the importance of the privileges acquired by the University, in the grant of a Royal Charter. As stated in the Report for the year 1857, a Petition was addressed by the Senate to Her Majesty, and transmitted through His Excellency the Governor General, (whose cordial support it received,) praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant the authority required to entitle the Degrees of this University to recognition throughout the British Dominions. The claims to the concession thus sought for from the Crown were urged on the ground of the extended and complete course of instruction which the University is enabled to supply, the standard of qualifications demanded from Candidates for Honors and Degrees, and the distinguished attainments and recognised ability of the Professors. The existence of By-laws having the force of statutory enactments (until repealed with the assent of the Governor General)—and the visitatorial power vested in His Excellency would, it was also shewn, afford a satisfactory guarantee—that the course of Academic discipline, and the tests at present enforced, would not be permitted to assume a less elevated character than that which they now possess. To the Petition of the Senate, the Queen has been most graciously pleased to assent, and Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal, declaring that the Degrees already granted, or hereafter to be granted, by the University of Sydney, shall be recognised as Academic Distinctions and Rewards of Merit, and be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration, in the United Kingdom, and in the British Colonies and Possessions throughout the World, as fully as if they had been granted by any University in the United Kingdom. In this place the Senate feel it due to the Provost, Sir Charles Nicholson, to express their deep sense of his exertions, and the active zeal which he displayed in initiating, and subsequently carrying to a successful issue, their endeavours to obtain the desired Charter.

3. To the exertions of the Provost, by whom application was made to the Chancellor of the University of London, the Senate are indebted for a further valuable privilege conceded to them by that Institution, viz., the recognition of attendance on the lectures of the Professors of the University of Sydney, as entitling Candidates for Degrees to present themselves for examination in London. Further,—in the new Charter lately granted to the University of London, the University of Sydney is specially named as one of the Institutions in connexion with it.

4. Their sense of the high distinctions thus conferred upon this University has been shewn by the adoption of Addresses by both Houses of the Colonial Parliament to Her Majesty, expressive of their thanks, and by the concession to the University of the

privilege of returning a Representative to the House of Assembly, so soon as those duly qualified to vote shall have reached the number of 100.

5. The term of his tenure of office, as Provost, having expired early in the year, Sir Charles Nicholson, who had expressed a wish to resign,—as the period of his return to the Colony was prolonged,—was unanimously re-elected.

6. A vacancy in the Senate has been filled up by the election of the Hon. James Martin.

7. The College of St. John having been formally incorporated by proclamation of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 18 Viet., No. 38, application was made by the Council of the College for an assignment of the land to be sub-granted to them out of the University grounds, as specified in the Deed of Grant issued to the University by the Crown. The prescribed area of 18 acres, situate on the south side of the University grounds, was allotted by the Senate to the Council of the College in accordance with their request.

8. It being provided by the By-laws relating to the Faculty of Law, that until the necessary Professorships shall have been established, a Board of Examiners should be appointed to test the qualifications of Candidates who might apply for Degrees in Law, under the 13th clause of the Act of Incorporation; the Senate, as a preliminary measure, resolved on the appointment of a Reader in general Jurisprudence. John Fletcher Hargrave, Esq., has been elected to fill this post. Lectures will be delivered by this gentleman, during two terms in the year, and are open to all persons on payment of a moderate* fee.

9. The question of the expediency of enlarging the Board of Examiners for Honors and Degrees in the University having been raised, the Senate, acting on the recommendations of the Professorial Board, to whom the subject had been referred for their report, appointed the following gentlemen to co-operate with the Professors in the Faculty of Arts, in the annual Examinations, viz., in Classical Literature, Henry Cary, Esq., M.A. In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, the Rev. W. Scott, M.A.; and in Chemistry and Experimental Physics, Richard Greenup, Esq., M.D.

10. It being provided by the By-laws of 1856, that the degree of M.A. should be conferred only after examination, whereas by those in force previously to that time no examination was prescribed,—a By-law has been framed by the Senate, and laid before the Governor and Executive Council, whose assent it received,—dispensing with the examination in the case of such Candidates for that degree as had obtained the degree of B.A. previously to the date when the By-law came into operation. (Appended is a copy.)

11. A By-law was also passed by the Senate, and assented to by the Governor and Executive Council, declaring the title of Professor to be distinctive of Public Teachers in the University, and forbidding it to be assumed by any person in or belonging to the University, or any College within it, without their express authority. (A copy of this By-law is also appended.)

12. The number of Students admitted to matriculation during the year, after having passed the preliminary examination, is 7.

13. Five Students having attended the University course for the period of three years, and having otherwise complied with the regulations of the University, were declared to be entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

14. A statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the University during the year is appended.

The foregoing Report was adopted at a Meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th July, 1859, and ordered to be transmitted to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary for presentation to the Governor and Executive Council and the Parliament, in pursuance of the 22nd Section of the Act of Incorporation, 14 Vic., No. 31.

H. KENNEDY,
REGISTRAR.

* The Fee for Members of the University is £1 1s.; for others, £2 2s.

APPENDIX I.**BY-LAW**

For dispensing with the Examination for the M.A. Degree, in certain cases.

The By-law of 1857, prescribing an Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts, shall not apply to such Candidates for that Degree as had obtained the Degree of B.A., previously to the date when the said By-law came into operation.

APPENDIX II.**BY-LAW****LIMITING THE TITLE OF PROFESSOR.**

The Title of Professor shall be distinctive of Public Teachers in the University, and no person in or belonging to the University or any College within it, shall assume that Title without the express authority of the Senate of the University.

APPENDIX III.**REPORT OF THE AUDITORS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER, 1858.**

The undersigned Fellows of the Senate appointed to audit, and report upon the state of the accounts of the University of Sydney, report to the Senate as follows:—

1. We have examined the Books, and have seen warrants duly signed, and receipts given for every item of expenditure on account of the University.

2. The forty-four (44) Government Debentures on hand on the 1st January, 1858, have been sold during the year at £95 10s. to £96.

3. The full amount of the Endowment Fund (£5,000) for 1858 has been received.

4. We find the following to be the state of the monetary affairs of the University of Sydney at this date:—

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Commercial Bank, on 1st January, 1858	£706 17 8
Received from Treasury—Endowment Fund	5,000 0 0
„ by Sale of 44 Government Debentures, with accrued Interest to date	4,251 8 0
„ Interest on above 44 Debentures to 1st January, 1858, half-year	110 0 0
„ Interest on Thomson, Barker, Cooper, Levy, and Wentworth, Scholarships	194 5 7
„ Interest on Bank Account, half-year	3 2 6
„ Rent for Pasturage	87 10 0
„ Fees from Students, after paying Professors their share	169 3 8
„ Fines	2 2 0
	<u>£10,524 9 5</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Paid Commercial Bank Building Fund, over draft at date 1st January, 1858, per last balance.....	£2,462 9 9
Salaries, charges for Printing, Stationery, and sundry expenses.....	4,918 1 11
For Furniture	311 8 6
Paid to Building Committee, including Architect's Commission	1,787 15 8
Remitted to London for Books.....	60 0 0
Paid University Scholarships	150 0 0
„ Special ditto	71 5 0
„ Petty Cash	25 0 0
„ Commercial Bank, half-year's Interest on overdrawn account to 30th June	41 6 5
	<u>9,827 7 3</u>
Balance on hand, thus	<u>£697 2 2</u>
Commercial Bank General Account.....	£488 8 7
„ Building Fund	208 13 7
	<u>£697 2 2</u>

STUART A. DONALDSON. }
R. TERRY. } AUDITORS.

WILLIAM CLARK,
pro Accountant.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
8 June, 1860.

Sydney :

THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1860.

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1859-60.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES NO. 8. TUESDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

7. Sydney University :—Mr. Murray moved, pursuant to notice,—
(1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the present state of the University of Sydney.
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Windeyer, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Broughton, Mr. Flood, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Black, Mr. Cape, and the Mover.
Debate ensued.
And the Revd. Dr. Lang requiring that the proposed Committee be appointed by Ballot,—
Question,—That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the present state of the University of Sydney,—put and passed ;—
Whereupon the House proceeded to the Ballot, and the Speaker declared the following Members to be, with the Mover, the Committee duly appointed, viz. :—Revd. Dr. Lang, Mr. Cape,* Mr. Jones,† Mr. Black,‡ Mr. Windeyer, Mr. Arnold,§ Mr. Dalley,¶ Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Plunkett.

* Seat declared vacant, 14 April, 1860.

† Seat declared vacant, 10 April, 1860.

‡ Seat declared vacant, 26 October, 1859.

§ Seat declared vacant, 8 March, 1860.

¶ Seat declared vacant, 28 February, 1860.

VOTES NO. 29. WEDNESDAY, 19 OCTOBER, 1859.

8. Attendance of Member of Legislative Council :—Mr. Murray moved, That the following Message be carried to the Legislative Council :—

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly having appointed a Select Committee to inquire into the present state of the University of Sydney, and that Committee being desirous to examine the Honorable George Allen, Esquire, in reference thereto, begs to request that the Legislative Council will give leave to its said Member to attend accordingly, on such day and days as shall be arranged between him and the said Committee.

Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 19 October, 1859.

Speaker.

* * * * *

11. Attendance of Member of Legislative Council :—The Speaker reported that during the Debate of the Question last before the House the following Message was received from the Legislative Council :—

MR. SPEAKER,

In answer to the Message from the Legislative Assembly, dated this day, requesting leave for the Honorable George Allen, a Member of the Legislative Council, to attend and be examined before a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly on the present state of the University of Sydney, the Council acquaints the Assembly that leave has been granted to its said Member to attend and be examined by the said Committee, if he think fit.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 19 October, 1859.

W. W. BURTON,
President.

VOTES NO. 42. WEDNESDAY, 14 DECEMBER, 1859.

7. Attendance of Members of Legislative Council :—
(1.) Mr. Murray moved, without previous notice, That the following Message be carried to the Legislative Council :—

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly having appointed a Select Committee to inquire into the present state of the University of Sydney, and that Committee being desirous to examine the Honorable Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, Esquire, in reference thereto, begs to request that the Legislative Council will give leave to its said Member to attend accordingly, on such day and days as shall be arranged between him and the said Committee.

Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 14 December, 1859.

Speaker.

Question put and passed.

(2.)

(2.) Mr. Murray moved, without previous notice, That the following Message be carried to the Legislative Council :—

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly having appointed a Select Committee to inquire into the present state of the University of Sydney, and that Committee being desirous to examine the Honorable John Macfarlane, Esquire, in reference thereto, begs to request that the Legislative Council will give leave to its said Member to attend accordingly, on such day and days as shall be arranged between him and the said Committee.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 14 December, 1859.*

Speaker.

Question put and passed.

VOTES NO. 43. THURSDAY, 15 DECEMBER, 1859.

9. Messages :—The Speaker reported that, during the Debate of the Question last before the House, the following Messages were received from the Legislative Council :—

(1.) * * * * *

(2.) Attendance of Members of Legislative Council :—

MR. SPEAKER,

In answer to the Message from the Legislative Assembly, dated the 14th instant, requesting leave for the Honorable Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, and the Honorable John Macfarlane, Members of the Legislative Council, to attend and be examined before a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly appointed to inquire into the present state of the University of Sydney, the Council acquaints the Assembly that leave has been granted to its said Members to attend and be examined by the said Committee, if they think fit.

*Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 15 December, 1859.*

W. W. BURTON,
President.

VOTES NO. 44. FRIDAY, 16 DECEMBER, 1859.

18. Sydney University :—Mr. Murray moved, pursuant to notice, That the following Member be added to the Select Committee on the Sydney University, viz. :—
Mr. Black.

Question put and passed.

VOTES NO. 60. TUESDAY, 14 FEBRUARY, 1860.

10. Member of the Legislative Council as Witness :—Mr. Plunkett moved, That the following Message be carried to the Legislative Council :—

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly having appointed a Select Committee to inquire into the present state of the University of Sydney, and that Committee being desirous to examine the Honorable John Fletcher Hargrave, Esquire, in reference thereto, begs to request that the Legislative Council will give leave to its said Member to attend accordingly, on such day and days as shall be arranged between him and the said Committee.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 14 February, 1860.*

Speaker.

Question put and passed.

VOTES NO. 61. WEDNESDAY, 15 FEBRUARY, 1860.

10. Members of Legislative Council as Witnesses :—The Speaker reported the following Messages from the Legislative Council :—

(1.) MR. SPEAKER,

In answer to the Message from the Legislative Assembly, dated the 14th instant, requesting leave for the Honorable John Fletcher Hargrave, a Member of the Legislative Council, to attend and be examined before a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, on the present state of the University of Sydney, the Council acquaints the Assembly that leave has been granted to its said Member to attend and be examined by the said Committee, if he think fit.

*Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 15th February, 1860.*

W. W. BURTON,
President.

(2.) * * * * *

VOTES

VOTES No. 106. FRIDAY, 1 JUNE, 1860.

11. University Committee :—Mr. Wilson moved, pursuant to notice, That the following Members be added to the University Committee :—Messrs. Arnold, Parkes, Forster, and Deniehy.
Question put and passed.
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VOTES No. 110. FRIDAY, 8 JUNE, 1860.

2. Sydney University :—Mr. Wilson, on behalf of the Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Proceedings of, and Minutes of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee, appointed on the 13th September last, to inquire into the present state of the Sydney University,—together with Appendix.
Ordered to be printed.
-

1860.

 SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

 REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 13th September, 1859, "to inquire into the present state of the *Sydney University*," have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee have examined several witnesses, whose evidence affords very full information respecting the present state of the University of Sydney.

That the University has not yet realised the expectations of the public seems clear; and it is also evident that great mistakes have been made with respect to it. A large amount of unnecessary expenditure has been incurred, in an attempt to raise here, all at once, buildings not at present required, on a scale of magnitude which, in other parts of the world, has almost invariably been the growth of ages.

But your Committee are not disposed to dwell now on matters which cannot be remedied; they deem it necessary, however, to point out the tendencies of the present expenditure.

The University has already cost about £70,000, and if completed on the plan selected by the Senate—the most expensive of those submitted to it for approval—it will cost, according to the estimate of the architect, at least £150,000. The annual endowments have already reached a total of nearly £50,000. The Affiliated Colleges—assuming that each is to be aided to an equal extent with St. Paul's—will swell the amount by £60,000, or it may be £80,000 more. Thus the country is exposed at present in these respects to an outlay which, on the plans proposed, cannot fall short of—and may very considerably exceed—a quarter of a million sterling—independently of an additional endowment ^{£300,000.} of £2,000 a year—and this, too, for a purpose which, according to the evidence, by no means requires such an expenditure.

It may be freely admitted that the advantages of a high standard of education in a State cannot be estimated at a mere money value. Their importance is so great that they should be obtained at any cost; but your Committee submit that those advantages might have been acquired without any such outlay as that which is contemplated, and has been partly incurred.

In illustration of these views they refer to the evidence of Mr. William Sharpe Macleay, as follows:—

"1284. In your opinion was there any occasion at all for such a building? It depends upon the taste of people, some people are very fond of architecture; but so far as the real purpose of an University is concerned it appears to me to have been throwing money away.
"1285.

1285. The necessary instruction might be communicated in a much humbler building? Certainly; it would astonish some people if they were to see some of the German or French Universities. It is evident that the building has nothing to do with the education given within it. No doubt Oxford and Cambridge, being rich foundations, have splendid buildings, but the students there could be just as well taught without them.

1286. *By Mr. Jones*: It is not in any degree owing to their fine buildings that they have gained their celebrity? No; but to the men they have sent out into the world.

1287. *By the Chairman*: Many of the Universities on the Continent have simple and plain buildings? Yes, and some of the Universities of the United States have still plainer.

1288. And these Universities send out eminent men? Yes; first-rate men some of them.

1289. *By Dr. Lang*: Is it not the case that some of the German Universities have no buildings at all? I believe that in every case there is a public room for the Senate or managing body, where they give degrees, &c.; but the Professors often have to lecture in their own houses.

1290. *By the Chairman*: It has been urged here that such a building as the University is almost necessary to refine the taste of youth? It may be to improve the taste in architecture, but what influence it can have in the teaching of moral philosophy, Greek, Latin, or natural philosophy, I cannot see. So far as making the mortar and the selection of the proper kind of stone go, the science of experimental physics may have some bearing upon your fine edifice, but I cannot see what the building has to do with the other studies pursued within it, unless it be that applied branch of mathematics which is called mechanics.

1291. You are clearly of opinion no such building as that is necessary? Certainly not; I think that the money it has cost would have been better employed in a hundred other ways, for the promotion of the objects contemplated in the establishment of an University.

1292. With the Affiliated Colleges and the University itself completed as proposed, and the endowments, the country will probably be put to an expense of £250,000 or £300,000? I think that expenditure might easily be stopped. The University here has been built all of a sudden; but scarcely any other University that I have heard of has sprung up in the same way—certainly not Oxford or Cambridge; they required ages for the erection of their fine buildings.

1293. *By Mr. Windeyer*: If it were intended to have such a fine building, do you not think it might have been begun and completed by degrees? Yes, of course; look at our cathedrals in England, and consider what time they have taken for erection—in some cases centuries have elapsed before they were completed. No doubt, if anybody could demonstrate that the building can have a direct effect upon University education it would be desirable to finish it at once; but in my opinion it is a mere matter of luxury, and has nothing to do with that education which an University is expected to impart.

* * * * *
1295. So far I gather from your evidence, that in your opinion the University has failed at present to carry out the objects its founders had in view? The founders? Do you mean Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Lowe, and my friend here, Mr. Plunkett? Well, I do not know; they are best able to explain what their objects were; I know it has failed to effect that which on its first proposal I hoped it would; it has not come up to my *beau ideal* of an University. What was the founders' intention I do not know; I only conjecture it to have been more liberal than it has proved in the result.

1296. What was your own view? I thought it would be more adapted to those reforms which are taking place in the English Universities; I thought there would be less of the theological and more of the lay element. You could not have a better course of study for the young men of the Colony than that which is adopted by Professors Woolley and Pell, and you have in those gentlemen first-rate men to carry it through; but there is this great misfortune attending the Institution—that you have not enough of students, and cannot expect to have enough for many years to come. I think the founding of the University was premature, and that it would have been better, with the money that was at your disposal, to have sent your young men to Europe for their education, where they would have been brought into collision with a number of powerful intellects.

* * * * *
1298. In your opinion then, it would be better to discontinue the great expense incurred in this University? I do not know about that, we must live in hope; but I think it would be better not to go on increasing our expenses. I think it totally uncalled for, with so few pupils.

Your Committee cannot recognise the correctness of the principle on which the Senate originally acted in projecting such a structure. If architectural display is calculated to cultivate and improve the youthful taste, the greatest care should be taken to exhibit it in its purest form. But amid diversities of taste, style, beautiful in the estimation of some, may be regarded as barbaric by others. And it may perhaps be well asked how the griffins, unicorns, or other monstrous shapes which have been selected as decorations suitable for the University, can serve to develop a high type of architectural taste. They, recommend however,
that

that those parts which have been commenced should be completed, especially as they are all in an advanced state.

Your Committee are of opinion that a grievous mistake has been made in the establishment of Affiliated Colleges, which are not only not at all necessary as adjuncts to the University, but actually involve in their association with it a violation of the great principle on which it was founded as a strictly secular institution. And there was great inconsistency in thus giving a sectarian character to that institution, in which our whole educational system culminates, at the very time when the determination of the Legislature—declared over and over again—was to secularise, to nationalise, that system as broadly as possible. The founders of the University were the very men who were the most earnest and most active in originating schools on the National System throughout the Colony. The grand principle they then endeavored to establish was, that boys of all religious denominations should be instructed in common, in all that relates to secular knowledge. Their object was to bring youths of all persuasions into intimate contact with each other, and thus secure their cordial co-operation as citizens in after life, and ensure for society through that cordial co-operation advantages, which, in the words of His Grace Archbishop Polding, before a Committee of the Legislative Council, in 1844, “cannot be estimated too highly.” But wherein will be the benefit of all this, if, in the closing and most important years of their education, they are to be thrown back into sectarian schools? On the important questions involved in these considerations your Committee again quote Mr. Macleay:—

“1250. You have had an objection to the University, on the ground of its having been imbued, in some way or other, with sectarian tendencies? Yes; that in my mind was not the original intention of the founders; which, if I am right in my understanding of it, was afterwards set aside by a sort of compact made by two Bishops of the Church of England with Sir Charles Nicholson and Mr. Wentworth. From that time I determined to decline having anything to do with the Sydney University.

“1251. You were not favorable to the establishment of these Affiliated Colleges; No; I think it was a retrograde step. At a time when the two great Universities of England are every day becoming more liberal, and sinking those bitter sectarian animosities which have so long prevailed, we are, by the establishment of these Colleges, doing what we can to revive them. I think that bitter sectarianism will be the result of this system; and that it would have been far better if the University had been established upon the original principle—a principle adopted in the national schools, namely, of educating our young men of different religious creeds together.

“1252. Do you think that, on the score of providing household accommodation for young men, it was necessary to establish those Colleges, for that appears to have been one of the objects for which they were established? I think there might have been boarding-houses of any sect, but still the lecture-room might have been the same for all.

“1253. Are you aware of the fact that some of the members of the Affiliated Colleges are on the Senate of the University; Yes; I am aware—there are only two I believe.

“1254. Has it ever occurred to you, that in consequence of fellows of Affiliated Colleges thus being on the Senate of the University, it might have the effect of impairing the strictly secular character which the Sydney University itself was intended to have? I may say that I have heard—although if you ask me to prove it I cannot—I have heard that there was such an interference; perhaps it would not be fair that I should mention my authority.

* * * * *

“1261. Are you aware of this, that certain modifications of the principles on which the University was founded, were made? Yes, I paid great attention to such modifications at the time.

“1262. Do you think that they involved any great concession in regard to the principle involved? I think they did.

“1263. Then the Senate, in that instance, have departed from the original intention? Yes; I am, and ever was, against that compact. In fact, I may say, that I believe both Sir Charles Nicholson and Mr. Wentworth went into it very reluctantly, but that they conceived themselves—erroneously, as I thought at the time—forced to yield.

“ 1264. The Senate in that instance abandoned the principle on which the University was founded? I think so, but it is a mere matter of opinion. I was very sorry for it at the time, because at the first formation of the University, I looked forward to an establishment of a very different character altogether. I thought there would be very little of the theological element in it, and I much regretted to see this retrograde step taken at a moment when the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were endeavoring to get rid of theological domination, and to introduce more of the lay element.

“ 1265.

* * * * *
 “ I think it is a great mistake to form such Colleges, for, from my own knowledge of private schools in the neighborhood of London, I can speak to the extraordinary hostility which exists between boys in contiguous Protestant and Roman Catholic schools. A feeling is too often manifested, such as ought not to exist in a country like England. It is notorious that between Presbyterian and Church of England schools there are similar manifestations. Young people are much more inclined to be intolerant than persons who have seen more of the World. The intensity of bigotry is usually in proportion to the ignorance of the bigot.

“ 1266. That is as they are taught? Yes, as they teach one another. I am entirely against sectarian Colleges.”

The experience of mankind in all countries shews that it would be wise in Governments to ignore sectarian differences among their people. A recognition of them, especially by religious educational endowments, is but too likely to lead ultimately to the dominancy of that sect which happens to be supported by the greatest number—The struggle for that dominancy in England, Ireland, and Scotland, has at different periods defiled nominal Christianity with crimes as dark as any that have stained Paganism. So far as your Committee can judge, there has been no desire on the part of the religious denominations generally, to establish Affiliated Colleges here in connection with the University. But the movement in favor of St. Paul's, which, it is clear is not supported by the Church of England, evidently excited the other denominations to similar action, more, perhaps, from a simple desire to acquire the same status, than from any confidence in its importance on other grounds. However, if the denominations the Affiliated Colleges represent wished to establish them, it was open for them to do so; but to aid them by State support is unsound in policy, and leads not only to a useless, but to an injurious, expenditure of public money.

St. Paul's College has, in building, cost the country £14,395, and receives an annual endowment of £500. Three other Colleges are proposed. These, on the same scale of assistance which has been afforded to St. Paul's, will cost the country £40,000, it may be £60,000, and £1,500 a year additional in endowments, as already stated.

And here the question naturally arises, where is all this to end? If the Church of England, the Church of Rome, the Church of Scotland, and the Wesleyans are to have Affiliated Colleges in connection with the University, why should not all other Denominations have them likewise? But, under the arrangements which have been made, all other sects have been and are precluded from such advantages as these four enjoy. All the land (72 acres in extent) at Grose Farm has been already appropriated. There is none now left for them. It is, therefore, clearly impracticable to carry out this system of Affiliated Colleges on the plan on which the Government is bound to carry them out, if it aids them at all.

Although these mistakes have been made with respect to the University, your Committee do not concur in an opinion which has been expressed to them, that its establishment was premature. It has served to raise

raise a higher standard of education, the influence of which is felt throughout all the schools of the Colony. It may not even be too much to say that the literary taste of the country has already been materially improved by it; and one most pleasing circumstance in connection with it is the affectionate veneration and confidence with which the students regard its Professors.

The number of students, no doubt, increases but slowly; but your Committee attribute this to the fact that in such a busy community parents find it more conducive to their own interests and the advancement of their sons in life, to employ them in the counting-house, or in pastoral pursuits. And it may be remarked that the education of youth generally, throughout this Colony, is materially affected by the same cause.

The University is managed by a Senate, the members of which were originally appointed by the Governor General. As vacancies have arisen, they have been filled by election—the electors being the members themselves. It does not appear that literary or scientific qualifications were much regarded in the appointments at first made, nor do they seem to have met with greater consideration in the elections which have since taken place. In fact, our most prominent literary and scientific men are not on the Senate; and it might be inferred from appearances, that mere social position has been too much regarded in the elections. In fact, the University, as now constituted, is exposed to all the injurious workings of a close Corporation.

As the first measure of reform your Committee recommend that the Professors representing the Faculty of Arts, the only one at present organised, should be forthwith declared members of the Senate. They also recommend that the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker, and the Colonial Secretary should, *ex officio*, be members of that body. Both Houses of Legislature and the Executive Government would thus be represented in the Senate, and an important advantage might, thereby, be obtained for the University.

They also deem it advisable that the graduates of the University, who now number thirty-four, should vote with the Senate in all future elections for the filling up of vacancies.

With these changes in the constitution of its governing body, your Committee think anything faulty in the management of the University must be speedily corrected; and that its capacity for adapting its teaching to the spirit of the age must be improved.

And as a matter of most important, in fact of vital, bearing on its future usefulness they strongly urge on your Honorable House that the strictly secular character of the Institution should be restored, and that all connection between it and the Affiliated Colleges should cease.

Late and comparatively difficult though it may be now to effect so great a change as this, they nevertheless press it on your attention as one pregnant with importance to the future of the University and the country. And the difficulty is not so great as it may appear to be at first sight. St. Paul's is the only College yet built—even that one is not quite finished—

finished—and it does not appear to have even the support of that Church for the benefit of which it was established. When your Committee visited it, there was in it but one resident student. It may be presumed, therefore, that the subscribers might be induced to part with their interest in it; and as a residence must be provided by the Government for the Professors of the University your Committee submit that it would serve that purpose sufficiently well.

The Warden who would thus be deprived of that appointment which he came here from England to fill might be otherwise commensurately provided for.

As to the other Colleges which are proposed, it is to be remarked that no progress has been made with any but St. John's. Still it might be argued that the Government is by law bound to advance them sums equal to those they raise by subscription, and that the repeal of the Affiliated Colleges Act, on which the subscribers have relied, would constitute a breach of faith with them. This might be admitted with respect to all who had contracted any engagements in consequence, but could not apply to those who had not.

But your Committee think it would be far wiser on the part of the Government to pay over to the denominations interested any sums to which they are at present by law entitled—such sums to be applied as they may think fit—than suffer the affiliated Colleges to be proceeded with. The one course would simply involve an expenditure of public money—the other would involve the same, probably a much larger ultimate expenditure, coupled with false principles of most injurious tendency, in connection with the highest grades of education in the country.

T. A. MURRAY,
Chairman.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 8 June, 1860.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 15 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Murray, | Mr. Jones,
Mr. Plunkett, | Mr. Cape.

The Honorable T. A. Murray, Esq., was called to the Chair.

Committee deliberated as to their course of proceeding, and decided upon taking Evidence.

Whereupon Motion made (Mr. Jones) and Question—That Mr. Kennedy, the Registrar to the Sydney University, be summoned as a witness, for Friday, the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock, A.M., with instructions to produce all calendars, registers, &c., having reference to the subject under consideration—agreed to.

[Committee adjourned till the 16th instant, at Ten o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Honorable T. A. Murray, Esq., in the Chair.
Mr. Cape, | Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Plunkett, | Mr. Black.

Committee deliberated as to their course of proceedings in the absence of the Registrar, from whom a letter was received apologising for his non-attendance on the Committee.

Mr. Kennedy, having at length attended, was not examined owing to his other engagements, but was instructed to produce at the next meeting all documents referring to the inquiry on which the Committee are engaged.

A letter was received and read from Dr. Woolley, requesting the Committee not to summon the Professors of the University sooner than the end of this month, which request the Committee agreed to.

[Committee then adjourned till Tuesday the 20th instant, at Ten o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Honorable T. A. Murray, Esq., in the Chair.
Mr. Plunkett, | Mr. Jones,
Rev. Dr. Lang, | Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Black, | Mr. Cape.

H. Kennedy, Esq., Registrar, examined.

Sir C. Nicholson, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D., Provost, examined.

A letter from Dr. Woolley having been read, it was determined to summon that gentleman to give Evidence on to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock.

Committee deliberated, and decided on visiting the University on Saturday, the 24th instant.

[Committee then adjourned till the 21st instant, at Eleven o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Honorable T. A. Murray, Esq., in the Chair.
Mr. Cape, | Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Arnold, | Mr. Plunkett,
Mr. Black.

Professor J. Woolley, D.C.L., called in, but from the state of his health was unable to give any Evidence,—consequently his examination was postponed till Friday, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock.

Committee then deliberated on the subject under consideration, and

[Adjourned till Thursday, the 22nd instant, at Ten o'clock.]

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 22 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Honorable T. A. Murray, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Plunkett,	|	Mr. Jones,
Rev. Dr. Lang,	|	Mr. Cape,
Mr. Black,	|	Mr. Arnold.

W. J. Stephens, Esq., *M.A.*, called in and examined.

J. Douglas, Esq., *M.P.*, examined.

Committee deliberated, and

[Adjourned till Friday, the 23rd instant.]

FRIDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Honorable T. A. Murray, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Plunkett,	|	Mr. Cape,
Mr. Wilson,	|	Mr. Jones,
Mr. Black,	|	Rev. Dr. Lang.

Professor J. Woolley, *D.C.L.*, called in and examined.

[Committee then adjourned till Tuesday the 27th instant.]

TUESDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Honorable T. A. Murray, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Plunkett,	|	Mr. Black,
Mr. Cape,	|	Rev. Dr. Lang,
Mr. Arnold,	|	Mr. Wilson,

The Chairman informed the Committee that, in compliance with arrangements made on the 20th instant, several members of the Committee visited the University and St. Paul's College buildings and grounds on Saturday the 24th instant, during the inspection of which they were attended by Dr. Woolley, Professor Pell, Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Blackett.

E. T. Blackett, Esq., *Architect*, called in and examined.

Professor M. B. Pell, *B.A.*, called in and examined.

Committee then deliberated, and

[Adjourned till Wednesday, the 28th instant, at *Eleven o'clock.*]

WEDNESDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Honorable T. A. Murray, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Windeyer,	|	Mr. Plunkett,
Mr. Black,	|	Rev. Dr. Lang,
Mr. Arnold,	|	Mr. Wilson,
	|	Mr. Cape.

C. Moore, Esq., called in and examined.

W. C. Windeyer, Esq., *M.A.*, *M.P.*, a *Member of the Committee*, examined in his place.

[Committee then adjourned till Friday the 30th instant, at *Ten o'clock.*]

FRIDAY, 30 SEPTMEBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Honorable T. A. Murray, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Black,	|	Mr. Jones,
Mr. Cape,	|	Mr. Windeyer,
Rev. Dr. Lang,	|	Mr. Plunkett.

The Rev. H. J. Hose, *M.A.*, called in and examined.

The Rev. W. B. Clarke, *M.A.*, called in and examined.

[Committee then adjourned till Wednesday the 5th October, 1859.]

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 5 OCTOBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Honorable T. A. Murray, Esq., in the Chair.	
Mr. Plunkett,	Rev. Dr. Lang,
Mr. Jones,	Mr. Cape,
Mr. Windeyer,	Mr. Wilson.

S. D. Gordon, Esq., called in and examined.
Committee deliberated, and

[Adjourned till Thursday the 6th instant, at *Eleven o'clock*.]

THURSDAY, 6 OCTOBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Honorable T. A. Murray, Esq., in the Chair.	
Mr. Black,	Mr. Jones,
Mr. Cape,	Mr. Windeyer,
Rev. Dr. Lang,	Mr. Plunkett.

W. S. Macleay, Esq., called in and examined.

[Committee then adjourned till Wednesday the 12th instant, at *Ten o'clock*.]

WEDNESDAY, 12 OCTOBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Honorable T. A. Murray, Esq., in the Chair.	
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Jones,
Mr. Arnold,	Rev. Dr. Lang,
Mr. Cape.	

Professor J. Smith, *M.D.*, called in and examined.
The Chairman's attendance being required upon another Committee, he vacated the Chair, which was taken by Mr. Cape.

The Rev. F. Armitage, *M.A.*, called in and examined.

[Committee adjourned.]

TUESDAY, 18 OCTOBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Honorable T. A. Murray, Esq., in the Chair.	
Mr. Black,	Mr. Wilson,
Rev. Dr. Lang,	Mr. Cape,
Mr. Plunkett,	Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Windeyer.	

Professor J. Smith, *M.D.*, called in and *further* examined.

Rev. W. H. Savigny, *B.A.*, called in and examined.

[Committee adjourned till the 25th October.]

TUESDAY, 25 OCTOBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Honorable T. A. Murray, Esq., in the Chair.	
Mr. Plunkett,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Jones,	Mr. Cape,
Rev. Dr. Lang.	

G. W. Allen, Esq., in the room of the Honorable George Allen, Esq., *M.L.C.*, called in and examined.

H. Kennedy, Esq., called in and *further* examined.

Committee then deliberated, and decided that it was not necessary that any further Evidence be taken on the subject referred to them for consideration.

The Clerk was instructed to distribute, as quickly as possible, to the Members of the Committee, all the Evidence taken, with a view to enable them at the next meeting to enter upon consideration of the heads of a Report, which the Chairman will then lay before the Committee.

The

The Chairman produced a letter from W. S. Macleay, Esq. (a witness examined before the Committee), requesting permission to expunge certain portions of his Evidence which he considers of a personal character, to which request the Committee gave an unanimous approval.

Letter directed to be addressed to the Senate of the University, requiring a full and clear statement of the actual expenditure for all purposes connected with the Institution since its establishment, together with a memo. of the system of audit to which the accounts have been subjected from time to time.

[Committee then adjourned.]

TUESDAY, 20 DECEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Honorable T. A. Murray, Esq., in the Chair.		
Mr. Plunkett,	|	Mr. Wilson,
Rev. Dr. Lang,		Mr. Cape,
Mr. Jones.		

The Honorable J. Macfarlane, *M.L.C.*, attending by permission of the Legislative Council, examined.

The Chairman read a letter from The Honorable F. L. S. Merewether, *M.L.C.*, declining attendance on the Committee this day, owing to continued indisposition.

The Chairman laid before the Committee a statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the University of Sydney, from its foundation to 30th September, 1859, accompanied by a memo. of the system of audit, furnished by Mr. Kennedy. (*Vide Separate Appendix A. and B.*)

[Committee then adjourned till the 23rd instant.]

FRIDAY, 23 DECEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Honorable T. A. Murray, Esq., in the Chair.		
Mr. Plunkett,	|	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Jones,		Mr. Windeyer,
Rev. Dr. Lang.		

The Committee deliberated on their further course of proceeding; and the Clerk was instructed to convey, by letter to the Registrar, an intimation that the Committee are desirous of bringing their labors to a close early in the month of January, 1860, and, that should any member of the Senate be anxious to give evidence, that the Committee will be prepared to receive *such* on the first day of the assembly of the House after the Christmas holidays,—six copies of the Evidence taken to be forwarded at the same time for distribution amongst the members of the Senate.

[Committee adjourned till the first day of the meeting of the House after the 23rd instant.]

TUESDAY, 31 JANUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Honorable T. A. Murray, Esq., in the Chair.		
Mr. Jones,	|	Rev. Dr. Lang,
Mr. Dalley,		Mr. Windeyer,
Mr. Cape,		Mr. Plunkett,
Mr. Wilson.		

H. Kennedy, Esq., called in and examined.

Professor M. B. Pell, *B. A.*, called in and examined.

Professor J. Woolley, *D. C. L.*, called in and examined.

The Chairman brought under the notice of the Committee a Letter from the Registrar of the University to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, dated 6th January, in answer to a communication from that officer of the 4th instant, acquainting him that the Senate propose that the Provost and Vice-Provost should be examined before the Committee, with a view to supplement the Evidence already taken; whereupon it was *Resolved*:—

“That the Provost and Vice-Provost of the University be accordingly summoned
“as witnesses.”

[Committee adjourned till To-morrow, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 1 FEBRUARY, 1860.

The House having met at 11 o'clock, A.M., (for the purpose of proceeding to Government House and presenting their Speaker to His Excellency the Governor General,) there was no meeting of the Committee this day.

THURSDAY,

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THURSDAY, 2 FEBRUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:--

The Honorable T. A. Murray, Esq., in the Chair.		
Mr. Plunkett,	|	Rev. Dr. Lang,
Mr. Wilson,	|	Mr. Cape.

The Chairman read a letter from Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., excusing his attendance as a witness this day, but expressing his readiness to respond to a further summons.

[Committee then adjourned till To-morrow at *Eleven* o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 3 FEBRUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Honorable T. A. Murray, Esq., in the Chair.		
Mr. Plunkett,	|	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Cape,	|	Rev. Dr. Lang,
Mr. Jones.		

The Honorable F. L. S. Merewether, Esq., *B.A., M.L.C.*, *Vice-Provost* of the Sydney University, attending by permission of the Legislative Council, examined.

Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., *D.C.L., LL.D.*, *Provost*, further examined.

[Committee adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Twelve* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 7 FEBRUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Honorable T. A. Murray, Esq., in the Chair.		
Mr. Wilson,	|	Mr. Cape,
Mr. Plunkett,	|	Rev. Dr. Lang.

Professor W. P. Wilson, *M.A.*, of the Melbourne University, called in and examined.

Committee deliberated, and it was *Resolved*:—

- “ 1. That sufficient Evidence has now been taken on the subject of their inquiry.
- “ 2. That a meeting of the Committee be called for Tuesday next, to consider a “ Report.”

[Committee then adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 14 FEBRUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Honorable T. A. Murray, Esq., in the Chair.		
Mr. Wilson,	|	Mr. Windeyer,
Mr. Arnold,	|	Mr. Cape,
Mr. Jones,	|	Mr. Plunkett,
Rev. Dr. Lang.		

The Chairman informed the Committee that he had received a letter from Dr. Woolley, expressing a desire to see the Evidence of the Provost and Vice-Provost of the University, in order that he might have an opportunity of giving a statement or explanation upon that Evidence if he should think fit,—

And Committee deliberating, decided upon sending copies of the Evidence when printed, to Dr. Woolley for that purpose.

The Rev. Dr. Lang presented to the Committee a memorandum of fees for the full course of general literature qualifying for degree of A.B. in the Queen's Colleges, Ireland, and in certain American Colleges.

Committee deliberated, and having decided upon summoning some of the Lecturers and Examiners of the University, as witnesses,—

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

THURSDAY, 16 FEBRUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Honorable T. A. Murray, Esq., in the Chair.		
Mr. Jones,	|	Mr. Windeyer,
Mr. Plunkett,	|	Rev. Dr. Lang,
Mr. Cape.		

The Honorable J. F. Hargrave, Esq., *M.L.C.*, *Reader in General Jurisprudence*, at the University, being in attendance by permission of the Legislative Council, examined.

Monsieur Pierre Dutruc, *Reader in French*, at the University, called in and examined.

[Committee adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 21 FEBRUARY, 1860.

There not being a Quorum present, no meeting of the Committee was held this day.

FRIDAY, 18 MAY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Honorable T. A. Murray, Esq., in the Chair.
 Mr. Black, | Rev. Dr. Lang,
 Mr. Wilson.

Committee met pursuant to summons.

The Chairman laid before Committee a Draft Report.

Draft Report read.

Committee deliberated;—especially upon the expediency of recommending the severance of the present Affiliated Colleges from the University, and the repeal of the Colleges Endowment Act of 1854.

With a view to the full consideration of such question by a larger meeting of the Committee, *It was Resolved*:—

“That motion be made in the House for adding to this Committee Mr. Arnold, Mr. Deniehy, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Parkes.”

And Mr. Wilson requested, on behalf of the Chairman, to move in the House accordingly.

[Adjourned till Wednesday, 23rd instant, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 23 MAY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

None.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting of the Committee convened for this day *lapsed*.

TUESDAY, 5 JUNE, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Honorable T. A. Murray, Esq., in the Chair.
 Mr. Deniehy, | Mr. Parkes,
 Rev. Dr. Lang, | Mr. Wilson,
 Mr. Windeyer.

Committee met pursuant to summons.

Certain additional Members having been appointed by the House on motion following the Resolution of Committee, agreed to 18th ultimo,—

Chairman's Draft of Report further considered.

[Adjourned till Thursday, 7th instant, at *Twelve* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 7 JUNE, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Honorable T. A. Murray, Esq., in the Chair.
 Rev. Dr. Lang, | Mr. Wilson,
 Mr. Windeyer.

Committee met to further consider Draft Report.

Same read 2^o, and considered.

Committee again deliberating, as proposed on the 18th ultimo, relative to certain recommendations,—

Agreed thereto.

And other paragraphs having been suggested in furtherance of such views,—

Committee resolved to finally consider a Revised Draft on the following day.

[Adjourned till Friday, 8th instant, at *Twelve* o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 8 JUNE, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Honorable T. A. Murray, Esq., in the Chair.
 Mr. Forster, | Mr. Parkes,
 Rev. Dr. Lang, | Mr. Wilson.

Committee having met for the final consideration of proposed Report,—

Paragraphs of *Amended* Draft severally read and considered.

Certain *verbal* and other amendments made,—

When, Committee having agreed to the respective paragraphs, as read, or amended, in succession,

Motion made (*Mr. Parkes*) and *Question*—That this be the Report of the Committee—*agreed to*.

And Mr. Wilson, on behalf of the Chairman, requested so to Report, with the accompanying Minutes of Evidence.

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1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

TUESDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

Present :—

MR. PLUNKETT,
DR. WILSON,
MR. JONES,REV. DR. LANG,
MR. CAPE,
MR. BLACK.

TERENCE AUBREY MURRAY, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Hugh Kennedy, Esquire, Registrar, called in and examined :—

1. *By the Chairman* : You are Registrar of the University of Sydney ? I am.
2. Will you be good enough to state the duties of the office ? I hold the offices of Registrar and Librarian, as well as of Assistant to Dr. Woolley in Classics,—three separate appointments.
3. As Registrar, what is your particular duty ? To take charge of the records, conduct the correspondence, compile the University Calendar, and attend the meetings of the Senate and different Committees.
4. With what purpose do you attend such meetings—to put on record the proceedings ? Yes.
5. Is there an office analogous to yours in the Universities of the United Kingdom ? There is, I believe, in every University.
6. How long have you held office ? Since 1853.
7. I presume the actual duties which devolve upon you as Registrar form but a very small portion of those which you really discharge ? Not a small portion.
8. How many students were there in the University when you were first appointed ? Twenty-four.
9. Were you the first person who held the office you now hold ? No ; the third.
10. Who preceded you ? Dr. Greenup was the first ; he was succeeded by Mr. Hutton, and Mr. Hutton by myself.
11. The University was only established in 1850 ? Yes.
12. Was it brought into active operation immediately upon the Act of Incorporation being passed ? No, it was not ; steps had first to be taken for the selection of Professors.
13. Did the gentlemen who preceded you hold their appointments merely as honorary appointments, or were they precisely in the same position as that in which you now stand ? They were paid.
14. How many students are there now ? Forty altogether, at present, including non-matriculated ; twenty-six matriculated and fourteen non-matriculated.
15. Has the ratio of increase in the number been very marked during the period you have been connected with the University ? I can give you the numbers ; perhaps that will be more satisfactory. In 1852, there were 24 ; in 1853, 11 ; in 1854, 4 ; in 1855, 7 ; in 1856, 11 ; in 1857, 19 ; in 1858, 7 ; in 1859, 7. But I would remark that in 1859 there were fourteen non-matriculated students who were attending lectures.
16. Over and above the seven ? Yes.
17. How many students have there been in the University from its first establishment down to the present time, including those that are in it now ? Ninety matriculated students.

H. Kennedy,
Esq.

20 Sept., 1859.

H. Kennedy, Esq. The attendance of non-matriculated students, I observe, has been very fluctuating; they may attend one term and perhaps not the next.

20 Sept., 1859. 18. Do you think there is a general disposition on the part of the people of the Colony to send their sons there? Yes; I think so. The great dread seems to be that they are not sufficiently prepared to go there; many I know, have been hindered by that reason.

19. Are you aware of the fact that a great many colonists send their sons Home in preference? I am not.

20. What is the expense attending the sending of young men to the University? The expense attendant upon the necessary lectures of the curriculum is £21 each year for the first two years, and £12 the third year.

21. How many paid officers are there attached to the University, in all? Three Senior Professors, a Reader in General Jurisprudence, a Reader in French, a Registrar, three paid Examiners for the Faculty of Arts, and an Accountant,—ten altogether.

22. Do you know the amounts they are paid? I have an account of it here:—

	£	£
		Allowance for House Rent.
Professor Woolley	925	200
Professor Pell	825	150
Professor Smith	675	120
Registrar	400	...
Reader in French	100	...
Reader in Law	100	...
Accountant	50	...
Beadle	100	...
Gardener	109	...
Messenger	52	...

The paid Examiners receive an honorarium of £20 each. The Beadle has apartments, and the gardener has a house.

23. There are no other pecuniary allowances? No. Besides his allowance for a family residence, Dr. Woolley has two apartments in the University building.

24. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Will you state under what regulation? In the first instance £300 was allowed him for house rent, and at the end of last year £100 was taken off and two apartments were allotted to him in the building.

25. *By Dr. Wilson*: Have Professors Pell and Smith any apartments in the building as well as Dr. Woolley? They have not.

26. *By the Chairman*: There is an annual endowment of £5,000; how is that money appropriated? In salaries and allowances, £3,803; scholarships and prizes, £420; contingencies, £400, which includes printing, examination papers, calendar, catalogue of books, and every other item.

27. There is still a balance? Yes, which is appropriated for the grounds, repairs, &c.

28. Is the expenditure of this year greater or less than the expenditure of previous years? Greater, for the reason that it is increased by the salary of the Law Reader, in the first place.

29. How is this balance appropriated—this year amounting to some £300; in former years it was greater? Yes; there was a large debt on the property for the purchase of the Sydney College—the old building—which had to be paid off by instalments.

30. *By Dr. Lang*: Is it not provided that any sum saved from the Endowment Fund shall be added to the Building Fund? Not exactly, that is, it is applied to general purposes.

31. It does not return to the Treasury? It does not. The sum of £4,000 has been spent in the purchase of books for the library.

32. Was that sum derived from the savings of the Endowment Fund? Yes.

33. *By Dr. Wilson*: Since 1850? Since 1850.

34. *By the Chairman*: How many volumes are there in the Library? Between nine and ten thousand volumes.

35. *By Mr. Cape*: Have you brought a catalogue with you? The catalogue is printed, and is in the library here.

36. *By the Chairman*: What do you suppose to have been the average annual attendance of students during all those years since the University was opened? About thirty-two.

37. Then, if the average is thirty-two, and there are only twenty-six now, as you have told us, it would appear that the attendance is falling off? It has declined this year.

38. Do you know to what that decline is to be attributed? I cannot say that I do, beyond what I stated just now—the fact of young men not being sufficiently prepared.

39. Have there not been instances of students having entered the University who have left it prematurely? There have.

40. Many instances? Many instances.

41. What is that attributable to? In most cases I think it is owing to the services of the young men being required by their parents in their business.

42. What proportion do you suppose those who have so left the University bear in number to those who remain—one-third or one-fourth? Not so much as that.

43. *By Mr. Cape*: have not several accompanied their parents to England and joined British Universities? Some have gone from the circumstance of their families having gone to reside in England; and three have graduated here previously.

44. *By the Chairman*: Are there many instances of students being sent from the neighbouring colonies to the University? There are a few—some from New Zealand, some from Tasmania, and many from Moreton Bay. Some have left Universities at Home to attend here.

45. What is that attributable to? I think in each case they have been promising young men, and their idea probably was, that there was a larger field of honors and rewards here.
46. Did it at all happen from any desire to try change of climate? I have no reason to think so in the cases I am speaking of.
47. *By Mr. Plunkett*: How many cases of that kind have there been? Three or four.
48. *By the Chairman*: Do you think they came out here specially for the purpose of entering the University of Sydney? I happen to know it was in one case, because the uncle of the young gentleman in question came to me for a Calendar to send Home to his nephew, with a view to his coming out.
49. *By Dr. Wilson*: That may have been because the uncle was anxious to get his nephew out, and held out the fact of there being a University here as an inducement? Or, perhaps, being a young man of talent, he thought there were better chances of gaining honors in the way of scholarships and prizes.
50. *By the Chairman*: Can you state what the total cost of the University Building has been up to the present time? £68,500, in round numbers, up to the present month.
51. It is still unfinished? It is still unfinished.
52. Can you form any estimate of the amount required in order to complete it? Do you mean according to the original plan?
53. According to the plan on which it is now being erected? The estimate for the whole, if carried out, was £140,000.
54. *By Mr. Cape*: That includes residences for the Professors? No; but it does include a house for the Registrar.
55. *By Mr. Jones*: Then do I understand that the plan approved by the Senate did not include residences for the Professors? It did not.
56. *By Dr. Lang*: Does that sum of £68,500 include the sums that have been advanced annually for the expenditure of the University, or is it only the cost of the building? The cost of the building only.
57. *By Mr. Cape*: The cost has been materially affected by the alteration in wages in consequence of the Gold Fields? Yes; when the building was first commenced wages were very high.
58. Are you in the habit of receiving the British University Calendars regularly? There is no regular communication between ourselves and the British Universities. The Calendars are sent to the Library.
59. You are yourself a graduate of a British University? I am a graduate of Oxford.
60. And are, therefore, aware of the improvements which have been introduced into the system of education pursued at the Universities at Home, particularly with respect to the application of the physical sciences? I am.
61. Some of the Professors of the Sydney University are expected to deliver lectures in the evening, are they not? The Reader in Law attends in the evening.
62. Is that the practice in British Universities? Not that I am aware of.
63. Are you aware how many attend that lecture? Thirty-five. The hour was named specially for the convenience of young men engaged in business in Sydney during the day. Next term I have no doubt there will be a larger attendance, on account of the longer evenings.
64. *By Dr. Lang*: What is the complete curriculum that the Senate have contemplated for the Institution? It is printed amongst the by-laws, at page 62 of the Calendar for 1859. Besides the Faculty of Arts, there is a Faculty of Law in which lectures are delivered; and a Faculty of Medicine is in course of erection.
65. Is the present establishment of Professors supposed to be sufficient for the Faculty of Arts, or is it contemplated that there should be any other Professorships? Many others are contemplated in that Faculty.
66. There is no Professor and no education afforded in the Faculty of Medicine as yet? No instruction is afforded in Medicine as yet, but preparations have been made to enable that Faculty to be opened.
67. *By Mr. Cape*: You have a Board, I believe? Yes; there is a Board of Medical Examiners already in existence, under the twentieth by-law, which will be found at page 73 of the Calendar.

H. Kennedy,
Esq.
20 Sept., 1859.

Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D., Provost of the Sydney University, examined:—

68. *By the Chairman*: When were you first installed in the office of Provost? I succeeded Mr. Hamilton, the first Provost, in 1854.
69. You took an active part in the establishment of the University? I did.
70. When you became Provost I presume you were elected by the Senate? Yes.
71. Will you be so good as to state the principles upon which the University of Sydney was first established? I think those principles are embodied in the Act of Incorporation, and in the Parliamentary Papers connected with the initiation of the Institution, the object being, of course, to encourage the cultivation of the higher branches of learning, such as are contemplated in a complete system of academic education, without reference to any religious tests or sectarian differences, the Institution being open to all classes and denominations of Her Majesty's subjects.
72. It was originally established as an exclusively secular Institution? No doubt such was the intention of the founders, so far as I can understand, and yet the language of the first Act is to some extent equivocal, inasmuch as in the Preamble it is stated that it is expedient to establish the University "for the better advancement of religion and morality;" and in the clauses of the Act provision is made for the licensing of boarding-houses and making regulations

Sir Charles
Nicholson,
Bart., D.C.L.,
LL.D.
20 Sept., 1859.

Sir Charles
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Bart., D.C.L.,
LL.D.

20 Sept., 1859.

regulations to secure the due attendance of the under graduates at their respective places of worship, churches, or chapels. At the same time there is a distinct provision that no religious test is to be exacted from any student as a condition of his acquiring any honor or degree in the Institution.

73. That is the 20th clause of the Incorporation Act? Yes. You see the proviso says, "Provided always that this enactment shall not be deemed to prevent the making of regulations for securing the due attendance of the Students, for Divine Worship, at such church or chapel as shall be approved by their parents or guardians respectively." I may say that that clause was altogether inoperative; we found that, with a number of young men scattered about the town in lodging-houses, it was impossible to carry it out. And I may say also that it was the difficulty of finding or providing suitable lodgings for the young men attending the University, that I believe suggested the idea of instituting Affiliated Colleges, in which they might be subjected to domestic supervision and control, according to the wishes of their parents and friends.

74. But you found at the first that this twentieth clause was wholly inoperative? It was.

75. Nevertheless strong opposition was manifested to the University as a secular establishment by some of the most influential heads of different churches? Yes, and to a great extent without reason, I think.

76. Was it not that opposition which led to a compromise by way of these Affiliated Colleges? I think not. In consequence of the strength of the feeling to which you have adverted the Senate were induced to accede to a regulation which you will find in one of the first drafts of the by-laws, but which has since been repealed, by which all students coming up for degrees, or as candidates for honors, were required to bring a certificate of competent religious attainment from their pastor or other religious guide. That, however, was thought to be repugnant to the spirit of the Institution, and I find that whilst I was in England it has been repealed, I think the establishment of the Affiliated Colleges was rather the result of an appreciation of all the difficulties connected with sending young men to Sydney without any proper places where they might be domiciled. The truth is the University was almost useless to people in the country. No person would trust a lad of fifteen or sixteen in a common boarding-house; and I think that was regarded as sufficient reason for the establishment of these institutions, in which young men could be looked after and subjected to domestic supervision, and in which they could have religious instruction according to their peculiar religious views, or those of their parents or guardians, with the additional advantage of tutorial instruction.

77. But in the communications which took place between yourself and a high dignitary of the Church of England here, was the opposition manifested by him to the University attributable, in your opinion, to the difficulties he saw in regard to the household accommodation of students, or was it on account of the strong objection he had to the establishment as it then stood, on religious grounds? I presume you advert to the Bishop of Newcastle. Really at this moment I am scarcely prepared to say what his Lordship's objections were. He appeared to me to be opposed to the University altogether; and his suggestion was, that the endowment should be divided rateably amongst the different denominations, and that each should be allowed to appropriate its quota, as it thought fit. I believe he ultimately receded from that view, and expressed his willingness to concur in that compromise to which I have adverted, by which a certificate was required of competent religious instruction.

78. These Colleges, then, were established and connected with the University by way of compromise? Or to meet a difficulty which I think would not have been met in any other way.

79. But the difficulty did not arise on account of the objection you have reverted to, on the score of accommodation? I think it did to a great extent. I think that difficulty was insuperable in any other way; for I do not see how the University could be recruited by any considerable number of students, unless there were some means of providing suitable quarters for them. I know that when I first assumed the office of Vice-Provost, by virtue of the powers entrusted to that office, advertisements were inserted in the newspapers, inviting respectable householders to state upon what terms they would receive pupils, and I do not think we had a single application from any one individual.

80. *By Mr. Cape:* In fact, you proposed to establish private halls, the same as at Oxford? Not exactly—private halls have not succeeded in the English Universities; I think there was only one at Oxford when I was in England, and only two pupils in that. The Colleges proposed to be established here would stand in the same relation to the University that the several Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge stand in to the present institutions.

81. *By the Chairman:* The Bishop of Newcastle manifested the strongest opposition to the University as it then stood? He did; but, as I have already stated, I think the Bishop of Newcastle expressed his willingness to concur in the resolution that was afterwards agreed to, and to which I have just adverted.

82. Where is that resolution to be found? It is the thirteenth clause of the by-laws. "1. Every student belonging to a College in the University shall be required to produce a certificate of competent religious attainment from the Principal of such College, before he shall be entitled to any honor or degree in the University." Now, I have always held, and still hold that there is no hardship in that. No man is compelled to go to these Colleges, but I think if a young man does go to one of them, it is no hardship to require him to conform to the discipline that is established in that College.

83. *By Dr. Wilson:* As there are only four Affiliated Colleges but more than four different sects, do you not think a man may be driven to go to a College which is founded upon religious principles that he may not approve? He would not be obliged to go to any College for the sake of getting this certificate. The by-law I have quoted goes on, "2.—Every student
" not

"not belonging to a College, before he shall be entitled to any honor or degree, shall be required to produce a like certificate from a religious teacher of the denomination to which he belongs, or from some other responsible person whom the Senate of the University may in each case accredit for that purpose." Now I confess that that is a resolution which appeared to me to be of very little value, because it is one which cannot be put in force.

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84. But if the advantage of domestic supervision or household accommodation should induce any student to go to any one of these Colleges, with which, however, on religious grounds, he could not conscientiously agree, would he be precluded from the honors of the University? No, these resolutions are all repealed.

85. They were by-laws of the University, passed by the Senate? Yes; they were a concession to a very influential party who took strong views on this subject.

86. Nevertheless they involved a departure from the principles on which the Legislature founded the University? I think not; I think they were justified by the preamble of the original Act, "Whereas it is expedient for the better advancement of religion and morality, &c.,"—and by the twentieth clause which provides that "this enactment shall not be deemed to prevent the making of regulations for securing the due attendance of the students, for divine worship, at such church or chapel as shall be approved by their parents or guardians respectively." That to my mind was quite sufficient authority to justify the Senate in agreeing to this by-law.

87. *By Mr. Jones:* Does not one of the clauses of the Act of Incorporation provide that there shall be no test? Yes; the question is, was it a test?

88. Allow me to put this case—supposing after the Senate had passed these by-laws a young man had come to the University who avowed that he did not belong to any religion, that in fact he was a Deist, or say an Atheist, and could therefore not produce any testimonials of sufficient religious attainment—would that young man have been prevented from taking his degree? I presume he would, under the operation of this by-law, if he declared that he was absolutely an Atheist or a Deist.

89. If a man did not profess any particular religion he would be debarred by these by-laws from the honors of the University? Yes, and also by the twentieth clause, by which the Senate are empowered to make regulations for securing attendance on Church or Chapel.

90. *By Mr. Plunkett:* Even in the case put by Mr. Jones, do you think that under the second rule upon that subject the difficulty might be met,—the words are to this effect: "or from some other responsible person whom the Senate of the University may in each case accredit for the purpose"? I think it might, probably; but it is so extreme a case that I am hardly prepared to entertain it.

91. *By the Chairman:* You do not think that the principle, in this respect, on which the University was founded has in any way been departed from? No; I think nothing can be more comprehensive than the design upon which the University is now carried on. I am not aware by what possible means it could be liberalised more than it is.

92. As an educational establishment do you think the University has fulfilled the expectations of those who founded it? I regret that there is not a greater number of students; but I think the fault is to a great extent with parents and guardians, and the want of appreciation on the part of the public of the advantages of high education.

93. Would not that involve this conclusion, that the attempt was premature? No, I think not.

94. If the people are not in a condition to appreciate the advantages of the high order of education which it is calculated to give, it naturally follows, I think, that the providing of such means of education was premature? I think the Institution itself will create that very spirit by which it will ultimately be sustained.

95. Is there any evidence of it as yet? Yes; I think all those young men who have taken degrees, and who are capable of appreciating the advantages afforded to them by the high education they have received, will act as so many missionaries in propagating a similar spirit throughout the country.

96. Have any of these young men distinguished themselves for any great amount of ability? Yes, many of them are young men of great promise; I know two or three who have taken a high position in the Universities at Home. One young man, Mr. Oliver, has, I believe, taken a double first class degree at Oxford; and one or two more, who have gone to other Universities, have evinced a very creditable degree of talent and proficiency. Of course everything must have a beginning. We know how many efforts have been made to place education on a higher footing, and what a struggle it is to induce communities to enter into and take advantage of those means which are afforded for the purpose.

97. But this experiment—for as yet, at all events, it is merely an experiment—has involved an enormous expenditure—? I do not think the expenditure enormous at all. In the first place I hold that this is the richest community in the world; and I think money cannot be bestowed on any better purpose or aim—

98. *By Mr. Cape:* Do you think three Professors are sufficient to give a regular University education, particularly to comprehend the improved nature of the education introduced within the last ten years, as noticed in the Oxford Calendar? There are more than three Professors; we have virtually five or six. But I quite admit that our staff is inconveniently small, and I would be glad to see it enlarged. Our first staff of Professors and Lecturers consisted of the Professor of Classics, Dr. Woolley, who also gave a separate course of lectures on Logic; the Professor of Mathematics, Mr. Pell; Dr. Smith, who lectured alternately on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and on Chemistry. Then we had lectures on German and French—

99. Was that a gentleman introduced from a British University, or was he a teacher in the Colony? He was a teacher in the Colony. The three Professors introduced from England were Dr. Woolley, Mr. Pell, and Dr. Smith.

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100. Those were the only three introduced direct from British Universities? Yes; besides Mr. Kennedy, the Registrar and Assistant Professor of Classics.

101. *By Dr. Wilson*: Do you not think that the people of the Colony would appreciate more highly the education afforded in the University, provided that greater exertions were made to ensure elementary education? I am quite convinced of the necessity of that. No doubt there is the greatest demand for educational efforts in every possible channel. I may state that a Law Readership has been appointed in the University, and that a considerable number of students are attending the lectures delivered by the Reader; and that at this moment the Senate are endeavouring to organize a scheme for the establishment of a Medical School. They are in communication with the managers of the Infirmary here, and hope to be able to establish Professorships in Medicine, and to organize, in short, a Medical School, within probably the next twelve months. It has also been proposed—and I hope the period is not far distant—when a Professorship of Civil Engineering (with workshop similar to that at King's College, London,) may be established. There is every desire on the part of the Senate to render the Institution one of good *practical* benefit to the community, whilst there is an equal determination to maintain the high standard of learning required by its statutes for the attainment of honors and degrees. In the establishment of a Medical School a new field of employment and usefulness is opened up to the youth of the Colony. Of course a great deal has to be done. A University is not established in a day, nor in a year. The machinery can only be established gradually and according to its requirements.

102. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you think so extensive a suite of buildings was requisite for so small a number of students? We were in hopes that the number of students would increase, and we still hope that the building now erected will not be in excess of our real wants. I may state that Mr. Kennedy made an error just now in giving his evidence as to the expense of the building. He stated £68,500 as the amount. Now £68,500 may have been expended, but the amounts granted by the Legislature only reach £60,000. There were two separate grants, one of £50,000 and the other of £10,000. The remainder of the money expended upon the building has been made up by the savings of the Institution, and by a surplus amounting to some £8,000 which was available from the resale of the old Sydney College. And I think that, looking at what has been created by the expenditure of the funds placed at the disposal of the University, no one can allege that the money has been injudiciously spent. A suite of buildings, which from their style and execution would form an ornament to any of the Capitals of Europe, and which will probably afford, with some slight additional outlay, all the accommodation requisite for the next century for the business of the Institution, has been called into existence. I cannot understand how any native of the Colony, or any one influenced by a truly patriotic interest in its welfare, can regard with feelings other than those of pride and satisfaction, an Institution which has so much to recommend it in its material aspects as well as in its moral ends.

103. *By the Chairman*: The question is, whether it was not premature to determine upon expending so large an amount of money upon buildings at so early a stage in the progress of the University? That point was resolved by the wisdom of the Legislature of that day, not by the Senate.

104. What was the sum proposed in the first instance? £50,000, and £10,000 have been voted since.

105. How was it that sum of £10,000 became necessary? I was in England at the time, and therefore I am hardly prepared to enter into the details; but I presume that it generally happens that the actual cost of any large building exceeds the estimate in at least as great proportion as in this instance.

106. *By Dr. Wilson*: But I understood Mr. Kennedy to say that the whole cost was estimated at £140,000? That includes a large pile of building which the Senate have no idea of carrying out—the eastern wing. The building to be completed under the present contracts will, minus the Professors' houses, suffice for a considerable time to come. I think some few thousand pounds more will probably be required for the satisfactory completion of the buildings now in process of erection, and for the fittings of the interior.

107. *By the Chairman*: It appears that the Legislature voted £50,000 for the purpose of erecting the building, and subsequently an additional £10,000, by which amount the expenditure had exceeded the estimate? No, it did not exceed it. The Senate found themselves unable to finish the buildings, according to the designs they were anxious to carry out, without a further grant. And permit me to state that when that sum of £50,000 was voted wages were only half what they turned out to be a year or two afterwards, when the building was actually in course of erection, and therefore that sum would have gone twice as far at the time of the vote as it eventually did.

108. Then it appears that notwithstanding that this vote of £60,000 involves a sum of £10,000 in excess of the original sum voted by the Legislature, the buildings are still unfinished, and it will take £80,000 more to complete them according to the plan the Senate have devised? No, this is the plan of the building which was submitted to the Senate, but all that the Senate have undertaken to construct or to provide for is the front portion, which is now nearly completed; in fact it will be so in two or three months. There are some details of the interior still requiring completion; and all that is really required for the present will be completed, perhaps not for £60,000, but for a few thousands in excess of that sum. The other portions of the building, according to this plan, which would involve a very large outlay, are not contemplated at all at present.

109. It would appear from Mr. Kennedy's evidence that, supposing this building to be completed, nevertheless additional accommodation will be required for the Professors? The Professors' houses I do not at all include.

110. Are we not entitled to presume that when the Legislature was originally applied to for a vote for the University, it was contemplated that the sum then applied for would be sufficient

sufficient to cover those expenses as well as others? I am not aware that it was. In this plan there was no provision made for Professors' residences.

111. Supposing that this front, now so near completion, is completed, still the necessary accommodation is not provided for the Professors? The Professors object to living in the University. Their wish is to have houses erected on the domain of the University, separate and altogether detached from the University building itself.

112. *By Mr. Black*: Has any estimate been formed of the probable expense of houses for the Professors? Of course the expense would depend on the style of the houses. We have had several estimates submitted to us, some of which have appeared to be too extravagant, and they have, consequently, been rejected. The matter is still pending. My idea was, that it would have been better to have modified the design by doing away with one wing, and erecting the three dwellings for the Professors to complete the quadrangle of the building; but there seemed to be very great architectural difficulties in the way—there could be no back yards, and no accommodation for servants; and the Professors seemed to be altogether opposed to it. Whether any plan of that kind can be matured, I do not know. I may state that the Senate are anxious that houses should be provided for the Professors, because we are obliged, out of the endowment, to make them allowances for house rent. Dr. Woolley is now living in the University, but it is merely during the absence of his wife and family, and he has £100 a year deducted from his allowance on that account. If we had houses for the Professors it would give the University the control of some £500 a year, or more, and enable them to establish a Medical School on a very satisfactory basis. It would enable them to subsidise two or three chairs of medicine, anatomy, and surgery, and to establish on the same grounds a botanic garden really deserving that name, an object which is very much to be desired; for the public gardens here, though very creditable to the Colony, and to the gentlemen under whose charge they are placed, are not botanic gardens properly so called, but rather pleasure grounds. I can assure the Committee that, having taken no inconsiderable share in the initiation and subsequent management of the Institution, I have had practical and painful experience of the difficulties and disappointments attendant upon such a task. As to the cost of the building, to which objection appears to be taken, I may observe that most of the expense incurred in the strictly ornamental details has been borne by private contribution. Between four and five thousand pounds have been expended in this way upon embellishments of various kinds. Thus the whole of the windows of the Great Hall, and of the two principal staircases, were the results of private munificence, and cost upwards of £4,000. The carvings in the Great Hall now being carried on are, in the like manner, at the expense of a private individual, W. Fanning, Esq.; whilst the elaborately carved wood work of the principal staircase is, in a similar manner, provided for by private contributions.

113. *By the Chairman*: With reference to the expense, we have it given in evidence, by Mr. Kennedy, that the expense of completing the building, upon the plan which was at all events in contemplation, will amount to £140,000 —? I believe Mr. Kennedy has no authority whatever for making that statement —

114. And in addition to whatever sum may be required for completing these buildings, originally estimated as involving an expense of only £50,000, there are now two Affiliated Colleges, and will probably soon be two more, which have drawn, or will be entitled to draw, from the public Treasury £10,000 each, and which also involve an annual expense of £500 each as endowment; so that the total expense connected with the University—of which it nevertheless appears that the people of the Colony are not disposed to avail themselves to any great extent—will amount to possibly from two hundred thousand pounds to a quarter of a million, when these adjuncts are added? I beg to state that Mr. Kennedy made that statement, as to the estimated cost of the building, without authority; he was not in office at the time, and was not competent to give such information. That plan I have already stated has been renounced as far as regards the carrying out of the eastern wing; and I have no hesitation in saying that a few thousands more will render the University all that is required for present purposes, independently of the Professors' houses.

115. The average attendance, in number of students, since its foundation appears to be about thirty-two, while at present the actual attendance is only twenty-six—that does not appear to realise the expectations formed of it? No, it does not; but I think the reflection is upon the Colony rather than upon the Institution.

116. But the inevitable conclusion is that the establishment was premature? I think if you had waited longer you would have had greater difficulty in establishing it. I think the Colony would have sunk into a still greater degree of apathetic indifference and want of appreciation as to the advantages of such an Institution.

117. The Senate have the management of the whole of the buildings, and of the affairs of the Institution generally? Yes.

118. How are the members of the Senate appointed? The members of the Senate were originally appointed under the Act of Council, by the Governor, and, since then, they have themselves elected members to fill vacancies as they have arisen; and this they will continue to do until the number of graduates amounts to one hundred, when all vacancies are to be filled by election by the graduates.

119. Does it appear that the Senate, in the elections which they have hitherto made, have been at all influenced by considerations of the persons whom they have elected being in any way men of letters, or men at all noted for learning, or great zeal in promoting the higher branches of education? I think that is rather an invidious question to put to me. Each member of the Senate has a right to form his own opinion as to the fitness of the person whose election he approves. But I am quite ready to say, that the Senate, as a whole, fairly represent the Colony. The fact is, the choice is to a very great extent limited to persons residing in Sydney, by the circumstance that already we have often been in great difficulties

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difficulties for want of a quorum to transact business, many of the members now on the list of the Senate being resident at considerable distances from town, and being consequently unable to be very regular in their attendance.

120. What is the number of graduates now? There must be a considerable number. We admitted eighteen last month to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts; and we have reason to believe and hope that there will be a considerable accession to the list next Lent Term. Referring to the cost of the University in proportion to its results, I would point to the analagous case of the Irish Colleges, which have had large parliamentary grants and receive large annual subsidies, and in many of which the number of pupils does not, I believe, exceed, if it equals, that of those now in the Sydney University.

121. How do you come to that conclusion? I visited them, and have seen the returns.

122. Perhaps you would be good enough to put them in? I will, if able to procure them, which I hope to do. (*Vide Appendix A.*)

123. Looking at the list of Members of the Senate, do you not think that in the City of Sydney many gentlemen fully qualified to serve on the Senate might be had, by the election of whom this great inconvenience to which you have referred, for want of a quorum, might be obviated? That assumes the resignations of present incumbents of office. Those who are nominated on the Senate are nominated *ad vitam*.

124. Has the fact ever been discussed by the Senate, that it is very difficult to get a quorum, and that business has been staid by it? I cannot say business has been staid by it, because there has been great activity and energy among the members generally.

125. Is there any record of the meetings of the Senate? Most assuredly.

126. Minutes? Yes.

127. Who has got them? They are in the custody of the Registrar.

128. *By Mr. Cape:* Have you ever heard any reasonable accounting for the falling off in the attendance of non-matriculated students upon the lectures—the removal of the University to a distance may been the cause? It may, to some extent. I do not despair of seeing this class of students re-established. Time must be afforded to all these institutions; you cannot achieve everything at once.

129. *By the Chairman:* In the selection of members for the Senate, is the fitness of the individual the sole matter considered by the Senate? I should say so, undoubtedly.

130. That there is no weight at all attached to the social position of the party? I think social position is one of the elements which ought to be taken into consideration, but not the only one.

131. Do you think any weight is attached to the probability of his being a benefactor to the Institution? I should say not.

132. None at all? I should say not. It certainly would not influence me to vote for a man not otherwise qualified; but if there were two candidates equally eligible, and one was favorably disposed to the Institution, testifying his zeal in behalf of its objects by a munificent endowment, (as has been evidenced in more cases than one, with respect to the University of Sydney,) I would, undoubtedly, give him my vote in preference to the other.

133. How do you mean favorably disposed? By acts so unequivocal as those I have just mentioned.

134. Do you not think considerations of that kind might lead to great abuses? I am not conscious that they have, or could by possibility lead to any abuse.

135. Returning to the present position of the Institution, we find *primâ facie* that there has been a very great expenditure, involving large additional grants, without, to all appearance, anything like the good that was anticipated resulting from it? I am not prepared to admit that statement in such broad terms as you put it; I think great good has resulted, though it might have been wished that a greater amount of benefit had been derived; but I am still disposed to believe that immense advantage has accrued. We have established in the Colony a standard of education and of educational requirement such as it never had before; and the influence of the University is not merely confined to those who are students within its walls, but extends I think through the whole Colony, and tends to raise the character of the whole community. In fact, the establishment of this Institution has raised the character of this Colony throughout the world in a degree that I cannot conceive would have resulted by any other agency. The spirit that originated, and the liberal provision that has been made for the support of the University, have been regarded as the noblest and most honorable incidents in the history of this community. The introduction, too, of men like the Professors, has been of great advantage to the community. The Colony has thus obtained an equivalent to a great extent for the money laid out, and if all the results hoped for have not yet been obtained, there is no reason to despair of their being ultimately arrived at and realised in a very high degree.

136. What evidence have you that the establishment of the University has caused such a high tone of education to prevail generally in the Colony? I did not say it had caused a high tone of education to prevail,—I said it had created a disposition to appreciate the advantages of high education, such as, I believe, had not existed before.

137. What evidence have you of that? My own personal experience, comparing the state of feeling on the subject ten years ago with that existing at the present time.

138. Would not the best proof of that fact be the degree in which the public avail themselves of the opportunities afforded? I draw my inferences in a different way.

139. *By Mr. Cape:* Have you been able to ascertain its influence upon the schools of the Colony? I believe it has had the effect of improving the character of all our schools throughout the Colony. I believe the standard established by the examinations for matriculation has stimulated the youth of the Colony generally, and made them look to higher aims than have been previously taken. Hitherto in this Colony, before the establishment of the

University,

University, as many gentlemen here know very well, there were no rewards for learning, and no incitements to advance educational acquirements whatever.

140. Do you not think the omission on the part of the Government to institute examinations for the Civil Service has had an influence on the progress of education? I think it may have had.

141. *By the Chairman:* Are you aware that the Professors of the University have at any time been in any way dissatisfied with the mode in which the University was conducted? There have been occasions when some differences have existed, but I believe never such as to impair the usual cordial relations between them and the Senate.

142. Do you think they had any cause for being so dissatisfied? No, I do not; I distinctly say I do not. I think they have had every consideration so far as my experience goes. I can only say for myself, as one of the chief executive officers of the Institution, that I have always been most anxious to consult their feelings and wishes in every way, of course with due regard to the progress of the Institution.

143. *By Mr. Cape:* Has the Government, in any period of the University's existence, opened any communication with the Senate, with a view to the establishment of an academic body for the examination of candidates for the Civil Service? I am not aware that they have.

144. *By Mr. Black:* It appears that the attendance on the University has been very short of your own expectations of what it would be—to what cause or causes do you attribute that disappointment? I am afraid it is attributable to apathy on the part of the public and of parents—a want of appreciation of the advantages held out. I know gentlemen now in the country, wealthy settlers with incomes of five or ten thousand a year, who send their sons out driving bullocks, and after horses and wild cattle, instead of sending them to the University. I think that such a state of things may justly be regarded as the opprobrium of the Colony.

145. Do you think it is at all attributable to the expense? I am glad you have started that point. I think the rate of fees the lowest in any Institution of the kind in the world; a young man may go through the whole of the undergraduate course I think for £18 a-year; the amount may be qualified to some small extent by a later regulation. Now I think all the advantages of the University cannot be considered as exorbitantly purchased for £18 a-year. Then there are several endowments: Public favor has been evidenced towards the Institution by the establishment of several private scholarships of £40 or £50 a-year, so that any boy of energy and zeal, and determined to distinguish himself, can educate himself without expense to his family, by getting one of these scholarships. I would also state, with regard to the expenditure of the Institution, that we have accumulated a very valuable library; on which some £5,000 or £6,000 have been expended.

146. *By Mr. Cape:* Does that include the chemical apparatus? No, independently of the apparatus.

147. *By Dr. Wilson:* I think you grant a sum every year to keep up that apparatus? Yes.

148. *By the Chairman:* You stated that the fact of the University having been established has caused an exalted opinion to be entertained in various parts of the world of the general character of this country—upon what was that opinion founded? Upon my own personal experience in different parts of Europe.

149. From what have the parties who entertain that opinion drawn their conclusion? The knowledge of the fact that an Institution of this kind had been founded, and largely and liberally endowed; it is regarded as a testimony of the high tendencies of public opinion in this Colony.

150. Were the parties who expressed this favorable opinion aware that, although there has been this enormous expenditure, and although such a magnificent building has been erected, the colonists have not at all availed themselves of its advantages? I cannot say not at all, because they have done so to a considerable extent; we have admitted between sixty and seventy young men to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts.

151. *By Mr. Cape:* Would the Senate be disposed to make another attempt to establish private halls, or to encourage them? We would be glad to do anything calculated to advance the Institution, if we saw an opportunity of doing it.

152. *By Mr. Black:* Do you consider it very desirable, for the beneficial working of the University, that residences should be provided for the Professors in connection with the Institution? No; I do not think it is a matter of any great importance in that light. I made it more an argument *ad crumenam*. If we were able to lodge the Professors there would be a larger fund available for the purposes of the Institution. We shall have some difficulty in establishing Medical Professorships with the present endowment.

153. *By the Chairman:* You think £5,000 per annum is not sufficient? It would be if we had Professors' houses.

154. *By Mr. Cape:* Has not the Supreme Court recognised the University degrees by rendering admission to the Bar easier to gentlemen who hold them than to others who do not? Yes, since we have got a Royal Charter granting us the privileges of the more ancient Institutions in the Mother Country.

155. Have the Churches of the Colony recognised the degrees of the University in any way as giving proof of competent education? I am not aware.

156. How many denominations have availed themselves of the provisions of the Affiliated Colleges Act? I believe, in fact, only two; but I understand the Presbyterians and Wesleyans have raised funds with the object of taking advantage of the Act, and I rather think some application is now pending for the passing of their Acts of Incorporation.

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APPENDIX A.

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On the subject of the Irish Colleges, the last returns which I have been able to find extend up to 1855-56. So far as I understand the constitution of those bodies, it would appear that they have each an endowment of £7,000 per annum, in addition to grants for building purposes, and irrespective of a sum placed at the disposal of the Council of the "Queen's University." At the date above-mentioned, it would seem that the annual charges, and number of students of the three Colleges of Cork, Belfast, and Galway, were as follows:—

CORK.

Salaries.....	£ 5,487
Scholarships and Prizes	1,427
Students—Faculty of Arts	67
" " Medicine	63
Others, viz., Law and Agriculture...	35

BELFAST.

Salaries.....	£ 4,650
Scholarships and Prizes—not mentioned.	
Students—Matriculated	119
" Non-Matriculated	74
	— 193

GALWAY.

Salaries.....	} Amount not mentioned.
Scholarships and Prizes.....	
Students—Matriculated	78
" Non-Matriculated	7
	— 85

C. NICHOLSON.

THURSDAY, 22 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

Present:—

MR. BLACK,
MR. CAPE,
MR. JONES,

REV. DR. LANG,
MR. MURRAY,
MR. PLUNKETT.

TERENCE AUBREY MURRAY, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

William John Stephens, Esquire, M.A., called in and examined:—

- W.J. Stephens, Esq., M.A. 157. *By the Chairman*: You are the Head Master of the Sydney Grammar School? Yes.
158. You are a member of a British University? I am a member of University Convocation of Oxford, Master of Arts, and Fellow of the Queen's College in Oxford University.
- 22 Sept., 1859. 159. Will you be good enough to give the Committee some information as to the branches of knowledge in which the students of the Universities at Home are instructed or examined? There have been great changes lately, and changes are still going on, so that I am not in a position to say exactly what is the present state, but the direction of the new changes has been to introduce more of scientific education in addition to the *literæ humaniores*.
160. I suppose, when you speak of scientific education, you allude to the application of science to the practical purposes of life? I do not allude to the application of science to the practical purposes of life, but to the physical sciences. Mathematics, pure and applied, were a separate branch of study before, but of late years the physical sciences—natural history, comparative physiology, geology, chemistry, and so forth—have been taught.
161. There has been a great change, then, upon the old system? A very considerable change in the form of the studies, which have been made to depend more upon professorial teaching than before.
162. Wherein consists the advantage of that change? It is very much questioned even now whether it is altogether an advantage.
163. If the teachers were competent persons——? Tutors were not always competent persons.
164. It may possibly happen that Professors may not be competent persons, so that that change itself may be no great advantage? You have more chance of obtaining competent Professors, they being elected from the whole body of the University, while tutors were appointed from close Colleges, confined to particular parishes, or to particular counties.
165. The power of communicating knowledge seems to be a gift—a man of moderate attainments may communicate knowledge with greater facility than one of far greater attainments? Sometimes.
166. Is Civil Engineering at all a branch of education? Not at all, in either Oxford or Cambridge.
167. Are there not some Colleges in England where it is taught? I am not aware.
168. In the London University? I am not aware—no degrees are given to it.

169. There is some peculiar establishment up the Thames where it is taught? At Putney. I imagine that that establishment is closed; it did not succeed.
170. Do you know at all the course of instruction in the University of Sydney? Roughly I know something of it; I have not made it my business to inquire.
171. You have not made yourself sufficiently well acquainted with the course of instruction in the Sydney University to give an opinion upon it? No.
172. Perhaps you will be good enough to look at the by-laws of the University, which shew what the courses of examination are;—(*the witness referred to the by-laws*) Are they the same as those at Oxford and Cambridge? We have, I am to sorry to say, no University matriculation examination at Oxford, each College has its own entrance examination, so that the standard is very various; in some Colleges it is very high, in some extremely low.
173. What is the examination for degrees? There are four examinations to be passed the "little go" or responsions, which is the proper name; moderations—which is a new examination lately introduced—and the final examination—popularly the "great go," and this is double—consisting of one examination in *Lit. Hum.* which *must* be passed, and one in Law and Modern History, Mathematics, or the Physical Sciences, according to the candidate's option.
174. What studies are embraced in these examinations? The responsions—Euclid or logic, a small amount of Latin and Greek. I am not quite sure of the details—something like three or four orations of Cicero and —
175. For the degrees? No, that is the first examination or responsions.
176. Then to what extent are the physical sciences taught? They are not, I am sorry to say, necessary to a degree at all, but there are separate class schools for them. In the final examination those who choose can take honors in the physical sciences. The number in the schools is not great yet, but it is increasing rapidly.
177. You speak then of the state of things existing before these improvements were carried out? To a certain extent the examinations remain the same; it is rather that additions have been made.
178. There is no change? There is a change. Scientific studies are fostered but not enforced, and the improvement is not immediately apparent.
179. *By Mr. Cape:* I believe this circular (*referring to a circular published in the Oxford University Calendar for 1859, p. 141.*) applies to this question? [*The witness referred to the Calendar.*] I see "Moderations" are called here "first public examination." I mention that as there might otherwise be some confusion—responsions being theoretically private, though really as public as the other. The result of the examination is not published, and therefore it is not called public.
180. *By the Chairman:* Can you observe by that Calendar what improvements have been made of late days? One—which was before my time—was rendering logic unnecessary, so that Euclid might be taken up instead of it in the first examination. The principal improvement that I have seen in actual operation is the introduction of the middle examination which is here called the first public examination or moderations.
181. What are the subjects of that examination? Each candidate must be examined in "the four Gospels, with special reference to an accurate knowledge of the text. One Greek and one Latin author, at least, of which one must be a poet, the other an orator; but not the same authors as were offered for the responsions, unless in the case of candidates who offer to be examined in four authors at least, *e. g.*,—in Greek, Homer, Iliad, or Odyssey, six books. The dramatists—any three plays of Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, or Aristophanes—Pindar, Olympic, and Pythian Odes—Demosthenes—De Corona; or Olynthiaes with Phillippes, or Olynthiaes with the Meidias, or any other orations of equal length in the aggregate—(Æschines in Ctesiphontem." The principal change there is the introduction of Homer and Demosthenes into the Oxford course. They were very little read before this change.
182. Then it appears so far, that the great object in this University was to teach the Latin and Greek languages rather than substantial knowledge? The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were ecclesiastical establishments, and are casting off that character very slowly indeed. I think it is owing, in part, to their character as ecclesiastical corporations that the study of languages has been the chief object.
183. Do you think it desirable, in these days, that the course of instruction in any great educational establishment should be limited in this way? By no means.
184. Then what suggestions would you, as well acquainted with this subject, make in reference to a new country like this, where we have nothing in the way of old Institutions to obstruct us? I could hardly venture to make any suggestions without consideration.
185. Perhaps you will give the matter your consideration and favor the Committee with any suggestions that may occur to you? If the course of studies, as originally determined on the foundation of the Sydney University, were fully carried out, I think that a very sufficient scientific basis, for the further cultivation of any profession, would be obtained. Any effectual study of the Arts or Professions, as distinguished from that of the scientific truths on which they depend, must always be founded upon actual practice. This can never be attainable in University teaching. There is also a grave probability that University examinations would fail to distinguish between the pedantic and unpractical, and the scientific and practical students, while instruction might therefore, with great advantage, be given in the theory and natural laws underlying any art; the art itself, could hardly be taught, except in the Infirmary, Foundry, or other place in which it is found in real exercise, and here it would be studied with advantage, proportionate to the extent and depth of the previous (or accompanying) training in Science.
186. In the great Educational Institutions of England there have been vested interests, the continuance of which have been held to be incompatible with the progress of society in other respects?

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W.J. Stephens respects? Do you mean interests in the conduct of the University, or in the property of the Esq., M.A. University?

187. In both. The original founders prescribed certain conditions, which their representatives, in these days, have been unwilling to depart from? I think they were more unwilling to depart from the practice. The Statutes of the Colleges are much more liberal, in the prescribed course of study, than the practice has been.

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188. Does it not occur to you that there are many branches of knowledge of far higher importance to men, than any involved in the branches of learning just adverted to, as being considered so important in the English Universities? I should not like to say that any department of human knowledge was higher than another; but the founders of these Colleges made provision for teaching all that was known in their days. The Physics of their days, however bad, were taught.

189. But language is merely the vehicle of knowledge; the knowledge of languages does not constitute knowledge in itself? The knowledge of other languages increases the knowledge of English; it teaches men to distinguish synonymous, or nearly synonymous words, and is valuable in literary pursuits. These are material or practical advantages.

190. You are aware that the old system of teaching was considered so objectionable that Commissioners were appointed by the British Government to inquire into it, with the view of effecting some improvements? I think when the Commissioners were appointed, there was little idea of the subjects of education being faulty; there was rather an impression that the system of Education was not well carried out, and principal objects of the commission were the abolition of religious tests; and incidentally the alteration of the constitution of the Universities so as to get rid of the Government by the heads of houses, and put the Executive part of Government into the hands of a board composed of six heads of houses, six Professors, and six Masters, chosen by convocation.

191. Will you be good enough to look over the Calendar of the Sydney University, and to give an opinion as to whether the system there generally defined, is the same as that which has been objected to in the Universities at Home, or whether it is in any way dissimilar,—and how dissimilar? I believe it is dissimilar in there being no religious or doctrinal qualifications.

192. But only in that respect? I find in paragraph 8 of the by-laws that the subjects of instruction are very much the same, quite the same as in the improved system in Oxford; but I am not aware that in the University of Sydney the students are taught Modern History or Natural History; I imagine that the study of mental, moral, and political philosophy is not enforced, *i. e.*, that the pupils are not obliged to attend lectures on these subjects.

193. Then there are branches of learning contemplated under that section of the by-laws which do not appear as yet from your knowledge to be taught in the University? I am not aware of any one having been appointed to teach them.

194. Will you be so good as to look at this return (*The Statistical Return of the Colony for 1858*), which gives a statement of the progress of the Institution to the close of the last year. (*The Witness referred to the same.*) You do not see then that these branches are included in the duties of the Professors named in that list? How far the Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Physics may teach other physical sciences I do not know, but I have very little knowledge of Sydney University in any way.

195. Has it ever come under your observation in England that an University education has in any way whatever the effect of checking originality? I think an ecclesiastical education has; I do not think the present Oxford system has at all that effect; the reaction against the ecclesiastical checks has been very great.

196. In Oxford? Yes.

197. Is it so in Cambridge? I believe so, but I have known very little of Cambridge of late years.

198. What are the great subjects in which the graduates of Oxford are examined? Philosophy is perhaps the principal subject of examination for honors.

199. What branch of philosophy? I mean mental philosophy, moral and political philosophy. Nominally the subject is taken from Greek Text books, *e.g.*, Aristotle, but it embraces the history of in fact all philosophy.

200. That is all mental philosophy—metaphysics? Yes.

201. Not natural philosophy? That is not enforced.

202. Do you not think it desirable it should be? Yes; I think there is a very strong feeling that it should be; but there is great opposition to contend with, the majority of the convocation have been brought up under the old system and are averse to change, and as every change has to be brought about through the representative, or I might rather call the democratic body of convocation, all Masters of Arts being members, it is very difficult to introduce any novelty.

203. Do you think it desirable these new branches should be taught in this country? I should think very much so.

204. You are not aware of civil engineering forming part of the examination in any way? No.

205. Do you know anything of the London University? I do not know it particularly.

206. You are not much acquainted with the University here? Very little.

207. Have you been there? I have been in the building.

208. Do you think the site a desirable one for the purpose for which it is established? It is, I think, at a very inconvenient distance from Sydney.

209. Has your attention been directed at all to the establishment of Affiliated Colleges? I have thought of that subject.

210. Do you think that an improvement? I do not think it an improvement upon the original secular character of the University. W.J. Stephens
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211. Do you know what led to the establishment of these Colleges? It was long before I came to this Colony, and I have only heard in conversation. 22 Sept., 1859.

212. *By Mr. Jones:* What strikes you as the material difference or distinction between the University of Oxford and the University of Sydney—wherein do they differ most materially? I should say in the prominence which the study of the metaphysical sciences takes in Oxford. You refer only to the studies?

213. Not only to the studies, but to the mode of management—to the relative positions of tutors in the Colleges, and Professors in the Universities? I do not think the cases are so far parallel that one could argue much from the practice at Home. The Colleges there are all distinct corporations, and would exist if the University were abolished; while the University would equally exist if the Colleges were abolished. They are all ecclesiastical corporations. I am not sure that I am right in saying that they are all ecclesiastical corporations; they were so originally; how far they are so now I am not prepared to say, now that there are no ecclesiastical duties to be performed by them.

214. Is the connection between the Affiliated Colleges of the Sydney University, and the Colleges connected with the University of Oxford, of a similar character? The Affiliated Colleges here, I should think, must always be in polemical opposition; whereas in England there is no such opposition, no such jealousy between one College and another.

215. Is the relation of Colleges here, as a whole, to the Sydney University, the same as the relation of Colleges, as a whole, to the University of Oxford? I believe no member of Council of a College here is necessarily a member of the Senate of the University, and the reverse is the case in Oxford and Cambridge—there are no members of the Senate of the University at either of the latter places who are not members of one or other of the Colleges.

216. I think you are under a mistake. As a matter of fact, I may mention that some of the members of the Senate of the only College established here are also members of the Senate of the University. Will you be kind enough to explain in what the changes to which you have alluded, as having been made in the tutorial and professorial systems, have affected the change of teaching in the University of Oxford? The tutors remain still as tutors in their Colleges; they continue their catechetical lectures as before; but the Professors continue to lecture *ex cathedra* without cross-examination of pupils. I think one principal advantage is, that more general views, and a better stand-point, are obtained from the professorial teaching; while greater accuracy is obtained from the tutorial.

217. Do I understand that the students at Oxford are bound to attend more lectures of the Professors than they were formerly? They were not bound to attend any lectures at all when I was an undergraduate; the enforcement of attendance on professorial lectures is a recent alteration.

218. They are now bound to attend? Yes; a certain number of lectures.

219. That, I presume, is one important distinction between the University of Sydney and that of Oxford—here the students are bound to attend professorial lectures, while there, till recently, they were not bound to do so? I was under the impression that they were not bound to attend all the lectures, but only certain lectures, *e. g.*, on mathematics and Greek.

220. They are bound to attend certain lectures? Yes.

221. Do you see any objection to there being a kind of supplemental power given to the Senate of the University to examine persons who are not graduates of the University for degrees—persons, perhaps, who cannot afford to go to the University, who acquire their education in the remote districts of the Colony, but who attain sufficient proficiency in the several studies pursued in the University? I should like very much to see some system by which they might receive a degree—a mark of University distinction; but I would rather keep separate the degrees of the students, and of those who were not students of the University.

222. *By Mr. Plunkett:* You have spoken of ecclesiastical checks in Oxford—what sort of checks do you allude to? As, when a person had to sign the thirty-nine articles, to take the oaths of supremacy, and all the old English checks. Those have all been abolished—there is now no restrictive oath, as to doctrine or the like, required until the master's degree. The bachelor's is taken without any subscription or declaration whatever; but I am sorry to say that the master's is not.

223. When did that change take place? Since the Commissioners were appointed.

224. That is within the last few years? I think 1854 was the year in which the Report of the Commissioners was published, and in which the Act was passed withdrawing the government of the University from the hands of the Hebdomadal Board. If I may explain the construction of the Hebdomadal Board, it was this: it was composed almost entirely of the heads of houses who were not engaged in tuition. They might, in some cases, be so engaged, but they were not compelled to take any part in tuition; they were practically bursars of Colleges; they managed the property of the Colleges. There are exceptions to that as a rule, but it might be said to be a general rule. In the new system the members of the hebdomadal council, as it is called—now eighteen in number—are, six heads of houses, six Professors, and six Master's of Arts, all chosen, and chosen by convocation which generally consists of men engaged in tuition in Oxford—a power of choice which the University never had before. To that change I refer all the improvements gradually being introduced into the system.

225. Is there any other ecclesiastical element that you have adverted to, that you think still obstructs education, or affects it, in England? I think the fact that all the Colleges still belong to the Church of England, or are identified with the Church of England, popularly, if not in reality, has some effect.

226. Under the amended system is there any probability of a further change gradually taking

W.J. Stephens taking place? I have heard so; but the Principal of a house has still the power of rejecting any candidate he chooses from matriculation, so that it is possible for the head of a house to keep the house as close as before the Act was passed.

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227. Is the head of a house a person in Orders? In most cases, not in all.

228. You have said you are not aware that students here are obliged to attend University lectures—are you not aware that the candidates are required to attend lectures on the subjects mentioned in No. 34 of the by-laws? That clause leaves out the subjects I particularly mentioned,—Logic, Mental, Moral, and Physical Philosophy.

229. You see with those exceptions they are bound to attend the lectures named in No. 34? Yes.

230. I collect from your examination that many of the arts and sciences which have only lately been added to the studies in Oxford are all included in the programme here? Quite so.

231. Do you approve of that? Very much.

232. Do you happen to know whether there are many students of the Sydney Grammar School at the present moment who have the intention of preparing themselves for the University? I know that there is a considerable number, but it is quite out of my power to say how many. I think most of those in the two higher forms—a large majority of them—are going to the University.

233. When will they be fit? At various times; we shall have, I suppose, three, or four, or five, going out this next year, and I should think a pretty continuous stream will follow.

234. Have you made any calculation at all as to the number the Grammar School is likely to furnish annually to the University? Supposing the number of pupils to be at the present rate about two hundred, I should think that six each year would be as many as could be expected—six or seven—reckoning the boys who are likely to go up to the University as one quarter of the number, and I am afraid that is over the true proportion, and reckoning the course of instruction in the Grammar School to extend over six years, I should be very well satisfied if six were to go every year.

235. To what do you attribute the smallness of the number? I think there are very few schools in England who send out of two hundred pupils more than six every year to an University. No doubt from some schools a very large number is sent; from Rugby, for instance, a very large proportion of the upper forms do go to the University, but it is not the case in most of our public schools, I think.

236. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you conceive that the English Universities which you have described as institutions ecclesiastical in their origin and past history, afford a proper model for the establishment of a University in a Colony like this, consisting as it does of a heterogeneous population from all parts of the United Kingdom, with many additions from the Continent of Europe? I think if the English system were made thoroughly secular I should be satisfied to see it introduced.

237. Are you at all acquainted with the system pursued in the Scotch Universities, or in those of the United States, or of the Continent of Europe? I am acquainted with the system of the German Universities, but not particularly or intimately with any other.

238. Do you not suppose that the circumstances and wants of a country like this are very different from those of the old country with institutions coming down to them from remote antiquity that have been very little changed in their character? It may be so, but I could not answer generally.

239. You would not suggest any change in the subjects for examination, in the case of candidates for degrees in Arts? I think if the subjects mentioned in paragraph 8 of the by-laws were all part of the regular course it would be a very great advantage to the University.

240. *By Mr. Black*: Are you aware to what expense the Legislature intend to go in the establishment of Affiliated Colleges? I understand that they would pay a sum equal to the amount raised by subscription, and give an endowment of £500 a-year in each case.

241. Do you think it likely that the usefulness of the University will be extended in a degree proportionate to the great expense connected with the establishment of Affiliated Colleges? I do not know what the monetary value of such education is.

242. To shorten the question, I would ask—do you think the University is likely to be made more useful by the establishment of Affiliated Colleges? There might be a difficulty in students from the country finding homes in Sydney that would be quite satisfactory, otherwise I do not see any great advantage.

243. The only advantage, then, arising from the establishment of Affiliated Colleges, that you look to, is the domestic supervision of students? Yes; of course it is also a great advantage to members of these Colleges to have the tutorial instruction in the College, as well as the professorial in the University.

244. *By Dr. Lang*: Is there no combination of the professorial and tutorial modes of instruction in the English Universities? Yes.

245. Does the same person officiate as a lecturer on any given subject, and as a tutor by holding class examinations? In exceptional cases; but it is not considered desirable, inasmuch as the tutorial and catechetical lectures are confined to the particular College of which the lecturer is tutor. In one or two cases Professors themselves have given, with great success, catechetical lectures open to all the University.

246. That is not a regular part of the system, but is merely accidental? It is accidental; the labor would be beyond the strength of any single man.

247. *By Mr. Black*: If efficient domestic supervision over the students could have been given without the establishment of these Affiliated Colleges, do you think the University would have stood upon a better footing without the Colleges—looking particularly to the professedly sectarian character of the Affiliated Colleges? My personal feeling in the matter

is

is that of dislike to the system of sectarian Colleges, but I am not sure that it is more than a feeling, rather than a conclusion, grounded on thought and consideration, which might shew them to be necessary evils.

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248. *By Mr. Cape:* You have spoken of the number likely to leave the Grammar School for the University, and have stated that, as compared with the number who leave similar Institutions in the mother country for the Universities there, the average is a fair one? Yes.

249. Are we to understand that none of these go into the Army, the Navy, or the Indian service? Yes, and into business latterly.

250. The requirements from candidates for the Indian service are higher than would lead to matriculation? Much more so; we have lost some of our best students by their going in for the Indian civil service.

251. The number qualified would therefore embrace also those who pass into the Indian service, the engineering service, and others? Yes; and not only so; the great majority of boys coming from the sixth, the fifth, and probably the fourth forms, would easily matriculate.

252. With respect to the number of pupils from the Grammar School who enter the University being so few, would it not be fair to consider that others would be capable of entering into other services? Yes; but the examinations being competitive, it would hardly be in my power to say that any individual was or was not qualified.

253. I believe the curriculum in the circular, published in the Oxford University Calendar, has been introduced in consequence of the requirements of the British Parliament for the examination of candidates for offices in the civil service, and also for the Indian service,—are we to understand that this forms part of the education for a degree? It is not compulsory. It is not required in examination for a common degree.

254. It appears to me that it is for a common degree that it is required. This is the practical education which we so much want in this Colony, and which has been so far recognized at Oxford? For the public examination the subjects are to be found in page 146. The first school which must be passed is that of *literæ humaniores*, which is nearly the same as that of the old *literæ humaniores*. After that school has been passed, the candidate for a degree can either take honors or pass in any one of these schools—mathematics, natural science, law, or modern history.

255. Have you heard of any restrictions upon the whole range of history being lectured upon here? I have not heard of any, but, from the nature of the case, one would conclude that there were restrictions. I may say that in Oxford the limit is the date of the breaking out of the French Revolution,—I think 1789.

256. Is there any teaching of modern history in the University? I do not know.

257. You have not heard of any? I have not heard of any.

258. *By Mr. Plunkett:* Has it fallen within your observation that there is much emulation excited among those in your charge at the Grammar School, with a view to the obtainment of a scholarship in the University? I think the scope of a boy's ambition is more confined, and that the prospect of being high in the class is as much as he can see at once. I think very few boys look forward to the University at all, until they are in the highest form, and then they may talk of going to the University.

259. Are you aware that there are a great many scholarships in the Sydney University, which hold out great inducements to parents as well as to the students themselves? Yes.

260. *By Mr. Jones:* When you say that you expect the Grammar School will annually furnish about six pupils for matriculation at the University—you do not thereby mean to imply that there will be only those fit to matriculate, but that only six will go to the University? Yes.

261. I presume that all in the sixth and some in fifth form would be fit to matriculate? I do not quite know what the standard of the University is for matriculation, but I think any boys in the sixth or fifth, and most in the fourth forms, ought to be able to matriculate.

262. So that although a small number would go from the Grammar School annually, a much larger number would be able to go, if the parents were in a position to send them there? Yes.

263. *By Mr. Cape:* Would the inducement to go from the Grammar School to the University be greater if the Government were to admit a certificate of fitness for matriculation as a qualification for employment? I suppose it would increase the number of those who would go to the matriculation examination, but I do not think it would increase the number of students of the University.

264. *By Mr. Jones:* Do you think it desirable that Professors of the University should have seats or any influence in the governing body of the University? I should think so.

265. Do you attribute the improvements which have taken place in the studies in the English Universities to the addition of Professors to the Hebdomadal Board? I think principally to that.

266. Then, if the Professors of Sydney University have not now seats in the Senate, and have no practical influence in the decisions of the Senate, do you think it would be an improvement in the government if they were to have seats, or to exercise a substantial influence in the decisions of the Senate? I should think so; in fact it is a question which does not seem to me to admit of a doubt; of course there were strong grounds for the exclusion of the Professors from the governing body, but these do not occur to me, and I have not heard them stated.

267. You do not know of any strong grounds, but you presume there are from the exclusion? I presume there are, for it seems to me natural that the heads of the educational department should have a voice in the government of a University.

268. You yourself do not see any objection to the Professors having seats in the Senate? No.

269. While you can see many advantages on the other side? I think so, judging from the circumstances which I have mentioned in reference to Oxford.

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270. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Reverting to the proportion of six or seven out of two hundred, likely to go from the Grammar School to the Sydney University, can you state at all what course of life the others are likely to pursue—what pursuits are they likely to follow? A very large number of our boys will enter into squatting pursuits, others will go into business.
271. Do you not think a larger proportion than you have named will go into the different professions? I hope those will go into the University.
272. *By Mr. Cape*: What are the ages of the boys in the upper school—in the highest class? Eighteen is about the maximum; we have in the school some very young boys, indeed boys of eight or nine years old.
273. *By Dr. Lang*: Supposing there were three or four Affiliated Colleges established in connection with the University, under the Act for the purpose, do you suppose it would be desirable that the head of each of these Colleges should be *ex officio* a member of the University? I think all or none should be. There does seem to be an advantage in the Colleges being brought into immediate subordinate connection with the governing body of the University.
274. Do you not think such an arrangement would tend to make the connection between the two Institutions closer and more intimate? Clearly, but as I understand the heads of the various Colleges will be Ecclesiastical—
275. Not necessarily so, there is no such provision? It would be undesirable that ecclesiastics of one or two denominations should have *ex officio* seats in the Board, while other denominations which had equally the advantage of Affiliated Colleges should be represented by laymen who are not often such partizans of sectarian views.
276. You consider it a matter of importance, that the tie which binds the University and the Colleges, supposing them to be in existence, should be as strong as possible? Clearly.
277. *By Mr. Cape*: The more numerous the Colleges, of course, the greater the influence upon the University Senate? If I thought the Colleges were likely to be very numerous, I think I should have answered the last question differently. I should wish the tie between the University and the Affiliated Colleges to enable the Senate to influence the Councils, not the Councils to influence the Senate.
278. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Are you aware of the principle upon which Colleges are affiliated to the London University? I have already said that I am not particularly acquainted with that University, but I suppose it is very much the same as the system here.
279. Is it the fact that any College, no matter to what denomination or body of religionists it may belong, can be affiliated to the London University? I believe so; but I think, although I speak under correction, that the governing body of the Affiliated College has no necessary connection with the governing body of the University.
280. *By the Chairman*: Do you think that the great advantage of these Colleges is that they provide residence for the students? There is also the advantage of tuition, which I should not like to slight in any way; but I suppose the principal ground of their foundation was the lodging, domestic comfort, and supervision of the pupils.
281. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Are you aware of the discipline of Trinity College, Dublin? To some extent; that has been very much altered too.
282. You are aware that the students reside there, and are bound by the discipline of the College, and, in some establishments, take degrees, as at the University? Yes, that members not resident may take their degrees by passing examinations.
283. There is accommodation within the walls of the College for upwards of six hundred students? Yes.
284. Are you aware also, that the Junior Fellows, twenty in number, act as private tutors, and give private tutorial lectures, besides professorial lectures? Yes.
285. Do you approve of that? Of the last part.
286. Do you think that is a better system than the one you describe, as adopted in Oxford? I do not think it is, but not owing, I think, altogether, to the fact that the same persons are both lecturers and professors, but for other reasons. I do not think the system is good.
287. What are the other causes? The exclusion of the Junior Fellows—of the gentlemen who conduct the educational part of the College—from its government.
288. That is vested in the Senior Fellows? Yes.
289. *By the Chairman*: (*Handing to the witness the Parliamentary Report on the Dublin University.*) You see at the bottom of page 43, that there is an Engineering School, which has been established since 1841? Yes.
290. Do you think it advisable anything of that kind should be established here? I suppose there is no other place in which the knowledge of civil engineering could be obtained here, except by entering the office of a civil engineer as a private pupil.
291. I suppose not; that involves many branches of instruction which would be useful in a new country, as, for example, surveying. Will you look also at this, which is the Parliamentary Report as to the state of the Queen's College in Ireland, in 1857. (*Handing the Report to the Witness.*) You see there are many branches of instruction contemplated there which do not appear to be contemplated in our University course, not only engineering, but there is also agriculture? There are a great number.
292. A great many that it would be desirable to introduce here? Yes, I should think so.
293. Will you specify a few of them? I think there might be Professorships of Civil Engineering and of Agriculture.
294. If you turn over the next page you will see how much is comprehended under the term Agriculture? It seems to be rather heterogeneous—"Agriculture, including lectures on "medical jurisprudence, diseases of farm animals, &c."
295. A knowledge of the diseases of farm animals would be important for persons engaged in squatting pursuits to be instructed in? It would.
296. In the course of instruction at the University at present, so far as you can judge from the

the Calendar, is practical ability in regard to our position in this Colony, so much regarded as it might be? I think if the scheme of instructions laid down were carried out it would be very sufficient. Most of such questions as would come under the head of Agriculture might be taught, as they are at Oxford, by a Professor of Botany. The Professor of Botany at Oxford is also Professor of Practical Agriculture; he gives lectures on the various qualities of soils, grasses, and so on, but I do not think they are very much attended. An important part of Civil Engineering would be mineralogy and geology; while under experimental physics might be taught the knowledge of all the instruments which the civil engineer requires.

W.J. Stephens
Esq., M.A.
22 Sept., 1859.

297. Do you know if philology forms a branch of instruction at Home? Comparative philology. We have a Professor who lectures on comparative philology, but it is not essential to a degree.

298. Do you think it desirable to have that branch of science attended to here? I should think it might be very well combined with the study of the more synthetical languages,—Greek and Latin.

299. I see in some of the Universities at Home there is a Professor of the Celtic languages? I think that is only in the Irish Universities. In Oxford there is one College which has a Welsh Lectureship, but that is a singular case.

300. Has it ever occurred to you that it might be desirable, in a philological point of view, to have the structure of the Aboriginal language? I think the study of every language throws light upon the theory of language, but I should have great hesitation in introducing the study of the Aboriginal languages into the University.

301. Incidentally it would be an interesting subject of inquiry? It would be an interesting subject of inquiry, but very few, I suppose, would have the means of acquiring any knowledge of the language previously.

302. If philology, as a science, were at all taught in the University, of course the language of our Aborigines would come under the notice of the Professors? I should think so; no language could be rejected.

John Douglas, Esq., M. P., examined:—

303. *By the Chairman*: You are a Member of the Legislative Assembly? I am.

304. How long have you been in this Colony? I came here in 1857.

305. You are, I believe, a Member of an English University? I graduated at Durham, in 1849.

J. Douglas,
Esq., M.P.
22 Sept., 1859.

306. Will you be good enough to mention to the Committee what is the general course of examination there? The course of examination is very much what it is at Oxford, or it was so at the time of the foundation of the University. When Van Mildent, the Bishop of Durham, exerted himself to form a University in the North of England, it was attempted to combine the advantages of both Oxford and Cambridge, and also to introduce into the University a wider field of inquiry than was supposed to have existed at Oxford and Cambridge.

307. *By Mr. Plunkett*: What time do you speak of? I think the University of Durham was founded in 1835.

308. *By the Chairman*: Is it precisely similar to the course of examination at Oxford? It is very similar; in entering for honors you have the choice of being examined in a course of mathematics, or in the classics and philosophy. In connection, also, with that Institution there was established a school of theology, in which it was proposed, after the student had graduated, he should take a degree, which was termed a licentiate's—that was after the student had taken the degree of B. A. in the University.

309. Is there a religious test there? There was when I left. The University did not require any religious test upon matriculation, which was the case at Oxford at the time.

310. There was no religious test at matriculation—there was at taking degrees? Yes.

311. What was the test? The subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles.

312. Was civil engineering at all a branch of instruction there? It was at one time, it was intended when the University was founded that considerable attention should be bestowed upon that, but from the nature of the government of the University very little attention was paid to such subjects, and gradually the number of students who attended for the purpose diminished, and when I was there had entirely ceased. I think there were two studying civil engineering when I was there.

313. Have you paid any attention to the state of the Sydney University? No farther than this, that I am merely acquainted with the general facts which I suppose are known to most people.

314. How many students were there at the Durham University? At the time I was there about 120. There was a magnificent foundation of £10,000 a-year—endowments, Professorships, and Fellowships.

315. *By Mr. Jones*: In addition to the £10,000? No, the original endowment, in addition to the buildings which were granted to the University, amounted to about £10,000 a-year.

316. *By the Chairman*: Was it a Government or a private endowment? It originally belonged to the See of Durham. From the immense revenues that were coming into the See of Durham, and the Canons of Durham, it was thought desirable to appropriate a portion to the purposes of education, and the ecclesiastical establishment of the Cathedral of Durham was formed into an educational establishment to a great extent—the Professors being actually Canons of the Cathedral.

317. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Was it by Act of Parliament, or by Charter? I think by Charter.

318. *By the Chairman*: That accounts for the establishment of the test; as it was taken from the Bishop, it was thought right the test should be applied? I believe the test is still applied there.

J. Douglas,
Esq., M.P.
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319. *By Mr. Plunkett*: What was it open for those who could not subscribe to the test to do—might they belong to the University? They might pass their degree, but they could not have it conferred without subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles.

320. Could a person who had gone through that course take a degree in the London University, and so be relieved from disability? I think not; there are certain privileges conferred upon members of the University of Durham, and members of King's College, which were in connection with the London University, but I do not think such a thing was contemplated by Durham University itself.

321. *By Mr. Cape*: Had Durham University any Affiliated Colleges? There was originally one. The system adopted there was very much the same as that of any College in Cambridge or Oxford; the system was carried on upon almost the same footing, and it was found, as the expense was very nearly the same as that of attending the educational course at Oxford or Cambridge, that those who wished to enter upon an University career preferred to go to Oxford or Cambridge. That being the case, it was thought desirable to establish affiliated halls where students could receive the advantage of an University education without the expense that was generally incurred. Bishop Halfield's Hall was established when I was there, and subsequently another Hall—Bishop Cousins'—has been established; but it has not increased the number of members of the University, though it has enabled a class of men who were not in a position probably to meet the expense of an University education at Cambridge or Oxford—men from the North of England, who wished to obtain a title for orders—to be educated at these Halls. I believe the University College class is now very much reduced in number.

322. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Could you give any idea of the annual expense of each student? The expense at the University—at Oxford or Cambridge—which was considered necessary, perhaps not absolutely necessary, but by means of which students could enjoy the benefit of society with their fellow students, from which very much benefit might be derived—I suppose would be about £200 a year; of course many would spend £400 or £500 a year, but I should think £200 would be about the minimum; but at Halfield's and Cousins' Hall—which latter was a much more economical Hall—where the students messed at all times in common, it was supposed the expenses were not above £100, if they amounted to that.

323. *By Mr. Cape*: You have been at Rugby also I believe? Yes.

324. Do you remember the number of students that annually went from Rugby to the Universities? I went there in 1842, about the time of Dr. Arnold's death, and left in 1846. There were then about 350 boys there, and Dr. Arnold had made a rule not to admit more; but Dr. Tate, the present Bishop of London, increased the number, and when I left there were from 450 to 500 boys in the school; out of that number from the sixth form, which generally numbered about thirty boys, there were drafted about half every year to the different Universities. At that time the examinations for civil offices, in the gift of the Government, were not open, and the consequence was, that almost all the boys in the sixth form did go up, either to Oxford or to Cambridge, and were considered capable of carrying off University honors. Of course a number went from the fifth and upper middle fifth forms, but I should think not more than from thirty to forty every year went up to the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and that was at a time when competitive examinations did not exist.

325. *By the Chairman*: What are the branches of instruction at Rugby? Chiefly classical; at the time I was there, almost solely. Since then they have been very considerably modified to meet the requirements of the times.

326. Do you know what the modifications have been? Dr. Arnold introduced modifications which were considered innovations in the English schools; he introduced modern languages, —French and German, and Mathematics. That system was developed by Dr. Tate, and to a still greater degree by the present Master, Dr. Temple. I believe it is now generally thought desirable to know what course in life a boy will follow, and as far as possible to direct his education in that channel. I believe boys now receive instruction in the physical sciences.

327. *By Mr. Cape*: Lately there have been prizes in botany and music? There have been; we used to have concerts at the end of every half-year at Rugby.

328. *By the Chairman*: Was music taught there? Not recognized, but every assistance was given to those who wished to learn it. The organist of the Chapel was instructed to afford every facility to those who wished to cultivate music.

329. *By Dr. Lang*: Are you acquainted with the system of the Scotch Universities? I am, to a certain extent; I have lived with a member of a Scotch University, and am acquainted with a good many who have matriculated at Scotch Universities.

330. Do you think that the English Universities generally are proper models for the establishment of an University in a country so constituted as this? I should imagine that the standard of education at the existing English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge is a very high one indeed, and that the system of education at present pursued in Scotland is hardly up to that standard; at the same time, I think that system meets the requirements of a class which are hardly met by the English Universities. I know, for instance, that in the country districts of Scotland it is quite a possibility, and frequently occurs, that men of the most humble origin are enabled to work their way through the curriculum of a Scotch University, and to attain a position that a man, in the same sphere, could not do in England in the English Universities.

331. Do you not think such a system is very desirable for a Colony? I do; I have known instances of men, the sons of even husbandmen—country laborers—who have shewn promising indications of talent at the parish schools, who have actually worked their way by manual labor,—have gone into Edinburgh and Glasgow in the winter session—lived a very precarious

rious life, procuring the means of subsistence by giving tuition at a spare hour or to,—and have afterwards attained positions of eminence.

J. Douglas,
Esq., M.P.

332. Do you think such a thing is practicable in an English University? Such a thing might be practicable, but hardly likely to be the case, because I think the English Universities at present minister to the educational wants of the higher and more refined classes. There may be other means at the disposal of those in the lower rank of life in England. I believe at one time the English Universities did minister to the national educational wants to a much greater degree than they have done till very lately. I think they are beginning to do so now, and especially through the medium of the examination tests. I think they call it the middle class examination. I think in that way they will come in contact with the great mass of the population.

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333. What has been hitherto the distinctive feature of the education given in the two great English Universities—what is the branch by which each University has been characterised? The course of study at Cambridge has been mathematical rather than classical, and at Oxford rather classical and philosophical than mathematical.

334. You state that the standard in these departments, in classics and mathematics, is not so high in the Scottish as in the English Universities? I should gather from all I can learn that of the men turned out from the different Universities at the present day, comparing the English with the Scotch—those from the former have a higher character literary, scientific, and specially philosophic than the Scotch. I am speaking of the period within the last twenty years, and that is rather gradually increasing. I should say that, although the Scotch Universities in the previous generation were decidedly a-head of the English, they have hardly kept pace with the times. They have been lately endeavouring to institute reforms, and there has been a very decided wish that the tutorial system of Oxford and Cambridge should be introduced, with modifications suited to circumstances, in the Scotch Universities where there was a deficiency in the ground work, although the professorial element was fully carried out—that professorial element which was wanting in Oxford and Cambridge.

335. Do you not suppose that the reason why the standard in classics and mathematics was considerably lower in Scotland was that the range of education in the Scotch Universities was more extended? That is very possible.

336. Do you think the Scotch Universities have failed in turning out a class of men generally fitted for the business of life? No, I do not think so. For the general purposes of life I think they turn out a class of men most suitable; but, for the higher professions, I do not think they turn out men equal to those from the English Universities.

337. The Scotch Universities then, as contrasted with the English, are more of a plebeian character, while the others are of an aristocratic? I think they meet the average requirements of the nation more than the English Universities do.

338. Do you not think such a system is more desirable in the Colonies generally? I should be inclined to think so myself; but, at the same time, I think, in the present stage of our existence here, there will only be a limited number who will seek for an University education at all; that must almost necessarily be the case when there are not a considerable number who are able to devote their leisure time, or have the means of devoting their leisure time to literary pursuits.

339. What means do you think would be calculated to induce a larger proportion than at present of the youth of the country to avail themselves of an University education? I have hardly thought of that, but I should think, if the University could connect itself with the whole educational system of the country—I do not mean to say that it is desirable to centralize the whole system—but if it could place itself in connection with the other educational establishments of the country, they would act and react on one another—would impart vitality to each other.

340. Do you not think the diminution of the cost of education at the University would be an important means of facilitating the attainment of such an education to a very considerable portion of the youth of the country? I think the expense of education in this country is a very great impediment in all its stages. Even among the poorest classes, in the scattered districts of the country, I find parents who strain a point to send their children to an elementary school, put to an expense which, in England, would supply them with a very fair mercantile education.

341. Do you not suppose that the requisition of a certain amount of attainment for office, in any capacity under the Government, would serve as an inducement to the youth of the country to avail themselves of a higher order of education? Yes. I think, also, that it would act as a stimulus to those schoolmasters who succeeded in bringing up their pupils to such a standard, which is the system adopted in the educational system of England, to a great extent.

342. *By Mr Plunkett:* What is the distinctive feature of the Scotch Universities, as distinguished from the English Universities, which gives greater facilities to persons in the humbler ranks of life to avail themselves of the advantage of the education afforded by them? The Universities in Scotland simply require from them attendance upon certain lectures. They come to large towns, and are enabled to get cheap lodgings. The Universities do not exercise control over the students, except during the time they are obliged to attend the lectures—some three or four hours a day. They can live at very small expense, and during their spare hours they can act as tutors to boys, attend schools, or give private lessons, and in that way are enabled to eke out their means. And I should also wish to add, that the parish schools in the rural districts of Scotland have, even more materially than the Universities, contributed to the culture of that class which, without such elementary training, would, with very exceptional instances, have found itself precluded from the practical possibility of participating in the benefits of an University system.

- J. Douglas, Esq., M.P.
22 Sept., 1859.
343. Is there any great difference between the fees paid in the Scotch and those paid in the English Universities? I know that at the English Colleges the fees are not the chief expense. The charges of the Universities, whether in England or Scotland, are not excessive. The chief outlay in the English Colleges is for rooms, very often for fees to private tutors, and many et ceteras connected with the style of living and the society mixed with; but the actual University fees are not very oppressive.
344. *By Mr. Jones:* They are rather the living expenses connected with the University? Yes.
345. *By Mr. Cape:* I believe the Scotch Universities are celebrated for the more extended medical skill of their Professors? Yes.

FRIDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

Present:—

MR. PLUNKETT,
DR. WILSON,
MR. CAPE,

MR. JONES,
MR. BLACK,
REVD. DR. LANG.

TERENCE AUBREY MURRAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

John Woolley, Esq., D.C.L., Principal Professor in the University of Sydney, called in and examined:—

- John Woolley, Esq., D.C.L.
23 Sept., 1859.
346. *By the Chairman:* How long have you been in the colony? We came out at the foundation of the University in 1852; we opened the classes in October, 1852.
347. Where did you meet? In the Hyde Park building, formerly the Sydney College.
348. How many students were there at that time? Twenty-three the first year.
349. How long did you remain in that building? I think we remained till the end of the academical year 1857.
350. Did that building afford the requisite accommodation for the number of students? There was sufficient accommodation for the actual number of pupils that we had attending the classes, but the building was not well adapted for the purpose of a University, and could not have been continued as such without considerable extension.
351. The change of locality was made in 1857? Yes.
352. With whom did that change of locality originate? I do not know.
353. Did the Professors make any representation at all as to the buildings being inconvenient? No, no representation was made by us; but it was an understood thing when we first came, that the buildings then occupied by the University were not to be permanently occupied in that form, and there was never any question raised upon the necessary question of erecting new buildings.
354. You were not at all instrumental in making the change of locality? No; personally I was very much afraid of the effect of the change of locality.
355. What was your objection? My objection chiefly was to the great distance from Sydney. I thought that at first the distance and the direction from Sydney would operate disadvantageously on the numbers, and it has done so; one or two other causes also have been prejudicial to the success of the University.
356. What other causes? I am disposed to think there are about four different causes which have somewhat checked the increase of the number of students of late. One, no doubt, is the locality, which people have not yet got used to. It is true the University of Sydney is not now so far from the best parts of Sydney as University College, London, is from the best parts of London. When I was at the University of London I was at much greater inconvenience than students here are put to; I used to go off in the dark very often and spend nearly the whole day on the premises, but people here are not used to that. We have a great deal of rainy weather here, and delicate students are not able to come on that account, although they might have been able to reach Hyde Park. This distance has also broken up the voluntary associations for mutual improvement which were doing a great deal of good before. Another reason, I think, for the numbers not having increased, is that students from the bush, in most cases, have not been able to get any previous regular training. Some of the most willing fellows we have come to us so thoroughly untrained, mentally, that they are completely unable to handle their minds, and they sometimes become quite ill. One of our best students is at present suffering from severe illness in consequence of the exertions he found it necessary to make.
357. That, at all events, would be as much the case in any other site? Yes, certainly. The third reason has been the state of the buildings. We have suffered from want of sufficient accommodation for the young men; but that can only be remedied by time and money. The young men come about nine o'clock in the morning, and they are obliged to stay over one o'clock—in fact, it would be convenient to us if they staid a little longer. During the greater part of that time they are, of course, in lecture, but every student will have, each day perhaps, an hour during which he is not in lecture. Two sorts of accommodation they require absolutely—one is a large room fitted up with presses in which they may be able to keep their caps and gowns and a change of dress, boots, and so on, so that in wet weather, which is very common, they may not be in danger, either as to health or comfort in coming up to us. The want of such accommodation we have felt a great deal. Besides this, they ought to have a reading room comfortably furnished, with materials for writing—a small library of reference, and also, if it could be managed, the

the best periodicals, in many of which articles are constantly appearing to which we want to direct the young men's attention. In the University of London, accommodation of this kind was provided, and was found extremely useful. I am quite sure the absence of such a room has been mischievous to us in several ways. It obviously increases the temptation to smoking and other idle habits. On account of the want of such a common room as I have indicated, we have been obliged to excuse absence from lecture, and we cannot strictly carry out the discipline as to academic dress, as there are no means of taking care of the dress; and, if a single mischievous fellow comes amongst us, a student may find that, by some stupid trick, his gown has been hidden, or rendered unfit to appear in. It should also be considered, in reference to this subject, that one great object of the University is to train gentlemen. This cannot be done without giving the students the habit of self-respect, and this habit would be greatly encouraged by decent accommodation. When I have urged the provision of good furniture, I have been answered that the young men would destroy it. I am convinced that it is not so—they will destroy shabby furniture; if they are trusted with anything really good they will respect it as much as their elders. I have often tried the experiment.

John Woolley,
Esq., D.C.L.
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358. Has any representation in this respect been made to the Senate? Yes, they have partly executed our wish, but it has not been carried out fully; you will see the difficulty which has prevented it when you visit the building.

359. These inconveniences were not at all anticipated when the buildings were commenced? I suppose not. There is one other objection, which is a serious one, and which, I think, should be remedied, but the want of money has prevented it. Some of the students are obliged to come on horseback, and there is no accommodation for horses whatever; consequently we cannot prevent their keeping these horses at the neighbouring hotels, which is very objectionable, on many accounts.

360. Then, from all these considerations, you think the site was ill chosen, or that it was not a convenient site? For the present certainly—I hope not so much so hereafter. At first all these inconveniences are sure to be felt. The distance has operated, hitherto, inconveniently; in time, I hope, the young men will get used to it.

361. Have the Professors been consulted at all as to the plans of the building? We were at first members of the building committee, but we have not been so since the present plan was proposed.

362. How many students are now in the University? We have now the smallest number we have had, something between forty and fifty, taking the law students and the art students together. The art students amount to twenty-five.

363. Have the law students matriculated? Not all.

364. How many have actually entered? Twenty-five.

365. You had twenty-four at first? Twenty-three the first year. We have had more than forty in one year. The numbers have diminished from accidental causes. We have lost by death one of our best students, and by sickness some of the others, who are still on the books but are not able to attend lectures. The average last year was thirty-five, if I remember rightly.

366. Then it appears that the public does not avail itself of the opportunity which is offered of obtaining education for young men in the higher branches of knowledge, to the extent which was expected at first? They avail themselves of it more than I expected when I came out. If you compare the numbers even now with the numbers in the Queen's Colleges, in Ireland, and the numbers for the first ten or twelve years in the Durham University, and the numbers, in my days, in the University of London, I think the proportion is not by any means disadvantageous to us. I believe in Galway College at the present moment, taking matriculated and non-matriculated students together, there are not more than about eighty, and that College has been established many years more than we have been, and with a staff of twenty Professors.

367. Has there not been great opposition to those Colleges in Ireland? It has been chiefly religious. In Durham University it was many years before they got as high as fifty students, although they had the interest of the Chapter of Durham to support them, and a large class for civil engineering. I think they have now about one hundred and twenty students.

368. You are acquainted, of course, with the improvements in the system of education, either contemplated or actually carried into effect, in the great Universities of the United Kingdom? Yes.

369. Has the University of Sydney been established at all in conformity with those alterations? It has. I have noted down on paper the examinations of the three great Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London. I know the examinations of some of the other Universities, but I have not been able to get at them in a printed form. I think the system the Senate has founded here is almost entirely on the same basis as theirs, and only wants time to be carried out.

370. That is, the heads of examination are sufficiently comprehensive to involve all the subjects included in the improved system introduced in England? Yes. I beg to hand in the examinations I have just referred to, which include the examinations for the B. A. degree in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix.*) The present system in the University of Sydney is this:—

We have a matriculation examination in classics and mathematics.

The B. A. course is one of three years.

There are examinations at the close of each academical year, in classical literature, history, mathematics and natural philosophy, chemistry and physics, with classes of honor for distinguished students, and prizes to members of the first class. The B. A. subjects include logic, classics, ancient history, English history, mathematics, chemistry and physics. Students who desire it may attain honors in classics and mathematics.

The

John Woolley,
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The examination for M. A. is held two years after the B. A. A student may pass in any *one or more* of the following schools:—classical philology, mental and moral philosophy, mathematics and natural philosophy, physical science.

It will be seen from our Calendar that we contemplate a twofold addition to our present subjects of tuition,—(a) metaphysical science; (b) natural history (including botany, zoology, geology, and mineralogy). Efforts have been made to supply the two latter, but unsuccessfully. There is great hope that a chair of zoology and natural history generally will soon be added. The Trustees of the Museum are about to engage a scientific Curator; it will probably be easy to secure his assistance in giving a course or courses of lectures suited both to undergraduates and graduates. It will then be easy to establish an honor higher in natural science, similar to those of London, Oxford, and Cambridge. It is to be observed (1)—that already Sydney provides physical science in two examinations more than London does, viz., in the first examination for B. A. (our first annual), and in that for M. A., which cannot be gained by physical science in London; (2)—that in London the rewards for classical and mathematical knowledge are proportionably to physics much *greater* than with us; the rewards for physical attainment with us are almost equal to the others in London; the *scholarships* are *entirely confined* to literature, mental science, and mathematics.

371. In the improvements contemplated has engineering been at all thought of? Civil Engineering could never form part of the regular course of a University. I am talking of the Faculty of Arts only; in no University in the world would Civil Engineering be made part of the regular training for Degrees in Arts. At Durham University, the only University where it has yet been tried, they have a school of Civil Engineering; and a College for Civil Engineering was founded at Putney some years ago; but the practical difficulty was found to be this, that though all the scientific and theoretical knowledge could be imparted, no practical application of it could be had. It is found that no amount of theoretical knowledge ever can make a man practically up to his work as a Civil Engineer. At Putney, the class, though supported by the Government at great expense, was obliged to be given up, because they were not near enough to any manufactory. In our own University, *the theoretical* knowledge necessary for a Civil Engineer, was given in the Mathematical and Physical lecture rooms.

“*Extract from Calendar of Queen’s College, Belfast.*”

“Course of Civil Engineering. Year 1:—Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry, Drawing, Surveying, Mapping. Year 2:—Higher Mathematics, Practical Mechanics, Mineralogy, and Geology, Drawing, Civil Engineering including the principles of Architecture.”

372. Have they not similar classes in the Queen’s Colleges in Ireland? They have a school of Civil Engineering there, but I suppose in those towns they have facilities for practical engineering. In the Queen’s University the course of Civil Engineering is divided into two parts, at the conclusion of the *first* the student obtains a certificate of qualification to act as “Assistant to an Engineer,” he does not obtain the diploma of C.E. until he has been three years engaged in acquiring a practical knowledge of Engineering.

373. There should be also a School of Agriculture? They teach in Oxford Agricultural Chemistry; and here, Dr. Smith includes it in his course. If, as I hope, a Professorship of Natural History is soon established, we shall have almost all the requirements.

374. Are you a member of Oxford or Cambridge? Of Oxford, but I have had connections in both Universities; and before I came out here I had long conversations, and have since had frequent communication, by letter, with members of the Commissions for both Universities.

375. Could you briefly state the circumstances under which the various Colleges at Oxford were founded? That would be rather a long affair. They were all private foundations and had nothing to do with the University.

376. Which is the most modern? The most modern is Worcester College.

377. When was that established? Just after the Reformation, in the seventeenth century, I think.

378. Do you think it is desirable, in a new country like this, to form our Institutions according to the model which is furnished by these old literary foundations in England? I do not think you can say the University of Sydney is formed after an ancient model. The present scheme of education at Oxford and Cambridge is not only modern, but almost in advance of the times. It is the result of careful examination by several Boards, composed of the most distinguished men in all sciences.

379. Since the late changes have been made? Yes.

380. They have involved innovations? Rather additions. The expression used by the Cambridge Syndicate—a Commission of the Senate founded for the improvement of the studies—was almost in these words:—“We are of opinion that the old system of studies pursued in this University, consisting principally of classical and mathematical attainments, is by far the best as a general training for the mind, and must not in any way be interfered with; but we think it quite possible to add other sciences, which are practically valuable in life, and which can be, with very little trouble, fostered in this place.” And they proceeded, in consequence, to add the moral sciences and natural sciences to the previous subjects of examination. In the moral science tripos, at Cambridge, the examination this year consists of six subjects, four of which are classical—Plato’s Republic, Aristotle’s Rhetoric, Aristotle’s Ethics, and Grotius’ “De Jure belli et pacis.” And it is the opinion of the Scotch Professors—and most of the Scotch Professors now are among the principal reforming educationalists at Home—that the best way of teaching the moral sciences is not by having simple lectures, but by taking one of the hard thinkers of the old times, and making the young men go through a severe course of study in him. They have come to that
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in Cambridge. Dr. Whewell tried the system of a mere course of lectures, but did not find it answer.

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381. Did these improvements in Oxford and Cambridge originate with the Universities themselves? Yes.

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382. They were not forced by any pressure from without? Not in the least forced. Even when I was a resident member of Oxford a strong party already existed for carrying out substantially the present changes.

383. How are the *Fellows* in Oxford elected? The government of the University of Oxford consists of three bodies, the chief of which, in whose hands the ultimate government of the University rests, is composed of all those who have taken the degree of Master of Arts; and no law can be passed which is not ultimately sanctioned by them—a certain number of doctors and masters form a smaller house, called the congregation, which has only certain special executive functions. Lastly, there is the Supreme Council, answering to our Senate, composed of three different classes of persons—certain official members, the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, and eighteen others, composed in equal parts of the three different interests of the University—six Professors, six heads of private houses, and six graduates. These eighteen, with the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, make the chief government of the University.

384. I presume these are all men who have distinguished themselves? Of course the chance is, that they are all residents, and the very best men in the place. A man is hardly likely to get high office at Oxford without having done something for it.

385. Is there anything analogous in the positions these men occupy in Oxford or Cambridge, relatively to that of the Senate of the University here? Yes. The Caput of Cambridge, and Council of Oxford, have the general management of the University; but they cannot make any new law without submitting it to the general body of Masters of Arts, and after that I think it has to go before Parliament.

386. Does that apply to any alteration of the studies? No; only to statutes affecting the general constitution.

387. The Professors do exercise a certain influence in the University? Yes; there are six Professors in the Supreme Council.

388. Do the Professors in the Sydney University exercise any influence in its affairs—I mean, have they a voice? They do not at present. The Act of Parliament which founds the University is evidently framed by a person who did not know the practical workings of an educational establishment. First, the government is framed on the model of the University of London, which has no teaching whatever in it; then, throughout, the Act proposed to carry on public teaching, and, besides that, there is a College supposed, so that there are three quite inconsistent arrangements assumed in this Act of Incorporation. But the meaning of the Act is quite clear that the University should be a teaching University, and under a certain body distinguished for their general interest in educational matters. I do not think that when the University comes to be an important Institution, the present constitution of the Senate will be found to work. The Professors have had no personal reason to complain of the Senate, but I think there are these difficulties. In an Institution like this you must have on the supreme body persons acquainted with the practical working as well as men of general theoretical views. There are practical things which no gentleman not on the spot constantly could be expected to think of, and these things will be sure to be neglected in a body composed simply of theoretical men. Of course, on the other hand, it is advisable that the practical men should be prevented from becoming red-tapists. Again, in this University we are trying an experiment which is a very difficult one, but which I hope will succeed—that is, to unite the general secular teaching of a University with independent denominational Colleges, which are independent in their own sphere. It is a very difficult scheme, which has never been tried before anywhere; and I think that now, and always, it will be liable to considerable and obvious dangers. One of these dangers will be this,—it is difficult for ecclesiastical men to feel quite satisfied with a system which throws persons of all religious views together. That is a feeling always likely to exist more or less; and, therefore, there will be a tendency on the part of the Colleges to interfere with the teaching and working of the University as a central body.

389. To swamp the University in fact? Yes. We must expect that the most distinguished men of each denomination will be practically Fellows both of these Colleges and of the Senate. Six members of the Senate are already Fellows of Colleges; and I think it is almost certain that the Clerical Fellows provided for by the Act will be the heads of Denominational Colleges. I think, for that reason, it would be advisable to have certain persons in the Senate whose interest it would be to maintain the general system—to represent in fact the students not connected with the denominational element. Then, again, the Masters of Arts will eventually elect their own Senate, and, supposing the Professors have no representatives, they will be in the position of servants to their own pupils. I think that would operate very strongly against men of any character or standing seeking to become Professors in this University. Many of these causes have not occurred, at present, but I think, looking to the future, that they will be found to be strongly operating.

390. You think that, as at present constituted, the Senate is not altogether so well qualified as might be wished to deal with the University as it stands, and that very great danger is to be apprehended for the future? I do not say that, exactly. What I said was that looking to the future I do consider the present constitution of the Senate to be an *interim* constitution, and that it will not be found to work well permanently. I believe some leading members of the Senate are of the same opinion.

391. How are the members of the Senate elected now? The Act of Parliament provides for their election by themselves.

392. Does it appear to you that men who have distinguished themselves as advocates for education,

John Woolley, education, or as deeply imbued with a taste for letters, have in all cases been elected? I do not know that I have any right to give an opinion. The Professors have no grievance against the Senate; we have always found them disposed to listen to any proposals we have had to make.

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393. Have you had any experience of the general feeling that prevails in the Colony on the subject of the University? I know very little of the Colony beyond Sydney.

394. Whether it is a popular Institution or not? I should have thought, from the few visits I have made in this country to Maitland and other places, that the people, so far as I have come into intercourse with them, certainly did look forward with considerable hope to the results that might be expected from it; but then I have not been out of town since 1857.

395. In the election of persons to the Senate—of course these are questions which it is quite optional to you to answer or not, I only put them from a sense of duty—have you heard it remarked that social position influences the Senate very much? I do not know that I have; but, if I might make an observation, I should think that, in the present state of the University, and whilst the Senate is constituted as it is now, social position—that is, eminence in public life—should be a qualification. In laying the foundation of a great public Institution we want men who have distinguished themselves for general views and public usefulness.

396. Do you know many men who may be at all regarded as men of letters in Sydney? I think we are very fortunate in that respect.

397. I do not mean in the Senate—I mean in Sydney? Without mentioning names it has always struck me that, for the smallness of our numbers, we are fortunate in the number of scientific men we have in the Colony.

398. Looking at the list of the Senate, do you think any great preference is given to men of that description? If I am to express an opinion, I do not think mere scientific excellence is the only, perhaps, not even the chief requisite to be looked to in the Government of a body like this. Of course there should be a number of persons in the Board thoroughly competent to treat of the questions of science that come before them; but there are other qualifications, such as practical sense and character, which are quite as valuable. It would naturally, in a University like this, fall on the working bodies to deal with questions of a purely scientific character, and there is a Board constituted for that purpose, to lay before the Senate their opinions on all questions connected with the studies; there is such an order, and it is generally carried out. The Senate has generally paid great attention to the recommendations of the Board. I do not think it is my business to judge the qualifications of the Senators.

399. According to the Act of Incorporation it appears that Members of the Senate are to elect Members of the Senate until the Masters of Arts amount to one hundred in number—how long will it be, do you think, before that event takes place? A long time, undoubtedly. We have only ten Masters of Arts at present.

400. Ten in nine years—it would take a hundred years at the same rate? If our numbers did not increase faster than at present, of course it would be a very long business.

401. Do you think it is advisable to abide by that section of the law? No, certainly not.

402. You think it would be well to alter it? Yes; and particularly for the sake of drawing more closely the corporate feeling amongst the young men who have been trained up there. They should begin to be proud of their connection with the University, and to feel an interest in their privileges as members of it. I wish it to be understood, however, that I do not suggest this because I think better men would be elected, but rather as a means of creating an *esprit de corps* among the members of the University, which would be productive of the most beneficial effects. I should think they may safely elect representatives to the Senate so soon as there are twenty Masters of Arts.

403. You recommend an amendment of the Act with that view? I should be glad to see it.

404. At present, amongst the members of the Senate, there are several Fellows of Affiliated Colleges, do you think that an alteration of the law to this effect would be advisable, to prevent any member of the governing body of an Affiliated College being a member of the Senate of the University? It is a very difficult question. In Oxford and Cambridge, as you know, the private Colleges have their own rules, and no notice is taken by the University itself of a man's position in his own College at all; and if the Colleges here are to be like the Colleges at Home, to be houses fairly within the University, in the abstract I should not like that any disqualification should be suffered by the governing body of a College. The danger here is the antagonism that may possibly arise between the Colleges and the central body. That is the peculiar reason for which, without some check, I should be afraid of having too many members of Affiliated Colleges on the governing Senate. Nevertheless, I think I should be a little afraid of any such disqualification, because, under its operation we might lose some of our best men. My own personal opinion is that we should have a counterpoise to the denominational influence.

405. There is this difference in principle between Oxford and Cambridge and our University, that they are both sectarian establishments? Not now.

406. Is there no religious test? No.

407. May Roman Catholics take degrees? Yes. The only practical difficulty, which will, doubtless, soon be removed, is in the ecclesiastical character of the Colleges, with one of which a student must at present be connected. It has always been contemplated to allow free students, and the measure is only postponed for fear of causing alarm by rapid and sweeping changes. At first it was demanded that not only all degrees should be open to persons of all or no religion, which is actually the case, but that the Colleges also should be thrown quite open. Then there came the practical difficulty that the Colleges are places of residence, and you cannot have places where young men reside constantly without religion.

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At present, if any young man becomes a scholar of a College no declaration is asked as to his religious opinion, but he is expected to conform to the customs of the College, and one of these is attending chapel; a man who becomes a member of a foundation is expected often to attend chapel, but he is not asked to what sect he belongs. Even in my time many Presbyterians were among us. Lately an attempt was made by the head of one of the Colleges to require a test from certain members of the foundation; but this attempt was peremptorily checked by the Visitor, a Bishop. The only thing that would now prevent a Roman Catholic from becoming a member of a College at Oxford would be his own conscientious objection to hear our prayers read. Reforms of this nature have been pushed so far in England, that people began to get frightened, and even Sir William Hamilton, who was one of the greatest reformers, in deference to this feeling, thought it advisable to proceed a little more slowly.

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408. Ours is a strictly secular establishment? And Oxford, as a University, is perfectly secular. It has been made penal to require from any man on taking his degree a declaration of religious opinion; a man now takes his degree at Oxford without being obliged or *allowed* to give any expression whatever of religious opinion, except, of course, the degrees in the Faculty of Theology.

409. To revert to the Sydney University—it is a strictly secular establishment—that was the great fundamental principle upon which it was founded, and many objections have been and still are entertained to these Colleges being established in connection with it; and I observe from what you have said yourself that you are apprehensive of the growing influence of these Colleges? I think it would require checking. I ought to confess honestly that I have been interested in favor of the Colleges from the beginning, although I have not had much to do with the practical carrying out of the Act. The general sketch on which the plan was originally based was suggested to me in England by persons connected with the University Commission. In the case of the Queen's Colleges, the objection felt by the clergy is met by appointing Deans of the different religious persuasions, and they give religious instruction to such members of the Colleges as desire to avail themselves of it. It was thought in our own case that, looking to the distance at which many persons reside in the bush, and the extreme danger of young men residing in ordinary lodging-houses, it would be well to incorporate these Colleges so as to offer the protection of a good home to young men, and at the same time to afford them the option of religious education and discipline, which the University ought not to attempt; and I confess I entertain a strong wish that the plan may be found to answer.

410. But you think there is this great danger, that these Affiliated Colleges may gain such influence as to completely sectarianise—if we may use the expression—the University itself? I think that may happen in two ways. The Act of Incorporation is in one respect defective. It is provided that students of the Colleges shall be members of the University so long as they remain students, but there is no provision that members of the Colleges shall be students of the University, so that it is quite consistent with the state of the law that there should be a large body of members who have no connection with the University whatever. I believe that is the fact in the only College actually existing now; the majority of its members are not actually members of the University at all. I should like to see the Act amended so as to provide, that after the first body of Fellows of any College is named, which must be an exceptional case, all subsequently chosen should be members of the University, and that no person should be a member of a College who is not a member of the University.

411. The evil to be dreaded is this, that the members of all these Affiliated Colleges may coalesce to bring about an object in which they have all a common interest, and the question is, how to guard against it? I believe it is a danger. It is a thing which makes me tremble sometimes for the success of our plan.

412. You think the establishment of these Affiliated Colleges may virtually endanger the fundamental principle on which the University is established? It is quite possible, and, I fear, probable; I do not wish to anticipate evil, but I do fear that such a tendency is too likely to arise.

413. Sectarian influence might be brought to bear, not only by means of the Fellows of these Colleges being on the Senate of the University, as they are now, but also by means of the students themselves? Yes; it is possible there might grow up, instead of a spirit of union, a spirit of violent antagonism, and that the only point on which the Colleges should agree should be their opposition to the secular principle, which would be their common enemy.

414. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you not suppose that it would be desirable to make such an alteration in the present system as that the principal or head of each different College should be *ex officio* a member of the Senate of the University? It will come to that of course, as a matter of fact.

415. And to limit the connection of each of the Colleges to that single case? You must have an entirely different constitution of the Colleges themselves in that case. If the Fellows of these Colleges were, like the Fellows of the Oxford Colleges, practical working men, and not an honorary body chiefly, it might do very well; but if you were to do it now, you would prevent men of distinction from taking office as Fellows of Colleges. I have, however, so much real apprehension as to the difficulty with respect to sectarian quarrels, that I have often wished so much as this, that whenever a gentleman who is a Fellow of a private College is elected on the Senate, he should be obliged to resign his connection with his own Board. I should not like to see a man who has been elected a Fellow of a College cut off from the higher honors which would follow a connection with the governing body of the University itself.

416. Do you not think that if the head of each of the Colleges were not a member of the Senate, it would be placing him, and the Institution over which he presided, in an inferior position?

John Woolley, position? He would be in the same position that the Professors are in now; equally with that, a mere officer, having no place in the governing body. If a change were made by which the officers of the secular part of the Institution were represented I should think it quite advisable that the Colleges should be represented as in Oxford and Cambridge, where there is an equal representation of all classes and interests.

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417. *By the Chairman:* But the Colleges in Oxford and Cambridge are not similar in character to those here, and you are not represented in the governing body? I think that we ought to be.

418. That is not the case now? No; if you had a representative body, I think it would be more likely to prevent sectarian quarrels, to have officers on the supreme Board who could confer with all the others freely, rather than to have people living apart and nursing their feelings of hostility to each other.

419. *By Mr. Jones:* Do I understand you to express an opinion that it would be an improvement on the present constitution, if the heads of the several Colleges and the Professors of the University had seats in the Senate? I think it would be well for the future working of the University.

420. And a sufficient number of general members, not officially connected with either, to keep them in check? Yes. At Cambridge there are eight persons who are official, and at Oxford twelve, and an equal number of Doctors, or Masters of Arts, elected by the Masters of Arts, having no necessary official position, though, practically, several of these are also officers; and it is specially provided in the Act, that Professors, or heads of houses, may also sit as graduates. It is impossible to check the freedom of election by the general body of Masters of Arts, and, if it proves that the University produces a sectarian constituency, we cannot help that.

421. *By Dr. Lang:* I think the great defect in the present constitution of the Senate is, that the Professors have no voice? That is no fault of the Senate; it is the Act of Incorporation that is to blame.

422. *By the Chairman:* Did the removal of the University to the locality where it is now situated lead at all, in your opinion, to the establishment of these Colleges? I do not think it was so. The first design of these Colleges was, I think, proposed by myself. I do not say in their present form; but the first plan was proposed by me to Sir Charles Nicholson and Mr. Deas Thomson. We had no idea at that time of going to the State for any grants in aid of the Colleges, nor of changing the locality of the University. We thought it would be very easy to find places in the neighbourhood of Hyde Park; and it was intended at that time that they should be supported by voluntary contributions. After that I lost sight of it, and I do not know how the present system arose.

423. If your idea had been carried out in that form, they would have stood in a different position, for, of course, if private individuals chose to establish Colleges, the State could not prevent them; but the character of the thing is completely altered as the matter stands at present? Still I do believe that, if it can be kept free from the danger of sectarian influence, it will be found to be a very valuable improvement, if you can really get these Colleges to live together in perfect harmony, and to work with the central system. Up to the time of these Colleges being founded, there was a thoroughly bitter and unmitigated hostility on the part of the clergy against us. The clergy of the Church of England were—at least the great majority—against us; and the power they had they used to check the growth of the University. The great advantage, however, of the Colleges, is the advantage of tutorial instruction, and academic discipline, which can hardly be estimated too highly for pupils coming from the country.

424. With regard to the buildings, do you think it was necessary at all, or even desirable, that such a magnificent structure should have been commenced—the Professors, I think you say, were not consulted? We belonged to the Building Committee at first, but we ceased to be members of it before the present plan was made. My own notion would be this—that it would be advisable to have a splendid plan for a building like this, but so arranged that only so much of it as is wanted should be carried out, and that it should be left for future generations to make such additions as they might find to be required. I do not think that, magnificent as it is, that Hall will be found to be a waste of money. In the first place, it is not too large for the public meetings of the University. In carrying on the education of the students a great deal depends on the sympathy and encouragement of the citizens generally, and these meetings do more to stimulate the young men to exertion than anything you can well imagine. I believe they would not work as well as they do if it were not for the hope of receiving their prizes in public. There are other purposes for which the Hall might be used; but the beauty of it, in itself, will have a great and elevating effect on the young men. It is a very suggestive Hall. No boy of any spirit can walk up and down that place without getting his ambition fired. I find it hard to look at it even now without getting excited.

425. But the Hall forms but a comparatively small portion of the building? Yes. The necessary buildings—are a room for the meetings of the Senate, the library, the Registrar's office, four lecture rooms, and a reading room, and common room for the students.

426. Looking at the enormous expense already incurred, which very probably will be doubled before the buildings are completed, do you think it at all desirable in a young country like this, and where there is apparently no very great earnestness on the part of parents to avail themselves of the higher branches of education for their children, to have entered on such a stupendous structure? I would not have entered on it with any idea of carrying it out in our time. I should have liked to see a plan capable of being added to from time to time, each part being handsome in itself.

427. We have now a building suitable to all the wants of the Colony in this respect for a couple

couple of hundred years, and far in advance of our present wants? I would not undertake to say that I think the present is the possible plan to suit the circumstances of our case; there is more of it done than we want at present, no doubt; but after all, it has cost as much as it will cost in our days. It has cost something less than £70,000.

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428. Even that part which is now being proceeded with is not finished yet? It will be finished for within £4,000 more. All that it requires, and that merely for beauty, is the tower. One thing I feel personally, and that is, that our houses have not been included in the grants made for the building. We expected, and indeed it was part of the understanding when we came here that we should live on the premises; and there are many strong reasons in favor of our doing so.

429. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you not think that should be one of the first objects to be looked to? Of course I am speaking of my own interest, but I must say I felt very strongly, when in the Hyde Park building, that my living there was productive of some good to the students, and I had the greatest possible dislike to living anywhere else.

430. Do you not think that the residence of the Professors within the precincts of the University is calculated to exercise a public and beneficial influence on the youth? I think it is extremely important, in that point of view. I am quite certain that good resulted from it when I was at Hyde Park; and since I have been occupying rooms at the University I believe that I have been able to prevent some irregularities; besides that, it makes a great difference to ourselves as to our effectiveness. Those Professors whose whole time is engaged in the University, ought, I think, to live on the premises.

431. *By Mr. Jones*: Do you not think the residence of the Professors is absolutely essential to the proper discipline of the University? I think so; it makes a very great difference to the tone of the University's training. While I resided at Hyde Park I was able to see something of the young men privately, and I am quite sure Mr. Cape will agree with me, that the private associations of the young men with the Professors and the ladies of the family, is a great collateral help in their education. When I was at Oxford, as a boy of sixteen, I was often asked by the heads of the governing body to meet, not only themselves, but the ladies of their families and visitors, and I am very sensible of the good effect it had.

432. Has there been any provision at all made for the residence of the Professors? We have always received intimation from the Senate that they intended us to reside. It was insisted on very strongly in the letters sent Home, and we receive compensation at present for non-residence.

433. But no actual accommodation is made for the residence of the Professors? I think it was at first intended that our houses should form part of the main building, but some difficulties arose, and in consequence it was determined, I believe, that they should not be built as part of the general design. That occurred about 1857. When I found that we were going out to Grose Farm, and that the houses were not to be built, I petitioned the Senate, through Sir Charles Nicholson, to let me have a particular part of the building that would not be wanted for educational purposes, and I understood that assent was given, and I was under that impression until just before we moved, and then I found difficulties had been started, I think, by the architect.

434. Then, so far as the buildings have been erected, no provision has been made for the residence of any of the Professors? No.

435. Do you know if any provision is contemplated? There was a plan drawn for building three cottage residences at a little distance from the building itself, but not forming part of the general design; and I have also heard that Mr. Blackett had made a design for adding the houses to the main building; but I have no distinct knowledge of either of those plans. I think it is embodied in letters from the Senate to the Government about 1857, and I have had assurances from members of the Senate privately, that it was intended we should have these separate cottage residences apart from the main building.

436. Would they answer all the purposes for which the residence of the Professors at the University is desirable? They would answer them in a great degree, assuming they were within the precincts. I think it would have been better, and I expressed my opinion strongly on that point, that the Professors' houses should have formed part of the building itself, as bringing us more into contact with the young men, and especially if their voluntary associations are to flourish again, as they are beginning to do, we should have more indirect control over any irregularities.

437. What endowment has the University received in land, do you know? We have that magnificent piece of land, which is something within 150 acres—the Chairman says 126 acres—and of that four times eighteen acres are set apart for the Colleges, each College having eighteen acres. One advantage of that large endowment in land is, that, as soon as that can be laid out, it will answer all the purposes of a public park, which is much wanted in that part of the town. Every Sunday we have now, even in the worst weather, about a thousand people who come to the place to see and admire the buildings; and if it were brought into cultivation it would become a place of public recreation to the neighbourhood, which is becoming thickly populated.

438. Will the endowments for four Colleges absorb all the land available for that purpose? Yes.

439. Then, supposing other Colleges should be established——? They could have no place on the ground; there is no place where they could be put, and we could not make a place.

440. Will that circumstance interfere with the establishment of other Colleges? I should think it fatal, because all the land about there is very dear.

441. Are you at all aware what is the extent of land about the Colleges at Home? Scarcely one of them has anything like that amount of land; most of them have moderately large gardens, but many have no gardens at all; the College stands on the street, and just occupies enough ground for its own outhouses and buildings.

John Woolley, Esq., D.C.L. 442. What do you suppose to be the average quantity of land possessed by the Colleges at Home? I should not think—leaving out the two magnificent foundations of Christ Church and Magdalen—that any College occupied more than four or five acres.

23 Sept., 1859. 443. Is there any necessity for having so much as has been given here? Personally, I should think that eighteen acres will be found disagreeably large. Ten acres I should think would be sufficient.

444. You do not think that any practical inconvenience would arise if these endowments in land were diminished so as to admit of other denominations receiving some portion? I have always thought that it has been a fatal gift—they should not have taken so much. I know the Independents, for instance, memorialised the present Government on the subject, having at one time some idea of setting up a house; but they found there was no land that they could have. In fact it will be impossible for any other Church to set up a College.

445. You cannot see any claim which those four denominations have to be endowed with land over other bodies? No. I do not think they would be really inconvenienced by having a portion taken off. I suppose the accident was, that they were the bodies supported by the State.

446. *By Dr. Wilson*: Do you not think even six acres would be sufficient? I could have wished that they had only six acres each.

447. Is there not some idea of forming a Botanical Garden in connection with the University? I have heard of some idea of establishing a Medical School, and in connection with that Medical School the Senate have wished to have a Botanical Lecturer, who should be Curator of a Botanical Garden which it is intended to form at the bottom of the hill, close to the water, where the ground is extremely good.

448. That would be of great importance to the University? Of very great importance.

449. With reference to these cottage residences, do you think they would give satisfaction to the Professors? Yes; I think both my brother Professors would be quite content. They could be made more comfortable houses than the others. Houses attached to the building would be open to two objections—they would be much smaller, and there would be no privacy for a family.

450. *By Mr. Jones*: Have you reason to believe that the residences now contemplated would be such as would be suitable for gentlemen in the position of Professors of the University? I do not know that there are any actually contemplated. The last design made by Mr. Blackett I was allowed to see; but Mr. Blackett himself is of opinion that it is impossible to make the houses in connection with the building at all comfortable; he thinks there are certain great disadvantages which could be easily pointed out on the ground, and which would make them almost a drawback instead of a comfort to any body holding the office.

451. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Was it not the wish of the Professors to have residences apart? I believe both of my colleagues would prefer residences apart, but my own personal feeling has always been in favor of being in the building itself.

452. Do you happen to know that it was in consequence of some wish expressed on the part of some of the Professors that Mr. Blackett drew out plans for separate residences? Do you mean quite lately—within the last few weeks?

453. The first time separate residences were proposed detached from the other building? I always understood that the opinions of my two colleagues had some weight, but that that was not the only or principal reason; I have no official knowledge how it came about. We went out with the Building Committee to see the ground, and there was that expression of opinion that you mention, but there was a great deal of other conversation at the time, and other reasons were given on the part of members of the Building Committee for not attaching us to the building, and I understood that the result was not chiefly in deference to the Professors wishes, but decided by the consideration of inconveniences.

454. *By Mr. Cape*: I observe in the Calendar for the first and second years that you were very successful in attaching to the University a number of non-matriculated students, but that the number has fallen off since—do you attribute that to the removal from Sydney? When we first came, numbers of persons applied to us who were engaged in professions in the course of the day but wished to get some advantage from our teaching; and the Senate proposed, that if these men would pass the usual examinations and come to evening lectures they might obtain some of the privileges of the University. For two Terms we had evening lectures, but the numbers attending them fell off even then. I think it is practically impossible that a man engaged in business should go through the labor necessary for a serious course of study. It may do after he has taken a degree and is working up for the M. A. degree, but not for a student beginning his University studies.

455. The gentlemen I refer to attended in the morning? We had them occasionally, just as they wanted to get up information for examinations, and then they retired. I should not wish to see evening classes for students. Evening is the most precious time for a real student; but my experience is, that the young men attending evening lectures are apt to make them mere amusements.

456. Is it the intention to make the examinations here precisely similar to those in the British Universities, or to adapt them to the wants of the Colony? My impression is that the plan in operation at Home will be found to be highly useful to the Colonies. Might I ask in what respect you meant to adapt them?

457. Is the character of the classical reading so suitable to a young country where more practical pursuits are to be followed,—in consequence of the difference of climate the mind is less able to work? I have found it just the contrary; young men are quicker here than at Home. We attempt to found the University here on the principle which is generally received at Home, the ruling object, in the examinations for the B.A. degree, being first to train

train the mind,—not necessarily to give any very large amount of information which would be immediately available, but to discipline the mind for future work, and to give a man the power of independent observation and accurate thought; and we believe, and indeed it has been formally stated by both the Boards which sat at Oxford and Cambridge, that for a future course of study or active exertion no previous training is so good as the training in mathematics and grammar as given through the classic languages. That was stated in the last Report of the Syndicate of Cambridge.

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458. I allude to the disposition which prevails here to place children out earlier in the active business of life? I was going to say that on that ground I should not be disposed myself, and I do not think my brother Professors would, to diminish the amount of classical and mathematical training at present given. I believe, and I am not singular in the opinion, for it is shared by Sir William Hamilton and Professor Sedgwick, that a young man, who is thoroughly well grounded to use his mind by mathematical training, will in a short time outstrip in any natural science persons who have begun to apply themselves to it much earlier, but without previous training. It is always found in Oxford that a public-school man, though his education may not, in point of subjects, be so practical as can be had in other places, is yet, from having been so well trained to use his mind, absolutely certain to beat any other man you bring against him.

459. The leaders of education at Home form their opinion on this subject in countries possessing very different associations, and placed in very different circumstances to ours? I doubt whether that circumstance affects their judgment. Take a man like Sedgwick; his associations are not by any means peculiar to Cambridge. The University Commissioners, though distinguished Academicians, have included men of practical habits—not residents in the University.

460. I allude to the climate? I do not think the climate is any hindrance; I find I can read much harder here than I could do at Home. It must be remembered that the examinations here are on things actually done during the course of the Term. A much easier looking examination would be a much more severe test. No question is asked in these examinations that has not been often written about by the young men in the course of the Term.

461. You do not recognize any difference from the effect of climate? My impression is that the young men are brighter. They may be a little lazier, but I do not attribute it to the climate. It would be very absurd in me to say that we overwork ourselves, but there are several of the students who do really work hard. As far as I can judge those students who have applied most closely have never felt the least inconvenience from the climate. Again, we have had cases of students from Home who, whilst here, worked hard without inconvenience, but on going to Oxford were knocked up.

462. Have efforts been made to establish private halls here? I do not know any.

463. There were some efforts of the kind at first, were there not? The Affiliated Colleges have superseded that. It was not found that it practically answered. Great efforts were made at first, but the style of domestic supervision was not so good as it might have been, and they were not cheaper to the young men.

464. Do you contemplate introducing Middle Class examinations? I think it would be most advisable. Ever since I came here I have been looking forward to it. I think it would be found to answer extremely well.

465. *By Dr. Lang:* Admitting that the classics and mathematics are the best means of intellectual training, which I most cordially do—do you think it necessary, in the circumstances and wants of such a country as this, to establish so high a standard in both of those departments as has hitherto obtained in the English Universities? Our standard is not so high as in English Universities. These examination papers are very deceptive. A young man wishing to get on in classics or in mathematics in Oxford and Cambridge must be well acquainted with moral and mental philosophy, both modern and ancient, and so well up in languages that it would be almost impossible to puzzle him with any book you put before him.

466. Is it not the fact that men who have devoted their attention, as many graduates of the Universities at Home have done, almost exclusively to classics or mathematics have been found very unfit men for the general business of life? I have the disadvantage of speaking about my own trade, but certainly that has not been my experience at all, but just the contrary. I think a man who has gone through the classical and logical training at Oxford is not only capable of turning himself to anything, but much more willing to take up any work that offers.

467. You are aware that the standard both in classics and mathematics in the Scotch Universities has not been anything so high as in the English, but do you not suppose, from your general acquaintanceship with the educational system of the Mother Country, that we manage notwithstanding to fit out a large number of men who are very capable of pushing their way in the world in the general business of life? Scotchmen are clever men, and no doubt the Scotch Universities have brought out some very good men; but you have got the habit nevertheless of taking Oxford and Cambridge men as Professors. The most distinguished Scottish Professors have long acknowledged the deficiency, and agitated for a change to assimilate their system to ours; I may specify Sir W. Hamilton, and Professor Blackie—their representations have been effectual. In a late Report, complaint has been made on the part of the Scotch Universities that they have not been able to carry their reading so high, from an obvious reason—the want of endowment; a commission has been issued, and large grants—I believe as much as £10,000 a year to one University—are proposed to found Fellowships and Scholarships, in order to hold out the same inducements as in Oxford and Cambridge. We have large numbers of Scotchmen in Oxford, who are amongst the cleverest men

John Woolley, men there. In my College nearly half of us were Scotchmen. At one time in Oxford, the Esq., D.C.L. University boat's crew—the eight oar—the champion of England, had not a single Englishman in it.

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468. Do not some of the peculiarities apparent in the working of the English Universities arise partly from their more aristocratic character? They are not aristocratic. It is a very curious mistake to call those Universities aristocratic bodies; on the contrary, the most distinguished men in them are men who have worked their way from the ranks of the people. Several Professors in each University have so risen, and many distinguished for learning are men who had not a single farthing in the world, and who have been enabled to prosecute their learning entirely by the magnificent endowments which the Universities possess. They are only in this sense aristocratic—that the sons of noblemen are usually sent to them to complete their education, but while there they are not more than equal with the men who come out of the street. It is an obtrusive fact, that probably a majority of men in the governing bodies are not only poor, but have risen from the ranks in the strictest sense of the words.

469. Is it not the fact, that the number of such cases is much smaller in comparison with the whole number of students in the English Universities than in Scotland? I can hardly tell that. I know that the number is very great indeed. Of course it is the fashion in England for rich people to send their sons to the Universities, but they are on terms of mere equality with other men. It is a matter thoroughly well understood in the Universities, that a very large number consists of as poor men as you will see anywhere. Many of these students have not enough money to be apprenticed to the commonest trade, and owe their education altogether to the endowments. It is the case sometimes with the younger sons of the aristocracy themselves. I have known several cases where men have not been able to get sufficient to keep them, and have been obliged to take pupils, but they have not lost caste by it.

470. It is not the fact then that the large proportion of those who have risen from the ranks have done so by their own exertions? They have been materially assisted by the endowments which are scattered so thickly over England.

471. Do you think the cost of education in the University of Sydney is any obstacle in the way of an increase in the number of students? I do not know whether it is, but I am sure the Professors have no wish that the fees should be kept up for their advantage.

472. You spoke of the probability of a Curator being appointed for the Museum who might give lectures on Natural History—do you think the University in its present site would be a proper place for such lectures, rather than the Museum itself? There is a similar arrangement in Cambridge between the Professors of Astronomy and the University authorities. The Professor of Astronomy gives certain lectures to the under-graduates there. I do not know why the Curator should not be able to give his lectures at the University, say twenty in the course of the year. I would prefer his giving them at the University, because it would break up the discipline if the under-graduates came down here. I hope to find that we shall soon have a Museum of our own. The natural wealth of this country is enormous, and the trustees of the Museum are in correspondence with other countries, and are getting very large contributions from all parts of the world. I believe the Senate would have no great difficulty in making a good Museum at the University.

473. *By Mr. Black:* Do you know of any instance in the United Kingdom, or in the British Colonies, in which a University has in connection with it a number of Affiliated Colleges, each of them professing a distinctive sectarian character, similar to those established here? There is no case exactly like it. The nearest approach to it is in the constitution of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, where there are recognised teachers of religion, who also act as moral censors of the young men belonging to their own churches, residing in licensed lodging-houses.

474. This is quite a novel experiment? Yes, as far as residence goes.

475. Of the eighteen acres of land granted to each College, how much would be absolutely necessary in order to provide a sufficient site for the necessary buildings, and outhouses, with a court, but not including garden? I do not know that I could answer that question at the present moment; but if you will allow me to say so, I think it would be a pity if there were not some recreation ground attached to each College for the use of the College itself. It is a great convenience.

476. By the word "court" I would include such a recreation ground? I do not think ten acres would be found to be too much.

477. *By Mr. Plunkett:* With respect to the old Sydney College, are you aware that it did not belong to the University when you came out first, that, in fact, they rented it from the trustees? It was bought soon after, I think.

478. Do you not know that it was at the urgent solicitation of the trustees of the Grammar School that it was sold, and, ultimately, you were obliged to leave it? Yes; but that was after the arrangement was made that we should go to Grose Farm.

479. It was entirely with your consent that the change was made? It was with my consent, as a trustee of the Grammar School, that we bought that site; but it was long after the Senate had decided that the University should be removed to Grose Farm.

480. If the Senate had not built at Grose Farm, would not they have been obliged to repair the old buildings of the Sydney College, and to have erected other buildings in connection with them? They would. It would have been quite impossible to have maintained that place very long. My own house was in such a state of ill repair that the mantel pieces were constantly coming out, and, long before I left, we had to strip off the plaster from the ceilings for fear of its falling. I think the place was in a hopeless state of disrepair, and

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the trustees of the Grammar School were not long in discovering that they had made a bad bargain, so far as the buildings went. John Woolley,
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481. You are a trustee of the Grammar School? Yes.

482. Did you not fail in getting any other convenient place for the establishment of the Grammar School? Yes, we were nearly a year. We could not afford to buy a site, and we had to depend on the Government. There were plenty of sites we liked, but the Government would not give them to us. 23 Sept., 1859.

483. Was it not considered a mutual accommodation between these kindred establishments? Yes; I think, under the circumstances, the trustees of the Grammar School were very much obliged to the Senate for letting them have that site. It is as good a site as they could have.

484. You are aware that omnibusses go to the toll-bar at the foot of the hill on which the University stands, every five minutes? Yes; I think I said that, though the distance had been a source of discouragement hitherto, I did not think it would always continue so. The difficulty was chiefly felt in consequence of the want of accommodation at the University, which is very inconvenient in bad weather. But the feeling is wearing off.

485. In fine weather do you think there is much inconvenience in the students going out there, looking to the facilities they have of getting there by means of these omnibusses? I cannot say I should have liked the site. There is sufficient inconvenience to make it a certain drawback, but it will diminish more and more. I think it would have been more convenient to have had it in another part of the town.

APPENDIX A.

Examinations for B.A. in Oxford.

	ORDINARY AND NECESSARY.	OPTIONAL HONORS.
1. Responsions.	Classics, Mathematics.	
2. First Public Examination.	Classics, Logic, or Geometry, Algebra. }	Classics Mathematics—pure } Classes of Honor.
3. Second Public Examination.	Classics. And one of the three schools of— Mathematics, Law, and Modern His- tory. Natural Science.	Classics, including Logic, and Mental and Moral Philosophy. Mathematics—pure and mixed (i. e. Natural Philosophy.) } Law and Modern History. } Chemistry. } Physiology. } Mechanical Philosophy. } Classes of Honor.

APPENDIX B.

Examinations for B.A. in Cambridge.

	ORDINARY AND NECESSARY.	OPTIONAL HONORS.
1. Previous Examination.	Greek and Latin, Geometry (Euclid) or Arithmetic. (Additional subjects in Euclid, Algebra, Candidates for Honors in 2nd Me- chanics' examination.)	1. Mathematics*—Candidates for which are excused the ordinary examination. 2. Classics—Candidates must pass ordinary examination.
2. B.A.	Greek and Latin. Euclid, I, IV, and VI (1-6.) Algebra, Mechanics, &c. } And to produce a Certificate of having passed the Professor's Examination in one of the following subjects:— Law. Physic. Moral Philosophy. Chemistry. Modern History. Anatomy. Law of England. Botany. Political Economy. Geology. Mineralogy.	3. Moral Sciences. } 4. Natural Sciences. } Which may be passed a year after the others.

* Including Natural Philosophy.

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APPENDIX C.

Examinations for B.A. Degree in the University of London.

	ORDINARY AND NECESSARY.	HONORS—(OPTIONAL.)	REWARDS, TO THE BEST MAN.
1 Matriculation	Classics	Classics	{ Exhibition, £30 a-year, for two years.
	English Language and History. Mathematics.	{ Mathematics.	Ditto, ditto.
	Chemistry.	{ Chemistry, Botany, Zoology.	Prize in each of £10.
2. First B.A....	Latin Language and History. Mathematics.	Latin.....	{ Exhibition, £40 a-year,—two years.
	English Language and History.	Mathematics.	Ditto, ditto.
	French or German.....	English.	{ Exhibition, £30 a-year,—two years.
		French or German	Prize of £10.
3. Second B.A.	Latin and Greek } Greek History } Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	Classics and Greek History	{ University Scholarship, £50,—three years.
	Logic and Moral Philosophy	Mathematics.	Ditto, ditto.
		Logic and Moral Philosophy	Ditto, ditto.
	Animal Physiology.	{ Physiology, Animal Do. Vegetable, & Botany.. } Chemistry.	In each, prize of £10.
For M.A. Degree	The subjects are either....	{ Classics, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Logic, Mental, Moral, Social Philosophy.	

APPENDIX D.

Final Examinations for B.A. in London, Oxford, and Cambridge.

	NECESSARY—(ORDINARY.)	OPTIONAL—(HONORS.)	REWARDS.
LONDON	Latin and Greek } Grecian History } Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.....	Classics	{ Classes of Honor; and to the best man in each subject a University Scholarship, value, annual, £50, tenable for 3 years.
	Logic and Moral Philosophy	Mathematics	{ Class of Honor: To best man in each, prize of £10.
	Animal Physiology	Logic and Moral Philosophy (Animal Physiology ...) Vegetable Physiology and Botany Chemistry	
OXFORD	Classics, especially in reference to Historians and Philosophers.....	Classics, including Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy.....	Classes of Honor.
	Logic		
	And one of the three Schools of— Mathematics and Natural Philosophy..... Law and Modern History	Mathematics, i.e., Natural Philosophy..... Law and Modern History	
	Natural Science	Natural Science. { Chemistry, Physiology, Mechanical, Physiology, &c.	
CAMBRIDGE ..	Greek and Latin.	1. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	Classes of Honor, excusing from the ordinary examination,—two prizes.
	Geometry, Algebra, Mechanics, &c., and certificate of Professors' examination on one of the following subjects:— Law, Moral Philosophy, Modern History, Laws of England, Political Economy, Mineralogy.	2. Classics	{ Classes of Honor, — two medals.
		3. Moral Sciences, } 4. Natural Sciences, }	Classes } May be passed a of year after the former.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

Present :—

MR. BLACK,	|	MR. MURRAY,
MR. CAPE,	|	MR. PLUNKETT,
THE REVD. DR. LANG,	|	DR. WILSON.

TERENCE AUBREY MURRAY, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Edmund Thomas Blackett, Esq., called in and examined :—

- 486. *By the Chairman* : You are the architect of Sydney University? Yes.
- 487. You planned the building? Yes.
- 488. How long is it since you undertook to do so? June, 1854. It came about in this way :—I was, at the time, the Colonial Architect, and was asked if I would undertake it; I said we could not undertake it in the office, because we were overburdened with work; but, if the Senate would give me the work, I would resign my Government office to take it.
- 489. Who were the members of the Senate you communicated with? I communicated with the Provost, and others.
- 490. Who was the Provost at the time? Sir Charles Nicholson. I was at a meeting—I cannot call to mind who attended it; but there were Bishop Davis, Dr. Douglass, the Revd. Mr. Boyce, and six or seven others.
- 491. How did your communication with them commence? I can hardly say; I can hardly call to mind the exact beginning of it.
- 492. What direction did you receive when you engaged to furnish the plan? The papers are all, I suppose, on the Minutes. I received instructions to prepare the plans for a building to contain a certain amount of accommodation.
- 493. The accommodation required was specified? Yes.
- 494. Do you recollect what it was? I have left the instructions I received at home. I drew a number of sketches, one of which was approved.
- 495. What were the data furnished to you upon which you were required to prepare a plan? I had a copy of the minute furnished by the Senate. It is in the Senate's book.
- 496. Did any correspondence take place between you and any of the members of the Senate, or the Senate collectively, upon the subject? Only between Mr. Kennedy, as Registrar, and myself.
- 497. You cannot recollect what accommodation you were to provide for? I cannot remember the words of my instruction, but I did what I was instructed to do, and the result of my doing is one of the plans.
- 498. You furnished several plans? Yes.
- 499. The plan upon which the building has been erected—did that provide a larger or lesser amount of accommodation than the other plans? The plan has not provided for a larger number of apartments; but for higher and more spacious, and arranged on a different plan.
- 500. Was the least or the most expensive plan chosen? By far the most expensive. I cannot find the ground plan of the original design, but I have the elevation. (*The witness produced the same.*)
- 501. The other provided the same amount of accommodation as this? Yes; nearly the same number of apartments, but differing in size.
- 502. Did the plan you speak of meet with any approval on the part of the Senate? It was laid before the Senate, and was generally approved; but it was thought not to be sufficiently extensive and commanding, and I was desired to draw it afresh—to make a longer front, and a larger building.
- 503. It was not sufficiently commanding in appearance? Yes.
- 504. Have you any recollection at all of the estimated cost of the building on the original plan? I did not make a detailed estimate of that, for as soon as I had furnished it, and it had been laid before the Senate, I received instructions to go on with the more extended plan.
- 505. That (*the original plan*) was approved of? That was approved of generally. I understood that that kind of building would do, but that it was not sufficiently extensive.
- 506. Can you give any idea at all of the difference of the estimated cost of the two buildings? The original building, I estimated roughly, might be done for £70,000. Of the larger one I made a detailed estimate.
- 507. What is the detailed estimate? (*The witness produced the same, from which it appeared that the total estimated cost was £148,720 14s. 6d.*)
- 508. Your estimate of the first building was that it would be completed for £70,000, which appeared to be available for the purpose? Yes, I bore that in mind, and was working out on that supposition.
- 509. That was partly approved by the Senate? Yes, as the right kind of thing, but not sufficiently extensive. The rooms in the present building are not many more than in the first, but they are altogether larger, the walls are thicker, and in all respects more expensive.
- 510. Then this building, involving an expenditure of nearly £150,000, was approved of by the Senate in preference to the plan which, to the best of your judgement, would not have involved an expenditure of much more than half the amount? Yes.
- 511. Does this plan relate (*referring to a plan produced*) to the University buildings as they stand at the present moment, or to any extension? To the extensions, to the whole plan. That is the whole plan which was finally approved, and upon that I made the estimate. One wing has never been carried out; part of another wing, and the cloisters, have never been carried out.
- 512. What, up to the present time, has the building already put up cost? I can only say what

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- what I have expended upon it; besides that some money has been sent to England for the purchase of slates. I have spent £66,348.
513. Has that sum been actually spent? Yes.
514. It appears from our examination the other day that a large portion of the building is yet unfinished? Yes, the other wing has never been begun.
515. I refer to parts that have been commenced? The part of it upon which the masons are at work has the whole of the work to be done, excepting that portion of the masons' work already done.
516. Notwithstanding £65,000 has been spent, exclusive of the cost for slates? Yes.
517. Will you shew the ground plan of the building as it really is? (*The witness produced a ground plan.*) Will you specify the parts unfinished? From the north side of the tower to the north side of the laboratory is all unfinished, extending in length 160 feet.
518. That is the main front? Yes.
519. What remains to be done in that portion? The whole of the carpenters, slaters, plumbers, glaziers, and some part of the stonework.
520. Is there much of the stonework? Not a great deal; part of the tower remains unfinished.
521. Have you formed any estimate at all of what the completion of that part of the building would cost? (*See Appendix A.*)
522. The portion of the building on the north side which is partly completed, or which wants little to complete it, will you say what is required to be done there? A variety of small matters—one or two doors have no architraves, the ceiling of the ante-room. (*See Appendix B.*) The staircase is not finished, but contracts are taken for that.
523. What is the contract? £200.
524. That is not paid? No, part of it.
525. The plaster is not completed? No, a small portion of the plaster is not finished; that is a comparatively small matter.
526. In the directions you received from the Senate of the University at first, what was the style of architecture recommended to you, or was it left open to yourself? It was talked of, and I proposed a similar style to that I have adopted.
527. What style do you call that? The style of Henry VII. I do not know any particular name for it; it is the style of the larger portion of the buildings at Cambridge and Oxford.
528. It is not then any pure style of architecture? It is not a style to which I can give a particular name; in architects' text books it is called "Perpendicular English."
529. In the instructions of the Senate were you directed to adopt the elaborate decoration of the building? No particular instructions were given in writing, except as to the number of apartments, but I produced a great variety of sketches.
530. And this was the most expensive of all? By far.
531. In the plan which you first produced was there the same amount of architectural decoration proposed as in this? No; the first plan was for brick, with stone windows and doors.
532. What increase in the expense of the building has been made by all the ornamental parts—the stone carving? Without picking out the items I could not say—I never made a detailed estimate of them at first.
533. Was there any enlarged plan exhibiting the features emblazoned about the building? No; the only estimate I made was that contained in these papers and plans. There were several little alterations made in the building—for instance, there is a bay-window that was not in the plan.
534. The decorations in the Great Hall, I understand, are met by private contributions? A great many.
535. Not all? Not those that were part of the building; the strings were worked as the building went on.
536. The ornamental supporters of the stone arches? They were paid for by private subscription.
537. What may be the estimated cost of carving these? £105.
538. How many were there? Twelve—they were estimated at £8 each, exclusive of cost of scaffolding.
539. Do you suppose the stone carving on the outside of the building is equally expensive with those parts of the carved work in the Great Hall? Not equally expensive with those parts of the carved work in the Great Hall, but equally expensive with the other.
540. What are the figures that hold flags? They are lions and unicorns.
541. Are they contracted for separately, or included in the general stonework? Separately.
542. Can you state what the cost of each has been? A great many of those figures were done by day labor.
543. What might have been the expense of each? I could give an estimate of the contracts taken since. (*See Appendix C.*)
544. Was the taste of the Senate consulted in the selection of these figures? No; they were carried out according to the ordinary style of these things in similar buildings at Home.
545. Have you heard it alleged, as one of the great objects in view in the expenditure of this large sum of money in the erection of this building, that it was to cultivate the taste of the colonial youth? Yes.
546. How do you think the peculiar style of ornament in this building tends to promote that object? It has been found to do so elsewhere.
547. I refer to these figures of griffins and other monsters? If you take, abstractedly, the profile of any one of these figures you cannot, of course, say how that particular figure will advance

advance the taste of the age, but still it has been found that this style if not ornamented with such figures becomes flat and insipid.

548. Were you the architect of St. Paul's College? Yes; that is a plain, simple, building.

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549. Still it is a very beautiful building? I am glad to hear you say so; but all its beauty depends upon its peculiar shape.

550. What did it cost? Some £25,000 or £26,000.

551. *By Mr. Cape:* What was the usual mode of your receiving instructions with reference to the building—was it by written communication, or verbally from the Registrar? All written communications were received from the Registrar, but I attended the Senate when these matters were discussed, and gathered from what was said what was the intention; but I received no written instructions on those occasions.

552. Would it have been possible to have completed the ornamental parts of the building at a later period? It would, some of it; in fact, some of it is left still, but it was found that from the erection of scaffolding and placing of ladders it would take twice as long to do if it were left. For instance, in the case of the high figures the workmen could not have got up to them.

553. In the report contained in the University Calendar for 1856, page 158, there is this passage—"The contract entered into, £16,550"—are we to understand that that was the cost of erecting that portion of the building? I did not draw up this report; I do not know how its framers have got at that fact at all. The first contract was for carrying up this hall to the string course, and then there was a second contract, and several afterwards.

554. The amount differs so widely from the cost as stated by yourself, that there seems to have been a great error? I presume the amount must have been taken from my own figures, but that is only for carrying up half the height of the building. The whole wall is forty-four feet high, the first contract is for only twenty-one feet.

555. *By Dr. Lang:* What was the extent of accommodation in the way of classrooms that the Senate required you to provide for in the original plan of the University? I incorporated in this plan all the Senate spoke of.

556. What amount of accommodation did the Senate estimate as necessary in the first instance? That I do not know, the whole plan was approved of and carried on thinking that the present front would be sufficient for all immediate purposes.

557. Was any estimate made by the Senate of the number of students for whose accommodation the different classrooms were required? I got no information upon that subject. The first plan I drew had the lecturerooms much smaller than these; they were objected to as not large enough, and I, of course, enlarged them.

558. Are they all of the same size? No; there are four smaller and four larger ones.

559. What number of students were they calculated to accommodate? I cannot just now call to mind; they were all drawn with desks in the first plans. I had a meeting with some of the Professors to ascertain how many students could be seated, and spaced them out accordingly.

560. Was there no provision made by the Senate in their estimate for dwellings for the Professors? No, only for the Registrar. It was expressly agreed that the only persons who should live on the premises were the Registrar and the porter.

561. *By Mr. Plunkett:* Do you know that there was a building committee appointed as a sub-committee of the Senate to regulate the details? Yes.

562. Who were the members of that committee? They have changed a good deal. The first I recollect was composed of the Provost, the Vice-Provost, Mr. Merewether, Bishop Davis (but the latter attended only once or twice before he died), and the Rev. Mr. Boyce, and Dr. Douglass.

563. Can you state what number of students the classrooms are calculated to contain as they now stand? Some of the Professors, I know, wanted more room than others; for instance, Professor Pell said his students had to write all the time, and that they took more space than some others.

564. What is the difference in size between the classrooms in the first plans, and the plan ultimately adopted? In proportion, the one was rather more than half as large again as the other.

565. Can you give any idea how many students could be accommodated in each classroom according to the first plan? I think some rooms were estimated to hold a hundred, or something over a hundred. In my original plans I have drawn the seats, supposing the students to be reasonably close to each other. I understood them to want larger space.

566. Do you refer to a conference with the building committee or with the Professors? I had conferences both with the building committee, and with the Professors.

567. Then it was after deliberation that the larger space was determined upon? Yes.

568. Have you any plan for the Professors' houses? Within the last month I have been drawing a variety of sketches for them; some as isolated buildings, and others as attached to the quadrangle itself.

569. Did you get any directions from, or have you communicated with, the Senate with reference to the Professors' buildings? I have not had any official communication; the matter was talked about, and I prepared plans.

570. Have you any of these plans with you? I have all the papers which have been laid before the Senate. (*The witness produced the same.*)

571. With reference to the figures on the buildings, is there greater facility in working the figures here, by reason of the stone being softer, than in the Mother Country? It is much the same kind of material. Some stone is finer, and some coarser than this, but there is very little difference.

H.T. Blackett, Esq. 572. Is not the stone softer and more easily worked when newly got out of the quarry?

Not the stone we have there. We had the best stone we could get.

573. You are the architect of St. Philip's Church? Yes.

27 Sept., 1859. 574. There are some figures on the tower of that Church? Yes, there always are upon that style; you could not form it without.

575. *By Mr. Cape*: Were your professional services paid for by a salary or by commission? By commission.

576. At the usual rate? At the usual rate.

577. *By the Chairman*: What is that? Five per cent. on the expenditure? Yes.

578. What is the general character of the stone used in the building? It is all sandstone, the best of the Pymont stone; of course it is not all out of one quarry. Some is better than other.

579. Does it appear to be at all friable, or does it bear exposure to the weather? There are one or two stones which shew the effects of the weather, but they are inside the Great Hall fortunately, and now that the windows are in they are no further exposed.

580. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Do you think stone is more permanent than brick? I do not know that; really good brick appears to me to be as lasting as stone.

581. *By Mr. Cape*: Brick made in this Colony? Yes, really good brick properly burned.

582. Is there much difference between the expense of brick and of stone? There is some, but not so much as at first sight would appear, because all the ornamental work must be of stone.

583. How far have you to bring the stone? From Pymont, from a mile to a mile and a half distant; it does not all come from one part of Pymont.

584. *By Mr. Black*: When the sum you have estimated shall have been expended, there will be four classrooms and the laboratory? Yes.

585. *By the Chairman*: Is there much difference in the expense of making these figures in this Colony, and that at which they might have been made at Home? From all the experience I have had of things imported from England I believe we could do them cheaper here, although the wages paid are higher here, we have no expense of freight or damage; but in England the work would have been done in an entirely different material.

586. You think they have been made cheaper here than they would have been at Home? Yes; I believe the building could not have been put up in England cheaper than it has here. If measured according to the London Price Book, it would amount to more than has been paid.

587. *By Mr. Cape*: How do you reconcile that with the higher rate of wages here? By the greater cost of stone in London.

588. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Was there anything paid for the stone at the quarry? The Senate had nothing to do with that; the party who took the contract had also to provide the stone.

589. Was the stone taken from a Government quarry? No; it is all private property in Pymont.

590. *By the Chairman*: Then the contractor had to pay to get the stone? Yes.

591. Could bricks have been made on the spot? All the clay there could have been made into bricks on the spot.

592. Do you consider that the use of stone has made a material difference in the expense of building? Yes, it has made a difference, of course.

593. And, in your opinion, good brick is as durable? I believe so. I have used bricks, and bonded them with stone at the English and Scottish Chartered Bank, and find it answer well.

594. *By Dr. Lang*: What is the proportion of difference? I cannot say without working it out. The saving is chiefly in the internal wall, not in the decorative part.

595. *By Mr. Black*: I suppose we have not had much opportunity of testing the durability of brick as compared with that of Pymont stone? Yes; some of the buildings in Sydney have been erected thirty years. St. James' Church, for instance, is built of brick, and there are only two or three bricks decayed; of course, it is a matter we shall know more of a hundred years hence than now.

596. *By Mr. Plunkett*: The stone of which Government House has been built has not proved very durable? That was all dug out from the site upon which Government House stands, and the stone there has been subjected to the action of salt water.

597. The character of the stone used in the building of the University is different from that? Yes.

598. There is no likelihood of its chipping? I hope not. If you examine the quarries at Pymont, you will find among all the stone that there are parts which are rotten, but they are at once apparent, and are easily avoided.

599. *By Mr. Cape*: Have you examined the old Government buildings—the old Law Offices—what is the state of them? They are built of all sorts of stone, chiefly from Darling Harbour stone, at the time that part was being excavated for the purpose of forming streets; that splits into laminæ, which is not the case with the best of the Pymont stone.

600. Did you examine the stone of which old St. Philip's Church was built; I suppose that was also obtained from Darling Harbour? It seemed to have been obtained from all parts; part of it was very durable. In spite of all precautions failures are made sometimes. The carvings in the Houses of Parliament, it is said, are dropping to pieces, in consequence of the nature of the stone.

601. *By the Chairman*: Is not that of built of granite? No; of magnesian limestone. I hear that they talk of having it painted over with a preparation of tar.

602. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Is it not considered prudent to paint over all the stones of this Colony to prevent the action of the weather affecting them? I think so. I would paint every building. The oil sinks into the outside surface of the stone, and makes it very hard.

603. Is it very expensive? It drinks up a great deal of oil.
 604. Is it necessary to have any coloring matter with the oil? It is necessary to have white lead with the oil, otherwise the oil would stain the stone.

E.T. Blckett,
 Esq.
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APPENDIX A.

Work in tower, and adjoining compartment, not yet contracted for	... £4,750
Balance of contracts already taken	... .. 2,720

APPENDIX B.

Work to be done in other parts of the building, not contracted for	... 858
Balance of contracts already taken	... .. 600

APPENDIX C.

40 figures completed, at £3	} 216
32 do. to complete, at do.	
3 large animals, at £10	} 40
1 do. to complete, at do.	

These estimates do not include the cost of floor of the Hall, which is at present undecided; nor do they include the cost of drains, roads, or planting, or making up the grounds.

1 October, 1859.

Maurice Birkbeck Pell, Esq., M.A., called in and examined:—

605. *By the Chairman*: You are one of the Professors of the Sydney University? I am. M. B. Pell,
 606. You came out here in 1851, I believe? In 1852. Esq., M.A.
 607. Have you since then been attached to the University? I have.
 608. In what branch of knowledge do you instruct the students? I am Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. 27 Sept., 1859.
 609. How many students were there in the University when you first came out? None when I first came; during the first year I think there were twenty-four.
 610. How many are there now? I think about twenty or twenty-four in actual attendance upon lectures.
 611. How many have graduated since you have been there? I really cannot remember; I should think about twenty or thirty. It could easily be ascertained from the records.
 612. The attendance then does not appear to have increased? No.
 613. To what do you attribute that? There are several causes. I should attribute it in some degree to the distance of the present building from the centre of the city; for the first few years after I arrived the number of pupils did increase and it has since diminished.
 614. Do you mean since the present building was opened? Yes; since the present University building has been opened the number has diminished.
 615. You think then that the situation is not convenient? Yes.
 616. Have you ever heard any complaints upon the subject? I do not call to mind any definite complaint.
 617. Did any of the students who were attending the University when you met in the building in Hyde Park discontinue to attend when you removed to your present building? I do not remember any instance of a pupil having quitted on account of the removal.
 618. Why then do you suppose that the change in the site has affected the attendance? Rather upon *a priori* grounds than from actual experience of particular cases.
 619. What other causes have tended to produce that effect? Another cause, I think, is the general tone of feeling in the Colony. I think there is not that sympathy with the studies pursued at the University that would encourage students to enter; I believe this to be the principal cause.
 620. To what do you think that is to be attributed? Merely to the general tone of feeling in the Colony.
 621. Do you think there really is more indifference to knowledge, generally as such, here than elsewhere? Yes.
 622. Does not this circumstance materially influence the parents of the youth of the Colony, namely,—that all the various walks of life are open at so early a period—the business of life which would lead on to fortune—and therefore, they prefer that their sons should embark in the active pursuits of life? Yes; but I have observed also that the same feeling exists among those with whom it is a matter of comparative indifference whether their sons should succeed, in a pecuniary point of view.
 623. Do you think there are many instances in which people are so very wealthy here as to make it a matter of indifference whether their sons succeed in the ordinary business of life? I do not mean that; but there appears to me to be the same indifference to the advantages of a liberal education among those whose circumstances are so good that it is not necessary for them to push their sons early into the pursuits of business.
 624. Do you not think that the necessary preparation which the youth of the colony ought to

M. B. Pell,
Esq., M.A.
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to have received, in order to fit them for the University, has not taken place here? There has, no doubt, been a deficiency in that respect.

625. The ordinary course of instruction which the youth of the country ought to have received, to fit them for this higher branches of education, has not been received? Yes.

626. For instance, if Grammar Schools had been more generally established, and the University had followed instead of preceded them, the success of the experiment would have been greater in all probability? I do not think that; I think the course that has been pursued the best. I think good Grammar Schools likely to follow, and indeed they have followed the establishment of the University. I do not think Grammar Schools would have fully succeeded, unless there had been an University as a standard.

627. Do you conclude then that the University has been at all a failure from the fact that you have adverted to, or that its establishment has been premature? I think the University has done great good in improving the character of the schools generally; I believe the character of the schools is far superior to what it was some years ago, and that that is in a great measure owing to the establishment of the University.

628. Do you not think that improvements might have been brought about in these schools by other causes—by the establishment of National Schools, also by the establishment of the better class of Denominational Schools, and especially of the Sydney Grammar School? I do not think the National and Denominational Schools have affected the matter; but I do not think the Sydney Grammar School would have been established if the University had not preceded it. It was the University that shewed the want of Grammar Schools.

629. To all appearances the Sydney University, you say, has been to some extent a failure up to the present time? So far as regards the number of students.

630. Have you any expectation of its immediate improvement in that respect? I do not see any reason for supposing any immediate improvement in that respect, so long as the causes which at present prevent students from entering exist.

631. Do you suppose these causes are confined to the parents of the children alone, or what are the other causes? I believe the clergy exercise an influence which has been prejudicial to the Institution.

632. Notwithstanding the establishment of Affiliated Colleges? Notwithstanding the establishment of Affiliated Colleges.

633. Upon what grounds could the clergy still continue to oppose the University? Their notion is, I suppose, that secular and religious instruction should not be in any degree separated.

634. Is it not one of the improvements now suggested in England, that such a separation should be made? It is a question which has been mooted in England many years.

635. There is now in several Universities in England no longer any religious test? I am aware of that.

636. Is there any other cause which has led to this result? I am not aware of any other important cause.

637. Can you offer any suggestions to improve the state of the University? That is a very general question; I think many improvements might be made in the University, but I cannot at this moment make any suggestion that would probably lead to an immediate increase of number.

638. Do you think there is anything in the management of the University which prevents parents sending their children there? Nothing of any importance.

639. The main point is that people are unwilling to send their sons there? I would not say "unwilling," but I think indifference, combined with the influence of the clergy, have been the principal causes; of course there have been some minor ones, but not, I imagine, such as to produce any material effect.

640. The building has been constructed on a very large scale? Yes.

641. Has that building been entered upon since you came to the Colony? Yes.

642. Did the Professors give any recommendation at all with regard to it? They gave many recommendations with regard to it.

643. With regard to the size, do you mean, or to the plan or accommodation required? The plans were seen by the Professors, and they offered opinions upon them.

644. Can you remember at all what were the suggestions offered by the Professors—whether they were in writing, or verbal? A great many verbal opinions and suggestions were expressed; and there was, I distinctly remember, one written opinion expressed by the Professors—there may have been more.

645. Do you remember the purport of it? It was to the effect that, in the opinion of the Professors, it would be more expedient that the useful parts of the building—those immediately required—should be completed first.

646. Was that opinion acted on? No.

647. What did you consider to be the most useful parts of the building? The lecture-rooms, and necessary accommodations for public purposes.

648. They are not completed? No.

649. What was the part of the building first completed? The Hall and the adjoining parts of the building were first completed.

650. Do you think a Hall of that extent was necessary? Not necessary, certainly.

651. Do you know how many students there are now in St. Paul's College? I believe four.

652. These are included in the number of between twenty and four-and-twenty you have mentioned? Yes.

653. Is not the attendance at St. Paul's College very small? Yes. I must remark that there are two classes of students; there are some who actually reside in the College, and some who merely avail themselves of the instructions of the Warden. I believe the greatest number who have resided there at one time is eight.

654. To what do you attribute that small attendance—the influence of the clergy, at all events, can scarcely be brought to bear adversely upon that? I think it is, in some degree.
655. Do you mean the clergy of the Church of England? I do not think the College is in high favor at head quarters in the Church of England.
656. To what do you attribute that disfavor? The connection of the College with the University is not approved of, I suppose.
657. You think that is the cause of the smallness of the number of young men attending St. Paul's College? I would not say the principal cause, but one which, in my opinion, has operated.
658. With regard to the charges—do you think them too high? No.
659. Do you know what they are? Something like £100 a-year, I believe. I am not acquainted with the details.
660. What is the charge in the University? The total expense is £2 for matriculation—that is, at entrance, and £18 for fees.
661. Do you think, then, that with the £100 a-year the expenses at St. Paul's College are too high? I should imagine not.
662. £100 a-year is a large sum for a man to pay who has three or four sons to educate;—admitting that the expense at St. Paul's College is high, does that objection apply in some degree to the University? No.
663. Did you find the attendance when you were in the College buildings better than it is now at the present University? If I remember aright, we had more students during the whole time during which we were in the old building than we have at the present moment in the new one.
664. Was the attendance more regular? Rather more regular; there is no very marked difference in that respect.
665. Do you know anything of Moore's College, at Liverpool? Only from hearsay.
666. It is a Church of England College? Yes.
667. Not connected with your University? No.
668. Have you reason to believe that it is more favored by the Church of England authorities than St. Paul's College? I have no knowledge on the subject; I have merely heard it said that it is the case.
669. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Have any students come from it to the University? No. I believe the students at that College are merely candidates for ordination. When they leave the College they are ordained.
670. *By Mr. Cape*: I see there is an Assistant Professor of Classics—have you an Assistant Professor of Mathematics? No.
671. Do you find that you are able to carry out the University plan of mixed mathematics without assistance? Yes.
672. Sufficiently for the Colony? Yes, for the present.
673. The examination papers relate chiefly to pure mathematics? Chiefly.
674. Have you every facility for prosecuting the study of mixed mathematics? Every thing I wish.
675. *By the Chairman*: Do you think that the objection which appears to exist on the part of parents, in the way of sending youths to the University, proceeds from the fact that the great branches of knowledge in which the students are instructed have no very immediate bearing upon the business of life they are likely to pursue in a new Colony? I think it arises from the fact that the parents do not appreciate the fact that these studies have a great bearing upon all the pursuits of life.
676. In what way? You put the question in rather too general a form to be answered immediately; but I think the course of study as it is at present in the University is the best for the preparation of young men for the duties of life.
677. You mean the moral duties of life? Yes, and other duties.
678. For instance, mercantile pursuits or squatting? A very limited amount of actual knowledge only is necessary for those pursuits; but I think the training young men go through in the course of instruction prescribed in the University, would much improve their capacity for any kind of business, and their usefulness as members of society.
679. The breeding of sheep and cattle is a thing very simple to the meanest capacity? I think to no class of men is a good education of greater advantage than to the squatter.
680. I suppose you are aware of the improvements made of late days in the Universities of England? I am not very perfectly acquainted with the changes made.
681. Branches of knowledge are taught there which are not taught here, connected with special or professional education, for instance—engineering? From all I know, these branches form a very small part of an University course.
682. Possibly that may result from the fact that most of the students of the Universities at Home are preparing for the learned professions? A large proportion of them.
683. Is that the case, so far as you can judge, here? A very considerable proportion, the number itself is small, but a very considerable proportion are studying for the learned professions.
684. I think you say between twenty and thirty have graduated,—of these, how many do you know have embraced the learned professions? I do not know. I know several have studied or are studying law.
685. *By Mr. Cape*: Some have gone to English Universities—Mr. Oliver, I believe, and Mr. William Salting? Yes.
686. *By the Chairman*: Do you know any cases in which young men going from this Colony have distinguished themselves at the Universities at Home? I am told Mr. Oliver and Mr. Salting both distinguished themselves.

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- M. B. Pell, Esq., M.A. 687. Gained some honors? Yes.
688. At Oxford or Cambridge? At Oxford.
689. Have any young men come to the University from the neighboring Colonies? Very few, there have been only one or two cases, one from Melbourne, and another, if I remember rightly, from Hobartton.
690. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Was it before the Melbourne University was established this gentleman came from Melbourne? It was, it was when we were in the old building.
691. *By Dr. Lang*: Your department I think includes experimental physics and natural philosophy? Not experimental physics, it includes natural philosophy—the application of mathematics to physical science.
692. Your department would not afford a series of popular lectures for the youth of the Colony generally who might not be students? Lectures could be formed upon the subjects upon which I lecture of a popular kind, on mechanics, hydrostatics, and astronomy. All those subjects of course are capable of being treated popularly.
693. I mention the subject from the circumstance that at the University of St. Andrew's, Glasgow, where I studied, the Professors gave popular lectures on Tuesday and Thursday evenings; these were attended, besides the regular students of the class, by a number of young men from the City, who were considered as private students, who paid a different rate of fee from the others—do you think if the University had been more accessible such a system could have been instituted with advantage to the youth of this City? I think it is very doubtful whether it would have been successful. A short time after the first opening of the University I gave evening lectures for the advantage of those who were not able to attend during the day, but they were not successful. But you must understand that they were not popular lectures; they were of the same character as those we usually give.
694. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Do you think if those lectures had been more popular they would have been more successful? They might have been more successful in attracting a number of students, but not, if you mean by successful, useful.
695. *By Dr. Wilson*: Might they have not attracted individuals to pursue studies, which otherwise they would not? I think in the present day if a person has a peculiar taste for a certain study he will find abundant opportunities of attending popular lectures.
696. *By Mr. Cape*: I believe the general practice at Home is that University Professors only deliver popular lectures at popular Institutions, such as Mechanics' Schools of Arts and Working Men's Colleges? Yes.
697. *By Dr. Lang*: You were mentioning that the distance of the University from the centre of the City had operated unfavorably? I said I believed so, but that I was not aware of any specific case.
698. Would not that have been the case to a great extent in regard to the class of students I have alluded to—young men in business? It would operate in those cases still more no doubt.
699. *By the Chairman*: Do you think it was desirable to have a building on such a very large scale? I do not think it was, but the possession of it is no doubt an advantage. It was certainly not necessary.
700. The Professors were not anxious that it should be erected on so large a scale? I can answer for myself—I was strongly opposed to its being on so large a scale.
701. The Professors sought for the requisite accommodation to enable them to go on with their lectures and instructions? The memorial which was drawn up by the Professors upon the subject related to what part should be first completed; it was after the general plan of the building had been adopted.
702. Can you furnish a copy of that memorial? I cannot. I believe that it is on the minutes.
703. Turning your attention to the general subject of education in the Colony—which I suppose has attracted your attention—do you think anything like the same amount of indifference is evinced to the instruction of the youth of the Colony as appears to exist in regard to the University education? As respects common school education I think not; at the same time, parents remove their sons from school, generally speaking, at an earlier age than people of the same class at Home would do.
704. What is the cause of that? A want of appreciation, I suppose, of the advantages of education.
705. May it not proceed from the opportunities offered of advancing boys in business at an early age? I suppose they think that of more importance than the obtainment of a more complete education.
706. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you think it arises in any degree from the greater precocity of the youth of the Colony as compared with that of those of the Mother Country? It may possibly do so.
707. *By the Chairman*: Have you any reason to apprehend there is anything at all in the management of the University itself that leads to this result? I think the causes I have already named are the great causes—I do not think there is anything in the management of the University that could correct it in any important degree.
708. It has been alleged here in evidence that a building of such a style as the University is calculated to elevate the taste of the youth of the Colony—do you think that is the case? Yes.
709. And, in consequence, you think it desirable such a building should be erected? I think it highly desirable. I do not know whether you quite understand me—I did not certainly, at the commencement, approve of entertaining a plan so extensive, but I certainly think a building of that kind is of enormous advantage; the only question is—whether the Colony can afford it, or whether it is the intention of the Government and the Legislature that it should be carried out on so large a scale.

710. Have you any knowledge of any cases in which parents have sent their sons to the Universities at Home rather than to the University at Sydney? There have been cases—
Mr. Wentworth sent his son to Cambridge. M. B. PeH,
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711. *By Mr. Arnold*: That was after he had been at the University here? He was for a very short time at the University.
712. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Are you aware that that was owing to domestic arrangements, as he was going Home himself? Yes.
713. *By Mr. Arnold*: I presume, as you think the accessory circumstances of a magnificent building so very desirable, and to some extent necessary in creating a refined taste, that we could never hope to possess the same advantages that we could gain by sending Home our sons to the English Universities? Certainly not; there are greater advantages for young men in the English Universities than we can hope to have here for many years.
714. Why do you think we can never hope to hold out the same advantages to youths in the University here that they would obtain at Home? I would not say never; but there are great disadvantages in sending young men so far from home.
715. I suppose you consider the inferior competition one of the disadvantages here? Yes, but it will always be considered a very great disadvantage to send young men so very far from home, and will involve much greater expense.
716. Do you think the advantages to be derived from the University, taking into consideration the experience we have now had of the number who avail themselves of it, at all commensurate with the expense incurred? The value to the community of even a few highly educated persons, can, I think, scarcely be over-estimated.
717. *By Mr. Cape*: You consider the University as doing all it can towards the extension of knowledge in practical mathematics;—supposing we had a class for Engineers? I do not think there is any necessity for that; I think it would be a complete failure. If we had a class of Engineers, and we should turn out two a-year, it would be a greater supply than the Colony could require.
718. We find these Institutions dotted over England and affording a supply for the construction of railways and other public works, and we are not keeping pace with these requirements in practical education? The advantage of these Institutions have to be proved. I do not believe in them. Every preliminary knowledge for a civil engineer can be acquired at school and University; the practical part, I believe, can only be acquired by practice in a surveyor's or civil engineer's office.
719. For draining the alluvial lands and such works as have engaged the attention of the French engineers, have we students who could take part in calculations connected with such engineering operations? Yes.
720. And embrace all those questions that arise with reference to weights and measures, and which are referred by the English Government to Cambridge? I would not say all.
721. *By Dr. Lang*: Is it not the fact that the College of Engineers, even at London, has failed—been given up? I do not know; I should think it naturally would.
722. *By Dr. Wilson*: You stated in a previous part of your examination that one of the causes of the small number of students was the distance of the University from Sydney? Yes.
723. One would infer from that that the greater part of the students are young men living in Sydney? Yes.
724. I suppose there are not many young men from the interior? Not a great many.
725. The proportion is comparatively small? Yes.
726. Does any proportion of the fees go to the Professors? Yes.
727. What proportion? Three-fourths.
728. *By Mr. Plunkett*: As to the size of the classrooms, do you think it desirable, in this hot climate, that the classrooms should be airy and spacious, looking to the health of the students? Highly desirable, I think.
729. You belong to Cambridge? Yes.
730. What is the size of the classrooms there, generally speaking? The classrooms are not large; but the circumstances of the two places are so different that we can hardly compare them.
731. Do you think the classrooms here are too large? We have not any classrooms at all.
732. The rooms you use? The rooms we use are much larger than we require at present.
733. What number will it contain commodiously? I can hardly judge; I should think it would contain a hundred.
734. *By Mr. Cape*: You are using the lecturerooms as classrooms? Not the lecturerooms; the room I am now using is intended for the Museum of Classical Antiquities; I believe it is considerably larger than those intended for classrooms.
735. Is the University without classrooms at this time? None of the rooms intended for classrooms are completed.
736. *By Mr. Plunkett*: By looking at the plan, you will know the size the intended classrooms will be when finished (*The witness referred to the plan*)? They are inconveniently large, but I think they are larger than will be required for a great many years.
737. How many would they contain commodiously? I can hardly form an opinion.
738. Have you made no calculation? We did make some calculation, but it is a good many years since. I see, upon reference to the plan, that the room I now use is not larger, but about the same size as the larger rooms intended for lecturerooms.
739. When you gave the evening lectures you have spoken of, and you had a pretty full attendance, were the rooms you occupied in the old building of the Sydney Grammar School sufficiently large? Quite; we never had a very large attendance.
740. Was the room there larger than the intended classrooms in the University? Not nearly so large.

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741. *By Dr. Lang*: Would there have been sufficient accommodation in the old building for the extent of the University, as to students and Professors, at present? There would have been lecturerooms to accommodate the number of students we had, but other apartments were required which we had not there.
742. *By Mr. Plunkett*: What were these? There was no common room for the young men—no place where they could leave their books or wash their hands; there was no library, and the books were necessarily exposed in the hall.
743. *By Dr. Lang*: Would it not have been practicable to have erected a temporary building that would have served all these purposes for a considerable number of years, till the number of students in the University had increased to a hundred or a hundred and fifty? It would have been practicable, no doubt.
744. And it would have served all the purposes of the Professors, in the communication of instruction to the youth of the Institution? We could have lectured quite as well in rooms of that kind, no doubt, as we can in the rooms we use at present.
745. *By Mr. Black*: It has been stated in evidence this morning, that when that part of the building which is begun is completed, an expense of upwards of £70,000 will have been incurred—do you think, under all the circumstances connected with the University, there is fair ground of evidence that the country will reap an adequate advantage from the amount expended? I think the advantages derived from the University generally cannot be estimated in money.
746. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Looking to the fact that the establishment of the Grammar School was depending upon the removal, do you think upon the whole it was wise to remove to the present building, and to relinquish the old Sydney College? I think it was highly desirable that the change should have been made when it was—that had nothing whatever to do with the original question as to the site for the University buildings.
747. Did the removal take place with the approbation of the Professors? Quite,—that was at a time, however, you will remember, when the ultimate removal was inevitable; it was then merely a question of time.
748. Is there not great facility in going from any part of the City to the University—is there not ample carriage accommodation? Yes.
749. The omnibus stand is within a very short distance of the University? Yes.
750. *By Dr. Wilson*: Now that St. Paul's College has been built at a cost of some £25,000 or £30,000, do you not think something of that style of building would have been amply sufficient for the wants of the Colony for many years to come? I think it would.
751. *By Mr. Arnold*: In reference to a former answer of yours, can you tell me any advantage the University possesses over a private school for the production of great statesmen? I do not know the operation for the production of a great statesman.
752. Can you tell me any species of instruction which could make a great statesman of inapt materials? It would be difficult to do so.
753. I fancy it depends more upon the aptitude of the materials than upon the nature of the education? Yes.
754. Is not the great advantage of an University at Home this, that the most brilliant men from all the schools in the world are there brought together, and what educational advantages they have previously received are there perfected by the most eminent Professors in the world? No doubt.
755. And also the emulation produced by the meeting of students from different schools? Yes.
756. These are advantages you have not here? There is at the Sydney University the meeting of students from a great number of different schools.
757. But you have only twenty or thirty students? Yes.
758. So that there is nothing like the emulation excited there which would be felt at an English University? The competent would depend not merely upon the number.
759. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you not think it a greater advantage to the Colony to reap the benefits that are available from an imperfect Institution, rather than to wait for the time when we can have Institutions similar to those of Europe? Yes, if we waited for that time that time would never come.
760. *By Mr. Arnold*: Suppose you had a son of your own, of whom you had hopes, would you prefer sending him to the Sydney, or to an English University? I do not think, if I had a son of a suitable age for an University education, I would ever send him to Europe.
761. I mean to say, from a consideration merely of educational advantages? There is no question that the advantages to be obtained from a great English University are far superior to anything that can be expected here.
762. I suppose your great objection to an English University would be the want of restraint? Yes; the alienation from home, and the distance.
763. *By Dr. Lang*: Also to the climate? Yes.
764. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Do you know anything of the working of any of the American Universities? Very little.
765. I believe you are an American by birth? Yes.
766. *By Mr. Cape*: You were a Wrangler at Cambridge? I was.
767. *By the Chairman*: Do you know how many Fellows of St. Paul's College are on the Senate of the University? The Revd. Mr. Allwood, Sir Daniel Cooper, and Mr. James Macarthur.
768. Are any of the members of the Senate of St. John's College also members of the Senate of the University? Mr. Plunkett and Mr. Peter Faucett.
769. One fundamental principle on which the Sydney University was established was, that it should be strictly secular in its character? That it should afford instruction to all religious denominations equally.

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770. There was to be no religious test? No religious distinction.
771. These Colleges are all sectarian? Yes.
772. Do you not think the fact of the Fellows of these Affiliated Colleges being admissible to the Senate of the University, may not, very probably, at some period, endanger that fundamental principle? It might, I think, be desirable that Fellows of Colleges should not be on the Senate of the University.
773. Is it on these grounds you think it desirable to exclude them? I would, on the general ground that the interests of the University, and of a particular, might, in certain cases, be antagonistic.
774. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you not think it desirable that the heads of each College should be members of the Senate? It might be, in case the Professors of the University were also on the Senate; but, unless the Professors of the University were on the Senate, I think it would be fatal to put the Wardens of the Colleges on the Senate.
775. Do you not think that the circumstance of the Head Warden or Principal, or whatever might be his particular title, being a member of the Senate, would constitute a sufficient representative for the College in the Senatorial body? Quite sufficient.
776. Do you think it desirable that the Professors of the University should be Members of the Senate? I think so.
777. *By Mr. Plunkett*: If you think it desirable there should be that connection between the Affiliated Colleges and the Senate, where the Heads are *ex officio* members of the Senate, do you not think it less objectionable to have lay fellows of those Colleges than clergymen on the Senate, looking to this fact, that the Affiliated Colleges may be likely to look with jealousy to the University as a secular Institution? I do not think you quite understood my answer to the question. I do not say that it would be highly desirable—rather the contrary—that these persons should be on the Senate, but I said the College would be sufficiently represented by having them on the Senate.
778. You have been asked about the names of the members of the Senate,—do you know that these gentlemen were members of the Senate before they were members of St. Paul's College? That was the case I know with respect to Mr. Macarthur, but whether it was with respect to Mr. Allwood and Sir Daniel Cooper I do not remember,—I am rather under the impression that Mr. Allwood was a Fellow of St. Paul's before he was a member of the Senate.
779. On the whole, you think it would be desirable not to have a member of the Senate eligible to be a member of one of the Affiliated Colleges? Any member of the Senate who accepted the Fellowship of a College should resign his seat; it should be a disqualification.
780. *By the Chairman*: Could you suggest any improvement at all in the mode whereby gentlemen are elected members of the Senate of the University? I should not be prepared to make any suggestion, unless the system were entirely altered.
781. What alteration would you suggest—it is provided by law, that when the graduates of the University amount to a hundred they shall elect; but, according to the progress the University is making, it may be fifty years before they will be in a position to do so—do you think it desirable the present system shall continue in the meantime? No, I do not. I think it desirable that a smaller number of graduates shall have the power of electing some of the members of the Senate of the University; there should also be official members.
782. You said all the Professors should be members? It might not be desirable that all the Professors who may hereafter be appointed should be members, but some of them should, and certainly those engaged in teaching subjects forming a necessary part of the course. I think it might, perhaps, be desirable that some of the members of the Government should be official members of the Senate.
783. That would involve a re-construction of the whole thing—would you recommend that the members of the Executive Government for the time being should be members of the Senate? I have not well considered that particular point; perhaps the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney General might be members.
784. With regard to the election, you would alter the Act so as to give the right of election to a smaller number of graduates? To a smaller number of graduates—Masters of Arts.
785. What number would you suggest—thirty? I would allow thirty to elect a certain small number, and I would increase the number as the number of Masters of Arts came up to a hundred.
786. How would you propose one or more of the Professors to be elected? I would have them official members; but no change could be made without an alteration of the Act.
787. The governing body of the University here is very differently constituted from the governing bodies of similar Institutions at Home. The governing bodies of Universities in the United Kingdom are men who have gone through the various grades of University life—men who have been Professors, or who possess high attainments or education, and that is not so here? We have in our governing body men of very high attainments.
788. It is not the rule here at all? It is not the rule that they should have gone through the course.
789. That is the condition in the Mother Country? It is the condition in the Mother Country that they shall be graduates. In many cases, however, the Professors who form a part or the whole of the governing body are selected from other Universities. Many of the Professors in Scotland are graduates of Oxford or Cambridge.
790. There is no such condition here? No.
791. There is no condition here as to the educational attainments of the individual? No.
792. Do you think it desirable that that should continue to be the case? I think it is a thing which might safely be left to the discretion of the electors themselves. I think there is not much danger of ignorant persons being elected.

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793. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you think the election by the graduates would be unexceptionable even although they were so numerous as originally contemplated? I think the system as it now stands not altogether unobjectionable.
794. Do you not think there ought to be a different mode of appointment for different portions of the Senate? Yes, I think some should be elected, and some should be official members.
795. *By Mr. Cape*: Would you have the Judges Members of the Senate—you have spoken of high executive officers? The Judges generally have already as much as they can do.
796. *By the Chairman*: The District Courts will relieve them? In all cases they would be very proper persons.
797. *By Mr. Arnold*: Do you think the circumstance of a man being a Judge is a good guarantee that he is a man of high education? He is not likely to be a very ignorant person.
798. *By Dr. Lang*: All the patronage of the University is in the hands of the Senate? There are no appointments but those of the Professors, the Registrars, and servants.
799. *By Mr. Cape*: You have one Assistant Professor in Classics? Yes.
800. That is the only one you have? Yes, the reason of that appointment was that Dr. Woolley undertook, in addition to his own duties, the duties of Professor of Logic.
801. *By Dr. Lang*: Supposing Professors of the University were constituted members of the Senate *ex officio*, and that the graduates, whether the contemplated number or a smaller number, should elect certain other proportion, and that the remainder, perhaps one-third, should be elected by the Legislature—do you think that that would form the proper body? I do not think there would be any serious objection to that scheme, but should prefer that the members should be official members.
802. Have you seen Sir William Hamilton's recommendation as to the mode of disposing of the patronage of Universities, and of the Colleges generally? No.
803. *By Mr. Arnold*: Your opinion of the advantage of an University is, that it has a tendency to elevate and refine the mind—is it not in England the tendency of an University education to elevate the mind *above* the practical business of life, rather than to elevate it *for* the practical business of life? I think not.
804. Is not the ordinary business of life rather looked down upon with contempt by the English Universities? No.
805. *By Mr. Cape*: The aristocratic influence in the English Universities has a tendency that way? That has nothing to do with the education, the course of study I think would have rather a contrary effect. In answer to one of the questions, I stated that I considered the University in some degree was a failure, as far as regarded the number; but if we compare the number of students with the population, we shall find it as great a proportion as in some other countries, considerably greater than in the case of the new Irish Universities.
806. Have you any statistical figures? I have not made any exact calculation.
807. If you take the number of students in the Irish Colleges, the "Godless Colleges," as they are called, Oxford, Cambridge, and the other Universities, and compare the number of the students with the population that would be the result? I think the result would be, that the number would not be so small in proportion to the population as might be at first supposed.
808. *By Mr. Arnold*: If that is the case, that the proportion attending here is greater than it is at Home, and the great advantage to be derived from the Colleges is the great number attending, and the emulation thereby excited, does not that shew that we are unfit for an University at all? I would not say that the only advantage is in having a large number; if we never have a small number, we can never have a large one—we cannot expect at once to have all the advantages obtainable at Home in an old country.
809. *By Mr. Plunkett*: With reference to the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, are you not aware that for religious reasons there are objections to attending these Colleges? Yes.
810. Do you happen to know that the average attendance at Trinity College at Dublin is 1,500 or 1,600, and that the average number on the books is from 1,500 to 1,800? I was referring more particularly to the number at the Queen's Colleges.
811. *By Mr. Arnold*: Do you know the number at Cambridge? About 2,000, I think, including resident graduates.
812. The number at Cambridge is considerably larger than that at Oxford? Yes; you will see that the number of students at the Universities in England bear a very small proportion to the population.
813. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Do you think the operation of the Grammar School lately established, likely to increase the number of students at the University? I think it will.
814. How long do you think the Grammar School will be in operation before it will have any great effect upon the University? It will, I think, begin to have its full effect in the course of four or five years.
815. In what way are the Professors at the English Universities paid? Mostly from endowments; in some cases they are paid by fees, in some they are not.

WEDNESDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

Present:—

MR. MURRAY,	|	MR. WINDEYER,
MR. PLUNKETT,	|	DR. WILSON,
REVD. DR. LANG,	|	MR. ARNOLD,
MR. BLACK,	|	MR. CAPE.

TERENCE AUBREY MURRAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Charles Moore, Esquire, called in and examined:—

816. *By the Chairman*: You are Director of the Botanic Gardens here? Yes.
817. You have been making for some a botanical classification of the plants there? I have endeavored to get the plants into something like botanical classification; that in fact has been my greatest effort, but in consequence of there having been no arrangement of the plants, whatever, before, and the trees and shrubs long established, this object has not been accomplished so satisfactorily as could be desired.
818. How far have you advanced with that classification? I have already made an arrangement of plants according to the Linnæan or Sexual system; and I have also arranged the endogenous plants into families according to their natural affinities, as many plants of this class have been illustrated in this way as could readily be obtained, but I have not generally included those kinds which have very little interest, except for the scientific botanist. All the families containing ornamental plants have been illustrated as far as practicable. I have hitherto had no ground on which to carry out the classification of exogenous plants, but when that portion of the lower garden which has lately been reclaimed becomes available I hope to be able to do so; but nothing can be done in this way until the soil becomes sufficiently sweetened for planting. When that arrangement of plants is completed, the Botanical Garden in Sydney will afford advantages and facilities for studying botany equal to those afforded by any similar establishment in England. My object has not been to make it a mere Botanic Garden, but to carry out the scientific detail with as much of ornament as possible. As I have before stated, that is the reason why I have left out some orders of plants of no possible interest except to the mere botanist.
819. Do you contemplate at all introducing those plants? If I had had the ground I might have done it.
820. But you trust to be able to do so with the new ground you have spoken of? To a certain extent.
821. Then you think that in the course of a little time the Government Gardens here will afford to the scientific botanist as extensive a classification of plants as could be had in this part of the world? Not so extensive, but as valuable in a botanical sense, to the student, as almost any arrangement of the kind in England. In fact I learn that the Botanic Gardens at Home are confining themselves, in great measure, to ornamental plants.
822. Still that is not desirable for merely scientific purposes? Certainly not.
823. The least ornamental plant is the subject of as much interest to the man of science as the most highly ornamental? No doubt of it.
824. Has the arrangement you have been making been attended with any great expense? None at all; it has been carried out with the ordinary labor of the Garden.
825. You think all the ends that are desirable will be gained by it? I have no doubt of it.
826. And therefore there would be no occasion for the Government to undertake the expense of establishing a separate and distinct Botanic Garden? No; in my opinion it would be a perfect waste of money.
827. You have delivered lectures on botany from time to time? Yes; since 1851 or 1852.
828. Have they been well attended? In some years very well attended.
829. You are clearly of opinion that the arrangements you have in progress, and which you hope soon to complete, are such as to render it quite unnecessary for the Government to do anything more for the purposes of science? I can have no doubt of it, because, from my practical acquaintance with the subject and with Botanic Gardens at Home, I can state, with confidence, that when the arrangement of exogenous plants is complete, it will afford any advantages the student could desire.
830. And the work is going on without any extraordinary expense? There has not been any additional expense in the way of laying out the ground, up to the present time, beyond the money expended in merely reclaiming the ground. There is a sum on the Estimates this year for the purpose of preparing the new ground, but that is merely for trenching and draining it, not for laying it out, because I hope to do that by means of a slight addition to the ordinary labor of the establishment, and it can only be done by degrees. I am obliged to collect the plants from various quarters, to illustrate the different families.
831. Do you find the situation of the Gardens a good one? The situation is good enough but the soil is very bad, especially in the lower garden, where there is very little of it; but the ground which has been lately taken in ought to be as good as any in Australia.
832. Do you find that plants which are found in a great diversity of latitudes, grow here pretty well in conjunction? Yes; for instance, on entering the Garden, there are growing, in the greatest luxuriance, within a few yards of each other inhabitants of the Cape, of South America, of the Mauritius, of India, and of this Country.
833. Do you find here that plants, which in other parts of the world are not found growing within the same isothermal lines, nevertheless do well in the Gardens here? Yes; and, strange to say, some plants which do very well in the South of Europe in almost the same climate,

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climate, will not succeed here; for instance, the Portugal laurel, which is one of the finest evergreens in the South of Europe, will scarcely grow about Sydney.

834. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you not think that a botanical establishment, existing as a mere adjunct to a general educational institution, would be likely to be managed in a much inferior way to one established expressly for the purpose? It would depend in great measure upon the management. If a Botanic Garden be established in connection with any establishment there must necessarily be some person to manage it, who not only understands botanical arrangement, but who ought also to know the plants themselves very well. I do not think an establishment of that kind could be managed in this Country under from £800 to £1,000 a year in the most moderate way, because there must not only be a manager but there must be men, and there are other expenses connected with a garden which must necessarily be incurred.

835. *By Mr. Black*: From £800 to £1,000 independently of the value of the ground? Independently of the value of the ground. It must necessarily be managed by a person accustomed to a Botanic Garden, because if it is to be a mere Botanic Garden one plant in a false position would destroy the whole arrangement.

836. *By Dr. Lang*: Would not the existence of another establishment of the kind contemplated by one of the witnesses tend to weaken the other—there would be two rival establishments for a similar object? It could not affect the present Botanic Gardens, to which it must necessarily be always inferior, from the fact of their being unable to support a large Botanic Garden. It might be considered a rival establishment; but I cannot help thinking it a perfectly unnecessary one, because after all a Botanic Garden, as an adjunct to an University, is only for the benefit of medical students.

837. What was the class of persons who attended your lectures? A highly respectable class, but not so many of the younger members of families as I anticipated would attend; they were generally middle-aged persons. A great number of ladies came. My hope when I first commenced was, that schools would have availed themselves of the lectures as a means of instruction, instead of which they have not attended at all, with the exception of a ladies' school at Paddington. I may state that I made an offer to lecture at the Grammar School if they thought it desirable to form a botanical class there. I made the offer to Mr. Stephens.

838. *By the Chairman*: Was the offer declined? It was not absolutely declined, but he could not see how an hour could be spared to devote for the purpose.

839. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you anticipate from your past experience in the matter that there is any probability of forming a regular class of students of botany until that branch becomes a part of the examinations for the education of students of medicine and other branches of science in which it is a consideration? I do not, and I can very shortly state my reason for thinking so. During the time I was lecturing I made it known that I would be very happy to instruct any persons how to arrange their plants who might call on me between the time of delivering the lectures, or I would arrange and name the specimen they might collect and dry for themselves. They came and listened to the lectures, and they seemed to pay attention to the subject, but there was no appearance, so far as I could observe, of their studying afterwards.

840. *By Mr. Windeyer*: They took it up rather in a dilettanti spirit than as students? Quite so. Now at Home both ladies and gentlemen form themselves into classes, collect plants, and dry them; and they seem to make it not only a study, but a study of pleasure. I cannot say the same of those residing here; at all events, I have not observed it; and it is rarely you see any one collecting plants about Sydney, notwithstanding the number of beautiful plants there are, excepting merely as a bouquet, not for scientific purposes.

841. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Where did you deliver your lectures? In a part of the old barrack, a long building to the right as you go into the Garden. While on the subject I may state that there is in connection with the Botanic Garden here a very excellent library of reference, in a room in which any one can sit and read, where there are also specimens of plants arranged and named, a very good microscope, and, in fact, everything for study that the student could desire.

842. It is made up for visitors? Yes, and there is a man to attend on them. Both with regard to specimens and books every advantage is offered.

843. What means are there of informing the public of the existence of these conveniences? The fact is mentioned in the almanacs, and referred to in my annual reports.

844. But when strangers go into the Gardens now they may pass up and down fifty times, and not know that there is anything of the kind there—is there any board or placard posted up in the Gardens? No, there is not. Perhaps that would be desirable.

845. How was it known when you were to lecture? I advertised in the newspapers. I purpose beginning my lectures for this season very soon. It is necessary to lecture at certain seasons only, because, unless there are specimens in flower it is difficult to convey the meaning distinctly—at all events, to the class of persons who attend my lectures; mere diagrams will not do it.

846. Do you put any placard about the Gardens on these occasions? Yes, I put one on the gate at the entrance to the Gardens.

847. *By Dr. Lang*: Supposing there were a class for botany, connected with the University, for students in the medical department—have you the means of affording a complete course of lectures with illustrations for that branch of science? Yes.

848. I presume you would consider the Botanic Garden itself the best place for the delivery of those lectures? It would be most convenient. At Home the Botanic Garden in Regent's Park is made subservient to the purposes of the London University, and in the same way the Botanic Garden here might be made subservient to the University here. Specimens could be sent to the University from the Botanic Garden perfectly fresh, if it were thought advisable

to

to deliver the lectures there; or, if otherwise, the lectures could be delivered where the specimens are growing.

849. *By Mr. Black*: Do I understand you to give it as your decided opinion that you see no object likely to be gained from the establishment of a Botanic Garden in connection with the University, at an expense of £800 or £1,000, which cannot be equally well attained from the present Botanic Garden under your control, without any expense whatever? That is my firm conviction; I have no doubt about it.

850. *By Mr. Plunkett*: You speak of a Botanic Garden purely as such, but I presume you do not include in your observation any pleasure ground with exotic plants interspersed—should you have any objection to that? So far from it that I would turn the whole of the park into pleasure grounds. A most valuable arboretum might be laid out there, at once to the advantage of the botanist and of the Colony. At present there are no means of illustrating the trees of the Colony. It might be made both highly ornamental and useful to the public at large.

851. *By Mr. Black*: Would it involve anything like the expense of a Botanic Garden? Only the expense of planting the trees.

852. *By Mr. Plunkett*: And taking care of the ground? The trees should be fenced in. I do not think of any piece of ground in the Colony more suitable for an arboretum than Grose Farm, the soil being good and the situation favorable. I may add, that I met on the ground, by appointment, members of the Senate, on two or three occasions, and I then recommended that the whole of the land attached to the University, as well as all that portion reserved for the Affiliated Colleges, should be made into a park, instead of cutting it up, as was intended to be done.

853. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Do I understand you that you gave evidence and advice before the Senate similar to that you have given here to-day, with respect to the Botanic Garden? No, I was not asked the question; I was only asked about the laying out of the grounds. I knew from Mr. Merewether, privately, what they intended to do, but the question was never put to me by the Senate. I went with the object of assisting to make choice of the ground.

854. *By the Chairman*: What sort of a garden did they want your advice upon? They wanted a garden simply to illustrate the natural families of plants, and also to illustrate the sexual system; but even in a small way there must necessarily be a great expense in keeping up a garden of that kind.

855. That, in fact, was to be the beginning of a Botanic Garden? Yes; it is a nursery just now.

856. *By Dr. Wilson*: If they had carried out what they proposed they intended it as the nucleus for a Botanic Garden? Yes, just so. They have a piece of ground enclosed, in which they have established a sort of nursery.

857. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Partly with a view of planting out trees and shrubbery afterwards? Yes.

William Charles Windeyer, Esquire, M.A., a Member of the Committee, examined in his place:—

858. *By the Chairman*: You are a Graduate of the Sydney University, and a Member of the Legislative Assembly? Yes.

859. When did you enter the University? When it was first opened.

860. And you have witnessed its working from that time to the present? Yes.

861. When did you graduate? In 1855, I think; I was amongst the first graduates.

862. What was the number of students when you first entered? I think about thirty.

863. Do you know at all what the number is now? I believe it is about the same; thirty-three are on the books I believe.

864. Have you any knowledge at all as to whether the University is working out to any great extent the purposes for which it was established? That is a question which it is rather difficult to answer; but I think the influence which the University would have would be twofold: first, its direct influence as a teaching Institution; and, secondly, its influence on education in general. I think it has given a great impetus to education generally in the Colony, by raising the standard of education, as far as I have observed, in the schools; and I also think, that even as a teaching Institution, considering the young state of the country, and the early period at which many young men are withdrawn from educational training, that even in that respect—although it has not, perhaps, been so successful as it might have been under different circumstances—yet I think it has been fairly successful. A great number of young men have taken to professional pursuits that have come from the University.

865. Did you attend at first at the old College buildings in Hyde Park? Yes.

866. Do you think the change to the present site was a judicious one? No; I was always opposed to it.

867. What were your objections? My objection was to the fact of its being so much out of town, which I thought would for a time operate against it; I thought the more central it was the better.

868. You thought the distance would prevent young men from going there? I thought it would for a time be some slight drawback.

869. Do you think that has at all been the case? I cannot say that it has; I do not know of any young men having absolutely staid away on that account.

870. It has been mentioned here in evidence that there are now only twenty-four students? That is, in daily attendance I presume; of course there will be always some away now and then. When I said thirty-three, I went by the number I saw in the last University Report.

871.

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871. Are there any other causes do you think detracting from the usefulness of the University? With regard to its being out of town—of course, being a graduate, I have taken an interest in watching it, and have been much amongst the young men—and I may say that I think greater facilities might be given for the accommodation of the students. For instance, many students ride there, but there is no place to put up a horse. To such matters I do not think the Senate have given sufficient attention; they treat the students too much as boys, and let them rough it too much. Their complaints on such matters have not met with the reception I think they ought to do.

872. Do you think there was any occasion for such a costly structure as the building now being erected? I think a University ought to be a building worthy of the country; but I do not know whether the money that has been expended on it has been expended in the most judicious way; I think it has not.

873. Do you know what the cost has been up to the present time? I am not aware.

874. What should you have recommended in the place of the expenditure that has taken place—that merely those parts which were required for lecturerooms should be finished? Partly so. One can hardly tell from the present unfinished state of the building, but it seems to me that a good deal of it is wasted; it is not so much taken up for educational purposes as it might be. The Hall is the only room in the University worth anything as far as architectural appearance goes. I am not at all opposed to having a handsome building, for I have seen the good effect of it. From my observation as a boy at school, and afterwards as a graduate, I conclude that good buildings have a beneficial moral effect. I think if boys and young men are only given things they do not value they knock them about, and a low tone altogether prevails among them; but the existence of a good building, worth taking care of, produces a desire to do so in their minds and a love for the place.

875. Are you at all aware whether there is any disinclination on the part of parents to send their sons to the University? No, I cannot say so.

876. How do you account then for the very small attendance? Because I think there is a disinclination, generally, in parents, to allow their children to give up so much of their time, when they begin to be useful, to educational pursuits.

877. You think that is the main cause? I think it is.

878. You remember, of course, when the University was first established here? Yes.

879. Great expectations were then entertained of its utility? Yes.

880. Do you think those expectations have been realised up to the present time? Perhaps we expected too much of it; but I think the general tone of education is higher throughout the country, and that in consequence of the existence of the University there is a greater general desire for superior education. The educational standard has been raised.

881. That effect on the state of education in the Colony was produced when the University was here in the buildings at Hyde Park? No doubt the first impetus was then given, and I think it has been kept up since.

882. Do you suppose that it has been caused in any greater degree by the change? Do you mean that the feeling has grown with the existence of the University?

883. Yes? I cannot say it has.

884. Do you think it advisable to have Affiliated Colleges established in connection with the University? I do not think so.

885. What objection have you to them? I object altogether on general grounds to the recognition by the University of any religious sects at all. I think it ought to be entirely a national Institution.

886. Quite secular? Quite secular.

887. Do you think there is any evil to be apprehended from this in time, namely, that through the influence these Affiliated Colleges may bring to bear on the University itself, its character as a secular establishment may be impaired, and in itself it may become sectarian? I think the religious character of the Colleges, as I understand the term religious—in the sense in which the Colleges in the Mother Country are regarded as religious—ought to be kept in view, else there is a danger that they may encroach on the secular teaching of the University; for if the religious character of the Colleges is once lost sight of, then people will begin to think they are paying twice over for the same thing. And if care is not also taken that the management of the University proper is prevented from falling into the hands of the Colleges, the same result may take place here as has taken place in the Mother Country, that the Colleges may usurp the functions of the University, and the University as a teaching body die out.

888. You are aware that many of the Fellows of the Affiliated Colleges are also in the Senate of the University? I am, and I think it objectionable.

889. You would impose some restriction in that respect? I would.

890. What would you propose? I think if the head of each College was a member of the Senate that no other members of the Senate should be allowed to hold office in the Colleges. I also think that an objectionable clause in the Act of Incorporation which provides that four members of the Senate may be clergymen. I think, as I said before, that the University ought not to recognise sects in any way. If it is necessary at all it would be quite sufficient that the head of each College should represent the religious body with which his College is connected, whether he be a clergyman or a layman.

891. Which is the clause to which you refer? The fourth clause.

892. *By Dr. Wilson*: I suppose this clause was put in with the object of there not being more than four clergymen on the Senate? Yes, and perhaps it was a "sop to Cerberus." There was a great feeling of antipathy to the University, when first it was founded, on the part of many clergymen, on account of its purely national character.

893. *By Mr. Black*: There is nothing here to prevent the whole Senate consisting of laymen?

men? No, nothing to prevent it. There is one thing I think it right to mention, and that is, the Colleges of the four denominations supported by the State have monopolised the whole lands of the University. I suppose the Committee have gone into that.

894. *By Dr. Wilson*: They have eighteen acres each? Yes. I believe no College in Oxford or Cambridge has more than seven or eight acres, as an average. The consequence of this monopoly is that no other religious body can get land for a College at all.

895. *By the Chairman*: Do you think the establishment of these Affiliated Colleges involved a departure from the secular character of the University—from the principles on which it was founded? No, I cannot say I think it did, because no student is obliged to go to a College in order to be admitted to the University. But the danger is, that if the heads of Colleges get the power in their hands they will allow no one to go to the University except he goes to a College.

896. You think that is to be guarded against by imposing some restrictions? Yes.

897. What do you think of that clause of the Act of Incorporation which provides for the election of members of the Senate of the University by the graduates when the number amounts to one hundred? I think myself that the number ought to be made smaller and come into operation sooner. With regard to the impetus given to education being kept up, I may observe—and I think teachers will bear me out in the observation—that there are, as it were, crops of scholars; one year there will be a great many good scholars, and then a falling off—perhaps quite a lull—and then another good year; and that may explain the present paucity of students at the University. At the time the University was established there had been a general looking forward to it, and young men had been saved up, as it were, and very likely those who were most energetic and most interested on their own behalf. There was thus, perhaps, a little unnatural impulse given to it at that time.

898. What number of graduates would you propose as an amendment on the hundred to whom the right of election is deputed? By the Act they are not even to be graduates, but Masters of Arts; and as a great many do not take their Masters' degrees, it will be one cannot say how long before that clause could come into operation. Many young men go into the country, and cannot take their degrees; and several have gone to England without doing so—some of our best men.

899. Would you think the number twenty too low? I think it would be quite enough—twenty Masters—because, although the electoral body would be only twenty, it would represent a vast number more; it would represent all the Bachelors and the undergraduates too.

900. It would not be desirable to give the power to the graduates, because it might have the effect of preventing them from taking the higher degree? Perhaps so. According to the University usage a Bachelor is still looked upon as in a state of pupilage, not as a full member until he has a Master; and perhaps it would be hardly advisable to give to young men, especially in an University like this where they take their first degree very young, the power of electing the governing body.

901. Do you think the Professors, or any of them, ought to be on the Senate? I think all the Professors ought to be on the Senate. By Professors, I mean the Professors proper, not all the teachers of the University.

902. Do you think the extension of this power of election to the Masters of Arts would serve to give a deeper interest in the Institution to the students generally? I think it would serve to unite us together more. That is one of the objections to going out of town, that it prevents the young men of the University frequently meeting together. We used to have an Union Debating Club, but going out of town broke it up, because it was so far to go. I think the habit of meeting has a good effect in keeping up the education of the young men.

903. Are these the only improvements you would suggest in regard to the Senate? Those are the only improvements I think of just at present.

904. Have you been at all aware of any instances in which the management of the University by the Senate has not been approved of by the Professors? Yes.

905. In your own opinion, would the view taken by the Professors be more likely to be the correct one than that taken by the Senate? I think the view taken by the Professors would be more likely to be the correct one. I have known suggestions made and not acted upon, which, I think, would have had a beneficial effect.

906. How many members of the Senate constitute a quorum? I am not aware.

907. Where does the Senate hold its meetings? I believe sometimes at the University, but not always. There is another matter which I think would be very important, with a view to maintaining the University in its integrity, and that is—that the Professors should reside on the spot.

908. What are the general qualifications looked to now, in so far as you can judge, in the election of members of the Senate—a love of letters, or zeal in the diffusion of knowledge? I am afraid I cannot say. I think so. I do not think some of the late appointments have been judicious; I can say that.

909. Do you conceive at all that mere social position has anything to do with it? I am afraid it has been so.

910. Do you think it desirable that that body should be to some extent popularised? I think so certainly, that is, that it ought not to be a close body to which election should be made merely on account of some imaginary social position.

911. You do not think that love of letters or zeal in the cause of education, or for the diffusion of knowledge have very much effect at present? I do not think they have. People have been elected to the Senate who have never shewn themselves remarkably interested in the cause of education, and who have never acquired a title to sit on the chief managing board of the highest educational Institution of the country.

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912. As a member of the University, do you think the management of its affairs by the Senate has given general satisfaction to the Professors or Students? I do not think it has.

913. Have you heard complaints on the subject? Yes, frequently.

914. You think the Professors have not been satisfied? I think the Professors have not been treated with that deference which, as men of education and high standing, they are entitled to; nor do I think the young men of the University have met with sufficient encouragement from the Senate, they have been too much snubbed, in fact, and kept down.

915. Then do you think it desirable that the changes you have stated yourself to be in favor of, should be brought into operation without delay? I think so.

916. And as there are now only ten Masters of Arts, and it will probably be many years before the number will be increased to one hundred, you think some change ought to be made in that respect immediately? I think so.

917. Would you give to these ten the right of voting with the present Senate in the election of the members, or would you allow them to exercise their functions absolutely without reference to the Senate;—the Senate, at present, has the power of election, I suppose, by votes? Yes.

918. When the alteration in the mode of election, contemplated by the law, takes place, the Senate would cease to elect, but the Masters of Arts, amounting to one hundred, would then elect to all vacancies. Now there are ten or twelve Masters of Arts—would you at once give these ten, or when they amount to twenty, would you give those twenty, the absolute right of electing to future vacancies, or merely allow them to vote with the present Senate in the elections—or perhaps you think they might be over-awed by the dignity of that body? I was going to say, I think they ought to elect separately, until the graduates increased to a certain number, and that then the graduates might do it altogether.

919. Would you then make the members of the Senate electors *ex officio*? Yes.

920. Do you think a wise economy has been shewn in the erection of the University building? I cannot speak as to that. I am not an advocate for having a poor or shabby building for the University, for I am perfectly confident that good buildings have a great effect, judging from my experience, as a young man brought up in the country, of the low tone prevailing in consequence of the poor accommodation afforded by school buildings here.

921. *By Dr. Wilson*: Would not such a building as St. Paul's College, if it were finished, have answered the purpose of the University for a number of years to come—a plain but still beautiful building? I do not agree with you that it is a beautiful building; I would rather see something else. I do not think the University Hall is thrown away; it is the rest of the building that is wasted.

922. Would such a building as St. Paul's College have answered the purposes of the University for a number of years to come? It would have answered the purposes certainly. Any building would do that which would give sufficient accommodation. I think the buildings ought to be of a handsome character.

923. *By the Chairman*: Did you pay any attention at all to those very grotesque figures which ornament the parapets? I have seen them.

924. Do you think they serve to elevate the taste? Well, if you have a Gothic building, I suppose you must carry out the style of architecture.

925. *By Mr. Black*: Do you not think the students might derive quite as much inspiration from the calm perusal of the works of men of genius as from the contemplation of those figures on the walls of the University? Do you mean from the calm perusal of literary works?

926. Yes? I think the student would study with a great deal more of enthusiasm, and more abstract attention or devotion to his studies, if surrounded by buildings of fine architectural appearance, than he would if reading in a barn.

927. *By the Chairman*: Do you think Homer was inspired by the buildings of Greece? No; but I think that the Greeks were, in a great measure, inspired with their love of their country, from their love of the fine buildings around them. We read it in Thucydides.

928. That was at a later day? I am speaking of the most glorious period of Grecian history, when Pericles himself, pointing to those buildings, reminded them that their existence was one of the causes of their love of their country.

929. *By Dr. Lang*: There were no such buildings in Homer's time? No.

930. *By the Chairman*: Then Homer's divine genius was not at all inspired by the buildings of Greece—the architecture of Greece was then of a poor character? Perhaps so; but the poetry of Homer may have inspired the Greeks to build those buildings.

931. *By Mr. Cape*: In our reading we observe that the associations connected with the great Universities have had their influence on the characters of the men educated in them? Yes. I think the history of the lives of many of the English statesmen who have been at those Universities shews that; almost all of them speak of the effect of the places upon them.

932. *By Mr. Black*: Do you not think the study of such a science as astronomy would have as elevating an effect on the mind as the mere inspection of architectural beauty? I do not think you would teach astronomy to students as a general subject of study. To my mind it would have no interest at all as taught in Universities.

933. Supposing it were taught in such a manner as Sir Isaac Newton, Kepler, or any of those great men would teach it? For my own part I do not think I would go to their lectures. Mine may be rather a peculiar taste, but I would rather go to lectures on Plato, Aristotle, or Thucydides, myself; or I would rather study history.

934. *By Dr. Lang*: Are you not aware that in some cases on the Continent there are no University buildings at all, and that the lectures are delivered by the Professors at their own private residences? I believe their system does not involve residence as in the Mother Country.

935. Is it not the fact, notwithstanding, that the scholars produced under such a system stand at the head of their several departments in Europe—I allude to the German Universities? There is no doubt many of the Continental scholars do occupy, perhaps, the highest places in their line.

936. Do you not think all the educational objects of the University could have been carried out for ten or fifteen years in the old buildings in Hyde Park, with such temporary additions as would have been required for carrying out the different classes? I think so, most decidedly.

937. Do you think the benefit derivable by the Colony, through its educated youth, from having a splendid building to look at, at all compensates in point of value for the enormous sum that has been expended in the erection of the University buildings? If you look only to the effect it has had during the last three years, since the University buildings were put up, perhaps not; but fine buildings like these are property for the nation for ever.

938. Are you aware of any instance in which a building of the extent of the Sydney University has so long preceded the need for it, as the University buildings we have have evidently done, when there are only twenty-four or twenty-five students? I do not think I am.

939. Do you think the prejudice against the University is not due in some respects to the connection of the educational machinery with a building that has involved the Country in so great an expense—has not that circumstance operated in prejudice of the University, the public seeing so immense a structure raised to so little purpose? Perhaps it may.

940. You have mentioned that the distance of the University from the central parts of the city was an objection to it? Yes.

941. Does it not appear that that would form a very strong objection, considering the desirableness of rendering the lectures of the University available for young men not studying professionally? Yes, perhaps it might.

942. Would it not be desirable that courses of popular lectures should be delivered by the Professors in the University, to be made available to young men engaged in mercantile pursuits, or in the public offices in the city? I think it would, most certainly; but they have been tried and not found to succeed. All the classes now are open to any students, and especially with regard to experimental physics the hours have been fixed at the times when they were most likely to come. People took them up, however, much as Mr. Moore has just stated they took up botany, and as soon as the novelty wore off they got careless in their attendance.

943. Does it not require considerable time to create a taste for such pursuits in a community that has been long disused to them? No doubt it does.

944. Do you not think the want of encouragement hitherto in this country, for young men to devote themselves to superior education, has operated in preventing many young men from embracing a high educational course? Most certainly it has.

945. You have alluded to the constitution of the Senate; do you think that the mode of appointment contemplated by the Act of Incorporation, by the votes of the graduates of the University exclusively, is a proper and unexceptionable mode of appointment;—Would the graduates of the University form the best electoral body you could have? I can hardly give an answer to that question without consideration.

946. You are satisfied that the Professors of the University ought to be members of the Senate *ex officio*, and that the heads of the Colleges should also be so, as the sole representatives of those bodies? Yes.

947. Do you not think there might be a third portion of the Senate, to be elected by some other body unconnected with the University at all? I think it would be advisable.

948. Do you not think that a Senate composed of gentlemen, appointed in these various ways, would be likely to secure the objects of the University better than the present system? Most certainly.

949. And better than the one the University Act contemplates, namely,—election by the Masters of Arts exclusively? Perhaps it would.

950. Do you think there ought to have been residences for the Professors within the University precincts from the first? Yes, I think that is where one of the wastes of money is. A great deal of the money which has been already laid out in this rambling building, might have been spent to a great deal more advantage in residences for the Professors. I would just mention here, that when speaking of the effect of architecture, I was speaking theoretically on general grounds, without saying whether it was advisable to carry out the buildings to the extent that has been already done in this instance.

951. Do you not think there is a high moral effect derivable, on the part of the students, from having the Professors of the University, under whom they are to study, residing on the spot? Most certainly. I may state, as a matter of observation on my own part, that when Dr. Woolley was residing in the building at Hyde Park, it had a general effect on the bearing, manners, and habits of thought of the students; and there is a change since, which is observable to anybody who mixes with the young men. The fact of a person being there in a position of authority, and to whom they can go for advice or assistance out of professional hours on any matter of study, has a very beneficial effect upon them, especially if he is a man fit for his position, and sympathises with the young men under his control. And the fact of the Professors being resident on the spot gives them also an additional interest in their work, and attaches them more to the place.

952. Have you turned your attention to the amount of accommodation for educational purposes that the present buildings afford, as compared with their extent—do you think it is at all sufficient for the cost incurred? No; that is where I think there has been waste of money.

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953. Do you not think there has been a great waste of space? Yes. As far as I can understand the design, the space wasted on the Senate alone is altogether too much; they seem to monopolise the best part of the building.

954. *By Mr. Cape*: Before the establishment of the University, were the advanced students of the colony in the habit of associating so much together as since? I think not. They had no common meeting place as they have now in the University.

955. Do you think the establishment of private halls, which are less expensive than the Colleges, would tend to supply the University with more students, by receiving youths from the interior? Yes. There were no Colleges when the University was first established, and we lived in lodgings how we could. I think decidedly it would be an improvement if it could be carried out.

956. You are aware that students have joined the Universities from the Home Universities? I have known of some.

957. Do you remember their remarks as to the relative status of the scholarship here? I do not recollect anything favorable they did; they did not take first class prizes.

958. I am speaking of their opinion as to the standing of the University here, as to whether the reading was of a character above the merely scholastic? I think so. Several of our students gave gone to England and taken high prizes there. One of our men was admitted into one of the first Colleges of Oxford at the head of forty men, I think.

959. Were there any rules or by-laws of the Senate of which the students here complained as a grievance? I do not remember any at the present moment. The complaint was, that we were not recognised as persons whose interests ought to be attended to most, as really with the Professors forming the working part of the University.

960. *By Mr. Black*: Do you mean that there was an unpleasant degree of superciliousness on the part of the Senate? Yes, there was. The accommodation provided for students is very insufficient; in fact, they are treated as a parcel of boys, who can manage for themselves anyhow. Young men, who come from a distance, cannot find a place to hang up a horse; all these are little matters, but they have an effect.

961. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you not think the University would have had a more powerful moral effect if it had been within the City? Yes; I always thought so. I thought a building might have been erected on the site in Hyde Park, which would have had more effect, for less money; the citizens would have looked to it with more regard.

962. Supposing the building had been erected on the site reserved for the Post Office in Wynyard Square, but not to be used for that purpose it appears, do you not think it would have had a much better effect on the community? I think, in such a spot, there would have been hardly the necessary space for it. A place of this kind ought to have some recreation ground.

963. *By Mr. Cape*: Have the students found the library of the University so serviceable as they could wish in the course of their studies? Now you remind me of it, I think the library was rather a grievance; we were not allowed sufficient access to it.

964. *By Dr. Lang*: Was it not made available to the students generally? Not so available as it might have been; I felt it so; I used to dislike to go and get books.

965. *By Mr. Cape*: As far as you had access to it, did you find it a practically useful library in the course of your studies? Yes, I think it is so. I could always get any book.

966. It was not mere black letter? No.

967. But there were restrictions that rendered it of little use? Yes.

968. Is that still the case? I do not know.

969. *By Dr. Wilson*: You stated that a higher tone had been given to education in the Colony, and you attributed it to the University—do you think the University is entitled to all the credit, or is not a great deal owing to the people of the Colony being in better circumstances, and having more time to devote to literary pursuits? No doubt both have operated together. The University fostered it.

970. But the feeling was gaining ground? Yes, I think so.

971. Have you any means of judging how the clerical influence is exercised now, whether in favor of the University, or otherwise? I think a great deal of the old bitter spirit has in a great measure died out; but the clergy do not enter into it heartily, and they never will, I believe, as long as they have State support and are kept as a class apart from the rest of the citizens. I think if it had not been for the Professors the University would have been a great deal more unpopular than it is. That is my decided opinion. They have done all they could in the way of working beyond their ordinary bounden duties.

972. *By Mr. Cape*: Mingling with public bodies and giving public lectures? Yes, and doing all they could to make the University as popular as possible.

973. *By Mr. Arnold*: Are you inclined to anticipate or fear that these sectarian Colleges will become rival institutions than auxiliary institutions to the University? I do not think they will become rival institutions, because the University will always get better men if it is properly supported; but they may set up claims to usurp the functions of the University. The grand idea of the University is its bringing all the students together in common lecture halls and making them forget their religious differences, thus carrying out in the highest kind of education the beneficial effects of the national system. I may say that my own observation is that that feature has had a very beneficial effect upon the young men.

974. Can you say what is the total expense of an University education to an individual coming from the country? The fees when I was there amounted to £18 a-year.

975. What would be the total expense including board and lodging—would £150 a-year be sufficient? It might be managed on that. I could not have staid at the University myself if it had not been for the scholarships I won.

976. *By Mr. Cape*: Buying books would be an expensive item? Yes.

977. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you not think the cost of living might be much reduced to students resident at the University in the Colleges, by having boarding-houses under proper moral superintendence, so that the expense would fall more lightly on students in humble circumstances? It might; but I have always considered the only College at present existing—the Church of England College—quite as expensive as any boarding-house. It should be the object, I apprehend, of the Colleges, to enable the students in them to live at as moderate an expense as possible.

978. *By Mr. Arnold*: Are you aware how much money has been expended in the erection of this University? I am not.

979. Do you think it would be a good plan, in order to encourage students in the humbler schools to excel in learning, if free scholarships or exhibitions were instituted? Yes, I think there ought to be a regular system, beginning from the National Schools to the Grammar Schools, and from the Grammar Schools to the University.

980. *By Dr. Lang*: Are you aware that there is another purpose to which the Affiliated Colleges may be turned of very great importance to the community, by giving professorial education in those departments in which the University does not provide the means—they might be made theological seminaries for instance? Certainly, that might be one of their uses.

981. But it forms no part of the design as exhibited in the Colleges Bill, or in the University Incorporation Act? My idea was that that was left to the Colleges themselves to manage, because some religious denominations refuse to accept money for religious purposes in any way. Nothing was said about it, so that they should not be kept out from the advantages of the Colleges; and the only thing that implies otherwise is in the preamble of the Colleges Act, where systematic religious instruction is alluded to, which, I apprehend, only means that those duties which a well regulated home observes, would be observed in the Colleges.

982. Do you not think it would be much better for the public interest that that clause should be left out? No, for this reason, that I think there would be then nothing to shew the distinctive character of these Colleges. I think their religious character should be carefully kept in view, as distinguishing them from the University as a teaching body—to shew that the Legislature recognises only the University as a teaching body, or else there will be some danger of the Colleges setting themselves up against the University as teaching Institutions.

983. Do you not think the religious character of the Colleges might be maintained without having such a clause in the preamble of the Colleges Act? It might be, certainly.

984. Are you not aware that the existence of such a clause has been a stumbling-block in the way of a good many who object to religion being supported by the State? I have heard so.

985. *By Mr. Arnold*: Then I rather judge, from the whole tendency of your answers, that you think the University, in order to be a very useful Institution, must be very much enlarged in its operations; for instance, I understand you that you think the Professors ought to be resident at the University, and that it is desirable that the scholars also should be resident? No, not the scholars.

986. I do not mean that they should necessarily be resident, but that the means of residence should be provided—for scholars of a certain description, at all events—that is to say, those who have distinguished themselves at the inferior schools, and whom the Government may on that account think fit to adopt as their own proteges, and placed free at the University? Most certainly I would provide for them in every way, and make their keeping these advantages dependent upon certain examinations, to keep them up to the standard.

987. Even for those purposes there would soon be a great extension of accommodation required? I do not think you could do that in the University. As I understand the system, that is the business of the Colleges. If they could be induced to take so many free commoners every year, I should be very glad to see it.

988. *By Mr. Black*: Do you think that the fact of their having a distinctive religious or sectarian character is likely to add to the kind of usefulness which the Affiliated Colleges furnish as respectable boarding-houses? I do not think their distinctive sectarian character is likely to add to their usefulness in any way, except that where there are a number of young men living together there must be some kind of religious supervision. I believe the first idea was that of a general College, in which the young men should come and live anyhow; but as they could then have been brought together for religious services, and it was not advisable that they should live together without those associations or influences, it was given up. It was the idea of that College which shocked so many of the clergy.

989. *By Dr. Lang*: Are you not aware that the present Affiliated Colleges were originally based upon the idea of the boon being confined exclusively to those denominations supported by the State? I never thought so, and I was very much surprised to find, that though in the Act it seems to be contemplated that any denomination should establish a College, yet by the deed of grant of the land to the University it has been confined to these four denominations, and that thus a fraud has been perpetrated on the rest of the community; each College does not want more than six or seven acres of land, and I think the rest ought to be taken away from them, in order to enable other sects to found Colleges, as well as the four supported by the State.

W. C.
Windeyer.
Esq., M.A.
28 Sept., 1859.

FRIDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

Present:—

MR. MURRAY,	|	MR. WILSON,
MR. JONES,	|	DR. LANG,
MR. PLUNKETT,	|	MR. WINDEYER,
MR. BLACK,	|	MR. CAPE,

TERENCE AUBREY MURRAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

The Revd. Henry Judge Hose, M. A., examined:—

- The Rev. H. J. Hose, M.A. 990. *By the Chairman*: What office do you hold in St. Paul's College? Warden.
- 30 Sept., 1859. 991. What are the duties devolving upon you? I have the surveillance of the students who reside in, and attend at the College, exercising over them proper academic control; and I give preparatory instruction, so as to fit the members of St. Paul's College for the lectures delivered by the Professors of the University; I act as Chaplain of the College; and I give lessons in divinity, according to the teaching of the Church of England.
992. What is the general course of study in St. Paul's College? The course of study is twofold in St. Paul's College. One portion independent of the University, namely, divinity; the second, dependent on and preparatory to the studies of the University, embracing mathematics and classics.
993. Then mathematics, classics, and divinity? Yes.
994. No branches of physical science? No, only so far as physical science is a branch of mixt mathematics. I should, therefore, include under physical science statics, hydrostatics, optics, &c., but not chemistry.
995. There are no lectures on chemistry? No.
996. What branches of science are taught in St. Paul's College under the head of mathematics? Euclid, Arithmetic, Algebra, Trigonometry, Algebraic Geometry including Conic Sections, Statics, and Dynamics of a Point. These have been taught the present year. I am, however, prepared to extend the course according to the requirements of the University. Thus I have previously given lectures in Hydrostatics and Elementary Astronomy, and shall have shortly to commence a course on Optics. I would mention that I have made arrangements to give extra mathematical instruction to such students as may be anxious to avail themselves of it, with a view to their reading for mathematical honors; and have accordingly advertised the subjects of these voluntary lectures, viz.:—The Principia of Newton and the Theory of Equations. None, however, as yet have expressed their wish to attend this extra instruction.
997. How many students have you at the present time? Four resident, and four non-resident students, undergraduates; and five bachelor students,—men, that is to say, who have taken their degree of B.A. whilst members of St. Paul's College, but who are not receiving any instruction at present.
998. Not attending lectures? Yes, just so.
999. You have then virtually eight? Yes; four resident, and four non-resident.
1000. Do these eight attend regularly at all the lectures? The non-resident do not attend regularly; two quite irregularly. The condition of one non-resident student's continuing on the books of the College was, that on account of the distance of the College from his home, and the hours at which I was obliged to lecture, he should be treated tenderly in this respect, and his attendance be occasionally excused.
1001. How are the lectures given, at stated times? Yes; I will explain how I have managed the last term. Of the members of St. Paul's College, seven belong to one year—the outgoing year—that which takes its degree in 1859; the eighth is in his second year, and will take his degree in 1860, but is attending the lectures of the third year at the University, as he is in advance of the other men of his year. He does the like with me. Virtually, therefore, the men at St. Paul's are all of one year. These at present go to the University lectures at ten; and my object being to prepare them for the lectures at the University, I find it the most convenient time to lecture them before they go to the University; therefore from half-past 8 or 20 minutes to 9 till 10 I lecture them. When I have got men of other years, besides the third reading at St. Paul's (which has occurred, and will occur again), I have to lecture them as I find most convenient to suit the University hours.
1002. How long have you held office in St. Paul's College? My appointment dated from the 1st September, 1856. I had, therefore, held office 3 years on the 1st September last.
1003. Is the number of students increasing? Decreasing; chiefly on account of the men having taken their degrees quitting residence in, or attendance at the College, although their names are retained on the books.
1004. The new ones do not come to fill up their places? New ones have come, but not to the number who have left. These are the statistics of the matter:—In December, 1858, St. Paul's numbered eleven undergraduate students—seven resident, four non-resident. Of these, four of the residents take their B.A. degree, and need not for the present reside in, or attend at the College; one of the non-residents at the end of the year leaves the University, and therefore the College, without taking his degree; also one of the non-residents leaves the College, yet continues at the University. The number then would have been three residents and two non-residents, had not two new non-residents joined at beginning of the year; these, together with a fresh resident, who joined in Trinity Term, make our present number eight, viz.:—four resident, and four non-resident.
1005. That would argue some disinclination on the part of parents to send their sons to St. Paul's College? I don't think it would follow. The number of men coming to St. Paul's College

College must be considered in reference to the number of freshmen going to the University, and then to the number of these that are members of the Church of England. The Rev. H. J. Hose, M.A.

1006. You think from a disinclination to send them to the University, there would be a disinclination to send them to St. Paul's College? If the members of the Church of England did not send their sons to the University there would be none in St. Paul's College, unless students of other denominations entered it. 30 Sept., 1859.

1007. When you find the attendance has been greater in past years than the present, the inference that there is a disinclination on the part of parents to send their sons seems legitimate? There are only two years to compare, 1859 and 1858. 1857 could scarcely be considered the commencement of St. Paul's College, although I gave divinity and tutorial instruction to nine students, both during term and vacation of that year; but if that year be included, 1858 shows an increase of two students on 1857; while 1859 shows a decrease of three students on 1858. I had to select a room in Sydney wherein to deliver my lectures, and I used to go backwards and forwards from my house thither each afternoon to meet the students.

1008. Did you find your lectures better attended at that period than at present, when you delivered them in Sydney? Yes; that is, by the non-residents. All the students then were, of course, non-residents, and I compare them with the non-residents now.

1009. To what do you attribute that—that it was more convenient to attend in Sydney? At that time the Sydney University was held in Sydney, at the Sydney Grammar School, and my lectures were in the afternoon—I am speaking of the first two-thirds of the year. A man after his lectures at the University would go and take his lunch, in the middle of the day (I am talking of the case of a resident of Sydney), and then he could conveniently attend my divinity or tutorial lectures in the afternoon, without having his attention kept too long on the stretch. But a student resident in Sydney now goes to the University at 9; he attends the lectures from 9 till 1; if he requires preparatory lecturing at St. Paul's, that must be super-added to the four hours, and accordingly be imparted to him before 9, or else after 1; so that the hours of instruction should be, if possible, continuous. That is a great stress on a man's attention, and renders the attendance of non-resident students inconvenient to themselves. One gentleman told me he was obliged to discontinue attending the College, from the difficulty of the hours. These difficulties vanish in the case of resident students, who can be lectured at other times of the day. Lastly, the distance of the College from Sydney is fatal to non-residents attending lectures in the evening, as they would have to make a second journey to the University grounds.

1010. What is the amount of support given by the Government to St. Paul's College? In part payment of the salary of the Warden, £500 a-year; in support of the expenses of the College, nothing.

1011. £500 a-year is the only contribution? Yes. The payments the pupils make have to keep the College, and pay for servants, and current expenses.

1012. Will you state what the resident students pay per annum? £95 a-year.

1013. That includes everything? Everything. Luncheon, beer, and firing are extra.

1014. What would that involve? These items need not be anything. The amount depends on the taste of the man. The firing is a shilling a-day, but the men rarely have fires; the charge for luncheon is 6d.; that need not necessarily be had—a man might have biscuits in his room; the same applies to beer at dinner. To fix a price and give a round sum I should say £7 or £8 a-year. Taking the average of the last term, the buttery bills (the weekly bills of the aforesaid extras sent in to the students) would be about £2 10s. a term; three times that is £7 10s. I think, notwithstanding, that £100 a-year would cover everything.

1015. There is no extra charge for lectures? No, not even for the voluntary instruction on the Modern Languages, Model Drawing, &c.

1016. And £100 a-year would pay all the expenses of a student at the College? Yes it ought; and besides he could do it on £95.

1017. What are the fees payable at the University? I am not prepared to give that exactly. I believe for a student to attend the necessary course of lectures only, the annual fees are 18 guineas for each of his first two years, and 12 for his third, thus averaging 16 guineas each year—it may be a little more. The necessary annual expense to a student residing at St. Paul's, and proceeding to a B.A. degree, would, supposing me to be correct, be £112 (or £115) for three years.

1018. Then for non-residents what is the expense? £7 a term—for the three terms or a year it will be £21.

1019. Do you think that the charges of St. Paul's College operate at all against the greater attendance of young men of the Church of England? I think that if they were made less you might get more students, but I cannot see how they could be made less—at any rate at the present. It is easier at any time to lower than to raise charges.

1020. You think the ordinary household expenses could not be reduced? No, they could not. Even not allowing for the difference of value in money here and in England, and how charges ought *a priori* to be higher for the same education here than there—not allowing this, the charges made in Sydney for academic instruction are lower than at home. However, I think by a larger number of students being obtained at the College the expenses might be slightly lessened.

1021. Can you mention the number of students of St. Paul's College who have matriculated to the University since the University was opened? Shall I include the first year, viz., 1857?

1022. By Mr. Murray: Yes, all, I think? The number on our books who have entered is 18.

1023. Is there any certificate required in the University for students of St. Paul's College who

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who are candidates for degrees as to their having received religious instruction? None now, by virtue of a change in the University by-law. When I came, and during the first year or more of the existence of the College, there was a by-law to that effect—it has since been rescinded. Previous to that rescission, Mr. Randolph passed his B.A. degree examination, as student of St. Paul's, in the December of 1857. I wrote him, pursuant to the by-law, a certificate as Head of the College—I said, shortly, that I certified him to be possessed of competent religious attainments, or words to that effect.

1024. *By Mr. Windeyer*: That by-law was repealed by virtue of an Act of the Legislature? Yes.

1025. *By Mr. Murray*: Will you be good enough to describe the weekly course at St. Paul's College? The formal weekly course at present adopted is as follows—this will be, probably, changed next term, just as this is different from the one of last term:—Monday—given up to divinity instruction. Tuesday:—One lecture on mathematics or physics, and one on Thucydides. Wednesday:—One lecture on mathematics, and one on some classical subject, (Aristotle, for example.) Thursday:—One lecture on mathematics or physics, and one on Thucydides. Friday:—Given up to Latin. Saturday:—*Dies non*,—not meaning thereby that no work is done on Saturday, but that no fixed work is—it is a day to be filled up by anything omitted in the week. I mean by filling up what is omitted, not omitting a lecture on Thursday and giving it on Saturday, but making up deficiencies in the tutorial instruction of the preceding five days; for, in preparing my students for Dr. Woolley's lectures I have a great deal to do to keep pace with him, especially as I have to prepare the students for other Professors as well. I have said the above was the *formal* course just now being followed. It by no means comprises all the instruction I have given, whether to individual students as I saw it requisite, or to classes of them. Such has been given in Church History, the History of England, Natural Philosophy, &c.

1026. Classics occupy most of your time at St. Paul's College? Yes. Of the hours that is assigned to tutorial instruction they have the largest share. The reason is, that if you look into the list of subjects for a degree, classics occupies the most prominent part of the examination. I have, therefore, to devote most of my time in tutorial instruction preparatory to it.

1027. You have no regular days for mathematics? Yes. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; these were the days during Trinity Term. My lectures depend on the subjects lectured on in the University, not only as to subject matter, but as to hours of delivery. It might happen that Dr. Woolley would change his subject from Thucydides to something else, then I change also.

1028. *By Mr. Windeyer*: You include history in classics? Yes, Ancient History I frequently teach in classical hours; modern history I teach at hours other than the above.

1029. With reference also to there being more tutorial help in the classics, do you not think that in classics the students require more assistance than they do in mathematics, and that they may work up the latter by themselves? Yes, I think so; not only because the subject in itself requires it, but because it requires a larger number of books to be studied and consulted by the student, and these books are not all procurable here; and the teacher has to make digests and the like of them for the use of his pupils. Whereas a mathematical subject—as trigonometry—can be well learnt out of one or two books at most.

1030. *By Dr. Lang*: Is the business of the College confined exclusively to enabling students entering to keep up with the lectures at the University? That is one object only—the tutorial object of the College. But the objects of the College are three:—1. To enforce a Collegiate discipline and life among the students—I allude especially to the resident ones—such consisting in daily prayer in chapel, common meals in hall, punctuality in keeping hours, &c. 2. To assist its students in preparing for the lectures and examinations at the University—this tutorial instruction corresponding much to the private tuition at the Home Universities. 3. To furnish instruction in divinity—this instruction bearing the same proportion to all the other received as the divinity instruction does to all the other received in the Church of England Colleges at Home. Nay, more; in my time at Trinity, excessively little divinity was taught except to the second and third years. Examination was held in assigned divinity subjects; but attendance at the lectures was not compulsory.

1031. The business of the College in preparing the students for attending the classes of the University is therefore destined to take up the position of the tutorial system of the English Universities? Yes; but it has to be borne in mind that all the necessary instruction for undergraduates to attend before passing the previous and degree examinations is given by the tutors and resident fellows of the several Colleges. (I speak of Cambridge from 1846 to 1850.) Unless he wished it, an undergraduate need never attend a professorial lecture; so that, as far as the education of undergraduate students is concerned, my position may be explained thus:—I, plus the Professors of the University, am equal to the fellows of the Colleges at Home.

1032. Are the students in the College generally pursuing their studies with a view to the University? No; their studies are general, just as is the case in the Church of England Colleges at Cambridge. I mean by general not to exclude divinity; but consider instruction therein to be an integral part of a general education.

1033. It is not contemplated to engraft on part of the system instructions for candidates for the University separate from the instructions required to bring students to the University level? It is not only contemplated, but facilities are offered for it; if a candidate for Holy Orders required instruction in divinity particularly, I am prepared to give it him. If, whilst an undergraduate, he has made up his mind to read for Holy Orders, he can attend additional divinity instruction, over and above the ordinary one given, the particulars of which are terminally advertised; and for proficiency in which additional divinity instruction annual prizes have been offered by Messrs. M. E. Murnin and Richd. Johnson. Again, should

should such an one wish to reside in or attend at the College after taking his B.A., I should at once be prepared to offer him formal instruction in theological subjects, such as would enable him (at the end of one or two years) to pass the Voluntary Theological Examination for Bachelors at Cambridge.

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1034. Do you think that the principle of supply and demand is sufficient to produce the number of students in the Colleges it is desirable they should have? I think in time it would—meaning by time, two or three years. I will here state that things are quite different to what I was led to expect when I accepted my present office. I expected that the College was ready for immediate operation, that there would be more students, and that I should be assisted by a Vice-Warden, which is now out of the question; in fact I was bidden by letter from the electors to select one and carry him out with me; this I deferred till my arrival; so much did I look for that, that I would not have accepted my office without it, had I known it. The number of students in St. Paul's College will, I believe, much increase when families residing in the country begin more and more to send their sons to the University; but so long as it depends principally on sons of parents resident in Sydney I think the students will be few, though increasing, of course, as the total number of students at the University does.

1035. You think the benefits of the College are likely to be realised to a larger extent by those residing in the country than in Sydney? I think so.

1036. Have any efforts been made in your communion to ensure an additional number of students in addition to those who come by virtue of the laws of supply and demand? No efforts have been made.

1037. Do you think that such efforts are necessary? Necessary?—the whole question of supply and demand in my opinion is, I think, rather too early; I want to wait a year or two, to see the facts; if there was then no increase, or no increase proportionate to the number of Church of England students in the University, I think it would be necessary. I think it would be desirable in the highest degree to extend the University education as well here; so that young men proceeding to business in merchants' or banking offices, or going up the country, should possess such an education. The age at which men attend the University here approximates to that in England in times past, when men joined the University much younger than they do at present. There is also another method by which I think the advantages of the University might be extended:—There is a class of men older than those I just mentioned, who are anxious to take degrees in the University; these are *partly* gentlemen who would have attended the University had it been in operation whilst they were between 17 and 20, and whose avocations would now only admit of their attending evening lectures; and *partly* gentlemen whose bar to graduating is the same—their duties as schoolmasters, clerks, &c., forbidding a morning attendance at the University. Now these gentlemen being older than the undergraduate students, a less amount of lecturing might fit them for the University Examinations; and if the Professors (assisted, if need were, by competent lecturers) were twice or three times a week to give lectures in the evening (and perhaps at reduced rates) to fit these gentlemen for the ordinary examinations (the curriculum and the undergraduate course being just the same—three years in length), benefits would be conferred upon many by the University, without her *ceasing in any way to be a teacher, or becoming an Examining Board only.*

1038. From your experience and observation in the Colony, do you think a sufficient number of young men come forward as candidates for the ministry in the various communions? I think it is below the average in this Colony, just as I think it is beyond the average in England.

1039. Do you suppose that additional efforts would be required to increase the number of candidates in your own communion, by enabling a humbler class of students to avail themselves of the facilities the College affords? I think if more men attended the College the average number of candidates for the ministry would be increased; but I cannot help thinking that that is but a collateral object (though a most important one) of the College. The primary object was to give, in conjunction with the University, a good Church of England education; some will study medicine, some go to the bar, some adopt a mercantile line of life, and some prepare for Holy Orders. I do not think the proportion of those taking orders likely to be as large in this University and College, compared of course with the total number of students, as at Oxford or Cambridge.

1040. What is the proportion of students who have entered the College with the intention of joining the ministry? I never had one who came with that intention.

1041. *B. Mr. Cape:* You are a Master of Arts of Cambridge? Yes, I am M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge.

1042. Are you a fellow? No; I was scholar of my College, and resigned the scholarship on my marriage.

1043. Do you consider the room you gave your lectures in in Sydney (under St. James' Church, I believe), was suitable for the purpose? It was the Vestry. It was certainly one I should not have chosen.

1044. Do you think its being so connected with the Church had a prejudicial effect? I think not. Towards the end of the year a room or two was fitted up at the College for me to lecture in; this was inconvenient.

1045. Your vacations at the St. Paul's College are the same as at the University? Yes.

1046. Have you any scholarships or exhibitions? A Divinity prize given annually by Dr. Mitchell to that Bachelor student of the College who shall, within twelve months after taking his B. A. degree, pass the best examination in the doctrines and history of the Church of England; its value is the interest on an investment of £200. It is equivalent to an annual Divinity scholarship tenable for one year. It will be first awarded next Autumn.

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1047. Have you any residents in the Colony receiving certain benefits as subscribers? Yes, there are a class of annual subscribers called members; they pay £2 per annum, and if clergymen, £1 per annum; for that they have certain social privileges.
1048. *By Mr. Murray*: Have you had to perform any duties not properly those of a Warden? I have had to do more things than come within the duty of a Warden, as understood at home, but perhaps not very much more than the Warden and Vice-Warden of such a post as mine should expect to do. I have realised the truth of the statement of Dr. Jelf, that I should have to make myself generally useful. I am organ of the Council occupying the position of Provost. As the organ of the Council of the College, I occupy with regard to that corporation the same position as Provost, Vice-Provost, and Registrar do to the Senate of the University; as enforcer of discipline and tutorial instructor I occupy the positions of College Tutor, Dean, and Lecturer; and as our Institution was hardly raised above the ground when I landed, I have had much to do in superintending its arrangements, procuring its fittings and furnitures, drawing up reports, &c; all which things though a pleasant labor, are yet laborious, and necessitate much locomotion. So that my employments have been various
1049. You named Dr. Jelf, he and two others nominated you—could you mention them? Sir James Stephen, Dr. Jelf, and Canon Selwyn.
1050. *By Mr. Cape*: You were a master at Westminster? Yes, I left residence as scholar at Cambridge in 1850, to be a master at Westminster School; I only left there to fill my appointment here. At the time of my accepting the appointment, I was also on the staff of the City of London and Bedford Square Ladies Colleges; and was lecturer and member of Council of the Working Men's College in London. I was at Westminster six years.
1051. Since your employment in the Colony, have you employed yourself in other capacities? I have, since I have been here, never refused to give any aid in the cause of learning. I have several times examined in classics, divinity, and mathematics, both at the King's School, Parramatta, and the Collegiate School, Cook's River. I never refused to lecture to any one.
1052. You have lectured at public Institutions? Yes, at the Schools of Arts, &c.
1053. *By Mr. Windeyer*: When was the College opened for the reception of students? In February 1858.
1054. How many students had you? It opened with eight students resident, besides three non-resident; one of the eight residents went out of residence, owing to the death of his father, Mr. Cowper, and the number was reduced to seven residents; four took their degree and ceased to reside, that made the number three, while Mr. Innes returning to the University, and residing at the College, made the number of residents up to four.
1055. Then unless new men come next year, they will be diminished to one, three taking their degree? Yes.
1056. Do you know how many students there are in the University? I do not.
1057. Do I understand you never had any students preparing for the Church of England? No, their course has been studying for the University lectures and examinations; and the divinity lectures I give them.
1058. In Oxford and Cambridge there is no special education for the Church? A general education to the time of taking the B. A. professorial lectures on divinity are given, open to anyone. These are not compulsory beyond this:—a candidate (after taking his B. A.) for examination in the theological tripos, must shew he has attended one course of lectures in one term from one of the Divinity Professors; he need attend no other lectures. The University, by her divinity degrees, pronounces certain members to be possessed of such and such theological attainments, and she is willing to give instruction that will lead to the possession of such attainments. A candidate for Holy Orders would doubtless attend these lectures and examination; but still the University system is general, not special, such as is open to all, and not enforced on any.
1059. The English system considers a clergyman should be educated as any other English gentleman? Yes. Some Ecclesiastical Colleges have been established at Home by one or two Bishops, but attendance at them has never been made a *sine qua non* to my knowledge for ordination. I must mention that I have used College here in a different scale from elsewhere; there I meant by College a College in indissoluble union with an University, like Trinity College at Home, and the Affiliated Colleges here. This is the ordinary sense, but besides such Colleges, there are many Institutions using the name quite unconnected with the Universities, as Theological, Missionary, Military Colleges, &c. The Ecclesiastical Colleges I just alluded to are of this latter class. *I know much misconception has prevailed, owing to the loose use of the name of College, which I would see avoided.*
1060. Are you aware that Sir William Hamilton recommends a general system of education? I am not, but I should think he would.
1061. *By Mr. Murray*: Do you know of any establishment here where gentlemen are specially educated for the Church of England? Yes, the establishment named Moore College.
1062. Do you not know that the Bishop of the Episcopal Protestant Church insists on young men intended for the ministry going to this College, even though they have been to St. Paul's—that he insists on their going there, irrespective of St. Paul's? I presume he says I wish them to go to a certain place, and I do not care where they wish to go.
1063. Do you not think the effects of that Institution, together with the acts of the Bishop, injurious to St. Paul's College? I do not think St. Paul's College is a loser at all. If I saw Moore College flourishing, with many pupils, I should think it injured St. Paul's College; but there are only one or two pupils there.
1064. Do you not know that young men have been deterred from going to St. Paul's who intended to go into the Church, by the fact of the Bishop saying they must go to this other College?

College? I know of one instance where a gentleman who at that time proposed to be a clergyman said he should like to have a degree at the University,—if he gave up a certain part of his life, three years; but having to give up another two if he attended Moore's College, he could not do it, and so his intention for the present was laid aside. I am not aware he referred particularly to St. Paul's College, or mentioned it in any way. There is one thing I think prejudicial to the Colleges, and I am not reflecting on anyone; but the period of the lectures extending over four hours, I think (physically speaking) a man feels tired after this amount of instruction; and therefore the addition thereto of tutorial instruction, whether before or after, would be irksome. I judge from myself. I was lectured, on the average, two hours, and read for about nine hours a day including in those nine hours the hours of lectures or private tuition. That was as much as I could do at home; I do not think the men possess more physical strength here.

1065. *By Mr. Plunkett*: What change do you recommend? The amount of lectures in one day is, I think, too long. If a man has been before with me an hour and a half, and then attends the lecture for four hours, or if he has already attended lectures for four hours, and then has to attend mine for one and a half or two hours, he has too little time to read by himself privately. And this private reading after all is the fuel of his subsequent attainments. I would offer, as a suggestion, that the lectures be limited to three per diem for each year, allowing a fourth hour for Collegiate instruction, if taken; and that they commence at 10 instead of 9. It is a long way for a student to come from the further end of Sydney to the University, when the public conveyances cannot be with certainty relied upon, on account of the early hour; and in the Summer it must be most fatiguing for a pedestrian.

1066. *By Mr. Cape*: Will this country admit of the hard reading that men do at Home? I think not.

1067. *By Mr. Windeyer*: You say the annual members have certain social privileges, what are we to understand by that? That they should be enabled to breakfast or dine in the hall, and have a bed in the College, without the ceremony of being introduced by the Warden or one of the Fellows.

1068. These persons are not necessarily members of the University? No, they are not. Instead indeed of members of the College, they are rather annual subscribers. The object of having such members appeared to me to be to provide an annual endowment for the College. This will serve as a kind of margin, wherewith to cover our current expenses. For some time the numbers at the College will fluctuate, and it is difficult to pay our way; last year, with 8 residents, the fees would pay the servants; but if we had not sufficient then we should go to the annual endowment.

1069. However expedient it may be to increase the funds of the College, is it expedient the College should be used for the purposes of a club? It would never be used as a club, we are never likely to have sufficient of these subscribing members who would so far avail themselves of the privileges to justify the comparison. At the Home Colleges a visitor might occasionally partake of exactly the same privileges upon being introduced as a visitor by the Master or one of the Fellows. We should do the same at St. Paul's. And the existence or non-existence of such members would produce no difference in point of fact. Only instead of a gentleman having to be introduced each time he is admitted to any social privilege by the Warden or one of the Fellows, such introduction is done once for all when he is elected one of our subscribing members; and he can afterwards, when he pleases, avail himself of either the privileges aforesaid. According to our present constitution they can have no voice in the management of the College.

1070. *By Mr. Plunkett*: How many members are there? About twelve.

1071. *By Mr. Cape*: The object was to secure an association with Graduates of the English Colleges, more particularly clergymen, was it not? Yes. In this matter I have been speaking for others, and may have missed their main design. I spoke of my own impressions. It was supposed that clergymen, being members of the Universities, would like to have a place to go to in case they lived in the country, and had to visit Sydney for a day or two. They might not wish to be at a club. Both they and others, members of the Universities, it was thought, would like sometimes to have a reminder here of their old College life at Home. Added to which we should have them not only taking additional interest in the College, but enabled by their occasional visits to test its working, and offer suggestions, &c. They might not wish to be at a club. That was one of the objects of the promoters of the system.

1072. *By Dr. Lang*: Suppose the different Colleges contemplated were in active operation, is it desirable that the heads of each should be a member *ex officio* of the Senate? I should say yes.

1073. Would that be sufficient representation of that College in the University? That is a question difficult to answer. In matters of this sort it is always difficult to legislate. If there is a man of education fit to be made a member of the Senate (supposing him to be honest, *i. e.*, impartial, not one who would use his post to advance the interest of his own College alone) he should be admitted.

1074. Do you not think that it would be better to restrict the representation of that College in the Senate of the University to the head of the College? As I said before, I am averse to these restrictions. I think, if a man is a clever and a fit man we should not ask is he a member of this or that College.

1075. *By Mr. Windeyer*: You would take a good man wherever you found him? Yes.

1076. *By Dr. Lang*: You think it desirable that these heads of the Colleges should be *ex officio* members of the Senate? Yes. Especially as the tutorial teaching is subordinate to that of the University, and by being a member of the Senate, the head of a College would naturally the better understand the University system.

1077. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Do you not think that that plan might, not at the present, but at some

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- The Rev. H. J. some future time, interfere with the University as a teaching establishment—would it not
Hose, M.A. be calculated to promote jealousies between the Affiliated Colleges and the University to have
the heads of the Colleges members of the Senate? I do not think so in any way.
- 30 Sept., 1859. 1078. Are you aware that there is a feeling amongst men of the University as to teaching?
Yes; that they would wish the teaching to be done by the University, and not by the
Colleges.
1079. *By Mr. Jones*: You state that the annual expense of a resident student at the College
is £95? Yes.
1080. What is that for? His board and residence, and tuition, during the University terms.
1081. Does it include his board and residence for the remainder of the year? No. He is
supposed to be away between the terms.
1082. How long do the terms extend? Thirty-five weeks. I take this year, 1859. The
Lent term contains two portions of nine weeks and three weeks respectively, separated by a
recess of two weeks, making in all fourteen weeks. The Spring term contains eleven; the
Michaelmas term ten. Before Lent and after Michaelmas term is Long vacation of nine
weeks; Lent and Trinity term are divided by the May vacation of three: Trinity and
Michaelmas term by the September vacation of five weeks. Thus there are thirty-five weeks
of term; seventeen weeks of vacation, nine whereof belong to the Long vacation.
1083. If a young man came from the country he would have to pay for the time between
the terms? Yes. But he would probably go home for the Long vacation. In the September
vacation, in the last year, four men resided in the College. They were charged £7 10s.
for the four or five weeks. The charge for residing in vacation is put down in the
list of charges at £2 a week; this might be lessened, and most probably will be. I think
30s. would be sufficient. Now, as I said before—a student from the country would be most
likely to go home once a year for the Long vacation, and stop in residence during the May
and September vacations, which together are eight weeks (no charge is made for the two
weeks of recess of the fourteen of Lent term). This annual expense for residence would be
therefore eight times 30s. and £95, or £107.
1084. *By Mr. Jones*: Can you inform the Committee what are the average expenses of a
resident in a College annually at Home? It varies very much; I should say about £200.
That includes everything; that is about the average, certainly not above it. I have seen an
account of the expenses in the Cambridge Calendar, but it is more imaginary than true.
The expense estimated falls very far short of the truth.
1085. Does a student paying this £200 at Home receive many advantages that a student in
St. Paul's College does not receive? I think not. It is modelled much on the plan of the
Colleges at Home, allowing for such alterations as a difference of relationship to the University
renders necessary. Our College plus the University is equal to the College at Home.
1086. Then the necessary expense of a collegiate education here is less than at Home? Yes;
much less. Without considering the relative value of money, a student takes his course of
teaching, I think, much cheaper.
1087. What number of resident students is necessary to defray the annual expense of St.
Paul's College? I think, with economy, five or six. That is a question for the future; we
hardly yet know all our current expenses, such as repairs and the like. We are keeping
these things down at present; there are only three servants at present, but a boy in addition
will be required as soon as term re-commences. I have not sufficient data to fix the amount
which will be required, but I think six resident students would meet it.
1088. Is it your opinion that the Affiliated Colleges are absolutely necessary? Absolutely
necessary is a strong word; but starting with this axiom, that I, as a member of the Church
of England, think no education for a youth belonging to that Church complete without some
religious instruction according to her teaching, I think they are necessary.
1089. What does the religious instruction consist in in the Home Universities? At my own
College, and for the examinations of my University, we had to prepare portions of the Greek
Testament; portions of the Christian evidences; the Ecclesiastical History of the first three
centuries; and the history of the English reformation. The lectures on these subjects were
not insisted upon being attended, yet we had all to pass examinations in them.
1090. These were required at the College? All the teaching at Cambridge was given at the
Colleges. The Professors of Divinity lectured on higher subjects, which were not required
of an ordinary student—as parts of English Church history; the Hebrew text of the psalms;
the use of the Early Fathers, &c.
1091. They were required by the College, not the University? What is required by the
College is required by the University.
1092. *By Mr. Windeyer*: You spoke of tutors doing much which Professors do here—are
you aware of the late University reforms relative to the teaching in the University? I
know very little of it, or not enough to speak definitely about it; but it is my impression
that there was a feeling that teaching had gone too much to the Colleges, and that Professorial
lectures were not attended so much as they should be.
1093. The Professors' chairs, in some instances, were mere sinecures, were they not? Yes.
1094. *By Mr. Murray*: How many students can be accommodated at St. Paul's College?
Twenty-five.
1095. Only twenty-five? I have my rooms in the College, which take away from the forty
rooms built expressly for the students. All these rooms are the same size.
1096. But what accommodation is made for the students? Twenty-five; at present fourteen
rooms are parts of my house. It may seem a large number, but I have the use of no out-
houses, &c. of any kind, and one is a storeroom, another a laundry, &c.
1097. Independent of the accommodation for your family and the servants, how many stu-
dents is there room for? Twenty-five.

1098. And the charges amount to £125 per annum? Assuming the average annual expense of the University to be £19, and that of the College to be £95, that would make the two together to be £114. If we add £6 for extras, this might be called £120. The Rev. H. J. Hose, M.A.
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1099. Would £20 additional be enough to cover clothing? That depends upon the man.
1100. It would require good management on the part of a young man at St. Paul's College to pay everything with £150 per annum? Yes; I think so. In this I include the two short vacations.
1101. The charges could not be reduced? I think not.
1102. And under six students you could not pay expenses? Yes.
1103. Then, the charges are such, on the score of expense, as to preclude a great number from sending their sons to this Institution; few parents are in a position to give each of their sons £150 a-year? I do not know. I think that many do not care for an University education.
1104. But, independently, the charges are such as to preclude numbers from having the benefit of the Institution? The same would be the case if the charges were £40 or £50.
1105. But persons who could pay £40 could not send their sons to the University; a man may be able to pay £40 but not £150? No; quite so.
1106. Do you believe that if the expense were less more would join? I think if it were reduced a greater number would attend.
1107. If you had an attendance of twenty-five students, what reduction do you think could be made? Well; that is a matter involving some consideration of the question of domestic economy. The building affords accommodation for forty students.
1108. How is it only twenty-five can be accommodated? I have a suite of rooms till the Warden's proper house is built; it is not yet begun. As the students increase I shall be removed.
1109. Then the great cause of the charges being so high is that the attendance is so small, and as the number of students increase the charge can be reduced? Yes; but I do not think the charges high. I think the £95 might be reduced if we had more; but I am not pronouncing as to the judiciousness of it.
1110. When the State provides a great educational establishment, the object is to throw it open to the masses of the people? Yes.
1111. That is incompatible with the expense? And with the nature of the Institution too. We are constantly aiming to reduce the charges. At the time this Calendar was published the annual charge was £105; and it was lowered £10.
1112. The very fact of your answer to Mr. Windeyer's question shews the difficulty the establishment has in meeting its expense, that your four resident students do not pay the expenses? Yes. There is not a great deficit; and I am speaking of what would probably be the case did that number continue to be fixed.
1113. And you have endeavoured to supplement your means by these occasional parties? They are not exactly that.
1114. *By Mr. Black:* In St. Paul's College, as at present conducted, are you prepared to give a young man such an education, with the University education, as to fit him for Holy Orders? Yes, to prepare him for the Bishop's examination; that is, for such an examination as I had to undergo at the hand of the Bishop of London.
1115. Under ordinary circumstances, with ordinary ability, and ordinary application, how long must a student prosecute his studies to enable him to undergo successfully the examination of the Bishop? I should think a year after his degree; even previous to that, during his undergraduate course, a student ultimately intending to take Holy Orders might find time to attend the additional divinity instruction; this, together with the ordinary divinity instruction, was expressly intended to assist preparation for Holy Orders. Men here take their degrees younger than they do at Home, and perhaps a Bishop would not like to ordain a man at twenty-one;—they take their degree at twenty.
1116. At present, all instruction in divinity is confined to Monday lectures? Yes, at present to Monday. I have given them on Friday, and on other days as well; but last term I found that arrangement of the lectures I have mentioned most convenient. The above is the formal divinity teaching; pastoral teaching I have given, when I have had students in residence, on Sundays; then I give an address in the morning chapel service.
1117. What is the nature of the lectures on Monday—on divinity? Considering the students are virtually of the third year, they were on the Greek text of the Epistle to the Ephesians, and the Church history connected therewith, and on certain of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England; besides these, they have to study certain textbooks by themselves, on which they will be examined, and of which I give occasional elucidations. If I had men of three years, some would be in St. Paul's Epistles, some in the Acts, some in the Gospels; they would attend lectures on different parts of the articles, and have different textbooks to get up. My lectures this year have been exclusively on St. Paul's Epistles, and certain of the articles, together with the elucidations I mentioned.
1118. Is there anything in these lectures to prevent their being equally suitable to a Presbyterian, a Wesleyan, or other dissenter? I am of opinion not; whether the Wesleyan or the Presbyterian would think so I cannot say. I have always fearlessly taught the religion of the Church of England, not at the same seeking out points of difference. A great portion of religious instruction (*e. g.*, that in the Evidences, the Canon of Scripture, early Church history) might be shared in by members of different communions. Both in 1857 and 1858 I have had students whose parents were not members of the Church of England.
1119. There is nothing sectarian? No, I teach the religion of the Church of England.
1120. *By Mr. Wilson:* That would be sectarian to the Roman Catholic? Yes it must be so.
1121. *By Mr. Windeyer:* I believe in most Church of England schools immediately under the supervision of the church, a boy might go all his life and never hear anything of controversy?

The Rev. H. J. Hose, M.A. versy? I do not think it would be wise to bring points of controversy before children. In saying this I would wish to see the danger, on the other side, avoided, of being neither hot nor cold, and of giving no distinctive teaching; I have no desire to see an emasculated system of theology taught.

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1122. Are you aware that by the reforms recently carried out in England, a man may go to the University and not be a member of the College at all? I am not aware of it; I know there are many changes.

The Revd. William B. Clarke, M.A., called in and examined:—

The Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A. 1123. *By the Chairman:* You are a Fellow of St. Paul's College I believe? Yes.

1124. And an old resident of the Colony? For more than twenty years.

1125. You have been in the habit of devoting much attention to literary and scientific pursuits? Yes.

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1126. Have you had occasion to observe if any improvement has taken place in the literary tone of society here since the establishment of the Sydney University? That is a difficult question to answer; there are very few data by which a judgment can be formed. But it is, probably, premature to expect any general influence from the University at present, or for some years to come.

1127. Have you attended the meetings of the Council of St. Paul's College regularly? No; not regularly.

1128. Have you visited the buildings of the University at all? Yes.

1129. Have you any reason to know whether the expectations formed here, when the University was first established, have been realised to any great extent? My own opinion is in this matter very much guided by that of others. I should think not so much as might have been expected.

1130. Could you offer any suggestion of an improvement to the Committee that would conduce to the more rapid attainment of the object the Government had in view? So far as I can judge, from what I have heard, persons seem to think the teaching at the University not altogether in keeping with the requirements of the times we live in.

1131. *By Mr. Windeyer:* Is that your opinion? It is the opinion of others, in which I partly concur.

1132. *By Mr. Murray:* In what respect does the University teaching not keep pace with the times? In the present day there is a demand for a more extended course of education; one more suitable to the practical objects in which men are engaged in this country.

1133. Improvements of that kind have been made in the Universities in the old country? Yes.

1134. Then at present our University system has been founded rather in the experience of past times in England than in regard to the improvements of later days? Certainly. But I speak of the working of the system.

1135. What improvement would you suggest? I would suggest more attention to subjects important in a new country, natural history and physical sciences.

1136. Have you had any communication with the authorities of the University on the subject? No.

1137. Were any proposals ever made to you to deliver lectures? A proposal has been made to me on three occasions to accept a chair in the University. The proposal was not made formally, but by individual members of the Senate, and I declined to accede to it, under the circumstances in which I was placed.

1138. Not in a form involving any practical result? It was not; I could not entertain it in that form, but there was an objection, arising from the impossibility of my accepting the office without any suitable provision having been made for the remuneration of its duties. (*Vide P. S.*)

1139. On what subjects were you invited to lecture? The subjects mentioned were geology and mineralogy.

1140. Are you aware if any instruction is conveyed on those subjects? I am not aware that there is any such instruction in the University.

1141. Are these subjects entertained in St. Paul's College? I cannot conceive it possible, as there is but one lecturer.

1142. That branch of science is important and interesting in a country like this? Yes; it must be so in a country depending so much on its mineral wealth.

1143. The mineral wealth of this country is very great? Certainly.

1144. Independent of its gold, do you think it is as rich or richer than any other part of the World? It is impossible to say, unless we knew sufficiently the whole of it.

1145. Have you reason to believe any new metals could be discovered? I cannot say.

1146. It is a fact, at all events, that it produces minerals of one kind and another throughout the Colony, and that clearly shews that it is desirable this branch of science should be cultivated? It is cultivated at Oxford and Cambridge, and other Home Universities, and forms a part of the teaching in Universities on the Continent. It is also provided for by the by-laws of the Sydney University.

1147. Have you ever been invited to become a member of the Senate of the University? Sir Charles Fitz Roy offered me a seat in the Senate, and I declined it on the grounds that when Sir Charles Fitz Roy offered it to me, he at the same time put into my hands a correspondence between himself and the late Bishop. When I knew the terms upon which the Bishop had retired, I thought it proper to consider if I should be wise to involve myself in a quarrel with

- with the Head of my Church, and, therefore, I declined after having consulted His Excellency. Sir Charles then sent for Mr. Donaldson, and appointed him instead of me.
1148. That was before the Senate was formed? Yes.
1149. Since that period—since the matter in dispute with the Bishop has been settled, and the Senate has had the power of electing members—have you had any offer? No.
1150. Do you know if any one has been elected since the Senate had the power of election? I do not know who have been elected by the Senate. But I think now, I should not be willing to accept office as a Professor in the University, unless I was at the same time a member of the Senate.
1151. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you consider it desirable that the Professors should be members of the Senate? Decidedly.
1152. And the heads of the Colleges? Yes.
1153. *By Mr. Windeyer*: At Cambridge the Senate are all Professors? At Cambridge it is not perhaps necessary for a Professor to be a member of the Senate, but he can scarcely help being so, owing to the constitution of the University. All who have taken a perfect degree, as Masters of Arts or Doctors, having their names on the College Boards, are members of the Senate. There is also a Council called the Caput, consisting of five members.
1154. That corresponds with the Senate here? It has not so much power as the Senate here. The Senate at Cambridge consists of two houses, the younger members of which constitute the Regent, or Upper or White-hood House, the others make the Lower, Non-Regent or Black-hood House; and what they do in any new measure requires first the approval of the Caput, *i.e.*, the Caput possesses a veto. This is, in fact, the work of a little Parliament with an Executive Council.
1155. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you think that if the heads of the Affiliated Colleges were constituted members of the Senate, *ex officio*, that that would be a sufficient representation of the Colleges in Senate? That is a difficult matter to deal with. I came hither with all my old predilections and recollections of Cambridge, where the Senate is composed altogether of full graduates of the University, and it is a very different thing from the Senate here, many members of which might have no academical distinction, and who might be exceedingly well informed, or extremely ignorant in University matters. It was this which made me say, I consider the Professors should be members of the Senate, because a Professor might find himself interfered with in his teaching by persons who could not appreciate his objects; and he would have very little power against the Senate, all of whom hereafter may be persons without academical distinction, being elective.
1156. Do you think the Master of Arts would form a sufficient electoral body in this Colony? Not at present, they are too few by the Statute.
1157. Even supposing there were one hundred—if they were constituted an electoral body—do you think they would form a sufficient electoral body for the Senate of the University? It is a very difficult question; if you desire your Senate to be men of first-class University education the electors should be the same.
1158. If the heads of the Affiliated Colleges were made members, *ex officio*, would it not conduce to the formation of an electoral body, more in accordance with the constitution, if a certain proportion of the members of the Senate were elected by the Masters of Arts, and another proportion by the Legislature? It is merely shifting the difficulty. In Cambridge they know nothing of it; you might have one hundred here not qualified for such election, and you would be no better off, and Legislatures are variable.
1159. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Do you not know that under the recent reforms the Colleges do not hold the prominent position they used to do? I do not; I think they hold quite as prominent a position, if not one more so.
1160. Do you not know that all classes of religionists can now go and take a degree? Well, suppose it is admitted, the oath was all that formerly prevented; a man must be bound by conscience.
1161. Is it not a change? To some extent.
1162. Has there not been a great change in the old Universities in throwing them open to all denominations in the Kingdom? That I do not know sufficient about; I know that honors and degrees are more accessible than they were in some respects; but, I believe, honors were attainable at Cambridge, when degrees were not. I am not aware whether offices are so.
1163. The Universities were not formerly free to any man? A man at Cambridge could obtain all the advantages of the University education; but he had an oath to take, and if his conscience would not allow of his taking it he was prevented from obtaining his degree.
1164. You are aware now that any one can go to the University without going to College? I am not aware of that as a fact; I am aware there are arrangements by which men living away from the Colleges can get an associate's degree.
1165. *By Dr. Lang*: Is it not a fact that in England the system of Colleges is very much annihilated? I think that the life of Universities in England at present springs from the Colleges. At first they were both schools and Colleges.
1166. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Are you not aware that in old times the Professors were the only teachers? That might have been; but there were always Colleges, or schools, or private houses in which the Professors taught. The evils of the latter system led to a more strictly collegiate system, as we now understand the term.
1167. Is it not a fact that the teaching in the Universities of late became a dead letter; that it all went to the Colleges? Not all; in my own time, at least, the University teaching at Cambridge was not a dead letter. Certain Professors delivered lectures which were more or less required to be attended by certain students. The others lectured on subjects which all might attend, such as chemistry, natural philosophy, history, geology, mineralogy,

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The Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A. mineralogy, botany, &c. Professorships long ago, were, in some instances, considered distinctions of honor, and were sinecures. The Professorship of Greek, at Cambridge, up to 1792, was such. It is not so now.

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1168. You are not aware that Sir William Hamilton attributed the dying out of learning to the Professors not teaching, and the Colleges doing it? I am acquainted with Sir William Hamilton's writings, but I am not compelled to adopt all his views. Some of them are excellent, and he is right in saying that University Professors have not all always done their duty. All the teaching connected with the acquirement of literature and classical learning, or acquirements in mathematics, might certainly be the work of the Colleges, but the Professors, as a body, have never omitted to give lectures, in recent times.

1169. Was the attendance compulsory? Not on all to attend all. Those who studied civil law, for instance, attended the Professor of civil law. In physic, the students were obliged to attend the Professors of physic, botany, anatomy, chemistry, and medicine, as well as hospital practice. Candidates for Holy Orders, of course, are required to attend the Professor of Divinity.

1170. Are you aware that persons ascribe the decline of learning to the Colleges taking so prominent a part? I have heard it, but I do not agree with all I hear. I have no practical experience of a University without Colleges, and I do not know that learning has declined.

1171. Are you not aware that the Colleges exclude a great portion of persons? It is impossible where the interests of a particular Church are involved, but that where the influence of that Church is dominant, persons not of that Church, should be under disadvantages. In all Ecclesiastical systems it is the same.

1172. Your studies have been chiefly scientific? No; I have turned my attention to literary pursuits, as well, also, as to my professional studies.

1173. Lately? I have lately amused myself with scientific pursuits.

1174. I suppose you have a predilection for these pursuits, and would be likely to make these studies occupy a more prominent position than most persons? I think in a country where a great portion of its wealth is mineral, it is strange that no proper provision should be made for teaching sciences connected with its development. There are many practical studies which would be taught with advantage here.

1175. Would you make professional matters the subject of education? I would not make everybody an engineer, nor everyone a geologist, nor everyone an astronomer; but if any person wished to obtain information in the University, on engineering, geology, or astronomy, he should have the means of obtaining it.

1176. Is it desirable that the education given at the University should be general and not relate to particular branches of life? There must be certain general subjects taught; but the others should not be excluded in a perfect system, nor are they in the system propounded for Sydney.

1177. The University having certain means at its disposition, should it not give an education such as is necessary to the general life not to particular pursuits? It would be wrong to exclude the general course of study for the sake of particular pursuits.

1178. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you think it necessary that we should maintain so high a standard of classics and mathematics here as prevails at the English Universities? The standard is so high in England owing to the number of students and the objects of successful competition; it is impossible to expect such a thing here at present, but it is, of course, advisable that the standard should be as high as is compatible with the objects of the instruction afforded.

1179. Do you not think that too much attention is devoted to classics and mathematics, to the exclusion of other matters? I think that to neglect classics and mathematics would be to strike at the root of a liberal education. The classics are the basis of literature; the mathematics the basis of science.

1180. I presume by classics you understand history and other kindred subjects? I do not consider a man a classic who simply construes Greek.

1181. *By Mr. Murray*: Do you not think that, under the old system of the Universities in England, that the education of the men was rather confined to instructions calculated to fit his faculties for the acquisition of knowledge—in tutoring his faculties, not in communicating knowledge itself? No doubt, to a certain extent, that object was intended; and this is one of the grounds of difference between rival systems of mental training.

1182. Therefore the communication of knowledge has been more disregarded than it should have been, in the different branches of physical science. I apprehend knowledge is in them, knowledge of languages is not knowledge—language is the mere vehicle of knowledge; a man is not necessarily learned because he is well acquainted with Greek and Hebrew? That may be quite true; but being proficient in Greek and Hebrew, a man must have read the works upon which he will find many of his opinions in after life. Sir W. Hamilton who was just quoted, says:—"The study of language, if conducted upon rational principles, is one of the best exercises of applied logic."

1183. Do you not think that physical science should be more attended to? I think that public education should be in accordance with the requirements of the age.

1184. Should you recommend agriculture to be taught? Well, I should like to see it extended.

1185. It is taught? Yes, I think it is taught in the Dublin University. There are many things in the system of that University which contrast, favorably, with those of the English Universities.

1186. You know the University building? Yes.

1187. Do you think it was necessary to erect so costly an edifice? Necessary? Perhaps not; but I think it is a blessing that young men have such a building to look at, it has a tendency to elevate the mind. I should be glad to see all Sydney filled with such buildings. I do not think the money thrown away.

1188.

1188. Even though it cost £60,000? Even though it cost £60,000.

1189. Do you think those griffins and figures have any great connexion with the purposes of the University? That is another matter; better to keep the griffins outside; but they are not more out of place on the outside of the University, than they are in the inside of York Minster. I think if you destroy the ornamental or the beautiful in architecture in any country, it will decline to barbarism.

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1190. But the most stupendous buildings in the World have been erected where the people were most ignorant as a body? Perhaps so; but it shews there must have been a master mind there, or they never would have been erected.

P.S.—I am aware that the opinions expressed in the preceding desultory conversation may have little weight with those who have been engaged in deep thought on many of the topics involved in the questions put to me, and that such a conversation can only be taken for what it is worth. Moreover, I have not the presumption to suppose, that after the establishment of the University, and after the considerate attention given by its founders to the system of proposed instruction therein to be followed, it is advisable to prematurely alter a plan that has been only partially tried.

My only desire would be to give the system as full and fair a trial as possible; that requires not only additional Professors, but, what are indispensable, additional students and the rewards of learning. The University may have been costly, compared with its present number of *alumni*, but, it must be remembered, that it has been built for "all time to come."

As regards one personal matter in the preceding evidence affecting myself, I wish to explain clearly, why, having desired to see taught one particular subject, which is already mentioned in the list given in the by-laws of the University, under the Faculty of Arts, I felt it my duty to decline the opportunity of teaching it, when that opportunity might have been considered as in my power.

Had the emolument to be derived from the Professorship been sufficient, even without any advantage to myself, to enable me to enter upon its duties, I might have entered upon it, from a desire to be useful, when I was solicited so to do.

But when I found that it would demand a considerable portion of my time, and that I should require the assistance of a colleague in my present parochial duties, in order to absent myself from them in the service of the University, and that the funds necessary to obtain this assistance must be, at least, equivalent to *three times* the annual *honorarium* of the Professorship; that, besides, the expense of moving to and fro would equal another stipend of the Professorship, and that, therefore, my outgoing would be, at least, *four times* so much as my income, without producing anything in the way of payment for the services required, I could do no otherwise than decline to accept an office which was so embarrassed by difficulties.

In the English Universities the Professors have generally sufficient independent incomes arising from other preferment, to enable them to accept the chairs they occupy without any pecuniary sacrifice; and, therefore, they can even perform gratuitous services, or remain contented with the fees from their pupils. But what preferment is there in this Colony, which is commensurate with the required duties of a theological teacher, to say nothing of his becoming a geological teacher into the bargain? What pretension could any man with the official income of £200 per annum have to undertake fresh duties, leaving half his former ones unperformed, (as they would necessarily be) which fresh duties would cost him double his whole former annual income?

Such a question as this ought to open the eyes of practical legislators to the necessity of *sufficient endowments*, I do not mean for sinecures, but to enable the Colony to take advantage of the qualifications of those whom it might employ in the best interests of its inhabitants, instead of adopting the frequently more expensive and sometimes less profitable plan of importing new agents, who have, for a long time before they can teach what is peculiarly connected with the country, to become diligent learners.

Looking then at the question in all its bearings, and having been for many years discharging in private, by a considerable and unsought correspondence with persons in all the Colonies, in some degree, the duties of geologist and mineralogist,—by performing in fact without fee or reward, services which, if paid for, would to another realize a considerable income; having, moreover, not excluded even the Government from participation in such services when they have been required; having for a considerable period of my life acted in this way willingly and conscientiously, I did not think I was compelled to burthen myself with fresh engagements, which would inevitably plunge me into irremediable difficulties if I did not faithfully discharge them, and which, if I did so perform them, would, from mental exertion, very shortly prevent me continuing to serve either the Colony or the Church in any capacity whatever.

I have also to add, that the amount of work which was proposed in the number of lectures supposed necessary, would have made it anything but a "labor of love"; and one, which at the same time, could not meet with reciprocal attention from the pupils in the lecture room, who can never obtain due advantage from Collegiate or University instruction, when they are compelled to attend more lectures than they can read up to, or which they can follow up by subsequent study.

St. Leonard's,
6 October, 1859.

W. B. C.

WEDNESDAY, 5 OCTOBER, 1859.

Present :—

MR. MURRAY,
MR. JONES,
REV. DR. LANG,MR. PLUNKETT,
MR. CAPE,
DR. WILSON,

MR. WINDEYER.

TERENCE AUBREY MURRAY, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Samuel Deane Gordon, Esquire, called in and examined :—

S. D. Gordon,
Esq.

5 Oct., 1859.

1191. *By the Chairman*: You have taken an active part, I believe, in reference to the establishment of the proposed Presbyterian College in connection with the Church of Scotland? I moved for a Committee of the Legislative Assembly during the last Session, to consider a Petition that had been presented on the part of the Reverend Dr. Lang, with respect to the proposed Presbyterian College; but I took no part in the proceedings which took place out of doors with reference to the establishment of that College. I was put upon a Committee which was appointed by a meeting to take steps for establishing a Presbyterian College, but not entirely agreeing with the proceedings, I declined taking any part.

1192. You differed in principle from the promoters of the proposed College? Yes.

1193. Was that from any general objection to Affiliated Colleges? The objection which I felt was this, that the proposed College was to be erected in connection with the established Church of Scotland, to which I do not adhere; I belong to what is called the Free Church, and my objection was that this College was proposed to be in connection only with one portion of the Presbyterian population of the Colony, whereas I thought that it ought to be on a sufficiently liberal basis to admit all Presbyterians.

1194. Has not that plan been ultimately agreed upon? I am not aware that it has.

1195. You see no objection to the establishment of a Presbyterian College, if it could be made to include all classes of Presbyterians? Certainly not, I think it very desirable.

1196. Have you paid any attention to the working of the Sydney University? No, I have not, to the educational working of it.

1197. It has been given in evidence here, that the number of students in the University has rather decreased since its first establishment—do you think that is attributable to the desire parents in general have to embark their sons in the ordinary business of life at an early age, or to any indifference to education of a higher character? I am really unable to offer an opinion on the subject. I have given the educational part of the subject of the University very little consideration.

1198. *By Dr. Lang*: Has your attention been particularly drawn to an Act, entitled “An Act to provide for the establishment and endowment of Colleges within the University of Sydney”? Yes, my attention has been drawn to that Act.

1199. Does it appear to you that that Act confers any exclusive rights or privileges on any particular denomination, or does it refer generally and equally to all? I think the Act refers generally to all denominations alike.

1200. Is there any particular religious denomination mentioned in the Act? I think if my memory serves me right that there is no particular denomination mentioned in the Act, but that there is mention made of four denominations in the Deed of Grant of land to the University for the purpose of establishing Affiliated Colleges.

1201. Are you aware that that Deed of Grant was issued almost immediately after the passing of the Affiliated Colleges Act? I am.

1202. That Deed of Grant confers special privileges on four particular religious denominations? Yes.

1203. Are you aware on what principle or for what reason these four denominations were selected for this special boon? I presume it was because those four denominations were receiving State support.

1204. Did the Affiliated Colleges Act contemplate any special favor on that account to these four denominations? I should think not, because they are not mentioned in the Act.

1205. Can you state when the Affiliated Colleges Act was assented to by the Governor? It is dated “Government House, Sydney, 2nd December, 1854.”

1206. When was that Deed of Grant in favor of the four favored Colleges passed? The Deed of Grant is dated 23rd January, 1855.

1207. Do you consider that Deed contrary to the spirit and letter of the Act as far as the Presbyterian denomination is concerned? I do with regard to these four denominations. My opinion of the Act is that it provides that Colleges may be erected by any denomination, but the Deed only provides for these four denominations, which is not, I think, in accordance with the spirit of the Act.

1208. Are you aware whether the whole of the land available for Affiliated Colleges, belonging to the University, has been appropriated to these four denominations? I believe it has all been appropriated.

1209. So that there is no room for any other Colleges, if there should be an application from any other quarter? No; the evidence given before the Select Committee of which I was Chairman went to shew that the whole of the land was appropriated to these four denominations, and that there was no more land in that vicinity to be appropriated for the establishment of any Colleges for any other denomination.

1210. How is the appropriation for the Presbyterian College expressed? I hold in my hand a copy of the Deed of Grant, in which I find these words—“And as to one other portion of the said land hereby granted to the said University upon the like trust for a College in connection

"connection with the Church of Scotland, when the same shall have been in like manner established and incorporated as a College within the said University, and the founders thereof, or subscribers to the same, shall have complied with the said conditions of public endowment."

S. D. Gordon,
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5 Oct., 1859.

1211. Are you aware whether there are or are not many families and individuals of the Presbyterian communion in this Colony who do not belong to the Church of Scotland? I should think two-thirds of the Presbyterian community in this Colony do not adhere to the Church of Scotland. Besides those who belong to the Church of Scotland, there are the Free Church Presbyterians, the United Presbyterians, and the Synod of New South Wales Presbyterians, and others.

1212. You consider, then, that that portion of the Presbyterians who do not belong to the Church of Scotland have been virtually excluded from the benefits of the Affiliated Colleges Act? Certainly, under this Deed of Grant they are excluded; but it was stated by certain witnesses examined before the Committee on the proposed Presbyterian College, to which I have referred, that it was intended that any Presbyterians choosing to avail themselves of the privileges held out by the Act, should have the same advantages as the Church of Scotland.

1213. But, in fact, they can now only have such advantages by special favor? The Deed of Grant is exclusively to the Church of Scotland, and I presume that the representatives of the Church of Scotland could, at any time, assume their right of control over the land, as being granted for this particular body.

1214. Are you aware that the present state of the case has occasioned great dissatisfaction among a numerous portion of the Presbyterian community? I am aware that it has, and that there are considerable diversities of opinion with respect to it.

1215. Are you aware that a considerable number of influential Presbyterians have refused to contribute towards the proposed College, in consequence of this state of things? I am aware that a very large majority of the Presbyterian body have declined to contribute anything, though they would willingly have done so, provided all Presbyterians could have been admitted on an equal footing.

1216. On such a basis as the Act implies and prescribes? Exactly so.

1217. What would you suggest in order to re-establish the equality contemplated by the Act among the different sections of the Presbyterian community? I should think that this section of the Deed of Grant, which gives that portion of the land intended for the Presbyterians generally to the Church of Scotland, only should be revoked or altered, so as to admit all Presbyterians upon the same footing. If a College is established, as is here described, in connection with the established Church of Scotland, I am quite satisfied it will not receive the support of the general body of Presbyterians.

1218. You believe there will never be united or harmonious action for the establishment of a Presbyterian College till these grievances are redressed? I will not say never, but at present in all likelihood there will not be. The Committee on the proposed Presbyterian College, to which I have before alluded, made the following recommendation in their Report:—"In conclusion, your Committee further recommend that the Legislature should refuse to pass any Act for the incorporation of a Presbyterian College as contemplated under the Affiliated Colleges Partial Endowment Act, until steps have been taken *de novo* by the parties concerned, and in particular until the above recommendation has been complied with or fully considered by the Legislature." That recommendation is with respect to this Deed of Grant, that it should be altered in such a way as would admit all Presbyterians upon the same footing. It was the opinion of the Committee that it could not have been contemplated by the Legislature which passed the Affiliated Colleges Act that more than one Presbyterian College should be erected in connection with the University; at least that the Government would certainly not provide a salary for a Principal and give aid to the establishment of three or four Presbyterian Colleges; and, therefore, for the purpose of uniting all Presbyterians in one College, they recommended that this part of the Deed of Grant should be altered so as to do away with the implied connection of the College with the Church of Scotland.

1219. Do you consider that it would be very undesirable for more than one Presbyterian College to be established? I think it would be very undesirable. I should think one Presbyterian College would be sufficient for many centuries to come.

1220. Are you aware that there is a strong objection on the part of those Presbyterians who are opposed to the present system of supporting all religious denominations alike from the Public Treasury, to the phrase "systematic religious instruction," in the preamble of the Colleges Act? I am aware that many Presbyterians object to the retention of that phrase, because they do not think it is the duty of the State to support all religious denominations indiscriminately alike.

1221. Do you suppose there is any benefit derivable by any of the Colleges from the retention of that phrase in the preamble of the Act? Perhaps I am not very well qualified to give an opinion upon that; but my own opinion is, that there is no advantage in its retention.

1222. Does that phrase insure any result that could not be equally obtained without it? I think not. I think religious instruction could be equally as well imparted without the phrase as with it.

1223. Is not the particular Act for the establishment of any particular College sufficient to regulate the mode in which such College should be conducted, independently of any such phrase in the preamble of the general Colleges Act? I should suppose sufficient provision could be made in any Act incorporating any College for all purposes of management, even if this phrase were withdrawn from the preamble of the general Colleges Act.

1224. Do you consider it desirable to retain a phrase that obviously creates an obstacle and a grievance in certain quarters without its being necessary in other quarters? I can only answer

S. D. Gordon, answer for myself—that I object to the phrase, and think it unnecessary. Other persons Esq. may think differently, and consider it essential to be retained.

5 Oct., 1859. 1225. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Do you think there is any virtue in these words, "systematic religious instruction," seeing that they are only in the preamble of the Act as a mere recital, and not at all in any of the enacting clauses? That is exactly my objection—that they are unnecessary because they can have no real effect.

1226. Being only unnecessary and not attended with any legal effect, do you think they offer such an objection as ought to interfere with the establishment of Colleges under the Act? I think they ought not to interfere with the establishment of Colleges, as the words are immaterial in themselves, but if, by their retention, they give offence to any parties, I think they would be better out.

1227. Although in other respects harmless? Yes.

1228. Your opinion is that one Presbyterian College would be sufficient? It would certainly be sufficient to provide for all the wants of the Presbyterian population for centuries to come.

1229. I believe it is the case that all Presbyterians hold the same standards—the Westminster Confession of Faith? Yes, in general.

1230. That being so, there is no insuperable obstacle to their combining for the establishment of a College? There should be no obstacle; that is exactly what I have been wishing to advance to the Committee; but while the grant of the land is limited to a College in connection with the Church of Scotland, that will be an obstacle to other Presbyterians joining in its erection, or giving it their countenance and support.

1231. If that objection were removed, you think there could be then no difficulty in all Presbyterians uniting for the purpose of erecting a College? There should be no difficulty; but very likely differences of opinion would arise.

1232. *By Mr. Cape*: Have you heard any definition suggested that would accomplish the object of uniting the Presbyterian community in the establishment of a College? I do not think I have heard of any; but it would be very easy to substitute one that could not be objectionable.

1233. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Do you not think that if there were inserted in the Presbyterian College Bill a definition that the term "Church of Scotland" should be held to include all Presbyterians holding the standards of the Westminster Confession of Faith, that would answer all purposes? I do not exactly understand the question.

1234. I mean that a legal definition should be given in the Presbyterian College Act to the words "Church of Scotland," sufficiently comprehensive to embrace all branches of the Presbyterian Church, so as to do away with the objection; as I believe there can be little doubt that the intention of the framers of the Colleges Act was to allow all Presbyterians to avail themselves of it, and not to confine it to any one section; although the use of the phrase "Church of Scotland" would, in your opinion, make it appear otherwise? I have no doubt it was the intention of the framers of the Act to admit all Presbyterians upon an equal footing; but while this phrase is continued in the deed of grant, it will effectually be a deed of grant for a College in connection with the Church of Scotland alone; for although other Presbyterians might subscribe their money for the purpose of building the College, yet, if a dispute arose at any time, the representatives of the Church of Scotland in this Colony could assert their exclusive right to the land on the terms of the deed of grant.

1235. What I propose is virtually to amend the deed of grant, by enacting that the words "Church of Scotland" should be held to include all Presbyterians? I think it should be phrased something in this way, that this College should be built for the use of all Presbyterians holding certain standards, for instance, the Confession of Faith and the Catechisms of this Church, larger and shorter, &c. That might obviate the difficulty; but while you retain the words "Church of Scotland," the College will be always taken as being in connection with the established Church of Scotland, and therefore objectionable.

1236. *By Mr. Jones*: If it were recited in an Act, that it should not be confined to that particular Church, but should include, in the most comprehensive way, all Presbyterians holding the same standards of faith, do you not think that would do away with the objection entirely? I do not think it would, if the words "Church of Scotland" is retained exclusively.

1237. What do you propose to carry out what you believe to have been the intentions of the Legislature? I think this phrase should be entirely taken out of the deed; it is not in the Act, and the Act and the deed do not correspond. The Act is open to all denominations alike who choose to avail themselves of it, but the deed of grant to the University grants the lands only to the four denominations receiving State support, excluding all the other denominations, and that is my great objection to it.

1238. But you have also a special objection, that instead of setting aside one portion of the land granted to these four denominations, for the use of the Presbyterians of the Colony generally, the deed limits it to that particular section of the Presbyterian body which is in connection with the Church of Scotland? That is my objection as far as the Presbyterians are concerned.

1239. Do you think, if this deed of grant were amended so as to convey the land to the use of the Presbyterians of the Colony, under some comprehensive designation that would admit the whole of them, that would remove one main stumbling-block in the way of the erection of a College by the joint action of the various bodies of Presbyterians? I think it would go a long way towards it.

1240. *By Mr. Plunkett*: You observe that the deed of grant to the University authorises the University to give sub-grants? Yes.

1241. You are aware that the sub-grant to the Presbyterians has not yet been given, all the necessary conditions not having been yet complied with, as required by the Affiliated Colleges Act? I am aware of that; and it is before the sub-grant is given that this alteration should take place. 1242.

1242. Would not the best way to rectify the error be to enact that, instead of giving a sub-
grant in the confined terms you now think they would be bound to do, it should be given in
such a comprehensive way as would meet the views of all Presbyterians? I think so. I believe
there is no doubt the deed was drawn previously to the final passing of the Act—that it was
in fact drawn to correspond with the Bill as at first introduced into the Legislative Council, and
the alterations that were made in it during its passage through the House not having been
observed by the person who drew the deed, it was issued just as it had been previously
prepared. Perhaps the Committee would permit me to read one of the recommendations of
the Report of the Committee on the Presbyterian College Bill, of which I was Chairman:—
“ In the course of their investigation the Committee have discovered, with some surprise, that
“ while all denominations were placed on precisely the same footing by the Affiliated Colleges
“ Partial Endowment Act, passed on the 2nd December, 1854, a deed of grant issued to the
“ Senate of the University on the 23rd January, 1855, intended to convey certain lands to
“ that body for carrying out the objects of the University and Affiliated Colleges Partial
“ Endowment Acts, purports to restrict the benefits of these Acts, as regards the land proposed
“ to be made available, to merely four denominations, and among them to the Church of
“ Scotland, thereby excluding a large majority of the Presbyterians of the Colony from all
“ right and title to the said land. Your Committee cannot concur with Mr. Merewether,
“ that this restriction, which appears to them clearly illegal, was intentional on the part of
“ the Government; they are rather of opinion, with the petitioner and Mr. Stenhouse, that
“ it was a mere oversight of the draftsman who drew up the deed of grant. On the grounds,
“ however, not only of its illegality, but because it seems to interfere with the establishment
“ of a Presbyterian College, on a broad and liberal basis, in conformity with the Act, your
“ Committee would recommend either that the deed of grant be revoked, or an Act of the
“ Legislature passed to correct the mistake.” As this Committee is inquiring into the
working of the University, perhaps I may be permitted to say that it appears to me very
objectionable that the Senate of the University should have given away the whole of the
lands available for College purposes to the four State-paid denominations—eighteen acres to
each—a quantity quite unnecessary for the purpose of building a College upon, and whereby
the Independents, the Baptists, the Primitive Methodists, and all other denominations what-
soever, although contributing their quota to the general revenue of the Colony, and possessing
as good a right to a portion of the land as any other denomination, have been excluded from
participation in the advantages of the Affiliated Colleges Act. I think if the deed is to be
altered at all, it ought to be altered in this respect, so as to include all denominations alike
who choose to avail themselves of the provisions of the Affiliated Colleges Act. If I am
rightly informed, no College in England has more than about seven acres of ground attached
to it.

S. D. Gordon,
Esq.

5 Oct., 1859.

1243. *By Mr. Windeyer:* I suppose you think the sooner the alteration is made the better,
before any improvements are made upon the land by any of the Colleges? Yes, I think it
should be done before any vested interests may interfere.

THURSDAY, 6 OCTOBER, 1859.

Present:—

MR. BLACK,
MR. CAPE,
MR. JONES,

DR. LANG,
MR. MURRAY,
MR. PLUNKETT,

MR. WINDEYER.

TERENCE AUBREY MURRAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

William Sharp Macleay, Esq., called in and examined:—

1244. *By the Chairman:* You have devoted a good deal of attention to scientific and literary
pursuits? I have, that is to say, to particular branches of natural science. W.S. Macleay,
Esq.

1245. Have you visited Sydney University at all? When the meetings were held in my
neighborhood, I attended several of the Encœnia or commemorations, but I did not attend
the last one. I have seen the new building once or twice. 6 Oct., 1859.

1246. Are you one of the Senate? No, I am not.

1247. Has it ever been proposed that you should be one of the Senate? It was proposed; my
name was on the original list, but I declined being a member of the Senate, for reasons, to
which, as they have now passed away, it is unnecessary to recur.

1248. That was when the University was first established? Yes.

1249. Have any overtures been made to you, in regard to your being on the Senate, since
then? No, never; I fancy that I was sounded on the subject, that was all.

1250. You have had an objection to the University, on the ground of its having been imbued,
in some way or other, with sectarian tendencies? Yes; that in my mind was not the original
intention of the founders; which, if I am right in my understanding of it, was afterwards
set aside by a sort of compact made by two Bishops of the Church of England with Sir Charles
Nicholson and Mr. Wentworth. From that time I determined to decline having anything
to do with the Sydney University.

1251. You were not favorable to the establishment of these Affiliated Colleges? No; I think
it was a retrograde step. At a time when the two great Universities of England are every
day becoming more liberal, and sinking those bitter sectarian animosities which have so
long

W.S. Macleay, long prevailed, we are, by the establishment of these Colleges, doing what we can to revive them. I think that bitter sectarianism will be the result of this system; and that it would have been far better if the University had been established upon the original principle—a principle adopted in the national schools, namely, of educating our young men of different religious creeds together.

Esq.

6 Oct., 1859.

1252. Do you think that, on the score of providing household accommodation for young men, it was necessary to establish those Colleges, for that appears to have been one of the objects for which they were established? I think there might have been boarding-houses of any sects, but still the lectureroom might have been the same for all.

1253. Are you aware of the fact that some of the members of the Affiliated Colleges are on the Senate of the University? Yes; I am aware—there are only two I believe.

1254. Has it ever occurred to you, that in consequence of fellows of Affiliated Colleges thus being on the Senate of the University, it might have the effect of impairing the strictly secular character which the Sydney University itself was intended to have? I may say that I have heard—although if you ask me to prove it I cannot—I have heard that there was such an interference; perhaps it would not be fair that I should mention my authority.

1255. It is obvious, I think, if the governing body of the University is composed, to a great extent, of gentlemen who properly belong to these Affiliated Colleges, they may infuse their sectarian views into the general management of the University? It is possible; but of course it will depend a great deal upon their personal influence, and upon the influence of their character; and the influence which they very naturally would have derived from their high education, may possibly not be exerted in this direction.

1256. But high education, after all, does not prevent men being imbued with sectarian principles? I think it does, in a certain degree—a man of high, scientific education, is usually liberal. I agree with you, that a man may be well versed in science and literature, and yet may have strong sectarian prejudices. I have known cases: the late Baron Cauchy, a very learned man, and one of the greatest mathematicians in France, whom I knew very well, I conceive to have been a bigoted man; but I should say that, in general, science does make a man liberal. I have known a great many scientific men, both in England and on the Continent, and I have almost always found that science tended very much to liberalise their views, both in politics and in religion. The good observer soon learns to distrust his preconceived ideas, and tries to subject everything, without bias, to investigation.

1257. Do you think it desirable that the Legislature should guard against such a contingency as the ascendancy of the officials connected with the Affiliated Colleges, in the councils of the University? I do not know that you can interfere with it. As I understand the charter given to the Affiliated Colleges, and the compact made with the University, you have scarcely any means of getting out of the difficulty, even if it were absolutely necessary to make the attempt.

1258. The charter granted to the Affiliated Colleges has nothing to do with Fellows being on the Senate? The Affiliated Colleges can scarcely admit any one who does not belong to the particular sect of some one Affiliated College, and they will doubtless complain if their members should be excluded specially from the Senate.

1259. If the management of the University falls into the hands of Fellows of the Affiliated Colleges, all of which are sectarian establishments, then the University itself may become a sectarian establishment to some extent? I should hope that would never happen. I should hope the Senate would never elect, *ceteris paribus*, a majority of their Fellows from the Affiliated Colleges. I can hardly think they would, from what I know of the Senate now; the majority of them are too liberal for that.

1260. But it will be a shifting body? I think it would be better if the members of the Senate had nothing to do with the Affiliated Colleges; that is my own private opinion.

1261. Are you aware of this, that certain modifications of the principles on which the University was founded, were made? Yes, I paid great attention to such modifications at the time.

1262. Do you think that they involved any great concession in regard to the principle involved? I think they did.

1263. Then the Senate, in that instance, have departed from the original intention? Yes; I am, and ever was, against that compact. In fact, I may say, that I believe both Sir Charles Nicholson and Mr. Wentworth went into it very reluctantly, but that they conceived themselves—erroneously, as I thought at the time—forced to yield.

1264. The Senate in that instance abandoned the principle on which the University was founded? I think so, but it is a mere matter of opinion. I was very sorry for it at the time, because at the first formation of the University I looked forward to an establishment of a very different character altogether. I thought there would be very little of the theological element in it, and I much regretted to see this retrograde step taken at a moment when the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were endeavouring to get rid of theological domination, and to introduce more of the lay element.

1265. You think then that our University is established more in accordance with what the English Universities were some time ago than with what they now are? I think so. I need not tell you that my own University is Cambridge, and I may state, that at that University there was no difficulty in a person of any religion obtaining admission, only at the end of the prescribed three years of study he could not take his degree without having signed the thirty-nine articles. At Oxford, I believe, it was different, for the thirty-nine articles had to be signed before matriculation. I remember that at Christ College, Cambridge, in my time, Lord Petre, a well known Catholic nobleman, was educated; and a friend of mine, an Unitarian, went through all the examinations for honors, but he could not take his degree, because it was necessary before students were called up to the Senate House to take their degrees, that is, before

before they placed their hands between the hands of the Vice-Chancellor, that they should have signed the thirty-nine articles. So that though members of other communions than the Church of England could not at Cambridge take degrees, they could enjoy all the chief advantages of an University education:—and to shew how far that principle of liberality has been carried, I may say that, although they may not have taken degrees, such persons can become members of the United University Club of London, which is understood in general to be a Club of Graduates. Under the old plan men of any religion could have all the chief advantages of an University education, but I believe now that the system is even more liberal, and that even sectarian Colleges may be formed at Cambridge; I do not, however, approve of them, nor have I heard that any have been there established. I think it is a great mistake to form such Colleges, for, from my own knowledge of private schools in the neighborhood of London, I can speak to the extraordinary hostility which exists between boys in contiguous Protestant and Roman Catholic schools. A feeling is too often manifested, such as ought not to exist in a country like England. It is notorious that between Presbyterian and Church of England schools there are similar manifestations. Young people are much more inclined to be intolerant than persons who have seen more of the World. The intensity of bigotry is usually in proportion to the ignorance of the bigot.

W.S. Macleay,
Esq.
6 Oct., 1859.

1266. That is as they are taught? Yes, as they teach one another. I am entirely against sectarian Colleges.

1267. Can you offer the Committee any suggestions as to how any evil to be apprehended in the present circumstances may be avoided—this being a matter of such vast importance ought the State to be bound by any arrangement between the University and the Colleges—nothing in the way of repudiation is involved? I think it is rather too late to change your system without first trying the effect of it.

1268. If, for instance, we find that a great educational institution has been founded upon false principles in one age, are all future ages to be bound by it? Now that you have been imprudent enough to allow these sectarian Colleges to be established I think you ought to allow the system to proceed; to see whether it works well or ill.

1269. *By Mr. Black*: Do you not think the experience of the working of the English Universities may be considered conclusive on this point, before it is demonstrated in our own University? I think the English Universities have been led to adopt their present course from the experience of their Masters of Arts who have gone every year in crowds to the Continent, and observed the state of the Universities there; more particularly the German ones. I believe the experience thus gained to have very much led to the changes that have taken place in England. I do not agree, however, in the propriety of all the changes which have been adopted in England. I think the taking of degrees in the natural sciences, and in other branches of science quite a false step. The people who hitherto have taken their degrees in the natural sciences at Cambridge and Oxford have never done any thing to distinguish themselves in those sciences, and I look upon it as only an easy way for an indolent person to obtain his degree. I think the old system of examinations in Greek, Latin, and Mathematics, far better for all students; for after all what is the use of the University? Not so much to teach learning as to teach us the habit of learning. After leaving the University a highly educated man is learning all his life—from the time of leaving the University to his death-bed.

1270. *By the Chairman*: But do you not think that knowledge as knowledge ought to be taught at the University? No doubt any acquirement of knowledge is a great thing, and you could not well be taught Greek or Latin without obtaining some knowledge; perhaps the knowledge thus obtained may not be of any great use in the business of the world, for very few men use their Greek, Latin, or Mathematics after leaving the University. What then is the true use of it? It is that the mind becomes inured to the process of learning, and accustomed to reflect.

1271. The altered course of education is to improve the faculties, so as to render them better able to acquire knowledge, but language does not constitute knowledge, it is the mere vehicle by which knowledge is conveyed; the teaching of the great parts of physical science does, however, involve the communication of knowledge? Yes, but even as regards the natural sciences you will make very little progress with them unless you know something of the learned languages, particularly Greek and Latin.

1272. No doubt the knowledge of Greek and Latin is very useful? Independently of their value as regards the natural sciences, they are particularly useful in acquiring the modern languages of Europe, and surely nothing can be more advantageous to a man as he goes through the world than the knowledge of French, German, Spanish, and Italian. These languages, or at least, some of these, are absolutely necessary. Now a student could not have a better foundation for learning them than a knowledge of Greek and Latin, nor could he have a better foundation for the applied sciences than mathematics; and I think it quite a mistake—because young men are apt to become idle and to apply themselves to desultory reading—to allow them to take their degree in natural sciences. In proof of which, I repeat, that not one man, who has of late gone out, that is—in other words—taken his degree in the natural sciences, appears to have done anything to extend the field of science.

1273. What do you mean, in particular, by the natural sciences? I mean zoology, chemistry, botany, physiology, geology, &c. A man at both Oxford and Cambridge, can, at the present time, go out in the natural sciences as well as in Greek, Latin, mathematics, moral philosophy, and logic. The latter are the old studies by which a man got his degree in my time. The great mass of the students are still examined in these, and the classes are made out in them; but there are a few men who now say: “We will content ourselves with the least possible quantity of Latin and Greek, and we will apply ourselves to chemistry, physiology,

W.S. Macleay, Esq., "physiology, or some other branch of natural science." They are accordingly examined in these branches and take their degrees in them; then another number will go out in law and modern history, and will avoid, also, a strict examination in Latin, Greek, and mathematics.

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Well, I conceive all that to be a mistake, and I think that the old system is the best.

1274. Still you would have these sciences taught in the University? Yes; I would have them taught by lectures, and in general they always were so taught at both Cambridge and Oxford. There were Professors of most of these sciences. There was no Professor of Natural History at Cambridge, in my time, but there were Professors of mineralogy and geology, and of botany. There was no Professor of Zoology.

1275. Do you think the nature of the knowledge involved in the acquisition of a degree, prepared men to distinguish themselves in the world? Not, perhaps, the particular knowledge acquired, but I think that, in the acquirement of it, the mind was trained to observe and to reason. I think, for example, the old studies of mathematics and logic, with the critical study of a good stiff passage from a chorus in one of the old Greek plays, to be a better preparation for even the mind of a naturalist, than any chemical experiments or examination of plants.

1276. Suppose you combine the two? But then you run the danger of diverting too much a young man's mind from the subject to which his mind ought to be particularly directed; for instance, I observed when I was at the University, very few of the "reading" undergraduates would attend what were called amusing lectures, such as Professor Smythe's "Lectures on Modern History," but when once they became Bachelor's of Arts they would fly to them, and did so with great advantage. Indeed it was never considered advantageous for the undergraduates to attend such lectures, because it was found that their minds were too much distracted from the proper studies of the University.

1277. You are yourself an University man? Yes; on leaving Westminster school I became a member of Trinity College, Cambridge.

1278. The general system in your University has very much altered from what it was in your time? Yes; I have reason so to understand.

1279. It is in your opinion improving? I do not know that. I do not conceive this introduction of new studies to take a degree in to be an improvement, and I have heard many University people object to the change. In addition to the old subjects of Greek, Latin, moral philosophy, logic, and mathematics at Cambridge, it was always expected, although you did not get many marks by it, that you should give some answers with regard to Paley's Christian Evidences, and works of that kind; and in the second year there was at Trinity College always a course of lectures upon one of the Gospels—critical lectures—but that had nothing to do with the great University examinations. We were in my time on such subjects examined in the College only.

1280. Have you compared the system established in our University with the modern improvements that have taken place in England? I have no objection to the Sydney system, if you mean the system of lectures, but the great defect of our University is one which you cannot remedy—one which, indeed, money cannot completely remedy—I mean a want of the proper amount of competition.

1281. Do you think the establishment of the University at all premature? I think it to have been very premature, and it was the very reason, when Mr. Lowe first proposed the matter to me, which I gave him for my reluctance to be connected with the University. However, he said that there was a new plan formed, a new experiment to be made, and I accordingly consented that my name should be put on the original list of the Senate; but the truth is I always thought the establishment premature. I may mention, in support of this opinion, that I know a case where a young man took honors here—he took the degree of B.A.—and then went to the University of Oxford, where he applied to be admitted a member of Baliol College, but could not pass his matriculation examination. But do I argue from that that there was any fault in the conduct of the Sydney University? Far from it. But I do say if you have only three or four men studying together, the head among that number will be a mere "triton of the minnows," while if he contends with some five hundred, as in the Cambridge University, he will most probably have some gigantic intellects to encounter. It is competition that makes the best University. You may erect the noblest building in the world, and produce no particular result to the general cause of literature; the grand object of an University ought to be to have plenty of competition, something to excite young men to effort and industry.

1282. Is not the communication of young men one with another highly beneficial? No doubt. I may also say that to have a large number of prizes in an University is a misfortune, for where prizes are so numerous what merit is there in obtaining one? The great thing is to have something to contend for that will distinguish the winner. In the present very thin state of the Sydney University I consider the founding of a new prize to be a disadvantage, inasmuch as it tends to weaken competition. Your intending benefactors had better let their money go to the foundation of new Professorships.

1283. There has been a very large sum of money spent upon the building of the University? Yes, I think a great deal too much. I think it was a great mistake, for, as I said before, I do not think the £50,000, or whatever sum has been spent upon it, will remedy the great disadvantage the University labors under. If this money had been employed to bring out distinguished men as Professors of the various sciences it might possibly have induced young men to come to the University. If there were a celebrated medical or law lecturer, for instance, I believe it would be a great advantage—for a celebrated lecturer will always draw students to an University; and, I believe, such a man would here be specially advantageous as increasing the number of competitors by drawing young men from the neighboring colonies. That would prove to you a great benefit, for every one knows that it is not a fine building which

makes

makes the character of an University, but the Professor who teaches, and the young men who are taught. W.S. Macleay,
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1284. In your opinion was there any occasion at all for such a building? It depends upon the taste of people, some people are very fond of architecture; but so far as the real purpose of an University is concerned it appears to me to have been throwing money away. 6 Oct., 1859.

1285. The necessary instruction might be communicated in a much humbler building? Certainly; it would astonish some people if they were to see some of the German or French Universities. It is evident that the building has nothing to do with the education given within it. No doubt Oxford and Cambridge being rich foundations have splendid buildings, but the students there could be just as well taught without them.

1286. *By Mr. Jones*: It is not in any degree owing to their fine buildings that they have gained their celebrity? No; but to the men they have sent out into the world.

1287. *By the Chairman*: Many of the Universities on the Continent have simple and plain buildings? Yes, and some of the Universities of the United States have still plainer.

1288. And these Universities send out eminent men? Yes; first-rate men some of them.

1289. *By Dr. Lang*: Is it not the case that some of the German Universities have no buildings at all? I believe that in every case there is a public room for the Senate or managing body where they give degrees, &c.; but the Professors often have to lecture in rooms in their own houses.

1290. *By the Chairman*: It has been urged here that such a building as the University is almost necessary to refine the taste of youth? It may be to improve the taste in architecture, but what influence it can have in the teaching of moral philosophy, Greek, Latin, or natural philosophy, I cannot see. So far as making the mortar and the selection of the proper kind of stone go, the science of experimental physics may have some bearing upon your fine edifice, but I cannot see what the building has to do with the other studies pursued within it, unless it be that applied branch of mathematics which is called mechanics.

1291. You are clearly of opinion no such building as that is necessary? Certainly not; I think that the money it has cost would have been better employed in a hundred other ways, for the promotion of the objects contemplated in the establishment of an University.

1292. With the Affiliated Colleges and the University itself completed as proposed, and the endowments, the country will probably be put to an expense of £250,000 or £300,000? I think that expenditure might easily be stopped. The University here has been built all of a sudden; but scarcely any other University that I have heard of has sprung up in the same way—certainly not Oxford or Cambridge; they required ages for the erection of their fine buildings.

1293. *By Mr. Windeyer*: If it were intended to have such a fine building, do you not think it might have been begun and completed by degrees? Yes, of course; look at our cathedrals in England, and consider what time they have taken for erection—in some cases centuries have elapsed before they were completed. No doubt, if anybody could demonstrate that the building can have a direct effect upon University education it would be desirable to finish it at once; but in my opinion it is a mere matter of luxury, and has nothing to do with that education which an University is expected to impart.

1294. *By the Chairman*: Do you know the number of students in the University at present? No; I think Dr. Woolley did mention the number to me, but I forget it; the number however is very small, and Dr. Woolley is just as well aware as I am of the great misfortune of not having enough competition.

1295. So far I gather from your evidence, that in your opinion the University has failed at present to carry out the objects its founders had in view? The founders! Do you mean Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Lowe, and my friend here, Mr. Plunkett? Well, I do not know; they are best able to explain what their objects were; I know it has failed to effect that which on its first proposal I hoped it would; it has not come up to my *beau ideal* of an University. What was the founders' intention I do not know; I only conjecture it to have been more liberal than it has proved in the result.

1296. What was your own view? I thought it would be more adapted to those reforms which are taking place in the English Universities; I thought there would be less of the theological and more of the lay element. You could not have a better course of study for the young men of the Colony than that which is adopted by Professors Woolley and Pell, and you have in those gentlemen first-rate men to carry it through; but there is this great misfortune attending the Institution—that you have not enough of students, and cannot expect to have enough for many years to come. I think the founding of the University was premature, and that it would have been better, with the money that was at your disposal, to have sent your young men to Europe for their education, where they would have been brought into collision with a number of powerful intellects.

1297. Do you think there is any disposition on the part of parents in the Colony to send their children to Europe in preference to our University? I see that people are even now sending their children to England for education, and if there had been, with some of the money that has been expended in the building of the University, good scholarships founded, for the purpose of maintaining young men of ability but of moderate means at an European University, the money would have been better employed than it has been. It might have been easily done, and would have been of great advantage to young men of talent, and very beneficial to the Colony. I have always expressed such an opinion, and see no reason to alter it.

1298. In your opinion then, it would be better to discontinue the great expense incurred in this University? I do not know about that, we must live in hope; but I think it would be better not to go on increasing our expenses. I think it totally uncalled for, with so few pupils.

1299. *By Mr. Jones*: You refer to the erection of additional buildings? Yes.

1300. Would you extend that observation to the engagement of additional Professors, so as

W.S. Macleay, Esq. to make the establishment more valuable to the few students who may be there? You have already the Professors you chiefly want, but you perhaps might have a Professor of Medicine in addition.

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1301. *By Mr. Cape*: This is a circular containing a list of the latest Professors at Oxford? (*The Oxford University Calendar was handed to the witness.*) I know little of the University of Oxford, but this part of the Calendar appears to have reference to the studies preparatory to taking a degree there in the natural sciences. I think it would have been better, as I have before stated, if the mind had been prepared by the old studies, Greek, Latin, and mathematics, and that a student having a taste for the natural sciences should only have prosecuted these after taking his degree in the old studies.

1302. *By Dr. Lang*: You think the principle of the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties is realized, in the English Universities, notwithstanding their rich foundations, by the large competition there is? Yes, the large competition, and the facilities a young man with talent but of moderate means has of getting on there. At Cambridge for instance, he enters as a sizar, and if sharp and industrious, he gets into a college scholarship at the first examination, and then it is all plane sailing. Nearly all the public schools of England have foundations for sending young men of moderate means to the University, which foundations they call exhibitions, scholarships, bursaries, and so on.

1303. And you think that state of things cannot be realised in an University like that of Sydney? I think it could have been easily done at the time we were founding the University. How many young men of talent would this £50,000, expended in bricks and mortar, have sent to the Universities in England?

1304. *By Mr. Cape*: After the plan of Travelling Fellows? No, I mean as scholars or exhibitors from Colonial schools; Travelling Fellows are quite a different thing. These young men whom I allude to would have had to pass an examination here; for it would have been scarcely worth while to send them from this country to England, where they might be rejected, to be examined. It would have been easy for an English University to appoint some of its Masters of Arts here to examine any such young men as candidates for matriculation, and if they judged them worthy the students might have proceeded to England, and entered one of the Universities. They might have pursued the various studies, and at the proper time have taken their degrees. A Travelling Fellow, which you have alluded to, is a person who has already taken his degree. At both Oxford and Cambridge there is a fund from which a person of this description receives a sum of money to enable him to travel in some part of Europe, not for the purpose of prosecuting his classical studies, but for the purpose of observing the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and the natural products and features of the country through which he travels. He is obliged to write two or three Latin letters to the University respecting the countries he visits. These are duly registered in the University, and if they are thought worthy of publication they are printed. At the end of two or three years the appointment becomes vacant, and another young man is appointed. It is merely a way of giving a young man an opportunity of observing, and the University the means of judging of his power of observation. At Cambridge they are called "Travelling Bachelors," and are not necessarily the Fellows of a College.

1305. *By Mr. Plunkett*: What emolument is attached to that office or position? I see from the Oxford Calendar, now in my hands, that the amount paid by that University to a Travelling Fellow is £300 a year. If I recollect rightly, the remuneration of a Cambridge Travelling Bachelor is even less.

1306. *By Mr. Cape*: Are you aware that at Baliol College the applications for admission are so numerous that the matriculation examination is noted for its severity? Yes, and Sir William Hamilton has assigned that as the reason why Baliol absorbs almost all the chief honors of Oxford. In the case I have referred to, the young man went the very same day that he was rejected at Baliol to Queen's College, was immediately received there, and is now doing exceedingly well, as I learn, promising to take high University honors.

1307. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Have you not known another instance where a young man went Home from the Sydney University, and entered one of the Colleges honorably? Yes, the brother of the young man to whom I have referred did so. But this comes back to what I have said before. Among three or four young men classed, the first may be of distinguished acquirements, while the second may be far behind. A long interval may occur between them. With respect to literature, where the numbers of a class are so small, the gap between the first and second youths may be enormous; but if there are six hundred men associated in an University for examination, there will be a regular gradation of intellect and ability.

1308. Do you not consider that the requirements of the age render the study of natural sciences more requisite than formerly? Yes, I think so; but I also think that you could not have a better way of preparing the mind for the reception of knowledge of the natural sciences than by beginning with the study of Greek, Latin, and mathematics.

1309. Then I understand that your idea of the teaching the University should give, is that of educating all the faculties of the mind? Yes, most certainly.

1310. With a view to any future grafting he may make upon that stock? Yes, I repeat the proper teaching of an University is the teaching a youth how to learn. The man who has just taken his degree is then only beginning his true education.

1311. Then, I understand you to say, that, notwithstanding your predilection for the study of the natural sciences, as a means of education, properly speaking you prefer what some people now call the old fashioned style of teaching? Yes, and the proof of the justice of my choice is, that perhaps only one in a hundred students goes out in the natural sciences. Young men of energy who wish to improve the faculties of their mind, will still prosecute these (so called) old fashioned studies, and will still prefer being examined in them as you see by this Calendar in my hand.

1312. Then, as a matter of observation, you, as a scientific man, have observed that the men who attain the highest distinction in natural sciences, are those who have this general foundation first? Yes, what I mean is, that looking to the men who have gone out in the natural sciences instead of going out in the old studies, they have as yet done nothing to advance our knowledge of the natural sciences. W.S. Macleay,
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1313. Have you not observed that generally the best men take to the more difficult subjects Greek, Latin, and mathematics? Yes, because they can see that they form a better discipline for the mind.

1314. Then you think it would not be advisable to make these scientific subjects studies compulsory upon all in the University? Certainly not. I should be very sorry if all these young men were compelled to study natural science; I think it would distract their attention too much. In the pursuit of science the mind cannot be too much concentrated on a point, and it is this habit of concentration which distinguishes the good scholar from the desultory reader; a man may be well informed as it is called, and yet be a poor scholar, but it is necessary that a minute accurate observer, and a close reasoner, should possess the power of concentration which I have mentioned.

1315. Then you think it is a mistake in these reforms in the old Universities to make these scientific subjects supplant in any way the old teaching—do you not think it has been giving way to a popular cry? It is a giving way, but after all it does not appear to affect the study of the classics much—perhaps not more than one or two persons go out in the natural sciences in the course of a year. From this book, where I open it at a chance, (*the Oxford University Calendar*) I see from the record of the examinations of 1853, that in the 1st 2nd 3rd and 4th of the natural science classes there are no students, and in the fifth class but two, while these two are so low that they are not deemed worthy to be named. I believe that a Cambridge Calendar, if we had one here, would shew a similar result.

1316. *By Mr. Cape*: Do you think it is so at Cambridge? Yes, and always will be so I trust, in our Universities, so long as men know which is the best discipline for the mind; for if you look at the classes for 1853, in this Oxford Calendar, headed, "*In literis humanioribus*," you will see the first, second, and third classes crowded.

1317. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Do you think it fair to call the present system of the University an old and exploded system, and that it would be better to do away with it in order to put in its place more scientific teaching? I have said over and over again that I do not.

1318. *By Mr. Cape*: Do you think, from the Calendar now before you, that Oxford has lowered its standard of classical science? No. As there has been a vulgar outcry against classical literature, the Oxford authorities have said, "The evil, if any, is easily remedied, so we will admit a natural science class in addition to the old ones."

1319. *By Mr. Windeyer*: You think the University having a certain amount of means at its disposal has done right to do what it has done, instead of encouraging in a larger degree the study of physical science? Yes; I think the old English plan will always be the best to follow. The natural sciences may be made a matter of amusement, for instance a young man instead of reading novels might as well attend a mineralogical lecture. The late Dr. Clarke, the traveller, could make such a lecture very amusing.

1320. I understood you to say that you are not in favor of these sectarian Colleges in connection with the University? Yes, I said so.

1321. Has not the comparative superiority, as a general rule, of the Continental Universities, and the somewhat of decline—I do not speak so much of the present time as of a little time ago—of learning in the English Universities, been attributed by many persons, by Sir William Hamilton for instance, to the Colleges usurping the place of the University, and the dying away of the general professorial teaching? I do not agree with Sir William Hamilton in that view, I think tutorial instruction is the best. I do not think people can learn deeply from dilettante lectures. The only lectures I could myself learn from, or have known others to learn much from, have been on the tutorial plan; that is, where the pupil asks questions of the tutor, and the tutor asks questions of the pupil on the subject under discussion. But no doubt this plan requires that the pupil should have previously read up his subject. And indeed this is the great merit of the tutorial plan.

1322. I understood then that you object in fact to the popular style of teaching in the University in the professorial chairs? What I object to is that this Cambridge system of tutorial teaching should be set aside. It is easy for a man without any previous attention to the subject to enter a lectureroom, and hear another read a dissertation; but he will not profit so much by it as if he had some previous acquaintance with the matters lectured upon. It is all very well to have Professors of this kind, and very interesting it was when I was at Cambridge to hear Professor Smythe's eloquent lectures on Modern History, since to prove his points he referred to many books, and saved us a great deal of trouble and time by supplying us with those references; but that is not the way for a man to study Latin, Greek, or mathematics. In order to do that with the greatest advantage you should sit round a table, while the Professor asks each student in turn such questions as may be necessary, and while you, the students, can ask the Professor such questions as may seem to you requisite for the elucidation of the subject.

1323. What I mean is this—do you not think it would be better if all the men were brought together in the Halls of the University, and that system were pursued, instead of different sets of men being taught in their own Colleges. On the principle of competition do you not think it would be better? That was, as I understood, the original plan of the Sydney University, and when I thought that plan was adopted, I so far approved of the Institution.

1324. You think then that the bringing together the whole of the students in an University, whether in a College or not, ought to be maintained as much as possible? I think so, for purposes

W.S. Macleay, Esq. purposes of competition; and I have another reason for my opinion—to prevent sectarianism as much as possible.

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1325. *By Mr. Black*: It is in the exclusion of sectarianism that the principal part of the improvement in the English Universities consists? Yes, I think so.

1326. *By Mr. Windeyer*: More than in that of substituting tutorial for professorial teaching? The tutorial system of examination has at Cambridge always existed for the last 150 years. It is not a modern improvement.

1327. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you not think a better plan than either is to combine the two? That is what is done at Cambridge. There are, for instance, professorial lectures on mathematics, which are of a different kind from those given under the tutorial system; the former are for able mathematicians. But I am sure it is by the latter kind of lectures that young men learn best, although they may derive advantage from attending the professorial. The tutorial system is almost unknown on the Continent; but though you may make one or two good scholars by the professorial system alone, whether from the natural indolence of most men or whatever cause, the tutorial system will always bring on the greatest part of a given number of young men. Young men with great talent may get on without it; but the chief object of an University ought to be to bring on the greatest number of its students.

1328. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Do you not think if the Professors of the University taught tutorially it would be the best system that could be pursued? Yes; but I do not see that that necessarily prevents the other kind of teaching also. If you are going to found other professorships—of zoology, botany, and other sciences, for instance—you would not examine the students in these sciences, but in the old subjects, and allow them to attend the lectures on scientific subjects as they pleased.

1329. Do you not think it would have a beneficial effect if the Professors were to reside on the spot, at the University? Certainly; I have always been of that opinion.

1330. Do you not think that the money which has been spent on this large building would have been better employed in erecting residences for the Professors? Yes, no doubt.

1331. It would have a moral effect? Yes, it would be better than a fine hall.

1332. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you not think the £50,000 spent upon the University building would have told much better for the advancement of the country if it had been spent in raising the character of the higher schools? I have before answered that question in what I said of scholars to be chosen from the public schools for the English Universities.

1333. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Do you not think that the undue dominance of the Colleges in the University ought to be guarded against by not allowing more than a certain number of the Senate to be members of Colleges—to prevent the Colleges usurping the place of the University? I think it would be desirable to prevent this; more particularly as I have heard complaints that there is a good deal of sectarian influence used in the Senate.

1334. Do you think it desirable that that rule, which seems to be countenanced by the Act of Incorporation, should be maintained, that one-fourth of the Senate shall be clergymen? I have said already that I objected to so much of the theological element in it; I think it a great mistake to admit so many clergymen; not that clergymen should be altogether excluded, but that they should not be admitted as clergymen representing particular theological dogmas.

1335. If clergymen were the best men you would take them? Yes, but not as clergymen, not as professors of any particular doctrines of theology. It is better to keep our Institutions for theological teaching quite distinct from the University, like the Bishop of Sydney's College at Liverpool.

1336. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you think, if the representation of the Colleges in the Senate of the University were confined to the head of each College, that would be likely to lead to a dangerous influence on the part of the College in the University? I think it would scarcely do that if the Senate did their duty; with the present Senate there would be very little chance of that. The head of a sectarian College may perhaps do mischief within his own community, but I am not so much afraid of his presence in the Senate of the University having an injurious effect on the general student, as I am that it will lead to the precious time of the Senate being wasted in theological squabbling and mutual jealousies.

1337. *By Mr. Cape*: Has any plan occurred to you that would feed the University—would you have any scholars sent there from the National and Grammar Schools? You would not feed it advantageously by giving exhibitions to young men who could not distinguish themselves. These exhibitions should be given to bring forward young men of talent; but if they are given to poor young men without talent, these will only be made burdens to themselves and to the community. Many a man has had cause to regret that he was not early accustomed to manual labor.

1338. I presume that they pass examinations and distinguish themselves? That is the case in most instances in England, where a youth of moderate means really benefits by his University education.

1339. Would you recommend such a system here? Yes; but I think you may give too many of these exhibitions—the danger is that you will have too many prizes; if not, there is no objection. But the great object should be to ensure competition, for what is the use of having prizes if every person is to get one?

1340. I am alluding to schools in the remote interior? In England most of the provincial schools have in former days had some benefactor who has founded an exhibition, has left a sum of money or a piece of land to be devoted to the education of any young man, very often of his own name, who may distinguish himself in the school. He must pass a sufficient examination at school to prove him able to go through the University matriculation examination. But the University has nothing to do with that; the trustees of the school will examine him

him

him for their own purpose; they will give him that which is truly and legitimately a prize; he will be the first youth of his school, and get an exhibition to the University. It is of very little use, indeed it is a misfortune, to a poor young man to be sent to the University without talent as well as without means.

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1341. *By Mr. Cape*: Were you a member of the Senate of Cambridge University? I was for many years; indeed I only took my name off the boards of my College when I was leaving England for this Colony in 1838.

1342. *By the Chairman*: You think the great object of an University education is to train the mind for the reception of knowledge? Yes, I think so.

1343. And that the best mode of training the mind is by imparting Greek, Latin, and mathematics? I think so; I think these ought to be the principal studies.

1344. Why do you prefer the Greek and Latin to all other languages? Because they are the foundation of most of the modern European languages—Latin more especially.

1345. Sanscrit is regarded as the basis of all—? Sanscrit is studied at the Universities at home. I understand nothing of Sanscrit myself, but I have understood from Sanscrit scholars that, although a beautiful language, it is not so valuable, nor can it be expected to be, as Greek or Latin. The Latin and Greek languages will always be celebrated as offering some of the most distinguished writers, and formers of style that ever have appeared in the world.

1346. I presume you found that opinion upon the fact that Greek and Latin literature has been transmitted us; but we know very little comparatively of Sanscrit literature, or of Celtic literature? Of the Celtic or Gaelic language we know something, namely, that there are very few authors in it, and I suspect there are very few likewise in Sanscrit. However, I should not object to young men taking degrees in Sanscrit, Celtic, or Gaelic, if these languages discipline the mind; but I think the Sydney University had better stick to Latin and Greek, on account, as I said before, of the authors in the latter languages, who are so distinguished for their taste and cultivation of style.

1347. You think these branches of education of more importance than the exact sciences? The exact sciences—do you mean mathematics, for that is the exact science *par excellence*?

1348. The various branches of physical science to which mathematics apply? The applied branches of mathematics. You cannot make any progress in these sciences without learning abstract mathematics.

1349. What I want to get at is this—is not the very course of inductive reasoning, which is the source of some of the most important conclusions that have been arrived at, in itself an excellent training for the mind? I have emphatically said so with regard to mathematics. In Oxford, logic is in a great degree substituted for mathematics, as a discipline for the mind.

1350. That involves an amount of mental training? Certainly, but I do not think logic applies to a young man's ordinary road through life as mathematics do.

1351. Do you not think if we can combine that mental training which adapts a man's mind for the reception of knowledge with the acquisition of knowledge itself while the training is going on, we shall accomplish a very great object? No doubt, if you can; and I have no doubt that you can, for the two things go together.

1352. If we can communicate knowledge and at the same time train the mind—? I do not see how you can train the mind without communicating some knowledge. What I have said is, that the great use of the University consists, not so much in the amount of knowledge that it communicates, as in its system of training the mind for the acquisition of knowledge—that the amount of knowledge gained by a young man at any University is small as compared with what, if his mind be properly trained, he will acquire throughout life.

1353. I suppose you are aware of this—that a very great difference of opinion prevails among literary men, as to the time devoted by young men to the study of Greek and Latin? Yes, because it is sometimes supposed that the only use of such studies is the knowledge of Greek and Latin; but, in the first place, these studies train the mind to reflect deeply; in the second place, they enable the student to learn grammatically and philologically the modern languages of the nations around him; and thirdly, they are of great advantage in the formation of his taste and style. One easily knows whether a man's mind has been properly trained by the study of Greek and Latin from the style of his writings, or of his speeches.

1354. I knew the case of a young man well acquainted with the Greek and Latin writers, who could describe exactly the retreat of the Ten Thousand—could quote Thucydides, and tell you things of remote antiquity, but who knew nothing whatever of the history of Napoleon Buonaparte? I think that is very possible, but such exceptions prove the rule.

Mr. Robert Lowe once told me of a gentleman whom he fell in with at Dinant, in Normandy, who was one of the most stupid men he had ever met, but who had been Senior Wrangler at Cambridge. A man may have a mind of peculiar constitution—he may excel, for instance, in certain branches of learning, and yet be very deficient in judgment and common sense. A man's ambition may be altogether directed to the acquirement of a fellowship, or some narrow object like that; but, fortunately, that happens comparatively seldom with the great number of University men. People do not generally go to the University for a fellowship, but to prepare themselves to struggle through the world for something of far higher value than celibacy with £200 or £300 a-year.

WEDNESDAY, 12 OCTOBER, 1859.

Present:—MR. MURRAY,
DR. LANG,
MR. ARNOLD,MR. CAPE,
MR. WILSON,
MR. JONES.

TERENCE AUBREY MURRAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

J. Smith, Esq., M. D., called in, and examined:—

- J. Smith, Esq., M. D.
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1355. *By the Chairman:* You are one of the Professors of the Sydney University? Yes.
1356. What branches of instruction do you lecture on? Chemistry and experimental philosophy; experimental philosophy being understood to be the more experimental sorts of natural philosophy.
1357. The experimental parts of natural philosophy—what are they? The term experimental philosophy is not very generally used yet; it embraces the consideration of heat, electricity, and magnetism. That, I believe, would be properly all that should be included in experimental philosophy; but, as we have no Professor of Natural Philosophy proper, I am in the habit of teaching a little more, so that between Mr. Pell and myself we give a tolerably complete course of natural philosophy.
1358. How often do you lecture on those subjects? One complete course of chemistry by itself, and a separate course of experimental philosophy; daily lectures, of an hour each.
1359. Is there any examination in those branches of knowledge? There are frequent oral examinations in the class, and written examinations at times appointed by the University.
1360. Who are the examiners? In the oral examinations in the class I am the only examiner; but in the written examination prescribed by the University I am assisted by Dr. Greenup, one of the Board of Examiners.
1361. You are yourself examiner? Yes, in the oral examinations.
1362. Is that the custom generally in the Universities of the old world? Yes; it is quite customary that what are called class examinations should be conducted entirely by the teacher or Professor. It is only in the competitive examinations, or the "pass" examinations, where other examiners would be introduced. I am in the habit of adopting two kinds of examinations in class; one, the ordinary examination, and another, a recapitulatory examination, which is competitive; but it is an arrangement of my own entirely—it is not at the instance of the University.
1363. How many students attend your classes now? At present I have only nine. I take only the students of the first and second years; I do not get students of the third year; and it so happens at present that the classes of the first and second year are very small.
1364. And you have at present —? Nine, I think.
1365. What has been the maximum number you have had in attendance? Several years ago I had thirty-two in my class. I forget which year it was, but it might be ascertained by referring to the Calendar.
1366. Were they all in the University? They were not all matriculated students. There were two or three others.
1367. *By Mr. Jones:* And those students were in the first and second years—the students when there were thirty-two were in their first and second years? In the first year of the University there was only one class of students; we had a large class then, and I rather think it reached to thirty-two the very first year.
1368. *By the Chairman:* And you have only nine now? Only nine.
1369. *By Mr. Jones:* But at that time you would have all the students in the University, in point of fact? Yes.
1370. While now you have only students of the first and second years? Only those.
1371. *By Mr. Arnold:* What was the reason for the change? It was a change at my own suggestion. The original plan was, that I should give three lectures a week to each of the three classes—first, second, and third years—so that there would be three courses of lectures going on at once. I found this arrangement impracticable. I have no assistant. I have to do everything myself, merely getting a little assistance in cleaning things. Having to prepare experiments and arrange the apparatus I found it impossible to carry on the three courses, and suggested that only two should be given—one course on chemistry by itself, and another course on experimental philosophy, and that the students of the first and second years should be taken together. It is an arrangement by which they get a greater number of lectures than under the old arrangement. Under the old plan they would get a certain number of lectures by attending three years: they now get a larger number by attending only two years, but now they come daily instead of three times a week.
1372. *By Mr. Arnold:* Then I imagine that the arrangement pre-supposes that before they enter upon the third year their studies in these branches are complete? That is presumed. If it were possible to extend the teaching in my department it would be well to instruct the students in practical chemistry during the third year; but under our present arrangements I do not see how it can be done.
1373. *By Mr. Jones:* What is the impediment? One impediment is that I have not time to do it; another is, that the students are not left time to attend such a class. It would be too much for me to do. I do not know of any case in England where one person conducts the whole business of such a class as I do.
1374. *By Mr. Wilson:* In England there is a time set apart for experimental classes? Yes, but the Professors have efficient assistants to do all the drudgery.
1375. *By Dr. Lang:* Do you consider the under-graduate course of the University equivalent in

in the range of subjects it embraces to the course given in the gown classes in the Scotch Universities? No; it is not equal to the curriculum in Scotland. There are two very essential defects.

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1376. *By Mr. Jones*: In our system? Yes. I count that we have two important blanks which need to be filled up: we have no Professor of Natural History; we have no one to represent any branch of natural history, and we have no Professor of Mental Philosophy—those are two leading defects. We ought certainly to have a Professor of Natural History.

He need not go over the whole range of natural history, but teach those branches most important for a country like this. He might pay special attention to mineralogy and geology.

1377. *By Dr. Lang*: Natural history forms part of the curriculum of the University of Aberdeen? Yes, it does.

1378. You are aware that it does not occupy that position in some other of the Scotch Universities—Glasgow, for instance? Yes, but in Edinburgh it does.

1379. Does it form part of the curriculum there? I would not speak positively, but I think it has always been a leading class at Edinburgh.

1380. *By Mr. Wilson*: Are you aware whether it forms part of the curriculum in the Edinburgh University? I am not sure if it forms part of the curriculum of arts.

1381. Of the medical? It is a portion of the medical curriculum.

1382. *By Dr. Lang*: It is a much more fashionable study in Edinburgh than in Glasgow? Yes. I was going to remark that the Professor of Natural History should select what would be most important, and I name two branches—mineralogy and geology. I think then it is also highly important that all young men of liberal education should get some knowledge of physiology and the laws of health. The absence of such instruction is a very remarkable defect in nearly all the systems of education we now have. We rarely teach people anything about the laws of health—one of the most important things people can know. Then the Professor of Natural History might teach comparative anatomy—an interesting branch of study—and along with that zoology.

1383. *By Dr. Lang*: Would not physiology properly form a part of the medical department—hygienics? If we had a medical department it would; but it ought to be a part of general education. Then we ought to have a Professor of, what is called in Scotland, Moral Philosophy, which is understood to embrace the whole of mental science, besides ethics proper. I think these are the two leading defects—the want of natural history, and the want of mental philosophy. I should also like to see, by and by, a Professor of English Literature.

1384. *By Mr. Jones*: Does not the present Professor of Classics supply the professorship of mental philosophy? Yes, to some extent; but in the Universities at Home they have always two Professors to do the classical work—one for Latin and one for Greek; and, generally speaking, one for logic, besides the Professors of Moral Philosophy. Dr. Woolley cannot overtake all these things. He has to teach Latin and Greek, to give a separate course of logic, and what instruction he can in ethics and mental philosophy.

1385. Then Dr. Woolley has duties to perform here which are usually assigned to four distinct Professors at Home? Yes, to four distinct Professors. I feel the two defects I have mentioned more strongly than perhaps people coming from English Universities would, because in Scotland those two departments have great weight. The moral philosophy class is always considered one of the most important. I know, by experience, that it is one of the most profitable classes to students—one of the most improving; I have seen students dull and laggard in other branches, until they came to the moral philosophy class, when they have brightened up and made rapid progress.

1386. You regard that class as specially valuable as a means of discipline or training? Yes, education proper.

1387. *By the Chairman*: For the development of the faculties? Yes. The natural history class, again, I would look upon as more valuable for its information.

1388. *By Mr. Jones*: Than as a means of training? Yes.

1389. *By the Chairman*: But how does moral philosophy develop the faculties? That is rather an extensive question, and I should not like to give an off-hand answer to it; but I have a very strong conviction from experience that it does so.

1390. *By Dr. Lang*: Does it not lead the student to investigate his own intellectual and moral nature? No doubt it does. It leads him to study his own consciousness to an extent he did not think of before. He begins to see into a new world, as it were.

1391. And is not that a very important part of mental training? I consider it to be highly important.

1392. *By the Chairman*: But what new world does it open up to him? He has first to study languages and mathematics, and perhaps chemistry and natural history. No one of these branches requires him or leads him to look into the operations of his own mind—to examine his own consciousness. All these branches lead him outwards. It is not until he comes to study what is called in Scotland moral philosophy, mental philosophy generally, or psychology.

1393. Then do you express psychology under the head of moral philosophy? I have been using the term moral philosophy in the Scotch technical sense; psychology would, perhaps, be a better term.

1394. Psychology I should have thought to be the proper term? Yes.

1395. Psychology undoubtedly opens up a new world of thought to every person who pays any attention to it? That is included in the term moral philosophy; the name psychology has never come to be much used in Scotland.

1396. *By Mr. Jones*: By moral philosophy I suppose you refer to all that pertains to a man's moral and mental nature? Yes.

1397. *By the Chairman*: Man's moral nature as distinct from his other natures? Yes.

1398.

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1398. Is that usually understood;—it embraces psychology also? Yes; it is so understood in Scotland.
1399. Anywhere else? Perhaps not.
1400. That is what I thought. Do you think the pursuit of psychological science leads to any very exact conclusions or deductions? Even if it did not, I think the inquiry is valuable notwithstanding.
1401. The science of psychology, in the meantime, is only in its infancy. You then would suggest some alterations in the course of instruction in the University, in these respects? Yes; I think that our curriculum is imperfect in those two respects chiefly. Indeed if we had those two blanks filled up, I think then our curriculum of arts would compare pretty well with the curriculum of arts elsewhere.
1402. You have been connected with the University since its first establishment? Yes.
1403. It was established on a strictly non-sectarian basis originally? Yes, entirely so.
1404. Do you think that that principle has been at all departed from since? There was an appearance of departing from it in certain by-laws, but, perhaps, it was only in appearance; and, as those by-laws are now repealed, I do not think that at present there is any departure from the original constitution.
1405. Do you think the establishment of Affiliated Colleges has had any effect or any tendency at all in that way? Practically, I fear they will have that tendency.
1406. They will have that tendency? Yes.
1407. *By Mr. Jones*: That they *will* rather than they *have*? Yes; I have never liked the Affiliated College system; I would much rather have preferred to see a University on the plan of the Scotch Universities. The Scotch Universities have no Colleges within them, in the sense that the English Universities have. There are Colleges in St. Andrew's and Aberdeen, but they are merely different buildings where the studies go on.
1408. *By Mr. Jones*: What is the difference between those Colleges and our Affiliated Colleges? Those Colleges in Scotland are not Colleges of residence. The students merely go there to hear lectures.
1409. Then they are in fact simply auxiliaries to the University? The University has no other place for teaching.
1410. Then, as I understand, the Universities in Scotland teach through the agency of these Colleges: here the University proposes to be a teaching body as well as an examining body? Yes.
1411. *By Dr. Lang*: The real fact is—that “College” and “University” are in Scotland convertible terms, and the best way is perhaps to look at the Edinburgh College and University, where there is only one building, and there is no complication of terms? I would much prefer to see an Institution of that kind, not hampered by any Affiliated Colleges; but had it been deemed advisable from the circumstances of the Colony to have Affiliated Colleges, I would much rather have seen them left to private enterprise, and that the State should not have interfered at all. They might then have taken the position of the Colleges affiliated to the London University. Those Colleges, I believe, receive no State Aid whatever. From the beginning I have had a great feeling of objection to our system of Affiliated Colleges, and I do not see yet that it is likely to work very well.
1412. *By the Chairman*: I gather then from what you say that you disapprove of any interference with strictly secular education in the great schools of education in the Colony? What I mean to say is this:—Whether, in your opinion, it is advisable that any sectarian education should be given in any of those great educational institutions, or that sectarian education should not be mixed up with them? I think sectarian education should not be given in the great educational institutions supported by the Government.
1413. Do you know the circumstances which led to the establishment of those Affiliated Colleges? Although I was in Sydney at the time, and was interested in the matter, I have never had a very clear idea of what led to their introduction. The general impression is—and I do not know anything contrary to it—that those Colleges were introduced to supplement the University in what was considered a deficiency. The University did not provide religious teaching. There was no religious superintendence, and those Colleges were to supplement that deficiency, and also to fulfil another very important function—to act as comfortable lodging-houses for the young men; but then, that is an end that might have been attained at a less cost and with less cumbrous machinery.
1414. Do you think the State has anything to do with that? Perhaps not.
1415. You said just now that you thought perhaps through the instrumentality of those Affiliated Colleges the University itself, as a school for secular learning, might ultimately be damaged? I would not like to put it just in that form,—that the University would be damaged as a school for secular learning,—but I think that the existence of these Institutions withdraws public sympathy and support in a great degree from the University itself.
1416. The existence of these Colleges? Yes.
1417. Sectarian Colleges? Yes.
1418. Then do you think they are opposed at all to the spirit of the people or to the spirit of the times? Well, it is hard to say; they may be in accordance with the wishes of the people. I could scarcely judge.
1419. Then how would they withdraw from the usefulness of the University? It is very well known that if you evoke the religious enthusiasm and sympathies of the people they will exert themselves more in any cause than where these feelings are dormant. The University cannot appeal to the religious sympathies of the people at all, but those Colleges do. It may be a good thing that they should draw off to themselves public support. I merely say so much the worse for the University.
1420. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you not think that these Colleges will serve an important purpose when

when the number of students from the distant parts of the interior becomes considerable—(students attending the University)—as lodging-houses, where the students can be under general and moral superintendence, and have tutorial assistance while studying at the University? Yes; and I think that is their strongest claim to support. I think, by and by, they would come to be very useful as lodging-houses, but then I think the machinery is much too expensive for that simple object; and I dislike very much the idea of the State taking upon itself to parcel out the students into the four denominations; they come to us for lectures, but the State, in its dealings with them, encourages the idea that it is barely safe for them to sit together and listen to lectures; as soon as they leave us they are to be separated and marched off to their respective denominational Colleges.

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1421. *By the Chairman*: I gather from you, then, that you think it highly desirable that students of every denomination should be thrown as much together as possible? Decidedly.

1422. And that thereby those strong sectarian prejudices which have heretofore worked such mischief in society may be, if not wholly abolished, considerably diminished? I think those prejudices might be very much smoothed down if the education were in common—if the students were brought as much together as possible.

1423. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you not think that the association of the students of the different Colleges in the University will be sufficient to create an *esprit de corps* in favor of the University, notwithstanding their being lodged in separate Colleges? I should hope that will be the case, but I fear the *esprit de corps* will be in the separate Colleges, and that the students will come to us in a spirit of rivalry. I hope it will be otherwise.

1424. Looking at the Presbyterian College separately from the others, and solely at present, do you not think that that institution might serve a very valuable purpose in supplying those branches of education which cannot be afforded in the University? Yes; I think that any one of the Colleges might be made useful in that way, but its usefulness would be very much circumscribed on account of its denominational nature. People would judge that all the instruction given in those Colleges would have a denominational tendency. They might be wrong, but I think they would be apt to judge in that way.

1425. Do you think that the site of the University has been well selected for the purpose of general education in such a community as this? No; I think it has been ill-selected. I was strongly of that opinion when the first selection was made, and I have never changed my opinion. The original site—the old college building—we first occupied was greatly better. It was with great regret that I saw them fix the site at Grose Farm.

1426. Do you think that if the position of the University had been more central for the general population of the city, such classes as your own—chemistry and experimental philosophy—would have been resorted to by a much larger number of young men in the city generally—by persons for instance in private offices—though not undergoing the regular University course? I would not venture to say that the attendance would have been much larger, but it would have been a little larger. I know that I lost one student when we moved, from the simple obstacle of distance, and I have reason to believe that others would have been attending since then had the same obstacle not interfered. There are lads who would be allowed to leave their duties for one hour, and a few minutes more perhaps to go and come, when they would not be allowed to leave for two hours, which would in most cases now be necessary.

1427. Are you aware that in the University of Glasgow (I do not know how it is in Aberdeen) the experimental philosophy class is attended by a considerable number of students who are not enrolled in the books of the University? Yes, I believe it is generally the case in Scotland.

1428. Private students? Yes, it is the case in Scotland. I taught chemistry in Aberdeen for several years, and I had many students who were not regular students of the University.

1429. Who were not pursuing a professional course? Who were not pursuing a professional course.

1430. And do you not think that is very desirable for such a community as this? Yes; I think it should be encouraged.

1431. Do you think it desirable that there should be a professorship or professorships of law in connection with the University? I was not formerly inclined to think there was any necessity for it, but the experiment of a law lecture having been tried, the results shew that young men studying are so disposed to take advantage of it that the class is really large. It might perhaps be a good thing to change the readership into a professorship. The law class is just now the largest class at the University.

1432. Do you not think it would be desirable that the Legislature should interfere, and require attendance at such lectures on the part of professional men—solicitors and barristers generally? Well, I should not like to offer an opinion on that; it would be assuming a greater knowledge than I possess of the circumstances of the profession.

1433. *By the Chairman*: Is there a professorship of natural theology in any of the Universities of Europe? It is very likely that there are such professors in Germany. I do not remember any in Great Britain.

1434. Could you offer any suggestions at all in regard to the principles involved in the management of the University? The mode of governing Universities has been very much debated of late years, and it is a difficult question. I am not disposed to find fault with the mode of government of our University. No doubt in theory various alterations may be suggested, but I think that the mode of government by a Senate, which will by and by be chosen by the graduates, is, on the whole, likely to work as well as any other.

1435. The graduates are to elect the Senate when in number they reach 100? Yes.

1436. How long will it be, according to the present ratio of increase, before they will arrive at that number? At the present ratio it cannot be within a dozen years.

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1437. Do you think it is likely to be so soon—how many Masters of Arts are there now? Well, I never try to keep those things in memory. There has been only one batch of Masters of Arts turned out yet, and the list is contained in the latest calendar.

1438. Only one lot of Masters of Arts? Only one. There ought to have been a graduation last year, but in consequence of the want of a hall it was put off until the present year.

1439. Then it seems likely that some time will elapse before 100 is made up? Yes; a few years, certainly.

1440. Do you think it advisable at all that the Professors should be on the Senate? I can scarcely make up my mind on the question. Personally I think I would rather not be on the Senate. I think it simplifies matters considerably that the professors should only teach, and give advice when necessary on the subject of the studies. On the whole, I think it would simplify the matter; and, personally, I would not wish to be a member of the Senate.

1441. *By Dr Lang:* Do you not think that it places the Professors in a subordinate position to be entirely under — ? No doubt it does, but the question must arise—is it not proper that they should be subordinate to the Senate, to the governing body; I can scarcely make up my mind about it; I know that a good deal can be said on both sides.

1442. Would they not be subordinate to the Senate, although they were members of the Senate themselves, just as ministers are; they are subject to the body of which they are members? Well, as a matter of fact, the thing is done in other places; indeed, if you appeal to experience, Professors are generally members of the governing body. I do not know, in fact, a case where they are not; certainly, custom is in favor of putting Professors on the Senate.

1443. Supposing the Affiliated College system to be carried out in the mode contemplated by the Act, do you think it would be proper that the head of each of those Colleges should be a member of the Senate *ex officio*? On that again I would have the same difficulty. I cannot, just at present, see that any harm would accrue. There might be some utility in having a mode of official communication with the various Colleges; but then, if the heads of the Colleges were to be members of the Senate, I rather think I would incline to advocate that Professors also should be members, because I think the Professors should not be subordinate to the heads of the Colleges. And, in regard to official communication, there would be considerable utility and convenience in the Professors being present in the Senate, for we have sometimes found that business has been delayed from the Senate waiting until they have the opinion of the Professors; perhaps, upon the whole, the Professors had better have a seat; personally, I think I would rather not.

1444. *By the Chairman:* Have you known any evil to result from the practice elsewhere? Well, the practice is complained of; but it is complained of, so far as I know, only in places where the Professors are the sole governing body. There are Colleges at Home where the Professors are the sole governing body. But that would be quite a different thing from the Professors being merely associated with a larger body that could control them numerically.

1445. It is only in such cases that you have heard of inconvenience resulting from it? Only in such cases.

1446. *By Dr Lang:* Has it not been the case that Universities have been open to the charge preferred within the last few years against all close corporations in the Mother Country? Yes.

1447. They have been just regarded as close corporations? Yes, and justly, I think.

1448. That would not apply if the professors had merely a seat in the University as members of a body constituted variously? The objection would not apply. I may just state in passing, that the objection has been made strongly in Aberdeen, where the governing body in the course of years came to consist of Professors alone; complaints were made, and an Act was lately passed which changed the constitution.

1449. You are aware, I suppose, that it was quite the same in Glasgow—a close corporation? Yes, I believe so.

1450. *By the Chairman:* Have the Professors of the University here ever been known to make representations to the Senate in opposition to any particular views or objects which the Senate might have in contemplation? I think that on one or two occasions we have. I think the passing of those by-laws respecting religious certificates was one of those occasions.

1451. What was the result then of the remonstrance? It did not lead to any—

1452. It was not successful? No.

1453. How was it made—in writing or verbally? In writing, I believe.

1454. Was that the only occasion? No. I cannot at present recal them to mind, but my impression is that we have, at least on one other occasion, sent in written statements of our views in reference to certain particulars.

1455. The Professors, then, remonstrated against those by-laws which the Senate established, and was ultimately induced to revoke? Yes.

1456. Then it would appear that the views of the Professors were correct, inasmuch as those by-laws were ultimately abolished? It would appear so.

1457. From this circumstance, then, does it not appear that the Professors should have some voice in the management of the University—that they should be in a position to discuss and vote upon any matter connected with the University which might be submitted to the Senate? There would be, certainly, utility in it; on the other hand, if the Professors found themselves in a minority in the Senate, I think it would be more disagreeable than at present. At present we might make a representation or remonstrance, and there our duty and responsibility end. I think that if we were members of the Senate ourselves, and in a minority, it would be more unpleasant.

1458. But, looking to the experience the Professors have of the working of the University, does it appear to you that they are as competent, or less competent, to deal with questions connected

connected with its management as members of the Senate? I think they are quite as competent; perhaps in regard to educational details they are more competent. But that is not the leading point of view in which I see it; it is just whether or no it would be better that the teaching body should be entirely subordinate to the governing body, or be a part of it. It is not exactly a question of competence I think that is to be determined, because in questions affecting educational details the Senate generally asks our opinion. I do not think they have ever settled anything affecting educational details without asking and following our advice. But, on the whole, perhaps the argument in favour of the Professors having a seat in the Senate preponderates.

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1459. It appears that some of the Fellows of the Affiliated Colleges are now on the Senate of the University? Yes, I believe so.

1460. Has it ever appeared to you that those Affiliated Colleges might gain an ascendancy in the Councils of the Senate, so as to give it a sectarian character, which according to its foundation ought not properly to belong to it? Well, it might be possible; I do not think, however, that under the mode of election that will come into operation when there are one hundred graduates, the Fellows of these Colleges would be likely to acquire undue influence; I think they would not be elected in large numbers.

1461. But it will be some time before there are one hundred? Yes.

1462. I think we had it in evidence that there are ten or eleven Masters of Arts? Perhaps so.

1463. Then the University has been in action now for some seven or eight years, and it is apparently declining—the number of students now is not so great as the number was when the University was first established, and according to the rates of the increase in the number of graduates it would appear that fifty, sixty, or seventy years may elapse before the number mounts to one hundred? This must be taken into account, that no Masters of Arts could be turned out under five years from the commencement of the University, because the undergraduate course extends over three years, and then they have to wait two years more; but every year afterwards there ought to be a certain number of Masters of Arts turned out.

1464. How were those by-laws which the Senate was ultimately obliged to repeal, and which were at variance with the great principle on which the University was established—how was it that they came to be enacted? It was I believe through a desire on the part of the Senate to conciliate opponents. I do not think that of their own accord they would have passed such by-laws.

1455. Does it not appear then that the Senate in passing those by-laws were more or less under the influence of sectarianism? Perhaps that would be too strong a phrase to apply to it; they were desirous of satisfying the denominations, and they were really desirous of making the University as useful as possible. I really think that they passed those by-laws with the desire of removing certain grounds of opposition, and under the belief that the by-laws themselves would do no harm. I think they never anticipated that they would do any good further than the conciliation of opponents.

1466. But, do you think the Senate of the University has a right to conciliate any opposition when any principle is at stake? They believed that they were not infringing on a matter of principle—that must be stated in their favor.

1467. Were the Professors in favor of those by-laws? Certainly not.

1468. You remonstrated against them? Yes.

1469. Can you remember at all what the nature of your remonstrance was—by the way, you stated it was in writing? It is in writing.

1470. Perhaps you can furnish us with a copy, and append it to your evidence? I think that would be possible.

1471. Has it ever occurred to you that the constitution of the Senate might be advantageously altered, so that there should be no occasion to wait for the length of time which will probably elapse before the number of Masters of Arts amounts to 100? Well, as I said before, personally I see no great objection to the present constitution. I know that many different constitutions are tried, and they all work more or less well.

1472. How are the members of the Senate elected at present? The Senate itself fills up the vacancies which occur.

1473. By election? Yes.

1474. From your experience of the working of the thing, what are the qualifications which apparently the Senate requires in the election of new members; are men of letters—men remarkable for their scientific tastes or attainments—sought for? I think it would chiefly be leading members of society that would be selected.

1475. Then it is the social position of the individuals, in your opinion, that recommends them? I think so, in a great measure; but not to the neglect of talents or acquirements.

1476. You are acquainted, of course, from your long sojourn in the Colony, with many men of great literary and scientific attainments here in society, at least with those who are prominent in our society in these respects? Yes, with some.

1477. Have you known any of those gentlemen elected to the Senate of the University? I am unwilling to give a very distinct opinion upon this subject. I am unwilling to appear to oppose my judgment to the discretion of the members of the Senate. I have not seen any particular reason to find fault with the appointments that have been made; I would not say that they have been made in consequence of literary or scientific attainments, because they have been made, perhaps, more on account of social position and general ability; but these are fair grounds of selection, and I see no great reason to find fault with the appointments.

1478. Have you ever observed that those men who are known to be fully up to the knowledge of the times in which we live have been selected as proper persons for the Senate—men who
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- are acquainted with the reforms which have been made in the great educational establishments of the Mother Country? I can scarcely answer that question.
1479. Is the University, as now established, in accordance with those modern improvements, or in accordance with the state in which the Universities of the Mother Country were some years back? One cannot say that it is up to the present condition of Universities in Britain; but I would not lay the blame of that to any great extent on the governing body.
1480. Well, if it is not established on that basis of reform which prevails in the Universities at home, don't you think it is desirable that should be the case? That, you see, opens up extensive questions. The reforms at home have been chiefly in the mode of government; they have been to but a small extent in the mode of teaching.
1481. And in the course of study I think? And in the course of study.
1482. In the variety of subjects taught, and in the exclusion of all sorts of religious tests? As to the extent of our curriculum I know there are certain defects; but then the governing body acknowledge those defects, but are without the means—
1483. What means do they want? Money.
1484. But are not you aware that they have been expending hundreds of thousands of pounds, and that hundreds more are in course of expenditure, while there are yet only very few students in the University? Still that is the defence made, and it must be remembered that a great deal of money has been required for buildings. When a comparison is made between our University and the British Universities, and when an acknowledgment is made that our University is not equal to those Universities, I would not have it inferred from what I say that I throw the blame on the governing body.
1485. Have you heard that it is contemplated by the Senate to adopt those reforms—to adopt the present English system? I am not aware that they have any intention of copying further from the English system; and really it would be hard to say what the English system is. They are working themselves free from clogs which we have never had hanging to us. Our University stands on a fair basis.
1486. Now, with regard to your Scotch Universities, is the Sydney University similar, in the course of instruction given in it, to any of the Scotch Universities, and, if so, could you point out to which? It is not nearly so complete as any Scotch University.
1487. Then, in a new country like this, where we have a *carte blanche*, where everything is open to us, does it not seem desirable that we should work upon the very best system—that we should copy the very best model? Certainly the best models should be copied, but it is not possible to reach to the full extent of these models, just at the outset.
1488. I presume that you, yourself, and your fellow Professors are all up to the reforms established of late, in England? I am not sure whether they are all existing in Scotland, but I think they have existed longer in Scotland than in England. I am more familiar with the Scotch system. I dare say that among the Professors we possess a knowledge of the various systems.
1489. Then, I presume, the Professors are informed. The Professors in England have always a voice in the management of the affairs of the University? I am so little acquainted with English Universities—
1490. Is it so in Scotland? Yes.
1491. Here it is to be presumed that the Professors are also up to all the modern improvements? It is to be presumed so.
1492. *By Dr. Lang*: You are aware that there is a peculiarity in the mode of government in University of Edinburgh? Yes.
1493. The Professors are appointed or have hitherto been appointed by the City Council? By the City Council. That leads me again to what I said before; I am not disposed to trouble myself much about our mode of government. It is different from others, but then, perhaps, no two educational institutions in Great Britain have the same mode of government, and you will find that under diverse modes of government the educational part may work easily and well. I do not lay very much stress on the constitution of the governing body.
1494. *By Mr. Cape*: Have you all the apparatus and all the books you desire, and the assistance you require in your department? Certainly not.
1495. Is there a very great deficiency? No; not very great. I have made the money go as far as possible. Certain small sums have been allotted for keeping up apparatus. We are not greatly deficient.
1496. Have you any assistance in your department? No assistance.
1497. *By Dr. Lang*: Referring to a former question of mine,—are you aware that students of law in Scotland are obliged to produce certificates of attendance at the law classes in the Universities previous to their passing either for solicitors of the Supreme Court or barristers? I am not personally aware of the fact, for I have not given any attention to law studies. I quite believe it to be the case, although I am not personally aware of it.
1498. Supposing there were such a change in the constitution of the Senate as to admit the heads of the different Colleges as members of that body, do you think that would constitute a sufficient representation of those Colleges in the Senate? I am unwilling to give a decided opinion as to that matter, because it would lead to this:—if you hold it to be a sufficient representation you limit the choice of the graduates when they come to exercise their power of voting to fill up vacancies; I would be loath to limit their choice in any way; I would leave it to their discretion.
1499. Perhaps you have misunderstood me; I merely meant to say—supposing the heads of the different Colleges were appointed members of the Senate *ex officio*, don't you think that that ought to be the limit of the representation of each College in the Senate of the University? I did understand the question, and I would say that I would rather decline giving an opinion upon it, because if you were to come to the conclusion that that was sufficient representation,

representation, it would have the effect of limiting the choice of the graduates, and I would be adverse to that.

1500. Do you think it would improve the constitution of the Senate if the Legislature were, from time to time, to appoint a certain number of the members? Well, if by any means the Legislature could shew a greater interest in the government of the University, and be more cognizant of its proceedings, I think it would act beneficially. Whether that would be best accomplished by nominating some of the members occasionally, I am not quite sure, but I think the Legislature has not taken sufficient interest in the proceedings of the University.

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1501. Referring to the Affiliated Colleges Act, are you aware whether there has been any objection on the part of any portion of the Presbyterian community to the preamble of that Act, or the mode in which it is expressed—the purpose of the College being to afford systematic religious instruction? Yes, I am aware that objection has been taken to the terms of the preamble.

1502. Has not that objection operated in preventing various parties from associating themselves in the accomplishment of the object? I am not personally aware that it has gone to the length of preventing any from aiding an institution of the kind.

1503. Do you not think it would be desirable to have that clause expunged from the preamble of the Act? The Affiliated Colleges were instituted in a great measure to supplement what is counted a deficiency—religious instruction in the University. If that clause were to be left out, it would appear as if they had no intention of supplying the deficiency.

1504. Could the omission in the general Act not be supplemented in the particular Act for each College? No doubt it might; but the Affiliated Colleges were instituted, as I understood, partly, and in a great measure, to supply the religious defect, and why should not that intention be clearly expressed in the general Act.

1505. *By the Chairman*: Would you be good enough to look at this clause (the 9th) of the Partial Endowment Act? This clause contains the substance of the by-laws to which I alluded.

1506. Has that clause been repealed, do you know? Yes, that clause has been repealed.

1507. By-laws were framed upon that clause? The clause was framed from by-laws, and these by-laws, I imagine, must have been repealed, although really I am not sure.

1508. How do you know that that was repealed?—

1509. Perhaps you would be good enough to read that clause? An Act was passed amending this Act to the extent of abolishing this ninth clause.

1510. But in examinations now for degrees in the University, is any religious test in any way required, directly or indirectly? No; there is no religious test at present.

1511. None at all? None at all.

1512. Not even for the students who come from the Affiliated Colleges? No; indeed the by-law was never acted upon at all.

1513. That clause evidently involves a departure from the principles on which the University was founded? That was the belief of the Professors, but it was not the belief of the Senate when they enacted the by-law.

1514. That clause not only renders it necessary that students connected with the Affiliated Colleges should give a certificate, but that also those who even attended the University without belonging to any of those Colleges? Yes, it required them also to conform to it.

1515. You are clearly of opinion, I understand from the preceding part of your evidence, that in educational establishments of any kind supported by the State no religious disqualification should be allowed? Distinctly.

1516. That those establishments should have for their object secular teaching in all its branches? Yes.

1517. And you think that the great benefit to be derived therefrom is that students of different denominations would all be thrown together, and that their religious prejudices would either be worn away altogether, or to some extent be alleviated or removed? I would not say *the* great benefit. It is no doubt a great benefit, but still I think only an incidental one. The State merely supplies education that may be accessible to all without any reference to religious opinion.

1518. What does the State provide education for—what is the great object of the State in providing education for its people, either in the higher or the lower grades of learning? I think merely to rear good citizens.

1519. That is all the State has to do? I think so.

1520. The State has nothing to do with their belonging to one denomination or another? It is better that the State should know nothing of that.

1521. You think that fact had better be ignored by the State? I think so; and I would add, if the State did not make such an ostentatious profession of interest in the various denominations, the denominations themselves would be more easily dealt with. There are the Universities of Scotland, nominally under the Established Church certainly, but practically very free now. Students of all denominations go to them, and there is no profession made of attending to the interests of those denominations, and being careful of their consciences, and all the rest of it; but students of different creeds come and take advantage of those institutions, and never make any words about it.

1522. That is the case in Scotland? Yes.

1523. *By Mr. Arnold*: Then, I suppose you think that religious education has nothing to do with the making of a good citizen? I should be sorry to draw that inference. It is quite possible that there are elements in the manufacture of a good citizen which the State cannot supply.

1524. I understood the questions to be these—"What do you think is the duty of the
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- "State with regard to the education of the children of the State?" You said—"to make good citizens?" The next question was—"Do you think the Government ought to interfere with the religious education of the children?" and I think you said "No."? Yes.
1525. I supposed the inference would be from those two questions—that religious education would have nothing to do with the making of a good citizen? I do not think that a fair inference. The State may understand that there are other appliances for making good citizens, but it may not be able to use those appliances.
1526. *Mr. Arnold*: I put the question more with a view to enable you to explain.
1527. *By the Chairman*: A man may be a very good citizen without having any religion at all. In many instances in antiquity men were fine citizens —? Yes, but religion is rather a wide word.
1528. No doubt it is a wide term. I dare say most of those men were good citizens in their own way, but a man may be a very good citizen without being a very good Church of England man, a very good Church of Scotland man, a very good Roman Catholic, or a very good member of any other denomination? Yes, certainly.
1529. *By Mr. Arnold*: And, *vice versa*, a man may have the character of being a very religious man, and yet turn out a very bad citizen? No doubt.
1530. *By Mr. Cape*: Have you not been called in occasionally by the Government? Yes; I am frequently referred to by the Government in reference to patents, Customs' questions, and general matters.
1531. Ofttimes involving considerable labor? Yes, sometimes considerable labor.
1532. *By Mr. Arnold*: In analytical chemistry, I suppose? Yes, together with general inquiries and investigations.
1533. *By the Chairman*: In cases of poison? Yes; but a great variety of questions are submitted to me. People go and propose something to the Government, and if it is anything connected even remotely with my department I am often referred to for an opinion. Then other matters require analysis, involving tedious operations, and they interfere often a good deal with the work of my class.
1534. *By Mr. Cape*: These labors are not always remunerative, I believe? For a time they were not, but then I was given to understand by the authorities that matters involving professional labor, such as analyses, would be paid for.
1535. But to this time you have been for the most part without remuneration? The present arrangement has been in existence some time. At first the labor used to be gratuitous, and I was compelled to remonstrate a little, but I believe it was merely from there being no application on my part that the work was not paid for originally. It may not be out of place to state that I ask only very moderate fees for Government work, and that this is a very insignificant source of income. Of late I have had to decline the Coroner's business entirely. The duties of the class would not allow me to go into cases of poisoning satisfactorily. I had on several occasions to dismiss the class during such investigations, as they required constant attention, and had other things been going on the legal evidence might have been vitiated. There is a competent analytical chemist now in Sydney who can take these cases, and I have recommended the Coroner to employ him.
1536. *By the Chairman*: Do you think there is any occasion for such a building as that in course of erection? I am inclined to think it is rather premature. The old Sydney College would have sufficed for a dozen years at least—until they saw their way more clearly.
1537. Was that the general opinion of the Professors? I think the others were perhaps more inclined to have a new building.
1538. The site you say was not approved of? I did not approve of it.
1539. Are your Scotch Universities built on a scale of grandeur similar to that which has been commenced here? The Edinburgh University is a fine pile of buildings, but not equal to ours in point of outward appearance; it was very expensive. A handsome and very commodious new College was built in Aberdeen a few years ago, but by no means so imposing in appearance as the Sydney University.
1540. How were the funds provided for the College at Aberdeen? Partly by the Government, and partly by subscription.
1541. Do you know the amount advanced by the Government? £20,000, I believe.
1542. In Edinburgh how were the funds raised? I do not know.
1543. *By Dr. Lang*: There were repeated grants in Edinburgh? I think the first was £30,000? Altogether, I think it has been a very expensive building, but it is very extensive, and, probably, not more expensive than there is occasion for.
1544. *By the Chairman*: How many students attended it? I imagine there are about 800 under-graduates.
1545. *By Mr. Wilson*: There were 1,800 medical students in Edinburgh; they might not be matriculated students, but the great bulk of them were attending the University? It is the curriculum of arts I was thinking of. If you add the medical students they are very numerous.
1546. *By the Chairman*: How many members of the Senate constitute a quorum in your Senate? I believe five.
1547. Is there generally a full attendance? Not generally.
1548. Do the same persons attend on all occasions? I think a few attend pretty regularly. It is not a thing I am exactly cognizant of. I am at the other end of the building, and do not see who attend the meetings.
1549. *By Mr. Wilson*: Are you aware whether it is proposed to convert the University domain into a botanic garden, with a view of teaching the students botany? I do not think there is any intention of actually carrying it into effect.
1550. Do you not think the present botanic garden will be sufficient for some years to come?
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At least for a number of years to come. It would be going to an unnecessary expense in the meantime to make a botanic garden in the University domain.

1551. Are you aware that the whole of the University land set apart for Colleges is already granted to four denominations? Not the whole, but a large portion certainly.

1552. I thought the whole had been set apart for the Colleges. There is a part of the University land still remaining, but I understand that all that set apart for Colleges has been granted to the four denominations? No, it is held in trust for the four denominations. If they apply within five years from the date of that deed of grant (I believe that is the tenor of it) they will get those portions handed over.

1553. I suppose you are aware that it is proposed to give to each eighteen acres? It says "not less than eighteen acres."

1554. Do you not think that a great deal too much under the circumstances? It is a large quantity of land; I do not quite see how they are to use it to any good purpose.

1555. Do you not think that six acres for purely College purposes would be amply sufficient, leaving the other twelve as part of the general domain round the University? Well, if you consider that the head of each College should have a good portion of land for his own use, and then some for ornamental purposes, perhaps six acres would be rather too little, although eighteen acres may be too much.

1556. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you think there ought to have been residences for the Professors within the University precincts from the first? Personally I have no very strong feeling on that score; I think on the whole it would have been better if there had been residences; it would, in fact, have saved a little of the annual income of the University.

1557. Do you not think it would have exercised a moral influence favorable to the University and the students to have had the Professors residing on the spot? I scarcely think that would make much difference, seeing that the students only come to hear lectures. They never can get accommodation for living in the University building; and as they only come to hear lectures, I do not know how it could have much effect of that kind. As soon as the lectures are over they disperse.

1558. *By Mr. Wilson*: Have you heard any complaint of want of accommodation for horses? No, I do not think I have heard any complaints, but I dare say in consequence of the want of such accommodation students have sometimes been put to inconvenience.

1559. Do you think such accommodation is requisite, considering the situation of the University—should not a shed of some kind be put up? Yes, I think so; it would be a great convenience for the students to have some such accommodation for their horses.

1560. You do not think it would increase the attendance on the lectures? I scarcely think a matter of that kind would much affect the attendance.

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The Rev. Frederick Armitage, M.A., called in and examined:—

1561. *By the Chairman*: You are Head Master of King's School, Parramatta? Yes.

1562. Are you a member of an English University? Yes, of Oxford.

1563. How long is it since you left Oxford? I graduated in 1849, and have only resided one term since that time.

1564. You are a Master of Arts? Yes.

1565. Would you be good enough to state to the Committee the general course of instruction at Oxford? It has been altered very much since my time; I came out under the old system.

1566. You had no experience of the new system? No personal experience, though of course I was affected by it as resident master of the Bath Grammar School, having to prepare pupils for the University.

1567. Do you know what the changes have been? The change chiefly affecting the schools, which prepared boys for the University, has been the necessity of a certain amount of mathematical knowledge for passing the second public examination. In my time it was frequently the case that men when they took their degrees could not work the simplest sum in common arithmetic. Many schools consequently neglected mathematical studies. I have known schools where half an hour in the week was all that was allowed for mathematical instruction to the upper classes.

1568. That was commonly the case then? Quite commonly.

1569. And what changes have taken place since? No one can pass without exhibiting a certain amount of mathematical knowledge. This change has had most effect on the schools preparing boys for the University, and as such has come most under my notice; but the great change in the University course itself was the opening honor schools in modern history, and the physical sciences. A third public examination was also appointed midway between responsions and the final examination, in which honors are assigned in classics and mathematics; but I do not know whether the change has worked well. From late accounts I find that attempts have been made to revert, more or less, to the old system, as if the change was not satisfactory.

1570. Have you visited the Sydney University at all? -Not at all.

1571. You have not seen the building? Only on the occasion of the musical festival.

1572. Do you know at all what the curriculum is there? I know nothing more than I could learn from what is freely given to every one.

1573. Have you visited St. Paul's College? Yes; I am an annual subscriber.

1574. Do you know what branches of education are chiefly attended to now at Oxford—is civil engineering taught? Scarcely at all, I believe; but I am loath to say anything on the matter, because I know nothing more than what I have learnt from the public papers, and such reports as I receive from Home.

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1575. It was not, I suppose, in your time? No. Modern languages are taught now.
1576. What modern languages? French, German, and Italian, I think, are all taught by the Professors of the Taylor Institution—French and German certainly.
1577. And what branches of science? Mathematical science?
1578. Yes? Mathematical honors in my time were not considered very important; they were always thought inferior to honors in *literis humanioribus*. There were the ordinary branches, the same as at Cambridge. It was said that an Oxford first-class man was equal to one of the first seven wranglers, but whether it was so or not I cannot say.
1579. *By Mr. Arnold*: In mathematics? In mathematics. The mathematical class list was always very small.
1580. *By the Chairman*: Are the relations between the King's School and the University satisfactory? We have no relations at all.
1581. It is an independent establishment, and not recognised as one of the Colleges? The King's School?
1582. Yes? Oh, no.
1583. What is its present position—will you be good enough to answer this question as far as you please? I have no objection to answer any questions, as it is a public institution.
1584. Is there an emolument attached to it from the Government? No.
1585. There used to be? Yes, I believe there used to be.
1586. It is merely a building handed over to your care? Yes.
1587. You have expended capital upon it, I believe? Yes, about £3,000. The necessary accommodation was very deficient indeed, so much so that no school could have been kept there with proper attention paid to ordinary decency, without considerable improvements.
1588. What number of students have you now? At present between seventy and eighty.
1589. Are you in the habit of supplying the University with some of them? I have sent one only.
1590. *By Dr. Lang*: Are those all boarders? No. At present we have fifty-one boarders; the rest are day-boys. We have two boarding-houses. The mathematical master and myself each keep a boarding-house.
1591. What may be the cost of education at the King's School? Four guineas a quarter.
1592. For the mere education? For the education.
1593. And the board? The board is twelve guineas.
1594. *By the Chairman*: Do you teach them any of the practical mathematics there? Yes. Mr. Hawkins is a Cambridge man, and he takes the superintendence of the whole of the mathematics.
1595. You give such a course of mathematical instruction as would enable the students to turn to engineering, I suppose? Yes.
1596. You feel that it is necessary in this Colony to make education practical? Quite so. The great difficulty we have had is in obtaining occasional masters to teach such subjects as drawing, and practical land surveying; Mr. Hawkins however teaches it theoretically.
1597. Would you favor the Committee with some of your views as to the position of the University respecting the larger schools of the Colony—your own, for instance? I would not say that it is antagonistic, but it is exclusive; it sets itself apart from the schools of the Colony. It does not profess either to test or to supplement the work of the schools, but would wish that they should conform to its requirements. This is very well in the case of a University venerable for its age, and for the number and learning of its members; but here, where the University is younger than most of the schools, and the Professors do not command respect as having been selected by the University from its own body, but were before their appointment, and are still in the eyes of their own Universities simply on an equality with most of the schoolmasters in the Colony; the latter do not like to be dictated to as to the subjects they shall teach, which is practically done so long as the appointment of the subjects for University examination, and practically the conduct of the examinations are in the hands of the Professors. I think the schools feel this, and, as matters stand at present, they will send as few to the University as possible. They would not oppose any boys going to the University, but they do not recommend it at all. At Home we had always a vote and a voice in the government of the Universities, and we feel it very hard that we should be placed out here under men who would be but on a par with us at Home.
1598. As graduates? Yes.
1599. This will not apply to gentlemen who are not graduates? No.
1600. You feel this as a University man? Yes, and I think I may say the same of the other schoolmasters. If the University were thrown open to graduates generally, they would feel much more confidence in it; but they look upon it now as under the management of three graduates, and as not satisfactory in that respect. The schoolmasters practically object to the present system of professorial lectures. It is a well known thing at Oxford and Cambridge, that if a man is reading hard, one hour's lecture per day is considered as much as will be useful to him; and to have of necessity to attend four lectures is throwing away time, especially where, as here, students of one year are all grouped together, though of course there will be the greatest difference in their respective attainments. I know that schoolmasters complain that their best boys instead of improving, from this reason go back.
1601. *By Dr. Lang*: What was the course of instruction for an undergraduate at the time you studied at Oxford? It was not necessary to attend any Professor's lectures. The lectures were simply such as the College thought necessary, and the general system was that the harder a man read the fewer lectures he had to attend. Ordinarily, a really hard reading man—one that was recognised as a hard reading man in the College—was not called upon to attend more than three lectures a week during the last year.

1602. You are aware that there is a feeling of antagonism on the part of some of the schools of the Colony towards the University? I would not say antagonism.

1603. Alienation? We certainly are kept apart from the University; the Professors tell us we are not their peers; we are not even allowed to use the books belonging to the library, so that lately when I wanted a philological work, I had to wait nine months and send to Germany for it, while it was lying dusty on the shelves of the University library all the time.

1604. There is not a friendly feeling at all events? Not at all.

1605. And do you think that operates prejudicially? Undoubtedly, to a very considerable extent.

1606. What change would you recommend in order to effect a better state of things? I think it would be very simple to allow graduates of other Universities for the present to have a degree in the Sydney University, so as to have a voice in the management and the arrangement of subjects.

1607. To have an *ad eundem* degree? An *ad eundem* degree does not confer a vote at the Home Universities.

1608. But with the condition of a vote? Yes.

1609. From any British University? From any British University.

1610. *By the Chairman*: Do you see any objection to tutors in actual practice (who may be graduates) having an interest in the University? Certainly not; it is not found that they exercise an evil influence at Home, and I do not see why they should do so here. If individual schoolmasters were to be appointed University Examiners, arbitrarily, there might arise a cause of complaint; but as graduates, I cannot conceive any reason for their acting differently from any other class of graduates.

1611. *By Mr. Arnold*: Is there any class excluded here who are included at Home in the election of the Senate or in any way in the management of the University? The University is in a different position here. The University here consists of three Professors. It is not the University of the Colony; it does not represent the education of the Colony. Doubtless it is a difficult matter to start a University, but unless it is at first at the head of the education of the Colony, I do not think it ever will be.

1612. But I am looking to the intention to give the University here the same position in regard to the schools as the English Universities hold to the schools of England. Is there any exclusion from the management of the University that can be complained of here? When there are enough graduates of the Sydney University to spread over the Colony and take the schools, the present management may be very good, but at the present time the graduates of Home Universities—in whose hands the education of the Colony is now placed—are excluded; they have not the power of becoming members without going through the regular course.

1613. Precisely, nor would they at Home; for instance, a graduate of this University being admitted to the same standard —? He would not be admitted; he could not take an *ad eundem* degree at Oxford or Cambridge.

1614. But at all events at other Universities who can—they are not admitted to any participation in the management of the University? No.

1615. So that you have no more to complain of here than persons in a similar position at Home, excepting that you do not recognise the position of the University? The very essence of our complaint is, that the whole influence of the Universities at Home is here claimed by the Professors; they are dictators, to whom all graduates, their equals, must submit.

1616. *By the Chairman*: Have you heard any remarks upon the expenses of a University education here? I cannot say that I have heard the amount of the fees ever mentioned.

1617. Do you approve of Affiliated Colleges? As the University is at present I do not see what good they can do. I think if ever the University should increase in numbers, the establishment of separate Colleges will be likely to produce emulation and rivalry in the University itself, and at some subsequent time will doubtless produce good.

1618. *By Mr. Arnold*: Do I gather correctly from your remarks, that you think the time of the establishment of the University is premature? As at present constituted—yes; but not as it might be.

1619. You think alterations might be made which might make it —? Pre-eminently useful to the Colony.

1620. What would be the alterations? If the University were thrown open so as to represent the education of the Colony. The influence of the University might well be exerted in the way in which Oxford and Cambridge now exert themselves—by middle-class examinations—by their giving certificates merely, or a lower degree, as at Oxford. In that way the University influence would be felt all over the Colony, and no doubt would result in drawing many new students into residence.

1621. Merely to test the qualifications of students and grant certificates? Yes.

1622. Without attendance at all? Yes, as at Oxford and Cambridge at the present time. Then the influence of the University would be felt all over the Colony.

1623. *By Dr. Lang*: What I understand you to suggest as an improvement is, that all graduates of British Universities should be received to the same degree in this University, and be recognised as having power to vote? Yes. I would not make that arrangement for all time, but for a time at all events.

1624. *By Mr. Arnold*: Until the number of graduates here are sufficient? Until they are sufficiently numerous.

1625. You think that would be preferable to the present mode of election? Yes; for if the University as at present constituted were to attempt such examinations as I have mentioned, they would find few, if any, candidates present themselves; and for this reason, that the conduct of such examinations implies a power prescribing the course of study to be pursued

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in schools, and the schoolmasters of the Colony would not submit to be dictated to on this point by the present Professors under the name of the University.

1626. *By Dr. Lang*: And that is the extent to which you would propose a change? I think such a change would enable the University to originate in itself such progressive changes as might from time to time be found necessary.

1627. You would not have any other class of teachers than graduates of Universities? I think at present you could not well associate others; but if the University so constituted undertook the examination of schools, the masters of those schools from which pupils received a certificate or an A.A. degree, as at Oxford, might be again admitted, I think, on a similar footing, to graduate. In short, wherever you could find a thoroughly educated man, and could test his education, I think it would be very well to associate him—

1628. *By the Chairman*: Is it likely that the certificate to which you allude would be of service in enabling the Government to judge of competent applicants? Undoubtedly; and it would improve the schools very much. I have been here now four years, and I find it very hard matter to keep up the standard in the school as at first. I never know whether the standard is lowering or rising, because I cannot compare myself with other schools, or with anything at all, either below me or above me.

1629. Excepting the examination for a degree, there is no test existing in this Colony? No; there is no test at all existing in the Colony—

1630. Which of course has its influence upon education—it is a check upon the progress of education? On the efficiency of education, not on the amount.

1631. The value also? Certainly.

1632. Is this the case at Home at this time? At present both Oxford and Cambridge examine candidates from schools; they appoint certain places of examination, and, at the same time, the same papers are given in every place. Oxford gives successful candidates an A.A. degree, and Cambridge gives a certificate calling them by the name of non-gremials.

1633. Have you any other views to state respecting the University, or the relation between the schools and teachers of the University? I am unwilling to repeat what I only know from hearsay of the causes of the dissatisfaction felt by the masters of many schools with the Professors of the University. Their connection, however, with the Grammar School as Trustees is generally considered improper, when they are also perpetual examiners in the University.

1734. Do you find the youths of the Colony disposed to pass on to the University? Not at present at all. I find in my school boys continue in the classical department until they have attained sufficient proficiency for the University, and then they go to the modern department previous to entering on practical life.

1635. They pass, as it were, from your Classical School back to the modern department, instead of going on to the University? Yes.

1636. Does this arise from their own taste, or from the direction of their parents? I think both influence them. I should mention that the King's School is rather different from other schools in one respect. We have exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge of £100 a-year, and the best boys take those exhibitions home. There is, therefore, always an inducement to continue in the classical department. Boys probably continue in it from that view until they find it is not likely they will obtain an exhibition.

1637. Who established those exhibitions? The late Robert Campbell.

1638. *By Dr. Lang*: How many are there of them? The matter is in a curious position at present; Mr. John Campbell wrote to me about it last night. There have, up to the present time, been three exhibitions of £100 each, lasting for four years.

1639. *By Dr. Lang*: To an English University? To any University of the United Kingdom.

1640. They are not able with those exhibitions to avail themselves of the Sydney University? No.

1641. *By the Chairman*: They are restricted? Yes.

1642. Who is the exhibitor at this time? There have been two exhibitors since I have had the King's School; Günther is now a member of Green's College, Oxford. The last exhibitor was Pilcher.

1643. *By Mr. Arnold*: Has he gone Home? Yes; he is going to try to get an exhibition at Oxford; if not, he will go to Cambridge.

1644. Do you not think it would be a great stimulus to scholars in such schools as King's School, and in other schools—the Grammar School for instance—if there were scholarships to the University open to competition on the immediate entrance of the boy at the University, as at Oxford? Undoubtedly.

1645. As a test of the scholarship of the different schools? Yes.

1646. That, I presume, you think would be more valuable than the process open to them at a more advanced period? Very much so, and I think it would draw more boys to the University.

1647. *By Mr. Arnold*: Do you remember what the restrictions in the Baliol scholarship are? Candidates must be under eighteen.

1648. Is there no other restriction? No.

1649. That is always competed for by boys at school? Almost entirely so, in consequence of the restriction as to age.

1650. And that in fact is looked upon as the great test of scholarship? Yes; it is considered a great honor to the school to which the newly elected scholar belonged.

1651. *By Dr. Lang*: Perhaps you will add to your evidence any suggestion for the improvement of the educational system of the Colony that may occur to you? The University of Sydney, by requiring attendance at the Professors lectures, excludes many men who are now engaged

engaged in the practical work of life, but who would have gladly joined it at an earlier period, if it had been then established. For these cases, at all events, if not perpetually, it would be well for the University, under certain restrictions, to allow non-resident students to pass the annual examinations, and so proceed to a degree. This is the case at Dublin, and the system has recently been adopted at Melbourne. In consequence of a similar change not having been proposed in the Sydney University, I know of several young men who are making arrangements for entering at Melbourne, and I don't think the Sydney University ought to allow a single would-be student to escape her.

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TUESDAY, 18 OCTOBER, 1859.

Present:—

MR. ARNOLD,
MR. BLACK,
MR. CAPE,
REV. DR. LANG,

MR. MURRAY,
MR. PLUNKETT,
MR. WINDEYER,
DR. WILSON.

TERENCE AUBREY MURRAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

John Smith, Esq., M.D., Professor of Chemistry in the Sydney University, called in and further examined:—

1652. *By the Chairman:* There were some omissions in your last evidence which you will now perhaps be able to supply? One point on which I was not able to give the information desired was in reference to the communications between the Professors and the Senate, on subjects on which the Professors disagreed with the Senate. I have consulted Dr. Woolley on the matter; and he, being Chairman of the Professorial Board, has looked up the records of that Board, and supplied me with certain memoranda. Perhaps I may read the letter which he writes to myself, enclosing these memoranda. (*The witness read the letter referred to, for which, with enclosures, see Appendix.*)

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1653. I see by Dr. Woolley's letter that the second communication, dated Nov. 4, 1857, "refers to the religious test inserted in the Colleges Bill of 1854, and which was abrogated "last year"—what opinion did the Professors express on that point? It is an opinion strongly against the proposed test, or against what the Professors believed to be a test. In that respect there was a difference of opinion; the Senate holding that it was no test, the Professors holding that it was.

1654. Was the letter of the Professors directed against the clause in the Affiliated Colleges Act, or against the by-law? From the date of it, it was evidently written after the Act was passed, which, again, was considerably after the making of the by-law.

1655. The by-law was passed first, and the Act subsequently? Yes. Indeed I see that the particular reason which caused this letter to be written was that up to that time (November, 1857,) the by-law had not been acted upon, and the Professors learnt that it was then the intention of the Senate to act on it in future. The second paragraph of the letter begins with a statement to that effect.

1656. *By Mr. Cape:* The by-law, as well as the clause in the Act, virtually a dead letter now, are they not—my object in asking the question is, to consider whether it is worth while to labor the point much at this time? It is worth while, for this reason:—I remember, Mr. Chairman, that when I was examined before, you asked me how I knew the by-law was repealed, and I was rather surprised at the question, as it was well known that an Act had been passed amending the Affiliated Colleges Act to the extent of repealing the ninth clause. It did not occur to me at the time that repealing the ninth clause of this particular Act does not affect the University by-law. The University by-law stands in precisely the same position that it did before, and my impression is, from all I can gather from these documents, that the by-law is, at the present time, just as legal and binding as ever it was.

1657. *By the Chairman:* There is nothing in the Act that repeals the by-law? I believe not, but I am speaking beyond my own personal knowledge, because I have not seen a copy of the Act.

1658. Are you aware whether the Senate of the University have repealed it? I judge they have not, because I see it is still in the Calendar for 1859, just the same as before.

1659. There is no record of its having been repealed? Not that I am aware of. If the opinion be correct, that this by-law is legal, then the question arises,—are the degrees that the University has already conferred legal, because they have been conferred without this certificate being demanded or produced.

1660. *By Mr. Plunkett:* Did the Professors make any representation against the passing of the by-law? No representation appears to have been made in writing; it had been only conversational.

1661. When the Bill was passing through the House in 1854, did they then make any representation? So far as I can gather, there is no record of any such representation, but I have a distinct recollection (speaking only for myself) that I did a good deal to prevent this clause being introduced into the Act. It was introduced after the Bill was read a second time. I happened to see a copy of the Bill, as reprinted, after it had been read a second time, and in the reprint I found this clause inserted,—and I felt that it was an excessively objectionable thing to be giving permanence in this way, to what I thought was a religious test.

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test. I thought it objectionable too in another point of view. Here is an Act to establish Affiliated Colleges, and in that Act they depart from the subject specified in the preamble, and begin to legislate for the University. Supposing it was right to enact that particular clause it was not right to do so in that connection, for you will see in this 9th clause you at once open a new subject:—"And whereas it has been resolved by the Senate of the University of Sydney that honors and degrees shall not be given to any student who shall not produce testimonials of competent religious attainments, and it is expedient to give legal permanency to such resolution." Well, supposing it were expedient, was it right to take advantage of an Act which had reference to another thing altogether? On seeing that copy with this clause printed in it, though only a few hours had to elapse before the Bill had to pass, I took the opportunity of seeing several Members of the Legislature, and asked them to try and resist it, even at the last moment. One or two were perfectly incredulous when I told them the Bill would be presented to them with this clause in it. They said the thing could not be done—that the usages of the House did not allow it. Well, they went to the House and found that it was done, and one or two—I remember that Mr. Holroyd was one—did stand up and oppose it; but it was a thin House, and nobody seemed to care about it, and so the Bill was passed, either without a division, or by a considerable majority. But when a Bill was afterwards introduced to expunge this clause, scarcely one could be found to raise a voice in favor of its retention.

1662. However, in fact, the Professors made no remonstrance or representation against it in any way till 1857, three years after this clause passed? It would appear that there is no record of their having done so in writing.

1663. *By Mr. Black*: No instance has occurred in which the production of these testimonials as to religious attainment has been insisted upon? No instance.

1664. From whom was it supposed these testimonials were to emanate, for this clause does not specify? From the heads of Colleges, in the case of students attending Colleges; and in the case of students not attending Colleges they were to produce certificates from a religious teacher of the denomination to which they might belong, "or from some other responsible person whom the Senate of the University may in each case accredit for the purpose."

1665. The whole of this is a dead letter as to the production of testimonials of competent religious attainment? It has not been acted upon, but my impression is that it is still legal, and might be insisted on if the Senate were so disposed.

1666. Do you not think it would be advisable to place the law on this point on a clear and indisputable footing? I think it would be expedient for the Senate to repeal their by-law.

1667. So as to do away with the possibility of the Senate insisting at any time on the production of testimonials of competent religious attainment? Yes.

1668. *By Mr. Plunkett*: I place in your hands the Act "to amend an Act intituled 'An Act to provide for the establishment and endowment of Colleges within the University of Sydney'" (assented to 25th August, 1858,) from which you will see that the ninth clause of the Affiliated Colleges Act has been repealed? (*The Witness read the Act.*) Well, I repeat that my own impression is that the repealing of this ninth clause leaves the by-law precisely where it was before. The by-law had legal force before that Act was passed, what hinders it to have legal force after that Act is repealed?

1669. *By the Chairman*: You are not aware of the by-law having been repealed? I am not. It is still in the Calendar.

1670. *By Mr. Plunkett*: The Calendar only comes up to the end of 1858, though published in 1859? The Act for repealing the ninth clause was passed on the 25th August, 1858, and yet the by-law appears here. It may possibly have been repealed in the present year. With reference to the third subject mentioned in Dr. Woolley's letter to me, the accommodation for the students, respecting which he states that, in September, 1857, himself and Mr. Pell "obtained an audience with the Senate for the purpose of pointing out certain inconveniences resulting from the want of accommodation for the young men attending lectures." I would not be inclined to lay much stress on this, because I think that when the present portion of the building is completed there will be plenty of accommodation for the students. Perhaps they had not enough before, but I scarcely think more could be allotted to them out of the part of the building already finished. With respect to the proposed medical school, the protest Dr. Woolley alludes to has not yet had time to get before the Senate, and therefore I doubt whether it would be proper to put it in here.

1671. *By the Chairman*: When is it to be presented? At the earliest meeting of the Senate.

1672. When will that take place? They meet on the first Wednesday of each month, unless when special business calls them together oftener; I may, however, state my own opinion of the matter, which perhaps would be better than referring to this paper at present. There is a by-law stating that—"The Professors of the three several faculties shall form a Board, of which the Provost and Vice-Provost shall be *ex officio* members, and the Dean of the Faculty of Arts Chairman, for the consideration of all general questions relating to the studies of the University, or which may be referred to them by the Senate." Now the institution of a medical school is surely a question relating to the studies of the University. I have learnt, indirectly to be sure, that considerable progress has been made by the Senate in the arrangements for a medical school, and the Professorial Board has not been referred to. In this Calendar you will find that I am named Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, but I have not been consulted. It is but right to say, that during the late vacation, September, I was away from Sydney, and during my absence the meeting was held at which the Report was adopted, so that even had I been summoned I could not have been present. Then, I wish to express a decided opinion against the expediency of introducing extended professional education before we complete the curriculum of arts, or at all

- all events before we render it more complete than it is at present. The authorities of the University themselves acknowledge that there are certain defects in the curriculum of arts, and I think it is their duty to fill up the chief blanks in that curriculum before they begin to expend money on professional education. This institution of a medical school cannot be done for nothing; no doubt the Senate will try to do it as economically as possible, but it will take money away which ought I think to be employed in the faculty of arts. It is their first duty to provide a good general education, and having done that, then to try to provide professional education; but clearly in my view the one stands before the other. And, again, granting that the curriculum of arts is filled up, and there is money to spare, then comes the question of the expediency of establishing a medical school at the present time; I know something of the Colony now, having been teaching and travelling in it for seven years, and I think there is little probability of getting more than three or four medical students per annum. Well then, is it worth while to spend money, though it be only a few hundred pounds, for so small a number of students? And, even though more students were to present themselves, I have a strong impression that they ought not to be encouraged to stay in the Colony to study medicine. Anyone who knows the medical schools of Great Britain or the Continent may easily understand that it would be doing young men an injustice to tempt them to go through the study of medicine here instead of in Europe; they would be placed at a disadvantage in comparison with those who had studied in those schools. If it be said that it is a matter of expense, that there are lads in the Colony who would be glad to study medicine, but who cannot afford to go Home, then I say that when you come to look into it the difference of expense will be a trifling matter; in fact, the fees for classes at Home are so low, and the rates of living so cheap, that even with the expense of the passage added, the advantage might still be somewhat on the side of British education on the score of economy. There is, however, an argument (which I admit has much force) in favor of supplying professional education in the Colonies, derived from the impolicy of sending young lads to England who have no near relations to take charge of them. I would lay stress upon this objection, that it is not expedient to profess to give a complete medical education, and thereupon to grant degrees, and thus encourage lads to study medicine here, when they could not hope to hold the same position in the profession as medical men well educated at Home. In England it is only in the larger towns that medical schools can be well supported. You should have too, if possible, men of great standing and experience to be teachers—men who would be looked up to, not only by their own circle, but by the civilised world.
1673. I suppose when you are speaking of medical schools you include surgical schools? Yes; the phrase medical school is generally used to include surgical schools.
1674. Do the remarks you have just made apply to the distinct branch of surgery? Yes, to both branches.
1675. As much to one as the other? Yes.
1676. Do you not think anatomy might be studied to as much advantage here as at Home? I think not; the heat of the climate stands in the way of that.
1677. *By Dr. Wilson*: And the difficulty of getting subjects? That might be an objection too. It would be difficult to carry out the studies.
1678. *By the Chairman*: Do you think medical science, apart from surgical science, is in a state of perfection in England, or in any part of the world? It is not perfect, certainly.
1679. I mean the treatment of disease, quite apart from surgery properly considered? I would say the study of disease, and the study of the art of curing disease, has been very much advanced of late years. I would rather not give an opinion as to whether it has attained great perfection in the results.
1680. Looking at medical science apart from surgical science, which has no doubt reached great perfection, do you think it has made any progress during the last two or three hundred years at all to be compared to that made by other branches of science? The progress in medicine has probably not equalled that in surgery; but I think great progress has really been made.
1681. Some very great authorities appear to be of quite a contrary opinion, and look upon medical treatment, even in the best schools, as still to a great extent empirical? I am not prepared just at once to controvert that opinion.
1682. You give no opinion on the point? I would rather not.
1683. Do you not suppose that the study of medicine in the Colony might fit a person for the treatment of disease in the Colony in a greater degree than the study of medicine in a distant country? I think not necessarily.
1684. Is not the treatment of disease in the Colony on European principles often very unsuccessful here? I think it may be so. The type, as it is called, of disease may be somewhat different; but I do not think that that bears much against the opinions I have expressed as to the superior advantages of the study of medicine in Europe.
1685. Do you think an experienced European practitioner, coming to a distant part of the world like this, is likely to be successful here in the treatment of disease, if he merely follows his European experience? A well-educated and experienced European physician will not continue his European practice if he finds it is not successful.
1686. He must have colonial experience? He will soon acquire that experience, and soon be a better practitioner than a person who has merely studied the treatment of colonial diseases in the Colony. The chief end of medical study does not consist in learning that a particular medicine should be given for a particular disease. One requires to understand the theory of diseases, and the changes they produce on the body—the pathological changes; and there are certain habits of observation and powers of discrimination, and correct reasoning, that require to be cultivated, to render a man a good practitioner; and these, I think, may be better cultivated in Europe than here.

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1687. Must not the diseases prevalent in the Colony be treated in a manner peculiar to the Colony? I scarcely think so. There may be some little differences in the details.
1688. Are you clearly of opinion that it is not desirable to establish a medical school? At present I am clearly of that opinion. I think the University ought first to supply a good general education. That being done, if they still have the means in their hands, I would then consider the propriety of giving professional education; and if they had arrived at that point I would then consider whether it was expedient to establish a medical school in the Colony. At present I do not consider it expedient.
1689. Why do you not consider it expedient? For the reasons I have tried to state.
1690. I suppose the teaching of medicine must have a beginning in this part of the world? I think you may still take a few years to consider of it.
1691. Are you aware what the feeling is on the subject among professional men in Sydney? I believe several of the leading professional men are highly in favor of the establishment of a medical school.
1692. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you think so small a population as we have in this Colony would afford sufficient variety either of clinical or surgical cases to give a student of medicine the requisite experience? No. I think he would scarcely have fair play. The expression I used before, I think, was that it would be an injustice to a clever lad to induce him to study medicine in the Colony.
1693. Is it not the general result of experience at Home that it is only in very large accumulations of population that you can have that variety either of disease or of accident, which is requisite for the instruction of youth? That is the opinion, and it is now acted upon to a great extent. Young men who go through their medical studies in one of the recognised medical schools in England or Scotland, are now very much in the habit of going to the Continent for some time, after completing the regular curriculum, to attend the large hospitals of Paris or Vienna. They prefer the studies of Britain; but the British hospitals are rarely so large as those of Paris or Vienna, and the advantage of getting a great mass of cases together is considered so great that there are few young medical men now who do not go to the Continent for a time, after their curriculum is completed at Home.
1694. Do you not think the study of anatomy might be pursued successfully in the winter months in this county, as far as the objection you have stated as arising from the climate is concerned? If it were necessary it might be studied. I think a young man might begin his medical studies in this Colony. We might give him one year of his studies here and thus save time at Home. We might give chemistry, some anatomy, and some hospital practice, and then let the student go Home and complete the rest.
1695. Is not the study of pharmacy, by serving an apprenticeship in chemists' or druggists' shops, part of the medical education required in Scotland? They must learn practical pharmacy somewhere, but they are not bound to do so in druggists' shops; they may do it in the dispensaries attached to hospitals.
1696. *By Dr. Wilson*: Do you not think there would be great difficulty in finding competent medical teachers in a Colony like this? Perhaps I ought not to express an opinion on that score. I think you would get men who would put themselves to a great deal of trouble to do the thing well; and I think you might get a staff of very good lecturers here, but they could not command the advantages which lecturers at Home have. They have not the museums of preparations to shew, nor such an amount of living cases to exhibit. There is a spirit of enthusiasm too in the medical schools, which I think is one of the most valuable elements in them, and what enthusiasm could you get up among three or four students? and I do not think you could expect more for several years. Some of our students from the University have gone to England to study medicine, and I am glad to say have taken a high place there among their fellow students. I am sure if it were in your power to ask their opinion what they would think of being obliged to study medicine in the Colony, they would give a strong opinion in favor of England.
1697. *By Dr. Lang*: With reference to previous questions, is not the influence of climate in modifying disease one of the branches of medical study? It is. Indeed it is well known that the types of diseases alter very much, not merely from climate, but in the same place at different times. The practice in Great Britain is different now from what it was thirty years ago, and still more different from what it was sixty years ago. The type of disease changes in the same place, and still more in different parts of the world. The study of medicine is not by any means confined to learning that for certain diseases you should give certain medicines.
1698. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Does not your objection go to establishing a medical school at any time within the next fifty years, because we cannot hope within that time to have the same advantages in every respect as the Mother Country possesses? I do not think it would be expedient to institute a medical school for several years to come.
1699. Are you wholly against making a beginning at all in the establishment of a medical school? I think we could supply one year of medical studies, which would be a beginning; but, as I have understood—though my information is perhaps indirect—that is not the kind of beginning which the Senate contemplate. It is a complete curriculum, which is a very different thing.
1700. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Do you know what is the state of medical science in America? I have not sufficiently minute information on it to speak.
1701. They have medical schools there? Yes.
1702. Do you know when they were first instituted? No; I really never looked into their history. It is not unlikely, however, that they were founded pretty early.
1703. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Until recently—since railroads have been constructed—was there not almost as much difficulty for students from England to get to Vienna, as there is now for

for students from this Colony to get to England? Yes; a few years ago the difficulty of getting from England to Vienna would have been even greater than in getting from Sydney to London at the present time, although the time occupied would have been shorter.

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1704. Then it would be as open to students to supplement the education they might obtain here by going to London, Paris, or Vienna, or any other European Medical Institutions, as to students from Great Britain to supplement their studies by going to the Continent? No doubt it would. But then these young men at Home have got a splendid medical education to begin with, and still they go to supplement it by seeing the large hospitals on the Continent. I am not prepared to admit that you can give them a preliminary education here like what they could get at Home. And if you put it before them that they must ultimately go Home to supplement their education, why not let them go a little earlier?

1705. What number of cases are open to the students of Edinburgh who walk the hospitals there? I cannot state.

1706. Do you think the Sydney Infirmary and Benevolent Asylum do not nearly come up to the same number? No, I think not.

1707. Do you think there are any diseases here that are not known at Home—I mean any peculiar to the climate? I give so little attention to medical matters here that I can scarcely say. There might be a few diseases known here that are scarcely met with at Home; but I do not think there can be much difference.

1708. If I understand you rightly, your principal objection to the institution of a medical school here is that it would interfere with the faculty of arts? That is an objection that I feel, quite irrespective of the expediency of the thing on other grounds.

1709. In what way would it interfere so materially with the faculty of arts? As I mentioned when I was examined here on the last occasion, there are two blanks in the curriculum of arts that I think ought to be speedily filled up. We ought to have a Professor of Natural History, and also a Professor of Mental Science generally—you may call it Psychology; and until these are appointed I think nothing should be done to extend merely professional education. I think the general curriculum is of more importance to the Colony than any professional curriculum. I would be willing to rest my objection on that ground alone.

1710. What do you think the expense of establishing a medical school here is likely to be? I think, even on the most economical scale, which the Senate are desirous of adhering to, it would amount to a considerable sum. They count, I believe, upon having only four Professors, and giving each of them £100 a-year as a kind of retaining fee. That comes to £400 a-year. But I doubt if medical men will continue long to lecture for £100 a-year, although they may be willing to begin for that. Then there would be the expense of rooms for anatomy, for the effort to get rooms for anatomy in the hospital failed, and it would be necessary to build rooms; then it would be necessary to have a man to take charge of them. So that even on a very economical scale you may count upon an expenditure of £600 a-year, besides the expense of building. Now that would give you at least one additional Professor in the faculty of arts.

1711. *By Dr. Wilson*: Do you think a competent lecturer and demonstrator of anatomy could possibly be got to devote his time to it for even £500 a-year? That is a point which I was neglecting. For anatomy you must have a demonstrator, to devote his time to it. So that in one way or another the institution of a medical school will take up the salaries of two additional Professors—the two we want for the Faculty of Arts.

1712. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Even to give professional education, as you appear to be in favor of, for one year? No, I wish to draw a distinction. We could at present, with the aid of the Infirmary, but without the expenditure of sixpence more, give one year of medical studies.

1713. Without an anatomy room? Yes; but it would be certainly worth little without that, and some arrangement might yet be made with the Directors of the Hospital that would permit of anatomical studies going on there.

1714. *By Mr. Windeyer*: For that one year of medical study has not some arrangement been made already, by which it is to count in England? I have a kind of vague impression that it may be counted; but I doubt if the necessary steps have been taken to get it recognised. I think if the Senate were to communicate with some of the Medical Boards at Home, they could get one year of medical studies here recognised by them.

1715. *By the Chairman*: Does physiology at present form any part of the instruction given in the University of Sydney? No. I think it is a very important branch, which might be taken up by the Professor of Natural History.

1716. *By Dr. Ling*: What branches of natural history would you recommend to be studied principally in the first instance? A person should be got competent to teach all or any branch of it; but as it would be necessary for him to select, I think most people would agree in recommending the teaching of geology and mineralogy pretty fully, and then physiology, along with comparative anatomy and portions of zoology.

1717. Do you not think such a department of study would be of very great value to the youth of the Colony generally in such a country as this? Yes; and I have a strong opinion that its absence is a serious defect in our scheme of general education.

1718. *By the Chairman*: Are the Senate of the University responsible to any parties at all for the management of the Institution? Not in any direct way; they are endowed with very full powers by the Act of Incorporation. They are required to submit their by-laws to the Governor and Executive Council for approval; but within the University they are absolute, and their responsibility is of a very indirect kind.

1719. They can do just as they please then? They can scarcely do as they please, perhaps, that is to say, they must not do anything contrary to the by-laws, but still they have great scope.

1720. With regard to the building, the sole management of that is in their hands? Yes; that is an example of the extent of their powers.

1721.

John Smith, 1721. There is no power of interfering with them in any quarter? No power, so far as I know.
Esq., M.D.

1722. Do they in any way direct the course of instruction given? Yes, they do. They framed the by-laws at first, marking out the course of instruction, but these by-laws were afterwards revised and altered after consulting with the Professors. They are the only authoritative body, but in regard to the course of study they have been in the habit of taking the opinion of the Professors.

18 Oct., 1859.

1723. Have you any further suggestion to make to the Committee? With regard to the responsibility of the Senate, I do not see exactly how that can be much increased by any arrangement or any change in the constitution of that body. There is no doubt a want of responsibility in all such bodies. It has occurred to me that all the Educational Boards—to speak only of Educational Boards just now—the National and Denominational, and Grammar School Boards, as well as the Senate, should have a mouthpiece in the Legislature, who might be questioned at any time, for I think the power of questioning is a great matter. If people are constantly liable to be called upon for explanations about things it makes them careful. My impression is, that when the Legislature first voted £50,000 for the University buildings, had there been any official organ of the University in the House, some Member would have been sure to ask what was being done with that money, and this would have brought under consideration these plans which you have on the table. While undue interference should be avoided, I think it very desirable that opinions should be freely expressed on great undertakings like this. In this case the Legislature voted £50,000 for buildings, and the Senate adopted a plan which was estimated to cost about £148,000. Surely the Legislature ought to have been aware of that fact. Therefore, while I do not see that there can be any direct responsibility, I think there should be some means of affording information accessible at all times. It was no doubt in the power of any Member of the House to ask the head of the Government what was being done; but people are less apt to ask questions when there is no recognized person to answer them. I think the Legislature, when they voted such a large sum of money, ought to have taken a little more interest in seeing how it was to be expended; and they never came to know about it until the thing was so far gone that it could not be materially altered. It has often been suggested that there should be a Minister of Instruction, and there are many ways in which such an officer would be useful. He might be *ex officio* a member of all the Educational Boards, and then he would be able to give information in Parliament concerning them.

1724. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you think this defect might be remedied by having a representative of the University in the House of Assembly? I am not sure that that would answer the purpose; no, I think it would not, because the University electorate would have a free choice, and they might not elect any member of the Senate, in which case the representative would not have access to the necessary official information. I think each of these bodies ought to be represented by a Member in the House, who would be officially, not accidentally there.

1725. *By Mr. Cape*: You think we want a person to represent all the educational institutions in the country? They labor under a common defect, that none of them have an official mode of communication with Parliament, and hence I think arises a want of interest on the part of Parliament.

1726. A Minister of Public Instruction is a continental appointment? Yes; such an office has not been instituted in Britain. I merely suggest that, as one way in which something may be done, because I do not see at all clearly how the defects are to be entirely remedied, it is more easy to see a deficiency than to say how it should be supplied.

1727. *By the Chairman*: What would you suggest—how would you have these great educational bodies represented in Parliament? I would rather decline to give a distinct opinion. The way I have mentioned, though apparently simple enough, might not be the best.

1728. Would you make the Minister of Instruction a Responsible Minister of the Crown? I suspect he would require to be so.

1729. And that he should take his place in Parliament like the other Ministers? I suppose that would need to be the way of it, though it complicates the matter as far as education is concerned, because other political questions not at all connected with education would affect such a Minister's position. I know that any plan which could be devised would be found to contain difficulties.

1730. Do you think there might not be a Minister of Education who should not be a Responsible Minister? I am not prepared to give an opinion as to how it might be managed, not having yet sufficiently considered this particular matter. As I have said, it is more easy to see the deficiency than to point out the remedy. But it is surely possible to give a mouthpiece to the various Boards, and to give the Legislature an opportunity of getting information directly as to how matters are going on in all those cases where the Legislature has committed large sums of money to these Boards. I think the Legislature ought never to vote large sums of money without taking an interest in the way they are expended.

1731. Have you heard of any proposal that the University should be represented ultimately? Yes; I have no doubt arrangements will be made by which the University will be represented as soon as it comes to have sufficient numbers—the University generally, that is to say. But that does not meet the difficulty with regard to the Senate. The representative of the University might not be a member of the Senate, unless indeed he were made an *ex officio* member, which perhaps might be advisable.

1732. *By Mr. Arnold*: In what way does the Government, as such, exercise any influence or control over the Senate now? They could refuse to pass their by-laws, but after a by-law has been approved, though it may turn out to be objectionable—and we have found that a by-law has been so—it does not appear that the Government have any right to interfere.

1733.

1733. Is that the only interference the Government can exercise? I think that according to the Act of Incorporation that is the only interference. John Smith,
Esq., M.D.
1734. With so slight a power of interference can the Government be held responsible? I think not; and I quite acknowledge the difficulty of getting real responsibility in any way. 18 Oct., 1859.
1735. It appears to me that if you would make the Government responsible you must give them complete control, because responsibility can hardly exist where there is no control—which would you prefer, that the power of control over the University should be in the hands of the Government or in the hands of an independent Senate? It is hard to choose between them; there are advantages in both ways. On the whole, perhaps, an independent Senate, such as we have, would be the most satisfactory.
1736. Do you not think that plan would necessarily remove all idea of responsibility from the Government? Where they are quite independent of course there can be no responsibility. At present the Senate is independent, and practically irresponsible. I have said that I do not see how to secure real responsibility; but I would fall back on the opinion that an official organ in Parliament would be valuable, though there might be no compulsory control.
1737. As the only function of this official mouthpiece would be to detail to any curious Member what was going on in the Senate, would he not be likely to be looked upon as a sort of spy in the Senate, who would make communications that would not be at all times pleasant? If such communications were liable to be made, the Senate would endeavor to avoid doing things that might be unpleasant. That is just the point. Publicity is a great matter.
1738. Then, I presume, we may infer that a good many things are done now, under the veil of privacy, that would not be done if they were to be made public? I would be very sorry to draw such an inference; but I am willing to take a particular case, the remarkable case of the Legislature voting £50,000 for the building, and the Senate thereupon adopting a plan estimated to cost £148,000. My impression is, that they would not have done that if the matter had obtained due publicity through Parliament. If after consultation with their architect the Senate found that £50,000 would not build anything worthy of the Colony, I think it was their duty, of their own accord, to go to the Legislature, and get their sanction to the extra expenditure.
1739. I will take that particular case, and ask in what way you suppose that any information this official person could give would enable Parliament to exercise any control over the expenditure of the money; they might know that something wrong was going on, but it does not seem to me that they could exercise any control unless there were distinct responsibility? I would be inclined to answer that question by asking another,—whether Parliament does not often do good by expressing opinions even when it does not directly interfere? It was competent for any member to ask for papers and plans; and had the thing come before the Legislature they would have been much inclined, I think, to say that it was not following out their intention. Had they expressed a clear opinion on that score, do you think the Senate would have gone on with this plan? They might have done it, certainly; but the question is, would they have done it?
1740. You think Parliament would have set their face against granting further money to carry out a scheme which they would have thought extravagant? I have little doubt they would; but now that the plan is far advanced Parliament is almost compelled to grant more money, in order that what has been spent may not be thrown away.
1741. *By Mr. Black*: Do you not think Parliament in granting further sums ought to make it conditional on their being made acquainted with the plans, and on their expressing their approval of those plans? It is too late now. All you have got to do is to finish a building the walls of which are partly up. You must roof it in to protect it from the weather, and then furnish the interior to make it of any use. To some extent, certainly, the plan may be altered.
1742. *By Mr. Arnold*: Is it the fact that a large proportion of the money has been expended in the ornamentation of the building? No, not a great deal. Much of that has been done by private subscription.
1743. *By Mr. Black*: Are you aware whether the Senate ever made any direct official communication to the Government of the fact that they proposed putting up a building which instead of costing £50,000, the sum voted, would cost £148,000? I never heard of such a communication being made, and I scarcely think it could have been made.
1744. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Was not some protest made by the Professors against the expenditure on the building? I have handed in a communication which was made to the Senate by the Professors on the subject, expressing an opinion against proceeding solely with the official parts of the building, and recommending that the principal classrooms should be included in the first contract. I may state that originally the Professors were on the Building Committee—that is stated in Dr. Woolley's memorandum—and the architect was directed to communicate with the Professors in arranging the plan of the University. The architect then, with the concurrence of the Professors, drew up a plan of comparatively moderate expense, and on a more modest scale than that finally adopted. That was the plan the Professors approved of. We were in no way responsible for the amount of money to be expended, but we thought, here was a plan that would suit all the purposes of the University. That plan was laid before the Senate, and as far as my information goes, they would scarcely look at it; they wished something on a more extensive scale, and the architect was accordingly instructed to make a new and larger plan.
1745. *By the Chairman*: Do you know who the Members of the Senate were at that time, or the year? No, I cannot give you the names or the year. It was probably in 1853. The plan was for a compact quadrangle, which would have been less expensive, and probably much more convenient than the plan afterwards adopted.

John Smith, Esq., M.D.
 18 Oct., 1859.

1746. *By Mr. Black*: The Senate appears to have gone on from the beginning extending their plans without calling on the Government for their approval, or without the Government having any control? They have never extended the plans, except on the occasion I have just mentioned, when Mr. Blackett was instructed to make a larger plan. Since they adopted that plan it has not been changed in its general features, though they may have altered some of the details; for instance, a very beautiful lantern, which was to have been placed in the hall, has been left out in consequence of the expense.

1747. Did the Government in any way express their approval of that plan, do you know? I am not aware that they did.

APPENDIX A.

University of Sydney,
 17 October, 1859.

My dear Dr. Smith,

In answer to your inquiry, I enclose the only existing records of representations made by the Professors to the Senate.

1. In reference to building.

No. 1, dated *March 2, 1855*, in reference to the building. The Professors were originally members of the Building Committee; a new Committee was formed, in which their names were not included; that Committee accepted the present plan. The memorial, as will be seen, refers to that plan, of which the Professors had incidentally heard.

2. In reference to "religious test."

The answer was, that the Senate "could not re-open the subject."
 No. 2, dated *November 4, 1857*, refers to the religious test inserted in the Colleges' Bill of *November, 1854*, and which was abrogated last year.

The answer of the Senate maintains the principle of the "test," and disallows the claim of the Professors to be informed beforehand of changes contemplated in the constitution of the University.

It may be observed that the Senatorial By-Law enforcing the test has not been repealed, but is still in force. (Act of Incorporation, § 8.)

Accommodation of students.

These are the only written documents previous to the occupation of the new building.
 3. In *September, 1857*, Dr. Woolley and Mr. Pell obtained an audience of the Senate, for the purpose of pointing out certain inconveniences resulting from the want of accommodation for the young men attending lectures. A favorable answer was returned; but the accommodation asked for has only been furnished in part, and great inconvenience has resulted to the studies and to discipline.

4. Text-books.

4. Much difficulty has been and is experienced in procuring *text-books*. The Professors have repeatedly urged the expediency of importing a supply from England, as is done by the Grammar School; they believe that the difficulty is insurmountable by any other method.

5. Medical School.

5. In the course of the present inquiry, the Professors have learnt that the Senate have taken steps for the immediate erection of a Medical School. The 20th by-law provides that all general questions relating to the studies of the University "shall be referred to the "Professorial Board." The arrangements in question have been made without communication either with the Board or with the Professor of Chemistry, who is Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. The Professors have addressed to the Senate a *protest* on the subject.

I have no record of any other communications.

Believe me, &c.,
 JOHN WOOLLEY.

APPENDIX B.

Extract from Minutes of Professorial Board in reference to the Building.

March 2, 1855. "At a Meeting of the Professorial Board, held on Friday, March 2nd, 1855, present—the Professors—

"Resolved:—

"1.—The Professorial Board desires respectfully to suggest to the Senate, that it is of great consequence to the *practical working* of the University that the *principal class-rooms* be included in the *first contract*.

"That part of the front which connects the hall with the tower contains only *official rooms*, not one specially intended for the use of the classes. They will, in themselves, be inconvenient for that purpose; it is to be feared that their double character will involve many and daily difficulties, and particularly, a considerable outlay will be incurred in their *temporary preparation for the reception of students*.

"The Board therefore recommend that the whole of the north-east side of the quadrangle be included in the first estimate and proceeded with at once.

"2.—The Board have further to request that the decision of the Senate with regard to the residences of the Professors be communicated to them; if circumstances will not allow this part of the plan to be carried out for some years, they beg to suggest that some modification in the plan itself may be found desirable."

A true copy,

JOHN WOOLLEY,
 Chairman.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX C.

John Smith,
Esq., M.D.

COPY of a letter addressed by the Professors to the Senate, 4 November, 1857.

University, 4 November, 1857.

18 Oct., 1859

Gentlemen,

We are compelled by a sense of duty to address you upon a subject which, although not belonging immediately to our functions, is intimately connected with the peace and well-being of this University.

We are informed that it is the intention of the Senate to exact from all future candidates for honors and degrees testimonials of religious attainment, in accordance with the 44th by-law, and with the last clause in the Affiliated Colleges Act. To this provision we have, from its first proposal, offered strenuous and consistent opposition. We have not for the past two years renewed our protest, because there seemed reason to hope that the enactment would be suffered to grow obsolete. The intimation which we have received to the contrary has excited in our minds the gravest regret, and we beg permission briefly to state the grounds upon which our repugnance to this measure is founded.

1. We are convinced, in the first place, that it is a direct violation of that clause in the Act of Incorporation which provides that "no religious test shall be administered" under any circumstances in this University. If to require assent to public and recognised formularies is a religious test, no milder name can be applied to enforced compliance with the opinions, and submission to the judgment of any *individual*. And it is a test far more offensive and more liable to abuse.

2. We have reason to believe that this clause, inserted, as it is, into an Act relating to an entirely different subject, and contradicting a previous Act not formally repealed, is, to say the least, of questionable validity, and cannot be enforced without endangering the peace of the University.

3. But granting its legality, this enactment presents a singular and mournful contrast to that enlightened liberality which has abolished, or is rapidly abolishing, all interference with personal religious belief in the Universities of the Empire. In Scotland the good work is complete. Professors and students are equally emancipated from any ecclesiastical censorship. In Cambridge and Oxford, notwithstanding their peculiar difficulties, the case is nearly the same; the highest honors and degrees are open to candidates of whose religious opinion or absence of opinion the University seeks to know nothing. Some Professorial Chairs are already held upon the same conditions, and it is confidently expected that this comprehensive policy will shortly become universal, with the exception, of course, of the theological faculty.

4. But further, there are two peculiarities of the test proposed amongst us which unfavorably distinguish it from those of all other Universities:—

1. Its frequent repetition. It applies to all honors, including the Professorial Chairs, and even the Senatorial dignity. Upon the undergraduate it imposes an intolerable burden. He may be called upon to produce *three* certificates in the course of *one* academic year, in order, namely—to qualify himself (1) for the class examinations; (2) for prizes; (3) for scholarships. The ancient and exploded system of the Home Universities presents nothing similar. In Cambridge a student might complete his undergraduate course, and gain the highest distinctions and honors, except the actual degree, without once being questioned upon his religious faith. Amongst very numerous examples one is furnished by a member of our own Senate.

2. In the most exclusively denominational Universities no test has been hitherto required from a candidate beyond his own statement of his own creed. He was believed upon his word, and was never required to support it by the testimony of a second person. By virtue of this regulation students not belonging to the Established Church have for many years obtained degrees and fellowships in Oxford. From the same cause there are persons at this moment holding distinguished posts in that University who could not obtain certificates from orthodox members of their own communion. The inevitable effect of the proposed certificate will be to place the student at the absolute mercy of an irresponsible judge, who, upon any motive of caprice or intellectual idiosyncrasy, may deprive the most diligent and deserving of his hard-won reward.

It is no answer to this objection that the Senate has the power in individual cases of rendering the clause inoperative, by accrediting a person—if such a person can be found—whom they know to be favorable to the opinions of the candidate. For (1) we hold that the power of refusing civil honors upon religious grounds cannot, consistently with the Act of Incorporation, and ought not to reside in any Board; and (2) the actual exercise of such a power on the part of the Senate would plainly violate the spirit of this enactment, and would inevitably lead to jealousy and confusion.

As a further explanation of the part which we have felt ourselves bound to take in this question, we beg to state that the earnestness with which the Senate, in their able letter to the London Electors, printed and widely circulated by those gentlemen, insisted upon the maintenance of the purely secular character of the University, was felt both by them and by ourselves as a principal inducement to the acceptance of the office which we now hold. We may be permitted to recal the attention of the Senate to a passage in that letter in which, whilst inviting the assistance of the Professors in modifying the then existing constitution, they add the caution—"Provided the principle upon which the University "is founded, of offering education to all classes without reference to religious distinction, be "not infringed."

We have referred to the invitation originally given to us by the Senate to offer our opinion and advice. We believe that the spirit of that invitation is equally liberal and wise. To the free intercourse which so long subsisted we cannot but attribute very much of the success which has been attained. We are not conscious that we have forfeited that privilege.

We

John Smith,
Esq., M.D.
18 Oct., 1859.

We are bold to say that we need not shrink from the most searching public inquiry into our conduct as officers of this Institution. We therefore feel ourselves justified in requesting that in relation to the subject of this letter, to any question affecting the general constitution of the University, and more particularly its relation to the denominational Colleges, the Senate would not pronounce any final decision without affording to us the opportunity of expressing our opinion.*

We have, &c.,

A true copy,
JOHN WOOLLEY.

JOHN WOOLLEY.
M. B. PELL.
J. SMITH.

APPENDIX D.

Minute, 2nd Nov., 1859.

The Provost lays before the Senate a Protest, dated the 17th ultimo, from the Professors of the University, in their capacity as members of the Professorial Board, against the erection of a Medical School, a copy of which had, by his desire, been previously sent to each of the Fellows. The following are the grounds of their Protest, viz. :—

I. Because the proposed measure will retard the completion of the curriculum of the Faculty of Arts, as contemplated by the by-law.

II. Because they entertain serious doubts whether the erection of a Medical School at the present time is expedient.

III. Because the 20th By-law provides a Professorial Board for "the consideration of the general questions relating to the studies of the University"; but no communication upon this important subject has been made on the part of the Senate, either to the Board or any of the Professors.

It was then moved by Sir D. Cooper, seconded by the Rev. D. Purves :—

"That this Protest be remitted to the Professors, on the ground of its not having emanated from a duly convened meeting of the Professorial Board."

This motion having been put to the meeting, was negatived.

It was moved by Mr. Deas Thomson, seconded by Alfred Denison, Esq., and carried,—

That the following minute be adopted, viz. :—

"1. The Senate regrets that the Professors should have considered themselves justified in adopting so extreme a step as that of entering a protest against proceedings which the Senate, in the unquestionable exercise of its prerogative, had thought fit to take with reference to the initiation of the necessary measures for the erection of a Medical School in connection with the University, as expressly contemplated by the 12th section of the Incorporation Act.

"2. That whilst the Senate is always most anxious to uphold the authority of the Professors, and to secure to them that respect and consideration to which they are entitled on personal grounds, as well as on account of the high and responsible duties they perform, it, nevertheless, cannot permit its *own* authority, or appropriate functions as the governing body of the University, to be controlled by those in whose hands certain administrative duties only are placed.

"3. That whilst the Senate will always be glad to receive, and cordially to entertain, representations at any time made to it by the Professorial Board, or by the Professors individually, on matters connected with the established studies or the discipline of the University, it cannot admit that the foundation of *new* Professorships, or the effort to realize the intentions of the founders of the University, in providing adequate machinery for instruction in the Faculties of Law and Medicine, are matters to be *previously* sanctioned by the Professorial Board, or to be *over-ruled* by the objections of the Professors in the Faculty of Arts. If the powers thus claimed on behalf of the Professorial Board could be substantiated, the authority of the Senate would be circumscribed in a degree utterly inconsistent with its own proper position, or the duties imposed upon it by the Legislature.

"4. As however it was never intended, so under no circumstances will any attempt be made, finally to organize a Medical School without the advice and co-operation of the Professorial Board as to the periods to be fixed upon for the delivery of lectures, and for all details, the arrangement of which would be necessary, to prevent the curriculum in one faculty from interfering with that in another.

"5. The Senate, for the foregoing reasons, is unable to depart from its resolution to establish a Medical School. It must not be unmindful of the munificent endowment in land and money which the Government and the Legislature have provided for the establishment and maintenance of the University; it feels bound, therefore, by every means in its power, to render it as extensively beneficial to the community as may be found practicable. This object will be materially promoted by creating, in the manner contemplated, a new and honorable field of employment to the youth of the Colony; and whilst effect will thus be given to the intentions of the Legislature, and the provisions expressly embodied in the Act of Incorporation, the University of Sydney will be assimilated, in all its most essential objects and aims, to the great Academic Institutions of Europe, upon the model of which it is founded.

" The

* This request was refused.

" The Senate has not deemed it necessary to decline the consideration of the Protest, on the ground of its not having emanated from a duly convened meeting of the Professorial Board; but in courtesy to the Professors, it has not hesitated to explain to them the grounds of its decision.

" The Senate directs the Registrar to transmit a copy of this Minute to the Members of the Professorial Board who signed the Protest."

John Smith,
Esq., M.D.
18 Oct., 1859.

Protest ordered by the Provost to be circulated, previously to its consideration at the Monthly Meeting.

To the Provost, Vice Provost, and Fellows of the University of Sydney.

Protest of the undersigned Members of the Professorial Board against the erection of a Medical School:—

The undersigned, being Members of the Professorial Board, have heard, upon what they believe to be trustworthy authority, that the Senate has in contemplation, and has taken actual steps for the immediate erection of a Medical School in connexion with the University.

Against the course which has been adopted in this matter the undersigned protest:—

1. Because the proposed measure will retard the completion of the curriculum of the Faculty of Arts, as contemplated by the by-law.
2. Because they entertain serious doubts whether the erection of a Medical School at the present time be expedient.
3. Because the 20th by-law provides a Professorial Board "for the consideration of the general questions relating to the studies of the University," but no communication upon this important subject has been made on the part of the Senate, either to the Board or any of the Professors.

University,
17 October, 1859.

J. WOOLLEY.
M. B. PELL.
J. SMITH.

The Reverend William Henry Savigny, B.A., called in and examined:—

1748. *By the Chairman:* How long have you been in this Colony? Six years.
1749. You belong to an English University? To Oxford.
1750. How long is it since you left Oxford? I took my degree in 1847.
1751. Were any of the improvements in the curriculum of education which have taken place of late years then adopted? No; they have all been adopted since.
1752. Are you acquainted at all with these improvements? Very slightly indeed; not sufficiently so to give an opinion.
1753. I suppose you have paid attention since you came to the Colony to the progress of education in it, in connection with the various educational institutions that have been established by the State? I have more immediately observed that kind of education which most nearly affects my own position, namely, a liberal education.
1754. Are you at all acquainted with the Sydney University? I have been brought into contact with the Sydney University owing to the fact that many boys from my school have matriculated there.
1755. Do you find any strong desire among the boys at your school to enter the University? I think I would leave out the epithet "strong." There is a desire, and a growing desire.
1756. Do you think there is any difference in the circumstances of a new country like this, and an old one like England, which renders it necessary at all to form our course of instruction on a different basis? Certainly. I think the curriculum should be somewhat modified, especially in reference to natural science, but that it should preserve all the essential features of that in the old country.
1757. You would adapt it more to the practical affairs of life? I think if a person's mind is well disciplined by the work of a good school, and afterwards by passing through the University, his mental faculties will be more capable of discharging the ordinary duties of life, even the practical ones, than those of a person brought up merely with a view to practice.
1758. You think then that a knowledge of the classics fits a man for the ordinary business of life? I think that the study of the classics gives a man that mental discipline which fits him for the ordinary business of life; but not that it should be pursued to the exclusion of other things.
1759. Do you think natural philosophy ought to be taught? Certainly at a University; but taught scientifically, not in a popular way.
1760. Do you think it affords that mental training which increases the powers of the mind? I think it affords very valuable mental training, and that is why I say it should be taught scientifically, and not popularly.
1761. Do you think the mental training and culture afforded by the study of natural philosophy, in its various branches, is as good as any derived from the study of the classics? I think they differ; that a person who has been simply disciplined in the classics is only partially educated, and similarly that a person whose attention has been principally confined to mathematics is only partially educated. I think even that a person who is both a good classic and a good mathematician has still a great deal to learn; certain faculties have never been called into play. Many members of the old Universities have felt that to their dying hour, owing to the simple fact of their not having studied natural philosophy in a proper scientific way.

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H. Savigny,
B.A.

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The Rev. W. H. Savigny, B.A. 1762. That remark would apply to man in any state of mental culture—he would still be but partially educated under any circumstances? Quite so; but persons who go to a University go for the express purpose of being educated, and having their mental faculties brought out.

18 Oct., 1859. 1763. According to the improvements of the day? According to the improvements of the day.

1764. Can you offer any suggestion as to the management of, or the course of instruction in, the University of Sydney, which you think would be applicable to the circumstances of this Colony? There is one suggestion that occurs to me, though I do not know whether it exactly meets your question. It is not an original one, but borrowed from the practice of the old Universities. Practically I find in my business that it is a very difficult thing to know what to do with Colonial boys, when their education is considered complete, owing to the want of their being able to be professionally educated. Unless a youth has some private means, his only destination will probably be a Bank or merchant's office, with just the chance of getting on or not, as the case may be. As far as professions are concerned, I think this Colony has barely any to look to practically; and therefore I think it would be a very wise thing for the University of Sydney in process of time to establish what was established in the old Universities many years ago, when England was not the scientific country it is now, namely, travelling fellowships, in order that those youths in the University who were anxious to prosecute some particular and distinct science or profession, should, if they satisfied the examiners at the University after a competitive examination, be allowed to gain those fellowships which should be sufficiently large to enable them to prosecute some one branch of study in the older country, whether medicine, law, or divinity, as the case might be. It is not an original idea. It was the practice of both Oxford and Cambridge in the old times, when it was thought necessary that people should go out of England to the great Universities of the Continent, in order to study particular branches of science.

1765. How are these fellowships endowed in England? Generally as most other fellowships are there—by private munificence.

1766. How would you propose to have it done here—by the Government? I think the object is sufficiently national for the Government to do it.

1767. *By Mr. Cape*: The Radcliffe Fellowships at Oxford are an instance? Yes. There is a similar institution at Cambridge, where I think they go by the name of the Travelling Bachelors.

1768. *By the Chairman*: You think there is but an indifferent field of employment for young men in these Colonies? I think so. Of course I mean with reference to education. There is an excellent field for young men who have some private means, or who have decided on going into business, but not for those whose inclination prompts them into some profession.

1769. Are you at all aware of the number of students in the University now? Do you mean those actually *in statu pupillari*?

1770. Yes? I believe there are some thirty-three or thirty-five.

1771. It has been stated here that one cause of the paucity of attendance at the University is the fact that young men embark so very early in these Colonies in the ordinary business of life—do you think that has any effect? I think there is no doubt that is one very great cause. The advantages the University holds out are not sufficiently immediate or tangible to counteract that tendency.

1772. Would you conclude, then, from this state of facts that the attempt to found this University has been premature? Certainly not. I think the University has indirectly had a very beneficial effect on all the educational institutions of the Colony.

1773. In that way alone you think it has done great good? In that way alone it has been a very good thing. I feel it personally.

1774. You are aware of that from your own experience? I am aware of it from my own experience.

1775. Do you know anything at all of the general management of the University? I have some slight knowledge of it from mixing with my own pupils, who are there now. You mean the instruction communicated?

1776. Do you think the students you are acquainted with are favorably impressed with regard to it generally—have you heard them express any complaints as to the University in any way whatever? The fault they have to find with their position is, that there is not sufficient competition, owing to the paucity of numbers.

1777. They think, I presume, from that, that the examination is too easy? Not so. There is not sufficient inducement.

1778. Are you at all acquainted with the Affiliated Colleges in connection with the University? I have some slight acquaintance with St. Paul's College.

1779. Do you know how many students there are there? Actually, I think four.

1780. That is a small number? Very small.

1781. Is there any indisposition on the part of members of the Church of England to send their sons there? No; I do not think any student has been prevented from going there on grounds of that kind.

1782. That College was built partly by private subscription and partly by Government aid? I think it was.

1783. Do you know what the amount raised by private subscription was? I think they raised something like £10,000.

1784. How long has it been established? Do mean by that how long is it since they commenced operations?

1785. Yes? I suppose about a year and a half, or two years.

1786. And yet, although the members of the Church of England subscribed £10,000 for the foundation

- foundation of that College, they have only availed themselves of the advantages it affords to the extent at present of four or five students? Yes.
1787. That is rather a strange result? It is.
1788. Do you know anything of Moore's College at Liverpool? I merely know it by name.
1789. Have you ever heard that St. Paul's College was discountenanced at all by the clergy of the Church of England in favor of that establishment? It has been said that the Bishop of the English Church has indirectly set his face against St. Paul's College.
1790. Did you hear at all the grounds on which any opposition to it was manifested? No; but one can very easily form one's own notion of what the grounds would be.
1791. Have you any objection to state what your idea of them is? My opinion is simply this, that the Bishop of Sydney, like many other ecclesiastical gentlemen, is very fond of his own opinions, and his own opinions are taught at Moore's College.
1792. He favors Moore's College? So I believe.
1793. How many students are there there? Either one or none; I am not quite sure which.
1794. Then it does not appear that his Lordship's predilections have led to any great practical result? None whatever.
1795. You would not argue unfavorably, I presume, of these Colleges in connection with the University, in consequence of the small attendance at the present time? I think not. I can see, with regard to my own school, that if parents remain in the same state of mind in which they are now, and if other schools are similarly circumstanced, the numbers must increase, and that within the next five or six years.
1796. You form this opinion from the experience you have had in your own school? Yes, from what I know of the ultimate destination of boys with me at this moment.
1797. So far as your experience with regard to your own school goes, you conclude that there is an earnest desire felt by parents for the education of their sons? Yes, very much so indeed.
1798. At all events up to a certain period? Up to a certain period at least.
1799. Then many of them branch off into other pursuits in life? Quite so.
1800. Do you know at all the curriculum established in the Sydney University? Yes, I have had students of the Sydney University residing in my own house; and have partially directed their studies.
1801. Do you approve of it? As far as the peculiar circumstances of the Sydney University will allow, I do.
1802. *By Mr. Windeyer*: When you say peculiar circumstances, what do you allude to? I mean this, that in teaching history, for instance, a Professor of the University must be considerably hampered; he must avoid all kinds of questions which to different bodies of religionists are exceedingly interesting, and which must be interesting and valuable to the mere politician too.
1803. You are aware that there is a clause in the Affiliated Colleges Acts that have been passed, empowering the councils of those Colleges to prevent students resident in the Colleges from attending lectures on Modern History and Moral and Mental Philosophy—do you think that is advisable? It is a thing I would set my face against altogether.
1804. *By the Chairman*: Did I understand you to express an opinion to this effect, that all history is prevented in order to meet the predilections or prejudices of different parties or sects? I merely lamented a fact in the circumstances of the Sydney University, a fact which seems to me to prevent the introduction of what is most valuable and interesting to us all.
1805. Modern History is not taught in the Sydney University? The attention of the students is directed to it.
1806. Putting the question generally to you, do you think that in any part of the world the mode adopted in any educational establishment, so far as you are acquainted with them generally, is calculated to develop or to educate man's faculties in as high a degree as that in which they might be developed—Have we as yet struck upon the right mode of educating man? It is a very difficult thing to prove a negative.
1807. I do not want the proof of it, but merely an expression of opinion. Have we yet, in any of these various forms of education, struck upon the right system? Taking in or leaving out the religious element?
1808. Well, I should explain with regard to that, that my own notion is, that in all public instruction we should be particular to secularise it; when the State interferes I think it ought not to interfere in regard to religion, but I should be very sorry to say anything to the effect that religion should not be taught. That is the most important thing in this strangely mysterious existence in which we are placed? I think it is a very difficult thing to answer a question like that absolutely, but I think it would be wise to look at the tendency which the old Universities of the Mother Country and others are now exhibiting. There seems to be a movement there—the introduction of quite new subjects amongst very old ones; and I think in an inquiry of this kind it would be well to take the opinions of the rising men of bodies like these, which represent much of the intellect of England, as very valuable, much more valuable than any that private individuals could express. The history of the last ten years of Oxford would furnish, I think, an approximate answer to your question.
1809. Then you are of opinion that, within the last ten years, they have been making radical changes in the Universities of England, especially in Oxford? I have not used the word "radical." They seem to me to have added another element—another branch—which has made the curriculum much more complete than it was before.
1810. They have abolished nothing then that did formerly exist? Not to my knowledge.
1811. Have they not got rid of all the religious tests? I was not thinking of that. I thought we had agreed to leave out the religious element.

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1812. Do you think the course of instruction in our University of Sydney is similar to that which now prevails in Oxford, or is more in accordance with that which did exist ten years ago? I think the course of instruction at the present time in the Sydney University must be very much like that now pursued in the University of Oxford, with this difference, that natural science at the Sydney University is made a *sine qua non*, while, even to this day, in Oxford it is, to a certain extent, optional.

1813. To turn to another branch,—what is your opinion of the establishment of Affiliated Colleges in connection with the University of Sydney? I think that practically there will be always one difficulty—the tutorial system and the professorial system seem to me to clash.

1814. Is that the great difficulty you see in regard to them? That is a great difficulty.

1815. *By Mr. Windeyer*: In what way? I think if a young man has to attend even two lectures before one o'clock in the day, that if he has prepared those lectures properly, it is a very great hardship for him to attend two more. I am merely referring to the experience of most University men. You must know yourself that three lectures a day are quite as much as a young man can attend to properly.

1816. *By Dr. Lang*: Supposing these lectures were delivered in the University, might not the tutorial system be made available in the Colleges in bringing up the students to the level that the University required? My objection is this, that too much time is occupied before Professors or tutors, to the loss of time which might be much better employed by the student himself in his own room. Lectures suppose a certain amount of preparation, and if there are too many lectures they are either slurred over or not attended to at all.

1817. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Do you not think that if the Professors teach tutorially—catechetically, that is to say—that is an argument somewhat against the need of Affiliated Colleges at all? Of course you mean simply with regard to instruction?

1818. Yes? Quite so. My own impression is that the Affiliated Colleges should be ancillary to the University in every way—that the head of an Affiliated College should stand in the relationship almost of a private tutor to the men of his College, especially in giving them that help they would need in the professorial room.

1819. I believe you are aware that the Professors in point of fact do teach tutorially? From what I hear from my own boys, the instruction given by the Professors is just that given by Oxford and Cambridge tutors in their own rooms.

1820. With this advantage, that it brings all the students together in the same lecture halls? Yes.

1821. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you not think the Colleges could be made to serve a very important purpose, merely as residences for students coming from all parts of the country? A most important purpose.

1822. Do you not think that ought to be their principal object? I think it ought to be their principal object.

1823. That the education to be furnished in the Colleges is a matter of secondary importance? Yes. Help should be given by the authorities of the College with especial reference to the instruction in the University—that kind of help which will stand a man in good stead when he comes to be examined for his degree.

1824. Do you not think it would be practicable for the Colleges to lessen the expense of education materially to students from the country, as compared to what it would cost them if they had to go to lodging-houses in such a city as this? I have no doubt that when the Affiliated Colleges have their full numbers that will be perfectly feasible, but not immediately.

1825. Do you think there is anything necessary to supply a larger number of students to the different Colleges, supposing them in existence and in operation, than there is at present—any peculiar machinery for bringing up students to the Colleges? I think that the institution of scholarships, and even fellowships, in the particular Colleges, would have a very beneficial effect in every way. Take the instance of St. Paul's College. I think that if there were half-a-dozen scholarships in connection with that College, and if those scholarships could be tried for previous to a man's matriculating, not only would they fill up all six scholarships, but they would be a means of drawing other young men to the place by the mere fact that there were certain things to be tried for. Because in this country it is not simply the wealthy people who aspire after a good education, but I know really and truly that a great deal of self-denial is practised in many quarters with that object, and scholarships of £40 or £50 a year would just act as the turning cause at least. A youth has finished school; it is a difficult thing to find him a profession; the parents are anxious that he should complete his education; but here are the temptations of a bank or a merchant's office. Now if you held out the opposite temptation of a scholarship of £40 or £50 a year, that boy would probably go to the University and try for the scholarship. At present a boy must matriculate before he can try for a scholarship; but I propose that these scholarships which I am recommending should be open to all the schools of the Colony, making it necessary to matriculate afterwards within a reasonable time.

1826. *By Dr. Lang*: In the United States of America a system has been in operation for the last thirty or forty years, through the medium of what are called educational societies, which receive recommendations of young men in the humbler walks of life, who exhibit promise and unblemished character, and assist them in obtaining the advantages of the Universities—do you think such a system would be beneficial if it could be brought into general operation in the different religious denominations in such a country as this? I think a system of that kind would be decidedly beneficial. It would be a good thing to stir up the liberality of our leading men to help such a system forward. With reference to the working of individual Colleges, the more we are independent the better. Oxford and Cambridge were founded and kept on by private munificence, and

I think there is no lack of munificence in this country, if the question were fairly put before the people. We are appealing to the Government for everything, whereas if we appealed to the members of our own communions we should get, in process of time, what we want.

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1827. Were not the Colleges in the English Universities much more of the character contemplated for the Colleges in the Sydney University, more Colleges of residence than for education in the first instance? No doubt that was the case, especially with regard to Oxford. 1828. And the Colleges have subsequently invaded the proper province of the University? I think that is the truth.

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1829. *By Mr. Cape*: Have you heard any objections to the fees charged by the University? None have ever come before me.

1830. Do you think the progress of education would be considerably aided in this Colony by the establishment of some test of qualification for admission to the civil service? I think everything of that kind that can be introduced will act beneficially in every way. Even if the thing were not immediately wanted *per se*, yet the introduction of that kind of thing is what we want educationally. We want something to counteract the materialism, so to speak, of the Colony in which we are living.

1831. Do you look upon that as one of the greatest improvements in the means of advancing education? I think it is a very great improvement.

1832. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you find that there is a spirit of alienation from the University on the part of educated men from the Mother Country? Not decidedly so. You see that kind of thing in particular instances, but I have not met with any decided exhibition of that spirit.

1833. *By Mr. Windeyer*: You do not think there is anything that would justify accusations of partiality in the University as an examining body? Certainly not.

1834. Or anything that would justify a person in saying there was a general want of confidence in it on the part of the schoolmasters of the Colony? Certainly not.

1835. Then I understand you to say that you approve of the University education here as far as the University can carry it out? As far as the University can carry it out.

1836. And you think the University of Sydney has copied the improvements adopted at Oxford? I think so.

1837. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you think it would be desirable to connect the University more intimately with the higher schools of the Colony than it is at present? I think the more the schools of the Colony are brought into contact with the University and University ways, the better it will be for all.

1838. Do you think there is any positive obstacle in the present administration of the University's affairs, in the way of the connection of the higher schools with the University? I have not observed it for my own part.

1839. Do you find that the fact of University-bred men from Home not being recognised as having any status in the Sydney University has operated against the institution? I cannot say I find such to be the case; but I have felt very strongly that such might be the case—that there is something too close about it. It would add to the influence of the University throughout the length and breadth of the land if the graduates of the old Universities were admitted to *ad eundem* degrees, for instance.

1840. You think that would tend to settle popular feeling in favor of the University? I think it would then become, what a University ought to be, something more of a national affair.

1841. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Do you think it would be right to put persons taking *ad eundem* degrees on an equality with those who really were brought up in the University? I do not know exactly how the matter stands in reference to men who take *ad eundem* degrees in the Mother Country. That is a thing to be considered. I do not suppose men from the old Universities would claim the full rights of actual graduates. There might be some line drawn.

1842. You do not think it would be desirable to put them in such a position that they would really swamp the University, as far as graduates of the University are concerned? I think not. The inundation at first might be too great. The peculiar circumstances of the case ought to be had regard to.

1843. *By Mr. Cape*: Have you not felt the scarcity of school books in this country a great obstruction to your progress? So much so that I have had to import them myself.

1844. *By Dr. Lang*: Has your attention been directed to the constitution of the Senate of the University? Not so.

1845. Do you think that supposing the Masters of Arts reached the number contemplated in the Act, one hundred, they would constitute an unexceptionable electoral body for the University? I think so. I do not see the objection.

1846. Do you think they would constitute the best electoral body that could be had? Considering that the person to be elected would be only one, I think so. I think that in a country like this all shades of opinion would be found among these hundred electors.

1847. Do you not think it would be desirable, supposing there were the numbers contemplated, and that mode of election were in operation, to make the heads of the different Colleges *ex officio* members of the Senate,—to connect those different institutions with the University? I think so.

1848. Is it your opinion that the Professors of the University should be *ex officio* members of the Senate also? I think so. I believe, at present, they are not even members of the University.

1849. Does not that appear to you a very great anomaly? A very great anomaly indeed.

1850. That the Professors should have no voice in the government of their body? They do not even belong to the body, as far as I understand.

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1851. Do you think it would be desirable, in order to give a more popular tone to the University, that there should be some proportion of the members of the Senate elected by the Legislature? I think that as the circumstances of this University are quite peculiar, it might be desirable to introduce members in some such way as that.
1852. To have the Senate constituted variously and on a broad basis? On a broad basis.
1853. *By the Chairman*: Do you calculate at all in giving an answer to that question on the possible effects of political prejudices of the Members of the Legislature. All members of Legislative bodies, even the best disposed, are liable to political prejudices of one kind or other? I suppose none of these prejudices would allow people to have quite their own way, especially if the number of the Senate were increased. The prejudices of one man might lead him in one direction, and those of another man in another direction, but the resultant between the two would be neither the one nor the other, but something between them.
1854. *By Dr. Lang*: Is the patronage of the English Universities and Colleges in the hands of the Masters of Arts? Almost universally so in Oxford, except in the case of my own College—Worcester. The Provost of Worcester is appointed by the Government for the time-being, but the heads of all the other Colleges are elected from amongst the Fellows themselves.
1855. *By Mr. Cape*: Have you observed among the youth of the Colony a remarkable predilection for life in the bush? Very much so. Some of my best youths have taken that direction.
1856. So much so as to be a source of regret to you? Yes, very much so, in several instances.
1857. Do you not think increasing the rewards to be attained by proficiency in study would have the effect of creating a diversion? That is quite my opinion. We want something to be placed before the students that would be immediate and tangible.
1858. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you not think that the fact that the squatocracy of the Colony considers itself a superior class has a tendency to lead many young men into the ranks of that body? No; I think, as far as my own observation has led me to form an opinion, there is a kind of romance in it —
1859. *By Mr. Black*: A freedom from restraint? Yes.
1860. *By Mr. Cape*: Have not also the unavoidable defects in domestic training something to do with it? Very often our difficulties are just the difficulties that ought to be surmounted in the nursery.
1861. *By Dr. Lang*: What do you consider as the best substratum for general education for the purposes of life—I mean what branches of education should be considered *sine qua non*? I suppose you speak in the most general way?
1862. For the training of the mind? I think that some one of the classical languages, and some one modern language, the elements of mathematics, more especially geometry, and some one essentially modern science, scientifically considered, would form a very good substratum.
1863. You think at all events that classics and mathematics are indispensable? Yes.
1864. *By Mr. Black*: Which of the classical languages would you look upon as the most useful? The Latin, decidedly, because, besides the mental discipline, it lies at the base of many European languages, to say nothing of our own language, the terms of science, and so on.
1865. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you think the mental training supplied by the study of languages could be supplied by the study of natural science or natural philosophy? I think not.
1866. *By Mr. Windeyer*: I suppose you think the effect of University teaching is to educate the whole of the faculties together, so as afterwards to enable the mind to receive any professional training? Quite so; that is just my view.
1867. *By Mr. Black*: Is it your opinion that it is necessary, or advisable, looking to the general purposes of life, to combine with secular instruction any religious or theological teaching? As a Christian, I must say decidedly that no education is complete without it.
1868. Do you not think parents and guardians, or the pastors of the different denominations, are the best fitted for imparting all the religious knowledge required for enabling a youth to understand and discharge all the duties of life aright? Perhaps I had in contemplation my own especial school. Mine is a boarding school, and I stand in fact in the place of parents and guardians. That is what made me give that decided answer. Now that I understand your question, I may say that I think pastors or parents and guardians are the proper persons to communicate that instruction. I communicate religious instruction, because I conceive that every schoolmaster who receives boarders into his house stands *in loco parentis*.
1869. Your decided opinion is that the pastor, the parent, or the person standing *in loco parentis*, is the proper person to give religious instruction? Quite so. I think that is the natural source to look to for such instruction.
1870. *By Dr. Lang*: You think that in an educational institution supported by the State secular education alone should be kept in view by the State? I think so.
1871. That the religious element should be supplied *ab externo*? That is quite my opinion.
1872. By the parents or by the pastors of the different churches? Quite so.
1873. *By Mr. Arnold*: Is not a sense of religion an innate and inherent part of our nature? Doubtless. The mere constitution of our own moral nature points that out to be the truth.
1874. A general sense of religion? Just the mere glimmerings.
1875. *By Mr. Black*: Looking at the great diversity of opinion among professing Christian communions in this Colony, do you not think it altogether impracticable for the State to teach religion? I think it is perfectly impracticable for the State to teach religion in any way. It ought not to attempt the work.
1876. Under the actual circumstances of the case, you think they must fail in the task? Yes.
1877. *By Mr. Arnold*: Presuming upon the existence of this innate sense of religion in every

- every person, do you not think a purely secular education afforded by the State is sufficient to enable a person so educated to determine for himself the particular creed which he thinks it most desirable to adopt? Of course I think a person whose mind has been disciplined, whether more or less, by instruction, is in a much better position to judge wisely and satisfactorily for himself than a man who has never received any instruction at all. I mean to say this, that imparting mere secular instruction to the nation at large would be a means of indirectly communicating religious instruction. It would make the population more capable of understanding that which it is the special business of religious teachers to put before them. 1878. It would enable them to inquire for themselves? Yes.
1879. *By the Chairman*: It follows from that opinion that our sectarian schools, in consequence of the manner in which they imbue the minds of youth with peculiar dogmas, unfit them for fair investigation afterwards; if, for instance, in a Church of England School, or a Roman Catholic School, or any other sectarian school, certain dogmas are taught, the young minds receiving those dogmas which are instilled into them from day to day and from year to year, become less fitted for investigation into the truth of those dogmas afterwards, than they would be if they were left free from any such instruction? Yes; where the instruction is decidedly dogmatical, no doubt the young mind receives the bias so communicated.
1880. *By Mr. Arnold*: In fact, the difference is this, that in the one case the conclusion to which the child arrives is supported by prejudice, in the other by reason? Yes. I specially dwell on the word dogmatical. I conceive among Protestants generally there are certain broad truths of Christianity which can be taught without communicating any decided bias.
1881. *By the Chairman*: Dogmatic teaching enters into all sectarian schools—can you shew an instance in any of our denominational schools where the teaching is free from dogmatism? I have not made these denominational schools my study at all; I merely give an opinion; but taking the denominational schools as I have heard them to be by report, I should say that what you observe is perfectly true—that a bias is communicated, which bias has afterwards to be got over, if any proper and fair investigation of religious truth is to be gone into.
1882. The basis of Protestantism is in fact free inquiry? Free inquiry.
1883. The original protest was against the authority of the Church? Quite so.
1884. *By Dr. Lang*: Are you acquainted with the series of books, or any portion of them, put forth by the National Board in Ireland? Some few of them I have seen and used.
1885. Is it not your opinion that these books embody the great facts and doctrines of Christianity, apart from any sectarian or denominational character? That is quite my opinion, with reference to the only religious books issued by that Board which I have seen. I came to the conclusion that, as far as I, a member of the Church of England, could judge, there was nothing that offended my particular predilections.
1886. There was nothing you would wish to be expunged? Nothing whatever; they were books I could put with a clear conscience before my own boys.
1887. You would not characterize such a system as a godless system of education? Certainly not.
1888. If based on the great fundamental truths of natural and revealed religion? Certainly not.
1889. *By Mr. Black*: Do you not think a very baneful influence is likely to be exercised on the moral powers of children brought together for the purpose of receiving secular instruction under circumstances that compel them to recognize among themselves sectarian distinctions—that communicating secular instruction under those circumstances is likely to exercise a baneful influence upon the moral character of the children? I think that under ordinary circumstances that would be counteracted by the teaching of home, or friends, or clergy.
1890. But you think it would require a counteracting influence, in order to make the secular instruction beneficial? Decidedly.
1891. *By Mr. Windeyer*: When you said there was some danger of the tutorial and professorial teaching clashing, you did not mean that the professorial teaching ought to be given up in favor of the tutorial system? No; I do not see how it could be.
1892. You think the central teaching of the University ought to be preserved? I think the central teaching of the University ought to be kept up, or else it would lose its distinctive character.
1893. *By Mr. Arnold*: Do you see any danger in a Government establishment in leaving religious instruction an open question? I should like to see the Government of the country wash its hands of the entire question.
1894. You think it would be a great advantage if it were not introduced at all? Yes, under the peculiar circumstances of the Colony.
1895. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Do you think the Government ought to give money in any such way that it might be indirectly applied to sectarian teaching? I think not.
1896. You think that if money is given for education at all by the State, it ought to be on the principle of ignoring religion, and bringing the children of all religious denominations together? Yes.
1897. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you not think the desire that prevails on the part of parents of the different religious communions, that the schools should be made subsidiary to their respective churches and give specific religious instruction, originates very greatly in the consciousness on the part of parents of not having discharged their own duties in that respect to their children? I suppose that is the feeling in their minds in the majority of instances.
1898. Do you think the curriculum of the Sydney University is complete in its present extent

The Rev. W.
H. Savigny,
B.A.

18 Oct., 1859.

The Rev. W. H. Savigny, B.A. extent—is there any deficiency that it would be desirable to fill up? I think, perhaps, they might take into the curriculum a subject which I see the London University has taken up, an essentially modern one—physiology.

18 Oct., 1859. 1899. As a branch of natural history? Yes.

1900. You think it desirable there should be a professorship of natural history in the University as a part of the curriculum of arts? I should think, in the present state of the University, the present Professor of Natural Philosophy could undertake the duty perfectly well. I say merely looking at the numbers, and so on. As long as they remain so few there would be something ridiculous in having a multitude of Professors.

1901. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Do you not think, considering the means at the disposal of the University, the course of studies adopted was the right one, instead of adopting more physical science subjects? I think so. The scheme appears to me to be a perfectly fair one, evidently regarding the end of University education as not so much imparting actual knowledge of things as teaching young men how to acquire it afterwards. It seems to me the system, as constituted at present, calls into play all those faculties which will be hereafter called into play, whatever profession a young man embraces.

1902. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you think there should be a department of mental philosophy in the faculty of arts? Not as the University is constituted at present. I think the requisite instruction might be given in that particular, not directly, but in connection with various classical books, for instance.

1903. *By Mr. Windeyer*: You do not think it is a charge rightly made against the University that too much classics are taught there to the exclusion of physical science? It is my opinion that classics, mathematics, and physical sciences, occupy their proper places.

1904. *By Dr. Lang*: Is there not a special department for mental philosophy in the English University Colleges? There is a Professor of Mental Philosophy in Oxford. Somebody observed just now that the Professors there are more names than realities, and they were so in my time. The instruction in mental or moral philosophy was really communicated by the tutors of the different Colleges, or by private tutors.

1905. That arises from the Colleges having invaded the proper province of the University? Yes, that appears to be the true state of the case.

1906. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Have not many persons who have studied the University system of England ascribed the comparative falling off in the English Universities to that fact of the Colleges having usurped the place of the University and destroyed the central teaching? I have heard that opinion broached. I dare say it may be the case.

1907. It is in consequence of these views having been promulgated that the University teaching, properly speaking, is being restored? Gradually restored in Oxford, at any rate.

1908. *By Mr. Arnold*: Is it supposed to be the fact that the standard of scholarship has declined within the last few years? No, not of late; not within the last few years.

1909. *By the Chairman*: Have you any other suggestions to offer? No suggestions beyond those which I have brought forward directly or indirectly.

1910. That was a very important one you made some half-hour ago, that any scholarships in the University should be thrown open to boys from all schools in the Colony? Yes; matriculation not being made a *sine qua non*. Now, a youth must matriculate and undergo considerable preparation, with much loss of time.

1911. In your mind then the great object should be to ascertain the qualifications of the individual, not at all how he obtained them? Not at all how he obtained them. As Mr. Cape suggested just now, we want something to counterbalance those adverse influences which take young men away from educational pursuits.

1912. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Of course you would make them matriculate as soon as possible after gaining scholarships? Yes.

1913. *By Mr. Arnold*: The scholarships would have to be held by members of the University? Yes.

1914. In what way would you propose to limit, or would you place any limit at all on the competitors for these scholarships? I think that limitations have always been bad. The tendency in all Universities is now to get rid of all limitations.

1915. Would you have any limitations as to age? Nobody could object to that. That is generally done. There are very few Colleges where a man over nineteen can get a scholarship, or over thirty a fellowship.

1916. *By Mr. Windeyer*: You would not allow any person coming from England, who might find himself in want of employment after his arrival here, to make use of these scholarships merely as a means of gaining a livelihood? No; I would look to the object of them—the encouragement of education in the Colony.

1917. *By Mr. Arnold*: You think a restriction as to age, confining it to persons under nineteen, with the condition that they could hold them only as scholarships in the University, would be sufficient? As a general rule.

1918. The sort of conditions under which the Baliol Scholarship at Oxford is competed for? Yes. I think, if so, it would never be very likely that a person would come out to this Colony to try for a scholarship, whatever he might do for a fellowship.

1919. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you not think the travelling fellowships you have suggested would imply a more advanced state of things than we have reached as yet? Something of the kind seems to me to be a necessity, from the acknowledged inability of the University to supply that specific professional education which young men want.

1920. *By Mr. Cape*: You would rather this benefit came from the wealthy public than from the Government? That is my own individual feeling,—that the more we have to do with private liberality and the less with the Government, the better.

1921. It is not a genuine British practice to depend altogether on the Government? Certainly not in educational matters.

TUESDAY, 25 OCTOBER, 1859.

Present:—

MR. MURRAY,
MR. WILSON,
REV. DR. LANG,

MR. JONES,
MR. PLUNKETT,
MR. CAPE.

TERENCE AUBREY MURRAY, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

George Wigram Allen, Esquire, called in and examined:—

1922. *By the Chairman*: What we wish to obtain is some information as to the appropriation of the proceeds of the College Buildings when they were disposed of in 1853? In that year, I think, the Legislature passed an Act, authorising the surviving trustee of the land on which had been erected certain buildings known as "Sydney College" to convey the land and building to the University, in consideration of the University paying to the said trustee the sum of £150 for some estimated expenses, and also paying to each proprietor the full amount of his shares. The conveyance was made to the University, and every proprietor who has applied to the University has received the full amount of his shares. A sum of about £6,000 has been paid.

G. W. Allen,
Esq.
25 Oct., 1859.

1923. What sum was received for the building? The University afterwards sold it to the Grammar School for £12,000.

1924. And how would the matter stand then; was it the property of the shareholders—the old Sydney College? The property was originally granted to Dr. Bland, and, I think, two other trustees, in trust for educational purposes.

1925. *By Mr. Jones*: The land was? Yes. A deed of settlement was prepared, and a number of persons contributed towards the institution by taking shares of the value of £50 each, and with the proceeds of the shares the building was put up. Neither the grant nor the deed of settlement contained any power to sell the property, and it therefore became necessary to apply to the Legislature to authorise the sale to the University.

1926. *By the Chairman*: Then the land was granted, but the shareholders were at the whole expense of the building? I believe so.

1927. Were those shares transferable in the market, like other shares? Yes; they were frequently sold. At one time they were disposed of at about their original value, but afterwards, when the Sydney College was temporarily closed as an educational establishment, the shares were sold very low, some of them as low, I believe, as £5. Some gentlemen purchased a number of them for a very small sum; they afterwards received £50 for each share.

1928. Then the Government, in fact, contributed nothing whatever but the land? I think not, but I cannot speak positively. I was but a boy when the College was built.

1929. Do you know what form those shares were in? There was scrip issued for them.

1930. The same as other scrip? Similar to the scrip of other companies. The only advantage the proprietors had was the right of presentation to the College. The students presented by the proprietors paid a less fee than others who were not so presented.

1931. *By Mr. Jones*: Then no return, excepting in the way you speak of, was sought by those who took shares? None, I believe.

1932. *By the Chairman*: And the proceeds, I suppose, merely paid off all the shares of all the proprietors? All the proprietors who have applied have been paid in full. Several have not yet applied.

1933. Where is the balance of the funds? The University is liable under the Act, and under the conveyance for the payment to each proprietor as he calls for the money.

1934. Then the University has not, in fact, paid the money? Not the full amount.

1935. What amount has been paid? £6,000, as nearly as possible.

1936. And to what extent is the University still liable? I cannot speak positively. I investigated the claims for shares as far as I could at the time, and I think I reported to the University that upwards of £7,500 would be required to pay the whole.

1937. *By Mr. Jones*: Would be due on shares? Yes, for the whole, if the whole were applied for. I did not know till late last night that I should be required to give evidence, otherwise I would have come prepared with the correct figures.

1938. Practically the University either gave or made itself liable for a sum of from £7,500 to £8,000 for the land and building? Yes, somewhat under £8,000, I know.

1939. And what would you estimate the value of the building and land respectively to be? I could scarcely form an opinion upon that, because the building at the time they took it was useful for scarcely anything else than a large school. It would have cost a large sum of money to have turned it to any other account. The land was very valuable; but I understand that the trustees of the Grammar School, or the University, (I am not sure which) had the property valued at the time of the sale, and that the whole was then valued at £12,000.

1940. The land and building? Yes, so I understood. It was more valuable then than when the University purchased it I should think.

1941. *By Dr. Lang*: I thought it strange that land should have been given for the purpose of education, and converted, by an Act of the late Council, into private property, which I think is precisely the *prima facie* view the case indicates—has not that been done? As I have already explained to the Committee, all that the proprietors received was what they had previously paid in the shape of shares to the institution; they received nothing as the price of the land. Many of the proprietors have, to my knowledge, used the money they so received for other educational purposes. For instance, I believe Mr. Wentworth gave his £200 towards a scholarship in the University—or for something connected with the University

G. W. Allen, Esq. University—and others have given their money towards the Colleges. I could name several persons who I know have given the value of their shares towards the establishment of one or other of the Affiliated Colleges.

25 Oct., 1859. 1942. At all events, the real property of the institution—the land on which the building stands—was not disposed of? It was conveyed under the authority of an Act of the Legislature to the University, in consideration of the payment, by the University, of the amount of the shares which each proprietor held in the institution; that is, the University became liable to pay to each proprietor the full amount of the shares he held, and nothing more than that.

1943. What amount has been paid to the original shareholders? About £6,000. There will be a difficulty, I think, with several proprietors in establishing their claim. I do not anticipate that the whole sum will be asked for.

H. Kennedy, Esq.

Hugh Kennedy, Esq., called in, and further examined:—

25 Oct., 1859. 1944. *By the Chairman*: There were some documents which we wished to have when you were last here,—have you been able to procure them since? I am not aware of any documents having been asked for.

1945. Some returns and accounts, I think, in connection with the question which we requested you would hand in by way of an appendix to your evidence? I am not aware that anything of the kind was required.

1946. Do you know what sums have been paid to the shareholders of the Sydney Grammar School? Of the Sydney College—the old College?

1947. Yes? £5,852 10s.

1948. And how much still remains to be paid in case applications are made? It is supposed that there are no more liabilities—that the Senate are not liable to be called upon for a further sum.

1949. That there are no more? That there are no more.

1950. Has that been ascertained, do you know, or is it a mere matter of supposition? It was ascertained from Mr. Allen, the University solicitor. Many of the shareholders forewent their claims altogether.

1951. How many? A certain number.

1952. Gave up their claims? Gave up their claims.

1953. And the sum of £5,800 has been actually paid? That sum has been paid in cash.

1954. Out of what fund was that payment made? The sum of £4,000 was paid out of the Endowment Fund previous to leaving the old premises. The balance of £1,852 was paid out of the receipts of the Trustees of the Grammar School, who purchased the building.

1955. And how was the money received from the Trustees of the Grammar School appropriated? The balance of it was appropriated to the building, and the sum of £5,500 was transferred to the general account, to repay the money paid for the purchase of the Sydney College property. £150 was appropriated to supplement the Levy Bequest, to raise it to £700.

1956. How much has been used for supplementing the building fund? In addition to the Government grants?

1957. Yes? The sum of £6,500; but on this was charged the repayment of £565 3s. 11d., (being Mr. Levy's Bequest) together with interest, £81 18s., for the term for which it was borrowed by the Senate.

1958. That has been applied with the authority of the Senate, I presume? By the authority of the Senate.

1959. That is in addition to the sums of money voted by Parliament? In addition to those sums.

1960. Do you remember what the appropriation by Parliament amounted to? £50,000.

1961. £50,000? £50,000.

1962. Was there any supplementary vote at all? There was at the end of the year a vote of £10,000.

1963. That is £60,000? £60,000.

1964. And this £10,000 makes £70,000? Yes, £70,000.

1965. All spent in the building? That sum has not all been spent in the building. There is a balance in hand of upwards of £4,000. A considerable portion of it, however, may be said to be appropriated. The Senate are liable for it.

1966. For work done? For contracts taken and not completed.

1967. How many gentlemen have declined to take any payment for their shares in the Sydney College? I am not aware.

1968. Do you know what the amount altogether would have been had all claimed what they were entitled to? No, I do not.

1969. *By Mr. Cape*: Do you know how it arises that although there was a certain sum for building, and the architect received his instructions, he, upon his own accountability, went beyond that amount? It hardly occurred in that way, I think. The architect sent in an estimate; he gave an estimate of the cost of a certain part of the building, and after some time that estimate was found to be considerably exceeded.

1970. The question is how, without funds, the Senate went on with such a responsibility; how do you account for that? I am not aware that they entered into works which they were

were unable to meet; six or seven contracts had been taken for different parts of the building for a specific sum each, and in no case have the Senate exceeded the amount.

1971. After Mr. Hutton, who was treasurer of the Institution? I succeeded him.

1972. How many years have you had the accounts? Until 1855.

1973. And they passed to whom? To Mr. Grabam.

1974. And during whose Treasurership would the change have been as to the original plan of the building—a more expensive plan? I am not aware that there was a change; there has never been a change from one plan to another.

1975. There were two plans before the Senate—a less expensive one and this one of larger expense? There was a plan laid before the Senate in the first instance, which never was adopted; it was not supposed to be commodious enough.

1976. How did the practice arise of discontinuing the annual accounts in the Calendar? During the first two or three years there were regular accounts; then for some years there was a discontinuance, and in the year 1858 we have the accounts again? I am not aware how that happened. There was no Calendar published one year at all. There was a break in the Calendar.

1977. *By Dr. Lang*: The surplus funds arising from the payment of the Trustees of the Grammar School for the property, after paying the shareholders their claims, went into the general fund of the University? No, it did not; a portion of it, as I said just now, went to supplement the Levy Scholarship, a portion to pay the shareholders of the Sydney College, and the balance went to the building fund.

H. Kennedy,
Esq.,
25 Oct., 1859.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1859.

Present:—

REV. DR. LANG,
MR. PLUNKETT,
MR. WILSON,

MR. MURRAY,
MR. JONES,
MR. CAPE.

TERENCE AUBREY MURRAY, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

John Macfarlane, Esq., M.L.C., called in and examined:—

1978. *By the Chairman*: You are a member of the Sydney University, I believe? I am one of the Examiners in Medicine. J. Macfarlane,
Esq., M.L.C.

1979. We wish to have some information from you as to the advisableness of establishing a school of medicine in the University of Sydney—would you be good enough to give the Committee your opinion? I am of opinion that it is not only desirable, but imperative. I see no difficulty in the matter; clergymen and lawyers have been educated here, and why should not doctors? For example—in the curriculum the chair of chemistry is already established; a chair of anatomy ought to be established; materia medica and botany might be combined. Progressively, chairs might be added as young gentlemen become qualified by study. In the first instance, we ought to begin so as to inform the public mind that it can be done. When the public mind is aware, people will bend their attention to it, so that their sons may be in course of preparation. 20 Dec., 1859.

1980. It has been urged that the climate is unfavorable to the study of anatomy? Well, I do not think so. There are great facilities for studying anatomy here.

1981. There is no greater difficulty here than that which exists in other countries? I think there is less difficulty.

1982. *By Mr. Wilson*: You allude to the procuring of subjects? Yes, on that account. I remember that when I began the study of medicine in 1828, I had to pay twenty pounds for a body which had been underground some weeks. You may fancy what kind of knowledge of anatomy can be acquired from dissecting a decomposed body. But this was inevitable then. The body had been procured by some men, and I had to pay £20 for it. After the passing of Warburton's Anatomy Act, I think it was, the bodies of persons unclaimed in public institutions were handed over with proper form to gentlemen who had acquired a license for teaching anatomy, so that there was afterwards a better supply; but it was always insufficient, compelling young gentlemen to go to other countries to study.

1983. *By Mr. Plunkett*: What country do you speak of—England or Scotland? I speak of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

1984. *By the Chairman*: Do you think the expense of establishing a medical school here would be very great? I do not think so. I think that, in the first instance, gentlemen might be obtained who would for a time fill the offices, until the University could afford to make an allowance to them. All our medical men here have been educated at home, and all are able, at least many are, whom I have in my observation.

1985. What opinion upon the subject is entertained by the profession in Sydney? I think the profession is favorable to it.

1986. *By Mr. Wilson*: What classes would you propose to teach first? Chemistry and anatomy go hand in hand, both being a sort of foundation of medical study.

1987. You require a demonstrator of anatomy? Yes.

1988. That would be a well paid office—he would have to get a regular salary? I do not think it. For a few years, at first, I believe gentlemen might be found who would take it up for the honor of the thing.

- J. Macfarlane, Esq., M.L.C.
20 Dec., 1859.
1889. Do you think they would devote all their time to it for the honor of the affair? It is not necessary. A good anatomist with a few hours a day would do all that was required perhaps by a little rehearsing of his early studies.
1890. I am not alluding to his capability of doing it, but of his being enabled to give up his time to it? I do not think it would require that undivided attention. Most of the professors at home in high medical practice have always assistance which they can call in.
1891. Would it not be difficult to get such assistance here? No, I think not; I think some of the younger doctors would assist for a few years for the honor of the matter.
1892. But you would not have the same facility of obtaining medical men here as young men at home? Oh, yes; eminence in anatomy is merely a little dexterity in dissecting, possessing that, with a good education, any man may become a proficient in anatomy if he has facilities for pursuing it. I know, as a father, if I were disposed to educate any of my boys for the profession, I would rather train them here, and then send them home to travel.
1893. That is only because they would have the benefit of your own supervision, I presume? No doubt, a sort of parental control might be exercised over the boy—
1894. It is not because he would be able to get as good an education in this Colony as in England? I think travelling would increase his information.
1895. But, irrespective of travel, would he not benefit by being brought into contact with men of eminence, among whom he would sit, in England, and with the competition that exists—do you think a young man would get as good an education under any circumstances in a Colony like this, where there are only one or two competitors? I do not see why he should not, with an originally well-ordered mind; he could increase his information by travel, and extend his study at home. I do not see why we should not be able to give as good an education here in medicine as in law, or arts, or theology.
1896. There are so many more branches connected with medicine than with law, so many sciences in which it is necessary for a man to perfect himself? True. I would rather, as I have said, educate one of my boys here, giving him the best education he could get, and then, when he is able to take care of himself, I would send him home to travel.
1897. *By the Chairman*: But at all events, whatever the difficulties, or whatever objection might apply at present to the establishment of a medical school, we must all look forward, I presume, to its ultimate establishment? Yes, and I think the sooner the better.
1898. We cannot always be sending our youth to Europe to acquire a knowledge of anatomy and medical science? When I look to the risk to physical health, and to moral health too, it is a risk I would not willingly undertake. I would not trust my boys so far away from my own supervision, unless I had some relative to act *in loco parentis*, and even then I should not feel the same satisfaction as though they were under my own roof.
1899. But it is advisable that we should, at all events, make a beginning, since the thing must be done? I think it is high time. I am told that in San Francisco, a place of only ten years' existence, they have actually promulgated a scheme which will work well, and where they have established six chairs at once. I can refer to a periodical I received from home the other day—*The Medical Times*—in which it is fully stated. If that is done there, why should not this Colony, which has been established seventy years, also have a school of medicine in our University?
2000. You are of opinion that there are no practical difficulties in the way? I do not think there are any practical difficulties.
2001. Do you not think that then parents would find better opportunities for the employment of their sons than at present? Yes, in that way to.
2002. That would be an important point? It would be a very great advantage. Parents now-a-days look around them and say, "What am I to do with my boys? I cannot make them doctors, which I might prefer." If you hold out to them the prospect that their sons can study medicine, that would be an inducement to them.
2003. In fact, there is another profession thrown open to the youth of the Colony? Yes, and they would have an opportunity of studying disease under its Australian forms, which they could not do at home.
2004. That is an important point? Yes, a most important point.
2005. That they should see the Australian type of disease? Yes.
2006. Are you aware that considerable opposition has been manifested by some of the gentlemen in office in the University? I have heard that certain of the Professors have objected slightly. Their desire is to complete the faculty of arts and law. It is a very natural desire; but why should not their faculties all be made complete.
2007. The University itself would be incomplete without a medical school? I think so, clearly.
2008. There is another point in reference to which I wish to put a few questions to you; you stated just now that you attended the University occasionally as examiner? I am appointed examiner, but no candidates have yet come for examination in medicine.
2009. Do you know anything at all of the recent examinations at the University? In arts?
2010. Yes? I have heard them spoken of highly, as being strict and as they ought to be.
2011. Do you know at all whether they have been more particular in the late examinations than in the previous ones? It has been stated that they have always been very particular.
2012. There were at the last examination sixteen, I think, candidates for degrees? I believe so.
2013. And only eight passed? Yes.
2014. Does that prove the strictness of the examination? It proves that there is a proper amount of strictness and rigour which ought to be exercised.
2015. *By Mr. Plunkett*: If the establishment of a medical school were postponed for the next ten years, do you not think the same difficulties would have to be encountered? Yes;
I

I think it would create a greater difficulty, because the public mind must be prepared by its being advertised that in such a session certain chairs would be established for the instruction of young gentlemen in medicine. The sooner that is promulgated the better.

J. Macfarlane,
Esq., M.L.C.

20 Dec., 1859.

2016. You say that the medical profession, generally speaking, is favorable to it? I believe so. I have had frequent conversations with my colleagues in the Infirmary, for example, and those whom I see most frequently, and I am delighted to find that they are as zealous as possible.

2017. Now, looking to the consequences of sending boys home, if a medical chair were established in the Sydney University, what would be your advice to your own friends who had boys that desired to enter the medical profession—would you think it advisable to introduce them to the University here, in the first instance, or to send them home? For many reasons I should recommend that they should be trained as far as possible here. Then, after having finished and obtained a degree of qualification, I would say let them travel. Almost all parents can afford to allow their sons to travel for a few years, and at the age of twenty-four or twenty-five much good may be obtained; but removing boys from the parental eye at so early an age as fifteen is a most serious matter. I would not allow any boys to go to a distance under the charge of an uncle or an aunt, who might be too indulgent or too severe. I would much prefer to have them under the paternal eye.

2018. Are you aware that there was a strong feeling against allowing young men to be called to the bar here until a very few years ago? I fancy there was a little feeling of the kind, but I believe that has subsided now, and the bar has turned out some clever young men.

2019. Many arguments such as these were raised against it,—that they would acquire more information by travelling, and coming in contact with lawyers at home, and seeing justice administered there, than they could possibly acquire here? Yes, I have heard those statements, but I do not attach much importance to them.

2020. Do you not know that the young barristers who have been called to the bar here are equal to those who have been called at home? I believe so. I am very glad to hear it from such an authority as yourself. I do think, though, that it is desirable a young gentleman of twenty-five should travel for a year or two to see the old country; but I would not send a boy away from this climate, to live in England, at the age of fifteen—before his constitution is fairly formed.

2021. Is it the case, that medical men at home are not content to take degrees in one institution, and that they take degrees in different institutions? Yes. I know one gentleman who has four separate qualifications; for each of which he would have to undergo a sort of extended curriculum. That is very proper, I think.

2022. Have you made any calculation as to the expense that would be necessary for the first two or three years? No; I am unable to form any opinion on that subject. I might be able, in a day or two, to collect some data. The only expense I think we should incur, in the establishment of an anatomical chair, would be the erection of an anatomical theatre, built in the ordinary way.

2023. *By Mr. Cape*: Would not a medical school be of assistance to the public, in enabling dispensers and young chemists to be better qualified? Yes.

2024. It would also be a great protection to the public? A very great protection.

2025. Men of that kind are not able to avail themselves of the English education? The state of pharmacy is very low here—it is carried on in the most loose possible way. It has been stated to me, that a person is in business as a druggist, who a short time ago was accustomed to a different kind of vocation altogether, and who has had no training whatever; that when he sees one substance, he cannot distinguish it from another. A properly educated pharmaceutical druggist ought to undergo a proper training; and only after examination ought he to be permitted to dispense.

2026. They ought to possess certain certificates, to enable them to dispense medicines? Yes.

2027. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Is not there some pharmaceutical association here? No. It was talked of some time ago.

2028. *By Mr. Cape*: The existing law here, I believe, is more lax than the law in England? It is extraordinarily lax. Anyone may here open a shop and dispense deadly drugs, without knowing anything about them.

2029. It is acknowledged that the law is lax? There is in fact no law upon the subject.

2030. *By the Chairman*: I recollect that, in a former Committee, Dr. Dickson examined many of the chemists themselves, and it appeared from their information that they were anxious to establish a Pharmaceutical Association—in fact, some progress was made? Yes; I remember something of that circumstance.

2031. They all acknowledged that a great quantity of worthless drugs—damaged drugs—was purchased in the market here, and sold to the public without any sort of check? I believe that exists at present.

2032. *By Mr. Cape*: Would not veterinary surgery and medicine be included? I think so, very properly, for we have diseases of cattle and horse stock.

2033. A medical school would also open up the study of botany as connected with *materia medica*? Yes.

2034. In the London University and Queen's College I believe the medical school has risen to some eminence? Yes.

2035. *By Dr. Lang*: It has been stated by a former witness that great disadvantages would arise to the students in the event of the establishment of a medical school, in connection with the University, from the very limited field of study they would have in this Colony, as compared with the vast extent of such fields in London and Paris, and other great cities of Europe—do you think that advantage would be compensated by the parental supervision and control the students would have in this country? I think so; I think it would be more than balanced.

- J. Macfarlane, 2036. And you think that, if medical students should go to Europe at all, it should be after they have undergone a regular medical education in the Colony? I think only then—not until. I repeat, I would not permit a boy of my own to go at fifteen, unless he went to a near relative—and even then, perhaps, that relative might be too strict, or too indulgent; and, besides, at the early age of fifteen boys in the larger towns are exposed to temptations which, sometimes, older boys do not resist.
2037. *By Mr. Cape*: When in Edinburgh, in 1855, I heard of the failure of several medical students, from Port Phillip, from the want of parental care, and the unsuitableness of the climate? I have heard of such cases. I have referred to physical evils, and also to moral evils, resulting from sending an unformed boy a distance from parental control.
2038. *By Dr. Lang*: It has been stated that it was the intention of the Senate of the University to form a Botanic Garden in connection with the University—do you think that would be at all necessary, when we have such an institution as the Botanic Garden in the Domain? I think the Domain would be available for many years to come, and a most admirable garden it is; by-and-by it will increase in plants, and so on. At present I think the garden in the Domain is highly suitable for instruction in botany.
2039. Do you think the present situation of the University is a suitable one for the advancement of general education, professional and otherwise, in a capital such as this—its present situation as apart from the city, and at a considerable distance from it—as compared with what would have been the advantages to the community if it had been more centrally situated with regard to the city, like the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow? I am not quite clear on that point; I think the University should be a little away from the hub-bub of the town. My own *alma mater* at Glasgow was situated in the very heart of the town, but I do not know that that is an advantage.
2040. Is it not a great advantage to have certain of the more popular classes open to general students not matriculating in the University? Yes; that is a sort of partially irregular education which I think ought always to be open. I think young gentlemen should be permitted to attend lectures on anatomy who did not intend to follow it up; it is quite desirable. Young clergymen in Scotland attend these lectures, not intending to follow up the study of medicine.
2041. *By Mr. Cape*: And so in law? Yes.
2042. *By Dr. Lang*: Would not the distance of the University from the city preclude such young men generally in this city from attending courses of lectures either in the evenings or early in the mornings? Perhaps in that way there is a slight disadvantage, but young fellows should not grumble about that. I had a strong notion to attend the lectures of Mr. Hargrave in law, but these being delivered in the evening, it was inconvenient, and I did not go. But young gentlemen who are following out their studies may make their way to the University on horseback, or even on foot; a long walk will do them good.
2043. Have you turned your attention to the subject of the fees that are demanded for students of the University—do you think them too high? I do not at this present moment remember, but I do not think they are out of proportion to the fees at Home—classics, two guineas; chemistry, three guineas; I think chemistry was more than that in my time, with Professor Thomson; I think it was five guineas, and an extra sum for experiments.
2044. But are not these far shorter terms than at home? I do not think they are out of proportion; I do not think they would place any obstacle in the way of a young gentleman studying medicine. I am happy to notice that even with the unthinking part of this population there is a desire to educate their children to the fullest extent; I have often been delighted to notice that.
2045. It has been stated that the fees average about £21—do you not think that is too high a rate? Well, yes; I think it is rather high.
2046. *By Mr. Cape*: That is not for classics alone; it is two guineas a term for classics (six guineas), six guineas for mathematics, and nine guineas for chemistry and experimental physics? I do not think that is out of proportion.
2047. For instance, logic might be only one term of the year (they vary their terms), and chemistry might occupy other terms—it is according to what they are studying? Of course. I am supposing the fact of young gentlemen not being able to pay these funds; there ought to be some assistance granted either through an exhibition, or by making provision for bursaries. This might easily be done if people would continue their munificence to assist young gentlemen.
2048. *By Dr. Lang*: But are there not young men who would rather pursue knowledge under difficulties, and work their own way than be indebted to public charity? I am glad to hear that there are.
2049. In such circumstances do you not think the present rates are rather high? There is the necessity of supporting the professors in a suitable way, which renders such fees probably necessary.
2050. Are you aware what the fees are now in the Queen's College, Ireland? I am not aware.
2051. *By Mr. Cape*: Looking at the list of subjects taught in the London University, do you not find it comprehend a large amount of practical education? Yes.
2052. Do you think the fees excessive? From the high rate of living, and the necessity of paying professors, and men qualified to teach the various branches, I do not think the fees charged at the Sydney University are so much out of proportion. Of course, at home these matters are well arranged, and, probably, a professor of high qualification can be obtained at a much lower rate than you have to pay for a suitably qualified gentleman to come out here.
2053. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Are you aware that the Imperial Government were prepared to make great sacrifices in order to establish those Queen's schools in Ireland? I believe great privileges have been granted to them.
- 2054.

2054. *By Mr. Cape*: On looking at the list of subjects pursued at the Universities of *J. Macfarlane*, London, Scotland, and Ireland you find, I believe, a large amount of practical education connected with them? Oh, yes. *Esq., M.L.C.*

2055. That is essentially necessary now-a-days? Yes, it is very necessary. Sub-divisions in education, which, perhaps, a hundred years ago were not thought of, now obtain. 20 Dec., 1859.

2056. And in this country too? Yes; for example, anatomy and physiology—you begin with anatomy and then come to physiology as the philosophy of anatomy. Having become familiar with anatomy you study physiology as the thinking part of it, so to speak—morbidity anatomy, pathology, and dissection as a portion of the study of anatomy. Comparative anatomy is the study of anatomy through all the branches of the animal kingdom—the nature and treatment of diseases, or the practice of physic. I find that the chair of the practice of medicine was established in 1714. That seems to have been, at the time, the only chair; but, very likely, in that chair were taught seven or eight branches. Four years afterwards, in 1718, anatomy was established.

2057. You have, in that list, veterinary surgery? Yes, and very properly so. Botany is also essential—that would be one of the earliest studies.

2058. As well as natural history? That would come in as part of his preliminary education.

2059. According to the London University you will find that those practical subjects would be taught in the medical school, and that many would attend? It is a very important part of their general education.

2060. *By Mr. Wilson*: But, referring to the subject of veterinary surgery, would you not find a distinct professor necessary for that—you could not get a medical man sufficiently qualified to practice it—he must be a veterinarian? Certainly. I remember a gentleman who delivered lectures in my native town.

2061. *By Mr. Cape*: He might be a sub-professor? Such a person would be a great acquisition to the University, with its completed arrangements.

2062. And to the Colony at large, in reference to diseases of cattle? Yes.

2063. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Do you happen to know whether there is any school of medicine or anatomy in India? I have heard so, incidentally. I am not quite certain.

2064. *By the Chairman*: Are you aware whether the Professors of the University have protested against the establishment of a medical school? I have been told that they have; and their great reason has been, that the Faculty of Arts has not been made complete.

2065. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you think there has not been a great mistake committed by the Senate of the University, in not arranging for the erection of residences for the Professors, in the buildings that have been already erected at great cost? I would not like to say that I think it a mistake; but I think it would have been better if residences for the Professors had been constructed.

2066. Does it not appear to you that the residence of a staff of professors within the precincts of the University would tend to diffuse a higher moral atmosphere in the locality than can otherwise obtain? I do think so. That is a plan which prevails in Scotland pretty generally.

2067. *By Mr. Wilson*: Providing a medical school were established in Sydney, do you think the University, as it at present stands, affords sufficient accommodation for that purpose? I see no difficulty. The short distance it is from the town would be rather beneficial.

2068. I am alluding to the accommodation of the University building as it stands, and not as it will be when it is completed—would it not be necessary to extend the present accommodation? I fancy there are rooms available in the present structure, without the necessity for erecting more.

2069. Do you not think, that if one professor is called upon to teach on different subjects, he is very apt to confuse the subjects, and the minds of his pupils, in so doing? I do not think a professor of well-regulated mind would fall into such a mistake as that—he ought not to. It may be within the remembrance of Dr. Lang, that Professor Jeffrey was professor of anatomy, surgery, and botany. Afterwards, as the school extended, separate chairs were erected. The chair for surgery was established, I think, in 1815, and that of botany in 1818. In the beginning of this century Professor Jeffrey taught those three branches. I by no means go in for a low standard of education, but for the highest, so as to make your Australian qualification worth possessing.

2070. Can you form any idea of the number of students likely to attend the medical classes in this Colony? I am unable to say. From the simple fact of gentlemen not being aware that their sons could be trained in medicine here very few have given their attention to it. Some, you are aware, have sent their sons home. Mr. Cox, for example, and Mr. Bowman, have sent their sons home. They have come out qualified, and happen to be clever young men.

2071. But do you not think the facilities young men possess—not only of obtaining a living, but acquiring fortunes in other walks of life—tend to divert their attention from all learned professions? That will not always remain. The profits in these pursuits will not be so great by-and-by. We may reasonably look forward to the time when men will desire more than sordid money a complete education.

2072. In all probability do you not think that will be some years first? Perhaps so; but every day this community loses—every day it abstains from the establishment of a medical school—the loss will be years, simply in that way.

TUESDAY, 31 JANUARY, 1860.

Present:—

MR. CAPE,
MR. DALLEY,
MR. JONES,
REV. DR. LANG,

MR. MURRAY,
MR. PLUNKETT,
MR. WILSON,
MR. WINDEYER.

TERENCE AUBREY MURRAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Hugh Kennedy, Esquire, called in and further examined:—

- H. Kennedy, Esq. 2073. *By the Chairman*: I was informed some short time ago, as Chairman of this Committee, that the Senate of the University, or some members of the Senate, had made some animadversions upon the evidence which you had given here, and had found fault with you for being so explicit in the statements you had made,—have you heard anything at all from the Senate, or any member of the Senate, to that effect? No; the statement is hardly correct; I have not had any communication on the subject with the Senate as a body, and no remarks have been made as to my evidence. With reference to a return I sent you during the recess, I mentioned it to the Vice-Provost after it was forwarded—I did not think it necessary to do so before—and he remarked that I ought to have submitted it to him or the Provost before sending it. That was the only remark.
- 31 Jan., 1860. 2074. Did the Vice-Provost assign any reason for making that remark? No reason at all.
2075. That is all that has passed? A remark was made by the Provost that I had made an error with regard to the amount the building was to cost—I think I stated it was to cost £140,000—and the only reply I could give was that the plan was before the Committee, and that was the estimated cost of the building according to that plan.
2076. *By Mr. Cape*: Do you understand differently now as to the cost? No, I am of the same opinion still.
2077. *By the Chairman*: This is the question in Sir Charles Nicholson's evidence, in answer to which he makes that statement: he is asked by the Chairman: "With reference to the expense, we have it given in evidence by Mr. Kennedy that the expense of completing the building upon the plan which was at all events in contemplation, will amount to £140,000—?" The answer is, "I believe Mr. Kennedy had no authority whatever for making that statement." You think you had authority for making that statement? My authority is the minute of proceedings of that date in which the amount is stated. I think I can explain the difference between Sir Charles Nicholson and myself. He would imply that it was not intended to carry out the whole building according to that plan. But that would be the cost of it if carried out in its integrity.
2078. *By Mr. Jones*: As estimated by the architect? Yes, I think you will find it is marked on the plan. I am aware that at the time the plan was adopted the Senate knew it could only be carried out at once, but it was intended that the work should extend over a long course of years.

Morris Birkbeck Pell, Esq., M.A., Professor in the University of Sydney, called in and further examined:—

- M. B. Pell, Esq., M.A. 2079. *By the Chairman*: You gave evidence before this Committee some time ago? I did.
- 31 Jan., 1860. 2080. Have you had any communication at all from the Senate of the University in reference to that evidence? No.
2081. Nor from any individual member of the Senate? Nothing more than private conversation.
2082. Nothing of an official character? No.
2083. Have you seen a copy of your evidence? I had a copy to correct.
2084. Is there anything you would like to add? Nothing at present.

Professor John Woolley, D.C.L., called in and further examined:—

- J. Woolley, D.C.L. 2085. *By the Chairman*: You gave evidence before this Committee some time ago? Yes.
- 31 Jan., 1860. 2086. Have you had any communication at all from the Senate of the University on the subject of that evidence since then? No.
2087. Or from any individual member of the Senate, of an official character? No, not officially.
2088. You have had no communication whatever from the Senate on that subject? Not with reference to the Committee.
2089. You have read your evidence, I presume? I had the manuscript to revise.
2090. Is there anything you would wish to add? Supposing any general question were put by the Committee, on the constitution and practical working of the University, it might be in my power to say something to express the impression made upon me as an officer of the institution; but I have not come prepared on the present occasion.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 3 FEBRUARY, 1860.

Present:—

MR. CAPE,
MR. JONES,
REV. DR. LANG,

MR. MURRAY,
MR. WILSON,
MR. PLUNKETT.

THE HON. TERENCE AUBREY MURRAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

The Honorable Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, Esq., B.A., M.L.C., examined:—

2091. *By the Chairman:* You are Vice-Provost of the University of Sydney? I am.
2092. How long have you held that office? Since 1854, having been annually re-elected.
2093. You have had a great deal to do with the management of the University since it was established? Yes, I have taken an active part from the commencement.
2094. Especially during the absence of Sir Charles Nicholson? Yes, in his absence I was the chief executive officer.
2095. You have been on the Senate from its first establishment? Yes.
2096. Do you remember what the estimated expenditure on the building was when it was first proposed? The architect's estimate for the portion of the buildings which it was intended to erect was, I think, £72,000.
2097. What was the estimate for the whole? The estimate for the whole plan as submitted by the architect, was £140,000; but the Senate never intended to carry out the whole at once—indeed, it is not to be considered that the plan is adopted as regards that portion of the building which has not yet been commenced. Whenever an extension may be required, the original design will doubtless undergo revision and be considerably modified.
2098. Was there one plan, or more than one, proposed originally? There were two plans.
2099. What was the estimate for the first plan? I think it was about £70,000.
2100. The Senate preferred the plan which was estimated to cost ultimately £140,000? Yes.
2101. Was the Senate of opinion that the building, which was estimated to cost £70,000, would be insufficient for the purposes of the University? I think the impression was that the rooms were smaller than it was desirable to provide, with reference to probable future requirements, and also to the climate, and that the hall was not capacious enough; but the principal objection was to the elevation, which was not of a character befitting the commencement of a building intended to last for ages, and to receive the additions which the increasing requirements of succeeding generations will demand.
2102. Was it considered very desirable to have a superior sort of building? Yes; the idea was that a design should be adopted, which might be carried out by degrees by succeeding generations.
2103. Was that the unanimous opinion of the Senate? Yes, that principle was unanimously assented to.
2104. What good results did they expect to derive from that superior sort of building? It was considered that if a paltry building were commenced the money would probably be ultimately thrown away; that instead of merely adding to our work posterity would have to undo it, and begin afresh.
2105. Are you not aware that in some parts of the world, where there are distinguished Universities, there are no buildings at all? I am.
2106. Was that fact taken into consideration by the Senate? I do not think it was. I think the Senate was rather disposed to follow the example of those Universities the fine buildings of which are objects of universal interest.
2107. Do you think the fineness of a building conduces much to the learning which distinguishes the persons connected with it? I think it has a very important influence upon the minds of the students. That fine buildings have a powerful effect upon the mind and feelings is an unquestionable fact, and in proof of the attraction which they possess it is only necessary to refer to the fact that they are the first objects sought by strangers who visit the great cities of Europe.
2108. Do you think there is any necessary connection between great architectural display and great success in teaching moral philosophy, greek, latin, and natural philosophy? I do not say that it has any effect upon the teaching, but it has a beneficial effect upon the minds of those who are taught, and thus contributes to the successful result of the teaching. It elevates the students' feelings, and prepares their minds for the due appreciation and reception of the knowledge to which the walls are dedicated, and tends to create that attachment to the place of their studies which is so strongly felt by those educated in the great seminaries of learning in England, and the beneficial influence of which last long beyond the years of pupilage.
2109. The estimated expense of that part of the building which you have in hand was £72,000? Yes.
2110. Is that part of the building completed? It comprises the entire front of the building, and the unfinished portion will be roofed in probably in the course of the present month.
2111. How much money has been expended upon it up to the present time? About £71,000.
2112. How much more will be required to complete it? The Senate have now at their disposal about £2,000 more, which will roof in the building, but will leave unfinished the interior of the rooms in that part of the building last undertaken. It was not expected that these rooms would be required for some time to come, but it will now be necessary to complete some of them in order to provide room for the large and valuable collection of Egyptian, Etruscan, and Roman antiquities which was made by Sir Charles Nicholson during his

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The Hon. his recent tour, and which he has munificently offered to the University, upon condition of suitable provision being made for its reception, safe custody, and exhibition under proper regulations.

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2113. Is there any estimate of the additional expense which will be required? I think the architect's estimate was about £2,600. The estimate I am speaking of is one given to the Senate of the amount it would cost to complete the interior of the portion of the building now unfinished.

2114. I think the architect's estimate was something like £10,000? I have not gone into the estimate submitted to the Committee by the architect; but, as his evidence was given in September last, it must include the amount expended (about £2,000) between that date and the present time. It also includes the further work now in progress, which the Senate have funds in hands to meet, about £2,000 as before stated. I consider that for the £10,000, we ought to be able perfectly to complete the present building, with the approaches, and the laying out of the terrace in front. But I was speaking not with reference to the whole work, but to the estimates which the architect has furnished to the Senate of the cost of completing the internal fittings, &c., of the rooms in that portion of the building which is not roofed in. On looking to the estimate in the appendix to Mr. Blacket's estimates, I see that the work in the tower and adjoining compartments, not yet contracted for, is estimated at £4,750. I conclude that this sum is taken from the original estimate made when the plan was submitted, and if so, there will be a considerable saving upon it, as the work has been recently estimated by the architect at about £3,000.

2115. Then the expenditure on that portion of the building which you have in hand, will exceed the estimate by about £10,000? What is the estimate referred to?

2116. You mentioned just now that the estimated cost of the part you have in hand was £72,000? The Senate having £4,000 as just stated, out of the £10,000, the excess is only £6,000, and that would make provision for items not included in the estimate of £72,000.

2117. The remaining portion of the building, according to the plan, will not be proceeded with at present? No.

2118. Did you intend, when you commenced the building, to leave that portion out? It was always intended to leave a certain portion out.

2119. To be proceeded with in after times? Yes.

2120. Have the expectations formed by yourself and the Senate, with regard to the usefulness of the institution at first, been realised? On that point I am scarcely prepared to give an answer on the part of the Senate; but my own expectations have been fully realised. I think quite as much has been done as could have been expected under the circumstances of the Colony.

2121. Have your expectations with regard to the number of students been met? Yes.

2122. How many have been educated there? There are now 10 Masters of Arts, and 23 Bachelors of Arts, and the number of under-graduates attending lectures last year was 24, besides 14 attendants on the law lectures.

2123. *By Mr. Cape*: Non-matriculated students? Yes.

2124. *By the Chairman*: That is altogether 57? Yes, not including either non-matriculated students or students who matriculated but did not complete the full course of study; of these latter there have been about 37.

2125. Has the course of examination been very strict at the University? Yes, I believe it has been so.

2126. From the first? Yes.

2127. I have heard it commonly remarked that it is much more strict now than it was originally? No material change has taken place as far as I am aware.

2128. Then you think that the University, as a great educational institution, has realised all that was to be expected from it? It has realised all that I expected from it up to the present time. I was not so sanguine as many people were as to the number of students it would attract during the first years of its existence. I did not anticipate that the numbers could be large, looking to the state of education in the Colony, and to the great inducements there are for young men to go at once into active life. I think the proportion of students to the population of the Colony will not be found very much below the proportion of those who go to Universities in England to the population, notwithstanding the vast inducements which exist there.

2129. What has been the average number of students that have matriculated every year? About thirteen, including those mentioned above, who did not complete the full course of studies. I may mention that this year the number of under-graduates entered is likely to be large—not less than twenty.

2130. You have gone through the evidence which has been laid before this Committee? I have.

2131. And at the request of the Senate you appear here to give some explanations upon it? Yes, in pursuance of the invitation of the Committee; and, in doing so, I should wish to give expression to the sense the Senate entertain of the courtesy of the Committee in forwarding the evidence for their perusal.

2132. Perhaps, having gone through the evidence, and being deputed by the Senate to give explanations upon it, you would be good enough to make any statement you think it advisable to offer on any of the points stated in it? It does not appear to me that there is much in the evidence calling for notice. The two main questions seem to have been the building and the studies. As regards the building there may be differences of opinion as there are differences of taste. The Senate are perfectly satisfied that they have done right in the course which they have taken. As respects the studies the evidence seems fully to confirm the wisdom of the course adopted in the by-laws of the Senate. Those regulations cannot be fully

fully acted up to at the present time, for want of funds wherewith to provide additional professors; but when the course of instruction is made complete, according to the terms of the by-law, I think, as far as I understand the evidence which has been given, that it will satisfy what the witnesses concur in considering to be the most desirable course of University education.

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2133. Then I understand you to say you have no particular observations to offer in reference to the evidence which has been adduced? There are a few points on which I wish to make observation, as I am here, and requested to do so.
2134. We were under the impression that the Senate had requested you, as well as the Provost, to appear before the Committee, in order to give some explanations on points adverted to in the evidence? Yes, I am here prepared to answer any questions which may be put.
2135. *By Mr. Cape:* Have you any observation to make with respect to the registrar's evidence? There does not appear to me to be anything in the registrar's evidence which calls for special comment,—the erroneous impression which his answer respecting the extent of the immediate liability incurred on account of the building having been corrected by the Provost. I observe that the decision as to questions of considerable importance may depend upon the views the Committee take as to the rate at which Masters of Arts are likely to be created; I therefore wish to correct an erroneous impression under which the Committee appear to have fallen, that, as only ten Masters of Arts have been created in the first seven years of the University's existence, ten in seven years may be assumed to be the rate of increase to be expected from a number of students equal to that which we have had up to the present time; of course, at that rate, the time that would be occupied in arriving at 100 would be very great. But, the fact is that, for the purpose of calculation as to the future, they are not to be regarded as the product of seven years, but of two years; for no Masters of Arts could be created during the first five years of the existence of the University—the course required for the attainment of that degree being five years. The first five years being, accordingly, struck out, the rate hitherto has been five a year.
2136. *By the Chairman:* That is one of the points, then, to which you wish to direct the attention of the Committee? Yes. There is also an impression that there has been a continuous diminution in the number of students in the University, but that is quite inconsistent with the figures given by the registrar. The numbers have fluctuated, but not continuously decreased. One of the largest years was 1857.
2137. How many were there in 1857? Nineteen.
2138. In 1858 how many were there? Seven.
2139. In 1859? Seven.
2140. In 1852? Twenty-four. That was the first year, when a large number might naturally be expected. In the following year there were eleven, and in the year following that only four, and after that is an increase again.
2141. Do you think it desirable that the law should remain unaltered in regard to the election of members of the Senate? I do not think it would be desirable to defer the right of the graduates to elect the Fellows of the Senate until they attain the number of one hundred, as provided by the Act of Incorporation; but I consider some of the numbers proposed in the evidence too small, for instance, twenty. The present constitution of the University I conceive to be one which will not be permanent. The provisions of the Act of Incorporation are taken chiefly from the Charter of the University of London, and are not suitable to the ultimate requirements of our University. They appear to work satisfactorily enough for present purposes; but, ultimately, I think, not only the power of electing the Senate, but the power of making laws also should be vested in the graduates.
2142. Under the present arrangement, upon what principle does the Senate elect its own members? The object is to select those members of the community who may be expected to exercise the most influence, and be most useful in their position, as members of the Senate.
2143. Most influence in what way? Most influence upon the public mind, so as to give confidence as to the proceedings of the body.
2144. As men of learning? Partly as men of learning, and partly as men of sound judgment, who have acquired a high standing in the community.
2145. Then if a very wealthy merchant had acquired a certain standing in the community by reason of his wealth, would he be elected on that account? I should not consider mere wealth a qualification at all.
2146. Is the Senate remarkable for containing within itself men of letters or men of science? I think the Senate may be considered to contain a large proportion of such men. Many of the members are men of learning, and all of them are men qualified to be useful in the position in which they are placed. We do not regard high learning as an essential requisite in the election of a member. Such learning is essential in the professors; but on the Senate we want shrewd men of business—men of matured judgment and prudence, as well as men of learning.
2147. Is the shrewdness of a man, as a man of business, one of the qualifications that is deemed necessary in the election of members of the Senate? I consider that qualifications for the transaction of business are amongst those which should be looked for.
2148. Is the social position of the individual chosen regarded as a matter of material importance? I consider social position to form an important element in the qualifications to be looked for.
2149. Is it regarded as of more importance than the character the individual may bear, and the reputation he may have as a man of letters? I do not consider that on the Senate, as now constituted, we should look to men of letters only. A body composed exclusively of mere men of letters might, perhaps, not be competent to manage the business of the

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- University as prudently as one selected with reference to business as well as literary qualifications.
2150. On the occasion of electing members of the Senate, have you a general meeting of the Senate? Yes.
2151. How is the election proceeded with? By vote, in the usual way—nomination seconded.
2152. Is the Senate now a responsible body—is it responsible to any party in the State? Yes, it is responsible to the Visitor.
2153. Who is the Visitor? The Visitor is the Governor of the Colony, who can at any time proceed, as has been done in England of late, to appoint a Commission to inquire into the affairs of the University, and the way in which the intentions of the founders of the institution, as pointed out in the Statute, have been carried out, and to correct all abuses.
2154. Under what authority has the Governor that power? It is inherent in the office of Visitor, which is conferred by Statute on the Governor.
2155. According to a clause in the Act incorporating the University? Yes.
2156. Does that clause give him any particular powers such as you mention? It gives him no particular powers; but in the office of Visitor certain powers are inherent by the common law, which have been recognized by decisions of the Superior Courts in England.
2157. Then it is a mere matter of common law? I believe the Visitors of such corporations derive their powers from the common law.
2158. Then the only responsibility under which the Senate of the University is is of this character, that you think the Governor General, as Visitor, by the common law has the right of directing a Commission to inquire? Yes, and to correct and punish.
2159. And this body, that is only responsible in this way, has the power of renovating itself, and this power is exclusively confined to itself? Yes, for a certain period.
2160. Thus a Senate whose responsibility is of this character has the exclusive power of electing its own members? Yes.
2161. Do you think it is desirable that should continue? I do not think it desirable it should continue permanently; but as this mode of election has been established, I see nothing so faulty in it as to render a change advisable until the ultimately contemplated mode of election by the graduates is brought into operation. The number of graduates on whom the power of election will be conferred might be reduced to perhaps half what is now required.
2162. If the number should remain as contemplated by the Act incorporating the University, one hundred years may pass before there are one hundred graduates? No, that is an erroneous impression which I have already endeavored to remove from the minds of the Committee. Taking the present rate, it would be a period of twenty years from the commencement of the creation of Masters of Arts, or eighteen years from the present time.
2163. Assuming that it would be twenty years—is it desirable that the form of election which obtains at present should be continued for that period? No, I think not. I should be disposed to reduce the number to one-half.
2164. This Senate so constituted, and so possessing the right of electing its own members, and under responsibility merely in the way pointed out, has also the control of an immense expenditure? It has had the control of the parliamentary building grants, amounting to £60,000, and has the control of the annual State endowment of £5,000, with the fees and private endowment funds.
2165. To whom is it responsible at all for that expenditure? To Parliament.
2166. Are any returns of the expenditure made to the Auditor General's office, or to any other office of the Government? Accounts are rendered periodically under the Statute to the Colonial Secretary's office.
2167. Are the accounts audited at all by the Government? I am not aware that they are.
2168. They are furnished to the Government then merely by way of information? They are placed in the hands of the Government to do what they please with them.
2169. They are sent in to the Colonial Secretary's office just in the way that Bank returns are sent in? Not at all. The thirteenth clause of the Act of Incorporation contains the following provision:—"That a full account of the whole income and expenditure of the said University shall, once in every year, be transmitted to the Colonial Secretary, for the purpose of being submitted to the Legislative Council or Assembly of the said Colony, as the case may be, and subjected to such examination and audit as the said Legislative Council or Assembly may direct."
2170. Then the accounts are not subjected to any other audit unless under the direction of the Legislative Assembly? The Act does not expressly prescribe a Government audit, and I am not aware that there has been any.
2171. *By Mr. Jones*: Except in regard to the building fund? For the building fund provision is made, that accounts in detail of the expenditure shall be laid before the Assembly, and shall be subject to examination and audit in the same manner as all other accounts of expenditure chargeable on the general revenue of the colony.
2172. *By the Chairman*: Here is an abstract, which has been furnished to this Committee, of the expenditure of the University (*handing the same*)—? I have not seen this before.
2173. Have these items, or any of them, come under your observation as Vice-Provost? The items appear to be the totals of expenditure under different heads of account since the commencement of the University, as shewn in the books. Payments are all made by cheques signed by two members of the Senate, and countersigned by the registrar who issues them, in pursuance of warrants passed and signed by two members of the Senate at duly convened meetings.
2174. Could you suggest any improvement at all in the present system in regard to the expenditure of funds at the disposal of the Senate? As to the mode of accounting for them?
- 2175.

2175. Yes? I do not think anything can be more satisfactory than the mode laid down. Here is full power given to the Assembly to direct an examination and audit. There is an audit made by two members of the Senate within the University, and there is provision in the Act for further examination and audit, under authority of the House of Assembly; and I presume the Auditor General might be instructed to examine the accounts on behalf of the Legislature.
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2176. That is by vote of the House? Yes.
2177. But, as a general rule, is it not desirable that wherever public money is spent there should be strict inquiry into its appropriation? Yes.
2178. And this, at all events, is a circuitous mode which is provided at present—the Governor General has to be put in motion, Parliament has to be put in motion, and it is only thus the Auditor General can be put in motion? The matter can be very simply remedied by an instruction to the Auditor General to examine the accounts.
2179. You are of opinion, at all events, that some change should be made in the mode of electing members of the Senate? I think so, prospectively.
2180. You do not think it advisable then that any change should be made immediately? I would reduce the number of graduates to fifty, and leave the present plan in operation until there are fifty.
2181. Do you think it would be desirable to have the professors on the Senate? I think it would be desirable. Looking at the matter prospectively, I should prefer that the Supreme Council or Board of Management of the University should be constituted very much as the Boards are now constituted at Cambridge and Oxford—a certain number of *ex officio* members, a certain number of graduates, a certain number of the heads of houses, and a certain number of the professors.
2182. You think it would be an improvement to have the professors members of the Senate? Yes, a certain number of the professors.
2183. Do you think it advisable that a change of that character should be carried out immediately? I see no objection to making a certain number of the professors *ex officio* members of the Senate. At present the number of professors is three, and this would not be too large a number to put on the Board of Management.
2184. You are of opinion that the University has fully realised all reasonable expectations up to the present time? That is my own opinion.
2185. It has realised all your own expectations? Yes.
2186. It has been stated that some objections are entertained in the public mind in certain quarters to some of the professors in the University—have you any reason to believe that is the case? It is very hard to say what the public mind is.
2187. Do you think the present professors of the University are gentlemen well qualified to command the confidence of the public in all respects? Yes, undoubtedly; they are eminently learned men—men of very high distinction and qualifications.
2188. I have not put this question in consequence of any doubts I have myself upon the subject—from what I know of them I have the fullest confidence in these gentlemen, and the highest opinion of their qualifications—but I deemed it my duty to put the question, and the answer you have given is the result of your knowledge of these gentlemen since the University was formed? It is.
2189. *By Mr. Jones*: Without reference to the question whether they enjoy the public confidence or not, you can say that they are well qualified for the positions they hold, and efficiently discharge their duties? Yes, I say so distinctly. Their qualifications are beyond question. The first object of the Senate was to have gentlemen selected for these offices whose qualifications should be undoubted, because it was of great importance that they should be men who could not but be looked up to as authorities, and whose opinions must be received with deference. In that respect the professors have fully answered the wishes of the Senate; and to their assiduity in the performance of their duties I can bear the fullest testimony. Whilst the Provost was absent, it was my duty to be at the University for various purposes nearly every day, and therefore I can speak from my own personal observation.
2190. Can you say whether the members of the Senate generally share in your opinions and feelings with regard to the professors? Yes, I can. I infer from the evidence that there is an impression that there is some want of cordiality between the Senate and the professors, but I can say certainly for myself, and judging by my experience, for the Senate, that there is nothing of the sort. The opinions of the professors are received with the utmost deference, and have been almost invariably acted upon.
2191. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Will you state how and by whom the professors were selected in England? The professors were selected by Sir John Herschell, Professor Airey, Professor Malden, and Mr. Henry Denison, from sixty-three candidates, of whom it was reported to the Senate by Sir John Herschell, that "many in each department produced testimonials "indicating qualifications of a very high order as to their proficiency in their several "branches of knowledge, their college distinctions, and their general character and competency from ascertained experience in the duties of instruction."
2192. Has anything occurred to give rise to the idea, or have you any reason to believe, that the Senate have not been perfectly satisfied, by experience of the professors since they have arrived, that the selection made by those eminent men was judicious? I believe the Senate are perfectly satisfied. Of course, on individual questions there may be differences of opinion, as there must be everywhere, and there have been differences of opinion in some few cases between the professors and the Senate, but nothing whatever to interrupt the cordiality of the connection between them.
2193. *By the Chairman*: Then, do you think it would be an advantage to the institution to have

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have these gentlemen on the Senate at present? I do; I think it would be desirable to have the three professors on the Senate, not as elected, but as *ex officio* members; or we might have one of the three or two of the three selected by themselves.

2194. *By Mr Plunkett:* Will you refer to page 50 of the printed evidence, question 914, where Mr. Windeyer is asked, "You think the professors have not been satisfied?" and his answer is, "I think the professors have not been treated with that deference which, as men of education and high standing, they are entitled to." Now, do you think that is a correct opinion, or has anything occurred between the Senate and the professors to justify it? It is entirely contrary to my own experience. The professors, as far as my observation has gone, have been treated with the utmost deference, and I am not aware that they themselves have any other feeling but that they have received the fullest consideration from the Senate throughout.

2195. And you take it on yourself to say that it has been the unanimous feeling of the Senate, from the first arrival of the professors till the present time, to treat them with the utmost respect and deference? Yes, certainly. In connection with that subject, I will refer to one or two passages in a letter from Dr. Woolley to Dr. Smith, appended to the evidence of the latter gentleman (page 98), which contain inaccuracies which I think it desirable to set right, because they may leave the impression that, in the few instances brought forward, the professors have not been treated with proper consideration. From the style of the letter I assume that it was not intended to be made public; and that may account, perhaps, for the inaccuracies which appear in it. First, it is stated in the letter that "the professors were originally members of the Building Committee; that a new committee was formed, in which their names were not included; and that that committee accepted the present plan." Now, from that statement, it might be inferred that the committee on which the professors were stated to have been had made a report, that that report had not been adopted, and that a new committee had been appointed, from which the professors were unceremoniously excluded, who upset their views. The facts of the case are these. The professors were not in strictness members of the first committee at all. A committee was appointed, consisting of the Provost, Bishop Davis, Mr. Wentworth, and myself, with the power of "associating the professors for the purpose of consultation." Accordingly the professors were consulted, and a report was drawn up stating the requirements which would have to be met in the new building, the number and size of rooms, and other particulars. The report went before the Senate, and the business of that committee was completed. The report was considered, and instructions were given to the architect to prepare a ground plan and elevation. The elevation, as I have stated before, was objected to, and the architect was instructed to prepare a new plan with a different elevation, but following generally the same arrangements as to the rooms in the building. All this was done in the Senate and by the Senate; no further committee was appointed at that time. The first elevation could not have been before the first committee at all, because the plan was framed upon the report of that committee, under the instructions of the Senate itself. The second building committee was appointed for a totally different purpose; it was appointed after the plan had been settled, for the purpose of communicating with the architect and carrying out all the details. It will thus be seen that the statement here is not correct, and that the professors were not put off the committee, and their views unceremoniously disregarded, as is stated or may be inferred. The next matter referred to in this letter is a communication respecting the religious certificate. The letter of the professors to the Senate is given here, but not the answer of the Senate; and I think it may be desirable that that should be put in to the Committee, in order that they may see the terms in which the professors were addressed. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix A.*) It will be seen from this letter, that the statements in the evidence, made by some of the professors, that they made strong remonstrances against this religious certificate at the time when it received the Senate's assent, are incorrect. The only representation made by them on this subject, was the letter of November, 1857, received shortly before the introduction of the Bill repealing the certificate. There is another statement made in paragraph No. 4:—"Much difficulty has been and is experienced in procuring *text books*. The professors have repeatedly urged the expediency of importing a supply from England, as is done by the Grammar School; they believe that the difficulty is insurmountable by any other method." That may be an expedient course, or it may not; but as a matter of fact, the professors have made no such applications to the Senate upon the subject. I mention this, not with the mere view of pointing out inaccuracies, but of removing the impression which they might convey in support of the opinion expressed by some witnesses, in the course of the evidence, that the recommendations of the professors have not received the consideration due to them.

2196. As to the residences of the professors, there is some complaint made; could you state how that matter stands—they came out with the guarantee that residences should be provided? To a certain extent they did come out with that guarantee. At that time it was intended to have a college, in connection with the University, of which they would have had the superintendence; and, of course, it would have been then almost necessary that they should reside on the spot. But it is scarcely correct to say, as is stated in Professor Woolley's evidence, that they would be provided with residences connected with the building, was "strongly insisted upon in the letters sent to England;" because all I can find on this subject is this, that after stating what the salaries would be, there is an undertaking to give an additional allowance to each of the professors of £100 a year until proper residences can be provided for them. It was thus intimated that there was an intention to provide residences for them, but there was not such an express stipulation to that effect as is stated in some of the evidence. The house allowance

ance at an increased rate was made to the professors, and they also received an addition to their salaries of £325 a year each, in consideration of the great increase that had taken place in the cost of living; these augmented allowances and salaries have been maintained up to the present time.

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2197. *By the Chairman:* Have any of the professors objected to live in the building? Professor Pell and Professor Smith, I think, have a strong objection to living in the building; Professor Woolley may be favorable to it; but they all wish to have a considerable space of land attached to their houses, and that, of course, implies that the residences should be detached.

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2198. *By Dr. Lang:* Is it your opinion that, considering the population and resources of the Colony generally, and the number of students that were to be anticipated for such an institution as the Sydney University, it was warrantable to incur so large an expenditure, in the first instance, in the erection of buildings? I do; I consider that the Senate, to whom the matter was entrusted, would have done exceedingly wrong if they had acted otherwise; that they would have been guilty of false economy and a want of proper foresight.

2199. Do you not consider that it would have been of importance for the moral welfare of the students at the University, that there should have been residences provided for the professors from the very first? I do not think it would have made much difference as to moral influence upon the students up to the present time, because they are not resident; they merely come to the building to attend the lectures; but I nevertheless am of opinion that it will be desirable that residences on the University grounds should be provided for the professors, with reference more to their duties as proctors than as professors. They have powers given them as proctors, under one of the by-laws of the Senate; and it will be advantageous that one or more of them should be upon the premises to prevent irregularities which might otherwise occur as the number of students increases.

2200. What is the duty of the Professorial Board as distinct from the Senate—is it the cognizance of all matters connected with the internal management of the institution and the discipline of the students? There are two Boards for these objects—the Professorial Board, which may be called the Board of Studies, and the Proctorial Board, that of discipline; both these Boards consist of the same members—the Provost, the Vice-Provost, and the three Professors.

2201. You have stated, that you think it desirable that the professors of the University, either all together or a portion of them representing the rest, should be members of the Senate? I have not stated that all the professors, whatever may be their number hereafter, should be members of the Senate, but that a certain number of them should.

2202. Do you think the future constitution of the Senate, as contemplated by the Act, is a right one—that the governing body should consist of the first hundred, or the first fifty graduates of the University—do you think that is likely to constitute a proper governing body in future for the management of the University? Under the existing Act the Masters of Arts will have no power to govern whatever; they will not be the governing body; they will merely elect a body to govern; their powers are limited to the election of the Senate, in whom the whole government of the University will rest.

2203. Do you not think it desirable to have the Senate constituted of various materials, so to speak, of persons representing different portions of the body politic? I have a very strong opinion that it would be undesirable to have upon the Senate, or governing body, any persons not connected with the University; but as I have stated before, I think the most desirable constitution of the actual governing body would be much such a constitution as has been adopted at Cambridge and Oxford, consisting of professors, heads of houses, and persons elected from their own body by the graduates, and that ultimately the graduates collectively should form a constituent part of the legislative body.

2204. Supposing there were either fifty or a hundred Masters of Arts created by the University, is it not reasonable to be supposed they would be scattered in all directions over this vast territory, and would not be available as an electoral body for the constitution of the Senate? No doubt the elections would in most cases devolve upon those who were resident at the University or in the immediate neighborhood; but on some occasions, when there was keen competition, Masters of Arts might come from distant parts of the country to vote.

2205. Do you not think it desirable there should be some representation of the Legislature of the Colony in the Senate—say part of its body? Not as members of the Legislature. I think the University should be an entirely independent body; and that to its own members exclusively should be entrusted the selection of its governing body.

2206. Do you not think it would be desirable, in order to maintain an intimate connection between the University and the Colleges to be connected with it, that the heads of those Colleges respectively should be members of the Senate? I have expressed that opinion before. There would be no objection, perhaps, to having as many as four heads of Colleges in the governing body; but if the number of Colleges increases beyond that, there should, I think, be a selection made from them. The number of professors should not be less than that of heads of houses in the governing body.

2207. You are not opposed to the principle, that the head of any one of the Colleges in existence, or to be brought into existence in connection with the University, should be *ex officio* a member of the Senate? No; I think it desirable that heads of Colleges within the University should be upon the Board.

2208. Was it a matter of consideration with the Senate, in the first instance, when fixing upon the present site of the buildings, whether it would not have been desirable to have a situation for the University buildings that would have rendered them more accessible for lectures to unmatriculated students residing throughout the city? The fact was, that the Senate took the only land that was to be had. But the University is at present easily accessible

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accessible from the more thickly populated parts of the city, and will probably be ultimately in a central situation.

2209. Supposing there were a series of popular lectures delivered, on any subjects that would interest the community generally, in the evening, for example—do you think the present site of the University would be easily accessible to young men in business, or in offices in the city? I am rather doubtful whether it is desirable to have lectures of that class in the University at all. If given by the professors, I think they should be delivered at the School of Arts, or other places of that character. The University is scarcely a place for popular lectures; it is rather a place for severe study.

2210. *By Mr. Cape:* In the early calendars, you were in the habit of publishing the papers of questions at the matriculation examinations; but it has been discontinued—is it not an advantage in this young country, to have the matriculation papers of the University before the public—is it not a stimulus to the schools? I do not remember at this moment the reason for the omission; but I think some reason was assigned by the professors for the alteration.

2211. What may be your opinion? My opinion is generally that here all the examination papers should be laid before the public. But I do not think that any other than honor examination papers are published in the calendars in England.

2212. What is your opinion as to their influence upon the schools? They are a guide to the schoolmaster, shewing as they do the character of the examination; and as one of the great benefits looked for from the University is the influence it is expected to exercise on the course of studies in the schools, I think they might be published with advantage.

2213. Would you think it derogatory to the character of the Sydney University to have the paper of questions include references to English grammar, as well as to history and geography? A knowledge of the English language must be shewn to a certain extent by the translations and answers to the examination papers.

2214. There are some questions on these subjects asked at Melbourne, and also in the Civil Service examination papers? Modern history forms a portion of our examinations for degrees and scholarships. I am not aware whether any questions upon modern history have been inserted in the examination papers for matriculation; but I see no objection to it.

2215. I believe it is known that seventeen students have already entered this year? Yes, I understand there are likely to be upwards of twenty.

2216. Are you beginning to think of another professor—you have only three, while there are four at Melbourne? We have been thinking of it for a long time; but we have no funds to pay for an additional professor. The annual endowment of the Melbourne University is nearly twice as large as ours.

2217. Was it a matter of choice with the Senate to build, or were they merely carrying out the instructions of the Legislature—did they commence their arrangements for building before the endowment? We did not commence building until this special fund was granted to the Senate, and we were obliged to hurry it on more than was desirable in order that we might be able to give up the old Sydney College Buildings to the Grammar School.

2218. At the time you commenced building I believe there was a rage for public buildings, many large buildings being in course of erection at the time, which rather affected the market for labor? The rate of wages was very high at the time.

2219. *By Mr. Plunkett:* As to the responsibility of the Senate—you have pointed out that the Senate is responsible to the Governor as Visitor? Yes.

2220. You know that the powers of a Visitor are very large? Very large indeed. I believe they are totally undefined, and there was a case in the Court of Queen's Bench arising out of the removal of a head of a college, in which the Three Puisne Judges held that the decision of the Visitor could be subjected to revision by the common law courts; but Chief Justice Holt took the contrary view, and his opinion was confirmed on appeal to the House of Lords.

2221. At all events, they are undefined by law? My impression is that they rest on the common law, and are very large and undefined.

2222. Have you any doubt that the same powers which exist in Visitors in England are by the Act invested in the Visitor here? I conceive there can be no doubt on the subject. There are no limitations in the local Act appointing the Visitor, and therefore we must go back to the law of England to ascertain what his powers are.

2223. As to the accounts—you have pointed out that they are to be laid before the Governor and Executive Council, and before the House of Assembly—? I do not think they are laid before the Governor and Executive Council; but they are transmitted for the purpose of their being laid before the Legislative Assembly.

2224. You see that by the fifteenth section of the Act all the by-laws are to be submitted to the Governor and Executive Council for approval? Yes.

2225. And that, by the twenty-first section, the by-laws, regulations, &c., after being approved by the Governor and Executive Council, are to be laid before the Legislative Assembly of the Colony? Yes.

2226. What greater check is it possible to have over an institution of this kind than these? Are you aware what the checks are in respect to the London University, which I understood you to say was the model on which the Sydney University was founded? I think they are of precisely the same character. The by-laws have to be submitted to the Secretary of State and laid before Parliament, and I think the Crown is Visitor. It appears to me that there can be no greater security. No law can be passed which is not approved by the Governor and Executive Council, and which may not form the subject of discussion afterwards in Parliament, which of course might lead to its repeal; and the Governor has power of his own motion, or set in motion by the Legislature, to take the necessary steps to see that the rules are carried out.

2227.

2227. Respecting the library, some of the witnesses have complained that the undergraduates have not had sufficient access to the books, and I perceive that one witness, unconnected with the University, the Rev. F. Armitage, also makes a complaint in this way—"We are not even allowed to use the books belonging to the library, so that lately when I wanted a philological work, I had to wait nine months and send to Germany for it, while it was lying dusty on the shelves of the University library all the time?" As respects the first statement, I think it is made by a member of the University, and certainly he must have been mistaken as to any cause of complaint existing in his time, because the library was then open almost to the world at large. It was in the hall of the Sydney College, a place where proper restraint could not be imposed. Everybody admitted into the building could have access to it, and some few books were I believe lost in consequence. Rules have been laid down under which the undergraduates have the use of the books of the library upon conditions similar to those in force at the University of Cambridge, upon the model of which the rules have been principally framed. I can supply a copy of them. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix B.*) With respect to such persons as Mr. Armitage, they may with very little trouble get the use of the books. The arrangements of the library are hardly completed, because we were obliged to go into the new building before it was sufficiently finished for occupation, in order to make way for the Sydney Grammar School; but there is a rule laid down by the Senate that persons unconnected with the University may be admitted to its privileges, amongst which is the use of the library; and if Mr. Armitage had made inquiry he would have found no difficulty in his being admitted to those privileges.

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2228. Will you state what steps should be taken to obtain those privileges? He should make an application to the registrar. I noticed a statement made by Mr. Macleay with reference to the classification in examinations. This statement has reference to the advantage—no doubt a great advantage—of the superior competition which there is in English Universities. It said, with reference to our University, that among three or four young men classed, the first may be of distinguished acquirements, while the second may be far behind. Now, that is not the case; they are classed according to marks, and if they do not reach a certain number of marks they fall into a lower class; so that, in that respect, there is not the slightest difference between the relative positions of classmen in the Sydney University and those in the English Universities. The competition is not, of course, so large; but, in this respect, the case is rather overstated by Mr. Macleay, when he says, that in the English Universities there are five or six hundred men associated for examination, and forming a regular gradation of intellect and ability. Now, that is not an accurate statement of the case. In Oxford or Cambridge probably four hundred out of the five hundred will not be what are called "reading men;" so that the competition for distinction is in fact limited to about one hundred.

2229. *By Mr. Cape:* One fact appears in the evidence, namely, that the income from fees is becoming considerable, the gross amount having already reached £4,779; so that with the increase of students there will, probably, be such an increase of revenue as will enable you to provide additional professors? The professors have a proportion of the fees; and, of course, if the fees increased very much in amount, we might take off the whole or a proportion of the £320 a year, which we have added to their salaries. The professors receive three-fourths of the fees, the remaining fourth going to the funds of the University.

2230. *By Mr. Plunkett:* You have said that it is expected that twenty students will matriculate next year? Yes.

2231. Where do they come from? Some from the Sydney Grammar School, six or seven from Lyndhurst, and some from Mr. Savigny's school.

2232. Do you contemplate that many Affiliated Colleges will be established under the University? That is Colleges within the University—such as those now established—in close connection with the University, under the Colleges Act?

2233. I mean Affiliated Colleges such as those that are extensively established in connection with the London University all through England—have you contemplated the establishment of any such Colleges as those? I have not heard of any movement in that direction at present. I think it would be more desirable, for the present, that young men from the country should come to the Colleges in the Sydney University.

2234. Is it not open to you to have Affiliated Colleges in different parts of the country in connection with the University here, in the same way as in distant places in England they are in connection with the London University? Yes; it is quite competent to the Senate to affiliate such Colleges, if established. The London University admit to examination those who have passed through a course of study at Colleges approved by them; and there is an express provision in our Statute of Incorporation authorizing the adoption of a similar course.

2235. If the heads of such Colleges were to be *ex officio* members of the Senate, the number might become inconveniently large? I did not contemplate their addition to the governing body at all; I would only extend that privilege to the heads of those Colleges which may be termed Colleges within the University.

2236. Sectarian Colleges? Colleges founded under the Act of 1854. And I mentioned, in giving the answer referred to, that it would not be desirable to have more than a certain number of heads of Colleges on the Senate, and therefore that, in the event of an increase of Colleges, a specified number only should be admitted, either by election amongst themselves, or by periodical successions according to a fixed cycle.

2237. Considering that these sectarian Colleges were established for the purpose of supplying religious instruction to the public, what advantage would be gained by having the heads of such Colleges *ex officio* members of the Senate? I do not admit that these Colleges are established exclusively for imparting religious instruction. They have other important objects;

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objects; they are boarding-houses for students, where they are submitted to proper discipline, and they also supply the tutorial instruction, and thus form a tutorial system subordinate to a professorial, which Sir William Hamilton calls the *beau ideal* of a University.

2238. *By the Chairman*: Is it necessary for students coming from these Affiliated Colleges to produce any certificate? No, it is not.

2239. Have you any further explanations to offer respecting the evidence? No.

2240. *By Mr. Cape*: You have extended the number of examiners, have you not. They were merely the professors originally, but now you have extended them to graduates of British Universities? Yes; we have now one graduate of a British University for each branch of study, associated with the three professors.

APPENDIX A.

(*Copy of Letter to Professors from Senate.*)

27 November, 1857.

Gentlemen,

I am instructed by the Senate to inform you that they have maturely considered your letter of the 4th instant, on the subject of the law which requires candidates for Honors and Degrees in the University to produce certificates of competent religious attainment.

Before entering upon the questions raised in your letter, the Senate felt it necessary to notice your introductory statement that, to the enactment referred to, you had "from the first proposal offered strenuous and consistent opposition, and that you have not for the past two years renewed your protest, because there seemed reason to hope that the law would be suffered to grow obsolete." Such opinions as those to which you refer may have been expressed by you individually to individual members of the Senate, but, as the present is the first formal communication which they have received from you on the subject, the Senate cannot admit that in now addressing them you are justified in referring to former *strenuous* and *consistent opposition*, or in speaking of the *renewal* of a *protest* when no protest has been made before. In the year 1853, as you doubtless remember, a conference was held for the purpose of settling the terms of connection between the University and a College proposed to be established by members of the Church of England. At this conference the promoters of the College were represented by the following, viz. :—

The Bishop of New Zealand,
The Bishop of Newcastle,
His Honor Sir Alfred Stephen,
The Rev. W. H. Walsh,
The Rev. J. Milner,
The Rev. Alfred Stephen,
Charles Low, Esquire,
Robert Johnson, Esquire.

The University was represented by a Committee appointed by the Senate and consisting of the following members, viz. :—

Sir Charles Nicholson, Vice Provost,
The Right Rev. Bishop Davis,
The Rev. W. B. Boyce,
The Hon. F. L. S. Merewether, Esq.,
The Hon. J. H. Plunkett, Esq.,
W. C. Wentworth, Esq.

At this conference the representatives of the intended College proposed two rules, the one exempting collegiate students from the necessity of attending University lectures, and the other requiring that non-collegiate and collegiate students alike should produce before their admission to honors or degrees certificates of competent religious attainments, according to their respective creeds. The former of these rules was abandoned by its proposers, who assented to one of a contrary purport, providing that no collegiate student should be entitled to an honor or degree in the University unless he should produce a certificate of his having duly attended the lectures of the University on those subjects, an examination and proficiency in which are required for such honor or degree, with the exception of those on ethics, metaphysics, or modern history. The latter, referring to the religious certificate, was assented to by the Committee, and subsequently by the Senate, and both rules, as forming the basis of the compact between the University and the College, were embodied in the Colleges Endowment Bill of 1854, and were adopted by the Legislature and passed into law.

You now assert your conviction that the rule requiring the religious certificate is a direct violation of that clause in the Act of Incorporation which provides that no religious test shall be administered; and, assuming the correctness of that conviction, you express your belief that the clause in the Colleges Act which relates to the certificate is at least of questionable validity, as contradicting a previous Statute not formally repealed. On this the Senate have to remark, that the question on which you have pronounced so decided an opinion was fully considered when the by-law requiring the certificate was passed, and again when its provisions were introduced into the Colleges Bill, and on both occasions the conclusions formed by very competent judges were at variance with that which you have adopted. That the prescribed certificate was not a religious test within the meaning

of

of the Incorporation Act, and that the Senate were legally empowered to require it, was the opinion of Mr. Wentworth, who, as the author of that Act, must have best known the intended meaning of its provisions, and, as an acute and experienced lawyer, could well judge of the actual meaning of the words employed. By him the terms of the rule were expressly assented to, and by him the by-law embodying them was seconded in the Senate. Similar opinions were held by Mr. Plunkett, the then Attorney General of the Colony, who had been concerned in the framing of the Incorporation Act, and, as a member of the Senate, took part in the conference; and by Mr. Manning, the Solicitor General, who settled the clause in the Colleges Act of 1854.

The Hon.
F. L. S. Merewether, Esq.,
B.A., M.L.C.

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You speak of the certificate as involving an "enforced compliance with the opinions, and submission to the judgment, of another," and state that its "inevitable effect will be to place the student at the absolute mercy of an irresponsible judge, who upon any motive of caprice or intellectual idiosyncrasy may deprive the most diligent and deserving of his hard-won reward;" and further, citing the terms of the letter addressed by the Senate to the gentlemen appointed to select the first professors, you pronounce the acquirement of the certificate to be "inconsistent with the principles upon which the University is founded, of offering education to all classes without reference to religious distinctions." Of these views the Senate cannot admit the correctness. Neither enforced compliance with the opinion of another nor submission to the judgment of another is required, except in the sense in which the examined submits himself to the judgment of the examiner as regards his proficiency in the subject of examination. The law does not empower the Senate to require a certificate of conformity with the religious opinions of a particular examiner, but leaves it to the student to obtain a certificate, not of his opinions but of his attainments, from a teacher of the denomination to which he belongs; and he has at least this security against his becoming the victim of caprice or intellectual idiosyncrasy, that he can select or propose for the approval of the Senate a judge of his own choice. Nor does the law in any respect violate the comprehensive principles on which the University is founded. It favors no particular creed; it shuts out no class of religionists; but requires all to prove, by the testimony of their own pastors or teachers, that, whilst pursuing their studies in the lay faculties of the University, they have not neglected the due acquisition of religious knowledge according to the faith in which they have been brought up.

The Senate do not concur in the view taken by you as to the necessity for repeated productions of a religious certificate by the same student; and your assertion, that the law "applies to the professorial chair, and even to the senatorial dignity," is obviously wrong, as its operation is expressly limited to "students."

Nor can it be admitted that your reference to the practice at Cambridge is fairly put, as regards its bearing on the question under consideration. It is true that at the time referred to, when a religious test was still enforced, a "student might complete his undergraduate course and attain the highest honors, except the actual degree, without once being questioned upon his *religious faith*;" or, in other words, called upon to declare himself "a member of the Church of England;" but he was required, during his whole undergraduate course, to attend his college chapel, and he had to pass a University examination in the history of the Old Testament, one of the Gospels in Greek, and Paley's *Evidences of Christianity*.

In order to shew that the certificate required by the University possesses a further objectionable peculiarity, you state that "in the most exclusively denominational Universities no test has been hitherto required from a candidate beyond his own statement of his own creed; that he was believed on his own word, and was never required to support it by the testimony of a second person; and that thus students not belonging to the Established Church have for many years obtained fellowships and degrees in Oxford." These remarks appear to be founded on a misapprehension of the case under consideration. Under our law the student's own statement as to his creed is not questioned, nor required to be supported by the testimony of a second person. What he is required to do, is to produce a certificate that, according to his creed, be it what it may, he possesses competent religious attainments. On this question of competency a candidate's own word was not taken at Oxford, but he was subjected to examination in theological subjects, and could not obtain a degree without a certificate from his college that he had duly kept his terms, which involved attendance at chapel, and his possession of the requisite knowledge in such theological subjects as had been included in the college examinations. Nor is it correctly stated that students not belonging to the Established Church obtained degrees, &c., because their own unsupported statement was taken, or, as the words used might be understood to mean, because no statement but their own being required they could misrepresent their belief without any external hinderance. They obtain their degrees, because they were required, not as at Cambridge, to declare themselves members of the Church of England, but to subscribe to the 39 Articles and the three Articles of the 36th Canon, which, though not members of the Church, they could conscientiously do.

Your allegation that the requirement of the certificate in question has thrown our University out of its position in the van of liberal educational progress, and placed it behind Oxford and Cambridge, is one that a reference to the terms of the law itself is sufficient to refute. But the Senate think it right to remark that, as a matter of fact, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have not reached the degree of indifference as to the religious feelings and habits of the students which you represent in your letter. Every student there must be a member of a College or Public Hall, or of a Private Hall established under the recent Acts of Parliament. If he is a member of college he must attend chapel, and the Acts of Parliament expressly declare that no Private Hall shall be licensed until regulations shall have been established on certain specified subjects, of which one is "the attendance of the

The Hon. F. L. S. Mervether, Esq., B.A., M.L.C. "the students on divine worship." At Cambridge no Private Halls appear to have been established, but at Oxford the system has been brought into operation, and among the regulations established are the following:—

"The Master to take care that the scholars attend daily prayer either in some neighbouring Church, or College Chapel, or in his own Hall, &c."

"The Master to attend diligently to the moral and religious behaviour of his scholars, and to aid the University authorities in doing the same."

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Thus it appears that, although at Oxford and Cambridge religious tests, properly so called, have been abolished as qualifications for honors and degrees, the maintenance of religious habits and feelings amongst the students is an object of earnest attention.

Having made the above remarks on the passages in your letter which appear to demand notice, the Senate now proceed to state the conclusions at which they have arrived as to the course of action which it is their duty to take in respect to the certificate.

As the students who had matriculated before the passing of the by-law have now taken their B.A. degrees, and all the remaining students have placed themselves under an obligation to observe it by the declaration taken on their admission, and as the College with which the agreement was made has been this year brought into active operation, and will of course expect the fulfilment of the condition agreed upon, the Senate is bound to act upon the law. The question raised as to the validity of the enactment is one which can be only conclusively settled by competent legal authority; and nothing short of a Judicial decision in accordance with the view taken by you could release the Senate from its obligation to obey the law, as it now stands. With reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter on the subject of the connection between yourselves and the Senate, I am directed to remind you, that on the Board of Discipline and the Board of Studies you are associated with the Provost and Vice-Provost, and have, therefore, not only a voice, but a preponderating influence in the direction of all the important matters which those Boards are appointed to regulate. On questions affecting the general constitution of the University, "and more particularly its relation to the Denominational Colleges," the Senate will probably deem it conducive to the interests of the Institution that you should be consulted, but they cannot compromise their freedom of action or their authority, by giving a pledge that, without reference to you, no decision shall be finally pronounced.

I have, &c.,

H. KENNEDY,
Registrar.

APPENDIX B.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

For Books allowed to be taken out of the Library.

No person shall be allowed to take books out of the Library but Fellows of the Senate, Professors, and other Public Teachers in the University, Officers of the University, or other persons who shall have obtained this privilege under a special resolution of the Senate, and Graduates holding any Degree above that of B.A., and having their names on the Books of the University and being resident in Sydney or its suburbs.

No one shall take or borrow any Book out of the Library without first delivering a note for the same to the Librarian or his Deputy, expressing his name and residence in his own handwriting, the title of the Book, the year and day of the month on which such Book is taken or borrowed, on pain of forfeiting £5, or double the value of such Book, at the discretion of the Library Committee.

The Librarian shall preserve all such notes, till the books so taken out are returned to the Library; and when all the Books specified in each note are returned, the notes shall be delivered up to the persons by whom the Books are brought back: when only some Books specified in each note are returned, the titles of the Books so returned shall be erased from the note at the time.

No person shall be allowed to have in his possession at one time more than Ten volumes belonging to the Library, but the Library Committee may dispense with this order in any particular case, if they shall be of opinion that sufficient reasons have been assigned for such dispensation; such dispensation, however, shall continue in force no longer than to the end of the current quarter, but upon fresh application may be renewed by the same authority.

Every one who shall borrow or take any Book out of the Library shall return it thither again on the demand of the Librarian, at any time after the expiration of seven days, and without such demand on or before the next of the four following Quarter Days, viz.:—March 31st, June 30th, September 30th, December 31st, under penalty of Two shillings for every folio or quarto, and One Shilling for every Book of less size; all penalties to be repeated every fortnight till the Books be returned, or others of the same editions and equal value be placed in their room, such fortnight being first reckoned from the day on which the Library is re-opened after the Quarter Day. If any of the Quarter Days shall fall on a Sunday, or on any other day on which the Library is closed by Rule , the day appointed for returning the Books shall be the following day.

No Books shall be taken out of the Library on the days appointed for the return of Books.

Every Professor shall have the privilege of obtaining Books for each Student attending his lectures, and being a Member of the University. Each order for the volume so obtained shall bear the titles of the Books, and be dated and subscribed as follows—

For M. N.,

C. D., Professor.

The

The Books so obtained shall not be taken out of the Library till the day after that on which the Library is re-opened for the Quarter; and they shall be returned at any time after the expiration of seven days, if demanded by the Librarian, and, if not so demanded, not later than the day before the next Quarter Day. The Professor shall be responsible for the Books so obtained, and for the penalties prescribed by Rule ; and no Student shall have in his possession at one time more than five volumes.

The Hon.
F. L. S. Mcre-
wether, Esq.,
B.A., M.L.C.

3 Feb., 1860.

A List of the Books omitted to be returned at the end of any Quarter, together with the names of the borrowers, shall be suspended in some conspicuous place in the Library.

No person from whom any fine is due to the Library shall be allowed to take out Books until such fine has been paid.

If any Book be injured or defaced by writing while in the possession of any person taking it out of the Library, he shall be required to replace it by another Book of the same edition and of equal value. Persons taking Books out of the Library are required to report, without delay, to the Librarian any injury which they may observe in them.

For Books not to be taken out of the Library without a note countersigned by the Provost or Vice-Provost.

Certain printed Books, of which a list shall be prepared under the authority of the Library Committee and be kept by the Librarian, shall not be taken out except by a note countersigned by the Provost or Vice-Provost, nor until the day after that on which the note is presented; and no such note shall be given to any Undergraduate Member of the University, nor shall any person have more than five volumes of such Books out of the Library at one time. A Register shall be kept of all such Books taken out of the Library, and of the date on which they are returned, and after the books are returned the Plates in them shall forthwith be collated, and the collation be registered; and, until such collation shall have been made, the Books shall not be accessible to persons using the Library, nor shall the countersigned note be given up to the persons by whom the Books are returned, but in lieu of it an acknowledgment signed by the Librarian or his Deputy; and the name of the person by whom the acknowledgment is signed shall also be registered.

The Penalties for not returning such Books at the Quarter Days shall be double of the Penalties prescribed in Rule 5.

For MSS. and Books not allowed to be taken out of the Library.

The Library Committee may cause MSS. Books containing collections of Prints or Drawings, and other Documents and Books of a nature or value to render such precaution expedient, to be locked up in cases or compartments by themselves. These shall not be taken out of the Library on any pretence whatever; and access to them shall not be allowed, unless the Librarian or some one deputed by him be present. The Librarian himself shall have charge of the keys.

The Library Committee may direct that certain printed Books, of which a list shall be kept by the Librarian, shall not be removed from the Library. Such Books shall be always kept there.

Persons desirous of referring to any particular MSS. or scarce printed Book, shall apply to the Librarian, who, if he see cause, may allow such MSS. or Books to be consulted, but not in the compartment in which the MSS. or scarce printed Books are kept.

Parts of Periodicals, works in progress, Pamphlets, &c., until such time as is proper for binding them shall be kept under such a system of management that they may be produced if required, after a few minutes' notice, on application being made to the Librarian by means of an ordinary Library note, so that persons in whose literary researches such works are necessary may consult them in the Library with the consent of the Librarian.

For admission to the Library.

Except on the day when the Library is re-opened for any Quarter those Undergraduates who have obtained Professor's orders for Books shall be admitted to the Library for the purpose of selecting their Books, or otherwise consulting the Library, during the hour from one to two.

Admission of Persons not Members of the University for the purpose of study and research.

The Provost or Vice-Provost may grant an order of admission to the Library for the purpose of study and research to any person who shall produce to him a recommendation from any Fellow of the Senate or Professor, or any Member of the University who shall have been admitted to the Degree of M.A. or any higher Degree, stating "that the person recommended is well known to him, and that he is a fit and proper person to obtain such order." The name of the Member of the Senate or the Professor upon whose recommendation any such order of admission shall be granted, shall be placed after the name of the person receiving the permission in a List to be suspended at the entrance to the Library.

Such persons shall be permitted to use the Library whilst open, except (on any day on which the Library is first opened for the Quarter, or on any day on which the Library is closed for the Quarter.) This admission order shall not entitle the holder to have access to lock-up cases, which admission order shall have effect only until the expiration of the quarter in which it shall have been granted.

For opening and closing the Library.

For the purpose of allowing the Librarian sufficient time to inspect the Books, the Library shall be closed for the first fortnight in the month of January, and also for the two days (excepting Sunday) next after each of the three other Quarter Days.

The Library shall be closed on Sundays and Public Holidays.

The Library shall be open on Saturdays from ten till one, and other days from ten till three.

Sir

Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D., Provost of the Sydney University, further examined:—

Sir Charles
Nicholson,
Bart., D.C.L.,
LL.D.

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2241. *By the Chairman*: We have understood that, with the concurrence of the Senate of the University, you desire to offer some remarks upon the evidence which has been given before this Committee—will you have the kindness to proceed with any statement you think fit? In most of the observations I had intended to make, I have been to a great extent anticipated by the remarks of the Vice-Provost, in all of which I entirely concur. There are, however, a few matters which I have thought likely to require explanation, and concerning which I think it right to say a few words. The first point is with reference to the site of the University, to which considerable exception has been taken by several members of the Committee. Now on this point I would repeat the language already employed by the Vice-Provost, and say that in point of fact the site adopted was the only one we could procure. We had very prolonged negotiations with the Executive Government of the day, with the view of procuring a suitable site either in the Barrack Square, in the Domain, or elsewhere in a central situation; but we found it was absolutely impossible to obtain anything like an appropriate site on land belonging to the Crown. My own impression was that the building should have been erected in the Domain, in order to have had the advantage of the surrounding pleasure grounds, and of the proximity to the city. That was resisted by the Executive, and we were obliged ultimately to accept of the present site at Grose Farm. Admitting that it is now somewhat remote from the more populous parts of the town, I think, looking to the future, the site is most admirably chosen; and regarding the Affiliated Colleges as part of the scheme, it would have been impossible that we could have contented ourselves with any limited space of ground. The position is a most healthy one; there is plenty of room for exercise; and it is dissociated from those parts of the town in which the students would have been exposed to great temptations had the building been in Sydney. Any one who knows the habits of students attending the Universities of Great Britain must know how desirable it is to keep them out of those foci of temptation to which all young men are exposed. Then I find that Dr. Woolley complains, in his evidence—and I think somewhat unreasonably—of the want of accommodation for the young men. With respect to that I would observe that the buildings are still in an incomplete state, but we have made contracts for their completion, and when those contracts are fulfilled, every accommodation that can be required will be provided for the professors and the undergraduates. It is a question of time; everything cannot be achieved at once; and in the meantime I do not think these young men have any real grounds of complaint. I believe most of the members of the Committee have been up to the University, and may have seen that the rooms employed as lecture rooms are capacious and handsome, quite equal to those in most of the Universities in Britain. Then there is a retiring room for them, comfortably furnished with desks and seats, and a room in which they put their caps and gowns. I quite admit that it is desirable to give extension to these conveniences, but we must wait the completion of the building. Really I think it is somewhat unreasonable to make this a ground of complaint against the Senate. Then again, on the departure of his family to England, Dr. Woolley was very anxious to secure apartments in the building, where he has now desirable accommodation; and it was in deference to his wishes that he was allowed to occupy those apartments. Yet I would observe that if the undergraduates were suffering so much inconvenience for want of an extra room as a reading room or retiring room, in that case their claims ought to have been considered before the occupancy of these rooms was given up to Professor Woolley. There is another complaint, that stables are not provided for the horses of the young men, to which I would again answer that the building is not completed yet, and of course some amount of inconvenience must be encountered by every one connected with the institution. I find that one of the members of the Committee in giving evidence has stated that there is a great deal of space wasted on the Senate, and that in the design of the building a great deal too much room has been bestowed on the Senate, and on the purely official part of the building, with a view to their convenience. I can only say that I am wholly ignorant of any such intention on the part of the Senate. We meet in a small room, about half the size of this, and I am not aware that any plan is contemplated for appropriating any large portion of the building to the use of the Senate. I regret that such a remark should have been made, inasmuch as it appears to me to indicate an *animus* unfavorable to those who have the management of the institution. With regard to the alleged difficulty of getting out to the building, I may observe that omnibusses go from all parts of the town to the Glebe every five minutes during the day. Then with reference to the cost of the building, I must repeat that the absolute amount granted by the Legislature has been only £60,000, and that the sums which have been expended in excess of that amount has been the result of savings from the Endowment Fund, and from the sale of the Sydney College. The actual amount of money voted by the Legislature has been £60,000; the first amount voted being £50,000, to which a supplementary vote of £10,000 was subsequently added. It is hardly a question worth entering into, but I find that great exception is taken to the ornamental details of the building. I have on a previous occasion stated that a great portion of these were the result of private contribution; but I may add with regard to some of these details—the ornamental carving—that they were inseparable adjuncts to a building of that character. If you determine to erect a public edifice according to the style of any given epoch or country, you must carry out that style in all its appropriate details. If you erect a Grecian building you must have the columns, the frieze entablature, and all the other adjuncts of the particular style of architecture selected, although they may be regarded, in point of utility, as altogether supererogatory. In every building you must have the details more or less carried out with due attention to what is due to the style, unless you determine to erect something like a quaker meeting-house or a factory, in which you discard

all

all ornamentation whatever. But I do not apprehend such a design would have met the approval of the Colony at large.

2242. You will find stated in the evidence of Mr. Blacket, that he received no particular instructions as to the plan of the building, except as to the number of apartments, and that he produced a great variety of sketches; and then the question is put whether the one selected was not the most expensive of all—and the answer is, by far the most expensive? I am prepared to make this statement, that Mr. Blacket submitted various designs which were disapproved of for various reasons; but they were designs which I am quite sure, if adopted, would not have met the approval of the public generally. I believe the aim of the Senate was this, not to carry out the whole details of the plan which Mr. Blacket presented to us, but to erect such a portion of it as would probably provide sufficient accommodation for all purposes for a hundred years to come, and which should be part of a great design that might be carried out in after times. I do not admit that the plan we adopted (and which has to a great extent been realized) was extravagant in its conception, or that there has been an unjustifiable and profuse bestowal of ornament upon the erection. I was rather struck to see how much more elaborate is the design of the University of Toronto; and I see they have given large endowments in land there for the sustentation of that institution, in the same way as they do in America.

2243. *By Mr. Wilson*: Do you think it was prudent to give such large grants as have been given to individual Colleges in connection with the University? I do not. I think the area was too large, but the land having been granted, I do not see how it is possible to resume it, those who have initiated the different Colleges have given their subscriptions on the idea that they were to have these large grants in perpetuity. And after all, it is desirable to keep a large open space in that part of the town.

2244. *By the Chairman*: In the evidence of Mr. Macleay, the following passages occur:—“It would astonish some people if they saw some of the German or French Universities. It is evident that the building has nothing to do with the education given within it.” And again, “Is it not the case that some of the German Universities have no buildings at all? I believe, that in every case, there is a public room for the Senate or managing body, where they give degrees, &c.; but the professors often have to lecture in rooms in their own houses.”—? That may be. I have been in Germany, but I am not aware of any Universities in which there are not public rooms for lectures. At all events, at Heidelberg and Bonn, both celebrated Universities, they have public lecture rooms; I quite admit of a very plain and unostentatious character.

2245. *By Dr. Lang*: In Berlin, the professors generally lectured in their own houses? Yes; but the public buildings in Berlin, connected with the University, are very fine.

2246. *By the Chairman*: You are of opinion that fine architecture educates the taste? Yes, I have a very strong opinion upon that point.

2247. How did you determine that the style adopted for the Sydney University was the style best calculated to elevate the popular taste, in preference to the Grecian or any other of the numerous styles of architecture? We could not well have adopted any style which would have been suitable. A Grecian building is wholly unadapted for purposes such as those aimed at. The greatest difficulty is found in adapting a purely Grecian building to the ordinary wants of public institutions. But the Elizabethan style, or rather the later Tudor style, is eminently qualified for such purposes, besides being thoroughly English in its character and associations. The great academical institutions of the Mother Country all belong to that period; and those attempts which have been made to introduce Grecian architecture have, I believe, been most miserable failures.

2248. There is another point in Mr. Macleay's evidence to which I wish to call your attention. The question is asked—“With the Affiliated Colleges, and the University itself completed as proposed, and the endowments, the country will probably be put to an expense of £250,000 or £300,000?” and the answer is, “I think that expenditure might easily be stopped. The University here has been built all of a sudden; but scarcely any other University that I have heard of has sprung up in the same way,—certainly not Oxford or Cambridge; they required ages for the erection of their fine buildings?” Well, I would observe, that University College, London, and King's College, are magnificent buildings, in which very large sums have been expended—some hundreds of thousands of pounds at least; and that, if we are to build handsome churches and handsome private dwellings, our buildings for public purposes ought also to receive a fair share of such an expenditure. I do not admit that there has been any extravagant expenditure on the University building.

2249. *By Mr. Cape*: It is now nine years since the University building was commenced? Yes.

2250. *By the Chairman*: We must not forget that we have railways to construct, and our common roads to keep in order? And we have to improve the minds, the tastes, and the habits of the rising generation, and to give them those impressions which are only to be acquired by the contemplation of objects of this kind. Assuming that we might have put up some building which would have cost some £10,000 less—a plain square building that would have been just of the character of the Commissariat Store or the Custom House—I ask whether such a design would have met with the approval of the Colony generally.

2251. Do you not think these conceptions of the beautiful are more in the mind itself, and are not to be produced by external objects? No; I think they are to be excited by external objects; and I challenge my friend, the Chairman, that, if he will only go to the old country, he will find his aspirations and his feelings powerfully affected by the contemplation of the magnificent piles of buildings, and other works of art, which are to be met with at our ancient seats of learning. Perhaps I may be permitted to make one or two observations with regard to the constitution of the Senate, concerning which I may remark that

Sir Charles
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LL.D.

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it

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LL.D.

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it must be regarded as provisional, inasmuch as we have yet to create the materials out of which the University is to be subsequently governed. I agree with what the Vice-Provost has said with respect to having the professors, or some of them, upon the Senate, and I also agree in the propriety of having upon that body the heads of Affiliated Colleges, or a certain number of them—not a sufficient number to swamp the secular influences which ought to prevail there—but sufficient to give a fair representation to the interests of the Colleges; but if we introduce the heads of the different Colleges into the Senate, I think those members of the Senate who are now connected with the Denominational Colleges ought either to resign their seats in the Senate or in the Councils of the Colleges with which they may be connected. I see it has been proposed, also, to reduce the numbers of the constituency from one hundred Masters of Arts to a smaller number, and probably that might with propriety be agreed to; but I think the Committee regard the creation of that number, one hundred, as being more remote than it really will be. It is more than probable that there will be an instalment of eight or ten men coming up for their degrees every year; and if we reduce the number to fifty, I think in three years we might have a constituency in existence which might elect the members of the Senate. Feeling how invidious it is to make these nominations by the present system of co-optation, I should be very glad to see the Senate relieved of that power. A remark has been made by one of the witnesses, to which I think it right to advert. The question was asked, “Have you turned your attention to the amount of accommodation for educational purposes that the present buildings afford, as compared with their extent—do you think it is at all sufficient for the cost incurred?” The answer is, “No; that is where I think there has been waste of money.” Now, as the whole building is erected for the purposes of the institution, I cannot understand the application of this answer. The next question is, “Do you not think there has been a great waste of space? Yes; as far as I can understand the design, the space wasted on the Senate alone is altogether too much; they seem to monopolise the best part of the building.” In reply to that I can only repeat what I have said before, that we occupy a small room about half the size of this, and I am not aware that it is in contemplation to occupy any larger space.

2252. *By Mr. Cape:* I should like to hear your opinion with reference to the complaints about the library? The regulations of the library are now before the Committee, and I think with due regard to the safe custody of the books it is impossible to make them more liberal. If any gentleman wishes to obtain the privilege of access to the library, he has only to apply to a member of the Senate.

2253. *By the Chairman:* Have the Senate actually decided upon establishing a school of medicine? We are very anxious to do so, and very active steps have been taken to carry out such an object. Great facilities are offered by the Infirmary here, which has all the characteristics of a large public hospital, and contains two hundred patients. It is believed that a competent staff of medical men can be engaged to initiate two or three of the most important chairs. I am sorry to say, however, that all our professors are opposed to the idea, and have protested against it, and I think under very mistaken notions. The matter is now in the hands of the Senate, who are endeavoring to mature the plan. We are also considering the means of enlarging the faculty of law. It has been suggested that the reader in law should be made a professor.

2254. *By Mr. Wilson:* Would you not require a professor of anatomy on full salary? No. The idea was, that if we established a medical school, fully qualified gentlemen would be found quite prepared to accept the appointments on condition that whatever fees might be received should be appropriated by them, and that in the first instance the professors should depend upon the fees of their pupils.

2255. Could you get an efficient lecturer and demonstrator of anatomy to devote all his time on those terms? We should not expect him to devote all his time, because a young man must teach himself anatomy by his own efforts in great measure. We have a most excellent hospital here, and men quite as competent to teach as could be found in any provincial town in England. They have now in Newcastle and Birmingham very complete establishments, where they have the whole apparatus of a medical school; and I know no reason why we should not have the same here. We have a very able professor of chemistry who might teach the chemical part of the course. I do not mean to say we could give the whole curriculum of a medical course, but young men would be able, after passing their undergraduate course, to study some of the branches of medical science, and instead of spending three or four years in England it would be sufficient for them to go home for one year to complete their studies, taking with them certificates that they had passed through a certain course of study.

2256. *By Mr. Cape:* Are you aware that some of our Colonial youths have gone home at a very large expense, with certificates which they have obtained from persons here, who are not qualified to give them? Yes. Of course I think it would be desirable to supplement the chairs of medicine and surgery by a retaining fee of £100 or £150 to each of the gentlemen occupying them; and if the professors had houses we should have funds to achieve that object. At present we are obliged to furnish them with lodging-money. I beg to repeat what the Vice-Provost has stated, that it was with some surprise we learned that these gentlemen were making complaints about not having houses, for I always understood Professor Pell and Dr. Smith to be averse to living in the building.

2257. *By Mr. Wilson:* The objection taken by the professors to the establishment of a medical school is, that the faculty of arts ought to be completed first? We are quite alive to the necessity of that. We do not wish to ignore that want in the establishment of a medical school. Our object is to make the institution as useful as we can. What is all this preliminary training for, unless it is to subserve some purpose in professional life? It is with that anxiety that the Senate have endeavored to establish a medical school, so that it may not be said that we are regardless of practical ends.

2258. *By Mr. Cape*: You propose to connect botany with it? Yes. I have before stated that we might have a Botanical Garden in connection with the University, without any material expense—simply a scientific garden; not a mere pleasure garden.
2259. *By Mr. Wilson*: Mr. Moore stated in his evidence, that he was arranging the plants in the Botanical Garden in Sydney, with a view to making it available in a scientific point of view? Notwithstanding all Mr. Moore's care and attention—and I acknowledge them to be very great and meritorious—I do not think that the Botanical Garden will ever be made available for anything much more than a pleasure ground.

Sir Charles
Nicholson,
Bart., D.C.L.,
LL.D.

3 Feb., 1860.

TUESDAY, 7 FEBRUARY, 1860.

Present:—

MR. PLUNKETT,
MR. CAPE,

MR. WILSON,
REV. DR. LANG.

THE HON. TERENCE AUBREY MURRAY IN THE CHAIR.

William Parkinson Wilson, Esq., M. A., called in and examined:—

2260. *By the Chairman*: You are one of the professors of the Melbourne University? I am, sir.
2261. How long have you been in this part of the world? About five years.
2262. Is the building of the Melbourne University completed? No; the building is intended to be in the form of a quadrangle, and the rear and two sides are finished, the front remaining unfinished.
2263. What has been the expenditure involved up to the present time? I am not able to say exactly, but I believe it is about £60,000 or £70,000.
2264. Are there many students there? Last year we had twenty-two regular students of the arts class, and thirty-eight students attending the law lectures.
2265. All matriculated? No, not all matriculated.
2266. Sixty altogether? Yes, sixty. The law students are not matriculated.
2267. How many graduates are there in the University? I am not sure how many there are of our own, but they are very few. The Melbourne University has adopted the system of admitting graduates of other Universities *ad eundem gradum*, and the greater part of the graduates are of this class.
2268. How long has the University been opened to students? It was opened in the autumn of 1855—I think in April.
2269. Have you any knowledge of the number of students who matriculated at that time? Either fourteen or sixteen, I am not quite sure.
2270. Do you find the University well attended, and that the students increase from year to year? Slowly.
2271. Do you think the people generally avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining for their sons an education of that high class which these institutions usually afford, or to such an extent as might reasonably be expected? I can scarcely say so. The University has up to the present been laboring under the disadvantage that, previous to its existence, there were no proper schools for training youth. Good schools, however, are now being established, and we are getting more students.
2272. Do you think, then, that the University has worked considerable benefit in that way by stimulating the establishment of better schools generally? Yes. The education in the schools has been raised to a higher standard by it.
2273. What is the ordinary course of instruction given—how many professors are there? Four: one for classical and comparative philology; one for mathematics; one for natural science; and one for history and political economy. The first of these departments includes Greek and Latin, and English treated as a classical language, Shakspeare and Milton being read and criticised as would be the case with a Greek play. My own department is that of mathematics and natural philosophy; there is a professor of natural science, which includes chemistry, zoology, botany, mineralogy, geology, &c., and another for history and political economy.
2274. Is nothing taught in the shape of civil engineering? No. I have been anxious myself to get a school of that kind established, but was met by a difficulty entirely financial.
2275. Have you a medical school? No. The Council, however, have been making efforts to establish one.
2276. How is the University governed at present? By a Council of twenty members, appointed by the Governor.
2277. Nominated by the Governor? Yes, and holding office for life. The Act of Incorporation, however, provides that, when there are one hundred graduates of superior degrees (doctors or masters), then all the graduates of these degrees shall form a Senate, and that Senate shall afterwards elect the members of the Council, and have a veto upon their proceedings.
2278. Are the professors members of the Council? No; and it has been a source of inconvenience that they are not so. Many questions, which might be decided in five minutes were the professors present in the Council, have been left for a long time undetermined, on account of the necessity for referring them for consideration.

W. P. Wilson,
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- W. P. Wilson, 2279. Have any suggestions been thrown out upon that point? No official suggestions, but, in many cases, private suggestions have been made.
- Esq., M.A. 2280. Has the Governor himself the right of appointing members of the Council, or is it done through his Ministers? The right of appointment, I think, rests with the Governor himself; but I believe he generally refers it to the Chief Secretary.
- Feb., 1860. 2281. What mode of appointing members of the Council would you recommend? I think election by the body of graduates is as good as any.
2282. But then you must have some mode of government until you have a sufficient number of graduates? Then it is difficult to say which is the best mode. I do not think the election by the Council itself is a good one.
2283. Have you made any practical observations as to the inconvenience arising from the appointment being dependent upon the Ministers of the day, by which means political influence might be brought to bear upon the choice of the members for this body? It is difficult to speak upon a question of that kind. I think several appointments have been made which ought not to have been made.
2284. It appears to me that, if the appointments depend upon the Minister for the time being, even his ordinary influence would be more than he ought to have? In many cases the Minister has left the appointment to particular religious denominations.
2285. Have you any Affiliated Colleges? Not at present. We have a grant of sixty acres of land for that purpose, but there has been no provision for endowment of any kind.
2286. Is your University at all sectarian? No.
2287. Quite secular? Quite secular.
2288. Have you moved in the matter for the establishment of Affiliated Colleges? No such motion has at present been made. The Government granted forty acres of land for the University itself, and sixty acres more for Affiliated Colleges.
2289. Is it in contemplation to establish them? Yes, as soon as the various religious denominations set about the work.
2290. What is the benefit expected to be derived from such an arrangement as that? That students coming from a distance to Melbourne will have places to reside in under proper superintendence, and where also they can receive assistance in preparing for their University work, and instruction in those branches of study by the teaching of which you are likely to tread on sectarian prejudices. There is another object in view with reference to the Affiliated Colleges, which are to be not merely places for residence and preparation of students actually attending the University, but places where a theological course may be pursued.
2291. Is there any religious test in the University? None whatever.
2292. *By Mr. Cape*: Besides the ordinary professors, you have lecturers in law? Yes, two.
2293. And you divide your University into four schools, I believe, namely—mathematics and physics, natural science, social science, and language and logic? Those are merely for the honors; there is no division into schools in the earlier stages of instruction.
2294. I observe you combine the study of the English language with the classics? Yes.
2295. You read an English play after the manner of a Greek play with a view to analysis? Yes.
2296. By experience, have you found that necessary—or on examination of students found them remarkably deficient in the knowledge of their own language? Not only have I found this deficiency in students, but in the literature of the Colony. Take the leading articles in newspapers for instance; the most gross faults in English will be found in them.
2297. You find practical education more necessary than the higher class of education in the University? I do not know the distinction between a practical and a high class education.
2298. I mean that education given with a view to the undertaking of mere practical pursuits in distinction from professional life, such as law and divinity? Of the studies in the University, the study of the law has been most numerous attended. With the exception of the law lectures, education in the University has been limited to what is called pure education as distinguished from professional education.
2299. What would be the entire expenditure of the University for the year? About £9,000.
2300. What is the expense to each student? £12 a year.
2301. Have you heard any objections to that amount? There has been grumbling about it as too high.
2302. *By Dr. Lang*: You state it as your opinion that the professors in the University of Melbourne should be members of the Council or governing body? Yes.
2303. Do you think that that observation should apply to all professors, or merely a delegation from them? I think it would be better if all were members of the Council. But some of them would be better than none.
2304. Suppose the number of professors should be considerably increased, so that the University of Melbourne should in that respect be on a par with the Universities in the Mother Country, would you then require that all the professors, or merely a delegation from them, should be members of the governing body? I think the professors engaged in practically working the University would be the best executive. The proper object of a Council not consisting of professors would be rather as a Board of Control.
2305. You would have an educational board consisting solely of professors? There is a board of that kind, "The Professorial Board," consisting of the professors, with the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor.
2306. To administer discipline? Yes.
2307. And regulate the matters connected with the business of education? Yes; in trifling, not in important matters.

2308. Suppose there were a series of Affiliated Colleges in connection with the University, would you deem it expedient that the heads of the Colleges should also be members of the University Council? I think that, taking a view of the Council as a board of control, it would be desirable; but I doubt the expediency of giving them too much power in the executive body. W. P. Wilson,
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2309. Suppose there were four or five Affiliated Colleges established, would you consider it as involving any danger to the freedom of the University if the heads of these Colleges were members of the Council? No; I do not see the danger, unless we consider the possibility of some of these Colleges growing to such dimensions as to produce a rivalry between them and the University.
2310. Would not one of the heads of these Colleges be a check upon all the others with regard to the existence of sectarian influences? There is this difficulty in the way—that the heads of these Colleges would most probably be clergymen, and the Act of Incorporation provides that no more than four clergymen shall sit as members of the Council.
2311. Do you consider that the plan sketched out in the Act of Incorporation, for the government of the institution by means of the one hundred graduates electing a Council, is likely to form a proper governing body for the University? The system is not that the hundred should vote, but that after the number amounts to one hundred a Senate should be formed from all the graduates. Some, who resided at a distance, could not of course take part.
2312. I suppose you obtained that idea from the British Universities? Yes; the plan has now, I believe, been adopted at the London University.
2313. Suppose there were a hundred graduates in Melbourne or Sydney University, would it not, from the probability that most of these graduates would be scattered over a vast extent of country in the exercise of their professions or avocations, be difficult to assemble them so as to form a body of electors to choose the governing body? In the first instance, a considerable number usually reside in the metropolis; and, secondly, the functions which the Act assigns to the Senate are not those which require frequent exercise, being only such as filling up vacancies, and passing any statutes or regulations sent to them from the Council, but not to interfere with the details of the working of the institution.
2314. They would merely act as an electoral body? Yes, chiefly as an electoral body.
2315. Would it not improve the constitution of the University if a different element to that were to be introduced into its composition, such as members of the Government or of the Legislature of the country? I think the Government and Legislature might always be expected to consist of the educated classes of the community, and consequently to be represented by the ordinary action of the system.
2316. Such appointments would be generally the result of the electoral action? Yes, of the electoral action.
2317. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Have you made any calculation as to what time will elapse before the one hundred graduates are obtained? We have often tried to calculate the time, but have not arrived at any conclusion.
2318. Do you think you will have them before twenty years? Yes; I think so. I think we have had twenty-five or twenty-six in the five years the University has been in existence.
2319. Seeing that they drop off occasionally and go away to a distance, do you not think it will be a very long time before you obtain sufficient for the electoral body; and do you not therefore think it would be better to have but half that number? I should be glad if the required number were reduced to one-half what is now required by the Act, and we have had in contemplation a petition to the Legislature to reduce the number.
2320. What is your own College? St. John's, Cambridge; but for five years I was professor of mathematics at Queen's College, Belfast, and continued there until I came out here.
2321. How long has the Queen's College at Belfast been in existence? It was opened in October, 1849.
2322. Are there many students there? Yes.
2323. How many—it has been said here that those Colleges were not successful? I cannot give the numbers precisely. When the College opened I had ninety students in my own class; there were besides, many medical students. By the last report, I observe that there are more than sixty students in the arts department; and there were departments of medicine, law, engineering, and agriculture, in the College, which must have included many more students.
2324. Do you know whether the Council at Melbourne have had it in contemplation to establish, in the institution, a school for engineering? I myself brought forward a scheme before the Professorial Board, by whom it was brought before the Council, with a view to the establishment of such a department; but it was postponed for want of funds.
2325. You say there is a professorship of history and political economy? Yes.
2326. Are there not sectarian objections to that? I have not heard of any.
2327. How are the lectures delivered, like those by the other professors? Precisely the same.
2328. Within the University building? Yes; it is one of the regular chairs of the University.
2329. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Do the students of all denominations attend? You will find, on reference to our system of instruction, that the whole course to be taken is divided into three years, each student being required to take five subjects in each year; and as he has not to elect more than five out of a larger number, he might avoid any subject he disapproved of.
2330. Do you know whether any students, for any reasons, have not attended the historical lectures? Many students have not attended, but I have no knowledge of their particular reasons for it.

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2331. No particular objections have been made? No; the students generally follow up those departments in which they think they can make the greatest proficiency. The University of Melbourne grants degrees without attendance upon lectures to students who pass the matriculation examination, and three other examinations at intervals of a year. At present, however, only two students have come forward in that way.
2332. *By Dr. Lang*: And how do these students receive their education in the meantime? I do not know where they receive their education; one of them failed to pass in the first year. Both were schoolmasters.
2333. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Do you find the students regular in their attendance, or that they are so precise at the time of matriculating, or when taking degrees, as students in the Mother Country? There is a little falling off; we always lose some of them.
2334. *By Mr. Cape*: Have you many non-matriculated students attending the lectures? Besides the law students, there is only one. The law students are non-matriculated, as that department is not considered a branch of the regular course.
2335. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Is there any regulation made by the authorities or Council in the Melbourne University for students in the country who wish to attend lectures, so as to supply the places of the Affiliated Colleges in contemplation? None.
2336. That is left to the parents? The Council did advertise for applications from persons willing to have their houses licensed as boarding-houses for students; but no applications were received.
2337. So that they have to lodge and live as best they can? They are required to have the authority of their parents for choosing the places where they live.
2338. Are there many students from the country attending the lectures? Not many.
2339. Do you think the number would be greater if there was a facility for the proper care of the students when in attendance upon lectures? I think it would.
2340. When is it intended to establish the Affiliated Colleges? I have no means of forming an opinion upon that point; it rests with the voluntary action of the religious bodies.
2341. *By Dr. Lang*: The Government are not pledged to any amount of support to these Colleges? They have not held out hopes of support at all. The grant of land was made in fixed terms, and was granted to the Council in trust, for purposes in subordination to the University.
2342. *By Mr. Plunkett*: The Council is unfettered as to the mode of carrying out that trust? Yes.
2343. There is no particular quantity of land to be given to the respective establishments? There are no lands at all assigned to the different establishments.
2344. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you find that the proportion of candidates for high University education bears any relation in your community to the proportion at home?—I mean the proportion of the candidates as compared with the population of Victoria—whether that is at all comparable with the proportion in Great Britain? I do not think there can be a great difference. The statistics of the numbers at the various Universities of England recently I have not seen; but, on taking a rough estimate, I think there can hardly be a great difference.
2345. Suppose you had proper machinery in action for intermediate education, would not that be likely to increase the number of applications for University education? We have schools suited for that purpose now, but they have only recently been established. The Church of England Grammar School has been opened for two years, and is working very well indeed.
2346. Do you think it would be desirable for the Government to hold out encouragements for the prosecution of superior education, such as have been introduced at home in regard to the civil service and India service? I think it would be desirable that no one should be admitted into the civil service unless he could pass an examination shewing a certain amount of educational qualifications; but I think there would be danger in holding out posts in the civil service as objects of competition. I do not think our youth should be led to look to employment under the Government of the Colony as an object of ambition.
2347. *By Mr. Cape*: But only as part of the rewards of education? Only as part of the rewards. They ought rather to be taught to seek to get on in professions than in official employments. I think the greatest advantages would result from the establishment in the University of professional schools, such as medical, law, and engineering schools.
2348. Do you think your present number of professors is sufficient for the faculty of arts? I think it is at present.
2349. Do you think a sufficient curriculum can be formed through these professorships for education in the arts department? I think so, with our present numbers.
2350. You have a school of natural science,—are there many students entering upon that course? Several have attended the various courses in that department.
2351. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Do the professors reside in the University? Yes.
2352. They have quarters? Yes.
2353. *By Dr. Lang*: Within the University building? Within its precincts. There are residences for the four professors, a council-room, which is also used as a library, and a registrar's office, four lecture-rooms, suite of rooms for museum, &c.
2354. *By Mr. Plunkett*: What are the salaries of the professors? £1,000 a year, with quarters.
2355. Do they get fees? No.
2356. What fees are charged, and to what purposes are they applied? A difference of opinion exists as to the latter point, as the Act of Incorporation provides that they shall be paid to the professors. The fees now go to the general funds of the University; they are four pounds a term or twelve pounds a year, which throws all lectures open to the students.
2357. *By Dr. Lang*: That is the whole amount paid? That is all for lectures. There is a fee of £2 for matriculation, and another of £5 for the degree of B.A.

2358. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Are the salaries of all the professors alike? All alike.
2359. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you not consider the residence of the professors in the University building has a beneficial moral effect upon the students generally? I do not think it has anything to do with the matter; the students are in the University only during the time of attending upon lectures, there being no residences for them in the University.
2360. It has not a College of residence? No College of residence at all.
2361. The professors exercise no control over the students after their attendance at the lectures? The students are required to observe good order whilst within the precincts of the University; the professors would check disorder if it came under their notice.
2362. How far is the University from what is called the central part of Melbourne? The front gate is exactly a mile from the Post Office.
2363. Is the present Post Office considered central? Yes.
2364. *By Mr. Cape*: You do not think it beneath the dignity of the University to make English, geography, and history part of the matriculation course? Oh, no. The English, as it enters into the matriculation examination, consists principally of questions on the grammar of the language; not questions on literature and criticism.
2365. Do you find the students disposed to attend the lectures on social science? Some of them attend; but of course they generally attend those classes in which they think of getting prizes.
2366. Which branches are the most popular among the students, or attended by the greater number? The classical professor's lectures.
2367. That is a *sine qua non* for degrees? Yes.
2368. Have you any philosophical apparatus? Yes; a good collection is in course of formation.
2369. You consider classics and mathematics with natural philosophy as the best basis for the superstructure of general education? I think so; not from any particular quality in the subjects themselves, but because they have so long been subjects of education, that they can be made matter of more precise instruction than other branches of knowledge; and you can test the knowledge of them more readily than that of other branches of learning, in which there is more vagueness and looseness—not in the subjects themselves, but in the manner in which they have been generally treated. This arises from the fact that they have only recently become matters of general education.
2370. Is not the mode of teaching the classics and mathematics less in the abstract form than it used to be? Yes.
2371. You found the school and college books more practical, and tending to create an interest in the subject? I cannot say that of books in my own department. I have the greatest trouble to get any fit for use.
2372. *By the Chairman*: What is the style of your building? The late perpendicular.
2373. Is it simple or ornamental? Very plain indeed. In some parts of the building there is a good deal of ornamental carving.
2374. Who had the designing of the building? The Council advertised for tenders, and from a number of other designs they selected this one.
2375. Did the Council specify what sort of building they wanted? No.
2376. They left the style altogether to the architect? Yes. The designs sent in were, I believe, of the most various description.
2377. Are you aware that the Council deemed it advisable to have great attention paid to the style of the building with the view to impart a degree of taste to the minds of the youth attending the University? I think they did; they selected what I think the best of the designs, as far as I can judge from what I have heard.
2378. Have you seen the University here? Yes.
2379. Is your building upon the same scale or design? Our building is not nearly so handsome.
2380. Is your hall equal to ours? That portion of our University is not built; we mean to have a hall and library, with additional lecture-rooms for medical and other schools.
2381. There is a free library in Melbourne, I think? Yes.
2382. Is that attached to the University? No.
2383. Is the library of the University open to the public? Yes; but the attendance is small.
2384. Is it intended to be a large library? Yes.
2385. Is it intended to be open to the public like the free library? Yes. Of course there is little attendance, because the character of the books is almost entirely technical. The public library in Melbourne is generally quite crowded.
2386. *By Mr. Cape*: Are we to understand you to say that there are thirty-eight non-matriculated students attending the law lectures? Yes.
2387. *By Mr. Plunkett*: What is the entire estimate for the University when completed? Well, I am not aware that there has been any such estimate. The design has been much altered from the original one; the portion now built is not in accordance with the first design, and the remainder certainly will not be so.
2388. You say the cost up to the present time has been £60,000 or £70,000? When I say so, I am speaking rather at random.
2389. That amount does not include the cost of the front, which is to be the handsomest part of the building—do you think it will require as much more before the building is completed? I think it will take twice as much more. We have not the advantage you possess as regards the supply of stone. We have only the basalt or blue-stone, which is scarcely fit for buildings that require facing.
2390. Is the building all of stone? All of stone. The body of the building of blue-stone, faced

W. P. Wilson,
Esq., M.A.

7 Feb., 1860.

- W. P. Wilson, Esq., M.A. faced with free-stone from Kangaroo Point, Tasmania. We have now, however, found some good building stone in Victoria.
- 7 Feb., 1860. 2391. *By the Chairman*: Have you any students from the neighboring Colonies? We have none now; two years ago we had one from Tasmania.
2392. None from this, the old Colony? No, I think not.
2393. None from New Zealand? No.
2394. *By Mr. Cape*: You have admitted some of our professional men as members of the University? Yes, *ad eundem gradum*.
2395. The degree to be obtained without attendance? If satisfactory evidence can be shewn that he has that degree. We also admit students who have prosecuted part of a course to the same standing in our University. We have students from Dublin, Edinburgh, and Oxford.
2396. To any resident who had not distinguished himself in the sciences would you give the honorary degree? We can give the honorary degree to none except to graduates of another University. The tenth clause of the Act of Incorporation states, that the Council shall have power to confer, after examination, certain degrees, and that it shall be lawful to admit, without examination, graduates of other Universities.

THURSDAY, 16 FEBRUARY, 1860.

Present:—

MR. CAPE,
MR. JONES,

MR. WINDEYER.

DR. LANG,
MR. PLUNKETT,

THE HON. TERENCE AUBREY MURRAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

The Honorable John Fletcher Hargrave, Esq., (a Member of the Legislative Council, attending by leave,) called in and examined:—

- The Hon. J. F. Hargrave, Esq., M.L.C. 2397. *By the Chairman*: You deliver lectures on law in the Sydney University? I would rather say upon jurisprudence.
- 16 Feb., 1860. 2398. Have you a regular class there? No; the class put down their names at the beginning of the session. I was originally appointed only for the year 1859, rather as an experiment; and the class for this year is as yet unformed; but I believe it will be formed on the 2nd of March, if at all. I undertook to the University to deliver twenty lectures in the course of the year 1859; but the formation of the class was entirely the act of the pupils themselves; if they did not choose to form a class there would be no lectures.
2399. Were the lectures well attended? At first they were—about thirty attended.
2400. When did you deliver the last lecture? On the 23rd of December. At the close of the lectures only some five or six attended.
2401. To what do you attribute the falling off? A great many causes. First, the distance of the University from Sydney; and the second, and, I believe, the chief cause was, I had fixed my lectures in the two latter terms of the University course, when the students were very busy attending the usual curriculum of the University, with a view to their degrees; and there being no inducement of that nature to attend my lectures, as the time for the examinations drew near they ceased to do so, because they could not give sufficient attention to my lectures without endangering their position in the classical and mathematical course. For that reason I have this year fixed the lectures in the first and second terms, instead of in the second and third; so that my course will be finished before they are in sight, as it were, of the Christmas examinations.
2402. But you think the main cause of the falling off in the attendance is the distance of the University from the populous parts of Sydney? I think it was. I was constantly told that if I had been delivering lectures in the Supreme Court, or any place as central as that, there would have been a much larger attendance; and I think so myself. I endeavored to make the lectures as much as possible attractive in their character and popularly useful, consistently with a University course,—dealing with principles rather than with practice, and putting the students into a correct course of reading upon the subjects touched upon; and I am happy to say that the latitude the Senate were good enough to allow me in treating the subjects enabled me to make the lectures as popular as lectures on jurisprudence were likely to be, without making them unworthy of the University.
2403. Were the students who attended matriculated in the University? I think ten or twelve of them were. Mr. Kennedy, the registrar, attended entirely to that. At the beginning of the lectures I did not even know the faces of most of those who attended.
2404. Were the arrangements at all dependent on yourself? No; at the beginning of the course I was told it would be better for me to fix an evening hour, so as not to interfere with the lectures of the other professors, and, therefore, I fixed the Monday evenings, which suited me, and I believe the gentlemen who attended; but it made the course necessarily ancillary to the general studies of the University.
2405. Can you offer any suggestion at all as to any improvements that would lead to your lectures being better attended, or any improvements whatsoever in connection with the subject of lectures on jurisprudence? No, I do not see anything that could be altered, as
University

University lectures must be delivered there. The lecture room accommodation is very good, and everything that could be done is done, so far as the University is complete. The road approach to the University is not complete, and there is some inconvenience on that account; but I think that if the University grounds were complete and well lighted, so that carriages could go straight up, that might have an effect upon the attendance.

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2406. *By Mr. Windeyer*: I suppose the evening hour suited the non-matriculated students? Yes; the few that came there.

2407. *By Dr. Lang*: Did any of the students complain of the distance? Those who were not students in the University complained of it very much; they said that, coming out there for an hour's lecture, and returning, took up two or three additional hours of time which was valuable to themselves.

2408. *By Mr. Plunkett*: What hour in the evening did you fix? At seven o'clock.

2409. Were not some of the nights on which you lectured very dark, and sometimes, also, very wet? Yes. The Sydney students used to charter an omnibus to bring them out; and when the road was very bad, it was, of course, inconvenient.

2410. *By Mr. Cape*: How many non-matriculated students attended your lectures? I think, at the beginning, there were fifteen or sixteen non-matriculated students, and ten or twelve who were members of St. Paul's College.

2411. *By Dr. Lang*: Were the non-matriculated students gentlemen connected with the legal profession? Some of them were, and others with literary pursuits.

2412. Do you think it desirable for the Legislature to make it compulsory on candidates for the bar, and the legal profession generally, to attend courses of lectures such as these? We had that subject under consideration to some extent in the Legislative Council a week ago, and, I think, in the present state of the profession, in both branches, it is not advisable for either branch of the profession to have more impediments thrown in the way of the admission of candidates, until the whole system of legal education is placed on a more permanent footing.

2413. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Do you think it advisable to allow examinations in law at the University to count instead of examinations by the ordinary board of examiners for the bar? In that case I should be obliged to alter my course, because it would throw on me a much wider course of instruction than any University lecturer would have to adopt in England. The knowledge that is necessary to pass an examination to practise the law is quite different from that which is to be required of a member of the University as part of the University course. If attendance upon my lectures were to be a passport to the bar, or to the position of an attorney, in any way, I should have of course not merely to direct their studies into certain books, and lecture upon leading points to guide them, but I should feel myself bound to enter into details of professional learning and practice.

2414. They would have to be lectures of a more technical kind? Yes; of course professional lectures and lectures in the practice of the profession, are both totally different from University lectures.

2415. *By Mr. Plunkett*: They have lectures of that character at the inns of court at home now? Yes, but those are legal Universities, so to speak, and the work is divided among several barristers. There are separate lectures on real property law, on equity practice, on common law, and in all the various subjects on which examinations are required. The lectures at the inns of court are totally different in character from University lectures.

2416. *By Dr. Lang*: Those subjects would not require to form part of a course of University lectures simply for the education of gentlemen? No, not in the slightest. The lectures at the inns of court would be quite technical and professional. Neither at the King's College, London, nor at the London University, nor at Cambridge, would any lectures of that kind be provided, because such information would be literally useless to nearly all of the students.

2417. *By Mr. Cape*: You spoke of the ordinary studies of the University preventing the attendance on the law lectures—could not that be obviated by some arrangement? I think it will this year, by fixing my lectures in the first and second terms, instead of the second and third, because in the first and second terms they have time to attend at that hour in the evening, without interfering with their other studies, and it is not a burden to them. I used to stop half an hour or so conversing with those who chose to remain after the lecture was over, and there was no inconvenience felt at first; but when it came close to Christmas the students found that they could not spare the time on account of the necessity for hard study in those other subjects upon which they were to be examined.

2418. Were any of them studying for a degree in law? After the close of the course I was told they were. But as to what position my lectures would occupy with regard to a degree I have no knowledge at all. It was merely an experiment, to see what sort of lectures could be delivered. Until the close of the course in December, I was not aware that any of the students attended, with the expectation of these lectures having anything to do with their getting their degrees.

2419. The intention of the University is made manifest by that portion of the calendar under the head of Faculty of Laws? Those gentlemen who attended my lectures last year would, it appears from this, be entitled to the benefit of that attendance in taking an L.L.B. degree. The reason they did not pay so much attention to them was, that the lectures were entitled lectures on general jurisprudence and not on law. When I wished to alter them at the beginning, to make law lectures of them, I was told that that was not within the scope of the University. Although I gave my lectures, and in fact could give them, no other than a practical character, there were many subjects into which I could not enter under the head of jurisprudence, that I might have taken up under the head of law.

2420. Then you are not actually recognised as a professor of law in the University? Certainly not. I was merely appointed as *reader* in general jurisprudence for that one year as a temporary arrangement.

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2421. The arrangements for the study of the law are not fixed yet? No. By the letter appointing me I was a distinctly appointed as reader in general jurisprudence for the year 1859. Of course what arrangements the University authorities make with the students I had nothing whatever to do with.
2422. *By Dr. Lang*: I presume you would consider a course of lectures on jurisprudence, such as you have been delivering in the University, as a very important part of University education,—that is, for the education of gentlemen? I endeavored to make them so. But the usual branches of a University education, the classics and mathematics, seem to me more necessary. I know they were most valuable to myself; I did not enter into the study of the law at all until after I had passed through the usual course of study in classics and mathematics, and taken my B.A. degree at Cambridge; and I do not think it would have done me any good if I had attended lectures on law before that time. I do not think a man can, while busy studying Latin, Greek, and mathematics, give sufficient time also to the study of the law as a profession.
2423. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Your idea is that the object of University education is to train a man's mind in such a manner as to enable him to acquire afterwards any professional knowledge he may devote himself to? Yes; and I treated my lectures more as a means of disciplining the mind than as giving information.
2424. *By Mr. Plunkett*: I believe you are one of the editors of Blackstone's Commentaries? Of the 21st edition in 1844, I edited the first volume on constitutional law and social and political rights, and that part of the third volume which relates to equity proceedings.
2425. *By Mr. Windeyer*: I believe you are also the author of a treatise on the Thellusson Will Act? Yes, on the Thellusson Act, which was rendered necessary by Thellusson's will.
2426. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Then these subjects have been long familiar to you? Yes. The greatest difficulty I felt in composing the lectures was in keeping the attention of the students down to the particular branch of the general subject before me, so as to give a general course in twenty lectures upon jurisprudence.
2427. I believe you have delivered some lectures of the same kind before your connection with the University? Yes, I delivered one at the School of Arts in Sydney, and one at Parramatta.
2428. They were published, I believe? One was published—the first one.
2429. What plan did you follow in the twenty lectures? I have published a Prospectus for this year, which I have here; I do not know how I can explain my plan better than by handing in this to you. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix.*) You will observe that I have divided the subjects into twenty lectures and arranged them in such a manner that the minds of the students will obtain a connected idea of general jurisprudence in the whole course. Having given an introductory lecture, I then take each subject and treat it as fully as I can, dealing generally with principles, and also referring the students to books such as carry out those principles. For instance, the first lecture on constitutional law explains the definition of a constitution, and the object of constitutional forms of government. I then read extracts from De Lolme, and the usual books on those subjects, explaining them so as to point out the chief land marks of constitutional law. And so with the different other subjects, taking all the topics out of Blackstone's Commentaries, because, according to the principles I laid down to the students in my first lecture, there is no book in the English language, or by any other legal writer that I ever read, to equal the plain text of Blackstone's Commentaries as a foundation, being both attractive in style, and very correct for the law as it then stood. What requires altering down to the present time I pointed out in each case. I pointed out shortly that part of Blackstone which referred to each subject; but when I found myself entering into professional details, or topics at all, I always struck out the passages and kept to first principles.
2430. Some of the lectures, I presume, were necessarily of a more popular character than others? One would think so; but, looking back to the notes I have of them, I could not say that one was more popular than another in its character.
2431. I mean that one, from its heading, would be more likely to attract an audience than another? Perhaps so, if they looked at the heading alone; but I treated every subject quite as popularly as I could do under the circumstances.
2432. You do not think the different subjects had anything to do with the falling off in the attendance, or the irregular attendance? Not materially, certainly. Perhaps the first four lectures on constitutional law and legislative and judicial systems might have been, as introductory lectures, a little more attractive; but after that, from "Justice of the Peace" down to "Masters and Servants," they were much of the same character.
2433. In fixing your lectures in the evening had you any reference at all to the state of the moon—whether there was light or not? Not the slightest; I took it I was limited to the Mondays.
2434. It is likely that those who would have been otherwise inclined to attend the lectures would be very much affected by that consideration? Yes.
2435. *By Mr. Cape*: Might not the attendance also be affected by the fact of the lectures being delivered not having been made known to the public? I do not think that materially affected it.
2436. For instance, on Justice of the Peace, do you not think there would be several who would attend a lecture of that kind? There might be.
2437. *By Mr. Plunkett*: How were the lectures made known? Only by being put up in the University Hall, and being advertised once or twice in the papers before the commencement of the course, but not afterwards.
2438. Do you not think it would be desirable, from time to time, to give notice in the newspapers? No, I do not think there should be any difference made with regard to these lectures.

lectures in that respect; I do not see why they should be advertised by the University authorities any more than the other University lectures.

2439. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Do you think there would be any good done by people coming, in a desultory way, to one or two lectures? If persons wished to take up the study of the law, these lectures would not be more than an introduction. A knowledge of law must be acquired, not from lectures, but by really hard study. Such lectures as these might put a student in a right course of reading just at starting on any one subject, or refresh the mind and memory afterwards, but they would form a very small part of the study of the law.

2440. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Is it your intention to publish the lectures? That was my intention this next year. I intended at the end of this year to resign my appointment, and then put my lectures in a shape for publication as quickly as I could, thinking they would in that way be much more useful, as they would be accessible throughout the Colony. That was my intention in first accepting the temporary appointment. I found that there was not much chance of such a number attending these lectures as would produce any sensible effect on education.

2441. *By the Chairman*: Was there any extra charge for your course of lectures to non-matriculated students? The fee was one guinea to members of the University, and two guineas to those who were not.

2442. I suppose you became acquainted with all the gentlemen who attended the class? Yes, with all those who attended for any length of time.

2443. To what station in society did they generally belong? I think the majority of those who were not members of the University were articled clerks to attorneys in Sydney.

2444. Did you observe any desire at all, on the part of any persons supposed to be connected more directly with the great masses of the people, to attend these lectures? No, I did not. At first I observed that there were ten or twelve students who were members of the University, and then I think there were amongst the rest four or five gentlemen, articled clerks, whom I know by sight.

2445. The subject is one of great general interest? Yes, I think so.

2446. It is a matter of great interest to every private citizen? Yes, I think it is of incalculable importance to every citizen to have a clear idea of the foundations on which social and political rights rest.

2447. *By Mr. Cape*: Would it not be an advantage to have an inn in Sydney, connected with the University, at which lectures could be delivered? That subject connects itself with the present difficult question of providing the Colony with regularly trained members of all the professions; but I do not see my way clear to do it. I doubt whether the Colony is in a position to establish an inn of court.

2448. I mean something that would afford facilities of receiving instruction not only at the distant University, but also in Sydney itself—for instance, lectures in a chamber at the Supreme Court, or some other public building? I do not see how the mere delivery of lectures would do much good in that way. If it is to be professional education, then it must be done by the profession itself uniting and supplying other means of education. The first step, with regard to the bar, would be the establishment of a proper library, and the members of the bar meeting together, either once a month or at other intervals, and through this association with each other, meeting gentlemen who wish to be admitted to the bar. That is, in effect, establishing an inn of court.

2449. My inquiry was not so much in reference to the profession of the bar as to the minor law departments, and particularly to the means of supplying such general information as magistrates might be supposed to require? I think what the magistrates chiefly want is, better information on the statute law of the Colony; they have no means of getting complete copies of the statutes they have to administer as Justices of the Peace. From my experience of the Colony, I should say that there are copies of very few of the statutes that have to be carried out, to be found at the different benches; and, therefore, the administration of justice is almost natural justice rather than anything else. If they were supplied with the Colonial statutes they have to administer, I am quite certain there is such acuteness and general knowledge amongst the magistrates throughout the Colony, as would enable them to administer the laws properly. The publication of any lectures would be very little substantial advantage to the Colony generally, compared to disseminating the laws themselves. That is where the foundation should be laid. Take for example my lecture on "Justice of the Peace," founded on Sir John Jervis' Acts: I explained to the students how those Acts came to be adopted in this Colony, and their general outline; but I was obliged to tell them that there were no copies of the Justices' Acts to be had in the Colony.

2450. *By the Chairman*: You do not mean that there is no copy of Sir John Jervis' Acts in the Colony? No published copy; they are out of print. They are to be found in Nichols's edition of the Administration of Justice Acts; but that is out of print. Callaghan's edition of the Acts of Council is also out of print. There are other Acts which ought to be on every magistrate's table, and would be so in England. Every Bench of Magistrates should be supplied by the Government. The foundation of the mistakes made by the magistrates is that they have not got the law before them.

2451. *By Mr. Plunkett*: You are one of the law officers of the Crown? I have been Solicitor General for some time.

2452. In that capacity you have many opportunities of knowing the difficulties magistrates feel for want of books? Yes, we are constantly referred to, not only by magistrates, but by professional gentlemen, Clerks of the Peace, and others.

2453. Mr. Nichols's book has been out of print for some years? Yes.

2454. Do you know what books they usually have at the different Benches throughout the Colony? Generally a few loose copies of Acts of Parliament, odd parts of Callaghan, and

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The Hon. J. a few statutes which they now and then write up for and obtain ; but nothing like a complete set of the statutes.

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2455. What remedy would you propose? The remedy I would propose would be a selection from the existing laws, exactly as they stand in Callaghan, and subsequently of such Acts as are administered by justices, those which are out of print being reprinted, and a distribution to every magistrate when completed.

2456. Are you aware that Mr. Callaghan's book which does not come up beyond 1850, has been out of print for several years? Yes; I had the greatest difficulty in getting a copy myself two years ago.

2457. *By Mr. Cape*: You would recommend that the Government should edit such a compilation as you have been speaking of? Yes, I have constantly pressed it on the attention of the Government, and there is a small sum on the Estimates now to provide for extra assistance. Every clerk we have in the office is occupied with carrying on the business of the office, and there is not a single moment to spare for arranging or re-printing these statutes.

2458. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Do you not think that, in these circumstances, some officer belonging to the Government should advise the magistrates? No, I think not. It would throw upon the Crown Law Officers a constant mass of work that it would be impossible to get through. They now ask questions that I am quite certain they would not ask if they had the last Acts of Parliament before them.

2459. But in the present state of circumstances, as you have described them, do you not think it is the duty of the Government to arrange that, until the want is supplied, some officer of the Government should give opinions, not only in fairness to the magistrates themselves, but also in justice to the public? Not exactly so; because this deficiency of information on the part of the magistrates might be cured by themselves to a great extent. There are many of these statutes that they could get from the printers if they choose. There is some want of will on their part.

2460. In the case of those who live at great distances from the benches at which they administer justice, even if they had the books at their own houses they would not have access to them for the occasion? It should be the duty of the clerk of the bench, as it is in England, to have the statutes on the table.

2461. And the duty of the Government to furnish them to the clerk? Yes; I think it is the duty of the Government to furnish every public officer with the laws he has to administer. It does not come so much under my notice as under that of the Attorney General, but I believe a great many of the questions, on which advice is asked for from the Crown Law Officers, would not be sent up to Sydney if there were a better supply of books—perhaps in nine cases out of ten. On the general principle, it does not seem to me to be right that cases pending before a Bench of Magistrates should be subject to the decision of a Crown Law Officer, who has not the parties before him. I think it is rather for the magistrates themselves. I do not think it would be done in England—that an accused person should be held to bail or kept in prison until the decision of an officer, holding any such position as the Attorney General does here, could be obtained on some point of law, or requiring further evidence.

2462. Reverting to your lectures, are there sufficient books of reference for your purpose in the library of the University? I was glad to find a very useful set of books there, though they might be added to in a few instances. There is a book on civil law, which is the best for the use of students that could be obtained, and exactly the book I should wish them all to read; and the other books now in the library are very useful books.

2463. *By Mr. Cape*: Is there a complete copy of the Colonial statutes? I did not look into that; I looked rather into the text books. I do not think there are any Colonial books.

2464. Did the students complain of the want of these Colonial statutes? No, not in the least. Not many had the time or inclination to follow me into the authorities; though a few did, perhaps half a dozen. I can state that at the close of the examination those who did attend throughout, some five or six, had a much wider range of information on the subject than I gave them credit for;—they had evidently read a great deal either before or during my lectures.

2465. I presume you have been unable to adopt the practice of giving lectures upon the decisions of the day? I did not enter into those at all. That sort of instruction would be quite professional. A single hour would not be sufficient to give the students any useful information of that kind.

2466. Nor could you adopt the plan of conversations? No, I had not the time for that.

2467. *By Mr. Plunkett*: You have told us that the character of the lectures given to those intended for the profession of the law is quite different from that of University lectures? Yes, perfectly different.

2468. What difficulties do you see in the way of establishing an inn of court? The main difficulty is the apathy of the Colony. If the profession chose to do it there would be no difficulty whatever. It would be only establishing all the barristers together, paying in one sum the rent of all their chambers, and building a common hall and library. I do not think one sixpence more would have to be paid in rent than is paid by the barristers now for their separate chambers; and it would be much more comfortable, and they would have opportunities of associating all the students who might wish hereafter to be admitted to the bar.

2469. If both branches of the profession could join, do you not think it would be very easy and very advisable to form an inn of court? I do not see how the attorneys and articled clerks—though I have a high respect for them in connection with the practice of the profession—could associate on exactly the same terms with the barristers.

2470. They do so, do they not, in the inns of court in London? Certainly not. The benchers of the inn, barristers, and law students all dine together, and at table discuss and talk over questions that have been or are about to be argued. I do not think the practitioners could meet us in the same way that we do among ourselves—as barristers and law students.

2471. In Dublin, at the Queen's inns there, judges, barristers, and attorneys, all dine in the same room, but in different divisions of the hall; they all have access to the same library, and all meet on the same terms—do you see any objection to its being so here? I should not have the slightest personal objection. I only say that in London it was just the opposite. The bar being associated in all its branches in the four inns of court, and the solicitors and attorneys in the law institution.

2472. *By Mr. Cape:* Was not the law society commenced in a similar way? Yes. I believe it was established as a separate inn for attorneys and solicitors, and had statutory powers by recent Acts of Parliaments; it has done a great deal of good for the profession in London; and has made the attorneys and solicitors of London as completely an inn of court in their way as the barristers are in theirs;—that is, all members of that branch of the legal profession in London became members of the law institution, and it was considered something extraordinary for anyone not to be a member of it.

2473. *By Mr. Plunkett:* Attorneys can be members of the inn of court if they like to add their names? Not that I am aware of. I believe they can, by taking their name off the roll of attorneys for two years before entering at the inn.

2474. And special pleaders also who are neither barristers nor attorneys? Yes.

2475. *By Mr. Cape:* Have any prizes been announced in your class? I do not know at all what the University may have done. I awarded my own prizes among those who attended—all the students that answered. I think the total number of marks I allowed was 400; and one student obtained 360,—and all considerably above half; and, according to the rule I laid down, they were each entitled to a prize.

2476. *By the Chairman:* Have you directed your attention at all to the general state of the University of Sydney? Not more than it came in my way as reader. I was very anxious to do everything I could to promote its interests. There seem to me to be the elements of great good in the University; and I was very much pleased to have any share in it. They only want to go on completing the building, and in time they will do very well. At present it seems, with the associated Colleges, to be quite in its infancy; but it is a very vigorous infancy, considering the state of the Colony.

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APPENDIX.

READINGS on General Jurisprudence, to be delivered at the University of Sydney, during Lent and Trinity Terms, 1860.

THE Reader will lecture during the year 1860, to his junior class who have not attended the lectures of 1859, on the most important of the topics of law comprised in the first and second volumes of Mr. Justice Blackstone's Commentaries, as particularly mentioned on the other side.

To those pupils who attended the lectures of 1859, and who may wish to form a senior class, the Reader will deliver a course of lectures during Michaelmas Term, the topics of which lectures will be hereafter published on the formation of the senior class.

In all these lectures the Reader will endeavour:—

1st.—To convey to his audience a clear and popular exposition of the present state of the law on each of the topics selected, pointing out the most important alterations and modifications of our several legal rights, duties, and liabilities since the time of Blackstone, in the various political, social, and domestic relations lectured upon; with an especial reference to our own Colonial community.

2nd.—To point out to his audience certain land marks, to guide the future progress of the student through the Imperial and Colonial statutes, and other legal authorities, on the several topics of lecture; whereby the various fundamental principles and philosophical maxims of general jurisprudence, on which our English and Colonial laws are based, may be made manifest in all their true harmony and just proportions.

These readings will be delivered at the Sydney University, and pupils desirous of attending can communicate with the Registrar at the University.

FIRST Course of Readings on General Jurisprudence, to be delivered at the University of Sydney, during Lent Term, 1860.

“THERE is not, in my opinion, in the whole compass of human affairs so noble a spectacle as that which is displayed in the progress of jurisprudence, where we may contemplate the cautious and unwearied exertions of wise men through a long course of ages, withdrawing every case as it arises from the dangerous power of discretion, and subjecting it to inflexible rules, extending the dominion of justice and reason, and gradually contracting within the narrowest possible limits the domain of brutal force and arbitrary will.”—*Sir James McIntosh's Discourse on the Study of the Laws of Nature and of Nations.*

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LECTURE.	DATE AND HOUR.	SUBJECT.
1	{ Monday, } At 7 p.m.	Introductory Lecture.
2	{ March 5, } "	On our Constitutional Law.
3	{ Mar. 12, } "	On our Legislative System.
4	{ Monday, } "	On our Judicial System.
5	{ Mar. 26, } "	On the office of Justice of the Peace.
6	{ Monday, } "	On the Common Law of England.
7	{ April 2, } "	On the Law of Real and Personal Property.
8	{ Monday, } "	On Commercial Jurisprudence and Mercantile Law.
9	{ April 9, } "	On the Law of Real and Personal Property.
10	{ Monday, } "	On Commercial Jurisprudence and Mercantile Law.
	{ April 23, } "	On the Civil Law and Equity Jurisprudence.
	{ Monday, } "	On Modern Conveyances and Testamentary Dispositions.
	{ April 30, } "	
	{ Monday, } "	
	{ May 7, } "	

SECOND Course of Readings on General Jurisprudence, to be delivered at the University of Sydney, during Trinity Term, 1860.

"THE science of Jurisprudence is the pride of the human intellect, a science which, with all its defects, redundances, and errors, is the collected reason of ages, combining the principles of original justice with the infinite variety of human concerns: it is one of the first and noblest human sciences, and does more to quicken and invigorate the human understanding than all other kinds of human learning put together."—*Burke's Speech on American Taxation.*

"THE application of the general principles of Justice to the infinitely various circumstances, which may arise in the disputes of men with each other, is in itself an admirable discipline of the moral and intellectual faculties."—*Hallam on the Literature of Europe, Vol. 1.*

LECTURE.	DATE AND HOUR.	SUBJECT.
1	{ Monday, } At 7 p.m.	On Municipal Corporations.
2	{ June 25, } "	On Joint Stock Companies.
3	{ Monday, } "	On Commercial Partnerships.
4	{ July 2, } "	On Principal and Agent.
5	{ Monday, } "	On Trustees and Executors.
6	{ July 9, } "	On Mortgagors and Mortgagees.
7	{ Monday, } "	On Landlord and Tenant.
8	{ July 16, } "	On Husband and Wife.
9	{ Monday, } "	On Parent and Child.
10	{ July 23, } "	On Master and Servant.
	{ Monday, } "	
	{ Aug. 6, } "	
	{ Monday, } "	
	{ Aug. 13, } "	
	{ Monday, } "	
	{ Aug. 20, } "	
	{ Monday, } "	
	{ Aug. 27, } "	

Mr. Pierre Dutruc called in and examined:—

2477. *By the Chairman*: What office do you fill in connection with the University of *Mr. P. Dutruc*.
Sydney? French Reader.
2478. You have a regular class of students? Yes, but not very numerous attended; there ^{are} 16 Feb., 1860.
are very few generally.
2479. How many? The average may be five or six.
2480. How long have you been employed in this way? Four years now.
2481. Has the attendance fallen off? Last year it has fallen off.
2482. What do you attribute that to? The hour devoted to my lectures—from one o'clock
to two is a very awkward one, being the hour of lunch.
2483. On what days is the class held? On Tuesday and Thursday.
2484. Has any representation ever been made of the inconvenience attached to the particular
hour? Yes. The students do not attend very regularly, even when they have become
members of my class, because they are always anxious to go away on account of the hour.
2485. Is there any examination of the pupils at any particular time of year? Yes; but
last year, as there were only two pupils attending at the time of examination, it was not
worth while; and one of them even was not a member of the University—consequently, there
was really no competition.
2486. What representation was made to the Senate as to the inconvenience attached to the
hour of meeting? I do not think any public representation was made. It seems to me to
be an important thing for the students to be acquainted with the French language.
2487. Could you suggest any alterations in the present arrangements? If the Senate could
give me any hour from nine to one o'clock, I would make it convenient for myself to attend;
but the hour of lunch is a very bad hour, as the students are already tired with their attend
dance on other classes.
2488. *By Mr. Cape*: What was the number of French students in the early part of your
engagement? Eleven.
2489. What was the hour then? In the first instance from nine to ten in the morning, and
afterwards from eight to nine—the hour from nine to ten being required for classics—and,
unfortunately for the study of French, it was put aside as quite secondary.
2490. Is there any other reader in modern languages besides yourself? There was a
reader in German, but he had only one pupil, and when that pupil left the class was
abandoned.
2491. Then the University is doing very little in modern languages? Yes; but it must be
borne in mind that the attendance is very moderate in all the other classes.
2492. *By Mr. Windeyer*: As long as your lectures are not compulsory, is it not very likely
that the attendance will always be fluctuating? Yes, very likely. I believe it is expected
this year that there will be 23 new pupils, and that will probably have some effect on the
attendance on the French classes, as there are generally more who study French in their
first year. In the third year they want to get their degrees, and therefore they do not attend
to French, being anxious to devote all their time to the study of those subjects in which the
examinations are compulsory.
2493. *By Mr. Cape*: Have you ever had any examination papers amongst the published
papers of the University? Not for French. Modern languages are not considered of great
importance; but I think that is a mistake, in this country particularly, and especially French,
because on the whole Continent they speak French.
2494. There are several French houses in the City? Yes, there are. I believe, also, there
are some of the students who intend to study medicine, and it seems to me that a knowledge
of French would be of some importance to them.
2495. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Are your lectures written before-hand, or delivered orally? We
make reference to the grammar in conversation, and we read French works, and translate
French into English and English into French.
2496. *By Mr. Cape*: Is it not the practice at home to include French among the subjects
for examination? Yes; and I am quite surprised it is not the case here.
2497. *By the Chairman*: You attribute the decline in the attendance mainly to the hour at
which the lectures are delivered? Yes, I think that is the principal cause.
2498. *By Mr. Plunkett*: You say that at one time you lectured between 8 and 9 o'clock in
the morning? Yes.
2499. Did many attend at that time? Yes. In the winter time they did not attend so
regularly, but in the summer the lectures were well attended. Where the University is
situated now it would be difficult to get the pupils to come so early as eight o'clock in the
morning; but any hour from nine to one would do.
2500. How many had you in the class at first? Eleven. I had to form two divisions,
because some were more advanced than others.
2501. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Was not that when you had the classes in Hyde Park? Yes.
2502. The falling off in the attendance has been since you went out to the present University;
Yes.
2503. *By Mr. Plunkett*: How many pupils had you last year? Two only.
2504. What are the fees? Two guineas.
2505. *By Mr. Cape*: How many lectures do you deliver in the week? Three times a week.
2506. Are you paid by fees only, or have you a salary? I have a salary as well as the fees,
which are not very considerable, as you may understand from the number of pupils.
2507. *By Dr. Lang*: You find the distance of the University from the central parts of the
city an objection on the part of the students? I do not think it is much objected to by the
professors, but it is by the students.

SEPARATE APPENDIX.

A.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the University of Sydney, from its Foundation to 30th September, 1859.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Received from the Government as Annual Endowment	43,750	0	0	Charges, including,—			
„ from ditto for Building purposes	60,000	0	0	Salaries	£24,386	7	8
„ by profit on Debentures issued by Government to the University ..	1,572	15	0	Library	3,484	8	0
„ from Trustees of Sydney Grammar School for purchase of Building in Hyde Park	12,000	0	0	Philosophical Apparatus	860	13	5
„ Fees from Students	4,779	11	1	Furniture	518	9	6
„ Rent of Land let for Pasturage	595	0	0	Sundries, viz.—Printing Examination Papers, Calendars, Catalogues, Stationery, Fuel, Gas, Prize Books, &c., &c ..	5,097	0	4
„ from Private Benefactors :—							
William Fanning .. £100 0 0				University General Scholarships		2,450	0 0
Clark Irving	166	0	0	Shareholders of Sydney College		6,147	10 0
F. L. S. Merewether for Prize Medal ..	10	0	0	Levy Scholarship		712	5 0
				Share of Fees to Professors		3,565	6 0
	216	0	0	Building Committee for Building purposes	66,782	18	10
„ Interest accrued on Debentures representing the Capital of Scholarships and Prizes founded by private benefactors, and which are lodged in Commercial Bank, viz. :—				Architect's commission	3,179	12	0
Interest.				Laying out and enclosing grounds, fencing, trenching, road making, planting, building house for gardener.	1,141	17	10
Barker Scholarship, £1,000	£100	0	0				
Thomson „ 1,000	97	18	8	Balance unexpended, thus :—			
Cooper „ 1,000	100	0	0	In Commercial Bank on deposit at interest	4,000	0	0
Salting „ 400	40	0	0	In Commercial Bank, at credit of Building Fund Account	455	1	7
Levy „ 700	70	0	0	Do. General Account ..	592	19	8
Wentworth prize medal 200	53	5	1				
	461	3	9			5,048	1 3
	£	123,374	9 10			£	123,374 9 10

* MEMO.—The amount of £50,000 was issued to the University in Debentures at that time valued at £92 10s. In consequence of their sudden rise in value they were sold at prices varying from £92 10s. to par.

B.

MEMO.—AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

The system of Audit of the University Accounts is as follows, viz. :—A statement of receipts and expenditure is laid on the Table for examination at every monthly meeting of the Senate, and Warrants signed by two Fellows and passed by the Senate are issued, authorizing further expenditure. At the end of every six months the books, vouchers, receipts, warrants, &c., are submitted to examination at the hands of two Fellows appointed for the purpose by the Senate.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST INTRODUCTION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 24 April, 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the Minister and undersigned Elders of the Scots' Church, Pitt-street, Sydney,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That notice has been given by Dr. John Dunmore Lang that he intends to introduce into your Honorable House a Bill to incorporate a College, to be called "The Presbyterian College, within the University of Sydney," wherein provision shall be made for the residence and domestic supervision of Presbyterian and other students, and for affording them tutorial assistance in their preparation for the University Lectures and Examinations.

That this preamble is in direct contravention of the Act 18 Victoria, No. 37, which provides for the establishment and endowment of Colleges within the University of Sydney, "in which Colleges, systematic religious instruction and domestic supervision, with efficient assistance in preparing for the University Lectures and Examinations, shall be provided for students of the University," and to endow a College within the University of Sydney in which the Principal would be prohibited from teaching systematic theology, would defeat the great object which the Legislature wished to accomplish by the passing of that Act.

That the proposed Bill would vest the entire management of the College in a Principal and eighteen Trustees to be chosen by the subscribers; and there is no provision in the Bill to prevent the subscribers from choosing men illiterate, immoral, and irreligious.

That the Deed of Grant under which the University holds the land granted as sites for Colleges within the University provides, "That each sub-grant shall be made to five Trustees, of whom two and their successors, one of whom being the Provost or Vice-Provost of the University, shall be nominated by the Senate of the University, and the other two and their successors by the Councils or governing bodies of the Colleges, and the fifth and his successors by the other four."

That the proposed Bill annuls this provision, and states that the Principal and first eighteen Trustees shall be elected by the subscribers to the funds of the College, and that vacancies created shall be supplied by "the surviving subscribers, together with such additional subscribers as shall then have contributed to the funds of the College."

That the constitution of the proposed Presbyterian College appears to be similar to that of the Australian College. In 1832 an Act was passed to enable the Trustees of the Scots' Church to mortgage to Government their allotment, to secure the re-payment of £3,500 lent towards the erection of the Australian College; that sum was lent by Government, and £1,715 paid by shareholders; a College Council was nominated, with

Dr. Lang as their principal; four Houses were built in Jamison-street, and the College was provided with Professors and pupils; but in 1842, only ten years after the loan of £3,500 was granted by Government, Dr. Lang dismissed the Professors, let the College Buildings for lodging-houses, and from that time till the present moment he has enjoyed the rents and appropriated them for his own benefit.

That the proposed Bill would transfer land vested in the Senate of the University in trust for a College in connection with the Church of Scotland to men who may reject the doctrines of that Church and alienate entirely the property from the object for which it was intended.

That your Petitioners earnestly and most respectfully protest against the sanction of the Legislature being granted to the establishment of any College bearing the name of Presbyterian in which provision shall not be made for the systematic teaching of religion in accordance with the Westminster Standards, by competent teachers approved of by the proper judicatories of the Presbyterian Church in this Colony.

That your Petitioners pray your Honorable House will be pleased to take the premises into your serious consideration, and refuse to permit Dr. Lang to introduce the proposed Bill.

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

JAMES FULLERTON, LL.D., Minister.

SAMUEL ANDERSON, Elder.

WILLIAM McCLELLAND, Elder.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST INTRODUCTION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 24 April, 1860

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned Presbyterians of the City of Sydney,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That Dr. John Dunmore Lang has given notice of his intention to introduce a Bill into your Honorable House for the purpose of incorporating a College, to be called “the Presbyterian College, within the University of Sydney, wherein provision shall be made for the residence and domestic supervision of Presbyterian and other students, and for affording them efficient tutorial assistance in their preparation for the University Lectures and Examinations.”

Your Petitioners respectfully submit that the Act 18 Vic., No. 37, commonly known as the “College Partial Endowment Act,” provides for the establishment and endowment of Colleges within the University of Sydney, in which Colleges “systematic religious instruction and domestic supervision, with efficient assistance in preparing for the University Lectures and Examinations, shall be provided for students of the University.” By this Act express provision is made for the teaching of systematic theology, that branch of professional learning not being included in the curriculum of the University, whereas the Bill now sought to be introduced into your Honorable House by Dr. Lang makes no provision whatever for such “systematic religious instruction.”

That the fourth clause of the said proposed Bill is as follows :—“It is expected that there will be, in due course, certain Divinity and other Professors and Tutors appointed within the said College, for the training up of candidates for the Ministry in the Presbyterian Church, as well as for the education of students generally, in certain branches not comprised in the University curriculum; so soon as there shall be one or more such Professors or Tutors appointed, by or with the concurrence of the Board of Management, the said Principal, Professors, and Tutors shall together form a faculty, to be called ‘the Faculty of the Presbyterian College,’ for the maintenance of discipline among the students, and for the regulation of all matters connected with the business of education in the College.”

Your Petitioners respectfully submit that “systematic religious instruction”—that which is especially contemplated in the Act 18 Vic., No. 37—is of such paramount importance, that provision for its being imparted to students, in such an institution as “the Presbyterian College,” ought not to be a contingency left to uncertain expectation, the main object of the said Act—18 Vic., No. 37—being, to secure, by the authority of law, that such “systematic religious instruction” shall be imparted to the students of the University attending the respective Colleges receiving the benefits of the said Act.

That the said Act—18 Vic., No. 37—proceeds, on the supposition and actual knowledge, both of its framers and of the Legislative bodies passing and confirming it, that the University is precluded, by its constitution, from all teaching on the subject of religion;

that this deficiency was to be supplied by Colleges within the University;—and hence it is an express provision in the said Act that “systematic religious instruction” shall be imparted in every College erected in terms of the said Act. And, therefore, your Petitioners cannot but view, with deep anxiety, the entire contravention of the chief object of the said Act, by the Bill now sought to be introduced into your Honorable House, and they feel constrained, under an imperative sense of duty, respectfully to protest against its introduction into your Honorable House.

That your Petitioners are confirmed in this view of the Bill now sought to be introduced into your Honorable House by Dr. Lang, by seeing that in the whole of the said Bill, while expectation is held forth of there being, at some future period, Divinity and other Professors and Tutors appointed within the said College, there is no mention whatever made of the manner in which such Professors of Divinity are to be elected, or what shall be their connection, if any, with the Presbyterian Ecclesiastical Judicatories of this land; for your Petitioners would respectfully remind your Honorable House, that it is utterly at variance with the spirit and provisions of Presbyterianism to acknowledge or support Professors in Divinity, especially in any College, without the said Professors being amenable to Presbyterian jurisdiction; and, therefore, your Petitioners would respectfully and earnestly pray your Honorable House not to sanction any such Bill for the Incorporation of a “Presbyterian College” as would establish, in the very constitution of the College, what would thus be so thoroughly repugnant to all that is Presbyterian, while the same Bill is also, in its main provisions, in direct violation of the Colleges Act, 18 Vic., No. 37.

That the Bill now sought to be introduced into your Honorable House proposes to vest the entire management of the College in one Principal and eighteen Trustees, to be chosen by the subscribers, while no qualification of such Trustees is provided for; and thus the management of such College might fall into the hands of persons irreligious and otherwise wholly incompetent to exercise such a trust for the benefit of an Institution of so great importance. Your Petitioners press upon the attention of your Honorable House, that, according to the proposed Bill, the said eighteen Trustees and one Principal (of whose qualification there is no mention) will form a Board, who shall have the exclusive right to appoint or dismiss Professors of Divinity and other Tutors, from the decisions of which Board there will be no appeal; and this, your Petitioners submit, is contrary to every acknowledged principle of right dealing with kindred institutions in every Christian land. Your Petitioners feel thorough assurance that none of the other religious bodies erecting Colleges within the University of Sydney would accept, even as a free gift, any College erected on such erroneous principles.

That in the Deed of Grant to the University of Sydney, of certain land in trust for certain Colleges, a portion of the said land is vested in the Senate of the University, in trust for a “College in connection with the Church of Scotland;” but the Bill which Dr. Lang desires to introduce into your Honorable House proposes to vest the said land in Trustees, who may (for anything which the said Bill contains) be wholly antagonistic to the interests of the Church of Scotland, and hold doctrines contrary to her standards, and be parties to proceedings totally subversive of her discipline, while they would be in no way accountable to her recognised Judicatories. The proposal is altogether unprecedented—that the conduct of an Institution of so much importance as a College, wherein “systematic religious instruction” will be imparted to the future ministers and people of the Presbyterian Church in this land, should be intrusted to an irresponsible and absolute Board, composed of persons, for whose moral character, literary qualifications, soundness in the faith, there is no guarantee. It is true the proposed Bill specifies in the eleventh clause—“All Presbyterians who profess to hold the Westminster Confession of Faith and other Standards”—but in this, which appears to be a security, there is no such guarantee as would satisfy the leading bodies of Presbyterians in the Colony; for it is well known that Presbyterian Unitarians, both in England and Ireland, “profess to hold the Westminster Confession of Faith and other Standards;” and, in the event of any question arising as to what is meant by “professing to hold” the said Confession of Faith and other Standards, such question must be finally decided, as proposed by the bill of Dr. Lang, by the said irresponsible and absolute Board of Management.

Your

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE BILL.—PETITION.

Your Petitioners beg respectfully and earnestly to press on the attention of your Honorable House, that, although the Synod of Australia and the Synod of Eastern Australia represent more than four-fifths of the Presbyterians of the Colony, and consequently have the largest interest at stake in the erection of a Presbyterian College, not only has the proposed Bill, which is now sought to be introduced by Dr. Lang into your Honorable House, been drawn up without the sanction and knowledge of these two bodies, but the whole spirit and every provision of the said Bill are directly contrary to the deliverances which these two bodies have published, from time to time, on the subject of the erection of a Presbyterian College.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into serious consideration, and refuse permission to Dr. Lang to introduce any such Bill for the incorporation of a Presbyterian College within the University of Sydney as that of which he has given notice.

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

[Here follow 9 Signatures.]

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE BILL.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
29 February, 1860.

SYDNEY:
THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER
PHILLIP-STREET.

1860.

[Price, 1s. 5d.]

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 27. FRIDAY, 14 OCTOBER, 1859.

12. St. Andrew's College Bill :—Mr. Hay moved, pursuant to notice,—
(1.) That the St. Andrew's College Bill be referred to a Select Committee.
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Laidlaw, Revd. Dr. Lang, Mr. Macalister, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Morris, Mr. McArthur, Mr. Plunkett, and the Mover.
And the Revd. Dr. Lang requiring that the proposed Committee be appointed by Ballot,—
Question,—That the St. Andrew's College Bill be referred to a Select Committee,—
put and passed ;—
Whereupon the House proceeded to the Ballot, and the Speaker declared the following Members to be, with the Mover, the Committee duly appointed, viz. :—The Revd. Dr. Lang, Mr. Macalister, Mr. Black, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Byrnes.

VOTES No. 36. FRIDAY, 2 DECEMBER, 1859.

8. Presbyterian College Bill :—The Revd. Dr. Lang moved, pursuant to notice, That the Report of the Select Committee of the late Legislative Assembly on the Presbyterian College, be referred to the Select Committee on the Presbyterian College, for their consideration.
Debate ensued.
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 40. FRIDAY, 9 DECEMBER, 1859.

16. St. Andrew's College Bill :—The Revd. Dr. Lang moved, pursuant to *amended* notice,—
(1.) That Mr. Black, having ceased to be a Member of the Select Committee on the Presbyterian College, on his acceptance of Office and vacating his Seat in this House, be re-appointed to that Committee.
(2.) That Mr. Gordon and Mr. Parkes be appointed as Members of the Presbyterian College Committee.
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 44. FRIDAY, 16 DECEMBER, 1859.

7. Attendance of Member of Legislative Council :—Mr. Hay moved, without previous notice, That the following Message be carried to the Legislative Council :—
MR. PRESIDENT,
The Legislative Assembly having appointed a Select Committee to "inquire into and report upon the '*St. Andrew's College Bill*,'" and that Committee being desirous to examine the Honorable John Alexander, Esq., in reference thereto, begs to request that the Legislative Council will give leave to its said Member to attend accordingly, on such day and days as shall be arranged between him and the said Committee.
Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 16 December, 1859. Speaker.
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 45. TUESDAY, 20 DECEMBER, 1859.

5. Attendance of Member of Legislative Council :—The Speaker reported that during the Debate of the Question last before the House, the following Message was received from the Legislative Council :—
MR. SPEAKER,
In answer to the Message from the Legislative Assembly, dated the 16th instant, requesting leave for the Honorable John Alexander, Member of the Legislative Council, to attend and be examined before a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly to inquire into and report upon the "*St. Andrew's College Bill*," the Council acquaints the Assembly that leave has been granted to its said Member to attend and be examined by the said Committee if he think fit.
Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 20 December, 1859. W. W. BURTON,
President.

VOTES

VOTES No. 54. THURSDAY, 2 FEBRUARY, 1860.

10. St. Andrew's College Bill :—The Revd. Dr. Lang moved, pursuant to notice, That the Petition of certain Presbyterian Ministers, on the subject of the St. Andrew's College Bill, be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on the Presbyterian College. Question put and passed.
Ordered to be referred accordingly.
-

VOTES No. 55. FRIDAY, 3 FEBRUARY, 1860.

14. St. Andrew's College Bill :—The Revd. Dr. Lang moved, pursuant to notice, That the Petition of certain Presbyterians of Sydney, on the subject of the St. Andrew's College Bill, presented by him on the 2nd instant, be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on that Bill.
Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 69. WEDNESDAY, 29 FEBRUARY, 1860.

- I. * * * * *
St. Andrew's College Bill :—Mr. Hay, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on the 14th October last.
Ordered to be printed.
-

1859-60.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and Report was referred, on 14th October last, "*St. Andrew's College Bill*;" and to whom were also referred, on the 2nd December last, "*Report of the Select Committee of the late Legislative Assembly on the Presbyterian College*;" on the 2nd instant, a "*Petition from certain Presbyterian Ministers against the passing of any Bill for the establishment of a Presbyterian College that shall be open to the objections stated in the Petition*;" and again on the 3rd instant, a similar "*Petition from certain Presbyterians of the various branches of the Presbyterian Church in the City of Sydney*," Report to your Honorable House:—

That, having examined certain witnesses in favor of the Bill (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), your Committee proceeded to deliberate on the Preamble; and the Question being put from the Chair—"That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,"—it was negatived.

JOHN HAY,
Chairman.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 29 February, 1860.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 13 DECEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Hay,	|	Revd. Dr. Lang,
Mr. Byrnes,	|	Mr. Wilson.

John Hay, Esq., called to the Chair.

The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Petition praying for leave to introduce a Bill to incorporate St. Andrew's College.

Committee proceeded to deliberate, and Dr. Lang having produced a letter addressed to the Committee—

Motion made and Question (*Mr. Wilson*)—That the letter be received and read by the Clerk—*carried*.

The letter of Helen M. Baillie was then read by the Clerk as follows :—

To the Honorable the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly on the Presbyterian College.
Sydney, 13 December, 1859.

Gentlemen,

I beg to inform you that my late husband, Mr. John Hunter Baillie, Secretary to the Bank of New South Wales, who died on the 25th of March, 1854, left the whole of his property, subject to certain legacies and my own life-rent, for the establishment and endowment of two Professorships in a Presbyterian College in Sydney—the one for the Oriental and Polynesian Languages, and the other for the English Language and Literature.

I have reason to believe that my late husband's property will be amply sufficient for the endowment of these two Professorships, whenever it shall please Divine Providence to remove me from this present world. But as I am earnestly desirous that something should, if possible, be done during my own lifetime to carry out the desires of my late husband, I propose to contribute, of my own proper funds, towards the establishment and endowment of the said College, the sum of five hundred pounds, payable by instalments of one hundred each; and I hereby authorise my relative, the Rev. Dr. Lang, to assent on my behalf to whatever mode of appropriating the said amount, either for buildings or for endowment, that may appear to him and the Committee expedient and necessary.

Hoping and trusting that the Divine blessing will crown your efforts for the establishment of an institution that shall prove in all future time of incalculable benefit to the Presbyterian youth of this Colony,

I am, &c.,
HELEN M. BAILLIE.

Deliberation resumed,—and
Committee adjourned till 16th instant.

FRIDAY, 16 DECEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

John Hay, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Wilson,	|	Mr. Parkes,
	|	Revd. Dr. Lang.

The Revd. Dr. Lang having produced an extract from the Will of John Hunter Baillie, Esquire, laid the same before the Committee, with a view of having it appended to the letter of Mrs. Baillie received at the last meeting,—it was read by the Clerk.

Motion made and Question (*Mr. Wilson*)—That the Document just read be inserted in the Minutes of this day's Proceedings as an Appendix to the letter from Helen M. Baillie received at the last meeting—*carried*.

APPENDIX.—*I give devise and bequeath* all my real estate and all the rest residue and remainder of my personal estate and effects to my said wife and to my friends Daniel Cooper the younger of Sydney aforesaid merchant and Thomas Buckland of Sydney aforesaid gentleman whom I appoint executrix and executors of this my Will their heirs executors administrators and assigns according to the nature thereof respectively *Upon* the trusts and to and for the ends intents and purposes and with under and subject to the powers declarations and agreements hereinafter expressed and contained that is to say *Upon trust* to permit and suffer my said wife to receive and take the rents issues and profits interests dividends and annual produce thereof to and for her own sole and separate use and benefit for and during the remainder of her natural life *And* from and after the decease of my said wife upon trust to apply the said rents interest and annual produce to the endowment of a Professorship of the English Language and Literature and a Professorship of Oriental and Polynesian Languages in any College which may be established in Sydney in connection with the Presbyterian Church within five years after the decease of my said wife *Provided always* that such Professorship shall not be held by any priest or member of any religious order of the Church of Rome but no other religious test shall be admitted or allowed *Provided further* that if no such College shall be established within the said period of five years then I direct and declare that the trustees or trustee for the time being of this my Will shall stand possessed of my said real estate and residuary personal estate and the funds and securities in or upon which the same may be invested *Upon trust* for the establishment or endowment of a Ragged School or House of Refuge for Destitute Children, &c., &c.

J.

J. Dunsmure, Esq., *Solicitor for the Bill*, called in and examined.

The Chairman having informed the Committee that the Hon. John Alexander, a Member of the Legislative Council, had been requested to attend as a Witness, required the instruction of the Committee as to whether that gentleman should be examined, the usual application for leave not having been sent to the Legislative Council; and the Clerk having produced precedents in favor of the examination being gone into, it was agreed by the Committee that the Chairman should inquire of Mr. Alexander whether he had any objection to give evidence on the subject under consideration, and that gentleman having no objection, the Chairman was instructed to make the formal application for leave this evening.

The Hon. John Alexander, M.L.C., *examined*.

Committee deliberated and adjourned till 22nd instant.

THURSDAY, 22 DECEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

John Hay, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Parkes,
Rev. Dr. Lang,

Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Black,

Mr. Gordon.

Present for the Promoters—J. Dunsmure, Esq., *Solicitor*.

The Chairman having called upon the *Solicitor* for the Bill to prove the Preamble by the evidence of Witnesses, and the Revd. Mr. McGibbon being in attendance for that purpose,—Committee deliberated, and decided upon postponing the examination of Witnesses till their next meeting.

Committee adjourned till the first day on which the House may meet after the 23rd instant.

WEDNESDAY, 15 FEBRUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

John Hay, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Dickson,

Rev. Dr. Lang,

Mr. Gordon.

Present for the Promoters—J. Dunsmure, Esq., *Solicitor*.

The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Minutes of Proceedings at last meeting.

The Chairman then submitted to the Committee a letter he had received from Thomas Barker, Esq., excusing his attendance as a Witness on this day.

Rev. Dr. Mackay called in and examined.

Rev. Dr. Fullerton called in and examined.

Committee adjourned till Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 21 FEBRUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

John Hay, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Parkes,

Rev. Dr. Lang,

Mr. Gordon.

Present for the Promoters—J. Dunsmure, Esq., *Solicitor*.

The Clerk, at the request of Dr. Mackay, handed in an Appendix affixed by that gentleman to his Evidence, and the Committee having considered the same, agreed that it should be printed in the usual form as an Appendix to Evidence.

The Clerk then, by direction of the Chairman, read the Resolutions of the House dated 2nd and 3rd February, respectively, referring to the Committee:—

1. Petition of certain Ministers of the Synod of New South Wales.
2. Petition of certain Presbyterians of the various branches of the Presbyterian Church in the City of Sydney.

which, having been read, Committee considered the same, and agreed that they should be printed, and entered on the Minutes of Proceedings.

No. 1.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned Ministers of the Synod of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That, in the year 1854, an Act was passed by the late Legislative Council for the establishment of certain Affiliated Colleges in connection with the University of Sydney.

That, as far as the Presbyterians of the Colony were concerned, the Affiliated Colleges Act placed all Presbyterians in New South Wales on precisely the same footing, and regarded them all as equally entitled to the benefits contemplated in the said Act.

That

That your Petitioners have learned, however, that certain Presbyterians, comprising only a small minority of the Presbyterians of New South Wales, have arrogated to themselves the exclusive possession of those rights and privileges which the Act recognizes as belonging equally to all; and have endeavored, by certain unwarrantable proceedings, to exclude from all connexion with the institution and management of the future Presbyterian College certain other Presbyterians, and, in particular, your Petitioners, and the other ministers of the Synod of New South Wales, with their respective congregations; and that with this view they have submitted to your Honorable House a Bill for the Incorporation of a College, to be called "Saint Andrew's College," intended to carry out their own illiberal, sectarian, and exclusive objects; thereby converting into a private institution, for the benefit of a few, what the Legislature intended to be equally available for all.

That your Petitioners are earnestly desirous that a Presbyterian College should be established, in connection with the University of Sydney, on a broad, comprehensive, and liberal basis, in accordance with the intentions of the Legislature, as declared in the Affiliated Colleges Act.

That your Petitioners entertain the following strong objections against the Bill entitled "The Saint Andrew's College Bill" now before your Honorable House, viz. :—

1. They object to the proposed designation, "Saint Andrew's College," as being an unmeaning and sectarian designation, offensive in a high degree to all Presbyterians who reject the principle of State support for religion.
2. They object to the clause in the preamble, "wherein systematic religious instruction, in accordance with the doctrines and discipline set forth in the Westminster Standards, shall be afforded"—first, because it is unnecessary, inasmuch as the clause is already contained in the preamble of the Affiliated Colleges Act; and, secondly, because its retention would imply an approval of the principle of State support for religion—systematic religious instruction being understood by all Presbyterians to signify, not the religious instruction afforded by the father of a family to his children or household, but the instruction afforded by a Professor of Divinity to candidates for the Christian Ministry.
3. They object to the use of the word "Fellows" (in Clause 1), as the designation of a functionary in the proposed College; such a designation being unknown to Presbyterians, either in Scotland or in America, while the future government of the institution, by such Fellows exclusively, would be highly objectionable.
4. They object to any distinction whatever being made in the constitution of the proposed College between ministers of religion and laymen (as in Clause 3); leaving it to the good sense and patriotism of the subscribers generally to choose the fittest persons, whether ministers or laymen.
5. They object to any recognition in the constitution of the proposed College of the existing divisions of the Presbyterian Church (as in Clause 4), such recognition being calculated only to perpetuate such division.
6. They object to the proposal (Clause 5) that the Principal shall always be a minister of religion, as being contrary to the recent Act of the Imperial Parliament for the better government of the Colleges and Universities of Scotland, in virtue of which Sir David Brewster, a distinguished layman, has just been elected Principal of the University of Edinburgh; and as also being offensive to all Presbyterians rejecting the principle of State support for religion.
7. They object to the principle announced in Clause 8, allowing the first office-bearers to be elected by "the subscribers to the funds of the College, in such manner as they shall among themselves appoint"; and they insist that, in order to give the Institution a thoroughly popular character, and to prevent its being over-ridden by a strong money power, every subscriber of one pound shall have one vote, every subscriber of ten pounds shall have two votes, and every subscriber of fifty pounds or upwards shall have three votes, and no more.
8. They object to Clause 9, as being unnecessary, the matriculation of all students of the College in the University being already provided for in the Affiliated Colleges Act; and they further object very strongly to the exemption claimed for such students from attendance on any lectures included in the University curriculum.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will not consent to the passing of any Bill for the establishment of a Presbyterian College that shall be open to any or all of these objections.

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

PATRICK FITZGERALD, Moderator.
JOHN REID, Minister.
WILLIAM CHAUCER, Minister.

Sydney, 26 January, 1860.

No. 2.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned Presbyterians of the various branches of the Presbyterian Church in the City of Sydney,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That, in the year 1854, an Act was passed by the late Legislative Council, for the establishment of certain Affiliated Colleges in connection with the University of Sydney.

That, as far as the Presbyterians of the Colony were concerned, the Affiliated Colleges Act placed all Presbyterians in New South Wales precisely on the same footing, and regarded them all as equally entitled to the benefits and advantages which the Act proposed to confer.

That your Petitioners are earnestly desirous that a Presbyterian College should be established, in connection with the University of Sydney, on the broad, comprehensive, and popular basis contemplated by the Legislature, and are willing to contribute for that object to the best of their ability.

That your Petitioners are strongly of opinion, however, that this object will not be attained by passing into law the "Saint Andrew's College Bill," which is now before your Honorable House, and which they cannot help regarding as being strongly calculated to convert into a private institution, for the benefit and purposes of a few, what the Legislature had intended to be equally available for all.

That your Petitioners entertain the following strong objections to the "Saint Andrew's College Bill," viz. :—

1. They object to the proposed designation, "Saint Andrew's College," as being, in the estimation of Scotchmen and Presbyterians generally, an unmeaning and sectarian designation, besides being offensive to all Presbyterians who reject the principle of State support for religion.
2. They object to the clause in the preamble, "wherein systematic religious instruction, &c., should be afforded"—first, because it is unnecessary, inasmuch as the clause is already contained in the preamble of the Affiliated Colleges Act; and, secondly, because its retention would imply an approval of the principle of State support for religion;—systematic religious instruction being understood by all Presbyterians to signify not the religious instruction afforded by the father of a family to his children or household, but the instruction afforded by a Professor of Divinity to candidates for the Christian Ministry.

3. They object to the proposal to designate certain functionaries in the proposed "Fellows" (as in Clause 1); such designation being unknown to Presbyterians, either in Scotland or in America; while the future government of the institution by such "Fellows" exclusively, would, in their opinion, be highly objectionable.
 4. They object to any distinction whatever being made in the constitution of the proposed College between ministers of religion and laymen (as in Clause 3); leaving it to the good sense and patriotism of the subscribers generally to choose the fittest persons for their office-bearers, whether ministers or laymen.
 5. They object to any recognition, in the constitution of the proposed College, of the existing divisions of the Presbyterian Church (as in Clause 4); such recognition being calculated only to perpetuate these divisions.
 6. They object to the proposal (Clause 5) that the Principal shall always be a minister of religion, as being contrary to the recent Act of the Imperial Parliament for the better government of the Colleges and Universities of Scotland, in virtue of which Sir David Brewster, a distinguished layman, has just been elected Principal of the College and University of Edinburgh; and as, also, being offensive to all Presbyterians rejecting the principle of State support for religion.
 7. They object to the principle announced in Clause 8, allowing the first office-bearers to be elected by "the subscribers to the funds of the College, in such manner as they shall among themselves appoint"; such a proposal being tantamount to the creation of a close monopoly in the hands of the present subscribers; and they insist that in order to give the institution a thoroughly popular character, and to prevent its being over-riden by a strong money power, every subscriber of one pound shall have one vote; every subscriber of ten pounds shall have two votes; and every subscriber of fifty pounds shall have three votes, and no more.
 8. They object to Clause 9 as being unnecessary; the matriculation of all students in the University being already provided for in the Affiliated Colleges Act; and they further object very strongly to the exemption claimed for such students from attendance on any lectures included in the University curriculum.
 9. And they object finally to that part of Clause 15, in which mention is made of "all those Presbyterian Churches which hold and sign the Westminster Standards in their integrity," and insist that it shall be allowable for any Presbyterian to object to that part of the Confession of Faith which authorises the interference of the Civil Magistrate in the concerns of religion, or seems to teach intolerant principles.
- Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will not consent to the passing of any Bill for the establishment of a Presbyterian College that shall be open to any or all of these objections.

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

Sydney, 21 January, 1860.

[Here follow 248 Signatures.]

Committee deliberated, and the Clerk was instructed to have all the Evidence, together with Minutes of Proceedings, printed and laid before the Committee at their next meeting.

Adjourned till Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 28 FEBRUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

John Hay, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Robertson,		Revd. Dr. Lang,
Mr. Dickson,		Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Parkes,		Mr. Wilson.

Present—J. Dunsmure, Esq., *Solicitor*.

Committee proceeded to deliberate on the Preamble of the Bill, and Mr. Dunsmure having withdrawn.

Motion made and Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and negatived.

Chairman requested to report to the House.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

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J. Dunsmure, Esq., <i>Solicitor</i>	1
The Hon. J. Alexander, Esq., M.L.C.	1
The Revd. M. Mackay, L.L.D... .. .	2
The Revd. J. Fullerton, L.L.D.	7

LIST OF APPENDIX.

(To Evidence given by Dr. Mackay on 15th February, 1860.)

Twenty-third Chapter of Westminster Confession of Faith; and Extract from the Work of Dr. Baird, entitled, "Religion in the United States of America."

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE BILL.

FRIDAY, 16 DECEMBER, 1859.

Present :—

DR. LANG,	|	MR. HAY,
MR. PARKES,	|	MR. WILSON.

JOHN HAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Dunsmure called in and examined:—

1. *By the Chairman:* You are the Solicitor to the Petitioners for St. Andrew's College Bill? I am. Mr. John Dunsmure.
2. Are you likewise one of the Petitioners? No, Sir.
3. From whom did you receive your instructions? From several parties—Mr. Garland, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Barker, and others; four or five different parties at different times. 16 Dec., 1859.
4. From Petitioners? Yes.
5. Are you aware of the fact stated in the preamble with regard to the money? Not of my own knowledge.
6. Was this Bill drawn by you? No, Sir.
7. Then this Bill was handed to you as it stands now? As it stands now.
8. You are not at all responsible for the Bill? No.
9. Have you given any attention to the provisions of the Bill? No; not particularly.
10. Can you inform the Committee who is likely to give us information as to the facts stated in the preamble, or as to the mode in which the Bill was drawn? I think Mr. Alexander, Mr. Barker, or Dr. Macfarlane, would be able to do so.

John Alexander, Esq., M.L.C., called in and examined:—

11. *By the Chairman:* Are you one of the Petitioners in favor of the Bill for the incorporation of St. Andrew's College? I am. J. Alexander, Esq., M.L.C.
12. You are one of the Committee? I acted upon the Committee before being appointed at the public meeting. My name was included amongst others at a public meeting, and I was then legally constituted one of the Committee. 16 Dec., 1859.
13. And have you any knowledge of the amount subscribed for the purpose of establishing this College? I think close upon £8,000 were subscribed some time ago. I have not been making inquiries lately for we have been making no exertions to get subscriptions till the Bill was passed.
14. Has any portion of that money been paid? Yes.

42. Will you have the goodness to state what, in your opinion, is meant by systematic religious instruction, as shortly as you possibly can? Systematic theology I consider to be the exhibiting of the doctrines of revelation in a connected form, shewing the dependence of every doctrine, one upon another, and the defence of them also. It is divided into a great number of subsidiary departments—nor should I say subsidiary, because every department is equally important in itself. The evidences hold a very great share in it. Objections and answers, controversies, history of the Church, study of the original languages in which Scripture was written—all these form branches of systematic theology. It may also signify the setting forth, propounding, and defending of any particular system of religious belief held by particular religious denominations or bodies, such as Popery or Protestantism, Episcopacy or Presbyterianism.

The Rev.
M. Mackay,
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15 Feb., 1860.

43. Do you consider such a College as is proposed to be necessary in this Colony for the teaching of systematic theology as you have stated it? I consider the establishment of such a College as not only expedient, as is stated in the preamble to the Bill, but absolutely necessary—that is if Presbyterianism is to continue to exist in the Colony.

44. Would you, as a minister of the Free Church, consider the teaching of systematic theology, in a Presbyterian College, to the students of your church, to be safe in the hands of a principal or professor not belonging to your own church? Generally speaking I should.

45. You would prefer one of your own church? Certainly I should prefer one of my own Church, and at all events I should require to have some share in the supervision of the work done, that is, to have some share in the visitation of the College. But with such visitation I should consider it perfectly safe, if the Westminster standards were taught fairly and fully.

46. You consider it of importance that Presbyterian students of theology should be brought together within the University of Sydney? Certainly I do; I consider that to be exceedingly important to the acquirements and the personal character and bearing of the students as members of society, and to their usefulness in every respect. In the present state of society I should consider it of very essential importance that they should go through a regular course, both of classical, scientific, and literary, as well as of theological teaching and study.

47. In fact, you consider it almost impossible that Presbyterianism can be upheld in this Colony without a College for the systematic teaching of theology? I do indeed, if you mean by that that we shall be dependent else for the supply of ministers on other churches or other countries. I consider that supply to be of so very precarious a nature that we can never be sure of obtaining it when necessary, and it is always necessary. I do not confine my present observation merely to the necessity of the case; but there is an adaptation on the part of the natives of a country to be ministers in their own country, as indeed is the case in every other pursuit. And I do not know that in the compass of church history there is any instance of a church having long flourished or been useful in any country without the ministers of that church having been natives of the country. I think that to be a very essential consideration in looking to the institution of such a means of education here.

48. You would then expect that this College, if carried through, would be enlarged with additional chairs or professorships in course of time? I should have strong expectations and hopes of that. The endowment of one or two professorships has been, I understand, offered already contingently; and looking to the history of other Universities and Colleges in England, Scotland, Ireland, and in all Europe, so far as I know, it seems to follow almost in the order of nature that in the course of time endowments will fall in into such institutions.

49. *By the Chairman:* What would you look upon as the principal object of the establishment of this College—would you consider it as something distinct from the University? I consider that in the University there is no religious instruction communicated at all; it is systematically excluded; and therefore we cannot raise ministers here without instituting the means, not only to communicate to them, as if in school-boy style, religious instruction, but to have them sent through a regular course of instruction and training in the doctrines of revelation, in accordance with the standards of the Westminster Assembly, which we, as Presbyterians, hold to be essential.

50. Then, I suppose, you look upon the object of the establishment of a College of this sort to be to supply the deficiency, which purposely exists in the University, by affording religious education? Clearly—ministerial education—professional religious education to the future ministers of the Presbyterian Church in this Colony, and that such a College should be, in point of fact, a means of forming the mind, and character, and acquirements necessary to the proper discharge of ministerial functions in our church.

51. When you speak of the endowment of additional chairs, I suppose you mean chairs in connection with theology? I would not confine it to chairs in connection with theology directly, but to bear relatively on theology. I do not see anything in the constitution of the University to hinder any chair being endowed in our College, or any other College connected with any science or art.

52. Do you not think it would be a somewhat objectionable course for the Government, after having endowed the University for the purpose of secular teaching, to endow another establishment in connection with it, also for secular teaching? I would look upon it as an extension or expansion of the system of the University.

53. Then these chairs would not be open generally to all the students in the University? Assuredly they would;—they would be open to all comers.

54. Would there not be something inconsistent in that—having chairs in a particular College, for the very purposes for which the University itself was endowed? Of course, if we instituted chairs that are already supplied in the University with professors, it would be so; but I meant chairs not hitherto instituted, at the period the endowment might come, in the University.

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LL.D.

15 Feb., 1860.

55. Do you not think it would be better that they should be instituted in the University itself? I should consider them better if instituted in the College. However, I consider that to be a contingency which must be treated when it arises.

56. Do you look upon it that this College should also afford tutorial assistance to students resident there, but attending the University? I should consider that a benefit; but I do not think the tutorial system the best exclusively; I do not think it sufficient for the training of students, particularly theological students.

57. Am I to gather, on the whole, that you look upon this proposed institution as one which would be chiefly useful as an institution for the teaching of systematic theology, according to the Presbyterian standards? Decidedly.

58. Is there not some difference of opinion among Presbyterians as to particular portions of the Westminster standards which have relation to the civil power? There are considerable differences of opinion.

59. How do you propose to get over that? In the Church of Scotland itself, at the time of the acceptance of the Confession as the secondary standard of faith and practice, there was, with respect to the interference of the civil magistrate, even at that time, a saving or explanatory clause inserted, limiting the power of the civil magistrate, or at least tending in that direction; and since that time it is well known there did arise dissents in the Established Church of Scotland, chiefly from individuals and congregations experiencing the evils arising from what those who did dissent considered the undue influence of the the civil power, patronage particularly, and latterly the interference of the Courts of Law. Certain of the bodies dissenting from the Established Church of Scotland consider there is an interference with the private judgment implied in the power given to the civil magistrate in the third paragraph of the twenty-third chapter of the Confession of Faith.

60. Has there not been a union of the different Presbyterian bodies in the sister Colony of Victoria? There has been.

61. How do they get over this difficulty? They have a note explanatory of the civil magistrate's power, setting forth that it does not affect the private judgment of any individual: each can hold his own views upon that point.

62. Has that satisfied the scruples of most of the different Presbyterian bodies in Victoria? Perfectly.

63. Does that union include the greater portion of the Presbyterian body in Victoria? It does. There are a few dissentients from that union, but their number is not great.

64. Do you think there would be any objection to introducing a similar saving clause in such a Bill as this, if it would answer the purpose of obtaining the union of all parties among Presbyterians? I think we should be very cautious as to what extent it is introduced.

65. Have you considered that particular clause to which we have been alluding, in connection with the union of the Presbyterian bodies in Victoria? I have had occasion to consider it very particularly.

66. Do you think it unobjectionable? I do think the explanation of the clause of the 23rd chapter of the Confession—given in the Basis of Union in the Presbyterian Church of Victoria—setting forth that this does not nullify or go against the right of private judgment, or countenance persecution on the part of the civil magistrate, to be altogether satisfactory.

67. Have you looked over the Bill which is before us? I have.

68. Generally, does it meet with your approval? It does.

69. Is there any particular point in any of the provisions of the Bill that you would wish to direct the attention of the Committee to? There is not that I remember. If there is anything I would press more than another, it is the necessity of upholding the Westminster standards; we must have landmarks to go by, and to throw it entirely open to any who might wish to join us merely as Presbyterians; I should consider vitiatory to the whole.

70. *By Dr. Lang:* I presume that your remarks in regard to systematic religious instruction refer principally, if not exclusively, to the training up of candidates for the ministry in the Presbyterian Church? Yes.

71. Supposing there were such additional professorships for theological departments, as you anticipate, would you think it necessary that the Principal of the Institution should be a regularly ordained minister? In present circumstances I should consider it absolutely necessary.

72. Are you not aware that a different arrangement has been introduced into the academical system of Scotland, at the instance of the body to which you belong, the Free Church, rendering it now accordant with the law of the land that a layman may be a principal in any of the Scotch Universities, and that in consequence of that change in the law, Sir David Brewster has recently been appointed Principal of the University of Edinburgh, which office he could not have held under the old system? I am quite aware of that. But with regard to the appointment of Sir David Brewster, in the first place, to be Principal of the University of St. Andrew's, it is to be recollected that he had nothing whatever to do with the teaching of theology. There is no theology taught in the united College, St. Andrew's, of which Sir David Brewster was appointed principal some years ago. It is taught in only St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's, with which Sir David Brewster had nothing whatever to do. Then with respect to Edinburgh, I am aware there have been recent changes in that University, as well as others, under an Act called now in Scotland, as I understand, Mr. Dunlop's Act. Till now, the Principal of the University of Edinburgh was held to be under obligation to teach a theological class, as *Primarius* Professor of Theology, and, of course, under such circumstances, a layman could not be Principal of that University. How it has been opened up to a layman now I am not prepared to say, for I do not in detail know the provisions of Mr. Dunlop's Act.

73. Supposing that there were a theological faculty established in the proposed College, for the

the training up of candidates for the ministry, distinct from the general education that would be given within the College to students not contemplating the ministry, would you not consider it quite sufficient for the wants of the Presbyterian Church that the professors in the theological faculty should have the exclusive teaching of systematic theology? Decidedly; though I consider the College, as contemplated by the Bill, to be in itself really a theological faculty and no more, under present circumstances.

The Rev.
M. Mackay,
LL.D.

15 Feb., 1860.

74. Do you form that conclusion from the Affiliated Colleges Act? From this Bill. It appears to me that if this Bill be passed into law, and is introduced under present circumstances, the College will be confined chiefly to the teaching of systematic theology, and the preparation of candidates for the ministry. Of course other students could not be prevented from attending on the preparatory instructions given to those students of theology, as attending also the University classes.

75. Referring to the provision that has been made in the united body in Victoria for those who object to the 23rd chapter of the Confession of Faith—would you consider those who adopt the objection of the United Presbyterians, for instance, to the 23rd chapter, as not holding the Westminster standards? It is not as objecting to the 23rd chapter that I would accept them. If they objected to the chapter out and out I could not accept them, speaking for myself; nor do I think they would have been accepted by the other bodies in Victoria; but they are received as explaining their difficulty with respect to a part of that chapter—not objecting to the chapter *in toto*, but explaining their objection to a particular clause of the chapter.

76. Provided it were established as a principle, that persons objecting to the *primâ facie* interpretation of the 23rd chapter should still be deemed as persons holding the Westminster Confession of Faith —? They could not be received as holding the Westminster Confession.

77. What is the interpretation you put upon the phrase found in one of the clauses of this Bill,—“holding the Westminster standards in their integrity?” Just what it professes to be.

78. Do you not consider those who have the objections of the United Presbyterians to the 23rd chapter —? I should rather call it a scruple with regard to a portion of the chapter, than objections to the whole chapter. I think that is a very important distinction. If a person comes forward and tells me *primâ facie* that he objects to it, I am sorry to say I could not myself, as at present advised, receive such a person into a church of which I was a minister.

79. If he simply stated his objection to any part of the Confession of Faith, as seeming to teach intolerant principles, and to give to the civil power undue authority—would not that be sufficient to meet your objection? That is the explanation we allow, precisely.

80. Is there any such office known in the Presbyterian system of Scotland, ecclesiastical or academical, as Fellows? I believe there is to be now. In the changes recently made there are, as I understand, to be “Fellows.” There has not been hitherto any such denomination known in the Scottish Universities.

81. Do you think it is necessary to call into existence in this country a form of office that is totally unknown to the Presbyterian Church or body in Scotland and in America? I would not say it is absolutely necessary to do so, but I do not object to its being done, of itself.

82. *By the Chairman*: Do you know, or can you tell us, what are the terms of that note, or condition, or explanatory clause, as used in Victoria, with respect to the 23rd chapter of the Confession of Faith? Its terms are as follows:—“That inasmuch as there is a difference of opinion in regard to the doctrines contained in these [the Westminster] standards relative to the power and duty of the civil magistrate in matters of religion, the office-bearers of this Church, in subscribing these standards and formularies, are not to be held as countenancing any persecuting or intolerant principles, or as professing any views in reference to the power and duty of the civil magistrate inconsistent with the liberty of personal conscience or the right of private judgment.”

83. When you talk of the *primâ facie* interpretation of the 23rd chapter, I suppose you mean that which suggests itself to your own mind? There are very important general principles laid down in the 23rd chapter of the Confession with regard to the necessity of civil government, and the usefulness, according to the Word of God, of civil government as an institution or ordinance of God. That has branched out further into relative considerations arising from that principle, as stated in the 23rd chapter of the Confession. I could not agree to the blotting out of that chapter from my Confession.

84. There may be different interpretations by different persons? There may be; I do not see how we are to prevent that, in dealing with human beings.

85. Are you willing to accept the note or memorandum adopted by the Presbyterian union in Melbourne? I would accept that, as limited to part of the 23rd chapter of the Confession.

86. *By Dr. Lang*: Are you not aware that the Presbyterian Church in America, which numbers a much greater number of ministers than there are in Scotland, has left out of its Confession of Faith the 23rd chapter altogether, as being, in the opinion of that body, a stone of stumbling and a rock of offence to many? In the first place, I would not speak of the Presbyterian Church in America as outnumbering by a very large amount the number of Presbyterian ministers now in Scotland, Ireland, and England. It may do so; but I do not think, from anything I have heard or read of America, that it does, so very largely. As to their leaving out the 23rd chapter of the Confession, we would have to consider two or three relative circumstances there. I cannot say I am advised whether both bodies, the new Presbyterian school and the old Presbyterian school, in America, have done so; my opinion is that the old school have not done so. But there is a reason for it in America, namely, that the civil power there, all the world knows, is altogether different and distinct in its frame-
work

The Rev. M. Mackay, LL.D.,
15 Feb., 1860.

work from our British Government—founded on different principles, or resting on different assumptions; so that I should not wonder at a conscientious Presbyterian leaving it out there. If, however, I had been myself a member of that body, I think I should have hesitated, at least, before doing so.

APPENDIX.

XXIII. CHAPTER OF WESTMINSTER CONFSSION OF FAITH.

I. God, the Supreme Lord and King of all the world, hath ordained civil magistrates to be under Him over the people, for His own glory, and the public good; and, to this end, hath armed them with the power of the sword, for the defence and encouragement of them that are good, and for the punishment of evil-doers.

II. It is lawful for Christians to accept and execute the office of a magistrate when called thereunto; in the managing whereof, as they ought especially to maintain piety, justice, and peace, according to the wholesome laws of each commonwealth; so, for that end, they may lawfully, now under the New Testament, wage war upon just and necessary occasions.

III. The civil magistrate may not assume to himself the administration of the word and sacraments, or the power of the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven: yet he hath authority, and it is his duty to take order, that unity and peace be preserved in the Church, that the truth of God be kept pure and entire, that all blasphemies and heresies be suppressed, all corruptions and abuses in worship and discipline prevented or reformed, and all the ordinances of God duly settled, administered, and observed. For the better affecting whereof, he hath power to call Synods, to be present at them, and to provide that whatsoever is transacted in them be according to the mind of God.

IV. It is the duty of people to pray for magistrates, to honour their persons, to pay them tribute and other dues, to obey their lawful commands, and to be subject to their authority for conscience' sake. Infidelity, or difference in religion, doth not make void the magistrate's just and legal authority, nor free the people from their due obedience to him; from which ecclesiastical persons are not exempted; much less hath the Pope any power or jurisdiction over them in their dominions, or over any of their people; and least of all to deprive them of their dominions or lives, if he shall judge them to be hereticks, or upon any other pretence whatsoever.

EXTRACT from the Work by the Revd. Dr. Baird, entitled "Religion in the United States of America." First Edition (1844.) Messrs. Blackie & Son, Glasgow. pp. 736, 8vo. Pages, 1st Edition, 538.

The Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms prepared by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, were, as is well known, adopted by the Church of Scotland, and the same symbols have, from the beginning, constituted the creed of the Presbyterian Church in this country. The formal adopting Act was passed by the Synod in 1729. In that Act we find the following language, viz.:—"We do agree that all the ministers of this Synod, or that shall hereafter be admitted into this Synod, shall declare their agreement in, and approbation of, the Confession of Faith, with the Larger and Shorter Catechisms of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, as being, in all necessary articles, good forms of sound words and systems of christian doctrine; and do also adopt the said Confession and Catechisms as the Confession of our Faith." On the same page of the records is found the following minute, viz.:—"All the members of the Synod now present except one, who declared himself not prepared (but who at a subsequent meeting gave in his adhesion), after proposing all the scruples that any of them had to make against any of the articles or expressions in the Confession of Faith, and Larger and Shorter Catechisms of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, have unanimously agreed in the solution of those scruples, and in declaring the said Confession and Catechisms to be the Confession of their Faith; except only some clauses in the twentieth and twenty-third chapters, concerning which the Synod do unanimously declare that they do not receive those articles in any such sense as to suppose the civil magistrate hath a controlling power over Synods, with respect to the exercise of their ministerial authority, or power to persecute any for their religion, or in any sense contrary to the Protestant succession to the Throne of Great Britain. The Synod observing the unanimity, peace, and unity in all their deliberations and consultations in the affair of the Confession, did unanimously agree in solemn prayer and praise."

It appears that some doubt arose whether the expression "essential and necessary articles" in the above acts was to be understood of articles essential to the system of Doctrine contained in the Confession of Faith, or of articles essential to Christianity. To remove this ambiguity, the Synod, the following year, unanimously adopted the following minute, viz.:—"Whereas some persons have been dissatisfied with the manner of wording our last year's agreement about the Confession, supposing some expressions not sufficiently obligatory upon intrants, overtures that the Synod do now declare that they understand those clauses which respect the admission of intrants, in such a sense as to oblige them to receive and adopt the Confession and Catechisms, at their admission, in the same manner and as fully as the Members of the Synod as were then present; that is, they were to adopt it without exception, save the clauses relating to the powers of civil magistrates in matters of religion.

When the General Assembly was formed in 1787, the Confession of Faith and Catechisms were revised, and those parts which relate to the power of the magistrate *modified*, and ever since it has without alteration, been the standard of doctrine in the Presbyterian Church, and every minister, as already stated, is required at his ordination to declare that he "sincerely receives and adopts the Confession of Faith of this Church as containing the system of doctrines taught in the Holy Scriptures."

NOTE.—Dr. Baird's work, quoted above, is considered the highest authority on the Statistics of Religious Denominations in the United States. It is very frequently cited as an authority by writers on kindred subjects in Britain.

Dr. Baird's "Summary" (page 600, 1st Edition,) is—

Regular Presbyterians, Old and New Schools	Ministers.	2,551
But embracing Cumberland Presbyterians	Ministers.	550
Dutch Reformed Church		234
Associate Synod		87
Associate Reformed		116
Reformed Presbyterians or Cameronians		20
Lutherans		423
German Reformed		180
		1,610
Total number of Presbyterian Ministers in United States..		4,161

SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE BILL.

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If we withdraw from this enumeration those not deriving their origin from Scotland or Ireland apparently, viz. —

	Ministers.
Dutch Reformed Church.....	234
Lutherans	423
German Reformed.....	180
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	837

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Deducted from 4,161, leaves 3,324, as the number of *bonâ fide* Presbyterian Ministers in the United States, say, 3,324 .

Then, taking summary of Presbyterians in Scotland, Ireland, and England, we have as follow, as per published list, 1859:—

	Ministers.
Established Church of Scotland	1,781
Free Church of Scotland	811
United Presbyterian Church	518
Reformed Presbyterian Church.....	35
Original Seceders.....	22
Presbyterian Church in Ireland, list of 1847, since which date there has been considerable increase and extension	474
Presbyterian Church in England (1859).....	108
	<hr/>
	3,749

Leaving majority of Presbyterian Ministers in favor of } Scotland, Ireland, and England of	425
Or, without making any deduction from Dr. Baird's summary, we have Presby- terian Ministers in the United States	4,161 .
And we have in Scotland, Ireland, and England, of Presbyterian Ministers	3,749
	<hr/>
Leaving majority of Presbyterian Ministers in favor of United States of....	412

And if we include British America as connected with Scotland and Ireland, and other Colonial Presbyterian Churches connected with Scotland and Ireland, it would be found that all these conjointly would outnumber the above majority.

The Reverend James Fullerton, LL.D., called in and examined:—

87. *By Mr. Dunsmure*: You are a clergyman belonging to the Synod of Australia? Yes.

88. And have a charge in Sydney? In Pitt-street South.

89. Are you aware that considerable funds have been subscribed for the endowment of a Presbyterian College in Sydney? Yes.

90. Wherein systematic religious instruction, in accordance with the doctrines and discipline set forth in the Westminster standards, shall be afforded? Yes.

91. And where provision is to be made for the residence and domestic supervision of students, and for affording them efficient assistance in their preparation for the University lectures and examinations under proper academic control? Yes.

92. Do you think it expedient that that College should be affiliated to the University? I do.

93. Will you state your opinion as to what is systematic religious instruction, as shortly as you can? Systematic religious instruction may be religious instruction communicated in a systematic manner, commencing with the existence and the perfections of God, the evidences of the Old and New Testaments being a revelation from God, and a full and systematic view of the doctrines taught in that revelation.

94. Do you consider such a College necessary in this Colony? It is very necessary at present, and will daily become more necessary. Its necessity arises from the impossibility which exists at present of obtaining ministers from any body to fill vacancies in the Presbyterian Church here.

95. You think you could not obtain a sufficient supply from other Presbyterian bodies? I do not think that at present we could get any. There is a particular case where application was made to the Church of Scotland three years ago for a minister, and a number of men signed their names as willing to give a legal guarantee on their property for a salary to the to the amount of £300, with a manse, and they have got no minister yet. The Church of Scotland twice wrote that they had advertised, and could get no man that would undertake it, from the scarcity of preachers.

96. Then the obtaining of such a supply is full of difficulty? For us it is. In Victoria they do not feel such difficulties, many clergymen having relations established in Victoria, and being thus induced to come out to that Colony on account of their family connexions. In the particular case I have referred to, I have advised the people who communicated with me before, to apply to the Victorian Synod for a minister; having received an intimation that they had some ministers at present, one of whom might be removed there.

97. Then you deem it really necessary that a Presbyterian College should be established here? I think it is absolutely necessary, if we wish to have a sufficient supply of educated clergymen to fill the vacancies that may arise by death, or otherwise, in the present charges, and to extend the Church. There is another object that we ought not to lose sight of; one member of my own congregation has been an *alumnus* of St. Paul's College; he is not intended for the ministry, but wishing to attend the University, his parents, because we have no College where students can procure tutorial assistance and superintendence, placed him there. There are also one or two other Presbyterians who are going to St. Paul's during the present year, on account of the tutorial assistance and superintendence provided there.

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there. Now, if we wish to exist as a distinct body, it is desirable that our youth, particularly the children of the wealthier classes, should be brought up in the principles of the Presbyterian Church during their collegiate course.

98. Would you, as a minister of the Synod of Australia, consider the teaching of systematic theology, in a Presbyterian College, to the students of your own Church, to be safe in the hands of a principal or professor not of your own body? If he was a minister, and such as ought to be chosen as a principal, and signed the Westminster Confession of Faith; and if I believe him to sign them conscientiously, and to teach their doctrines, I would have perfect confidence in him.

99. *By the Chairman*: I understand you to say that you consider the great use of this College to be twofold:—first, as a theological institution, in which the young men of the Colony belonging to the Presbyterian Church, who are anxious to devote themselves to the ministry, should have the opportunity of being perfectly instructed in all the niceties of theology; and secondly, to afford to them and other young men the advantages of tutorial assistance in connection with the University? Yes.

100. Now, with respect to the Westminster standards; you are aware, of course, that there is some difference as to a certain portion of these—the 23rd chapter of the Confession of Faith—having relation to the power of the civil government? The statement in that chapter is certainly very strongly worded, and is not perhaps worded exactly as we would word it at the present day; but it was intended for a particular state of things; it was intended for an association all of whom had signed the Solemn League and Covenant, and had declared that the standards of the church were in perfect accordance with the Word of God; and therefore to a community, all the members of which have declared those standards to be their Confession of Faith individually, it only gives the power to the civil magistrate to assist the officers of the church in carrying out those doctrines and maintaining those principles that they themselves had originally avowed. As I have always viewed it in that sense, I have had no difficulty in subscribing to it.

101. Are you aware that others have a certain degree of scruple with regard to the interpretation of that chapter? Yes.

102. And that has been felt to be an obstacle in the way of the union of the various Presbyterian bodies? There are a few in Victoria who required a sentence to be added, stating that this passage was not to be understood as inculcating persecuting principles.

103. That has been found sufficient to effect a union in all the various Presbyterian bodies in Victoria? Nearly all the various bodies are united. There are seven ministers, I believe, who still stand out. Four of them, ministers of the Free Church, stand out because there is not a distinct avowal of all the points for which the Free Church contended; while Mr. Ramsay and others, I think, stand out on the fact that some of the united body receive State support. Mr. Ramsay, however, told me he was quite willing to subscribe it with this explanation, that by subscribing it he did not authorise the exercise of any persecution on the part of the Government.

104. Then as far as the 23rd chapter of the Confession of Faith is concerned this explanation is found to do away with the objection to union on the part of all the Presbyterian bodies in Victoria? Yes, so I believe.

105. The great mass of the Presbyterians there have joined the united body? Yes, there are seventy ministers in that body.

106. The Presbyterians in Victoria are much more numerous than in this Colony? Yes.

107. Have you read the explanation? I saw it in manuscript before it was printed.

108. Do you think it unobjectionable? I think it would meet the objection in the minds of most people.

109. *By Mr. Gordon*: With regard to the 23rd chapter of the Confession of Faith; you say it was adopted to suit a particular state of things at a particular time—seeing that that state of things does not now exist, do you think it necessary to insist upon the Confession of Faith being adopted in its entirety, if it would lead perhaps to a division of opinion with regard to the establishment of this Presbyterian College? I am hardly prepared to answer that question directly. I would feel great hesitation in making any alteration in a Confession that is received by the Established Church of Scotland, by the Free Church of Scotland, and by the Irish General Assembly. Those three large bodies, from which we are most likely to receive emigrants, receive the standards as a whole, just as they are. But to meet the difficulties of those who might object, I would be quite willing to adopt the explanation that has been adopted in Victoria—to append that. I think we might retain the standards just as they are, and attach this explanatory clause, stating that those signing these standards and maintaining them do not interpret them to teach any persecuting doctrines, or to authorise the civil magistrate to interfere, so as to persecute men on account of religious opinion.

110. If I understand this Bill aright it professes to be such a Bill as will admit all Presbyterians to the benefits of this College? The Bill is intended to admit all Presbyterians as pupils in the College—to receive its benefits; but it would exclude from office in the College all who refuse to sign the standards, that is, from the position of a member of the Council or of principal.

111. Are you aware that there are a large number, both of ministers and people in this Colony—members of the different Presbyterian Churches—who do object to this chapter in the Confession of Faith? No; I have not heard the statement from any minister, that he objected to it. I never heard any such statement, either from minister or people.

112. Are you not aware that there are Presbyterian Ministers who object to subscribe this chapter? No; I never met with any of them.

113. With regard to the name of this College, do you think it is desirable to adopt the title
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of "St. Andrew's College" instead of Presbyterian College, as we are only likely to have one Presbyterian College in the Colony? In my opinion the name is a matter of very little importance. I was, myself, more in favor of another name, and divided the Committee upon it; but I think, at the time this name was adopted, there were nearly forty gentlemen present, most of them Scotch, and I was out-voted by an overwhelming majority. I therefore submitted to the decision against me, believing there was, amongst those present, a very fair representation of all the Presbyterians of the Colony.

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114. Do you not think that if it had been called the Presbyterian College of New South Wales, that would have been a more general term than St. Andrew's College? It will practically be called the Presbyterian College, and that was the name I proposed; but, as I have said, I was defeated; I think only two or three of the whole number present agreed with me.

115. Do you think it is essential that the Principal of the College should always be a duly ordained Presbyterian minister? The College is to be a theological institute to train ministers in the knowledge of the Word of God. If I wanted a man to teach my son law, I would look out for a man who had a thorough education as a lawyer, and was possessed of good capacity for teaching: so, in the same manner, when I want a man to teach theology, I wish to have proper credentials that he has been taught in a good school, and has a proper knowledge of the subject he professes to teach. I think the principal should be a minister, because, for a long time, he will be the only teacher of theology.

116. If there were a number of students in a class of divinity, would it not be necessary to have a professor of theology entirely apart from the Principal of the College? That might be necessary when the number becomes large, but the Government only offers a salary for one, and until the population is so large that there will be upwards of one hundred students I do not think it will be practicable to provide a second teacher.

117. Then the principal would be a professor of different branches I presume? At first, he would be the only teacher of theology. He would teach theology systematically in lectures to those intended for the ministry of the church; and he would instruct those students who attended the College and University, but who did not intend themselves for the ministry, in the shorter Catechism. He would also be obliged to act as tutor to assist the young men in preparing for the lectures and examinations in the University.

118. Are you aware whether there have not been principals of Presbyterian Colleges in Scotland who have not been ordained ministers of the Presbyterian Church? There have been; but in Scotland, where there are Universities, and regular provision made for the teaching of theology independent of the principal, it may not be necessary for the principal to teach theology or anything else; he may be merely the overseer of the other professors.

119. Or rather of the pupils? Of the professors; to see that the professors are attentive to their duty.

120. I thought his chief business would have been the supervision of the pupils that were residing in the College? I am speaking of Scotland. In this instance, the chief business of the principal would be to superintend the students under his own care—residing under his own roof. But in Scotland the principal is the general superintendent of the professors, and it is his business to report any delinquency on the part of the professors; each professor being the superintendent of his own pupils, and it is his business to report any improper conduct on their part.

121. Is it usual to call the body of management the Presbyterian College Fellows? No; it is usual to call them members of the Senate, but the University having appropriated that name we ascertained that it would not be permissible to us. That was the reason why it was proposed that the members of the managing board should be called Fellows. Dr. Smith, whom we consulted on the subject, said he thought it would create opposition on the part of the University if we attempted to adopt their name, and thereby confound our College with the University.

122. *By Mr. Dickson:* I think I understood you to say that your Synod find it almost impossible to obtain ministers from any other church? Yes.

123. Can you assign any cause? One cause is the increased demand from all the Colonies. The Church of Scotland have applications every month from Canada—in fact, from all the British Colonies—and there is rather a falling off in the number of theological students. I see that in the Congregational body also there is a considerable falling off in the number of theological students, as stated by themselves at their annual meeting. In Ireland there was a great falling off, but I got a letter from Dr. Cooke, by the last mail, in which he says the revival has produced a great increase in the number this year; parents, having been induced to set a higher value on religious instruction, have been led to devote more of their children to the work of the ministry, and the number of those who have entered the theological class this year is double what it was formerly.

124. Do you think the advantages offered by the Church are sufficient to induce young men to come forward for the ministry in this Colony? Not unless they were very pious. There is a member of my own congregation, who was in a lawyer's office, receiving £120 a-year; he gave that up, and submitted to great privations to go through the University; he has now £300 a-year as a teacher in the Sydney Grammar School, and it is only the existence of his mother, who is dependent on him, that prevents him from taking a charge; on that account I dissuaded him from it. If other young men were actuated by the same zeal, we should not have so much difficulty in procuring ministers; but the pecuniary advantages are so small, that very few parents will encourage their sons to come forward. Nevertheless, if there were a proper school for training up young men to the ministry, I should hope some of the rich and wealthy of the community might be induced to send their sons to this College, and the very fact of their being trained according to the system that would be pursued there, might induce these young men to devote their time and talent to the ministry, as was the case at the Reformation in Scotland.

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125. Then you are of opinion that if this College is incorporated, there would be students offering for it? There would be some, I think; there are two members of my own congregation at present who would gladly avail themselves of a theological course.
126. Are you of opinion that the latter portion of the 15th clause will not exclude many from availing themselves of the advantages which this College will hold out; that is, that they should hold the Westminster standards "in their integrity"—will not that exclude a large body of Presbyterians from uniting in the establishment of the College? I was in hopes that would be the very bond of union. That word "integrity" was put in by Dr. Mackay, to shew that we were determined to adhere to the Westminster Confession. He and all were determined to adopt these standards in their integrity, to prevent any invasion or any subterfuge. I think, however, that if that be insisted upon, an explanatory clause might very well be added with regard to the 23rd chapter, such as they have adopted in Victoria.
127. Do you think, as it now stands, that this clause is calculated to exclude any important portion of the Presbyterian community in this Colony? As far as my own knowledge goes, I never heard any of the ministers object to the standards.
128. *By the Chairman:* Do you think the words "in their integrity" are at all requisite, when by the seventeenth clause of the Bill the Westminster standards are defined—do you not think them surplusage? Yes; it was not my wish to have the words put in at first.
129. The seventeenth clause is an interpretation clause, defining what are meant by the Westminster standards; so that if they are signed, they must be signed in their integrity? Yes, I suppose so.
130. There might be some hesitation about the meaning of the word integrity? Yes, exactly so. I have met some persons who said they were willing to sign the Westminster standards, but with their own meaning with regard to the divinity of Christ; and I think it was to meet such cases, that Dr. Mackay and others wished to insert the words "in their integrity."
131. Still, to make them effectual, there would require to be an interpretation clause, to define the meaning of the word "integrity"? Yes, exactly so. I think the standards as enumerated are quite enough.
132. Have you looked carefully at the fourth clause of the Bill, defining the character of the Board of Visitors, and providing that it shall have "all such powers as by law appertain to the office of Visitors of a College?" Yes. The object of that clause is to make all sections of the Presbyterian Church in the Colony equally interested in the College. The history of Scotland shews that the greatest supporters of University and Collegiate education have been the members of the church courts. All the church courts in Scotland have maintained the necessity of collegiate education as a preparation for the ministry. And we thought one of the most effectual means of interesting the whole community in the College would be to give all the church courts here an equal interest, by inducing them to appoint one or two persons of their body to visit the College and to report, and that this would be a kind of permanent advertisement to keep the community interested in the College.
133. Do you not anticipate some difficulty in the working of that provision? The visitors would only have the power of interfering to see that the doctrines taught were correct, which they could ascertain by attending the theological examinations of the students.
134. People become tenacious of rights that seem to be conferred upon them by law; do you not think there may come to be some difficulty as to the construction of this clause—as to what Synods shall really have a claim to be admitted? It will depend upon what Synod shall be held by law to be "validly constituted?" My own view would be to admit all Presbyterians who exist as Synods or united bodies.
135. Do you not see that the question must be settled in the end, if there is any dispute, by the courts of law? They would have no other control than to see whether the doctrines taught were in accordance with the standards.
136. If any dispute should arise the courts of law would have to decide whether these Synods were "validly constituted in accordance with the recognised discipline of the Presbyterian Church"? I do not think in practice there would be any difficulty. If any Synod existed as a distinct body, I think all would be willing to acknowledge them.
137. Have you any clear idea as to what the powers are which "by law appertain to the office of visitors of a College"? I heard them read once, and they are very full, I believe, as to all doctrinal points.
138. Of course in other Colleges this difficulty does not arise, because there is no question as to who is the Bishop, for instance, of the English Church, or the Archbishop of the Romish Church, or the President of the Wesleyan Conference—there can scarcely be any doubt who is visitor in those cases, because it is provided that those functionaries respectively shall be the visitors; but do you not think there may be some difficulty with respect to the Board of Visitors of the Presbyterian College, composed, as it is proposed to be, of a number of individuals appointed by different bodies, whose right to nominate rests upon the interpretation that may be put upon the words of this clause? Each Synod would have the power of naming their own visitors, and they would be received as such by virtue of their appointment.
139. *By Mr. Dickson:* With reference to the eighth clause, which sets forth "that the first eighteen Fellows shall be elected by the subscribers to the funds of the College, in such manner as they shall among themselves appoint"—do you not think it would be desirable to define the method in which these elections shall take place,—for instance, by enacting that all subscribers shall have an equal number of votes, whether they subscribe one shilling or more? We followed the Church of England in that, and left it to be settled by the subscribers themselves. The qualifications of electors might be introduced here, but it was
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not thought expedient to do so. I see they have been introduced in the Wesleyan College Act.

140. Do you think it would not be better to introduce some regulation on that subject into this Bill? I think it is a matter of very little importance. My view of it was chiefly influenced by the opinion of those members of the Free Church who have had much more experience than I have had myself in raising voluntary contributions; and they were unanimously of opinion that it would be desirable to increase the number of votes in proportion to the sum contributed. The power of the contributors would only exist at the first election, or at most during their own lifetime, and the elections would ultimately fall into the hands of the graduates of the University who were members of the College. It was thought desirable to hold out as large an inducement as possible to people to give, as it is necessary to have a large amount of funds. In my own experience I found it was just as easy to get £10 as £1; that those who would not give £10 would give nothing. I tried the working classes myself, but I could not convince them of the necessity of a College at all, and they declined to subscribe anything towards it; and Mr. Laughton, of Bathurst, told me he had done the same amongst the members of his congregation there, and found the feeling prevail universally that the working classes had no interest in the foundation of a College.

141. *By Mr. Gordon:* Were you one of the four ministers who framed this Bill? A Bill was framed by a committee consisting of Dr. Mackay, Mr. Milne, another minister, and myself; but that Bill was lost, and this Bill was hastily copied, in great measure, from the Church of England College Bill.

142. I was about to put the question, where several of these clauses were taken from, because I find in looking through St. Paul's College Act that clauses, almost verbatim, have been introduced here? It was agreed at a large meeting of the committee to copy St. Paul's College Bill; it was done hastily, and for the purpose of saving the Legislature the trouble of reconsidering the matter.

143. As a Presbyterian minister, do you think Presbyterians ought to adopt the Church of England Bill for incorporating a College? The Church of England Bill was drawn up with very great care and attention, and so far as it was common ground I think it was very wise to adopt it.

144. Do you think the latter part of the ninth clause, with regard to excluding lectures on ethics, metaphysics, and modern history ought to be carried out in a Presbyterian College; do you think it at all desirable to exclude these from the number of subjects that students should be taught? I think you take an erroneous view of the passage. It reserves to us the exclusive power of teaching those branches, and it exempts our students from being obliged to attend the lectures of the professors of the University on those subjects, if thought fit by the Council of the College.

145. It does not say so here? I think that is the plain meaning, that our students would not be bound to attend the University lectures on ethics, metaphysics, or modern history, unless we please.

146. Do you think it right to except them—that is my question? I do, because metaphysics are intimately connected with theology, and it was by erroneously teaching metaphysics that they attempted to undermine theology in the Belfast College.

147. Might you not have students in the College who would not be studying theology at all, and who would desire to attend these lectures? The clause would not prevent them. The exception is simply to enable the Council of the College, if they think the professor of metaphysics, or ethics, or modern history, in the University, is not sound, according to their views, to prevent the attendance upon his lectures, of young men, to whom instruction in theology is being communicated in the College, and, at the same time, to allow them to take their degrees without the necessity of such attendance; the Council, of course, in that case, providing such instruction for them in their own College. I think it was a wise thing of the Church of England not to make these classes imperative. Mr. Ferrie, who was professor of metaphysics at Belfast College, was the very man who demolished that College, because he taught metaphysics in such a way as, in effect, to abolish Revelation; he taught materialism, and, accordingly, the Presbyterian Church in Ireland withdrew their pupils.

148. *By the Chairman:* This is not an absolute exclusion? No; only a permission to exempt the students from attendance.

149. If thought fit by the Council? If thought fit by the Council.

150. *By Mr. Gordon:* The Council of the College? Yes. If the Council of St. Andrew's College thought that the professor of those subjects in the University was not perfectly sound, according to their views, they could prevent the necessity of their own students attending his lectures before taking their degrees.

151. *By the Chairman:* In point of fact, I suppose you do not think it likely that this exception would have to be insisted on? I would not expect it; but I know it to be the fact, that it was the teaching of the metaphysical professor in Belfast College that caused the Irish Church to withdraw their students.

152. *By Mr. Gordon:* With reference to the 3rd clause, do you not think that it is an interference with the subscribers to this College to stipulate here that there shall always be six ordained Presbyterian Ministers as Members of the Council—do you not think it would have been as well to have left it open to the subscribers to elect whom they please? I think the proportion of ministers should be fixed. As it is to be a theological institute, I think it absolutely necessary to have a certain portion of men in the Council who have had a theological education. I know that when Belfast College was first built, it was built by private contribution, and the understanding was, that it was to be a College for the whole of the Presbyterian Church, and that it was to be left to the choice of the subscribers to elect whom they pleased; but it soon came about that they chose none but Unitarians to the professorships

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ships or the Senate; the majority of the subscribers would have what they called liberal men.

153. If you think it desirable that that point should be fixed in the Bill, do you not think it desirable that the mode of electing this Council should be also fixed, so as to prevent the number of votes to be allowed in proportion to the subscriptions from being so great as to enable a few persons contributing large sums, such as £1,000, to elect the whole Council, to the exclusion of the voices of the other subscribers? All the subscribers would have votes, and we generally find that those men who give large subscriptions very seldom take the trouble of interfering at all.

154. Do you not think we should fix the number of votes to be allowed, say one vote for £10, two votes for £100, and so on—or any other proportion—limiting it so that the subscribers may know exactly their power, and not leaving it to be arranged by themselves? Then the point is, whether the subscribers, who pay the money, would not be more likely amongst themselves to make a judicious arrangement for the election of the first members of the Council than the Legislature. I think the subscribers will be more likely to make an arrangement that will be agreeable to themselves.

155. But if the subscribers require legislation upon one point, that is, with regard to there being six ministers and twelve laymen on the Council, surely they should also require legislation as to the way in which these persons are to be elected? Legislation would be permanent with regard to the proportion of ministers and laymen who should be members of the Council; but with regard to the mere election of the first Council, that would be only one act, and I think that would be done to the satisfaction of the subscribers themselves, by their own by-law; though, if it were thought wise, I should not object to its being put in the body of the Bill.

156. Do you not think it more likely to be popular with the public, if they knew exactly their standing with respect to the election of this Council, than if it is merely left to a meeting of the subscribers to be settled by a majority? I believe it would not. I believe a large portion of the subscribers would not take the trouble of attending to vote; in fact many of them have told me they would not.

157. *By the Chairman:* It might save some chance of dispute if this point were settled in the Bill? I would not object to its being settled in the Bill; perhaps it would save time.

158. Have you seen the provisions of the Wesleyan College Bill on this point? Yes.

159. Did they strike you as being reasonable and fair? They are exactly what I suggested myself, but I deferred to my Free Church brethren, who thought we should get a larger sum of money by another plan.

160. In themselves you think they are not objectionable? I think not.

161. And their adoption in this Bill would save a risk of the subscribers falling out among themselves, and perhaps throwing obstacles in the way of the realization of the project after all? Yes.

162. *By Mr Gordon:* Do you think the opinion of the Free Church ministers has been carried out in respect to getting larger sums of money? Really I do not know, for most of the subscriptions were given before the present arrangement was made. Since this Bill was adopted, I have not moved in the thing at all; and I told my friends that I would not move till the Bill of Incorporation was passed.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

(BY-LAW, DATED 21 NOVEMBER, 1859.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 24 January, 1860.

E. G. ELLIS, ESQ., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

32, Elizabeth-street North,
Sydney, 20 December, 1859.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to request you will be good enough to submit to His Excellency the Governor, for the purpose of being laid before Parliament, the enclosed By-Law made by the Council of St. John's College on the 21st ultimo:

I have, &c.,

THE HONORABLE
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

EYRE G. ELLIS.
Secretary.

BY-LAW made by the Council of St. John's College on the 21st November, 1859.

If any Fellow shall be absent for three consecutive calendar months from the ordinary meetings of the Council, at the next following ordinary meeting the Council shall declare his seat to be vacant, and shall appoint a special meeting for the election of a successor.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

(BY-LAW, DATED 25 JUNE, 1860.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 28 June, 1860.

BY-LAW made by the Council of St John's College, on the 25th day of June, 1860.

THAT the By-Law passed by this Council on the 21st November, 1859, be repealed, and that the following do stand as a By-Law for regulating the absence of Members in substitution therefor:—

If any Fellow shall be absent without leave of the Council for three calendar months from the ordinary meetings of the Council, his seat shall become vacant, and the Council shall proceed to elect his successor.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1860.

[Price, 6d.]

* 620—

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

PHILOSOPHY 101

PHILOSOPHY 102

PHILOSOPHY 103

PHILOSOPHY 104

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PHILOSOPHY 106

1859-60.

—
Legislative Assembly.
 NEW SOUTH WALES.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE ACT.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING HER MAJESTY'S ALLOWANCE OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 21 February, 1860.

RETURN to an *Address* from the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales to the Governor General, dated 10 February, 1860, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table,—

“ Copies of all Correspondence between the Government of
 “ this Colony and the Imperial Government, relative to the
 “ allowance by Her Majesty of the Act to Incorporate St.
 “ John's College.”

(*Mr. Hart.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. The Governor General to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, forwarding a Copy of a Letter from the Bishop of Sydney, relative to St. John's College Act. 15 March, 1859.	2
2. The Duke of Newcastle to the Governor General, in reply. 18 October, 1859.	3

Other Correspondence relative to the St. John's College Act, laid before the Legislative Assembly 23 September, 1858.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE ACT.

No. 1.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL to THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

(No. 26.)

*Government House,**Sydney, 15 March, 1859.*

SIR,

I have the honor, at the request of the Bishop of Sydney, to forward to you a copy of a letter addressed by him to the Colonial Secretary, on the subject of the disallowance by Her Majesty of the Act passed by the Legislature of this Colony, intituled, "*An Act to Incorporate St. John's College as a College within the University.*" I do not think it necessary to express my opinion upon the question raised by the Bishop, as I have done so fully in former Despatches. I would only observe that I do not conceive that the interests of the United Church of Great Britain and Ireland, and the rightful claims of the province over which the Bishop presides, are or can be in any way affected by the allowance of the Act in question.

I have, &c.,

SIR E. B. LYTTON.

W. DENISON.

[*Enclosure in No. 1.*]*Sydney, 28 February, 1859.*

Sir,

I had the honor to receive your letter, dated 1st September, 1858, conveying a copy of the Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed to the Governor General, upon the subject of the remonstrance I had the honor to present to Her Majesty's Government, through His Excellency, against the admission of certain titles and designations applied to the Roman Catholic Archbishop in this Colony, into the Act incorporating the Roman Catholic College of Saint John, and praying that Her Majesty might be advised to disallow the said Act, so far as relates to the titles and designations therein contained.

The Right Honorable Secretary was pleased to suggest to the Governor General that the Act in question should be re-submitted to the local Legislature, with a view to its amendment on the points complained of, remarking, "I cannot but agree with the Bishop of Sydney that the Act requires amendment in the particulars to which he has called attention;" I was thus led to suppose that the course indicated by the Secretary of State would be adopted.

In this expectation I continued until I observed the report of a reply given by you in the Assembly to a question upon this subject; you are represented to have said that a Despatch had been forwarded by the Governor General to the Secretary of State, recommending that Her Majesty should be advised not to disallow the said Act.

Assuming this statement by you, as Colonial Secretary, to have been correctly reported, I trust I shall not be considered as exceeding the bounds of official courtesy, in expressing my surprise that I should have been left to obtain such important information from a mere newspaper statement.

Relying upon your kind indulgence so to express myself, I must further beg leave respectfully to repeat my remonstrance against the use and admission of the terms complained of in the before-mentioned Act; and I do so upon the grounds stated in my former correspondence, the validity of which I submit to be altogether unaffected by any arguments that have been advanced, or by any subsequent events.

I believe that if the attention of the Law Officers of the Crown in England was pointedly called to the question which has thus been raised as to the legality of the terms employed in the Saint John's College Act, their opinion would be in accordance with the view which I have had the honor of submitting to you, and which has received the concurrence of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Under all these circumstances I deem it my duty, from a due regard to the interests of the United Church of England and Ireland, and to the rightful claims of that province over which I am appointed by Her Majesty to preside, to record my dissent from the advice tendered by the Governor General, in his recent despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to request that His Excellency will be pleased to cause a copy of this communication to be transmitted to Her Majesty's Minister.

I have, &c.,

F. SYDNEY.

The Honorable

The Colonial Secretary,

&c., &c., &c.

No. 2.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

(No. 30.)

Downing-street,

18 October, 1859.

SIR,

I have received your Despatch, No. 26, of the 15th March, 1859, enclosing a copy of a letter addressed to the Colonial Secretary by the Bishop of Sydney, on the subject of the Act passed by the Legislature of New South Wales, intituled "*An Act to Incorporate St. John's College as a College within the University of Sydney.*"

I have fully considered the letter of the Bishop of Sydney in connection with the previous correspondence on the subject; and I have not deemed it necessary to advise Her Majesty to disallow the Act. Having submitted that Act to the Queen, I have to acquaint you that it will be left to its operation.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

GOVERNOR

SIR W. DENISON, K. C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

WESLEY COLLEGE BILL.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

WESLEY COLLEGE BILL;

TOGETHER WITH

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

13 *December*, 1859.

SYDNEY:

THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.
PHILLIP-STREET.

1859.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 24. WEDNESDAY, 12 OCTOBER, 1859.

25. Wesley College Bill :—Mr. Byrnes moved, pursuant to notice,—
 (1.) That the Wesley College Bill be referred to a Select Committee.
 (2.) That such Committee consist of the following Members, viz :—Mr. McArthur,
 Mr. Hay, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Jones, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Murray, Mr. Elliott,
 and the Mover.
 Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 41. TUESDAY, 13 DECEMBER, 1859.

6. Wesley College Bill :—Mr. Byrnes, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid
 upon the Table, the Evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consider-
 ation and report this Bill was referred on the 12th October last.
 Ordered to be printed.
 Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Byrnes, the second reading of this Bill ordered to
 stand an Order of the Day for Thursday next.
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1859.

WESLEY COLLEGE BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly for whose consideration and Report was referred on the 12th October last the "*Wesley College Bill*," beg leave to Report to your Honorable House,—

That they examined Mr. G. W. Allen, the Solicitor in charge of the Bill (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and that the Preamble of the Bill having been satisfactorily proved by the evidence of that gentleman, they proceeded to consider the several Clauses, in the consideration of which they found it necessary to make certain amendments.

It will be seen that six new Clauses were introduced into the Bill during its progress through the Committee, to regulate the mode of election of the first eight Lay Fellows of the College.

And your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as so amended by them.

JAMES BYRNES,

Chairman.

Legislative Assembly Chamber,

Sydney, 13 December, 1859.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 18 OCTOBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Byrnes,	|	Mr. Douglas,
Mr. Elliott,		Mr. Dickson.

James Byrnes, Esq., called to the Chair.

Present for the Petitioners, G. W. Allen, Esq., *Solicitor*.

1. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Petition praying for leave to introduce the Bill.

2. The Chairman requested the Solicitor for the Bill to give an explanation of its general objects,—whereupon Mr. Allen proceeded to address the Committee upon the several clauses of the Bill, and retired.

Committee deliberated, and adjourned till Wednesday the 26th October, 1859.

WEDNESDAY, 26 OCTOBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

James Byrnes, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Douglas,	|	Mr. McArthur,
Mr. Elliott,		Mr. Hay.

G. W. Allen, Esq., *Solicitor*, called in and examined.

Committee deliberated, and being of opinion that the Preamble had been satisfactorily proved by the evidence of the witness,—

Motion made and *Question* (Mr. *Elliott*)—"That the Preamble as read stand the Preamble to the Bill"—*carried*.

Committee then proceeded to consider the Clauses in detail.

Clauses 1 to 9 *read*, and *agreed to*.

Clause 10 *postponed*.

Clauses 11 to 17 *read*, and *agreed to*.

Clause 18 *postponed*.

Committee deliberated, and instructed the Solicitor in charge of the Bill to have new Clauses prepared before next meeting, containing the principles upon which the election of Fellows is proposed to be carried on.

Committee adjourned.

TUESDAY, 6 DECEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

James Byrnes, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. McArthur,		Mr. Hay.
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G. W. Allen, Esq., *Solicitor*, produced certain new Clauses ordered by the Committee at their last meeting.

Committee deliberated as to the propriety of printing the same.

Motion made and *Question* (Mr. *Hay*)—"That the six new Clauses handed in by Mr. Allen be printed, and circulated to the Members of the Committee before the next meeting"—*carried*.

Committee adjourned till Friday, the 9th instant.

FRIDAY, 9 DECEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

James Byrnes, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Jones,		Mr. McArthur.
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Present—G. W. Allen, Esq., *Solicitor*.

The Committee proceeded to consider the postponed Clause 10.

Motion made and *Question* (Mr. *Jones*)—"That the Clause be amended by the omission of the words at the beginning, viz. :—"Provided that the first eight lay Fellows shall be elected by the subscribers in such manner as they shall among themselves appoint and that"—*Carried*.

Clause as amended *agreed to*.

The

The Clerk having produced the new Clauses, which were ordered to be printed by the Committee at their last meeting, and the Committee having considered the same,—
 New Clauses numbered 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, read, and agreed to.
 The consideration of the new Clause 15 postponed till next meeting.
 Committee then adjourned till Tuesday, 13th instant.

TUESDAY, 13 DECEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

James Byrnes, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Jones, | Mr. McArthur.

Present—G. W. Allen, Esq., *Solicitor*.

Committee proceeded to re-consider new Clause 15, postponed at last meeting, and after deliberation Clause as read *agreed to*.

Motion made and *Question* (Mr. Jones),—That new Clause 12 be re-committed—*agreed to*.

Motion made and *Question* (Mr. Jones),—That the Clause be amended in the second line, by the omission of the word “and” after “residences,” and the insertion of the words “and qualifications” after “designations”—*agreed to*.

Clause as amended *agreed to*.

Motion made and *Question* (Mr. Jones),—That Clause 4 be re-committed—*agreed to*.

Motion made and *Question* (Mr. Jones),—That the Clause be amended in the first line by the omission of the words “not being supernumeraries,” and the insertion thereof in the second line after “Cumberland”—*agreed to*.

Clause as amended *agreed to*.

Clause 18 read and *agreed to*.

The Chairman produced and read a Draft Report, which was, after deliberation, on motion of Mr. Jones, *agreed to*.

Motion made and *Question* (Mr. Jones),—That the Chairman Report the Bill to the House with amendments—*agreed to*.

WITNESS.

G. W. Allen, Esquire, *Solicitor* PAGE.
 7

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

WESLEY COLLEGE BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 26 OCTOBER, 1859.

Present:—MR. BYRNES,
MR. MCARTHUR,

MR. HAY.

MR. DOUGLAS,
MR. ELIOTT,

JAMES BYRNES, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

George Wigram Allen, Esq., called in and examined:—

1. *By the Chairman*: You are one of the Joint Secretaries of the Provisional Committee? G. W. Allen,
Esq.
Yes.
2. Will you state what took place at the commencement of your proceedings with respect to the Wesley College Bill? Some time in 1857—I believe about the middle of that year—a 26 Oct., 1859.
Provisional Committee was appointed to take into consideration the necessity of establishing a College within the University of Sydney, in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Church. A public meeting was held in the York-street Chapel, at which the Governor General presided, and at which certain resolutions in favor of the establishment of the College were passed, and a Committee (of which the Rev. Mr. Gaud and myself were appointed Secretaries) was appointed to take measures to establish the College. At that meeting it was reported that a large sum had been promised, and I believe the subscriptions at that time and since—with promises—have amounted to about £11,000.
3. That was the initiatory step, was it? Yes. The meeting was very numerously attended; the chapel was quite full, and everything passed off very satisfactorily—favorably to the establishment of the College.
4. And were the principal members of the Wesleyan Church present from different parts of the Colony? Yes, many were present from different parts of the Colony.
5. Were any particular resolutions passed at that time? Yes; there were resolutions passed enunciating the desirability of establishing a College in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, so that the students might receive the religious instruction taught by the Church, and be brought up in the doctrines and discipline of the Church.
6. And was the Committee appointed at that meeting? Yes.
7. Were the Treasurers and Secretaries appointed there? Yes, both. The Rev. Mr. Gaud and myself were appointed Secretaries, and the Chairman of the District Meeting of New South Wales and Mr. McArthur were appointed Treasurers.
8. What is the sum subscribed at the present time? Upwards of £11,000 have been promised; but there has not been much actually paid in cash yet, because there has been some doubt whether there would be time to get the College incorporated within the time limited by the Deed of Grant to the University. I believe when that is done the subscriptions will be forthcoming to a very large amount.
9. Promissory notes have been given to a considerable sum? Yes.
10. Can you say to what amount? The Treasurer has informed me that he has received promissory notes to the amount of eight thousand pounds, or thereabouts.

- G. W. Allen, Esq.
26 Oct., 1859.
11. Have the subscriptions varied in amount? Yes; from as low as half-a-crown, I think, up to a thousand pounds.
12. Are there many subscriptions to a small amount? There are many subscribers of small sums; but the amount realized from this source is not large. There have been also collections in the different chapels.
13. Does this movement appear to have met with the general approbation of the Wesleyan body in the Colony? The movement for the establishment of the College has met, I think, with the universal approbation of the Church; but there have been differences of opinion as to the principles on which it should be established. The Bill as now proposed has been passed by a very large number of the Provisional Committee—I think with the approbation of all excepting three or four—and it is believed to possess the approbation of the Church generally. It has met with the sanction of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, and has been approved by a great many of the laymen.
14. Can you say about what amount is secured by bills and promissory notes? I think about £8000.
15. By bills and promissory notes, apart from cash? I think there is something under £2000 actually in cash, and that there would be about £6000 in bills at present. There are several subscribers who have not yet given their bills who are prepared to give them so soon as the Bill is passed.
16. You do not apprehend that there will be any difficulty in raising the amount? I do not think there will be any difficulty in getting the amount that has been promised. Some may not give what they have promised, but others who have not yet promised will probably subscribe.
17. Well, what is the great object of this movement—is it to take advantage of the Affiliated Colleges Endowment Act? It is.
18. Have you anything further to state, Mr. Allen? Nothing. The principles of the Bill were explained by me at the previous meeting.
19. *By Mr. Douglas*: I think it was understood at our last meeting, Mr. Allen, that you were to ascertain the feeling of the Wesleyan body as to the appointment of Fellows at the first election? Yes; I was requested to mention it to the Provisional Committee at their next meeting. They met yesterday, and I have from them certain resolutions which they wished to be put into the Act, in reference to the mode of election. They were only passed last night, so that when we come to the 10th clause I shall be obliged to ask the Committee to postpone the consideration of the clause until I have had time to put these resolutions into shape for insertion in the Bill. It was not till six o'clock last night that they came to the decision, and there has not been time to prepare the clauses since. Shall I mention the way in which they wished it?
20. *By the Chairman*: I think it would be as well? The Committee agreed that the election should take place in Sydney, by ballot; that all subscribers of £1 and not more than £25 should have one vote; that subscribers of £25 and not exceeding £50 should have two votes; that subscribers from £50 to £100 should have three votes; subscribers from £100 to £200 to have four votes; and subscribers over £200 to have five votes; that candidates for the office of "Fellow" should be nominated by two subscribers before a day to be appointed by the Provisional Committee, and that lists of those names should be made out and printed; that three scrutineers should be appointed by the Provisional Committee, who should prepare the printed lists of candidates who were nominated, and authenticate them under their own signature, and transmit them to the subscribers, who should strike out the names of all but those they desire to be elected. That is shortly the intention of the Committee. It will of course have to be put into legal shape. In fact, it is carrying out the principle of the ballot.
21. *By Mr. Hay*: Then it is considered desirable that the Bill should include precise provisions for the mode of election of Fellows? Yes; the Provisional Committee thought it advisable.
22. I suppose you would provide clauses to be inserted? Yes; I will do so by the next meeting, if the Committee will, when they come to that clause, adjourn for a few days.
23. Do you know whether the attention of the Committee has been directed particularly to the provision in the 6th clause as to the Visitor? Yes.
24. And to the powers of the Visitor? Yes; there have been numerous meetings in reference to that clause, and one or two others, and long discussions have taken place upon the question, some very much objecting to the appointment of a Visitor at all, particularly with the words in the St. Paul's and the St. John's College Acts, appointing Visitors with "such powers as by law pertain to the office"—and, to meet the objections, the duties of Visitor are defined in this clause. It simply says that the President for the time-being of the Conference, or, in his absence from the Colony of New South Wales, the Chairman for the time-being of the New South Wales District, shall be Visitor of the College, and shall have the right to visit the College at any time, to examine into the manner in which it is conducted, and to see that its laws and regulations are duly observed and executed. The duties of the Visitor are there described.
25. And did it seem to the Committee, or does it seem to you, that this clause is sufficiently precise—"to see that its laws and regulations are duly observed and executed"—is only to give him indefinite power with respect to the execution of those laws and regulations; how is he to see that they are duly executed? He can only visit and inspect; he can do no more.
26. Then this would seem almost surplusage—"to see that its laws and regulations are duly observed and executed"? He can report to the Conference, and the Conference has exclusive power over its Ministers. The Principal of the College must be a Minister in full connection with the Australasian Conference, and if the Principal does not conduct the duties of his office to

to the satisfaction of the Conference they can remove him—not directly from this office, but to any other part of the Colony, if they please. They cannot appoint any Minister to the College without the consent of the Council of the College, but they can remove Ministers from one part of the Colony to another, or to another Colony, and so, in effect, remove him from his office of Principal. So that the President in his capacity of Visitor would have considerable power in that way.

G. W. Allen,
Esq.

26 Oct., 1859.

27. Through the Conference? Yes, but not personally. The power he would have of effective control, or making his control effective, would be by reporting the conduct of the Principal to the Conference—leaving it with the Conference to deal with the Principal.
28. As a Wesleyan Minister in connection with that Conference? Yes.
29. And by exerting its power the Conference would be enabled to correct any erroneous conduct on his part by his removal? Yes.
30. In his removal directly from the office of Principal? Directly from the office of Principal, by dismissal from his office as a Minister, or indirectly by his removal from one place to another. Therefore, in fact they have the power to remove the Principal.
31. *By Mr. Douglas*: Because he ceases to be Principal—? If he ceases to be a Wesleyan Minister in full connection with the Conference. And he must obey the orders of the Conference if he continues in full connection with it. If he disobeys its orders he ceases to be in connection, and his office of Principal becomes vacant.
32. It is also essential that the Principal shall reside in the College? The Bill does not actually say that he shall reside in the College; but I take it that it follows that he cannot perform his duties without residing there.
33. *By Mr. Hay*: The fifth clause says, "The Principal, who shall not be a Fellow, shall always be a Wesleyan Minister in full connection with the said Conference"? Yes.
34. Therefore, if by any act of the Conference he should cease to be in full connection with the said Conference, of course he can no longer be the Principal—that is your reading? Just so.
35. The office would become vacant, and it would be necessary to elect another Principal in his stead? Yes.
36. That is the working of it? Yes. The Fellows appoint; but they must appoint a Minister in full connection with the Conference, and that clause and a subsequent one explain more clearly the powers of the Council and the Conference.
37. The 7th clause, I think? Yes; but the qualification of the Principal is in the 5th. The words are, "shall always be a Wesleyan Minister in full connection with the said Conference," which will have the same effect as stating that his ceasing to be so shall vacate his office.
38. You consider that will have the same effect? Yes.
39. You do not think it is liable to any misconstruction? No, I think not.
40. It will not apply to his election—but you think the working of the fifth clause will be such, that by ceasing to be a Wesleyan Methodist Minister in full connection with the Conference his office will be vacated? It must be so.
41. And a new election must take place? A new appointment by the Fellows.
42. You observe that in the seventh clause, in case the Principal be removed or suspended from his office by the Fellows, there is an appeal to the Visitor, who, it would appear from that clause, is intended to have a right to confirm or to annul that act on the part of the Fellows? Yes, in all cases affecting moral character.
43. And in cases involving his religious or theological doctrines he is bound to remit the same for trial to the properly constituted Wesleyan Methodist Courts? The Fellows remit to the properly constituted Methodist Courts, so that they have no control over the theological or religious doctrines, or teaching of the Principal.
44. They cannot remove or suspend him for anything connected with his religious doctrines? No.
45. Nor has the Visitor any power to do so? No.
46. It must be remitted directly to the Courts? Yes.
47. But with respect to the moral conduct of the Principal—anything involving his moral character—there is the power of removal or suspension? Yes, subject to an appeal to the Visitor; and in reference to scholastic attainments, the Fellows have exclusive authority. In reference to everything but moral character and theological and religious doctrines and teaching, the Fellows have exclusive authority.
48. And you think by the wording of this clause the Fellows would be empowered to remove the Principal—for inability, for instance, to carry out his duties as manager of the College? Yes.
49. And as superintendent of the general affairs of the College, or as superintendent of the tutorial instruction of the students? Yes.
50. You think, if there were sufficient cause, it would give them that power? Yes. I take it they will have to determine what is sufficient cause.
51. You think the Fellows would have to determine what is sufficient cause—do you not think it might possibly lead to litigation—do you not think the Principal might bring the question of suspension before the Supreme Court, and oblige the Fellows to shew that the cause alleged was a sufficient cause? It is possible he might bring the case before the Court, but I imagine the Court would decide that the Fellows were the proper persons to decide what was sufficient cause by the wording of that clause, and in connection with the by-laws to be made under the authority of the 12th clause.
52. Do you think the Court would not, under such circumstances, feel itself bound to see that the Fellows had not removed or suspended the Principal without sufficient cause? I take it that it would be very desirable the Act should be so worded as to prevent any cases coming

- G. W. Allen, Esq.
26 Oct., 1859.
- coming before the Courts of the Colony; and I think the power of the College ought to be complete within itself? Taking the 12th clause in connection with this, I think the Council would have sufficient authority over the Principal. I will read the clause—"The Council of the College shall have power, from time to time, to make and establish all such by-laws and rules for carrying into effect the several provisions and objects of this Act, and particularly for declaring the causes which shall create vacancies in the office of Fellow, and directing who shall preside at meetings of the Council and of the Fellows, and for the management of the College and prescribing the duties of the several officers thereof, and of the Principal, and the ordering of all things in and connected with the College and discipline thereof, as to the said Council shall seem expedient, and such laws and rules, or any of them, from time to time to alter or revoke, or to substitute others in their place."
53. Do you think there is any particular necessity for the insertion of the words "sufficient cause"? No, I do not. The words are in the other Acts, and these have been followed as nearly as possible. It would remove any doubt as to the power of the Fellows if those words were omitted; and as there are so many things taken from them—there being an appeal against any decision as to the moral character of the Principal, and requiring that they should not act at all in reference to his theological or religious doctrines—I cannot see any reason why they should not have full control in all other matters. The intention was that they should.
54. Am I to understand, Mr. Allen, that it is the preponderating opinion of the members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church that there should be this visitorial power in the President of the Conference? It would be very difficult to answer that question—as to the opinion of the Church generally. It was the opinion of the Conference; it was inserted, in fact, by the Conference. The Provisional Committee who prepared this Bill left out the office of Visitor entirely. They thought they had far better do without such an office; but the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Society inserted a clause similar to the clause in St. Paul's and St. John's College Acts, and the Provisional Committee (it was a very large Committee) agreed to that clause being inserted, provided that the duties of Visitor were described.
55. But at first they had prepared a Bill leaving out the office of Visitor at all? Yes.
56. *By the Chairman*: I suppose it simply arose from the fact that the office of President of the Conference was an annual office? Not altogether. It was left out intentionally by the Provisional Committee in the first instance, because, as far as they could learn, the powers of Visitor were such as they thought no one man ought to have.
57. *By Mr. Hay*: They considered perhaps that the Fellows would feel such irksome? Yes.
58. That it would place them in a position——? That it would give the Visitor power to control all their acts. And some members seemed to think that there had been decisions in England to the effect that the Visitor had very extraordinary powers over the students in the College.
59. Did that first Draft Bill, as prepared by the Provisional Committee, include any provisions similar to those in the 7th clause, with respect to the theological or religious doctrines or teaching of the Principal? This and several other clauses have been altered several times by the Provisional Committee and the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, and it would be scarcely possible to tell you how it stood originally. I think at first it was intended to make the Principal (who in the first Draft Bill was called President) liable to removal or suspension, subject to an appeal to the New South Wales District Meeting; leaving the appointment of a Visitor out of the Bill.
60. The New South Wales District Meeting? Yes; that is a meeting of the Ministers resident in New South Wales—an annual meeting.
61. *By the Chairman*: Was not that prior to the Conference being established in New South Wales and the Australian Colonies? The New South Wales District Meeting was so named because the Conference sometimes sits in one Colony and sometimes in another. The New South Wales District Meeting always sits in New South Wales. But after the Conference had proposed the insertion of a clause appointing the President of the Conference Visitor, it was determined that his duties should be defined.
62. *By Mr. Hay*: It did not appear then that sound theological teaching would be sufficiently provided for by the fact of the Fellows being four of them Wesleyan Methodist Ministers in full connection with the Conference, and eight others laymen, communicants with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and of whom five at least should be members of the Wesleyan Society—it did not appear that that would be sufficient security for sound theological teaching? It did not appear to the Conference sufficient; and the members of the Provisional Committee were divided upon the matter, but they gave way.
63. To the Conference? To the Conference.
64. What is the nature of the Conference—I see it is mentioned here for the first time in the Act, in the third clause? It is to some extent described in the interpretation clause:—"The term 'Conference' shall mean and refer to the Wesleyan Methodist Conference administering the affairs of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in New South Wales." It is composed of delegates from the different Wesleyan Districts within the jurisdiction of the Conference—Ministers appointed by the District Meetings throughout the different Colonies.
65. Throughout the different Colonies? Throughout New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand. The District Meetings in those Colonies appoint their delegates—being Wesleyan Ministers—to attend the Conference in January every year, to be held in one or other of those Colonies, except New Zealand, and they have exclusive control over the religious affairs of the Church. The financial business of the Church is conducted by those Ministers, and by certain laymen who are also appointed to attend.
66. Who are chosen in a similar way? Yes, and I think by the same District Meetings.

67. And this Conference is a body which presides over the affairs of the Church throughout all the Australasian Colonies? Throughout the Australasian Colonies. G. W. Allen, Esq.
68. Is there any particular body which has peculiar charge of the affairs of the Wesleyan Church in so far as New South Wales is concerned? The New South Wales District Meeting direct the affairs of the Wesleyan Church in New South Wales, subject to the Conference. 26 Oct., 1859.
69. Subject to the Conference? Yes.
70. Where do the Conference meet? They meet in the various Colonies, one year in one, and the next year in another; in four Colonies, not in New Zealand.
71. How often do they meet? Once a-year.
72. I suppose there is no institution of this sort in connection with the Wesleyan Church in any of the other Colonies? None exactly of this character, assisted by the State. They have a College, called Horton College, in Tasmania, but it is little more than a good Grammar and Boarding School.
73. What is the connection between the Wesleyan Church in the Colonies and the Wesleyan Church in Great Britain? The Conference in the Colonies is affiliated to the Conference in Great Britain.
74. Is it in subordination to it? It has full control over its own affairs in the Colonies, with the exception of the appointment of the President. The President is appointed by the English Conference; he is nominated by the Colonial Conference and appointed by the Home Conference. I believe that is the only case in which they have not full control over their affairs.
75. Is he appointed by the Home Conference by vote? Yes.
76. *By the Chairman:* The Conference in these Colonies elects that officer, and they nominate to the Conference at Home? Yes; the election here amounts merely to nomination.
77. *By Mr. Hay:* By election—in fact, by vote? Yes; by vote. In every case the person nominated here has been appointed.
78. How is the President of the Conference at Home appointed—by election? By election.
79. And has no peculiar power with respect to the appointment of the President out here? No.
80. That appointment is in the general body of the Conference? Yes.
81. Then, as to Wesleyan Methodist Ministers “in full connection with the said Conference,” are there Wesleyan Methodist Ministers in connection with the Colonial Conference who are not in connection with the Conference in Great Britain? Yes. The Conference referred to here is the Australasian Conference—“that they shall be in full connection with the “Australasian Conference.” There are Ministers in connection with this Conference who do not belong to the British Conference at all—who have been received here as Ministers into full connection.
82. And who have nothing to do with the British Conference? Who have nothing to do with the British Conference.
83. Are Ministers in connection with the British Conference received, as a matter of course, as in connection with the Conference here? I imagine that the Australasian Conference would have a voice as to whether they would receive them or not. They have been received as a matter of course, and probably would be, but still I think they would not be bound to receive them. There are many financial matters connected with the Church which would require consideration at the hands of the Conference in receiving a Minister.
84. With respect to the doctrines—what is the connection between the Conference here and the Conference in Great Britain; I suppose no change would take place in any received doctrine of the Wesleyan Church by the action of the Conference here without reference to the Conference at Home? I think that is provided for in the constitution under which the Australian Conference is appointed—that there is an appeal to the Home Conference in all matters of doctrine and discipline.
85. *By Mr. Douglas:* Are not delegates at times appointed by the Wesleyan body here to attend the Conference in England? In one case, I believe, one of the Ministers was, on one occasion, appointed to represent this Conference; it is not necessary that there should be.
86. Mr. Boyce went, I think? Yes; he attended the British Conference as the representative of the Australasian Conference.
87. *By the Chairman:* That was merely his first visit to England? Yes. There has been no one appointed in such a capacity since. The Conferences in connection with the English Conference sometimes send representatives—the Irish and American Conferences, for instance—to attend, to present their address, and to explain any matters in reference to which the Home Conference would like explanation.
88. *By Mr. Hay:* I was going to follow up my question by asking whether, in the case of a member being deprived of his connection with the Conference here by the Act of the Colonial Conference, there would, on his part, be an appeal to the Conference in Great Britain? I think not. The Conference here have full control over the Ministers connected with it.
89. You think they have full control? Yes.
90. In all matters of discipline? Yes.
91. Both on moral and religious grounds? Yes.
92. Without appeal to the English Conference? Yes.
93. *By the Chairman:* Since the establishment of a Conference in this Colony? Yes, of course. Previously the District Meeting had a certain control, subject to an appeal to the Conference in England, but now the Conference here has exclusive control.
94. *By Mr. Hay:* The Colonial Conference? Yes—over all in connection with it.
95. And conclusively? And conclusive control.

G. W. Allen, Esq. 96. *By Mr. Douglas*: In reference to the fourth clause,—is it the opinion of the Methodist body generally that the Members of the Council (being the four senior Ministers resident in the County of Cumberland) will sufficiently represent the distant Churches in the Council? The reason for appointing persons resident in the County of Cumberland was that clerical members should have an opportunity of attending all meetings of the Council. It was thought that if clerical members were appointed, resident in different parts of the Colony, it would be impossible for them to attend regularly, and that therefore the Ministers would not be properly represented in the Council.

26 Oct., 1859.

97. The constitution of the Methodist Church admitting, I suppose, of constant change—Ministers leaving one parish after a period of service, and going to another? Yes; they all change after three years; they may change annually, but they must change at the end of three years.

98. Then that principle, as applied to the appointment of the Principal—he necessarily being a Methodist Minister in full connection—must also change? In England Ministers holding somewhat similar offices are appointed for six years, in the first instance, and the Conference have power to re-appoint them immediately to the same office. It is only in such positions that they are entitled to retain them in the office. Every Minister having a circuit, he being the pastor of a Church, must be appointed annually to his charge, and he must be removed every third year.

99. *By Mr. Hay*: That would not apply to the Principal of this College? No; there is no absolute rule that he shall be removed, either yearly or at any time.

100. *By Mr. Douglas*: It is merely a matter of discipline? Merely a matter of discipline.

101. Which would not be applied to the Principal? No, it would not necessarily be applied to the Principal. The Conference has the power to remove any of its Ministers when it pleases—that is annually.

102. And, in fact, I imagine the Principal could, by that method, be removed by being ordered to a different sphere? Yes.

103. Irrespective of his being Principal? Yes; he could be removed from Sydney, where he might be stationed as Principal of the College, to any other part of the Colony, or to any other Colony, at the will of the Conference.

104. Then, of course, he could not continue to be Principal while he was resident in another sphere of action? No; it would then be necessary for the Fellows to appoint another Minister to that post.

105. *By Mr. Hay*: Removal in this way then could take place without any formal complaint? Yes; the Conference has absolute control in the removal of its Ministers.

106. *By Mr. Douglas*: Then, in fact, the Principal might be removed even in opposition to the wish of the Fellows? He might; but that could not be prevented without altering the whole system of Wesleyan Methodism. Each Minister when he comes into connection with a Conference submits to the control of the Conference entirely in all such matters. He can retire from the position if he likes; but so long as he remains in full connection with the Conference he must go where the Conference direct. Under the discipline of Wesleyan Methodism the Conference will have far more control over the Principal of Wesley College than any other Church can have over its College.

107. *By Mr. Hay*: Have you considered what would be the precise position of the matter under this Act if the Principal were removed, he still remaining in full connection with the Conference, to a position where he could not possibly act as Principal—would the seat necessarily be vacated under the Act? I think so; but if it were not so the Fellows would have power, under the seventh clause, to remove him absolutely, and to appoint another.

108. Yes; but suppose the Fellows choose at some future time to take a different view of matters from the Conference—it may be a very violent supposition in connection with such a body as the Wesleyans, but still we live in strange times? If the Fellows did not choose to appoint another no one could take the post; but if, after having appointed one, the Conference choose to say, “We will remove him,” or “We will not have him,”—the Fellows are not compelled to appoint another? No; and in such a case there would be no Principal.

109. But might he not still be Principal—that is what I mean? When he was not in a position to do his duty?

110. Yes? This view of the matter did not occur to me; but it is possible that such a case might happen. It might be advisable, perhaps, to insert some words making his residence in the College, or within some reasonable distance from it, or in Sydney, compulsory.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SCHOOLS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

STATISTICS OF SCHOOLS

IN

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
1 *September*, 1859.

SYDNEY:
THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
PHILLIP-STREET.

1859.

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Mr. Darvall to the Colonial Secretary, forwarding a tabulated Statistical Return relating to the Protestant Orphan School, at Parramatta. 14 February, 1859.. .. .	3
2. Secretary to the National Education Board to the Under Secretary, forwarding similar Return from the National Schools	5
3. Secretary to the National Education Board to the Under Secretary, forwarding additional Returns. 29 April, 1859	111
4. Secretary to the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School to the Colonial Secretary, transmitting the Returns from the Sydney Grammar School. 3 May, 1859	152
5. Secretary to the Denominational School Board to the Colonial Secretary, stating that the Returns from the Denominational Schools will be sent in as soon as possible after they shall have been received by the Board. 15 February 1859	161
6. Ditto ditto ditto 9 July, 1859	161
7. The Reverend Alfred H. Stephen to the Colonial Secretary, stating that the information required could be furnished only in a few instances from the Asylum for Destitute Children, which is considered also not to come within the scope of the Return asked for ..	161

(No Return from the Roman Catholic Orphan School has been received.)

1859.

RETURN, in part, to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 24 November, 1858,—“ That
 “ there be laid upon the Table of this House, a (tabulated) Return
 “ from all Schools in New South Wales, wholly or partly maintained
 “ by Public Funds, of—

- “ (1) Name of locality where the School is situate.
 “ (2.) The materials of which such School is constructed,—whether chiefly of stone,
 “ of brick, of wood, or of metal; and the present condition of the building, and
 “ whether it needs repairs, enlargement, or other improvement.
 “ (3.) The number of superficial square feet contained in the area of the school-
 “ house or building.
 “ (4.) The number of superficial square yards or of square feet contained in the
 “ ground or land adjoining the School for the use of the pupils.
 “ (5.) The description and present condition of the water-closets provided for the
 “ use of the pupils.
 “ (6.) The number of superficial square feet, and of cubic feet, contained in each
 “ room appropriated for teaching.
 “ (7.) The average number of pupils usually assembled in each of such rooms.
 “ (8.) The provision which is made for the ventilation of such rooms.
 “ (9.) The annual average number on the books, and the average number attending
 “ the School; distinguishing the males from the females where the School is
 “ attended by both sexes.
 “ (10.) The maximum and minimum age of the pupils (of males and of females)
 “ in the School.
 “ (11.) The number of classes into which the School is divided, the average number
 “ in each class, and the maximum and minimum age in each class.
 “ (12.) The number of hours during each day the pupils attend the School, stating
 “ the hour of commencing and the hour of terminating the School duties, with the
 “ times of intervening cessation of study, and how such intervals are employed.
 “ (13.) The number of holidays and half-holidays in each week, and the number of
 “ vacations, the duration of each, and the period of the year when such vacations
 “ occur.
 “ (14.) The total number of days appropriated to School studies during the year.
 “ (15.) The average length of the period during which pupils, from the time of
 “ their first entrance to the time of their finally leaving School, remain there.
 “ (16.) The number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years in the district
 “ or locality where the School is situate, who do *not* usually attend there.
 “ (17.) The weekly, quarterly, half-yearly, or annual sum charged to each pupil
 “ for instruction; the annual charge for books; and the *total* annual charge for
 “ each pupil
 “ (18.) The annual amount of School fees received from the pupils of the School
 “ during the twelvemonth ending the 30th September, 1858; the appropriation of
 “ such fees; the amount received from other (specifying from what) sources towards
 “ the support of such School; the total amount received from *all* sources towards
 “ the support of such School during the above-mentioned period.
 “ (19.) Dividing the last mentioned total by the average number of the pupils
 “ actually attending the School during the period above-mentioned, give a state-
 “ ment of the average annual total cost of the education of each pupil.
 “ (20.) A detailed enumeration of the several subjects of instruction given to each
 “ class, and the precise portion of time allotted to each of such subjects in each day
 “ throughout the week.
 “ (21.) A list of the titles of all books used in each of the several classes in the
 “ School; the present condition of the books now in use; whether other kinds of
 “ books are needed; and whether the number of those at present in use is adequate
 “ to the wants of the School.
 “ (22.) A descriptive list of all prints, diagrams, maps, instruments, and other
 “ School apparatus used in the School, their present condition, and whether any,
 “ and, if so, what others are needed.
 “ (23.) An account of the system of correction employed in the School to preserve
 “ discipline, and an account of any written or other instructions to the teachers
 “ from any Board of Education, Official Visitors, Inspectors, or Managers of the
 “ School on this subject.

“ (24.)

- “(24.) How often during the year, and by whom, are the pupils of the School examined with reference to their progress, and whether any prizes or other rewards of merit are given periodically in the School, and, if any, of what description, and how often distributed?”
- “(25.) By whom is the School officially visited or inspected? How often during the year, and what length of time is occupied by the Inspector or Visitor in the performance of this duty. If any report on the state of the School exist, furnish a copy of it, adding thereto any remarks on such report, and the present condition of the School, as the teacher (master or mistress) may be prepared to offer.”
- “(26.) Name of Head Teacher.”
- “(27.) Names of Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, or Monitors attached to each School.”
- “(28.) Birthplace of each of the above.”
- “(29.) Age of ditto.”
- “(30.) Date of appointment to present office.”
- “(31.) Whether or not trained as a teacher.”
- “(32.) If trained, at what institution? For how long a period? Possessing what class of certificate of competency?”
- “(33.) If *not* trained as a Teacher: What experience in teaching previous to undertaking present appointment? What occupation or business before adopting that of a Teacher?”
- “(34.) Annual or other periodical amount of salary of Head Teacher, of Assistant Teachers, of Pupil Teachers, and of Monitors.”
- “(35.) Fees, allowances, and emoluments, *exclusive of salary*.”
- “(36.) Total annual income of Teacher or Teachers, derived from School.”
- “(37.) What religious or moral instruction is given? How often? By whom? If visited by any Clergyman or Minister of Religion, state the name and denomination to which he belongs. Give a list of the titles of the books used in the School for such purpose.”

(*Mr. Plunkett.*)

SCHOOLS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

F. O. DARVALL, ESQ., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Parramatta, 14 February, 1859.

SIR,

I have the honor, in reply to your letter dated the 11th instant, to forward to you the tabulated Returns asked for.

I have, &c.,

THE HONORABLE
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

F. O. DARVALL, P.M.,
Superintendent.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.

- 1.—Parramatta.
- 2.—Built of brick; in tolerably good condition considering it is an old building, having been erected in 1814, by Governor Macquarie. The timbers in some places are very much injured by the white ant; and, from this and other causes, repairs are constantly necessary.
- 3.—
- 4.—Girls' playground, 61,226 square feet; boys' playground, 68,640 square feet.
- 5.—Pretty good, but capable of improvement.
- 6.—Girls' schoolroom, 11,352 cubic feet; boys' schoolroom, 8,256 cubic feet.
- 7.—Boys' schoolroom, about 60; girls' schoolroom, about 70.
- 8.—Merely doors, windows, and fireplace in the girls' schoolroom. In the boys' schoolroom there is a Venetian ventilator at each end; but it is still very imperfectly ventilated.
- 9.—The average number ranges from 180 to 190, allowing for fluctuations and changes. Males usually averaging from 70 to 80; females usually averaging from 70 to 80.
- 10.—Maximum age of males, 14; minimum age of males, 3. Maximum age of females, 16; minimum age of females, 3.
- 11.—Boys' school—six classes; average number in each class, 14, viz. :—

1st class—Maximum age, 13.	
Do. Minimum age, 9.	
2nd class—Maximum age, 11.	
Do. Minimum age, 8.	
3rd class—Maximum age, 11.	
Do. Minimum age, 8.	
4th class—Maximum age, 11.	
Do. Minimum age, 6.	
5th class—Maximum age, 10.	
Do. Minimum age, 6.	
6th class—Maximum age, 10.	
Do. Minimum age, 6.	
- 12.—Five hours, namely: From 9 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 2 till 4 in the afternoon. The boys go out of school for a quarter of an hour in the forenoon. The intervals are employed in recreation, and in the performance of certain household and domestic duties, gardening, &c
- 13.—A whole holiday on Saturdays, and an occasional half-holiday. A vacation of ten days or a fortnight at Christmas and Midwinter.
- 14.—Total number of days appropriated to school studies during the year, 229.
- 15.—
- 16.—Question not applicable to this school.
- 17.—Ditto.
- 18.—Ditto.
- 19.—Ditto.
- 20.—First class—boys:

Reading...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	an hour each day.
Arithmetic	...	...	...	...	1	" "
Writing...	...	...	...	...	1	" "
Grammar	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	" three times a week.
Mental arithmetic...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	" twice a week.
History	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	" "
Geography	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	" three times a week.
Tables	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	" each day.
Religious instruction	...	...	...	...	"	" "
Music	...	...	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	" per week.
- Second class—boys:
Same as the first.
- Third class—boys:

Reading...	...	...	...	...	1	hour each day.
Arithmetic	...	...	...	...	1	" "
Writing...	...	...	...	...	1	" "
Religious instruction, tables, and music,						same as first and second.

Fourth class—boys :	
Same as the third.	
Fifth class—boys :	
Reading... ..	2 hours each day.
Writing... ..	1½ " "
Scriptures and tables same as the first division.	
Sixth class—boys :	
Same as the fifth.	
First and second classes—girls :	
Reading... ..	½ an hour each day.
Writing... ..	1 " "
Arithmetic... ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ " "
Grammar... ..	" twice a week.
Geography... ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ " "
Religious instruction... ..	½ " each day.
Needlework... ..	1½ " "
Third and fourth classes—girls :	
Reading... ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour each day.
Writing... ..	1 " "
Arithmetic... ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ " "
Needlework... ..	1½ " "
Religious instruction, catechism, and tables, same as first and second classes.	
Fifth and sixth classes—girls :	
Reading... ..	2 hours each day.
Writing... ..	½ " "
Repeating catechism, hymns, tables, &c.	1 " "
Needlework... ..	1½ " "

21.—First class—boys: We have a good stock of the following books, perfect in condition, and sufficient in number, for the present wants of the school,—Illustrated London instructor; fourth reading books (Irish); fifth ditto (Irish); supplement to fourth (Irish); child's guide; grammar (Lennie and M'Culloch); geography (Australian). Second class: third reading books (Irish); third ditto (S. P. C. R.); History of England (Pinnock's). Third class: second reading book (S. P. C. R.). Fourth class: Same as third. Fifth and sixth classes: Mavor's spelling books; fourth lessons (Irish); and a number of reading lessons on sheets. In addition to the above we have a fair supply of arithmetics, tables, slates, copy-books, catechisms, bibles, and testaments. I consider the present stock of books quite sufficient, and have no wish to suggest any alteration. Girls' school: We have a sufficient number of the following books for the present use of the school,—Fourth reading book, third ditto, second ditto, class ditto, grammar, geography, primer, Mavor's spelling-book, reading lessons on sheets, bibles, prayer-books, catechisms, arithmetics, copy-books, and slates.

22.—Maps, &c.,—boys' school: Eastern and Western Hemisphere, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, England and Wales, Ireland, Scotland, Palestine, Australia; 1 black board stand, 2 black boards; table and master's desks; 5 very convenient desks with sufficient number of forms—no more required at present. Maps, &c.: Map of the World, Europe, Australia, Palestine; 1 black board; 2 tables, and a sufficient number of desks and forms, all in good condition.

23.—The system of correction employed in the school to preserve discipline is varied, according to the nature of the offence. Pilfering, lying, or using bad language, is punished by solitary confinement, or corporally, and is reported to the master or matron. For minor offences—such as being absent without leave, slovenliness, or neglect of any of the duties devolving upon them—they are kept in on holidays, and made to work when the others are at play, &c., &c.

24.—The children are examined twice a year; prizes are given for progress in learning, for cleanliness, and good conduct; the prizes are books, work-boxes, bats, balls, boxes, pocket knives, &c., &c.

25.—By the Diocesan Inspector of Schools, twice a year. The time occupied is generally a full day of school hours to each school.

26.—Mary Macnab (girls); Charles Johnson (boys).

27.—Sarah Barnes, second teacher in girls' school; Thomas Harrison, drill-master in boys' school.

28.—Mary Macnab, Argyleshire, Scotland; Charles Johnson, London, England; Sarah Barnes, Norwich, England; Thomas Harrison, Liverpool, England.

29.—Mary Macnab, 22 years; Charles Johnson, 36 years; Sarah Barnes, 19 years; Thomas Harrison, 32 years.

30.—Mary Macnab, 1st November, 1857; Charles Johnson, 1st October, 1858; Sarah Barnes, 1st July, 1857; Thomas Harrison, 1st September, 1856.

31.—Mary Macnab, trained teacher; Charles Johnson, ditto; Sarah Barnes, ditto; Thomas Harrison, not trained.

32.—Miss Macnab:—At St. James', eight years there; five years a teacher; certificate of competency from the Reyd. Mr. Allwood. Charles Johnson:—At the Glasgow Normal Seminary for twelve months; second division 3rd class; Committee Privy Council, England; with diploma from Normal Seminary. Sarah Barnes:—At the Model School in Norwich, three years there; but no certificate. Thomas Harrison:—Not trained.

33.—Miss Macnab, Charles Johnson, Sarah Barnes.

- 34.—Schoolmaster, £120 ; 1st teacher to girls, £70 ; 2nd ditto, £60 ; drill-master, £60.
 35.—Rations and quarters.
 36.—Salaries and quarters, with rations.
 37.—Daily by the teachers, and occasionally by the Minister of the Parish, the Revd. Mr. Gore, incumbent of All Saints' Church, Parramatta,—bible, prayer-book, church catechism, faith and duty, Watt's scripture history.

Parramatta, 11 February, 1859.

J. A. BETTS,
 Master.

F. O. DARVALL, P.M.

No. 2.

SECRETARY TO NATIONAL EDUCATION BOARD to THE UNDER SECRETARY.

National Education Office,
 Sydney, 23 March, 1859.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Board of National Education, and in accordance with the request contained in your letter, dated 17th December last, to forward to you Returns of the National Schools, as per Appendix annexed hereto, for the purpose of compiling a general (tabulated) Return of all Schools in New South Wales, wholly or partly maintained by public funds, to be laid before the Legislative Assembly. 22nd March, 1859.

2. There are several other National Schools, from which no returns up to this date have been received. The attention of the teachers, however, has been recalled to the matter, and the remainder of the returns will be furnished so soon as they shall have reached this Office.

I have, &c.,

WM. ELYARD, Esq.,
 Under Secretary.

W. C. WILLS,
 Secretary.

APPENDIX.

LIST of Returns of Schools referred to in the letter of the Board of National Education, No. 495, of date 22nd March, 1859.

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|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Albury. | 38. Morangaroo. |
| 2. Bangalore. | 39. Mosquito Island. |
| 3. Bathurst. | 40. Mudgee. |
| 4. Bendolba. | 41. Newcastle. |
| 5. Berkely. | 42. Orange. |
| 6. Berrima. | 43. Paddington. |
| 7. Bishopsbridge. | 44. Panbula. |
| 8. Bolwarra. | 45. Parramatta. |
| 9. Bowenfels. | 46. Peel. |
| 10. Braidwood. | 47. Picton. |
| 11. Burwood. | 48. Pitt Town. |
| 12. Cleveland-street, Sydney. | 49. Port Macquarie. |
| 13. Camden. | 50. Pyrmont. |
| 14. Campbell's River (Lagoon.) | 51. Raymond Terrace. |
| 15. Carcoar. | 52. Redbank. |
| 16. Castlereagh. | 53. Seabam. |
| 17. Cessnock. | 54. Singleton. |
| 18. Clarence Town. | 55. Smithfield. |
| 19. Cundletown. | 56. Stanhope. |
| 20. Dunmore. | 57. Sugarloaf. |
| 21. Eden. | 58. South Head. |
| 22. Eling Forest. | 59. Tamworth. |
| 23. Falbrook. | 60. Taralga. |
| 24. Fishery Creek. | 61. Tarlo. |
| 25. Fort-street, Sydney. | 62. Tillimby. |
| 26. Glen William. | 63. Tomago. |
| 27. Gosforth. | 64. Towrang. |
| 28. Goulburn. | 65. Tumut. |
| 29. Gunning. | 66. Violet Hill (American Creek.) |
| 30. Iona. | 67. Wattle Flat. |
| 31. Jamberoo. | 68. Wollombi. |
| 32. Kirkeconnell. | 69. Wollongong. |
| 33. Lochinvar. | 70. Woola Woola Brush. |
| 34. Louisa Creek. | 71. Worragee. |
| 35. M'Donald River. | 72. William-street, Sydney. |
| 36. Major's Creek. | 73. Waterloo Estate (Botany Road.) |
| 37. Manly. | |

W. C. WILLS, Secretary.

ALBURY.

ALBURY.

- 1.—Albury.
- 2.—Constructed of brick; building in good repair, but not sufficiently commodious.
- 3.—The whole building contains 666 square feet; of which the schoolrooms cover 424, and the teacher's residence 242 square feet.
- 4.—The ground adjoining the school, for the use of the pupils, contains 3,686 square yards.
- 5.—The water-closets consist of one building, divided by a partition, capable of accommodating one each, and in good repair.
- 6.—The principal room contains 297 square feet, and 2,673 cubic feet; the classroom 127 square feet, and 1,143 cubic feet; total, 424 square feet, and 3,816 cubic feet.
- 7.—Generally about 50 children in the large room and 25 in the classroom.
- 8.—Three windows in one room and two in the other.
- 9.—Average number on the books, 54 males, 60 females; total, 114. Average number in attendance, 33.96 males, 39.66 females; total, 73.62.
- 10.—Maximum age of males, 14 years; of females, 13 years.
Minimum " 4 " " 3 "
- 11.—The school is divided into five classes; average number in each, 15.
Maximum age in 1st class, 6 years; minimum, 4 years.
" 2nd " 8 " " 5 "
" sequel 13 " " 6 "
" 3rd class 14 " " 8 "
" 4th " 14 " " 12 "
- 12.—The pupils attend school for seven hours daily, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., and terminating at 4 P. M.; with an intermission of ten minutes at 10½ o'clock, employed in the playground; and from 12 to 2 o'clock at dinner and in playground.
- 13.—One half-holiday in each week. One holiday in the year. Two vacations—one at Christmas for two weeks, and one at Easter for one week.
- 14.—292 days during the year appropriated to school duties.
- 15.—Twelve months.
- 16.—About 100 children.
- 17.—Annual sum charged to each pupil for instruction £2 9 0
Books and stationery 0 4 1
Total annual charge £2 13 1
- 18.—Amount of school fees £163 6 6
Subscription of pupils, at 1d. each per week, towards providing the school with books and stationery ... 4 9 8
Salary from the Board of National Education 140 0 0
Total amount £307 16 2

The school fees and Board's allowance make up the teacher's salary; the other item is used for the purpose above-mentioned.

19.—The average cost for the education of each pupil, for the period specified, is £4 7s. 11d.

20.—Reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, English etymology, derivations, history, mental arithmetic, and object lessons. First, second, and sequel classes instructed in reading for an hour and a half each day; and third and fourth classes, for forty-five minutes.

The three first-mentioned classes are instructed in writing for an hour and a half each day, and the two last for three-quarters of an hour. All are instructed in geography and arithmetic for three-quarters of an hour daily, and in grammar; third and fourth classes for three-quarters of an hour, and first, second, and sequel classes for half an hour each day.

Third and fourth classes instructed in English etymology and derivations for half an hour, and in mental arithmetic for a quarter of an hour each day.

On two days in the week, and for two hours and a quarter each of these days, girls are taught needlework, and object lessons to all for half an hour. The fourth class receives instruction in history for three-quarters of an hour each day on four days of the week.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 21.—First book of lessons. | Compendium of geography. |
| Second do. | Elements of geometry. |
| Sequel do. | Mensuration. |
| Third do. | Scripture lessons (Old Testament). |
| Fourth do. | Do. (New Testament). |
| Sequel to do. | Sacred poetry. |
| Fifth do. | Geography generalized. |
| Reading do. (Girls.) | English dictionary. |
| English grammar. | (Spelling-book superseded.) |
| Book-keeping. | |

With the exception of the second lesson books, these are all in good condition; and, with the same exception, the number is sufficient.

22.—Two sheets, each 4 ft. 2 in. × 3 ft. 6 in., illustrating the first principles of natural philosophy.

One sheet, 4 ft. 8 in. × 4 ft., illustrating the motions of the earth, phases of the moon, eclipses, planetary system, effects of refraction and summer and winter rays.

One sheet, 3 ft. 8 in. × 4 ft. 6 in., shewing, in relative proportions, the different species of animals.

One sheet, 3 ft. 8 in. × 2 ft. 9 in., shewing the different sources of food, animal and vegetable.

One map of the World, on a globular projection 6 ft. 7 in. × 4 ft. 3 in.

One map of Europe, 5 ft. 4 in. × 4 ft. 4 in.

One map of Australia, 5 ft. 4 in. × 4 ft. 4 in.

One map of Palestine, 5 ft. 4 in. × 4 ft. 3 in.

One black board in stand, 3 ft. 4 in. × 2 ft. 2 in. All in good condition.

The school would be benefited by an additional black board, a map of Asia, America, England, Ireland, Scotland, Ancient World, and United States; also a globe and ball-frame.

23.—When found necessary, deprivation of privilege is the only kind resorted to; moral influence in a great measure superseding any correction of a harsher nature.

No instructions on the subject from any Board of Education, Inspector, or Manager.

24.—The pupils have hitherto been examined only at Christmas, by the teacher, at which time books have been distributed as prizes.

25.—The school is officially visited by the Patron at least once a month; and was inspected in April, 1858, by the Board's Inspector, on two consecutive days, whose suggestions, which are subjoined, are the only notices of any visitor:—

1. "To keep a debtor and creditor account of the Book Fund.

2. "To be very particular in keeping the Registers.

3. "To correct the habit of reading very fast which some of the children have "acquired."

These suggestions have been strictly observed and faithfully carried out.

26.—William Dwyer.

27.—None, with the exception of the teacher's wife, who assists in the school duties.

28.—Kilkenny (City), Ireland.

29.—Twenty-four (24) years.

30.—11th August, 1856.

31.—Trained as a teacher.

32.—At the Training Institute of the Irish National Education Commissioners for twelve months, possessing a first division of second class certificate; and at the National Model School, Sydney, for one month.

33.—No other occupation.

34.—£120 per annum.

35.—£20 per annum allowance from the Board, on account of the high prices of provisions, &c., in the District; and school fees, which vary.

36.—About £275 per annum.

37.—Scripture history taught by the teacher on three days of the week, for forty-five minutes each day. Religious instruction given by the Rev. Mr. Potter to the children of the Church of England, and by the Rev. Mr. Ballantyne to the Presbyterians.

Mr. Potter for two hours in the week, and Mr. Ballantyne for one hour.

WILLIAM DWYER,
Teacher of the National School, Albury.

BANGALORE.

1.—Bangalore, District of Goulburn.

2.—Slab house, shingled roof; in good condition, but too small.

3.—66 superficial square feet 6 inches.

4.—No ground attached to the schoolhouse.

5.—No water-closet.

6.—The schoolroom contains 5 cubic feet 8 inches, or 15 superficial square feet 8 inches. The kitchen, 1 cubic foot only.

7.—Average daily attendance, 20.

8.—Well ventilated by the interstices through the slabs.

9.—On the Rolls 42, average attendance, viz.,—boys 10, girls 10.

10.—Boys 3 years of age to 8	12	} Total 42.
Do. 8 " " 14	10	
	—	
	22	
Girls 3 years of age to 8...	12	} Total 42.
Do. 8 " " 16...	8	
	—	
	20	

11.—Two classes; first and second.

1st class boys ...	4	From 2 years of age to	4	} Total 42.
2nd do. ...	15	From 6 " "	14	
	—			
	19			
Girls, 1st class	12	From 3 years of age to	16	} Total 42.
Do. 2nd do.	11	From 6 " "	16	
	—			
	23			

12.—School hours 9 to 12; recreation from 12 to 2 o'clock, which time is passed in innocent amusements; school re-commences at 2 o'clock until 4; the total number of hours the pupils are engaged at their studies being five hours daily.

13.—No holidays or half holidays during the week; a fortnight is allowed at Christmas.

14.—About 300 days.

15.—The school has not been established long enough to answer this question, but from the progress they have made with me, I consider three years would complete a child for colonial routine of life.

16.—About 15.

17.—I receive £4 per annum from four families, from those who are not so well to do £2 per annum, leaving it to their option to send so many of their children as they may think fit; no money has yet been paid me for books; taking one family with another, the annual charge for each pupil would be £3 1s.

18.—The amount received for school fees for twelve months ending 30th September, 1858, £20, which with the Government allowance £42 per annum, forms my salary £62 per annum; no fees or contributions have been received from any other source, towards the support of this school.

19.—Annual charge for each pupil, £3 1s.

20.—9 to 10, reading—1st and 2nd class; 10 to 12—dictation and spelling to 2nd class; 10 to 12—1st class writing on slates, and arithmetic; 2 to 3, 1st class—reading, tables, and mental calculations; 2 to 3, 2nd class—writing and arithmetic.

21.—First, second, and third series of reading lessons—these constitute the library; this school has never received a complement of books; geographies, grammars, arithmetic, and scripture lessons much wanted; also one dozen first reading books.

22.—No prints, diagrams, or maps—a map of Australia much wanted.

23.—For disobedience or dereliction of duty, the child so committing himself or herself, is kept in during play hours, and a task given, which must be either committed to memory, or written out on a slate before the offender is allowed to join his companions; no instructions received from any Board of Education, or official visitor, on this subject.

24.—This school was visited twice during the past year by Inspectors.

25.—Mr. McCann visited us in December last; this gentleman devoted a whole day in examining the pupils, and advising with me on scholastic duties generally; I am not in possession of any Report on the state of the school, nor have I any report to make thereon.

26.—Charles Capon.

27.—None.

28.—Charles Capon, Hendon, Middlesex; educated at Mill Hill Grammar School.

29.—Thirty years of age last 4th January, 1859.

30.—1st August, 1858.

31.—Not a trained teacher.

32.—None.

33.—Two years tutor in private families; I was previously cashier to the London and County Bk., Lombard-street, London.

34.—None.

35.—None.

36.—£62 per annum.

37.—No religious instruction given; no Clergyman or Minister of Religion has visited this school; nor are there any books in the school for that purpose.

BATHURST.

1.—The school is situated in Piper-street, Bathurst.

2.—It has a stone foundation, brick walls, and shingled roof. Before it was rented for a National School, it was a private dwelling, of five rooms. The brick partition between the two front rooms has been taken down; the back rooms remain as they were. The house is in good repair; but the front—in which alone the school is held—is inconveniently small.

3.—In the area of the schoolhouse there are 740 superficial square feet.

4.—Size of playground, 1,640 square yards.

5.—There are two separate closets; one new, and built of brick, with two seats; the other of wood, with one seat. Both are regularly cleaned.

6.—The school is held in one room only, which contains 325 superficial square feet, and 3,250 cubic feet. The classroom contains 115 superficial square feet, and 920 cubic feet.

*7.—Average assembled for the last month, 43.

8.—One door and one window are kept constantly open, and there is an opening across the ceiling to the roof, where the partition was removed.

*9.—Average number on the books; boys, 42.25; girls, 19.5: total, 61.75. Average in attendance;—boys, 30; girls, 13; total, 43.

10.—Boys' maximum age, 15 years; minimum, 3. Girls' maximum, 13; minimum, 4.

*11.—There are four classes, as follows:—

Class.	Average.	Maximum Age.	Minimum Age.
1st	22	9	3
2nd	24	13	6
Sequel	9	13	7
3rd	7	15	9

12.

* As the school has not been opened twelve months, here, and in those places where an asterisk is prefixed to the number of the heading, the average is taken for the last four weeks ending February 25th, 1859.

SCHOOLS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

9

12.—The pupils attend five hours each day; from 9 o'clock till 12, and from 2 till 4. Besides the two hours for dinner and recreation, there is a recess at half-past ten o'clock for fifteen minutes.

13.—There is a holiday every Saturday. The appointed vacations are, a week each at Easter, Midsummer, and Christmas, but a fortnight was given last Christmas.

14.—Total number of days appropriated to school studies from the opening of the school on July 26th, 1858, to February 25th, 1859—109 days.

15.—Thirteen have left the school; average length of time they remained, eleven weeks.

16.—An approximate amount only can be given of the number of children in the town between the ages of 5 and 15 who do not usually attend this school—say 750. At the Census taken in 1856 there were 821 children between the ages of 4 and 14, in the town of Bathurst.

17.—Charges to each pupil:—10 children, at 6d. per week; 26, at 1s.; 5, at 1s. 6d.; 12, at 15s. per quarter; and 8, at 21s. per quarter; 3 being admitted free. The annual charge for books is 2s. each child, with the exception of the 3 free. Total annual charge to each pupil:—10, at £1 4s.; 26, at £2 8s.; 5, at £3 12s.; 12, at £3; 8, at £4 4s.; 3, free.

18.—Amount received from the pupils, from the opening of the school on July 26th to September 30th, 1858, £5 18s. 6d., which was appropriated to the teacher. Amount received from the Board of National Education, £15 Total amount, £20 18s. 6d.

19.—Cost of the education of each pupil (21.7) for the time above-mentioned, 19s. 3¼d. which is at the rate of £4 12s. 6d. per annum.

20.—Hours allotted to the several subjects of instruction in each class:—

FIRST CLASS.

	Monday.	Wednesday & Friday.	Tuesday & Thursday.	Total.
Reading.....	1½ hours	1½ hours	1½ hours	6¾ hours.
Writing	1½ "	1½ "	1½ "	8¾ "
Arithmetic ...	¾ "	¾ "	1 "	3¾ "
Geography.....	¾ "	¾ "	...	2¾ "
Grammar .....	...	...	¾ "	1½ "
General lesson .	¼ "	¼ "	.. "	¾ "
				<u>23¾</u>

SECOND CLASS.

	Monday.	Wednesday & Friday.	Tuesday & Thursday.	Total.
* Reading.....	1¾ hours	1¾ hours	1¾ hours	8¾ hours.
Writing	1½ "	1½ "	1½ "	6¾ "
Arithmetic ...	¾ "	¾ "	1 "	3¾ "
Geography.....	¾ "	¾ "	...	2¾ "
Grammar ... ..	...	...	¾ "	1½ "
General lesson .	¼ "	¼ "	.. "	¾ "
				<u>23¾</u>

SEQUEL CLASS.

	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	Tuesday & Thursday.	Total.
Reading.....	¾ hours	¾ hour	3¾ hours.
Writing.....	¾ "	¾ "	3¾ "
Arithmetic	1 "	1½ "	5½ "
Geography.....	½ "	½ "	2½ "
Grammar	½ "	½ "	2½ "
Scripture lessons .	1 "	1 "	5 "
General lesson	¼ "	.. "	¾ "
			<u>23¾</u>

THIRD CLASS.

	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	Tuesday & Thursday.	Total.
Reading.....	¾ hours	.. hours	2½ hours..
Writing.....	¾ "	¾ "	3¾ "
Arithmetic	1 "	2 "	7 "
Geography	½ "	½ "	2½ "
Grammar	½ "	½ "	2½ "
Scripture lessons .	1 "	1 "	5 "
General lesson ...	¼ "	.. "	¾ "
			<u>23¾</u>

21.

* Most of the second class join in reading the scripture lessons. The girls spend an hour each day in needlework.

21.—Titles of the books used in the several classes:—First class: First book of lessons, ditto in tablets. Second class: Second book of lessons, sequel No. 1 to ditto, Scripture lessons (O. T.) No. 1, first book of arithmetic, English grammar. Sequel class: Second book of lessons, sequel No. 1 to ditto, Scripture lessons (O. T.) No. 1, arithmetic, grammar, spelling-book superseded. Third class: Third book of lessons, Scripture lessons (O. T.) No. 1, arithmetic, grammar, spelling-book superseded, mensuration. The books are generally in good condition; no others are needed at present; and those in use are adequate to the wants of the school.

22.—The map of the World, map of Europe, England, Ireland, and Scotland; black-board and large compass; all in good condition. A map each of Palestine and the Ancient World would be very useful.

23.—Corporal punishment is but little used; twice only since the commencement of the school has a boy over six years old received corporal punishment. For children under that age a twig is used, the child being called into the classroom to receive punishment. When a boy is observed to have an unruly spirit, he is sent to the classroom for a time. The common punishment for talking, and other breaches of order, is that the offender is *kept in* after school hours. Oral and written suggestions have been received from the Inspector, Mr. Wilkins, and the Organizing Master, Mr. McCann, on the subject of discipline; the former saying that no punishment should be inflicted which would be felt to be degrading; the latter writing, "a fault never to pass unnoticed or without judicious comment," and urging "a more strict course of discipline."

24.—The Inspector and the Organizing Master examined the school in September last, and the latter again in January. No prizes have been given as yet. Occasionally small rewards have been offered by the teacher.

25.—The school is officially visited by the Inspector and Organizing Master. The Inspector spent about two-hours examining; the Organizing Master occupied the next day, I think; and in his January visit about two hours. The teacher would offer the following remarks on the present state of the school:—There are 67 names now on the class rolls, 2 of whom have left. About 20 have been absent daily for the last month, chiefly owing to a most distressing blight in the eyes. 38 new scholars have been admitted this quarter. Generally speaking, he finds new scholars can do very little more than read. Of writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, they know very commonly next to nothing at all, if anything; nor do they appear to have been trained to think. These circumstances operate very much against a favorable examination according to the "Table of Minimum Attainments."

26.—Name of Teacher:—B. Banks Carvosso.

27.—J. Carvosso Lean.

28.—Birthplace of B. Banks Carvosso, Hobarton, Tasmania; of Mrs. Lean, the North Atlantic Ocean.

29.—Age of B. Banks Carvosso, 32; of Mrs. Lean, 28.

30.—Date of appointment to present office:—July, 1858.

31.—Not trained.

32.—Classification after examination:—3rd Class A.

33.—Two years and a half a private tutor; and two years and a half partly so engaged. Previous occupation:—Printer.

34.—Amount of salary, £32 from July to December.

35.—Fees, allowances, and emoluments, exclusive of salary:—To September 24th, £5 2s. 6d.; to December 24th, £13 12s: total £18 14s. 6d.

36.—Total income for the twenty-two weeks ending December 24th, £50 14s. 6d.; from which £24 11s. should be deducted,—being £17 11s. for rent, and £7 for removal of partition.

37. No separate religious instruction is given, but an hour each day is devoted to the Scripture lessons by all who can read them. Scripture lessons Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, are in the school ready for use; although as yet only No. 1 has been used. No Clergyman has visited the school.

B. BANKS CARVOSSO,
Teacher.

BENDOLBA.

1.—Bendolba.

2.—The material of which such school is constructed is wood. There are two fire-places, one in the schoolroom, the other in the teacher's apartment—built of brick. The premises are in good repair, and need no enlargement.

3.—The number of superficial square feet in the area of the building is 1,224.

4.—The number of superficial square contained in the ground adjoining the school for the use of the pupils is 42,330.

5.—There are no water-closets attached to the premises.

6.—There are two rooms used for teaching; in the largest the number of superficial square feet is 468, and of cubic feet 3,978. The smallest contains 180 square feet, and 1,530 cubic feet.

7.—The average number of pupils usually assembled in each of the above-mentioned rooms is, 12 in the principal room, and 8 in the other.

8.—The provision which is made for the ventilation of these rooms is by means of six windows, three in the back, and three in the front, which turn freely on pivots.

9.—The annual average number on the books is, of boys, 16.75; girls, 19.75; and the average number attending the school is, boys, 15.67; girls, 15.46.

10.—The maximum age of male pupils is 11 years; minimum, 4 years. Female pupils, maximum, 16 years; minimum, 4 years.

11.—There are three classes in the school; average number in the first class, 8; in the second, 4; in the third, 6; maximum age in the first class, 8 years; minimum, 4 years; maximum age in the second class, 9 years; minimum, 5 years; maximum age in the third class, 16 years; minimum, 10 years.

12.—The pupils attend the school for five hours each day; duties in the morning commence at 9, and terminate at 12. At 10.30 A.M. an interval of 15 minutes is allowed for recreation. From 12 to 1 dinner and recreation. School is resumed at 1 P.M., and closed at 3.

13.—There is one holiday in each week—Saturday, the school week ending on Friday afternoon. The only vacations sanctioned by the Board of Education are—a week at Christmas, a week at Easter, and a week in Midwinter.

14.—The total number of days appropriated to school studies during the year is 239.

15.—The average length of the period during which pupils, from the time of their first entrance to the time of their finally leaving school, remain there is 12 months.

16.—The number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years, in the locality where the school is situate, who do not usually attend there, is from 10 to 12.

17.—The school fee, weekly, to each child is 4d. for instruction, and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. towards a book fund. The total annual charge for each pupil is 18s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

18.—The annual amount of the school fees received from the pupils during the twelve months ending 30th September, 1858, was £13 13s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., which sum was appropriated by the teacher. The amount received from other sources was £34, salary from the Board of Education; £1 14s. 5d. for books, from the pupils—making the total amount received from all sources, during the above-mentioned period, £99 7s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

19.—Dividing the last-mentioned total by the average number of the pupils actually attending the school during the period above-mentioned, the average annual cost of the education of each pupil was £7 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

20.—A detailed enumeration of the several subjects of instruction given to each class, and the precise portion of time allotted to each of such subjects, daily, is as follows:—

FIRST CLASS.		SECOND CLASS.		THIRD CLASS.	
Monday.		Wednesday.		Friday.	
Reading ...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.	Reading ...	1 hour.	Reading ...	1 hour.
Writing ...	1 "	Writing ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Writing ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Grammar ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Grammar ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Grammar ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Geography ...	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	Geography ...	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	Geography ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
Arithmetic ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Arithmetic ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Arithmetic ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Sewing (girls)	1 "	Scripture lesson	1 "	Scripture lesson	1 "
General lesson	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	Sewing (girls)	1 "	Sewing (girls)	1 "
		General lesson	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	General lesson	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
FIRST CLASS.		SECOND CLASS.		THIRD CLASS.	
Tuesday and Thursday.		Tuesday and Thursday.		Tuesday and Thursday.	
Reading ...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.	Reading ...	1 hour.	Reading ...	1 hour.
Writing ...	1 "	Writing ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Writing ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Grammar ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Grammar ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Grammar ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Geography ...	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	Geography ...	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	Geography ...	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
Arithmetic ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Arithmetic ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Arithmetic ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Singing ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Singing ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Singing ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Sewing (girls)	1 "	Scripture lesson	1 "	Scripture lesson	1 "
		Sewing (girls)	1 "	Sewing (girls)	1 "

N. B.—As the female pupils receive instruction in needlework for one hour daily, their employment is so arranged as to admit of this being done without loss to them of any of the other branches of instruction, and yet the whole routine of duties is included within the prescribed period of 5 hours.

21.—The titles of the books used in each of the several classes are as follows:—First book of reading lessons—first class. Second book ditto, and New Testament Scripture lessons—second class. Third book ditto, ditto—third class. Fourth book and Old Testament Scripture lessons,—copies in hand, but not used at present.

For the general use of the school—1 dictionary, 1 grammar, 1 spelling-book superseded, and 1 arithmetic.

All the books, with the exception of the 1st and 2nd class reading lesson books, are in good condition, and are quite sufficient for the number of children at present on the rolls.

22.—There are neither prints, diagrams, nor instruments in the school. There are 5 maps:—1 Europe, 1 Asia, 1 Africa, 1 America, 1 Australia, and 1 board and stand. Maps and board are in good condition.

23.—The system of correction employed is chiefly confinement during play-time, and as little corporal punishment as possible.

24.—The pupils are examined twice during the year by the Organizing Master. There are no prizes given.

25.—The school is officially visited twice a year by the Organizing Master. His examination occupies a period of two hours each visit.

26.—Name of head teacher—James Sheldon.

27.—Assistant teacher—Rebecca Sheldon, wife of head teacher.

- 28.—Birthplaces—of head teacher, Bristol, England; of wife, Bandon, Ireland.
 29.—Ages—of head teacher, 34; of wife, 28.
 30.—Date of appointment to present office, 18th November, 1858.
 31.—Not trained as a teacher.
 32.—Possess a certificate of competency, Class III, Section B, obtained from the Board of Education, after passing the usual month's training at the Model School, Fort-street, Sydney.
 33.—Taught a non-vested school at Burwood, near Sydney, for a period of 7 months. Was engaged for six years as reader and *precis* writer in a newspaper office, before adopting the occupation of a teacher.
 34.—The salary, £84 per annum, is a joint one, between teacher and wife.
 35.—Exclusive of salary, the school fees of the children, free residence, garden ground, and a yearly allowance from the Board of £1 to cover the cost of postage on school business.
 36.—The total annual income derived from the school, inclusive of items mentioned in preceding paragraph and Board's salary, may be stated at £114.
 37.—Religious instruction and visitation. In the afternoon of each day, from 1 to 2 o'clock, all the children who can read well enough, are occupied with the Scripture lesson, as directed in the Board's published Regulations. The teacher briefly explains what is read.
 There is but one visit of a Minister of Religion on record since the school was opened, namely, of the Rev. A. Wayse, Church of England. But a Local Patron states, that the school has been visited several times by a Mr. Stretton, Presbyterian Minister.
 There are no books in the school appropriated for the purpose of ministerial instruction.

BERKELY.

- 1.—Berkely.
 2.—This school is built entirely of wood, chimneys of brick; is in very good condition. A verandah is much needed round this building, to protect the pupils from sun and rain.
 3.—Number of superficial feet in area of building, 1,007 feet 8½ inches.
 4.—Area of playground, 7,260 yards, or 65,340 feet.
 5.—Water-closets not yet built, but contract is taken for two—one for boys, and one for girls.
 6.—Area of schoolroom, 375 square feet; ditto classroom, 158 square feet 4 inches. Contents of schoolroom, 4,500 cubic feet; ditto of classroom, 1,900 cubic feet.
 7.—Average number of pupils assembled in schoolroom, 45; in classroom, 12.
 8.—Schoolroom and classroom, containing 4 windows, are well ventilated.
 9.—To January 1st, 1859:—

AVERAGE NUMBER ON BOOKS.			AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.		
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
32.75	26.50	59.25	23.14	18.78	41.92

10.—Maximum age—males, 14 years; females, 15 years.

Minimum age— " 5 " " 6 "

11.—

Classes.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	AGE OF PUPILS.				REMARKS.
				Boys.		Girls.		
				Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
1st Class..	19	6	25	11	5	13	6	These numbers apply to this present quarter, viz., March.—C. H.
2nd " ..	8	5	13	12	8	12	9	
3rd " ..	8	11	19	14	10	15	10	

12.—Pupils attend this school for six hours each day. Studies commence at 9½ A. M.; cease for 10 minutes at 11 A. M.; then continue to 12½ P. M.; to 1½ P. M., dismiss for dinner; resume studies, continue to 3½ P. M., final dismissal.

Pupils do not attend on Saturdays.

13.—Vacations allowed by the Board of National Education, viz.:—One week at Christmas, one week at Easter, and one week at Midwinter. Holidays, every Saturday; no half-holidays.

14.—Total number of days devoted to studies during the year, 245 days.

15.—Regarding the average length of pupils' attendance at school, from period of entrance to final departure, I find, that children living in a dairy district, like this, usually enter at 5 years, and continue attending pretty regularly till from 15 to 17 years; but, in a former school, in an entirely agricultural district, that I conducted, on the banks of the Williams River, I found that pupils entered at 6 years, and (rarely attending more than nine months in the year) finally left at from 13 to 15 years of age.

16.—There are 21 children in this district, between 5 and 15 years of age, who do not attend the school.

17.—Fee for each pupil, 6d. per week, if two only of one family attend; if more, 5d. for those that write on copies; 4d. for those on slates. The charge for books is 6d. per quarter each child. Total annual charge:—

Those at 6d. per week	£1 8 0	} Average cost of each child, £1 3s. 8d.
" 5d. "	... ..	1 3 8
" 4d. "	... ..	0 19 4

18.—Total amount of school fees received from pupils to September 30th, 1858:—

Teacher's fees	... £26 16 8	}	£29 4 7
Book fees	... .. 2 7 11		
Salary of teacher	... 96 0 0	... ..	96 0 0
Maps presented to the school	... ..	... ..	4 11 0
Books and one map presented by Board of National Education	... ..	} ... ..	2 0 0

Total amount received to support of school £131 15 7

19.—Average annual cost of each pupil, £2 3s. 11.46d.

20.—1st class, Reading	... 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hour each day.
" Writing	... 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "
" Arithmetic	... 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "
" Spelling	... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
2nd class, Reading	... 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "
" Writing	... 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "
" Arithmetic	... 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "
" Geography	} 3 days per week.
" Grammar	
" Spelling	... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " each day.
3rd class, Reading	... 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "
" Writing	... 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "
" Arithmetic	... 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "
" Geography	} 3 days per week.
" Grammar	
" Dictation	... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " per day.

21.—Books in use, in the 1st class, are the 1st and 2nd books of lessons, and reading tablets; in the 2nd class, 2nd books, and 1st arithmetics; in the 3rd class, 3rd books, grammar, and Scripture lessons, O. T. and N. T.

Books are in very good order, and sufficient in quantity.

22.—Maps of America, Asia, Africa, Australia, Palestine, England, Ireland, and Scotland; one black-board, and map-stand; six desks and eight forms; all the above are good, except the desks, which, being made of badly-seasoned cedar, are much warped. Maps of World, and Europe, with a supply of zoological tablets, and diagrams illustrating the sciences of mechanics and geometry, are much needed in this school.

23. Where correction is necessary I employ it by keeping the child from play, by imposition of tasks, and, in extreme cases, I administer corporal punishment, if other means fail. Received, while at Glen William, a letter from Board of National Education, expressing their desire to abolish corporal punishment in their schools, when possible.

24. This school, being but recently formed, has not yet been examined by any one, but has several times been visited by principal Local Patron, William Warren Jenkins, Esq. It is intended to hold annual examinations of the pupils.

25. Not yet visited by National Board Inspector, W. Wilkins, Esq. No report of this school exists.

Respecting present condition of this school the pupils exhibit a fair average progress, but as the great majority are under ten years of age, and never attended any other school previously, few of them yet have attained excellence in the more difficult branches. In their manners (as may be supposed, in a country district) they are exceedingly rude and uncultivated.

26.—Charles Hookins.

27.—Martha Anne Hookins.

28.—Master, born in Exeter; Mistress, born in Sible Hedingham.

29.—Master, 26 years; Mistress, 29 years.

30.—Appointed to this school January 6th, 1858.

31.—Trained as a teacher.

32.—At Brockley Academy, for two years; and at Model National School, Sydney, for six weeks. Hold a Certificate, Class 3, Section A.

33.—Chemist and Druggist.

34.—Salary of teacher, £96 per annum.

35.—Fees from pupils, £26 16s. 8d.

36.—Total annual income, £122 16s. 8d.

37.—Instruction given to children of all denominations from the Scripture lessons published by the National Board, by the teacher, during one hour each day. No Clergyman has yet visited this school. Religious books used by the teacher are Scripture lessons, O. T. No. 1 and 2, and Scripture lessons, N. T., No. 1.

CHARLES HOOKINS,
Teacher.

BERRIMA.

BERRIMA.

- 1.—Market-street, Berrima.
- 2.—Stone ; much in need of repair.
- 3.—750 feet superficial.
- 4.—3 roods, 3,630 yards, or 32,670 feet.
- 5.—One with double seat, in need of repair.
- 6.—One room, 17 feet \times 12 feet = 204 feet superficial \times 9½ feet = 1,938 cubic feet.
- 7.—Varying from 13 to 18 in one, from 12 to 6 in the other.
- 8.—Good and sufficient.
- 9.—Girls, 19 ; boys, 11, to query 1st ;—girls 18 ; boys 9, to query 2nd.
- 10.—Girls, from 13 years to 4 years ; boys, from 13 years to 5 years.
- 11.—3 classes :—1st, number, 9, from 7 to 4 years ; 2nd, number, 9, from 10 to 7 years ; 3rd, number, 12, from 13 to 7 years.
- 12.—School hours, from 9 to 12, a m., from 1 to 3 p m., intervening hour for dinner.
- 13.—1st, one, viz., Saturday ; 2nd, fortnight at Christmas ; and at Easter (once only) in 1858, a week.
- 14.—261 days (holidays at Christmas included).
- 15.—From 2 years to 2 months, say about 12 months.
- 16.—Have no accurate means of knowing, perhaps 20.
- 17.—One shilling per week, £2 12s. per annum, books bought by pupils.
- 18.—School fees, £70 4s. (the average of 3 years would be £8 less per annum) ; from National Board, £84 ; total, £154 4s., appropriated to the providing for teacher and family.
- 19.—Annual cost of each pupil, say £4 7s. 9¼d.
- 20.—Orthography, orthoepy, and definition, 3 classes, 1 hour and 10 minutes per diem ; grammar, 1 class, 20 minutes ; geography, 1 class, 20 minutes = 40 minutes, per diem ; reading, 3 classes, 2 hours ; sewing and arithmetic, 25 minutes = 2 hours 25 minutes ; writing or arithmetic, alternate days, 45 minutes = 45 minutes.
- 21.—3rd book reading lessons, 2nd do., 1st do. Scripture lessons, Old and New Testament, geographies, grammars, arithmetic, dictionaries, and spelling-books, fully adequate to wants of school.
- 22.—Map of Australia, Scripture Atlas, Fenner's do., fair condition.
- 23.—Such as I saw at Model School when attending as a probationer, viz., striking on the fingers or hand, and detention, according to circumstances.
- 24.—No examinations have been made or rewards given, except,—
- 25.—By W. Wilkins, Esq., twice, one day on each occasion, and by Mr. M'Intyre, once, on his passage down by mail.
- 26.—Jacob Halls.
- 27.—Eliza Halls.
- 28.—London.
- 29.—J. Halls, age, 52 years ; E. Halls, 44 years.
- 30.—December 1st, 1855.
- 31.—No.
- 32.—
- 33.—Have been engaged in teaching since 1830 (with a few intervals, amounting together to perhaps 5 years), say 24 years.
- 34.—Salary for self and wife, £84 per annum.
- 35.—Say £70 (above the average.)
- 36.—Say £150 (above the average.)
- 37.—By Revd. J. S. Hassall, on Friday mornings, one hour, when not called away by more urgent duties, and at the Sunday School by Revd. Mr. Hassall, his lady, and teachers, and by myself (I trust) daily. Books used by Revd. Mr. Hassall consist of the Holy Bible, prayer books, and hymn books ; those by myself as named in No. 21.

JACOB HALLS,
Teacher.

Berrima, February 23, 1859.

BISHOPSBRIDGE.

- 1.—Bishopsbridge.
- 2.—Entirely of wood, not in good condition ; it needs repairs and enlargement.
- 3.—250 feet.
- 4.—10,000 square yards.
- 5.—Common privy, good state.
- 6.—250 superficial feet, 2,500 cubic feet.
- 7.—39.
- 8.—The windows and door opened.
- 9.—The school has not been opened twelve months.
- 10.—Females, 13 to 5 ; males, 11 to 4.
- 11.—Twenty in first class, 13 to 4 ; seventeen in second, 10 to 6 ; four in sequel, 14 to 9.
- 12.—Five hours school :—Commence at 9, recess at half-past 10 ; school a quarter to 11, recess at 12 ; school at 2, terminate at 4 ; the intervals are employed at play.
- 13.—A holiday every Saturday. The number of vacations cannot say, only having been here about seven weeks.
- 14.—Cannot answer.
- 15.—Cannot answer.
- 16.—Cannot answer.

17.—6d. per week to 10 years, 9d. per week above; I have made a charge for books, but have received only a trifle.

18.—Cannot answer.

19.—Cannot answer.

20.—Reading in first class books, 3 hours; grammar, half an hour; writing on slates, half an hour; mental arithmetic, half an hour; geography, half an hour. Second class, reading from second class books, 2 hours; grammar, half an hour; writing on slates, half an hour; mental exercises, half an hour; geography, half an hour; arithmetic, one hour. Sequel, reading from sequel books, 2 hours; grammar, half an hour; mental exercises, half an hour; geography, 1 hour; arithmetic, 1 hour; pupils who have copy-books write three times a week, an hour, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The females have an hour's needlework every afternoon.

21.—First class books, second class books, sequel books, grammar, geography, reading books for the use of females, fifth book of lessons, lessons on the truth of christianity. The condition of the books are good, except a number of the first class books and a few of the second class books; more grammar and geography books are wanted,—a dozen of third class books required. The number of books in use are adequate to the wants of the school, except the third class books as before stated.

22.—General lesson; two object lessons, and a copy to write from;—maps are much wanted—the school has not any.

23.—A small cane only is used.

24.—Cannot say.

25.—Mr. M'Intyre.—See copies of—"Mr. M'Intyre, 2nd June, 1858.—Visited the school to day and found 18 pupils present.—Wm. M'Intyre. 9th September, 1858.—"Visited the school to-day, and found 32 pupils present, neat and clean.—Wm. M'Intyre." The present condition of the school is, that the pupils attend regularly, and are neat and clean.

26.—Thomas Holmes.

27.—Ann Holmes, my wife.

28.—London.

29.—Self, 42. Wife, 36.

30.—January, 1859.

31.—Trained.

32.—Fort-street, Sydney. Seven weeks, third class pay, but I have no certificate.

33.—Builder, &c.

34.—£60, and the weekly fees, the annual amount of which I cannot say.

35.—Cannot say.

36.—Cannot say.

37.—General lesson is read every day.

March 7, 1859.

THOMAS HOLMES.

BOLWARRA.

1.—Bolwarra, near West Maitland.

2.—Wood altogether; at present unfit for use owing to the damage done to it by a late storm; the school is now carried on in a building belonging to D. Dickson, Esq., Local Patron.

3.—576 superficial square feet.

4.—1,242 square yards.

5.—A slab building, shingled; recently erected.

6.—There is but one room in the school, which contains 576 square feet, and 6,528 cubic feet.

7.—27.6 in the whole school, which consists of one room only. (See preceding answer.)

8.—None, except that afforded by opening the windows and door.

9.—Annual average number on the books:—boys, 22; girls, 25.5. Average number attending school:—boys, 12.3; girls, 15.3.

10.—Maximum age of pupils attending this school, 16 years; minimum, 3 years.

11.—Three classes; first, second, and sequel to second; average number in first class, 25.5; second, 15.25; sequel, 6.75.

AGES.

	Maximum.	Minimum.
First Class	9	3
Second Class	16	8
Sequel Class	13	10

12.—The children attend school as per following Tables:—

SEASON.	Number of hours pupils attend school.	HOUR WHEN SCHOOL DUTIES		INTERVALS.	
		Commence.	Terminate.	At 10.30 a.m.	At Noon.
Summer	6½ hours....	9 a.m. ..	3.30 p.m.	10 minutes..	h. m. 1.30
Winter	6 hours....	9 a.m. ..	3 p.m. ..	10 minutes..	1.0

The

The first interval is employed by the children in recreation; the second, in eating their dinners and recreation; such recreation as children generally indulge in; on both occasions they are under the supervision of the teacher; recreation having an injurious tendency is not allowed.

13.—Saturday in each week is observed as a holiday; during the year there are three vacations, each of one week's duration; they occur at Christmas, Easter, and Midwinter.

14.—244 days.

15.—1 year 9 months and 12½ days.

16.—34.

17.—The weekly sum charged to each pupil depends upon the class to which it belongs; 1st class, 3d.; 2nd class, 4d.; sequel and above, 6d.; average, 4·33d.; charge for books, 6d. per quarter;—total annual charge (average), £1 0s. 9d.

18.—School fees, £14 11s. 1d., received by teacher; from Government salary, £100; postage, £1;—total received from all sources, £115 11s. 1d.

19.—Average annual cost of the education of each pupil, £4 3s. 9d.

NOTE.—Immediately before the period for which this calculation is made, several floods took place, whereby the attendance during the early part of the year ending September, 1858, was greatly diminished; furthermore, in consequence of these floods and other causes, fully one-half of the inhabitants, then residing in the district, have removed; the unsettled state of families, arising from such removals, caused a great decrease both in the number on the books and in the average attendance during the year. If the calculation had been made for the two previous years the cost would have been little more than one-half of the above.

20.—The following Table will supply the desired information:—

DAYS.	CLASS.	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.	Geography	Arith- metic.	Object Lesson.	General Lesson.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Monday	{ First	0·45	1·35	....	....	1·30	0·45	0·15
	{ Second	1·35	0·45	0·45	....	0·45	0·45	0·15
	{ Sequel	1·45	0·35	0·45	....	0·45	0·45	0·15
Tuesday	{ First	0·45	0·45	0·45	0·35	1·45	....	0·15
	{ Second	1·00	1·20	....	0·45	1·30	....	0·15
	{ Sequel	1·00	1·20	....	0·45	1·30	....	0·15
Wednesday	{ First	1·30	1·35	....	....	1·30	....	0·15
	{ Second	1·35	0·45	0·45	0·45	0·45	....	0·15
	{ Sequel	1·45	0·35	0·45	0·45	0·45	....	0·15
Thursday	{ First	0·45	0·45	0·45	0·35	1·45	....	0·15
	{ Second	1·00	1·20	....	0·45	1·30	....	0·15
	{ Sequel	1·00	1·20	....	0·45	1·30	....	0·15
Friday	{ First	1·30	1·35	....	....	1·30	....	0·15
	{ Second	1·35	0·45	0·45	0·45	0·45	....	0·15
	{ Sequel	1·45	0·35	0·45	0·45	0·45	....	0·15

21.—Titles of books used in

FIRST CLASS.

First book of lessons.
Introduction to geography.
First book of arithmetic.

SECOND CLASS.

Second book of lessons.
Introduction to geography.
Theory and practice of arithmetic.
English grammar.

SEQUEL CLASS.

Sequels No. 1 and 2 to second book of lessons.
Geography generalized.
Compendium of geography.
Theory and practice of arithmetic.
English grammar.

Some of the books are more or less worn; the greater part are, however, in very fair condition; no others are needed; the number in use is quite adequate to the wants of the school; all the books used are either published or sanctioned by the Irish Board of Education.

22.—The following maps, viz.:—The World, Europe, Africa, Australia, and Palestine, are in use in this school; there is also a black-board and stand.

Charts of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, together with a moderate sized Globe, would be very serviceable.

23.—Almost the only correction used is that of keeping the offenders in school for various periods after the usual school-hours. It is the aim of the teacher to keep the children constantly employed and under strict supervision, and thereby prevent offences against good order; he sometimes administers slight corporal punishments to the children of the first class only.

24.—The children are not examined in regard to their progress, except by the Inspector of National Schools, and Organizing Master; no prizes or rewards are given, periodically, or otherwise.

25.—This school is officially inspected by the Inspector of National Schools and the Organizing Master generally three or four times in the year; from 4 to 5 hours are occupied in

in this duty upon each visit; the following are the copies of two memorandums or reports made by the Organizing Master:—

“MEMO.—August, 1858.—Visited this school to-day and found 31 pupils present, neat and clean, and making fair progress.

“WM. M'INTYRE.”

“14th January, 1859.—Visited this school to-day and found 30 pupils present.

“WM. M'INTYRE.”

- 26.—James Browning.
- 27.—There are no assistant teachers, pupil teachers, or monitors, attached to this school.
- 28.—England.
- 29.—33 years.
- 30.—10th March, 1858.
- 31.—Not trained as a teacher.
- 32.—Not trained.
- 33.—Was monitor in a school in England for 4 years; subsequently became clerk in the Norwood Industrial Schools, near London, where I had many opportunities of becoming acquainted with the system of Education pursued under the direction of the Commissioners of Education in England. The occupation followed in the Colony immediately before adopting that of teacher, was that of farming.
- 34.—Annual salary, £96.
- 35.—Fees received from pupils, £14 11s. 1d.; allowance for postage, £1.
- 36.—£115 11s. 1d.
- 37.—The broad and general principles of Christianity and morality are inculcated by the teacher every day from the Scripture and general lessons; one hour and a-quarter is devoted to this duty, daily; no Clergyman or Minister of Religion has visited this school since March, 1858; the following are the names of books used, viz.:—Scripture lessons, Old Testament, No. 1; Scripture lessons, Old Testament, No. 2; Scripture lessons, New Testament, No. 1; Scripture lessons, New Testament, No. 2; and the general lesson.

BOWENFELS.

- 1.—The school is situated in the locality of Bowenfels, Police District of Hartley.
- 2.—The school is constructed entirely of stone, with canvas ceiling, is in tolerable repair, but requires enlargement.
- 3.—The number of superficial square feet contained in the building (including teacher's residence and classroom) is 1,127.
- 4.—There is an enclosed paddock of about 2 acres adjoining the school.
- 5.—There are two water-closets for the use of the pupils. These are constructed of slabs, shingled, and are in pretty good condition.
- 6.—There is only one room appropriated for teaching, containing 340 superficial square feet and 2,975 cubic feet.
- 7.—The average number of pupils assembled in the school during the year 1858 was 40.
- 8.—The only provision made for the ventilation of the schoolroom is the windows being made to open from the bottom.
- 9.—The annual average number on the books is,—of males, 31; of females, 29; total, 60. Average number in attendance,—males, 21; females, 19; total, 40.
- 10.—Maximum of pupils,—males, 11 years; females, 12 years. Minimum of pupils,—males, 4 years; females, 3 years.
- 11.—The school is divided into four classes,—

In each class.	Average number.	Maximum age.	Minimum age.
1st class	18	9 years	3 years
2nd class	16	11 "	6 "
3rd Class	11	12 "	8 "
4th Class	15	12 "	8 "

12.—The pupils attend school during 7 hours each day,—school duties commencing at 9 o'clock a.m., and terminating at 4 p.m. A great many of the pupils live within a moderate distance of the school. These go home for dinner at 12 o'clock and return before 2 o'clock, at which hour the afternoon duties of the school commence. A few of the pupils who study Latin and French are so employed during the hour from 12 to 1 o'clock.

13.—Saturday in each week is a holiday; there is one vacation during the year, viz.:—two weeks at Christmas.

14.—About 250 days are appropriated to school duties during the year.

15.—No means of ascertaining the length of the period during which pupils remain at school, from the time of their first entrance to the time of their finally leaving.

16.—The number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years, resident in the district, who do not usually attend school, may perhaps be about 30.

17.—The weekly sum charged for each pupil is 6d., 8d., 10d., and 1s., the average for each pupil being nearly 9d. per week. Amount charged for books say 2s. 1d. each—total annual charge for each pupil, £1 18s. 10d.

18.—Amount of school fees received from the pupils during the year ending 30th September, 1858, £79 7s 7d. (which was appropriated to the support of the teacher). Amount received from pupils for books, £4 2s. 10d. Amount received from Government, £108.

19.—Total amount received from all sources towards support of school, £191 10s. 5d., which divided by 43, average number actually attending school during the 12 months ending 30th September, 1858, gives average annual total cost of education of each pupil, viz. :—£4 9s. 1d.

20.—The subjects of instruction given in the school comprise reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, Latin and French.

First class.

Reading and spelling	... ..	2	hours each day.
Writing on slates	... ..	1	" "
Addition of simple sums, &c.	... ..	1	" "

Second class.

Reading, spelling, explanation of lesson, &c.	... ..	2	hours each day.
Explanation of geographical terms, and use of map	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Elements of English grammar	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Writing from copies and dictation	... ..	1	" "
Multiplication tables and sums in simple rules in arithmetic	... ..	1	" "

Third class.

Reading, spelling, explanation of lessons, &c.	... ..	1	hour each day.
Grammar	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Geography	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Writing copies	... ..	1	" "
Arithmetic	... ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Writing from dictation, Wednesday and Friday	... ..	1	" "
Religious instruction, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	" "

Fourth class.

Reading, spelling, explanation of lesson, Latin and Greek roots	... ..	1	hour each day.
Grammar, paraphrasing, and re-construction of sentences	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Geography, physical and descriptive	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Writing copies	... ..	1	" "
Arithmetic	... ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Writing from dictation, Wednesday and Friday	... ..	1	" "
Religious instruction, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	" "

NOTE.—There are at present 5 pupils learning Latin and French; this class is taken up from 12 to 1 o'clock. The girls are taught sewing from 3 to 4 o'clock each day.

21.—Books used in the several classes :—1st Class : First book of lessons. 2nd Class : Second book of lessons. 3rd Class : Third book of lessons ; English grammar ; introduction to geography ; first book of arithmetic ; Scripture lessons (O. T.) No. 1 ; ditto No. 2 ; Scripture lessons (N. T.) No. 1 ; ditto No. 2. 4th Class : Fourth book of lessons ; English grammar ; introduction to geography ; first book of arithmetic ; Scripture lessons (O. T.) No. 1 ; ditto No. 2 ; Scripture lessons (N. T.) No. 1 ; ditto No. 2. The books, with a few exceptions, are in pretty good condition, and the present number is nearly adequate to the wants of the school.

22.—There are two black-boards and three maps in the school,—map of the World, map of Europe constructed for the use of the National Schools of Ireland, in good condition, and J. Jones' map of Australasia, which, for schoolroom purposes, is useless. A good map of Australia is very much wanted, as also a few diagrams.

23.—To preserve discipline in the school corporal punishment is employed, resorted to only, however, when persuasion or other lenient measures are found of no avail.

24.—The present teacher having filled his present office only for a few months is unable to state by whom the pupils are examined in regard to their progress, nor is he aware that any prizes are awarded.

25.—The school is officially visited by W. Wilkins, Esq., Inspector of National Schools, and by Mr. M'Cann, Organizing Master; cannot state how often during the year, and what length of time is occupied in the performance of these duties.

26.—Name of head teacher, Robert M'Dougal.

27.—Assisted by Mrs. M'Dougal.

28.—Birthplace of R. M'Dougal, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Birthplace of Mrs. M'Dougal, Edinburgh.

29.—Age of teacher, 35 years.

30.—Appointed to present office 27th October, 1858.

31.—Not trained as a teacher.

32.—Classified by Board of National Education, in Class II, Section B.

33.—Received a classical education at Clarencefield Academy, in the south of Dumfriesshire. In 1842 was engaged as assistant master in a public school in the parish of Dunscore. In 1843 was appointed to the mastership of the Evan Water District School, in the north of

Dumfriesshire,

Dumfriesshire,—promoted by the Town Council and Ministers of Edinburgh to the ushership of Moffat Grammar School, 1844. In 1846 appointed to the head-mastership of the boys' school, Royal Caledonian Asylum, London. After teaching in London for about two years, was appointed to the mastership of Eddleston Parochial School, Peeblesshire, remained there for nearly five years, immigrated to this Colony in 1853, since which time to date of appointment to present office, was engaged partly in mercantile pursuits, and partly in conducting a private school in Moreton Bay.

34.—Annual amount of salary for united services of teacher and wife, £108.

35.—Amount of fees, £79 7s. 7d.

36.—Total income of teacher, say £187 per annum.

37.—Religious instruction given to the pupils four times in the week by the teacher. Since the present teacher's entering upon his duties, the school has not been visited by any Clergyman, as such; but the Revd. Mr. Troughton, Episcopalian, and the Revd. Mr. McKenzie, Presbyterian, have each once visited the school in the capacity of Local Patrons.

R. M'DOUGAL, Teacher.

BRAIDWOOD.

1.—Braidwood.

2.—The school is built of stone, with a shingled roof; and it is at present in a good state of repair; but owing to a want of water on the premises, a tank, with spouting round the school, would be a very great improvement.

3.—The schoolhouse outside is 61 feet by 23 feet; its area is, therefore, 1,403 square feet.

4.—The ground being 104.6 yards long, by 53.3 yards broad, contains 5575.18 yards.

5.—There are two water-closets of brick, for the use of the pupils, in very good repair.

6.—In the boys' schoolroom there are 440 square feet, and 7,700 cubic feet; and the girls' schoolroom is exactly the same size.

7.—In boys' room, 44.1; in the girls' room, 32.6.

8.—The windows open easily, and the rooms being without ceilings, ventilation is amply secured.

9.—Annual average number on rolls—53.7 males, and 57.8 females; the average attendance, 39.4 males, and 33 females.

10.—Maximum age of males, 15 years.

Maximum age of females, 11 years.

Minimum age of males, 3 years.

Minimum age of females, 3 years.

11.—Each school is divided into three classes, of which the average of the first class of boys is 14; of the second class of boys, 14; of the third class of boys, 13; of the first class of girls, 16; of the second class of girls, 6; and of the third class of girls, 5:—

Maximum age, first class (boys)	6 years.
Minimum age, first class (boys)	3 "
Maximum age, second class (boys)	15 "
Minimum age, second class (boys)	5 "
Maximum age, third class (boys)	12 "
Minimum age, third class (boys)	7 "
Maximum age, first class (girls)	10 "
Minimum age, first class (girls)	3 "
Maximum age, second class (girls)	12 "
Minimum age, second class (girls)	5 "
Maximum age, third class (girls)	11 "
Minimum age, third class (girls)	8 "

12.—Children attend school five hours each day, commencing at half-past nine, and terminating at four; with one hour and a half for recreation, from half-past twelve till two, and a short recess of from five to ten minutes during the forenoon for necessary purposes.

13.—Saturday is given as a holiday in each week; and the only vacations allowed by the Board of National Education are one week at Christmas, one week at Easter, and one week at Midwinter.

14.—245 days.

15.—About two and a half years.

16.—No means of ascertaining.

17.—The scale of charges, as fixed by the Local Patrons, ranges from three-pence to one shilling; the children attending this school are supposed to find their own books, there is therefore no charge for books; the total annual charge for each pupil is about 19s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

18.—Amount of fees, £69 18s. 1d., which were appropriated as follows,—£37 17s. 10d. was received by the master, and £32 0s. 3d. by the assistant female teacher; the other sums received were the salary of £108 for the master, and the salary of £54 for the assistant female teacher, from the Board of National Education; the total amount received from all sources was £231 18s. 1d.

19.—£231 18s. 1d. ÷ 72.4 = £3 4s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

20.—For a detailed enumeration of the several subjects of instruction given to each class, and the time allotted to each, I beg to refer to the accompanying "Time Tables" marked A. and B.

A.
TIME TABLE—MALE SCHOOL.

Monday.		Wednesday.		Friday.	Tuesday.		Thursday.	
TIME.	CLASSES.			TIME.	CLASSES.			
	1ST CLASS.	2ND CLASS.	3RD CLASS.		1ST CLASS.	2ND CLASS.	3RD CLASS.	
From 9½ to 10	Writing	Reading	Writing.	From 9½ to 10.....	Reading	Writing	Reading.	
„ 10 to 10½	Reading	Writing	Reading.	„ 10 to 10½	Writing	Reading	Writing.	
„ 10½ to 11	Grammar	Dictation	Grammar.	„ 10½ to 11	Dictation	Grammar	Dictation.	
RECESS FOR TEN MINUTES.								
Thence to 12	Geography	Geography	Geography.	Thence to 12	Spelling	Dictation	Grammar.	
„ 12 to 12½	Object Lesson.....	Object Lesson.....	Object Lesson.	12 to 12½	General Lesson	General Lesson	General Lesson.	
„ 12½ to 2	DINNER AND RECREATION.							
From 2 to 3	Arithmetic	Scripture Lessons	Scripture Lessons.	From 2 to 3.....	Arithmetic	Scripture Lessons	Scripture Lessons.	
„ 3 to 4	Reading, &c.	Arithmetic	Arithmetic.	„ 3 to 4.....	Reading	Arithmetic	Arithmetic.	

B.
TIME TABLE—FEMALE SCHOOL.

Monday.		Wednesday.		Friday.	Tuesday.		Thursday.	
TIME.	CLASSES.			TIME.	CLASSES.			
	1ST CLASS.	2ND CLASS.	3RD CLASS.		1ST CLASS.	2ND CLASS.	3RD CLASS.	
From 9½ to 10.....	Writing	Reading	Writing.	From 9½ to 10.....	Reading	Writing	Reading.	
„ 10 to 10½	Reading	Writing	Reading.	„ 10 to 10½	Writing	Reading	Writing.	
„ 10½ to 11	Grammar	Arithmetic	Grammar.	„ 10½ to 11	Arithmetic	Grammar	Arithmetic.	
RECESS FOR TEN MINUTES.								
From thence to 12¼	Arithmetic	Grammar	Arithmetic.	From thence to 12¼	Geography	Geography	Geography.	
„ „ 12¼ to 12½	Object Lesson.....	Object Lesson.....	Object Lesson.	„ „ 12¼ to 12½	General Lesson	General Lesson	General Lesson.	
„ 12½ to 2	DINNER AND RECREATION.							
„ 2 to 3.....	Reading	Needlework	Needlework.	From 2 to 3.....	Reading	Needlework	Needlework.	
„ 3 to 4.....	Needlework.....	Scripture Lessons	Scripture Lessons.	„ 3 to 4.....	Needlework.....	Scripture Lessons	Scripture Lessons.	

21.—In the 1st class, the books used are the first book of lessons, and tablet lessons; in the 2nd class, the second book of lessons, and the sequel to second book of lessons, as well as the grammar, geography, and arithmetic, published by the Board of National Education for Ireland; and in the 3rd class, the third book of lessons, together with the works above enumerated; the books at present in use are in tolerable order, no others are needed at present, and the supply is adequate.

22.—There are no prints, no diagrams, and no instruments in this school; there are maps of the World, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, and South America; some of these maps are torn and defaced; there are also two black-boards in use; a case of instruments, a globe, together with a map of Australia, one of Palestine, and one to illustrate ancient history; and some sheet illustrations of natural history are much needed.

23.—Slight corporal punishment is adopted for aggravated cases, but the general system of correction is by the deprivation of a certain amount of play-time; no instructions on this subject have ever been received by the present master from any person.

24.—The pupils are examined once every year by the Inspector of Schools, and once a year by the master; rewards of merit are given to the most deserving pupils, in the shape of books, selected by the Local Patrons, after such examinations.

25.—The school is visited once a year by the Inspector of National Schools, who usually occupies three days in his examination and inspection; it is also visited once a week by one or other of the Local Patrons; I am not aware of any report on the school, and consequently have no remarks to offer.

26.—Henry Matthews.

27.—None at present.

28.—Of head teacher,—Ireland.

29.—Thirty-five years.

30.—2nd July, 1858.

31.—Trained.

32.—Trained at the National Model School, Fort-street, Sydney, for one month; and possessing a certificate of competency for Class I, Section B.

33.—The occupation of a farmer.

34.—Salary of head teacher, £132 a year; there is at present no assistant teacher, nor pupil teacher, nor monitor.

35.—The average amount of the school fees, about £40 a year; and there are no allowances or emoluments but that of £1 a year for postage.

36.—Salary, £132; fees, £40; postage allowance, £1;—total, £173.

37.—Besides the general lesson, as published by the Board of National Education, and inculcated twice a week, the Rev. James Allan, the Clergyman of the Church of England, attends regularly once a week to instruct those children of his own persuasion; it is also often visited by the different Gold Fields Chaplains, viz.—Rev. Mr. Rich, of the Church of England; Rev. J. O'Brien, of the Roman Catholic Church; and the Rev. A. Pennycook, of the Presbyterian Church; the teacher is not acquainted with the titles of the books used by those gentlemen, for inculcating their peculiar tenets.

The teacher of the Braidwood National School begs to say, that he does not pledge himself to the accuracy of all the details in the above Return; he not having been master of the school for the greater part of the time for which the Return is called.

HENRY MATTHEWS,
Teacher.

BURWOOD.

1.—Burwood.

2.—Hardwood.

3.—800 feet.

4.—2,000 feet.

5.—Water-closets both new and in good condition.

6.—One large room appropriated for teaching.

7.—32.

8.—Ten windows and two doors.

9.—The school has not been in operation one year.

10.—Boys, from 14 to 4 years; girls, from 13 to 5 years.

11.—4. Average number in the fourth, 8; ages, from 14 to 11. In the third, 11; ages, from 13 to 11. In the second, 3; ages, from 8 to 6. First class, 10; ages, from 9 to 4 years.

12.—Number of school hours, 6; commencing at 9, terminating at 3; one hour's recess for luncheon, from 12 to 1.

13.—Number of holidays in each week, one day; vacations, 2; two weeks at Christmas and one at Easter.

14.—Number of school days in the year, 240.

15.—

16.—

17.—Weekly fee for each child, 6d.; annual charge to each pupil, £1 4s. 6d.

18.—School fees received from the pupils, from the commencement of the school, April 9th, 1858, to 25th of December, 1858, £20 15s. 2d. The fees go towards the support of the teacher. The total amount from all sources is £365 15s. 2d.

19.—The annual costs for each pupil, £2 1s. 1d.

20.—

MORNING.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
9 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$..	Reading ..	Arithmetic ..	Arithmetic ..	Arithmetic.
9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{4}$..	Tables	Reading ..	Reading	Writing.
10 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{3}{4}$..	Writing	Writing	Writing	Reading.
10 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$..	Reading	Do. on Slates	Dictation ..	Grammar.
11 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 11 $\frac{3}{4}$..	Tables	Grammar	Grammar	Dictation.
11 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 12 ..	Singing	Singing	Singing	Singing.
Recess for Dinner.				
AFTERNOON.				
1 to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$..	Reading	{ Scripture } { Lessons } ..	{ Scripture } { Lessons } ..	{ Scripture } { Lessons.
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$..	Writing	Geography ..	Geography ..	Geography.
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$..	Tables	Writing	Writing	Writing.
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 ..	Singing	Singing	Singing	Singing.

First Class.	Hours.	Second Class.	Hours.	Third Class.	Hours.	Fourth Class.	Hours.
Reading ..	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Arithmetic	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Arithmetic	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Arithmetic	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tables ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Reading ..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Reading ..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Writing ..	5
Writing ..	5	Writing ..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Writing ..	5	Reading ..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Singing ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Grammar ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Grammar ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Grammar ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Geography	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Geography	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Geography	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total ..	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	Singing ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Singing ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Singing ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Total ..	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Total ..	25	Total ..	25

21.—List of books:—Fourth class,—Fourth book of lessons, arithmetic, grammar, geography, (spelling superseded.) Third class,—Third book of lessons, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Scripture with fourth class. Second class,—Second book of lessons, arithmetic. First class,—First reading book. All books are in good condition.

22.—Not any maps or instruments.

23.—System of correction—confinement in the schoolroom during recess.

24.—Not examined at all, except by the Inspector.

25.—The school has been twice visited officially by the Chief Inspector, W. Wilkins, Esq.; cannot say time occupied in examining the pupils, as these visits occurred before my appointment.

26.—Name of teacher, Mary Anne Rutter.

27.—One monitor, Samuel Rutter, son of the teacher; age, 14 years.

28.—Birthplace, London.

29.—Age of teacher, 30 years.

30.—Date of appointment to present office, 18 October, 1858.

31.—Not trained.

32.—Experience in teaching, six years under Board of National Education, Sydney.

33.—

34.—Amount of salary, £60 per annum.

35.—Fees, £25 19s.

36.—Total amount, £85 19s.

37.—School not visited by Ministers.

DANL. ALDERTON,
Local Patron.

MARY ANNE RUTTER,
Teacher.

CLEVELAND STREET.

- 1.—Cleveland Paddocks, Sydney.
- 2.—Iron, on a stone foundation; some repair is needed.
- 3.—Two thousand one hundred (2,100) square feet.
- 4.—Twenty thousand four hundred and seventy-six (20,476) square feet.
- 5.—Well built, sufficiently large, and in good condition.
- 6.—One room contains 1,360 superficial square feet, and 19,720 cubic feet; a second contains 370 square feet, and 3,700 cubic feet; and a third 189 square feet, and 1,890 cubic feet.
- 7.—The average attendance in the first is about 200, in the second 99, and in the third 42.
- 8.—They are well ventilated by means of windows.
- 9.—Annual average on books, 631; average attending school, 341; of whom 184 are males, and 157 females.
- 10.—Maximum and minimum ages of boys, 14 years and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years; ditto of girls, 14 years and 3 years.

11.—The school is divided into five classes; the average number in the first or lowest class is 99; in the second, 58; in the third, 90; in the fourth, 64; and in the fifth, 30. The maximum and minimum ages are, in the first class, 8 years and 2½ years; in the second, 10 and 6 years; in the third, 12 and 6 years; in the fourth, 14 and 8 years; and in the fifth, 14 and 8 years.

12.—The number of hours daily during which the school is open is 7, commencing at 9 o'clock A.M., and closing at 4 o'clock P.M. Cessation of duty from 12 o'clock to 2 o'clock. The interval is employed in physical exercises in the playground, under supervision of the teachers.

13.—The number of holidays in each week is one, viz., Saturday; the number of vacations two, 20 days at Christmas, and 10 at Easter.

14.—Number of days appropriated to school studies during the year, 239.

15.—Eighteen months.

16.—The district not sufficiently well defined to answer this question satisfactorily.

17.—The weekly charge is 8d; no charge for books; annual charge, £1 12s.

18.—Amount of school fees for year ending 30th September, 1858, £407 2s 1d. Of these fees 25 per cent. is appropriated by the Board to supply the school with the necessary books and apparatus, and the remainder distributed among the teachers. The amount received from the Board during the same period was £676 10s. Received from all sources during the year ending 30th September, 1858, the sum of one thousand and eighty-three pounds twelve shillings and one penny (£1,083 12s. 1d).

20.—The subjects of instruction, and the time allotted to each, is as follows:—

FIFTH CLASS.

SUBJECTS.	Monday. hrs. min.	Tuesday. hrs. min.	Wednesday. hrs. min.	Thursday. hrs. min.	Friday. hrs. min.
Reading	0 45	0 45	0 45	0 45	0 45
Writing	0 45	.....	0 45	.....	0 45
Grammar .....	.....	0 45	0 45	0 45	.....
Geography	1 15	.....	0 45	.....	1 15
Arithmetic.....	.....	1 30	.....	1 30	0 45
Composition .....	.....	0 45	1 15	.....	.....
Analysis.....	.....	0 45	.....	.....	0 45
Singing	0 45	.....	.....	0 45	.....
Drawing.....	0 45	.....	.....	0 45	.....
Scriptures	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 30
Mental arithmetic...	0 15	.....	0 15	.....	0 15
Needlework .....	.....	.....	3 0	.....	.....

Physical exercise daily between 12 o'clock and 2 o'clock.

FOURTH CLASS.

Reading	0 45	1 15	0 45	1 15	1 15
Writing	1 15	.....	0 45	.....	0 45
Grammar .....	.....	0 45	0 45	0 45	.....
Geography .....	.....	0 30	0 45	.....	0 45
Arithmetic.....	0 45	0 45	1 15	0 45	0 45
Dictation .....	.....	0 45	.....	.....	0 30
Singing	0 30	.....	.....	0 30	.....
Drawing.....	0 45	.....	.....	0 45	.....
Scriptures	0 45	0 45	.....	0 45	0 45
Object lessons	0 15	.....	0 30	.....	0 15
Mental arithmetic...	.....	0 15	0 15	0 15	.....

Physical exercises daily as above.

THIRD CLASS.

Reading	0 45	0 45	0 45	0 45	0 45
Writing	0 45	.....	0 45	.....	1 15
Grammar .....	.....	0 45	0 45	0 45	.....
Geography.....	1 15	.....	1 15	.....	0 45
Arithmetic.....	0 45	0 30	0 45	1 0	0 45
Dictation .....	.....	0 45	.....	0 45	.....
Singing	0 30	.....	.....	0 30	.....
Drawing.....	.....	1 0	.....	0 30	.....
Scriptures	0 45	0 45	.....	0 45	0 45
Object lessons .....	.....	.....	0 15	.....	0 15
Mental arithmetic...	0 15	0 30	0 30	.....	0 30

SECOND CLASS.

Reading	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30
Writing	1 15	0 30	1 15	0 30	0 45
Tables	0 15	.....	0 30	.....	0 30
Geography.....	0 45	0 45	.....	0 45	0 45
Grammar .....	.....	1 0	0 45	1 15	.....
Singing	0 30	0 15	.....	0 30	0 30
Arithmetic.....	0 45	0 45	0 45	0 45	0 45
Object lessons .....	.....	0 15	0 15	.....	0 30

FIRST

FIRST CLASS.

Reading	1	15	.....	1	45	.....	1	30	.....	1	15	.....	1	30
Writing	1	30	.....	0	45	.....	0	45	.....	0	45	.....	1	30
Tables	0	15	.....	0	15	.....	0	15	.....	0	15	.....	0	15
Singing	0	45	.....	0	45	.....	0	45	.....	0	45	.....	0	45
Geography.....	0	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	45
Grammar .....	.....	.....	.....	0	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	45	.....	.....	.....
Object lessons	0	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	30	.....	0	30	.....	0	30
Arithmetic.....	.....	.....	.....	0	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	30	.....	0	45

Physical exercise in these classes as in the fourth and fifth.

Needlework as in the fifth class for all capable of sewing.

21.—The fifth class read the 3rd book of lessons, published by the Board of National Education; the fourth class read the sequel book, No. 2, of the same series; the third class use the sequel No. 1; and the second and first classes read the 2nd and 1st class books respectively.

22.—The maps in use are—the World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia; England, Ireland, Scotland, Pacific Ocean, and Palestine. The diagrams and other apparatus are—2 Johnston's illustrations of natural philosophy, 1 animal kingdom, 1 vegetable kingdom, various diagrams of mechanical powers, animals, plants, &c., &c.; four black-boards and easels, T square, wooden compass, thermometer, &c., &c.

23.—Moral influence principally. The following are the Inspector's written instructions regarding punishment:—"There are many cogent reasons for dispensing with corporal punishment—it tends to diminish and eventually to destroy the child's self-respect, it excites anger and hatred in his mind towards the teacher, its effect is transient, and it is liable to abuse from the difficulty of proportioning the severity of the punishment to the heinousness of the offence. Whenever it can be safely disused, therefore, the cane should be entirely abolished as an instrument of punishment. With very young children, incapable from their tender age to comprehend a moral lesson, and requiring, moreover, to be accustomd to prompt, unreasoning obedience, slight personal chastisement may be necessary, and therefore admissible. In reference to the circumstances under which the cane may be employed, it seems proper to restrict its use to extreme cases, such as wilful disobedience, or some really vicious action. It should never be resorted to for the punishment of trifling offences, such as chattering, laughing, or unimportant breaches of order, many of which are involuntary, i. e., they arise from exuberance of animal spirits, or from a deficiency of self-control on the part of the child. When such is the case, the child requires a larger share of the teacher's vigilance and help, rather than punishment. Nor should children be punished corporally for inattention to lessons, a fault which would be regarded by a candid teacher as evidence of failure on his own part to render the subject interesting. The continual resort to corporal punishment as a means of maintaining authority or procuring attention, is an unmistakeable sign of weakness on the part of the teacher. As regards the extent to which the cane may be used, no exact rule can be given. If the teacher really feels an interest in his pupil's welfare, however, there is no danger of excessive punishment being inflicted. No weapon but a cane or a strap should be employed, and the child should not be beaten on any part of his person except the palm of the hand. In the extreme cases before alluded to, a considerate teacher will probably consult his colleagues before deciding upon the amount of punishment to be administered. Under no circumstances would he feel justified in marking a child. He will further avoid striking the children's heads, pulling their ears or hair, as being simply acts of brutality.

"The mode of chastising will often, when judicious, be more effective than the punishment itself. Without having a punishment hour, a good teacher will never chastise a child while in a passion, or laboring under any excitement of feeling. He should rather manifest the utmost coolness and deliberateness, yet as giving pain to his scholar rather 'in sorrow than in anger.' This self-control, this freedom from mere animal passion, conveys in itself a great moral lesson to the child's mind, and counteracts in some measure the injurious effects of corporal punishment to produce bad feeling. Prudence will probably suggest the inexpediency of punishing a child on the report of a pupil teacher only, without a full investigation on the part of the teacher. Degrading punishment should never be employed."

24.—Frequently, by the Inspector, but at no stated intervals. Prize books are awarded annually to the most deserving of the pupils (once a year only).

25.—The school is officially visited by the Inspector and Superintendent often during the year, but not at stated intervals. No record is kept of the time occupied by each visit.

26	28	29	31 and 32	33	34	34	35	36	30
NAME.	BIRTHPLACE.	AGE.	TRAINED IN	TERM OF TRAINING.	CLASS.	SALARY PER ANNUM.	FEES.	TOTAL.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Head Teacher. Daniel O'Driscoll	Rosscarbery, Ireland	33	Marlboro'-st., Dublin.	5 months.	First.	£ 228	£ s. d. 128 18 4	£ s. d. 356 18 4	5 May, 1856.
27.—Assistant Teachers. Mary A. O'Driscoll.....	Kildare, Ireland.....	27	Ditto	5 months.	Third.	96	54 5 7	150 5 7	5 May, 1856.
John S. Jones	Liverpool, England.	25	Kneller Hall	1 yr. 7 ms.	Second.	216	122 2 7	338 2 7	2 December, 1856
Kate T. Higgins	Fermoy, Ireland ...	20	Fort-street, Sydney ...	7 months.	Third.	84	.....	84 0 0	15 January, 1858
Pupil Teachers. Sarah Peters	Bridgnorth, England	16	} Trained as Pupil Teachers.	.....	.....	45	.....	45 0 0	January, 1859.
John Adams.....	Sydney, N. S. W. ...	15		.....	.....	£37 10s.	.....	37 10 0	" "

37.—No Minister of Religion comes to give religious instruction, but the Scriptures are taught daily in the school by the teachers.

CAMDEN.

1.—National Schools, Camden, Parish of St. John, District of Camden, Picton, and Narellan.

2.—Brick building—in good condition.

3.— $50 \times 24 = 1,200$ square feet.

4.— $1,833\frac{1}{2}$ square yards.

5.—Three—teachers, boys, and girls. Brick buildings—in good condition.

6.—Large room, $50 \times 24 = 1,200$ feet. Classroom, $10 \times 12 = 120$ feet.

7.—When all are assembled in the large room, 120 children; 40 are at times taught in the classroom.

8.—By 7 windows, 1 fireplace, and by ventilators above and around the school.

9.—Average yearly attendance—boys, 36.95; girls, 32.2.

10.—Ages of the whole school:—

	Maximum.	Minimum.	
Boys	15	2	
Girls	15	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
11.—3 classes:—			
	Ist.	2nd.	3rd.
Boys	16.83	12.83	15.25
Girls	10.41	12.16	8.41
	Clasr.	Maximum.	Minimum.
	1.....	12	2
	2.....	14	8
	3.....	15	9
		Girls.	
	1.....	12	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	2.....	12	8
	3.....	15	10

12.—Five hours. Ten minutes are allowed for play between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock. From 12 to 2 o'clock dinner and recreations. Commencing 9 o'clock A.M.; ending at 4 o'clock P.M.

13.—Saturday, weekly; a fortnight at Christmas, and a week at Easter.

14.—Number of school days, 245.

15.—The average time of attendance may be taken at 5 years. This, however, can form no criterion of the state of education in the district, because some children attend very regular, others but for a short time. The regularity and time of attendance depend upon the quality of the school.

16.—The district is large, and the locality is not clearly defined. The Registrar cannot give me the number of the children in the district; consequently, I cannot answer this question.

17.—The sum charged for each child quarterly is 7s.; fees, 6s. 6d.; book fund (annually) 6d.

18.—	Amount of fees.....	£50	0	0
	Book fund	5	6	10
	Master's salary	120	0	0
	Assistant's, 1 month	3	10	0
		£178 16 10		

The incidental expenses of the school are paid from the fees; the remainder makes up the salaries of the master and assistant.

19.—Average annual cost of each child for the year ending September 30, 1858, £2 12s.

20.—	Reading, including religious instruction	$5\frac{1}{4}$	hours
	Writing, dictation, and composition.....	6	"
	Practice and theory of arithmetic.....	6	"
	Geography.....	$2\frac{1}{4}$	"
	Grammar	4	"
	Object lessons	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"

Total for the week

25

21.—National School Books of Ireland; first, second, and third class books; Scripture lessons from Old and New Testaments. The school is increasing in numbers, consequently more books are required. They will be supplied from the book fund.

22.—Maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, New South Wales, Ireland, and Scotland; two black-boards; forms, desks; press; two galleries; ball-frame; Scripture and other prints for young children; spelling cards, &c.; map-stand; washing-stands, towels, &c., all in good condition.

23.—Kindness, firmness, and constant supervision, win the respect of children and preserve the discipline. No directions.

24.—By the teachers weekly. My Local Patrons write their opinions of the school in the "Visitor's Book."

25.—By the Inspector and Superintendent of National Schools—once or twice yearly. His reports are furnished to the National Board of Education. The only report that I have on the state of my school is to be found in my "Visitor's Book." I furnish copies of some of the remarks therein:—

Hon. James Macarthur, Local Patron, June 14, 1858.

"Evident progress. The children attentive, and alert in answering questions in "grammar and arithmetic. Singing also improved."

Mr. and Mrs. Smyth, Darling Point, and Mr. Thorp, Melbourne, June 30, 1858.

"We have much pleasure in recording our approbation of the efficient manner in which the children are grounded in their grammatical and geographical studies, and of the "excellent discipline observed."

J. R. Chisholm, Esq., J.P., Local Patron.

"Most decided improvement in reading and grammar. The music lesson was very "gratifying, and the children most orderly."

Mr., Mrs., and Miss Macarthur, August 3, 1858.

"Present this afternoon; looked at the slates (writing); all very gratifying, "especially the singing at the conclusion."

Lieut. Norman, R.N., Aug. 16, 1858.

"Exceedingly pleased."

Hon. J. Macarthur and J. Hassall, Esq., J.P., Sept. 9, 1858.

"Very much pleased. Heard the second and third classes examined in Scripture—"Genesis."

Rev. H. Tingcombe, C.E.

"The singing class admirably conducted."—*Sept. 8, 1858.*

"The examination of the children in grammar very satisfactory."—*Oct. 12, 1858.*

Rev. J. P. Roach, R.C., Sept. 9, 1858.

"I find the children orderly and well conducted."

Rev. C. W. Rigg, Wesleyan Local Patron.

"Very much pleased."—*Oct. 14, 1858.*

"Very much pleased with the ready manner in which the children answered "arithmetical and geographical questions."—*Feb. 8, 1859.*

Rev. W. McKee, Presb., Nov. 19, 1858.

"Much pleased with the singing, and also with the neat dress and clean appearance "of the children. The discipline excellent."

Sir W., Mr., Mrs., and Miss Macarthur, Jan. 15, 1859.

"Spent two hours in the school with much pleasure. The general and progressive "improvement is very gratifying."

His Honor Judge Therry, Mrs., and Miss Therry, Jan. 15, 1859.

"Much pleased with the appearance of the scholars and the well regulated discipline "that seems to prevail, with the cleanliness of the school, and the respectable deportment of "both boys and girls."

Mr. Pendered, Balmain, March 8, 1859.

"Much gratified and pleased with the singing and respectable appearance of the "children, as contrasted with other schools. Exercises well performed."

Mr. E. Simpson, Camden.

"Very much pleased with the neat, orderly appearance of the children, and to find "that they understand what they are doing."

26 to 33.—

NAME.	BIRTH-PLACE.	AGE.	APPOINTMENT.	WHERE TRAINED.	CERTIFICATE.	EXPERIENCE.
John C. James ..	London.	32	{ April 1, 1853.	{ St. John's, Bat-tersea, London, 12 months.	{ First Division, } { Second Class. }	14 years.
Kate James	Galway, Ireland.	{ 32	{ April 1, 1858.	{	Not examined.	{ As a Governess } { 10 years. }
Elizabeth Banks..	Clonmel, Ireland.	{ 20	{ Sept., 1858.	{ Fort-street, Sydney, 1 month. }	Third Division, Third Class.	Private Teacher 2 years.

34.—	Master's salary	£120	0	0
35.—	Average fees yearly.....	80	0	0
36.—	Assistant's salary.....	42	0	0
	Average fees yearly.....	30	0	0
		£272	0	0

37.—Religious instruction is given by reading and explanation in Bible History every day. Clergymen of all denominations visit the school. They state that they have no time to give religious instruction. The children attend the Sunday schools.

Names of Clergy—Rev. H. Tingcombe, C.E.; Rev. J. P. Roche, R.C.; Rev. C. W. Rigg, Wesleyan Local Patron.

CAMPBELL'S RIVER.

- 1.—Lagoon, Campbell's River.
- 2.—The materials of which the schoolhouse is constructed are of wood; it is substantially built, with thatched roof, boarded floor, lathed and plastered; it has lately been considerably enlarged, and requires no repairs at present.
- 3.—The number of superficial square feet contained in the area of the schoolhouse is 640.
- 4.—The number of superficial square yards of ground adjoining the school, for the use of the pupils, is 1,200.
- 5.—There are no water-closets at present, but are to be built immediately.
- 6.—There is but one room in the schoolhouse, which contains 640 superficial square feet, and 7,040 cubic feet.
- 7.—The average number of pupils assembled in the schoolroom is 27.45.
- 8.—The schoolroom is ventilated by four windows, made to open.
- 9.—The average number on the books is—males, 9.36; females, 18.09.
- 10.—Maximum age of male pupils in school, 13 years.
 Minimum " " " " 4 "
 Maximum " female pupils " 14 "
 Minimum " " " " 5 "
- 11.—The school is divided into two classes—1st, and 2nd.
 Average number in 1st class, 13.42.
 " " 2nd class, 14.03.
 Maximum age in 1st class, 12 years.
 Minimum " " " 4 "
 Maximum " 2nd class, 14 "
 Minimum " " " 7 "
- 12.—Five hours each day are devoted to study by the pupils; school opens for business at 9 A.M.; at 10½ there are ten minutes allowed for recreation, business is then resumed till 12; two hours are then allowed for dinner and recreation, when business re-commences, and school terminates at 4 P.M.
- 13.—No holidays or vacations were given.
- 14.—The total number of days appropriated to school studies, 68.
- 15.—The children that have entered have not in any case, as yet, finally left.
- 16.—The number of children in the locality of the school between the ages of 5 and 15 years, who do not usually attend, is 15.
- 17.—The fees charged at the school are—
- | | | | |
|---|----|----|---|
| For one child (quarterly)..... | £1 | 0 | 0 |
| Two children (same family—quarterly)..... | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Three " " " "..... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Four or more " " " "..... | 2 | 10 | 0 |
- 18.—Book charges, 6d. quarterly each pupil.
- | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|---|
| Donation from J. M'Phillamy Esq. | £ | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| For support of master..... | 2 | 10 | 0 | |
| From Commissioners of National Education | 15 | 0 | 0 | |
| Books and map | 6 | 0 | 0 | |
| Amount of school fees received from pupils to 30th September, 1858— | | | | |
| Appropriated to master's use | 15 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total amount received..... | 39 | 5 | 0 | |

19.—The average annual total cost of the education of each pupil is £1.433.

20.—The following are the subjects of instruction given to each class daily, with the time allotted to each subject:—

1ST CLASS.		2ND CLASS.	
	Hours.		Hours.
Writing	1¼	Writing	1¼
Reading and spelling	2½	Reading	1¾
Arithmetic	¾	Arithmetic	1
Geography	½	Grammar.....	½
		Geography	½

21.—The books used in each of the classes are—First class, 1st and 2nd book of lessons, 1st book of arithmetic; second class, sequel to No. 2 book of lessons No. 1, Sullivan's geography, spelling-book superseded, English grammar, Scripture lessons (O. T.) No. 1.

22.—No prints or diagrams are in use in the school; there is a map of the World, black-board, chalk, rulers, pens, pencils, ink, slates, and copy-books, all in good condition; a map of Australia much needed.

23.—The system of correction generally employed is confinement; when corporal punishment is resorted to, which rarely occurs, slapping with the cane is adopted; a copy of suggestions furnished by Mr. B. H. M'Cann, S. I., is herewith sent.

24.—The pupils of the school were examined with reference to their progress, once by Mr. Wilkins, and four times by Mr. B. H. M'Cann; no prizes or rewards of merit were given.

25.—The school was officially visited by Mr. B. H. M'Cann four times during the usual school hours; no report on state of the school exists.

26.—Name of head teacher—Thomas B. Carson.

27.—There are no assistant teachers, pupil teachers, or monitors, attached to the school.

28.—Birthplace of teacher—Kilkenny, Ireland.

29.—Age of teacher—30 years.

30.—Appointment to present office—1st July, 1858.

31.—Not trained as a teacher.

32.—Not trained; certificate of competency—Class III, Section B.

33.—Twelve months experience as private tutor in Ireland, and six months in this school previous to its coming under the non-vested system; previous occupation—chemist.

34.—Amount of salary of teacher—£15.

35.—Fees, allowances, and emoluments, exclusive of salary—£15.

36.—Total amount of income—£30.

37.—The children are daily made acquainted with the numerous moral truths, and Christian precepts, contained in the several lesson books. In the case of those able to read, an hour is also given each day to the reading and explanation of the Scripture extracts compiled by the Board, for the use of all children whose parents or guardians approve of their so reading them. The school was visited once a month by the Rev. G. M. Fox, Church of England Clergyman. The books used for religious instruction are—Scripture lessons, No. 1, Old Testament, Scripture lessons, No. 2, Old Testament, Scripture lessons, No. 1, New Testament, Scripture lessons, No. 2, New Testament.

“Suggestions to the Teacher.

“The principles and reasons of the several operations in arithmetic to be carefully explained, and the fact that ‘what a child learns without understanding, he acquires with disgust, and will soon cease to remember,’ to be constantly kept in mind.

“The children to be invariably classed and instructed in strict accordance with the table of minimum attainments, and all possible exertion made to raise as soon as possible the qualifications of those children three months in their respective classes to the standard required by that ‘table’; and those more than three months, to the degree of proficiency which may form a corresponding ratio. Each lesson to be well understood by the children before they are advanced to another. Writing from dictation to be taught to all the classes. The questions to be solved in arithmetic to be also dictated; in fact every opportunity possible is to be taken to cultivate and form the minds of the children, rather than cram them with knowledge. The copy-books to be examined and corrected as often as possible during the exercise; the children to be reminded that their eyes should be constantly directed towards the head-line, with a view of imitating it, in some such way as a painter or drawer would view the object or model to be copied. The more glaring errors to be particularly pointed out, so as to avoid their repetition.

“Marks of merit for clean and well written copies may, too, be given occasionally with advantage. A few of the more useful general rules of spelling to be familiarly exemplified. The reading of all the children to be particularly attended to; the words in a sentence requiring emphasis to be pointed out, also those which seldom receive a stress of voice, with a particular view to good reading; the children to be always made to understand what they read; the children to write exercises at home previously given them, and bring them to school directed to the master, who, after their examination and correction, can duly return them to the children.

“The lessons taught by the master during the day to be prepared the previous evening, and it would be well to draw the attention of the children to them each evening before they are dismissed, by writing their several pages on the black-board, so that they may come the better prepared to receive and understand the teaching of the master. The children to be always employed at some useful exercise. The master to question the children invariably on the lessons read, and occasionally when the books are closed to cause the children to state what they know of the lesson, to write it on their slates, and read it from their own writing. Perfect quietness to be observed during writing. The teacher never to give a second command until the first is obeyed; and to aim at governing the children by affection and reason, rather than by harshness and severity. The teacher always to remember that his teaching is intended for the whole class, so that he should never rest satisfied with an answer from one, but should put the question again and again, until answered and understood by all—at the same time answering aloud simultaneously is to be avoided.

“It

"It would be well if periodical examinations were held, so as to remove the "competent to the higher classes, and steps taken to acquaint the parents when their "children are so removed. All to be assembled in the playground fifteen minutes before "nine o'clock; examined as to personal cleanliness, drilled, and marched into school.

"Those who come late to be kept in the school the same length of time in the "evening that they were late in the morning, and employed at some specified and useful exercise.

"The same course of discipline to be observed at mid-day, and in the evening as "during the morning. All to go home in the order of their respective districts; and all "other suggestions not embodied in this schedule, and which I may have taken occasion to "introduce to the master's notice, as necessary for the efficient conduct of the school, to be "duly carried out.

"B. H. M'CANN."

CARCOAR.

1.—Town of Carcoar, parish of Errol, police district of Carcoar, county of Bathurst.

2.—The school premises are built of brick on a foundation of stone, and roofed with shingles of ironbark; the walls are very substantially built; the building is in good condition; requires a few improvements, which have been sanctioned by the Board of National Education, and will be made almost immediately.

3.—The entire building, including the teacher's residence, is built on an area of 2,246 square feet.

4.—The playground attached to the school, for the use of the pupils, contains 876 superficial square yards.

5.—The water-closets are substantial brick buildings on stone foundations; roofed with shingles; perfectly separated, and in good condition.

6.—There are two rooms—a large or general schoolroom, and a smaller or classroom. The schoolroom contains 765 superficial square feet, and 9,080 cubic feet; the classroom, 252 superficial square feet, and 3,024 cubic feet.

7.—The smaller or classroom being intended chiefly for special purposes, as, for instance, religious instruction by a Clergyman, committee room for the Local Patrons, &c.; the large room is the place in which the scholars usually assemble for instruction; the average number of pupils usually assembled there, for the year ending 30th September, 1858, was forty-one.

N.B.—The number is larger at the present time.

8.—In the schoolroom there are four and in the classroom two large windows, made to open at top at a height of from 7 feet to 9 feet 6 inches from the floor; each opening contains about 7 square feet, affording sufficient ventilation.

N.B.—This method of ventilation is not good; in windy weather it is very unpleasant, at times, useless. Ventilators in the roof are much preferable.

9.—On rolls:—boys, 22; girls, 33. Total, 55. Average daily attendance:—boys, 16; girls, 25. Total, 41;—for the year ending 30th September, 1858.

10.—Boys, maximum, 14; minimum, 3. Girls, maximum, 16; minimum, 3.

11.—The scholars are classified in accordance with the table of minimum attainments published by the Board of National Education; the classes, four in number, are named from the reading books used. Average number, 1st class, 23; 2nd class, 11; sequel class, 13; 3rd class, 8; total, 55. Maximum age, 1st class, 9 years; 2nd class, 13 years; sequel class, 16 years; 3rd class, 14 years. Minimum age, 1st class, 3 years; 2nd class, 5 years; sequel class, 7 years; 3rd class, 10 years.

12.—The pupils attend school 5 hours each day; the duties of the school commence at 9 A.M. and close at 4 P.M.; an interval from 12, noon, to 2 P.M. for dinner and recreation on the playground.

13.—The school is closed on Saturday and Sunday (of course); the vacations for 1858 were two, each one week, and occurred at Christmas and Easter.

14.—The total number of days appropriated to school duties during the year,—244.

15.—This school (commenced 2nd November, 1857,) has not been in existence long enough to furnish a return of the length of the period during which pupils, from the time of their first entrance to the time of their finally leaving school, remain there.

16.—There may possibly be as many as 20 in the district, between the ages of 5 and 15, who do not usually attend the school.

17.—The fees for instruction, as fixed by the Local Patrons, are, for the first pupil from a family, 1s. 6d. per week; second ditto, 1s.; third ditto, 6d.; all above that number, 6d. The average is less than 1s. per week; the fees were so arranged to meet the cases of large families. 2s. per annum are charged to each pupil for books, as directed by the Board of National Education; the maximum total annual charge for each pupil, £3 17s.; the minimum, £1 7s.; the actual average, £1 16s.

18.—Ninety-five pounds one shilling and six-pence (£95 1s. 6d.) the teacher's emolument; £108, teacher's salary from the Board of National Education; £4 16s. 6d., book fund, from pupils; two hundred and seven pounds eighteen shillings, (£207 18s.)

19.—£3 15s. 7½d.

20.—The first class receive instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, with object and other lessons; the second and sequel classes, in addition to the above, are instructed in English grammar and geography; in the third class, composition and book-keeping; the girls receive instruction in needlework; three-quarters of an hour is the time allotted to each subject of instruction.

21.—The only books used in the several classes in the school, are those sanctioned by the Commissioners of National Education; the classes are named from the reading books; the other books are used in common; first book of lessons; second book of lessons; sequel to the second book, No. 1; sequel to the second book, No. 2; third book of lessons; fourth book of lessons; supplement to the fourth book, English grammar; an attempt to simplify English grammar; arithmetic in theory and practice; book-keeping; epitome of geographical knowledge; a compendium of geographical knowledge; geography and history; Scripture lesson (Old Testament, No. 1); Scripture lesson (Old Testament, No. 2); Scripture lessons (New Testament, No. 1); Scripture lessons (New Testament, No. 2); Sullivan's English dictionary; spelling-book, superseded; geography generalized. Reading books, Nos. 1 and 2 are much worn; all the rest are in good condition; the numbers in use are adequate to the wants of the school; as far as books, which are at present obtainable, are concerned, no other kinds are necessary, but it is a serious evil that the only books obtainable are those adapted for the use of children in Great Britain and Ireland; a new set of books of an Australian character are imperatively requisite, and could now be prepared if a proper movement were set on foot, and a sum of money, commensurate with the object, appropriated to the purpose.

22.—The maps are the large school maps, constructed by Arrowsmith for the National Schools of Ireland, and published by Smith, of London; the maps in use are, The World (two Hemispheres), Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, England, Ireland, Scotland; there are also 2 diagrams on the steam engine, one a section of the locomotive engine, the other a section of the double-action condensing engine; 3 small diagrams of the comparative sizes of animals, published by Darton; a black-board, 4ft. 4in. by 2ft. 10in., with easel-stand; a frame with 144 balls on 12 wires, for arithmetical calculations with the junior classes, and a plain map-stand; all the above are in good condition; the educational apparatus of the Colony is extremely meagre and certainly inadequate to the requirements; boxes of moveable letters have been used with much success in England, in promoting the progress of young children in reading; the maps imported are not such as are most useful in our schools; good school maps of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, the Polynesian Islands, the East Indies, the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean, &c., are much wanted, and they should be constructed on some definite scale; a geological map of New South Wales; a few physical maps, shewing the currents of the Ocean, prevailing winds, &c.; a Celestial chart for the Southern Hemisphere, and astronomical diagrams, would be valuable additions, and should be accompanied by a treatise on geography, especially adapted to them; some good tablets from "Gould's Birds of Australia" and kindred works, would be a boon; cases of objects for lessons, properly selected and prepared, with a manual for the teachers, would be a great benefit. The preparation of these requisites and of suitable books, is a duty too important to be left to individual effort, and too vast for private resources.

23.—In cases of moral delinquency (*e.g.*), wilful disobedience, falsehood, use of improper or indecent language, corporal punishment is inflicted *privately*; minor breaches of discipline are punished by loss of position in class, &c., &c.; no instructions on this subject have been given by any Board, Inspector, visitor, or manager.

24.—The school was examined twice during the year by the Inspectors appointed by the Board of National Education; no prizes are given periodically in the school, no funds being available for such purpose; the only rewards of merit given are special rewards for special reasons, and provided by the teacher from his private resources.

25.—The school has been inspected by W. Wilkins, Esq., Superintendent of National Schools, and B. H. McCann, Esq., Organizing Master of National Schools; two days were occupied in the examination; reports have been made to the Board of National Education, but no copies of such reports have been furnished to the teacher.

NOTE.—If all official reports were printed, or copies furnished to the teachers, it would probably tend to the improvement of the schools.

26.—John Poole Ollis.

27.—No assistants, pupil teachers, or monitors, are attached to this school.

28.—Portsea, Hampshire, England.

29.—36 years.

30.—1st October, 1857.

31.—A trained teacher.

32.—At the Normal School of the British and Foreign School Society, Borough Road, London—six months, prior to the issuing of certificates under the Minutes of Privy Council; but by the Board of National Education the teacher is classified as Class II, Section B.

33.—

34.—£108 per annum.

35.—Fees from pupils, £95 1s. 6d.

36.—£203 1s. 6d., year ending 30th September, 1858.

37.—The Scripture lessons, as published by the Board of National Education, are read daily, as part of the usual business of the school; during his incumbency the Revd. H. Tingcombe (E.C.) visited the school regularly every week for the purpose of imparting religious instruction to the children of that denomination; the present incumbent has established a private school at his own residence; he has not visited the National School for that purpose; the Revd. H. Tingcombe used the Bible in the authorised version, and Questions illustrating the Catechism of the Church of England, by the Ven. John Sinclair, published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

J. P. OLLIS,
Teacher.

CASTLEREAGH.

CASTLEREAGH.

- 1.—Nepean River, Castlereagh.
- 2.—Weatherboard erection, the present condition sufficiently comfortable.
- 3.—576 superficial square feet.
- 4.—There is an acre of ground fenced in belonging to the school buildings; of this only a small portion is found requisite for the use of the children, the whole of the land adjoining being available for their use.
- 5.—There is but one water-closet, constructed of slabs; as the school is not a large one this is found sufficient for present requirements.
- 6.—There is but one room—576 superficial square feet, 6,336 cubic feet.
- 7.—Average attendance, 18 children.
- 8.—There are four good sized windows, each of which can be drawn up so as to admit the air.
- 9.—The annual average number on the books, 34—19 boys, 15 girls; average attendance, 18—11 $\frac{3}{4}$ boys, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ girls.
- 10.—Boys, 5 to 14 years; girls, 5 to 14.
- 11.—Three classes:—1st class, 17.5; 2nd, 11; 3rd, 5.5. 1st class, 5 to 11 years of age; 2nd, 9 to 14; 3rd, 11 to 14.
- 12.—5 hours; from 9 o'clock till 12, and from 2 till 4, the interval devoted to recreation.
- 13.—Only one holiday each week, Saturday; only one vacation during the year, viz., one week at Christmas.
- 14.—255 days appropriated to school studies during the year.
- 15.—I have not held the office of teacher sufficiently long to be able to answer this question.
- 16.—There are about 25 children in the locality, between the ages of 5 and 15 years, that do not attend this school.
- 17.—There are nine pupils admitted gratis in consideration of the poverty of their parents. Our scale of fees is 6d. for every child under 10 years of age, and 9d. for all above. There has been no charge for books hitherto.
- 18.—The annual amount of school fees, £27 9s. 8d., which is devoted to a supplement to the teacher's salary; salary granted to teacher from National Board, £60 per annum; amount received from all sources, £87 9s. 8d.
- 19.—Average annual cost of the education of each pupil, £2 11s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- 20.—On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday:—1st class from 9 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$, writing on slates; 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, reading; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$, tables; 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12, writing on slates from dictation. Afternoon:—2 to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, reading; 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, writing on slates; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4, tables, &c. 2nd class, 9 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$, arithmetic; 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, geography; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$, reading; 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12, writing in books. Afternoon:—2 to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, reading; 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, arithmetic; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4, writing on slates from lesson books. 3rd class, 9 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$, reading; 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, grammar; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$, arithmetic; 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12, writing in books. Afternoon:—2 to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, Scripture lessons; 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, arithmetic; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4, writing on slates from lesson books.
Tuesday and Thursday:—1st class, 9 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$, reading; 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, writing on slates; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$, tables; 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12, writing on slates from dictation. Afternoon:—2 to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, reading; 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, writing on slates; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4, tables, &c. 2nd class:—9 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$, reading; 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, arithmetic; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$, grammar; 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12, writing in copy-books. Afternoon:—2 to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, reading; 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, arithmetic; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4, tables, &c. 3rd class, 9 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$, arithmetic; 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, reading; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$, geography; 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12, writing in copy-books. Afternoon:—2 to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, Scripture lessons; 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, arithmetic; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4, mental arithmetic.
- 21.—Books used in the school:—1st class, 1st book lessons; 2nd class, sequel No. 1 to second book of lessons, 1st book of arithmetic, English grammar, Sullivan's introduction to geography; 3rd class, third book of lessons, Scripture lessons (O. and N. T.), English grammar, geography, arithmetic. The books are all in good condition, and they are at present found sufficient for the requirements of the pupils.
- 22.—The school contains tables, forms for the children, desks for writing, map of the World, and printed lessons.
- 23.—The system of correction is that which is usually employed in National Schools. I have had instruction on the subject from the Inspector.
- 24.—Previous to its becoming a National School it was examined annually by the Rev. J. Cameron; since it has been under the control of the National Board it has been examined once by the Inspector of National Schools. There has not been, hitherto, any distribution of prizes to the pupils.
- 25.—Since it has been a National School it has been visited once by the Inspector.
- 26.—Edgar Fuller.
- 27.—
- 28.—Waltham Abbey, Essex, England.
- 29.—34 years of age.
- 30.—20th July, 1857.
- 31.—Not trained.
- 32.—
- 33.—Although I have not been trained as a teacher, I have had three years experience in teaching as a monitor, in England, under the British and Foreign System connected with the Boro' Road School. My occupation before adopting that of teacher was clerk in a mercantile house.
- 34.—Teacher's salary, £60 per annum.
- 35.—Fees, £27 9s. 8d.

36.—£87 9s. 8d., total annual income of teacher.

37.—The only books used in the school for religious instruction are those supplied by the Board, viz., Scripture lessons.

*National School, Cessnock,
11 March, 1859.*

Sir,

I have the honor, by your directions, contained in circular No. 26, of the 15th ultimo, to submit the following Return to the National Board.

2. As my appointment was made by the Board on the 17th ultimo, and the school shall only be opened on the 14th instant, you can see that I can answer only very few of the questions required.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE CARROLL.

W. C. Wills, Esquire,
Secretary, Board of National Education,
Sydney.

CESSNOCK.

- 1.—Township of Cessnock.
- 2.—Constructed of brick, well plastered inside, and has a verandah, needs no repairs or improvement.
- 3.—286 square feet.
- 4.—9,680 square yards.
- 5.—One water-closet, built of brick, 5 feet square, in good condition.
- 6.—Only one room—286 square feet, and 2,288 cubic feet.
- 8.—One French casement, and one window that opens.
- 26.—George Carroll.
- 28.—County Limerick, Ireland.
- 29.—54 years.
- 30.—17th February, 1859.
- 31.—Not trained.
- 33.—Was nine months teaching a private school. Occupation before teaching—had a situation in the Legislative Council, and also at the Tarban Creek Lunatic Asylum.

CLARENCE TOWN.

- 1.—This school is situated at Clarence Town, Parish of Uffington, Police District of Dungog, County of Durham.
- 2.—The schoolrooms and teacher's residence are built of brick on a stone foundation.
- 3.—The whole building occupies an area of about 1,722 square feet, exclusive of a slab kitchen detached, about 14 x 12.
- 4.—There is an acre of land attached to the premises.
- 5.—There is a slab water-closet divided into two compartments, with two holes in each, and in good repair.
- 6.—The schoolroom contains 486 square feet, and about 4,860 cubic feet. The classroom, designed for religious instruction, contains about 150 square, and 1,425 cubic feet.
- 7.—All the children assemble in the schoolroom, and about 20 are usually taken to the classroom; the rest, numbering from 40 to 70, are taught in the schoolroom.
8. There are four windows in the two rooms, each $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 feet; the top sashes are let down.
- 9.—The annual average number of pupils on the books for the last three years was (111) one hundred and eleven, of which 53 were boys and 58 girls; the average daily attendance during the same period was 38 boys and 42 girls,—total 80.
- 10.—The maximum age of either sex is 14, the minimum 3 years.
- 11.—There are 5 classes in the school;—in the first class the ages range from 3 to 10; in the second, from 5 to 9; in the sequel, from 7 to 13; in the third, from 9 to 12; in the fourth, from 10 to 14.
- 12.—The hours of attendance are from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 1 or 2 to 3 or 4 p.m., respectively. There is a recess of 5 minutes for the boys, and the same for the girls, at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a.m., the former commencing when the latter ends.
- 13.—Every Saturday, the 26th January, 24th of May, and Good Friday, with a fortnight at Christmas, are the holidays observed.
- 14.—The number of days appropriated to school duties are 240.
- 15.—The average length of the time intervening between the first entrance into the school and their final leaving is about 3 years; this is not to be regarded as the average time each spends at school.
- 16.—The number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years cannot be ascertained, but as the Census Returns give 295 as the whole population, nearly two-fifths have been in attendance at school.
- 17.—The weekly, half-yearly, or annual sum charged for each, varies according to the reputed circumstances of the parents, and averages five-pence per week for each; the total amount of fees received during the year ending 30 September, 1858, amounted to £117 16s. 7d., which formed a part of the teacher's salary.

18.—The teacher's salary from the National Board amounted to £120; and the salary of two pupil teacher's to £88 2s. 6d.; received for books, £6 2s. 8d.; in all, £332 0s. 9d.

19.—The annual average total cost of each child was £2 19s. 10d.

20.—During the forenoon each day, reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught; grammar and geography every alternate day; three-quarters of an hour to each subject is devoted. Book-keeping, algebra, and geometry are taught to the more advanced boys; in mechanics and other subjects the children are incidentally instructed in the course of their lessons.

21.—The pupils are instructed in the books published by the Board of National Education, of which there is a fair supply, and in tolerably good order. The children provide themselves with slates and copy-books; Chamber's algebra and Simpson's euclid are also used.

22.—The following maps and prints are used:—Map of the Ancient World, the World, Australasia, Asia, Australia, New South Wales, Africa, America, Scotland, England, Ireland, and Europe. Diagrams illustrating natural philosophy, 2 sheets; do. do. forms and colour, 2 sheets; do. do. zoology, 3 sheets; 1 do. planetary system.

23.—The teacher exercises his own judgment as to the nature and extent of punishment; but it is more by moral influence than by corporal punishment that the pupils are governed; it is when the former appears to be disregarded that the latter is resorted to, which consists of a caning on the hand. No instructions on this subject have been received from any superior authority.

24.—The school is examined once a year by the Inspector of National Schools, and about four times a year by the Organizing Master; no prizes are distributed.

25.—The official visits extend to from one to two days of close examination. The only reports on the state of the school accessible to the teacher are two entries in the Report-book by the Organizing Master, as follows:—

“9th February, 1858. Visited the school this day and found 87 children present, neat and clean. The pupils are making very satisfactory progress. W. McINTYRE.”

“19th May, 1858. Visited the school to-day, and found 85 pupils present, making good progress. W. McINTYRE.”

26.—The teacher's name is James Rutledge.

27.—The teacher is assisted by his wife, and also Donald and Kate McCormack, pupil teachers.

28. 29.—James Rutledge born in Ireland, is in the 42nd year of his age; his wife in Australia, is 33. Donald and Kate McCormack also born in Australia, are 19 and 17 respectively, and are in the fourth year of their apprenticeship.

30.—Was appointed to the Drayton National School, August, 1851, transferred to this school, 1855.

31. 32.—Not specially trained beyond spending a month at the National Model School, Sydney; holds Class II, Sec. A.

33.—Was nearly eight years a teacher under the Denominational Board, and two years a private teacher.

34.—The teacher's salary is £120. Salaries of two pupil teachers, £88 2s. 6d.

35.—The school fees, in addition to a house rent free, amounted to £117 16s 7d.

36.—Total amount of income on the 30th September, 1858, £325 19s. 1d.

37.—The Rev. A. Wayn, of the Church of England, frequently visited the school; and his successor, the Rev. T. L. Dodd, has also visited the school for the purpose of expounding the Holy Scriptures to the Protestant children; the Rev. R. Blain and Mr. William Johnstone have attended the school for the purpose of giving instruction to the Presbyterian children; it is presumed the Bible was the book used on these occasions.

JAMES RUTLEDGE,
Teacher.

CUNDLETOWN.

1.—On the Manning River.

2.—This is a wooden building with brick chimneys, and in good condition, being nearly new. In my opinion the only improvement needed is another coat of paint, as a preservative from the weather.

3.—The superficial content of the floors of the whole building is 1,540 feet, which includes 392 feet as a teacher's residence.

4.—There is one acre enclosed, and being forest ground the children enjoy the use of at least one-half of it.

5.—There are two suitable water-closets, in good repair, one for each sex, and built at a proper distance from each other.

6.—The superficial content of the schoolroom alone is 756 square feet, and solid content 7,560 feet. There are two classrooms, each consisting of 196 square feet, and solid content of each 1,960 feet.

7.—Forty in the schoolroom, and twenty in the classroom.

8.—Ample provision is made, the windows are large and so constructed that they either open partially or altogether, as may be necessary.

9.—Annual average on the books for the year ended December, 1858, 66. Annual average attendance for same period, 44. Of the roll number 66, 39 were males and 27 females. Of the annual average, 26 were males, and 18 females.

10.—Maximum age of males, 13; of females, 13. Minimum age of males, 3; of females, 4.

11.

11.—The school is divided into three distinct classes, but one of the classes consists of two divisions. Average in first class, 30; of second class, 23; in third class, 9. In first class, maximum age, 11; minimum age, 3; second class, maximum age, 13; minimum age, 5; third class, maximum age, 13; minimum age, 8.

12.—Six hours school. School commences at ten o'clock, and terminates at 4 o'clock, with one hour's intermission, viz., from 1 to 2 o'clock; during which all the children who live within a reasonable distance of the school go home to dinner; the others remain under my observation, and eat their dinners on the playground.

13.—By the general consent of the Local Patrons there is no school on Saturdays, but there is school on all other days, Sundays excepted. Since my connection with the Board, the only vacation we have had, has been ten days at Christmas, from the 24th December to the 2nd of January inclusive.

14.—254 days.

15.—This is a question to which I cannot give a very satisfactory solution, inasmuch as this school has only been in operation for one year and seven months. In looking over the register there are only four which I consider have finally left; and the average time which they remained was three months.

16.—At present I am not aware of any. The great majority of the population here, of all religious denominations, seeming to approve heartily of the National System, avail themselves of it to the utmost extent.

17.—Quarterly school fee for each pupil, 6s. 6d.; quarterly book fee for each, 6d., or 2s. annually;—total annual charge for each, £1 8s. According to a regulation of the Local Patrons of this school, parents of limited means can have their children taught at one-half the above rates.

18.—School fees for the year ending 30th September, 1858, £42 4s. 2d. The school fees are applied in the way of augmenting the teacher's income. Salary from the Board of National Education for the year ending 30th September, 1858, £108. Total, £150 4s. 2d.

19.—The annual average for the period above-mentioned was 41; consequently the average annual total cost of each was £3 13s. 3¼d.

20.—

TIME.	1ST. CLASS.	2ND.	3RD.
10—10 ⁵ / ₆	Inspection as to cleanliness and neatness of person and dress.		
10 ⁵ / ₆ —11	Reading, &c.	Writing on slates.	Arithmetic.
11—11 ¹ / ₂	Writing on slates.	Reading, &c.	Writing from dictation.
11 ¹ / ₂ —12	Learning to make digits.	Arithmetic.	Reading, &c.
12—12 ³ / ₄	Preparing a lesson.	Writing in copy-books.	
12 ³ / ₄ —1	Marking the class rolls, report book, &c.		
1—2	Recess.		
2—3	Reading, &c.	* Reading and Geography. † Reading and parts of speech.	Scripture extracts.
3—3 ¹ / ₂	Slates.	Multiplication Table.	* Geography. † Grammar.
3 ¹ / ₂ —4	Mental arithmetic.		
4—	Reading and explaining the general lesson.		

* On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

† On Tuesday and Thursday.

21.—The books used are those sanctioned by the Commissioners, and are as follows:—First book of lessons, 1st class; second ditto, 2nd class; third ditto, 3rd class; English grammar, 2nd and 3rd classes; arithmetic, 2nd and 3rd classes; Sullivan's spelling-book, superseded, 2nd and 3rd classes; introduction to geography, 2nd and 3rd classes; Sullivan's geography generalized, 3rd class; ditto dictionary, 3rd class; Scripture extracts, O.T. Nos. 1 and 2, N.T. Nos. 1 and 2, 3rd class.

The above list does not comprise all the books we have in hand, but only those at present in use. No other books are at present needed. The books are in good condition, and the school is adequately supplied.

22.—General lesson, notice to visitors, table of minimum attainments for each class, map of the World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia; there is also a black-board and a globe; they are all in good order, and no others are at present needed.

23.—For any palpable breach of discipline a child may be kept in school and denied the use of the playground; but as a general rule I aim at governing the children by kindness combined with firmness, and beating is seldom resorted to, unless the pupils are guilty of acts of cruelty or of disobedience. There are no instructions from any source on this subject.

24.—During the year the children of this school have been examined once by the Organizing Master of National Schools. No prizes or other rewards have been given.

25.—The Local Patrons individually visit the school occasionally. The head master of the National Model School, Sydney, visited, but did not examine this school, during the present year. In November last it was visited and examined by Wm. M'Intyre, Esq., Organizing Master, National Schools. The examination occupied about six hours. The only report existing, is as follows:—

“4th November, 1858. Visited this school to-day, and found 43 pupils present, neat and clean, and making satisfactory progress. Wm. M'INTYRE.”

I consider the school is at present in a flourishing condition, and has steadily increased since the time it was opened. It was opened nineteen months ago, with 23 pupils, and the actual attendance to-day (2nd March) was 65 pupils.

26.—William Goudy.

27.—None. The teacher's wife teaches sewing, &c., and also renders some assistance in the literary department of the school.

28.—County Down, Ireland.

29.—Teacher's age, 29 years.

30.—W. Goudy took charge of this school in July, 1857; was appointed a teacher for a National School in New South Wales in October, 1855,—and was appointed teacher of a National School in Ireland in January, 1847.

31.—Trained.

32.—Trained for a period of five months at the National Model School, Dublin, and also for one month at the Model School in Sydney. Present classification, Class II, Section A, or highest division of second class.

33.—Trained, and always a teacher.

34.—Annual Board salary since 1st February of the present year, £120; previous to that date, £108 per annum.

35.—Amount of school fees received for the year ending December, 1858, £46 17s. 2d. Received also £1 as an allowance for postage.

36.—Total annual income, £155 17s. 2d.

37.—The Scripture extracts are read daily; and the principles of the general lessons are inculcated by the teacher. The school is visited occasionally by the Rev. Mr. Quinliven, R. C., who imparts religious instruction to the children of his own denomination. No other books of religious nature, besides the Scripture extracts, are used in the school.

I certify that the foregoing queries have been faithfully and correctly answered.

WILLIAM GOUDY,
Teacher.

DUNMORE.

1.—The locality where the school is situated is Largs, or Dunmore, Parish of Middlehope, District of Maitland.

2.—The school is of brick, in fair condition, and, with the addition lately made, sufficiently large.

3.—The number of superficial square feet in the building is 650.

4.—The number of superficial square yards in the playground is 2,420.

5.—There is one water-closet—of slabs, substantially built, and divided in two compartments for the boys and girls respectively.

6.—The number of superficial square feet in the schoolroom, 558, cubic feet in the same, 5,580; in the classroom, superficial 92, cubic, 644.

7.—The average number assembled in each of the rooms is 50 and 25.

8.—Provision is made for ventilation by letting down the windows and occasionally opening the doors; there is also a trap-door in the ceiling, and a fireplace. In the classroom ventilation is effected through the openings between the slabs.

9.—The annual average number on the books is—boys 55, girls 57, total 112; average number attending (daily)—boys 36, girls 37;—total, 73.

10.—The maximum and minimum ages of the pupils in the school are respectively 14 and 3 years.

11.—There are four classes. The maximum and minimum ages of the 1st, 3 and 8 years; of the 2nd, 7 and 12; of the sequel to the 2nd, 8 and 12; of the third, 10 and 14.

12.—The pupils attend school from 9 A.M. till 3½ P.M. The school duties commence at 9 and terminate at 12 A.M., with an intermission of 10 minutes, commencing at 10½; school is again commenced at 1½ and continued till 3½ P.M. The first part of the recess, commencing at 12 o'clock, is usually occupied by those who do not go home (the greater number) in taking dinners, which together with water are given out in order. The boys then commonly play at cricket, and the girls, such as are not sewing, at some play approved of by the teacher. In wet weather slates and pencils are given out and drawing is encouraged.

13.—There is one holiday (Saturday) in each week; vacations of a week each occur at Christmas, Easter, and Midwinter.

14.—The total number of days appropriated to school duties is 244.

15.—The average length of time during which pupils from the time of their first entrance to the time of their finally leaving school, 2 years 3 months.

16.—The number of children in the district between the ages 5 and 15 years who do not usually attend school is from 30 to 40.

17.—Pupils are charged according to the class they are in, 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s. quarterly, average for each pupil, 4s. 6d. ; the quarterly charge for books is 6d. each pupil ; total annual charge 14s., 18s., 22s., 26s. ; total average for each pupil is 20s.

18.—The annual amount of school fees received from the pupils of the school during the twelve months ending the 30th September, 1858, £48 17s. 6d., appropriated to the teacher as part of his income. Received from Board of National Education, as salary for self and assistant, £145 6s. 8d. ; total from all sources, £194 4s. 2d.

19.—Average number on roll 111 } £194 4s. 2d. { £1 14s. 11³/₄d. } Average cost of
In daily attendance 77 } { 2 10s. 5¹/₄d. } each child.

20.—Subjects of instruction given to each class :—

CLASSES.	Reading.	Writing.	Arith- metic.	Grammar.	Geo- graphy.	Dictation.	Com- position.	Tables.	Vari- ous.	Time.
Mondays & Wednesdays	Third	1 ¹ / ₄	1	3 ⁴	.....	.....	1 ² / ₂ *	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂ †	5
	Sequel to 2nd	1 ¹ / ₄	1	.....	3 ⁴	1 ¹ / ₂	.....	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	5
	Second	1 ¹ / ₂	1	3 ⁴	1 ¹ / ₂	.....	3 ⁴	.....	1 ¹ / ₂	5
	First	1 ¹ / ₂	1	Mental 1 ¹ / ₂	Objects 1 ¹ / ₂	Singing 1 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....	1 ¹ / ₂	5
Tuesdays & Thursdays	Third	1 ¹ / ₄	1	.....	3 ⁴	1 ¹ / ₂	.....	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	5
	Sequel to 2nd	1 ¹ / ₂	1	3 ⁴	.....	.....	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	5
	Second	1 ¹ / ₂	1	3 ⁴	.....	1 ¹ / ₂	3 ⁴	.....	1 ¹ / ₂	5
	First	1 ¹ / ₂	1	Mental 1 ¹ / ₂	Objects 1 ¹ / ₂	Singing 1 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....	1 ¹ / ₂	5
Fridays	Third	3 ⁴	Letter 3 ⁴	1	3 ⁴	.....	Object lesson 1	.....	1 ¹ / ₄	5
	Sequel to 2nd	3 ⁴	3 ⁴	.....	3 ⁴	3 ⁴	1	.....	1 ¹ / ₂	5
	Second	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	.....	1 ¹ / ₂	1	.....	1 ¹ / ₂	5
	First	1 ¹ / ₂	1	Mental 1 ¹ / ₂	Objects 1 ¹ / ₂	Singing 1 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....	1 ¹ / ₂	5

* Write answers to questions written on black-board while reading.

† Such as changing places, making up rolls, and singing.

21.—The books used in the several classes of the school are only those authorised by the Board of National Education ; grammars and geographies might, I think, be introduced better fitted to the requirements of the children, and the length of time for which they generally remain at school. The books in use are in fair condition, and the number adequate.

22.—There are in the school-maps of the World, Europe, Australia, Palestine, and of the Ancient World ; there are also 2 black-boards. It would be a great benefit to have a good sized globe, and charts descriptive of the animal and vegetable kingdoms ; also, such simple apparatus as would enable the teacher to demonstrate the more useful theorems of natural science.

23.—The principle aimed at in the government of the school is, that by controlling and pre-arranging, nothing of importance shall go wrong without being speedily discovered and checked. I endeavour, also, to make my intention clearly known, and to convince the children that the rules made are for their benefit. The usual punishment is gentle admonition, reproof, or detention from play ; corporal punishment is, however, employed in cases of obstinacy, or in other cases where its use is thought beneficial, but always carefully, and never continued after it accomplishes its object. No instructions from any source have ever been given on this subject.

24.—The school is examined only when the officers of the Board visit it. No prizes or rewards are given.

25.—The school is officially visited by the Inspector and Organizing Master. The time usually occupied is from 4 to 5 hours. No report of the school exists within the time, which I think, is contemplated by the question.

26.—Name of head teacher, James Fraser.

27.—Name of pupil teacher, Peter Durie.

28.—Teacher was born in Forfarshire, Scotland. Pupil teacher, Maitland, N.S.W.

29.—Teacher's age is 34. Pupil teacher's, 14.

30.—Teacher was appointed in November, 1851. Pupil teacher, August, 1858.

31.—Trained for a period.

32.—Trained first at Mr. Steele's Infant School, subsequently at the National Model School—in all about 5 months. Possess a 1st Class B Certificate of the National Board.

33.—Before becoming a teacher, assisted parents on a farm, occupying a considerable portion of time in study.

34.—Teacher's salary, £132. Pupil teacher's, £30 annually.

35.—Receive exclusive of salary about £48.

36.—Total annual income of teachers derived from school, £210.

37.—The children are carefully instructed in some portion of the Scripture lessons every school day, and their minds tried to be brought under the influence of the spirit of love and forbearance inculcated by the general lesson. No Clergyman ever visits the school for the purpose of instructing the children in religious knowledge.

EDEN.

1.—The schoolhouse is situated in the Township of Eden, Police District of Eden, Twofold Bay.

2.—It is constructed of brick, on a stone foundation; the building in good condition, requires no repairs nor enlargement.

3.—In the schoolhouse there are 818 superficial square feet, in the master's apartment, 292; total 1,201.

4.—The ground for the use of the pupils contains 9,680 square yards, or 87,120 square feet.

5.—The water-closets are of brick, they consist of three apartments, one for boys, one for girls, and a third for the teacher, each $4\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length and breadth, 7 feet high, pit of stone and lime, in good condition.

6.—The schoolroom is the only apartment appropriated for teaching, containing 810 superficial square feet, 9,720 cubic feet.

7.—The average number of pupils assembled in the schoolroom, 48.

8.—In the centre of the ceiling there is a ventilator, besides plenty of air can be admitted by the windows, which are large, and can be raised at pleasure.

9.—The annual average number on the books is 74; the average number attending the school, 45—30 boys and 15 girls.

10.—The maximum age of the males 21 years, minimum 3 years; maximum age of the females 18 years, minimum 3 years.

11.—The school is divided into three classes; the average number in each class is 22;—maximum age in the first class, 21 years; minimum, 3 years; in the second class, maximum 16 years; minimum, 10 years; in the third class, maximum 14 years; minimum, 12 years.

12.—The pupils attend the school 5 hours each day, commencing at 9 o'clock, terminating at 12, resuming at 2 and terminating at 4; the interval of 2 hours for dinner and play.

13.—There is one holiday in each week; the only vacations sanctioned by the Board are from the 24 December to 2 January inclusive.

14.—There are 252 days appropriated to school duties during the year.

15.—The average length of time which pupils remain at school from their first entrance to the time of their final departure, 2 years.

16.—The number of children in the locality, between the ages of 5 and 15 years, who do not attend school, 20.

17.—The sum charged for each pupil is 9d. per week, 9s. 9d. per quarter, 19s. 6d. half-yearly, £1 19s. annually; 2s. yearly is charged for books, making a total annual charge of £2 1s.

18.—The school was not in operation during the whole time specified in the question, it was opened November 9th, 1857; but assuming the same rates of fees for the closed period as the next succeeding, the annual amount of fees received, £74 10s. 9d., appropriated by the teacher; no amount received from any other source.

19.—The average annual total cost of the education of each pupil, £4 1s.

20.—The subjects on which instruction is given to the first class are spelling, meaning of words, reading, punctuation, and answering simple questions on the subject matter of the first book of lessons; the second class is taught to spell all words in the second book of lessons; the third class to read fluently the third book of lessons, spell the words, give their meaning, synonymous terms, understand affixes and prefixes, parse English sentences with the geography of the places; $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour allotted to each lesson.

21.—First book of lessons for the use of the first class, second book of lessons for the use of the second class, third book of lessons for the use of the third class; books in use are in good order, no others needed, those at present in use adequate to the wants of the school.

22.—There is the general lesson, the time table, instructions to visitors, visitors' book, register book, daily report book, the class roll, cards of arithmetic, reading cards, one black-board, 5 maps in use—the maps of the British Isles, Australia, and Palestine required; also, diagrams of natural history, mechanics' drawing, a terrestrial and celestial globe.

23.—The system of correction employed in this school is the rod and reproof; no instructions from any source, oral or written, on the subject.

24.—The pupils have been examined twice a-year by the teacher, in presence of the Patrons and parents, when books are distributed as prizes.

25.—The school has not been officially inspected since its opening, owing, I suppose, to its isolated position; the enclosed is a copy of a report on the state of the school from the Patrons, prepared by the Hon. Secretary and correspondent. His concluding suggestion is worthy of attention in order to the success of a school in the country districts.

26.—James Martin.

27.—Elizabeth Martin.

28.

- 28.—Ballynahinch, County Down, Ireland.
 29.—Master, 35 years; mistress, 25 years.
 30.—Appointed to present office, October 28th, 1857.
 31.—Trained.
 32.—Trained at the Model School, Sydney, for one month, possessing the 1st of the Second Class Certificate.
 33.—Many years experience previous to present appointment. Before adopting that of teacher, employed graduating at the Free Church College, Edinburgh, and the Royal College, Belfast.
 34.—Annual amount of salary for master and mistress, £120—£10 per month.
 35.—The annual fees amounted, for the year ending 30th September, 1858, to £74 11s. 9d.
 36.—Total amount annually, or total annual income of teachers derived from the school, £194 10s. 9d.
 37.—Scripture lessons are read each day, on the reading of which occasion is taken to inculcate all the precepts of the Christian Religion. The school has been visited by a Church of England Clergyman and a R.C. Priest, but neither gave any instructions from the want of a classroom for special religious instructions. The books used in school for the above purpose are Scripture lessons, N. T., Nos. 1 and 2, and O. T., No. 2.

ELING FOREST.

- 1.—Eling Forest, Police District of Berrima.
 2.—The walls of the school building are composed of slabs, plastered on the inside; the roof is shingled; and there are two chimnies, built of stone; with the exception of the plastering the building is in tolerably good repair.
 3.—The schoolhouse contains 300 superficial feet.
 4.—About 3,200 square yards.
 5.—A slabbed building, roofed and shingled, and properly fitted up for children.
 6.—One room, containing 300 superficial square feet, and about 3,600 cubic feet.
 7.—From January 1st to the week ending February 18th, of the present year, the average number has been twenty.
 8.—No special provision made for ventilation.
 9.—Number on the books, annual average, 41; in attendance, 24—males 15, females 9.
 10.—The maximum age of boys attending the school is twelve years, the minimum ditto four years; girls, maximum age, in attendance, 14 years, minimum ditto 5 years.
 11.—The school is divided into three classes; the first containing ten scholars, the second fourteen, and the third seven; the minimum age of children in the first class is four years, the maximum in ditto ten years; in the second class the minimum age is six years, and the maximum twelve; the third class minimum age is nine years, and the maximum fourteen.
 12.—The children are in attendance seven hours daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted. The school commences at 9 o'clock, A.M., and closes at 4 P.M., in summer, and 3 P.M. in winter. At half-past 10 A. M. there is a short recess, not exceeding fifteen minutes, to prevent the confusion and disorder that would be occasioned by children leaving the school-room during the hours of instruction; there is also a mid-day recess of two hours in summer, and one in winter, for dinner and recreation.
 13.—Saturday of each week is a holiday. There is one vacation during the year, extending over a period of ten days, from December 24th to January 2nd, both days inclusive. Good Friday is also kept as a holiday.
 14.—The total number of school days throughout the year is 250.
 15.—The average time children attend school is ten months two weeks and four days.
 16.—The number of children between the stipulated ages in the district or locality where the school is situated, not in attendance, is 63.
 17.—The school fees vary from 4d. to 1s. each, per week. The annual charge for books is 2s. each pupil. The total annual charge for each pupil varies from 19s. 4d. to £2 14s.
 18.—The annual amount of school fees received from the pupils of the school during the twelve months ending the 30th September, 1858, was £29 17s.—the amount was appropriated to augment the teacher's salary for the year in question; the sum of £96 was also received from the Government, through the Board of National Education, making the total amount received, from all sources, towards the support of the school during the above-mentioned period, £125 17s.
 19.—The average annual total cost for the education of each pupil, for the year ending 30th September, 1858, was £4 9s. 10½d.
 20.—The enclosed time table will shew the several subjects of instruction given to each class, and the precise portion of time allotted to each of such subjects in each day throughout the week:—

MONDAY.				
Time.		First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
9 o'clock to 9¾	.....	Writing	Reading	Writing
9¾	” 10½	Reading	Writing	Reading
			Recess for five minutes.	
Thence to 11¼	.....	Tables	Grammar	Grammar
11¼	” 12	Geography	Tables	Tables
12	” 2		Recreation.	
2	” 3	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Scripture lessons
3	” 3½	Reading	Reading	Arithmetic
3½	” 4	Writing and general lesson	Writing and general lesson	Arithmetic and general lesson
				TUESDAY,

TUESDAY.

Time.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
9 o'clock to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Reading	Writing	Reading
9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Writing	Reading	Writing
		Recess.	
Thence to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Geography	Mental arith.	Mental arith.
11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 12	Tables	Grammar	Grammar
12 " 2		Recreation.	
2 " 3	Writing	Writing	Scripture lesson
3 " 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Reading	Reading	Arithmetic
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 4	Singing	Singing	Singing

WEDNESDAY.

9 o'clock to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Writing	Reading	Writing
9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Reading	Writing	Reading
		Recess.	
Thence to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Grammar	Geography	Geography
11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 12	Tables	Mental arith.	Mental arith.
12 " 2		Recreation.	
2 " 3	Reading	Reading	Scripture lesson
3 " 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Writing	Writing	Arithmetic
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 4	Geography	Mental arith. & general lesson	Arithmetic and general lesson

THURSDAY.

9 o'clock to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Reading	Writing	Reading
9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Writing	Reading	Writing
		Recess.	
Thence to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Geography	Grammar	Grammar
11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 12	Tables	Object lesson	Object lesson
12 " 2		Recreation.	
2 " 3	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Scripture lessons
3 " 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Reading	Reading	Arithmetic
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 4	Singing	Singing	Singing

FRIDAY.

9 o'clock to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Writing	Reading	Writing
9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Reading	Writing	Reading
		Recess.	
Thence to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tables	Geography	Geography
11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 12	Grammar	Mental arith.	Mental arith.
12 " 2		Recreation.	
2 " 3	Reading	Reading	Scripture lessons
3 " 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Geography	Arithmetic	Arithmetic
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 4	Writing and general lesson	Arithmetic and general lesson	Arithmetic and general lesson

From 3 to 4 P. M. the girls are employed at needlework.

21.—The first book of lessons is used by the pupils of the first class for reading and spelling; the second book by those of the second class; and the following books are used in the third class—third book of reading lessons, spelling-book superseded, English grammar, epitome of geographical knowledge, Scripture lessons (Old Testament) No. 2, ditto (New Testament) No. 2, first book of arithmetic. One dozen each of the 1st and 2nd sequels to the second book are needed, and one dozen third books; with the exception of the latter the books in use are in good condition, and in number adequate to the wants of the school.

22.—The schoolroom is furnished with the requisite forms and desks, a black-board and easels. There are also the following maps, two of which are in good condition—the World, Australia, and Australasia. There is no particular need of further apparatus at present.

23.—The mode of correction for wilful breaches of the rules of the school is that of depriving them of the privilege of associating with their schoolfellows during the hours of recreation, for more serious offences slight corporal punishment. The instruction of the Board of National Education, as given in the Order Book, is to the effect that the school should be governed, as far as possible, by moral influence.

24.—The school is examined by the Inspector of the Board of National Education, during his annual or special visits to the school. Prizes of books have occasionally been awarded to those who have made the greatest progress in their studies.

25.—The school is officially visited by the Inspector and Board of Local Patrons. The visits of the former are annual or special, the latter visit the school monthly; the time occupied in such visits varies according to the amount of business to be done; the usual amount of time spent in such visits is from one to three hours.

26.—Henry Samuel Davenport.

27.—Rebecca Davenport.

28.—H. S. D., Southwark, London, England; R. D., Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex, England.

29.—H. S. D., 26 years; R. D., 30 years.

30.—December 1st, 1858.

31.—Not trained.

32.—Attended the Model School, Sydney, six weeks previous to present appointment, and now receiving remuneration according to Class 3, Section B.

33.—Several years experience in Sabbath and other schools in England, and nearly twelve months in a school of forty children on the station of J. Fleming, Esq., near Ipswich, Moreton Bay. Previous to being occupied as teacher was engaged for six years as assistant in the Banking House of Sir C. Price, Marryat and Price, London.

34.—A joint salary of £84 per annum.

35.—School fees amounting at present to 15s. per week.

36.—Not precisely known at present; the amount anticipated for the present year is about £114.

37.—Reading and explanatory instruction in the Scripture lesson books, daily, by the teacher. No special religious instruction has been given by any Clergyman or Minister of Religion during the two months of the present year.

JOHN MORRICE, Local Patron.

H. S. DAVENPORT,
Teacher.

FALBROOK.

1.—Falbrook.

2.—Wood; repairs needed, plastering inside and painting outside; sufficiently large.

3.—One room, 390 square feet.

4.—9,680 square yards.

5.—Wood; recently erected.

6.—One room; 390 square feet, 3,900 cubic feet.

7.—23·47 pupils.

8.—Ventilated by two doors and three windows.

9.—On the books 17·75 boys, 14·25 girls; attending, 13·67 boys, 9·79 girls.

10.—Maximum age of boys, 13 years, minimum, 4 years; maximum age of girls, 14 years, minimum, 2 years.

11.—Three classes; average, first class, 12; second class, 7; sequel to second class, 4. Age—maximum, 1st class, 11, 2nd class, 11, sequel to 2nd class, 14; minimum, 1st class, 2, 2nd class, 6, sequel to 2nd class, 10.

12.—Five hours each day; commence at 9 A.M., terminate at 4 P.M.; two hours (noon) for dinner and recreation; ten minutes at 10·30 A.M., for necessary calls, exercise, &c.

13.—Saturday in each week; vacation from 22nd December, 1858, to 3rd January, 1859 exclusive; holidays, two, viz :—26th January, and 2nd April (Good Friday), 1858.

14.—247 days during the year.

15.—Average time that pupils are on the , 202 days; average time they actually attend, 120 days.

16.—Four, within a radius of three miles.

17.—Annual sum, 18s. 5d.; ditto books, 2s.;—total, £1 0s. 5d.

18.—Commenced duties in January, 1858, can therefore furnish the amounts for nine months only.—School, £17 10s. 4d. part of teacher's income; salary from the Board, £63, from all sources, £80 10s. 4d.

19.—For nine months, £3 8s. 6d.

20.—First class, reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic; second, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, general religious instruction, and natural history, by means of object lesson; sequel to second, same as above, and by means of object lessons, properties and uses of common substances. Religious instruction, 1 hour; reading and spelling, 1 hour; writing, 45 minutes; arithmetic, 1 hour; grammar, 25 minutes; geography, 35 minutes; other subjects, i.e., object lessons, 15 minutes.

21.—First class, 1st book of lessons; second class, 2nd book of lessons, grammar, geography, 1st arithmetic and Scripture lesson N. T. No. 1; sequel to second class, same as above, and sequel book No. 1; sequel book No. 2, none; number of 1st arithmetics inadequate; books in fair condition.

22.—Prints and diagrams, none; the maps are :—the World, Europe, England and Wales, two small maps of Palestine, and one of the British Isles, in good condition; wanted, diagrams in mechanics prints on natural history, black-board and easel, square and compass.

23.—For want of punctuality in attendance, corporal punishment and detention after hours; for disobedience and lying, corporal punishment; and for disorder, neglect, noise, &c., admonition and detention after hours. No instructions written or otherwise have been received on this subject.

24.—Mr. M'Intyre, Organizing Master, examined the pupils three times; no prizes have been given.

25.—The Organizing Master, three times, four hours each time. Observation of Mr. William M'Intyre, recorded in Visitors' Book, "The pupils attending this school are improved since my last visit."

26.—James McClelland.

27.—None.

- 28.—Banbridge, County Down, Ireland.
 29.—23 years.
 30.—January 6th, 1858.
 31.—Trained as teacher.
 32.—Model School, Sydney, for six months; Certificate, Class III. B.
 33.—Manager or overseer of warehouses.
 34.—£84.
 35.—£25 7s. 10d.
 36.—£109 7s. 10d.
 37.—The children of the Presbyterian religion have been instructed once by the Revd. Mr. M'Cullough—book used, the Holy Bible.
 I certify that this Return is correct.

JAS. M'CLELLAND, Teacher.

THOMAS BALDOCK, Local Patron.

FISHERY CREEK.

- 1.—Fishery Creek, near West Maitland.
 2.—Wood; new, and needs no repairs nor other improvements.
 3.—The whole building contains 1,152 square feet.
 4.—The land adjoining the school, for the use of the pupils, contains 2,420 square yards.
 5.—There are two spacious and separate water-closets for the use of the children; new, neatly built, weatherboarded and shingled.
 6.—The schoolroom contains 480 square feet, and 4,800 cubic feet; the classroom contains 160 square feet, and 1,600 cubic feet.
 7.—The average number of pupils usually assembled in the schoolroom, 29, and those usually in the classroom, 14.
 8.—The windows are well adapted for ventilation, and the school is built in an open and airy situation.
 9.—The average number of pupils on the books since the school was opened, 29—males, 18; females, 29. The average daily attendance for the same period, 29—males, 11; females, 18.
 10.—The maximum age of the males, 12 years,—of the females, 12 years; minimum age of the males, 5 years,—females, 4 years.
 11.—The school is divided into two classes. The average number in each class is 22, and the maximum age of the first class 10 years, minimum 4 years; maximum of the second class 12 years, and minimum 6 years.
 12.—The pupils attend school for 7 hours each day; school commences each day at 9 o'clock, A.M.; and closes at 4 o'clock, P.M. The times of cessation of school business between these hours are from 30 minutes past 10 o'clock to 40 minutes past 10, and from 12 to 2 o'clock for dinner and play.
 13.—Saturday each week is allowed as a holiday. There are three vacations during each year, each lasting one week, occurring at Easter, Midwinter, and Christmas.
 14.—There are 225 days during the year appropriated to school duties.
 15.—The average time the pupils usually attend school, from the time they are first admitted till the time they finally leave, cannot be told in this school as it is not long enough in operation.
 16.—There are twelve children in the locality, between the ages of 5 and 15 years, who have not attended this school.
 17.—The annual and average total charge for the instruction of each pupil is 22s. 5½d. No fee is charged for books.
 18.—This school has only been twenty-three weeks in operation previous to the 30th September, 1858; the school fees for that period, £12 15s. 6d. Salary from the Board for the same period, £45 4s. Total amount received from all sources for the above-mentioned time, £57 19s. 6d.
 19.—The average total cost per year for the education of each pupil is £4 2s. 6d.
 20.—The subjects of instruction given to each class, and the time allotted to each subject in each class, during each day in the week, are as follows:—First class—read, 1 hour and 30 minutes each day; write, 1 hour and 15 minutes; grammar, 30 minutes; geography, 45 minutes; arithmetic, 50 minutes. Second class—read, 1 hour; write, 1 hour and 15 minutes; grammar, 45 minutes; geography, 45 minutes; arithmetic, 1 hour and 5 minutes.
 21.—The books used in the school are those published or sanctioned by the National Board of Education in Ireland—they are in fair condition, there is a sufficient supply, and no other kinds of books are required.
 22.—There are no prints, diagrams, or other apparatus in the school, but one map of the World, and one black-board. The maps of Australia and America are the only others at present required.
 23.—The pupils are governed by moral influence. No instructions of any kind have ever been received from any person on the subject.
 24.—This school has never been examined except officially for the purpose of ascertaining the progress of the pupils. No rewards of any kind have ever been distributed among the pupils.
 25.—The school has been officially examined by the Board's Organizing Master three times during the past ten months; his first visit occupied two days; his other visits each one day. No report on the state of the school exists. The Organizing Master at his last visit appeared

appeared satisfied with the progress made by the pupils, and left no suggestions for the future management of the school.

26.—Teacher's name, William Thompson.

27.—Assistant teacher's name, Esther Thompson.

28.—Both teachers born County Antrim, Ireland.

29.—Teacher's age, 22; assistant's age, 24 years.

30.—They were appointed to the present office on the 13th April, 1858.

31.—Teacher was trained at the National Model School, Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland.

32.—And trained at the Model School, Fort-street, for the period of three weeks, possessing Third Class Certificate of competency.

33.—Occupation of teacher, before adopting that of a teacher, was that of a school boy.

34.—Annual and joint salary of teachers, £96.

35.—Annual amount of school fees about £30.

36.—Total annual income of teachers, £126.

37.—Religious instruction is given one hour each day by the teacher to all children who are able to read, and whose parents approve of their reading the Scripture extracts furnished by the Board. No Minister of Religion has ever visited the school.

I certify this return is correct.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Teacher.

FORT-STREET, SYDNEY.

1.—This school is situate in Upper Fort-street, Parish of St. Philip, and City of Sydney.

2.—The school buildings are constructed of stone and brick; they do not need repairs, improvement, or enlargement.

3.—The area of the school-buildings covers 11,535 square feet.

4.—The area of the school-grounds is 7,123 square yards.

5.—The water-closets are placed in the least exposed parts of the playground; that set apart for the boys' use is placed at the southern extremity, the girls' at the northern; they are in good repair.

6.—The boys' schoolroom contains 2,040 square feet, 36,400 cubic feet; the girls', 2,040 square feet, 36,400 cubic feet; two cloak-rooms, 358 square feet, 3,570 cubic feet. The infants' school includes 4 rooms:—No. 1 contains 576 square feet, 6,912 cubic feet; No. 2 contains 576 square feet, 6,912 cubic feet; No. 3 contains 288 square feet, 3,456 cubic feet; No. 4 contains 243 square feet, 3,037 cubic feet. In addition to this, 1,746 square feet of piazza or verandah are appropriated to the use of the pupils in unfavorable weather.

7.—In the boys' school 260 pupils are usually assembled; in the girls' school, 150 pupils; in the infants', 220 pupils.

8.—In the boys' school there are 2 doors and 9 windows, besides 2 ventilators in the ceiling. In the girls' school, the same. In the infants' school:—Room No. 1 has 1 door, 4 windows; room No. 2, has 1 door, 4 windows; room No. 3 has 2 doors, 2 fanlights; room No. 4 has 1 door, 4 windows.

9.—Annual average number on the books for 1858:—Boys, 495; girls, 312. Average attendance:—Boys, 413; girls, 241.

10.—The maximum age of the pupils is 16 years; the minimum, 2½ years.

11.—The boys' school has 6 classes. Average number in class:—1st class, 20 boys, maximum age, 11 years, minimum age, 7 years; 2nd class, 78 boys, maximum age, 13 years, minimum age, 7 years; sequel class, 76 boys, maximum age, 12 years, minimum age, 7 years; 3rd class, 38 boys, maximum age, 13 years, minimum age, 9 years; 4th class, 48 boys, maximum age, 14 years, minimum age, 9 years; 5th class, 30 boys, maximum age, 16 years, minimum age, 10 years. The girls' school has 6 classes. Average number in class:—1st class, 33 girls, maximum age, 12 years, minimum age, 7 years; 2nd class, 34 girls, maximum age, 11 years, minimum age, 6 years; sequel to 2nd class, 48 girls, maximum age, 12 years, minimum age, 7 years; 3rd class, 26 girls, maximum age, 14 years, minimum age, 9 years; 4th class, 19 girls, maximum age, 14 years, minimum age, 9 years; 5th class, 28 girls, maximum age, 16 years, minimum age, 9 years. The infant school has 4 classes. Average number in class:—1st class, 75 infants, maximum age, 5 years, minimum age, 2½ years; 2nd class, 90 infants, maximum age, 6 years, minimum age, 4 years; 3rd class, 84 infants, maximum age, 7 years, minimum age, 5 years; 4th class, 41 infants, maximum age, 7 years, minimum age, 5 years.

12.—The pupils attend school for five hours each day. Hour of commencing school, 8:55, morning; hour of closing school, 4, evening; mid-day recess, 12 to 2 o'clock. Those of the pupils who do not go home to dinner receive lessons, or are superintended at play. Both teachers and children are required to assemble on the premises at a quarter to 9 o'clock, and a quarter to 2 o'clock. The teachers do not leave the premises during the day.

13.—Number of holidays during the week, one, Saturday; half-holidays, none; Anniversary day and Queen's Birthday are holidays. There are three vacations during the year:—A week at Christmas, a week at Easter, and a week at Midwinter.

14.—Total number of days devoted to school duties yearly, 243.

15.—Average length of time in school, 2½ years.

16.—I have no means of knowing the number of children in the district who do not attend this school.

SCHOOLS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

17.—The minimum rate of fees charged to the parents weekly, is—for one child in a family, 8d. ; two children, 6d. each ; three or more, 4d. each.

18.—The amount of school fees paid during this period, was	£1,324 6 9
Deduct drawing fees	28 17 6
	1,295 9 3
Reserved for books, apparatus, maps, &c., &c., 25 per cent.	323 17 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
	971 11 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Distributed among teachers.....	971 11 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Amount paid in salaries to the teachers from the Legislative grant ..	1,514 10 0
	£2,486 1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$

19.—Dividing the amount by the average number of pupils daily attending the school during the period, gives, as the annual average total cost of the instruction of each pupil, £3 10s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

20.—Detailed enumeration of the subjects taught in each class :—

BOYS' SCHOOL.

5TH CLASS.	4TH CLASS.	3RD CLASS.	SEQUEL TO 2ND CLASS.	2ND CLASS.	1ST CLASS.
Scripture lessons. Reading. Writing in copy-books. Dictation, composition. English language. Geography, physical. " descriptive. Arithmetic, mental. " slate. Algebra. Geometry and mensuration. Latin. Object lessons, music, drawing, drill.	As the 5th class, except Latin.	Scripture lessons. Reading. Writing from copies. Dictation. Composition. Grammar. Geography. Arithmetic. Object lessons. Music. Drawing. Drill.	Scripture. Reading. Writing. Dictation. Composition. Grammar. Geography. Arithmetic. Object lessons. Music. Elementary drawing. Drill.	As the sequel to 2nd class.	Scripture (oral). Reading. Writing. Dictation. Elementary grammar. " geography. " arithmetic. Object lessons. Music. Drawing. Drill.

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

5TH CLASS.	4TH CLASS.	3RD CLASS.	SEQUEL TO 2ND CLASS.	2ND CLASS.	1ST CLASS.
Scripture lessons. Reading. Writing and composition. Grammar. Geography. Arithmetic, mental. " slate. Drawing. Music (vocal). Needlework. French. Object lessons.	As the 5th class.	Scripture. Reading. Writing, dictation. Composition. Grammar. Geography. Arithmetic, mental. " slate. " " slate. Drawing. Music. Needlework. Object lessons.	As the 3rd class.	Scripture. Reading. Writing. Dictation. Elementary grammar. " geography. Arithmetic. Drawing. Vocal music. Object lessons. Needlework.	As the 2nd class.

INFANTS' SCHOOL.

4TH CLASS.	3RD CLASS.	2ND CLASS.	1ST CLASS.
Scripture. Reading. Writing. Grammar (elementary). Geography. Arithmetic. Object lessons. Vocal Music. Exercise and drill.	As the 4th class.	Scripture. Reading. Arithmetic (oral, and on the ball-frame). Object lessons. Music. Exercise (physical and drill).	As the 2nd class.

Portion of time allotted to each subject per week :—

BOYS' SCHOOL.

No. of CLASS.	Reading, Scripture.	Writing from copies, Dictation, Composition.	English Language, Analysis, Paraphrasing, Parsing.	Arithmetic, Slate, and Mental.	Geography, Physical Descriptive.	English Reading.	Geometry and Mensuration.	Algebra.	Latin.	Object Lessons.	Drawing.	Music.	Drill.
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
5TH	2½	2½	2	2½	2	2½	2½	1½	1½	3	1½	1½	1½
4TH	3	3½	2½	2½	1½	1½	1½	..	..	3	1½	1½	1½
3RD	3	5	2½	2½	1½	1½	..	..	..	1½	1½	1½	1½
SEQUEL ..	1½	5	1½	1½	2	2	..	..	..	1½	1½	1½	1½
2ND	oral	7	1½	1½	1½	1½	..	..	..	2	1½	1½	1½
1ST	do.	6	2½	2½	1½	1½	..	..	..	1½	1½	1½	1½

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

No. of CLASS.	Scripture.	English Reading.	Writing, Dictation, Composition.	Grammar.	Geography.	Arithmetic, Slate, and Mental.	Object Lessons.	Drawing.	Vocal Music.	French.	Needlework.
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
5TH	3	2½	3½	1½	1½	3	3	1½	3	3	5
4TH	3	2½	3½	1½	1½	3	3	1½	3	3	5
3RD	2½	2	3	1½	1½	4	4	1½	3	..	4
SEQUEL	1½	2	5	1½	1½	4½	2	1½	1	..	4
2ND	4	4	3	1½	1½	4	2	1½	1	..	4
1ST	4	4	3	1½	1½	4	2	1½	1	..	4

INFANTS' SCHOOL.

No. of CLASS.	Scripture.	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.	Geography.	Arithmetic, Oral and on Albums.	Object Lessons.	Vocal Music.	Physical Exercise and Drill.
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
4TH	3½	5	5	1½	1½	1½	3	3	1½
3RD	3½	5	5	1½	1½	1½	3	3	1½
2ND	2½	5	..	..	..	2	5	3	6
1ST	2½	5	..	..	..	2½	5	3	6

21.—The books used in school are those published or sanctioned by the Board of National Education. They are in good condition, and sufficient in quantity. The fifth class use for reading, four Scripture lesson books—O. T., Nos. 1, 2, N. T., Nos. 1, 2; the fifth book of lessons, and the supplement to fourth book of lessons. The third class use two Scripture lesson books—O. T. No. 1, and N. T. No. 1. The sequel class use Scripture lesson book, N. T. No. 1, and sequel to second book of lessons. The second class use the second book of lessons. The first class use first book of lessons. The grammars and geographies are sometimes used; but most of the instruction is given orally in these branches.

22.—A list of prints, diagrams, and maps in use in school, is hereafter given. They are all in good condition, and sufficient in quantity.

List of prints, maps, diagrams, &c., &c. :—

3 maps of The World.
1 Ancient World.
2 maps of Europe.
2 " Asia.
4 " Australia.
2 " Africa.
2 " America.
2 " Palestine.

MAPS.

2 maps of England.
2 " Ireland.
2 " Scotland.
2 " British Isles.
1 " Pacific Ocean.
1 " United States.
1 " Mountains.

DIAGRAMS,

DIAGRAMS, PRINTS, &c.

6 Johnston's illustrations of natural philosophy.	1 print, printing machine.
52 music sheets.	1 " electric telegraph.
600 slates.	1 " gas works.
650 slate pencils	1 " locomotive engine.
2 globes.	3 " marine engine.
1 thermometer.	2 " human race and costume.
120 first books.	7 " vegetable kingdom.
180 second books.	6 " animal kingdom.
112 sequels to second book.	2 " planetary system.
108 third books.	2 tablets of form and color.
32 reading tablets.	1 dial plate.
100 music books.	2 arithmetics.
92 tablets natural history.	8 black-boards.
8 tablets of the mechanical powers—screw, lever, wedge, pulley, wheel, and inclined plane.	4 map-stands.
1 print, paper machine.	83 fourth books.
	45 sequels to do.
	48 fifth books.
	512 Scripture lessons.

23.—Punishments are regulated according to the principles laid down in the following "orders" by the Inspector and Superintendent:—

" 12 September, 1855.

" No. 1. The power of inflicting corporal punishment can be exercised by the principal teacher in each department only. No assistant teacher is at liberty to chastise a child without the express direction of the head of the department; and pupil teachers are forbidden under any circumstances to strike a child or use violence in any manner. Teachers are requested to see that canes are not used for any purpose in the schools.

" No. 2. The Inspector and Superintendent of National Schools begs to direct the attention of teachers to the principles which, in his opinion, ought to regulate the infliction of corporal punishment. The question may be considered from three points of view; first, as regards the propriety of corporal punishment; secondly, the circumstances under which its application is justifiable; and thirdly, the extent to which it may be employed. There are many cogent reasons for dispensing with corporal punishment;—it tends to diminish, and eventually to destroy the child's self-respect; it excites anger and hatred in his mind towards the teacher; its effect transient; and it is liable to abuse, from the difficulty of proportioning the severity of the punishment to the heinousness of the offence. Whenever it can be safely disused, therefore, the cane should be entirely abolished as an instrument of punishment. With very young children, incapable from their tender age and dormant susceptibilities of comprehending a moral lesson, and requiring moreover to be accustomed to prompt unreasoning obedience, slight personal chastisement may be necessary, and therefore admissible. In reference to the circumstances under which the cane may be employed, it seems proper to restrict its use to extreme cases, such as wilful disobedience, or some really vicious action. It should never be resorted to for the punishment of trifling offences, such as chattering, laughing, or unimportant breaches of order, many of which are involuntary, *i. e.*, they arise from an exuberance of animal spirits, or from a deficiency of self-control on the part of the child. When such is the case, the child requires a large share of the teacher's vigilance and help rather than punishment; nor should children be punished corporally for inattention to the lesson; a fault which would be regarded by a candid teacher as evidence of a failure on his part to render the subject interesting. The continual resort to corporal punishment as a means of maintaining authority or procuring attention, is an unmistakable sign of weakness on the part of the teacher. As regards the extent to which the cane may be used, no exact rule can be given. If the teacher really feels an interest in his pupil's welfare, however, there is no danger of excessive punishment being inflicted. No weapon but a cane or a strap should be employed, and the child not be beaten upon any part of the person except the palm of the hand. In the extreme cases before alluded to, a considerate teacher will probably consult his colleagues before deciding upon the amount of punishment to be administered. Under no circumstances would he feel justified in marking a child. He will further avoid striking the children's heads, pulling their ears or hair, as being simply acts of brutality. The mode of chastising will often, when judicious, be more effective than the punishment itself. Without having a punishment hour, a good teacher will never chastise a child when in a passion or laboring under any excitement of feeling; he should rather manifest the utmost coolness and deliberation, yet as giving pain to his pupil rather 'in sorrow than anger.' This self-control, this freedom from mere animal passion, conveys in itself a great moral lesson to the child's mind, and counteracts in a great measure the injurious tendency of corporal punishment to produce bad feeling. Prudence will probably suggest the inexpediency of punishing a child on the report of a pupil teacher only, without a full investigation on the part of the teacher. Degrading punishment should never be employed. It may further be desirable to remind some teachers, that in a few short years their pupils will be men and women, whose sentiments with regard to National Schools and teachers may possibly exercise considerable influence, favorable or otherwise, upon the success of the system."

24. The pupils are formally examined twice a year. Prizes are distributed once a year at the Christmas examination; they consist of appropriate books, carefully selected.

25. The school is visited almost daily by the Inspector and Superintendent when at home; he formally examines every six months; his examination in no case extends to less than three weeks, and has occupied a period of six weeks; I possess no Report upon the condition of the school.

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	32	33	34	35	36
NAMES OF THE TEACHERS.	SITUATION.	BIRTHPLACE.	AGE.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	WHETHER TRAINED OR NOT.	IF TRAINED, AT WHAT INSTITUTION.	HOW LONG.	WHAT CERTIFICATE.	ANNUAL SALARY.	SCHOOL FEES.	TOTAL INCOME.
									£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
John Gardiner ..	Head Master	Scotland	35	November 14th, 1855	Trained ..	Model N. S., Sydney	6 weeks ..	Class 1 sec. A	288 0 0	275 2 5	563 2 5
Thomas Harris ..	Master, Girls School ..	England	34	July 1st, 1857	Ditto	Normal S., Glasgow	1 year	Class 2 sec. A	216 0 0	107 10 6	323 10 6
Edward Curran ..	Assistant Teacher	Ireland	30	May 5th, 1856	Ditto	Model N. S., Dublin.	6 months	Class 2 sec. B	204 0 0	194 17 6	398 17 6
John Bradley	Ditto	New South Wales	19	July 1st, 1857	Ditto	Ditto, Sydney.	4 years P. Teacher...	Ditto	108 0 0	103 3 4	211 3 4
Mary Saclier	Head Mistress	Ireland	25	October 1st, 1857 ..	Not Trained	.....	.....	Ditto	168 0 0	86 14 3	254 14 3
Kate M'Donough	Mistress, Infant School	Ditto	23	June, 1850	Ditto ....	.....	.....	Class 3 sec. A	96 0 0	122 1 11	218 1 11
Catherine Haydon	Assistant Teacher	Ditto	24	January 1st, 1859 ..	Trained....	Model N. S., Sydney	2½ months	Ditto	96 0 0	.....	96 0 0
Maria Power	Ditto	Ditto	21	January 1st, 1857 ..	Ditto	Ditto	4 years P. Teacher...	Not Classified	60 0 0	76 6 2	136 6 2
Ellen Power	Ditto	New South Wales	16	July 1st, 1858	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	60 0 0	.....	60 0 0
Eliza Bentley	Pupil Teacher	Scotland	19	Ditto	In Training	Ditto	P. Teacher in 4th year	Ditto	45 0 0	.....	45 0 0
Anne Finigan	Ditto	New South Wales	16	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	45 0 0	.....	45 0 0
Mary Coates	Ditto	England	15	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	P. Teacher, 3rd year ..	Ditto	37 10 0	.....	37 10 0
Eliza Curren	Ditto	New South Wales	15	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	37 10 0	.....	37 10 0
Mary M'Ettee	Ditto	Ireland	23	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	P. Teacher, 1st year ..	Ditto	22 10 0	.....	22 10 0
Bernard Power ..	Ditto	Ditto	18	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	P. Teacher, 4th year ..	Ditto	60 0 0	.....	60 0 0
Thomas Johnstone	Ditto	New South Wales	13	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	P. Teacher, 2nd year ..	Ditto	37 10 0	.....	37 0 0
Henry Palmer....	Ditto	Ditto	14	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	P. Teacher, 1st year ..	Ditto	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0

37.—Religious and moral instruction is given every day by the teachers, to their respective classes, from the Scripture lessons and reading books; the principles of the general lesson are also inculcated at stated periods every week; no Clergymen at present visits the school, for the purpose of giving *special religious instruction*.

GLEN WILLIAM.

- 1.—Glen William, in the Police District of Clarence Town.
- 2.—The school-building is constructed of wood; the teacher's residence, attached, is greatly in need of repair.
- 3.—The number of super. square feet contained in the area of the schoolhouse is 2,187.
- 4.—The number of superficial square yards contained in the ground adjoining the school, for the use of the pupils, is 9,680.
- 5.—The water-closet used by the pupils is built of wood, and in very good order.
- 6.—There are 600 square feet and 5,400 cubic feet contained in the teaching room.
- 7.—The annual average number that assemble together is 22.
- 8.—The windows and doors are open all day for the ventilation of the schoolroom.
- 9.—The average annual number on the books, are—boys, 25; girls, 23; and the annual average number attending, are—boys, 16; girls, 12.
- 10.—The maximum age of boys, 15; minimum age of boys, 5. The maximum age of girls, 14; the minimum age of girls, 5.
- 11.—The school is divided into three classes; the average number in each class, is—first class, 9; second class, 8; third class, 11. The maximum age of first class, 9; the minimum age, 5. The maximum age of second class, 12; the minimum age, 8. The maximum age of third class, 15; the minimum age, 9.
- 12.—The pupils attend school during 5 hours of the day, commencing at 9 A.M. and terminating at 12, noon. Commence at 1 P.M. and close at 3 P.M., the interval hour allowed for dinner and recreation.
- 13.—The pupils have Saturday in each week as a holiday; there are three vacations during the year; one week at Christmas, one week at Easter, and one week at Midwinter.
- 14.—The number of days appropriated for school studies during the year, are 232.
- 15.—The average length of time the pupils stay at school is 7 years, but it must not be inferred that they are continually at school during that period, as they may only be one or two quarter's in the year, their parents requiring them at home to assist in farm work.
- 16.—As the population of this district is so scattered, and some of them far apart, I have no means of knowing the number of children who do not attend this school.
- 17.—The charge for each pupil is 3d. per week, paid quarterly; 2s. 2d. per year is the annual amount for books, which is paid quarterly, and 13s. is the annual charge for each pupil.
- 18.—The annual amount of school fees received for the period above-mentioned is £21 14s. 6d., which is part of the teacher's salary; the book fee is set apart for the purpose of supplying the school with books, &c., and amounts to £4 5s. 1d.; and the salary received from the Board of National Education amounts to £96 per year. The total amount received is £122 9s. 7d.
- 19.—The annual total cost of the education of each child is £5 2s. 0½d.
- 20.—The first class instructed in reading, writing on slates, and the method of computing numbers; the second class instructed in reading, writing on slates, first simple rules of arithmetic, dictation, outlines of grammar and geography; the third class instructed in reading, writing on copies, the higher branches of arithmetic, grammar, geography, and dictation. The time allowed for the above-mentioned studies is as follows:—reading, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour, daily; grammar, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour, daily; geography, $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour, daily; reading, $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours, daily; arithmetic, 1 hour, daily; and dictation three times a week.
- 21.—The books used in this school are those that are published under the direction of the Commissioners of National Education; they are in good order, and no other kinds are required.
- 22.—The maps used are the World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, Palestine, Ireland, Scotland, and a map of animals; they are quite sufficient for the wants of the school.
- 23.—No corporal punishment allowed; detention after hours is employed to preserve discipline; have received no instruction as regards correction.
- 24.—No set time of the year is appointed to examine the pupils; prizes have been given once or twice by the Local Patron.
- 25.—The school is officially visited by the Inspector and Sub-Inspector; the Sub-Inspector usually visits the school three or four times a-year, when the pupils are examined; the Inspector visits occasionally and examines them too.
- 26.—Richard Henry Jarman.
- 27.—Eliza Clunes Jarman.
- 28.—Born at Bowness, Cumberland, England.
- 29.—31 years of age.
- 30.—Appointed to present office in the beginning of January, 1858.
- 31.—Not trained as a teacher.
- 33.—Had nine months private teaching, and attended one month at Model School, Fort-street; business before adopting teacher, chemist and druggist.
- 34.—Annual amount of salary, £96.
- 35.—School fees received for the year ending 1858, £24 16s. 3d.
- 36.—Annual income of teacher, £120 16s. 3d.
- 37.—The pupils that can read are instructed in the Scripture lessons appointed by the Commissioners of National Education, every day; very seldom visited by any Clergyman.

GOSFORTH.

- 1.—Gosforth, near Maitland.
- 2.—Slabs and shingles; very open between the slabs; they require putting closer together, having shrunk much, being in many places two inches apart.
- 3.—Length, 36 feet,—breadth, 14 feet; $36 \times 14 = 504$ superficial square feet.
- 4.—School ground unenclosed; contains about 2 acres 2 roods 26 poles = 115,988 square feet.
- 5.—No water-closets of any description whatever.
- 6.—School, 336 superficial feet, 2,304 cubic feet; class-room, 168 superficial feet, 1,344 cubic feet; both under one roof, forming one building.
- 7.—Classroom, 12; school, 16, at present.
- 8.—Ventilated by two doors, four windows, 1 chimney.
- 9.—For the year 1858:—23 boys, 25 girls on the roll; 15 boys, 14 girls attending.
- 10.—Boys—maximum age, 13, minimum age, 5 years; girls—maximum age, 13, minimum age, 5 years.
- 11.—Three classes, viz. :—

First class ... number, 13 ... maximum age, 13 ... minimum age, 9 years.
Second „ ... „ 17 ... „ 12 ... „ 5 „
Third „ ... „ 12 ... „ 11 ... „ 5 „
- 12.—Commence at 9; recess at 10.30, for 10 minutes; 12 to 1, recreation; 1 to 3, study = 5 hours per diem.
- 13.—Saturday in each week; one vacation, Christmas, one week; holidays, on Anniversary of the Colony, Good Friday, and Queen's Birthday.
- 14.—52 weeks \times 5 days = 260 days — 10 days holidays = 250 school days in the year.
- 15.—Unable to state.
- 16.—Unable to say, the inhabitants are so scattered.
- 17.—4d. per week each; book money, $\frac{1}{2}$ d each per week = 19s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., total annual charge, per child.
- 18.—1858:—£22 9s. 10d. for master's support; B. money, £3 3s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. = £25 12s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., total amount from all sources.
- 19.—£25 12s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. \div 29 = 17s. $8\frac{1}{4}$ d.
- 20.—

Time.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.
9 to 9 5	Personal inspection as to cleanliness.		
9 5 to 9 45	Writing.	Reading.	Writing.
9 45 to 10 15	Reading and tables.	Writing.	Reading.
10 15 to 10 30	Recreation.		
10 30 to 11	Writing on slates.	Dictation.	Dictation.
11 to 12	Arithmetic and tables.		
12 to 1	Refreshment.		
1 to 2	Scripture lessons for all.		
2 to 2 30	Grammar* or geography. †		
2 30 to 2 55	Boys—writing on slates.	Girls—needlework.	
2 55 to 3	General lesson.	Marking roll book, &c.	

Monday and Thursday—Singing, 2.30 to 3.

* Tuesday, Thursday.

† Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

21 & 22.—

loose sheets tables.
 2 fifth books.
 10 fourth books.
 9 third books.
 18 second books.
 16 first books.
 3 supplements to fourth book.
 3 reading books (female.)
 1 dictionary.
 1 introduction to art of reading.
 12 spelling books (superseded).
 12 geographies.
 25 first book arithmetic.
 11 grammars.
 13 sequels to second books.
 26 Scripture histories.
 3 lessons on truths of Christianity.
 2 sacred poetry.
 3 elements of geometry.
 1 introduction to geography.

3 mensurations.
 1 appendix to do.
 2 book-keeping.
 2 treatises on arithmetic.
 1 visitors' book.
 1 map of the World.
 1 „ Europe.
 1 „ Australia.
 1 general lesson.
 notice to visitors.
 several sheets of lessons on pasteboard.
 1 roll book.
 1 register.
 1 daily report.
 copies of Board's regulations.
 3 Bibles.
 5 desks, each 6 feet long.
 1 master's do.
 5 forms.
 1 set of tablet lessons.

NOTE.—There are not sufficient Scripture lessons for the use of the school; another desk and form is much needed, as also a black-board. All the above are in fair order, except the first books and some of the Scripture lessons.

23.—Strict attention paid to the fact that the lessons are given at the exact time appropriated to them in the time table; moderate use of the cane, with extra lessons; work neglected in school hours to be done in the time appropriated to recreation.

Instructions

Instructions to the master from the Organizing Master, as directed by the latter part of the question :—

“ 1. It is necessary you should make yourself well acquainted with every lesson you have to teach.

“ 2. Classify your pupils according to the qualification when compared with the table of minimum attainments.

“ 3. Never remove any child into a higher class, until it has mastered the course prescribed for the class in which it is placed.

“ 4. Teach to each class in particular the subjects prescribed for it in the table of minimum attainments.

“ 5. Pay strict attention to the style of reading, and correct a bad style by making the pupils read familiar sentences. Read yourself sometimes, as an example. Make the children understand the subject read, and the meaning of all words in the lesson.

“ 6. Teach spelling regularly, by the dictation of sentences to be written by the pupils, and make them correct their own errors.

“ 7. Make the children keep their copy-books parallel with the desk when writing; give them to understand it is quality not quantity required; see that they copy the head line and not their own writing.

“ 8. Never allow any child to use a short pencil; every instrument used for writing should be four to five inches long.

“ 9. Inspect the pupils as to cleanliness every morning and evening daily.

“ 10. Address every pupil in such language as it can understand.

“ 11. Teach every subject at the time noted in the time table.

“ 12. In teaching arithmetic or dictation make every child correct its own errors.”

24.—Two or three times; no prizes given by the Organizing Master.

25.—By the Organizing Master two or three times; five or six hours; none to my knowledge.

26.—William Lythgow Macleod and Mrs. E. Macleod.

27.—None.

28.—London, England.

29.—Forty-five, and thirty-seven.

30.—September 12, 1857.

31.—Yes.

32.—Model School, Sydney, 6 weeks; none.

33.—Master mariner.

34.—£84 per annum, self and wife.

35.—4d. per week for each child = about 8s. per week.

36.—At present about £106 9s. 10d.; salary, £84; fees, £22 9s. 10d.

37.—Scripture lessons read daily for one hour, commented on and explained by the master. No Clergyman of any denomination has visited the school since I have been here. Scripture lessons selected from the Old and New Testaments; 2, sacred poetry; 3, lessons on the truths of Christianity.

N. B.—The answer to the 36th question is derived from the quarterly returns of 1858, the present year not being completed.

GOULBURN.

1.—Bourke-street, Goulburn.

2.—Brick, and plastered; good condition.

3.—1,800 superficial feet, including teacher's residence.

4.—Three or four acres of unoccupied ground, adjoining schoolhouse.

5.—Three brick water-closets, separate foot-paths; good condition.

6.—Two rooms, 180 superficial feet each.

7.—22 boys in one room, and 13 girls in the other.

8.—Lofty ceilings, with a passage running parallel with the schoolrooms, which keeps them well ventilated.

9.—Average number of scholars on the books, 41; average attendance, 34; average males, 21; average females, 13.

10.—Boys, maximum age, 14 years; minimum do., 3 years. Girls, maximum age, 13 years; minimum do., 3 years.

11.—Boys, four classes. In first class, 5—maximum age, 4 years; minimum do., 3 years. In second class, 9—maximum age, 9 years; minimum do., 6 years. In third class, 3—maximum age, 11 years; minimum do., 9 years. In fourth class, 5—maximum age, 14; minimum do., 11 years.

Girls, three classes. In first class, 2—maximum age, 3 years; minimum do., 3 years. In second class, 9—maximum age, 10 years; minimum do., 6 years. In the third class, 1—maximum age, 13 years.

12.—Five hours each day, commencing at 9 o'clock A.M., and terminating at 4 P.M. Cessation of study from noon to 2 P.M., for dinner and recreation.

13.—Vacation at Christmas, for a fortnight.

14.—About 270 days, deducting Saturdays.

15.—Any scholars who have left this school were at it eighteen months.

16.—There are so many schools in Goulburn, and so many children, that the teacher cannot answer this question; but it is his opinion that almost every child goes to some school or other.

17.—The average quarterly fee is £1; the annual charge for books is about 3s.; the average total charge, £4 3s. 18.

18.—£86 10s. was received as school fees, from 1st June to 31st December, 1858; salary for same period, £49; for books, £1 9s. Appropriated to the payment of £105 yearly rent for schoolhouse and teacher's residence.

19.—At the same ratio for a whole year the average annual cost for each pupil would be £5 10s.

20.—Boys, first and second classes—reading, spelling, and meanings, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours; arithmetic and tables, 1 hour; writing, 1 hour; grammar, 1 hour; geography, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Third and fourth classes—Scripture lessons, 1 hour; reading, spelling, and meanings, 1 hour; writing, 1 hour; arithmetic, 1 hour; geography, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; grammar, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Girls, first and second classes—reading, spelling, &c., 1 hour; arithmetic and tables, 1 hour; writing, 1 hour; grammar, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; needlework, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Third and fourth classes—Scripture lessons, 1 hour; reading, spelling, and meanings, 1 hour; writing, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; geography, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; arithmetic and tables, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; needlework, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Memo.—The time table varies the hours of these studies daily.

21.—First and second classes, boys and girls use the first and second books of lessons. Geography and grammar taught principally by illustration and repetition. Third and fourth classes use the third and fourth books of lessons, also the grammar, geography, and arithmetic of the National Schools. The books are at present sufficient, and in good condition.

22.—A set of surveying instruments belong to the school, and the boys are occasionally taken out for practical surveying. A few maps are required—of the World, Europe, and Australia.

23.—I find the best mode of maintaining discipline is to keep the unruly in the school-room during the hours of recreation. No written instructions on this head.

24.—At the close of the past year the school was examined in presence of the Rev. Wm. Ross. No prizes were given.

25.—Mr. M'Cann inspected this school at the close of the past year. Mr. M'Cann remained a forenoon examining the school; his Report, and that of the Rev. Wm. Ross, is herewith transmitted.

26.—Mr. and Mrs. Pentland.

27.—None.

28.—Perthshire, and Calcutta.

29.—46 and 36 years.

30.—June, 1858.

31.—Mr. P. trained.

32.—Sydney, six weeks.

33.—Answered by Question 32.

34.—£84 per annum.

35.—Fees as stated in Question 18, amounting to £86 10s. for seven months, from June to 31st December, 1858.

36.—Salary, £84 per annum; school fees, at the same ratio, for twelve months, would be about £150, making a total of £234 per annum.

37.—Many of the scholars receive religious instruction from the Rev. Wm. Ross, P. M., and the teacher, every Sunday; the others all receive religious instruction at their respective places of worship once a week, also.

COLIN C. PENTLAND,
Teacher.

SCHEDULE A. (*To be kept for future reference in the Register Book.*)

SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHER.

The children to be classed and instructed with especial reference to the table of minimum attainments.

Writing and arithmetic to be taught to first class, as directed in that table.

Grammar and geography to be taught to second, third, and fourth classes, not from text books, but as class lessons, previously prepared by the master. Writing from dictation to be taught to all the children. As a general rule the teacher to endeavor to cultivate the understanding of the children, and to form their minds, while imparting due information on the various subjects taught in the school. The fact that "what a child learns without understanding he acquires with disgust, and will soon cease to remember," to be constantly kept in mind.

The Rolls, Register, and Report Books, to be kept as pointed out; the inscription "National School" to be placed outside, on a conspicuous part of the school-buildings.

The Registers of the school to be headed simply "National School at Goulburn," and not "Mr. Pentland's Non-vested National School." The teacher to remember that so long as he receives salary from the National Board, the school must belong, during school-hours at least, to that body, and that, consequently, the title of it must be the "National Education Board's Non-vested National School."*

All other suggestions given orally to the teacher to be duly carried out.

B. H. M'CANN,
Organizing Master of National Schools, Western District.

* The matter can be fairly settled by adopting my former suggestion.

B. H. M'CANN.

A true copy; the original shewn to the Visiting Local Patrons.

COLIN C. PENTLAND.

GUNNING.

IONA.

- 1.—Iona, parish of Butterwick, police district of Maitland.
- 2.—Slab building; it is not in good condition; it requires the slabs to be battened and plastered; the schoolroom is large enough, but the classroom is too small and badly ventilated.
- 3.—There are 512 square feet in schoolroom, and 160 square feet in classroom, making a total of 672 square feet.
- 4.—There are 4,840 square yards contained in the ground, for the use of the pupils.
- 5.—Double water-closets, built of slabs and shingles, and in good condition.
- 6.—The schoolroom contains 512 square feet, and 4,608 cubic feet; and the classroom 160 square feet, and 1,440 cubic feet.
- 7.—32 pupils, average attendance in schoolroom; 16 in classroom,—for last quarter.
- 8.—The ventilation is bad in both rooms, particularly the classroom.
- 9.—The annual average on the books is 38; 17 the annual average of boys, and 21 the annual average of girls. The average for the quarter ending 25th December, 1858, is 15 boys and 17 girls, making a total of 32.
- 10.—Males, maximum, 15 years; minimum, 3 years. Females, maximum, 13 years; minimum, 4 years.
- 11.—The school is divided into three classes. Average number in first class, 12.2; in second class, 12.0; in third class, 8.2. First class, maximum, 10 years; minimum, 3 years. Second class, maximum, 12 years; minimum, 5 years. Third class, maximum, 13 years; minimum, 9 years.
- 12.—The pupils attend school six hours each day; the school-hours commence at 9 o'clock A.M. and terminate at 3 o'clock P.M.; ten minutes recess are allowed at half-past ten, and an hour at noon; such intervals are employed in recreation.
- 13.—There is one holiday in each week; the vacations are,—a week at Christmas, a week at Easter, and a week in June.
- 14.—245 days,—total number of days appropriated to school duties during the year.
- 15.—Average length of the period during which pupils, from the time of their first entrance to the time of their finally leaving school,—9 months 22 days.
- 16.—There are about 30 children, between the ages of 5 and 15, in this locality, who do not usually attend school.
- 17.—4d. is the weekly average charge for each pupil; 16s 4d. annual charge for each pupil; 13s. 10d., amount received last year for books.
- 18.—£31 4s. 3½d., amount of school fees for the year ending 30th September, 1858, appropriated to the use of the teacher; £84 from the Board of National Education;—total amount received, £115 4s. 3½d.
- 19.—Dividing the last-mentioned total by the average number of the pupils attending the school, during the period above-mentioned, it gives an annual cost of £3 0s. 7½d. for each pupil.
- 20.—Enumeration of the several subjects of instruction given to each class, and the portion of time allotted to each of such subjects:—

TIME.	FIRST.	SECOND.	THIRD.
From 9 to 9¾...	Writing.	Reading.	Writing.
From 9¾ to 10¼..	Reading.	Writing.	Reading.
	Recess for ten minutes.		
Thence to 11¼ ..	Reading.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.
11¼ to 12.....	Writing.	Grammar.	Grammar.
12 to 1.....	Recreation.		
1 to 2	Writing.	Scripture lessons	Scripture lessons
2 to 3	Reading.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.

Geography and English Grammar are taught every alternate day.

21.—Books used in each class: First class, first book of lessons; second class, second book of lessons; third class, third book of lessons, English grammar, spelling-book superseded, compendium of geography, arithmetic, Scripture lessons;—Scripture lessons are much wanted, there is not a sufficient number for the use of the pupils; there is a fair supply of other books and in tolerably good condition.

22.—The maps in use in the school are—the map of the World and the map of Australia; there is also a black-board and a clock for the use of the school; the maps are in good condition.

23.—The same system of discipline as adopted in the National Model School, in Sydney; no written instructions on the above subject.

24.—The school is examined by none except the Inspectors of the Board; no prizes are given.

25.—By Mr. M'Intyre, Organizing Master; I took charge of this school on the 1st November, 1858; it has been visited once since that date, and it was visited on the 15th September, 1858; the number of visits cannot be ascertained as they are not marked on the records of the school; the time occupied in inspecting the school is from two to three hours.

26.—John M'Farlane, teacher.

27.—Mary M'Farlane, assistant teacher.

28.—Scotland.

29.—40 and 33.

30.—25th January, 1853.

- 31.—Trained as a teacher.
 32.—At the National Model School, in Sydney, and at the Sessional School in Edinburgh; one month at the former and three months at the latter.
 33.—
 34.—Annual salary of teacher and assistant teacher, £96.
 35.—£31 4s 3½d., amount of school fees.
 36.—£127 4s. 3½d., annual income.
 37.—One hour each day is occupied by the children in reading Scripture lessons; the school is not visited by any Clergyman.

JAMBEROO.

- 1.—Jerara Creek, between Jamberoo and Kiama.
 2.—Of wood, with stone foundation; in good condition, but needs enlarging.
 3.—1,142 superficial square feet.
 4.—9,680 superficial square yards = 2 acres.
 5.—Built of wood; dimensions, 10 × 6 × 8 feet; in good condition, and of sufficient accommodation.
 6.—Schoolroom 576 feet super., 6,912 feet cubic; classroom 160 feet super., 1,600 feet cubic.
 7.—49 in schoolroom, and 12 in classroom.
 8.—By means of windows, of which there are three in schoolroom, and two in classroom; ventilation good.
 9.—During the period of the existence of the school (3 months only), on books, 71, average attending, 61; males, 38 on books, average attending, 32; females, 33 on books, average attending, 29.
 10.—Males, 16 years to 3; females, 15 years to 4.
 11.—Number of classes, 3—
 1st. Males 12— 9 years to 3. 1st. Females 17— 9 years to 4.
 2nd. " 10—13 " 6. 2nd. " 2—10 " 6.
 3rd. " 11—16 " 8. 3rd. " 10—15 " 9.
 12.—Six and a half hours, commencing at 9 A.M., terminating at 3 30 P.M.; two recesses, one from 10 30 to 10 35 A.M.; the other from 12 noon to 1 P.M. for dinner and recreation.
 13.—One only in each week, viz., Saturday; vacation at Christmas, ten days,—and at Easter, three days.
 14.—Total school days appropriated to studies, 248.
 15.—Short of information, the school having so recently been established.
 16.—About 60, of whom 40 have subsequently to the 30th September attended this school.
 17.—Sum charged quarterly, 5s.; annual charge for books 2s.;—total, £1 2s. annually.
 18.—For the period only of three months, fees received from the pupils, £11 4s., augmenting the teacher's salary; book fees, £1 8s., and teacher's salary, £24;—total amount received from all sources, £36 12s.
 19.—Average quarterly total cost of each pupil, 10s. 3¾d; total annual cost, £2 1s. 3d.
 20.—Copy of Time Table, Jamberoo National School—

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
9 to 9¾	Writing.	Writing.	Writing.	Writing.	Writing.
9¾ to 10½	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.
	Recess for five minutes.				
thence to 11½	Reading.	Scripture.	Reading.	Scripture.	Reading.
11½ to 12	Geography.	Scripture.	Grammar.	Scripture.	Object lessons.
12 to 1	Recess for dinner.				
1 to 2	Grammar.	Geography.	Scripture.	Geography.	Grammar.
2 to 3	Natural history.	Scripture.	Arithmetic.	Natural history.	Scripture.
3 to 3½	Music.	Music.	Music.	Music.	Music.

The foregoing tables were used by the second and third classes only; the subjects of instruction to the first class are,—reading, diversified by writing on slates, spelling, elementary drawing lessons, Scripture lessons, and singing.

21.—First class—first book of lessons; second class—second book of lessons, sequel to second book of lessons, English grammar, first book arithmetic, Scripture lessons O. & N., geography generalised; third class—sequel to second book, third book of lessons, English grammar, geography generalised, treatise on arithmetic, Scripture lessons O. & N., spelling-book superseded, Sacred poetry. All the above books are published by the Commissioners.

22.—No prints or diagrams whatever; 6 maps, viz.,—Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Palestine, and a map of the two Hemispheres; desks 9, forms 15; all in good condition; a map of New Holland (which cannot be purchased) is much wanted.

23.—Generally I find that the expulsion of the offender or offenders from a lesson in geography, arithmetic, or especially music, is a sufficient punishment; for grave offences—such as fighting, theft, or especially cruelty, corporal punishment ought to be administered.

24.—The school having been so short a time established, would hardly warrant any examination of them, or any prizes or rewards being distributed among them.

25.—The school has been officially visited *only* by the Local Patrons, John Marks, Esq., M.L.A., John Black, Esq., C. M'Caffrey, Esq., J. Spinks, Esq., also by the Rev. John Kinross, Presbyterian, Rev. Hans Mack, Wesleyan, William Irving, Esq., and D. L. Waugh, Esq., J.P.

26.—Charles Tibbey, and Mary Ann Tibbey.

27.—None attached to this school.

28.—Both of London, England.

29.—Twenty-nine and twenty-eight respectively.

30.—15th June, 1858.

31.—Trained.

32.—At the establishment of the late P. Steel, for eight years; also at the Model National School, Fort-street, Sydney, for six weeks; Class III, Section A.

33.—Answered in the previous questions.

34.—£96 yearly, as head teacher.

35.—For the period only of three months, £11 4s., equal, therefore, to £44 16s. yearly.

36.—£140 16s. annually, which may be slightly augmented as the school is increased.

37.—Daily by the head teacher; by the Rev. John Kinross, Presbyterian Minister weekly; also, by the Rev. Hans Mack, irregularly, who use the Bible and catechisms; those used by the head teacher being second and third books of lessons, Sacred poetry, and the Scripture lesson books, both Old and New Testaments.

KIRKCONNELL.

1.—Kirkconnell.

2.—The foundations laid of stonework; the building exclusively of brick, and perfectly new; no improvements needed.

3.—2,142 superficial square feet contained in the area of the whole building.

4.—3,630 superficial square yards assigned for the use of the pupils.

5.—Two water-closets, built of brick and shingled; quite new.

6.—The schoolroom contains 720 square feet, 9,360 cubic feet; classroom—252 square feet, 3,276 cubic feet.

7.—They may be taken at an average of 34 at present.

8.—Four large windows in front, made to admit more than necessary ventilation.

9.—This being a new school, and only 5½ months in operation, a test cannot be applied by which to estimate its annual average, but there are 57 on the registry (26 males and 31 females); average number in attendance—16 males and 18 females.

10.—Ages of children range from 3 to 16 years; males 3 to 13, females 4 to 16.

11.—The school being in its infant state, the classes are two (1st and 2nd). Gross number in 1st class, 44; average, 26; ages, from 3 to 15 years. Gross number in 2nd class, 13; average, 8; ages, from 8 to 16 years.

12.—Seven hours each day, with a cessation of 1½ hours in Summer and 1 hour in Winter; this cessation is for dinner, recreation, &c. The school opens at 9 A.M., and closes at 4 P.M.

13.—Saturday in each week given as a holiday. It is contemplated to have only one vacation in the year, viz., 8 days at Christmas; and it is proposed to suspend school business on Good Friday and the day following.

14.—Two hundred and fifty days are reckoned upon for school duties during the year.

15.—In the present state of this new school, the time the children remain cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty.

16.—Forty children between the ages of five and fifteen years do not attend.

17.—Highest classed pupils pay 1s. per week, junior class 6d. per week, sixpence per quarter for books;—total annual charge for each pupil—advanced pupils, £2 14s., junior pupils, £1 8s.

18.—The school commenced on the 13th of September last, so that the fees cannot be calculated for twelve months; fees go to the teachers; since September the fees amount to £20 10s. 6d.; no emoluments from any other source; only the annual salary from the Board of National Education—£108.

19.—As the school is only in operation a few months, it is nearly impossible to arrive at any correct figure; but from a rough calculation, the annual average cost for the education of each child might be said to amount to £1 12s., if average cost be only taken into account for fees and books; but inclusive of master's salary and value of dwelling, it is £5 19s. 6d., so far as yet ascertained, though the attendance is expected to be much larger.

- 6.—290 superficial square feet, and 2,295 cubic feet in schoolroom.
- 7.—Average number of pupils usually assembled is 45.
- 8.—The provision for ventilation is good, there being three windows and three doors to the schoolroom.
- 9.—The annual average number on the books is—males 36·4; females 25·1; total 61·5. The average number attending is—males 27·8; females 17·8; total 45·6.
- 10.—The maximum age of males is 14; of females, 16. The minimum age of males is 4; of females 3 years.
- 11.—This school is divided into two classes. The average number in the first class is—males, 21·2; females, 12; total first class, 33·2. Second class, males, 15·1; females, 13·2; total second class, 28·3. The maximum age in first class is 11; second class, 16 years. Minimum age in first class, 3; second class, 6 years.
- 12.—The children attend school 7 hours per day; school duties commence at 9 A.M., and cease for 10 minutes, from 10·30 to 10·40 for recreation; thence the duties are resumed till 12·10, when the rolls are called; and at 12·15 minutes the children leave for recreation and dinner, the time allowed for the same is 90 minutes, that is, from 12·15 minutes to 1·45 minutes. From 1·45 minutes to 2 o'clock, the children are assembled for drill and inspection as to cleanliness, &c.; and from 2 o'clock till 4, the duties of the school are resumed; and at 4 o'clock precisely the duties of the school terminate.
- 13.—There is no school on Saturday in each week; vacations during the year are—Christmas, two weeks, Good Friday, and the Anniversary of the Colony.
- 14.—248 days are appropriated to school studies during the year.
- 15.—The average length of time the pupils remain, from their first entrance to their finally leaving school, is 2 years 4½ months.
- 16.—There are but six children who do not usually attend school.
- 17.—The children of the first class pay each sixpence, those of the second class each one shilling per week; there is no charge for books; the total annual charge for each pupil is—first class 25s., second class 50s., or an average charge to each child per annum of 37s. 6d.
- 18.—This school had been re-opened only seventeen weeks previous to the 30th September, 1858, and the average is accordingly taken for that period. The amount of school fees received for seventeen weeks was £28 18s. (or at the rate per annum of £85); the appropriation of the fees was as follows,—for school books, £2; additional desk £2 10s.; three card or tablet lesson stands, 7s. 6d.; pens, 3s.; ink, 2s; penholders, 8s.; one box of slate-pencils, 2s. 6d.; four dozen slate-pencil holders, 3s.; repairing stools and desks, 5s.; rent of school-house and residence for seventeen weeks, @ 10s. per week, £8 10s.; water per week for children's use, 1s.; and for seventeen weeks, 17s.; assistant teacher, seventeen weeks (at the rate of £20 per annum), £6 12s. 9d; amount received from Board of National Education, for seventeen weeks, £35 6s. 2½d. nearly (or at the rate per annum of £108.) Total amount received for seventeen weeks was £64 4s. 2½d. (or at the rate per annum of £193.)
- 19.—The annual total cost of each child was £3 3s. 3¼d.
- 20.—The several subjects of instruction given to each class, and the portion of time allotted to each of such subjects in each day throughout the week, will be seen by the following table:—

HOOR.	MINUTES.	FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.
9 to 9½	45	Reading	Writing.
9½ to 10½	45	Writing	Reading.
10½ to 10¾	10		Recess.
10¾ to 11¼	35	Tables	Arithmetic.
11¼ to 12	45	Reading	Geography or grammar.
12 to 12¼	15		Call roll and enter report.
12¼ to 1¼	90		Recreation and dinner.
1¼ to 2	15		Inspect pupils, &c., drill, &c.
2 to 3	60	Writing	Scripture lessons.
3 to 4	60	Reading and geography	{ Boys, arithmetic. { Girls, needlework.

21.—The books used by first class are,—the first book of lessons; together with tablet lessons on reading, spelling, and arithmetic. The books used by second class are,—reading, grammar, geography, arithmetic, and Scripture lessons book No. 1; all of which books are published for the Board of National Education. The books are all good, none others are needed, and those in use are quite adequate to the required wants of the school.

22.—The prints, maps, instruments, &c., used in the school, are—one sheet of directions to visitors; one table of minimum amount of attainments required from each class; two general lessons, quoting exhortations from St. Paul; two maps, Africa and Australia; three tablet-stands; and one black-board.

23.—Moral influence.

24.—This school is examined by W. Wilkins, Esquire, Inspector, and W. McIntyre, Esquire, Organizing Master of National Schools, once by the former and three times by the latter gentleman during the year. At Christmas, prizes on moral, religious, and secular subjects are distributed.

25.—This school is officially visited by the Board's Inspector once a year, by the Organizing Master three times, each of those gentlemen remain in the performance of their duty from 9 A.M. till about 5 P.M., allowing time for dinner. No report on the state of the school exists. The school at present is progressing most favorably.

26.—John Nesbit.

27.—Maria Agnes Nesbit (wife), Elizabeth Nesbit (sister.)

- 28.—Birthplace, John Nesbit, Gibraltar; Maria Agnes Nesbit, Emmil, King's County, Ireland; Elizabeth Nesbit, Dublin.
 29.—Ages, John Nesbit, 28; Maria Agnes Nesbit, 24; Elizabeth Nesbit, 17 years.
 30.—1st February, 1853.
 31.—Trained.
 32.—National Model School, Sydney, six months; Mr. Edhouse's school, two and a-half years Second Class Certificate, Section B.
 33.—Went to school till I made application for the office as teacher.
 34.—Salary of head teacher, £108 per annum.
 35.—Fees at the rate of £85 per annum.
 36.—Total annual income of teachers is £193.
 37.—Religious instruction is given to the children belonging to the Church of England, by the Reverend Mr. Tyrrell, occasionally once a week; the books used in this school for religious instruction are those published by the Board of National Education.

LOUISA CREEK.

- 1.—Louisa Creek Gold Fields.
 2.—The school is built of wood, with a bark roof; it needs repair, and a new floor; it is sufficiently large.
 3.—It is 25 ft. × 15, the classroom 9 ft. × 15.
 4.—One acre for the use of the pupils.
 5.—The water-closet is divided into two parts, 4 ft. × 4 in each part; it needs a new roof.
 6.—Schoolroom, 7 ft. high, 25 × 15; classroom, 7 ft. high, 9 × 15.
 7.—One room,—36 children usually assembled.
 8.—The windows are on pivots for the purpose of ventilation.
 9.—Forty-six children, 23 boys and 23 girls.
 10.—From 2½ years to 12 years old.
 11.—Four classes,—the first class from 2½ years to 4 years, second class from 4 years to 7 years, third class from 7 to 11 years, fourth class from 10 to 12 years.
 12.—Five hours each day, commencing at 9; recess at 10½ spent in the playground; an interval of 2 hours at twelve o'clock spent at dinner and recreation. School is resumed at 2 o'clock, and terminates at 4 o'clock.
 13.—All Saturdays are holidays, one week in August, one week at Christmas, two days at Easter, two days at Louisa Creek races, one day one of my scholars was dead, and the Anniversary of the Colony, making in all sixteen days.
 14.—Total number of school days in the year, 244.
 15.—Seven months and twenty-four days.
 16.—40 children from 5 years to 15 who do not attend.
 17.—6d. per week, for books 6d. per quarter. For each child £1 8s. per annum.
 18.—£22 received from October, 1857, to September, 1858, appropriated to the teacher's domestic wants. £20 collected by local subscription expended in fencing the school grounds, and in the purchase of a school bell. Received for books £5, and salary £84.
 19.—The average annual total cost for each child, £3 5s.
 20.—First class, spelling, one hour each day; second class, spelling, reading, writing, and ciphering, one hour; third class, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, and sewing, one hour and a-half each day; fourth class, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, and sewing, one hour and a-half.
 21.—Tablets, first class; first and second books, second class; first sequels, and second books, third books, geography, grammar, arithmetic, and Scripture lessons, third class; fourth books, geography, grammar, arithmetic, book-keeping, and Scripture lessons, fourth class. The books in use are in good condition, and sufficient in number for some time.
 22.—Only one map of the World, 4 desks, 2 fixtures, and 7 forms, all in very bad condition; a black-board is much needed, a map of Australia, Ireland, England, and Scotland.
 23.—Those who come late in the morning are detained at some exercise after 4 o'clock, according to instructions imparted to me by Mr. M'Cann, Organizing Master; in other cases I impose additional tasks, or curtail the usual play-time.
 24.—The pupils were examined 4 times,—twice by the Patrons, once by Mr. Wilkins, and once by Mr. M'Cann; no prizes have been given to the pupils at any time.
 25.—The school was visited by Mr. Wilkins last August; he remained two days; he visits once a year. Mr. M'Cann visited twice, he remained two days at first, and one day last. As teacher, I beg to remark, that the income of this school is not sufficient to support my family, for which reason I intend resigning on the 31st instant.
 26.—Matthew Dubigg.
 27.—None.
 28.—Limerick, Ireland.
 29.—Age, 33 years.
 30.—May 15th, 1857.
 31.—Not trained as a schoolmaster.
 32.—No certificate of qualification.
 33.—Ecclesiastical student, before adopting that of schoolmaster.
 34.—£84 per annum.
 35.—Exclusive of salary, £22.
 36.—Total income of teacher derived from the school, £106.
 37.—No religious instruction is imparted—never visited by a Clergyman of any denomination. List of books used in the school for the purpose:—Scripture lessons, O.T. Nos. 1 and 2, N.T. Nos. 1 and 2.

M'DONALD RIVER.

- 1.—M'Donald River, Lower Hawkesbury.
- 2.—Constructed of wood; present condition of the building is good; it does not require repairs, enlargement, or other improvement.
- 3.—Area of schoolhouse, 720 square feet.
- 4.—Superficial square yards of ground for use of pupils, 1,210.
- 5.—Two closets built of slab 6 x 4½ feet, and 5½ feet high, in good condition.
- 6.—Superficial square feet, and cubic feet, contained in each room appropriated for teaching, 308 and 3,147.
- 7.—Number of pupils in each room (1 room), 23¾.
- 8.—The provision which is made for the ventilation of such room is four windows 3 x 2½ feet, and one door.
- 9.—Annual average number on the books, 35¼; males, 17¼; females, 18. Annual average number attending the school, 23¾; males, 11½; females, 12¼.
- 10.—Maximum age of males, 15; minimum age of males, 5; maximum age of females, 14; minimum age of females, 8.
11. Number of classes, 3. Average number in each class:—1st class, average number on the books, 10¾; in attendance, 6½. 2nd class, average number on the books, 13½; in attendance, 9. 3rd class, average number on the books, 11; in attendance, 8½. 1st class, maximum age, 9; minimum age, 5. 2nd class, maximum age, 14; minimum age, 7. 3rd class, maximum age, 15; minimum age, 8.
- 12.—Five hours; commencing at 9 and terminating at 3 o'clock (see letter 25 October, 1855); the times of intervening cessation of study are from half-past 10 to twenty-five minutes to 11, and from 12 to 1 o'clock. The intervals are employed in play and taking lunch.
- 13.—One holiday; parents will not send their children for half a day on Saturday, owing to the distance, from 1 to 2 miles. One week at Christmas.
- 14.—The total number of days appropriated to school studies during the year, 253.
- 15.—The average length of the period during which pupils, from the time of their first entrance to the time of their finally leaving school, remain there, 14½ months.
- 16.—The number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years, in the district or locality, who do not usually attend there, 2.
- 17.—The annual sum charged to each pupil for instruction, £1 6s.; books, 2s.;—total, £1 8s.
18. The annual amount of school fees received from the pupils of the school during the twelve months ending 30th September, 1858,—£36 15s. 6d. The appropriation of such fees consigned to the teacher; amount received from other sources towards the support of the school:—From Board of National Education, teacher's salary, £96; allowance for postage, £1; for books, £2 9s. 6d.—for the latter amount, books, slates, pens, ink, and pencils have been purchased;—total, £136 5s.
- 19.—Dividing the last-mentioned total by the average number of the pupils actually attending the school during the period abovementioned gives the average annual total cost of the education of each pupil,—£5 14s. 8½d.
- 20.—Time-table:—

MALE SCHOOL.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY.					TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.				
TIME.		CLASSES.			TIME.		CLASSES.		
Summer.	Winter.	First.	Second.	Third.	Summer.	Winter.	First.	Second.	Third.
9 to 9¾	9 to 9¾	Writing	Reading	Writing	9 to 9¾	9 to 9¾	Reading	Reading	Reading
9¾ to 10½	9¾ to 10½	Reading	Writing	Reading	9¾ to 10½	9¾ to 10½	Writing	Writing	Writing
thence to 11¼	thence to 11¼	Recess for five minutes.			thence to 11¼	thence to 11¼	Recess for five minutes.		
11¼ to 12	11¼ to 12	Arith.	Geography	Grammar	11¼ to 12	11¼ to 12	Arith.	Grammar	Arith.
12 to 1	12 to 1	Geogh.	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	12 to 1	12 to 1	Gramr.	Arithmetic	Geogh.
1 to 2	1 to 2	Recreation.	Recreation.	Recreation.	1 to 2	1 to 2	Recreation.	Recreation.	Recreation.
2 to 2½	2 to 2½	Reading	Writing	Scripture Lessons	2 to 2½	2 to 2½	Writing	Reading	Scripture Lessons
2½ to 3	2½ to 3	Writing	Reading	Geography	2½ to 3	2½ to 3	Reading	Writing	Grammar
		Singing	Singing	Singing			Singing	Singing	Singing

FEMALE SCHOOL.

9 to 9¾	9 to 9¾	Reading	Writing	Reading	9 to 9¾	9 to 9¾	Writing	Reading	Writing
9¾ to 10½	9¾ to 10½	Writing	Reading	Writing	9¾ to 10½	9¾ to 10½	Reading	Writing	Reading
thence to 11¼	thence to 11¼	Recess for five minutes.			thence to 11¼	thence to 11¼	Recess for five minutes.		
11¼ to 12	11¼ to 12	Arith.	Geography	Grammar	11¼ to 12	11¼ to 12	Arith.	Grammar	Geogh.
12 to 1	12 to 1	Singing	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	12 to 1	12 to 1	Gramr.	Arithmetic	Arith.
1 to 1½	1 to 1½	Recreation.	Recreation.	Recreation.	1 to 1½	1 to 1½	Recreation.	Recreation.	Recreation.
1½ to 2	1½ to 2	Reading	Writing	Scripture Lessons	1½ to 2	1½ to 2	Reading	Writing	Scripture Lessons
2 to 3	2 to 3	Writing	Reading	Ditto	2 to 3	2 to 3	Writing	Reading	Ditto
		Needle-work	Needle-work	Needle-work			Needle-work	Needle-work	Needle-work

21.—A list of the titles of all books used in each of the several classes in the school:—1st class,—first book (alphabet, spelling, and reading). 2nd class,—second book (reading), grammar, geography, and arithmetic. 3rd class,—third book, Scripture lessons, Old and New Testaments (reading), grammar, geography, and arithmetic; present condition of the books, good; other kinds of books are not needed; the number at present in use is adequate to the wants of the school.

22.—A descriptive list of all prints, diagrams, maps, instruments and other school apparatus used in the school:—Comparative sizes of wild quadrupeds, ditto of domesticated and British wild quadrupeds, ditto of birds; maps of Asia, America, and Australia; tablet lessons, arithmetic, ditto spelling and reading; 1 black-board, 1 (side) desk 18 feet, 1 ditto 11 feet 4 inches; 1 form 10 feet, 1 ditto 9 feet, 2 ditto 7 feet, 3 ditto 6 feet; present condition, good—others are not needed.

23.—System of correction employed in the school to preserve discipline:—Confinement after school-hours; no written or other instructions have been received on this subject.

24.—Once a year by the Local Patrons; no prizes or rewards of merit are given.

25.—The school is not visited or inspected, owing to the situation, it being in an out of the way place, and difficult of approach; no report on the state of the school exists; the present condition of the school is considered good.

26.—Name of head teacher,—William Shaw.

27.—Names of pupil teachers, or monitors,—Catherine, Irwin, and Emily Shaw.

28.—Birthplace of teacher, Ireland; ditto of pupil teachers, or monitors, Mauritius.

29.—W. Shaw, 46 years of age; Catherine Shaw, 18 ditto; Irwin Shaw, 16 ditto; Emily Shaw, 14 ditto.

30.—Date of appointment to present office,—1st February, 1853.

31.—Trained.

32.—Trained at the Model School, Sydney, for one month; certificate of competency—Class III, Section A.

33.—Previous occupation,—a clerk.

34.—Salary of head teacher,—£96 per annum.

35.—Fees, allowances, and emoluments, exclusive of salary,—allowance for postage, £1; school fees, £36 15s. 6d.

36.—Total annual income of teacher, or teachers, derived from school,—£133 15s. 6d.

37.—No religious or moral instruction is given, except in the daily lessons from the Scripture books (Old and New Testament) by the teacher; the school is not visited by any Clergyman.

I certify that this Return is correct.

WILLIAM SHAW,
Teacher.

GEORGE FLEMING, Local Patron.

MAJOR'S CREEK.

1.—Major's Creek, District of Braidwood.

2.—The schoolhouse, constructed of sawn timber, recently erected, needs no other repairs than closing the perpendicular boards which compose the walls and partitions. It is sufficiently commodious for present use.

3.—The school-building covers an area of 880 square feet.

4.—The portion of land allotted for the exclusive use of the pupils consists of 590 square yards.

5.—Owing to an insufficiency of funds there are no water-closets attached to the building. The Patrons have under consideration to devise measures to supply this desideratum.

6.—There are two rooms appropriated to instruction consisting of 392 and 168 square, and 3,258 and 1,512 cubic feet respectively.

7.—The average number of pupils in each room is 40 and 20.

8.—The schoolrooms are, it is presumed, thoroughly ventilated, a current of air flowing from and to front and rear; the impure atmosphere having free access to the roof.

9.—The annual average number of pupils on the books was 52 boys and 57 girls, and the annual average number attending the school was 27 boys and 32 girls.

10.—The age of the pupils are,—

	Boys.	Girls.
Minimum	3	3
Maximum	23	18

11.—The pupils are divided into three classes, viz. :—

	1st.		2nd.		3rd.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Average number in attendance	18	20	4	5	5	7
Minimum age	3	3	8	6	10	10
Maximum age	9	13	14	14	23	18

12.—There are 5 hours daily devoted to instruction—from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.; a cessation of two hours occurring from noon to 2 P.M., during which the pupils repair to their respective abodes to partake with their families of the mid-day meal; should they return before two o'clock they amuse themselves with various sports on the piece of ground opposite the school-house devoted to that purpose.

13.—Saturday is observed as a holiday, by order of the Patrons, heretofore there has been but one vacation annually, consisting of a week at Christmas.

- 14.—There are 250 days devoted to instruction during the year.
 15.—The total average of each pupil's attendance at school is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.
 16.—There are about 50 children on Major's Creek and adjoining Gold Fields, between 5 and 15 years, who do not attend school.
 17.—The following is the scale of weekly fees sanctioned by the Patrons, viz. :—6d., 9d., and 1s. each, together with 6d. per month for each pupil towards a book fund.
 18.—The amount of school fees received during the year ended 30th June, 1858, was £47 6s. 9d., which sum was appropriated towards the support of the teachers; the sum paid by the Commissioners during the same period amounted to £99, thus making the total amount for the support of the National School at Major's Creek equal to the sum of £146 6s. 9d.
 19.—The annual average cost of each pupil's education has been £2 9s. 7d.
 20.—Daily curriculum of studies, viz. :—

	1st. Hours.	2nd. Hours.	3rd. Hours.
Writing on slates	1	...	...
Studying lessons under monitor	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
Repeating lessons to master	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
Spelling	1	...	...
Writing figures on slates... ..	1	...	...
Writing on copy-books ... ..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Reading ... ..	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Arithmetic .. ..	...	2	2
Grammar .. ..	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Geography ... ..	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Writing exercises ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$

Females engaged at needlework from 3 to 4 P.M., daily.

21.—The books in use are the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd reading books, Sullivan's grammar and geography, and those works on arithmetic published by the Board, all of which are in serviceable condition and in sufficient quantity.

22.—The school is furnished with maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Palestine, and the Ancient World. A diagram of an artificial terrestrial globe with the axis, equator, tropics, polar circles, ecliptic and meridian of Greenwich delineated thereon, a pair of compasses, and a black-board.

23.—For obscene, irreligious or offensive expressions, or actions, the ferula is resorted to; for irregularity or inattention the culprit is made to stand in a conspicuous part of the room for some time. No instructions on this head has been received.

24.—The school has been visited officially by an officer of the Commissioners. The teacher received a number of books styled "Autograph of Freedom," from Mr. W. Forster, of Goulburn, which he has distributed as prizes to the children.

25.—W. Wilkins, Esq., Superintendent of National Schools, inspected the school in May last; no report of its condition was handed to Mr. Treehy, but Mr. Wilkins was pleased to speak most favorably of the manner in which the school has been conducted.

26.—Teachers, David and Elizabeth Louisa Treehy.

27.—Monitress, Elizabeth Anne Treehy.

28.—David and Elizabeth Louisa Treehy, born in Ireland; Elizabeth Anne Treehy, born in Sydney.

29.—David and Elizabeth Louisa Treehy, aged 40 years respectively; Elizabeth Anne Treehy, aged 13 years.

30.—Date of appointment—1st January, 1857.

31.—Mr. Treehy has not been trained to the duty of teacher.

32.—Present rank, Class II, Section B.

33.—Mr. Treehy satisfactorily conducted a school for three years previously to his employment under the National Board; he was also engaged as a clerk in a public office in Sydney for a period of thirteen years.

34.—Teachers, £108 annually; monitress, nihil.

35.—The only fees or emoluments accruing to the teachers are those specified in Nos. 17 and 18.

36.—£146 6s. 9d., total amount received for the year.

37.—The pupils of the Roman Catholic communion attending the school receive religious instruction once a week from two young ladies appointed for that purpose by the Revd. Mr. O'Brien, the only Clergyman who has visited the school. The only book used in imparting religious instruction is "An Abridgment of the Christian Doctrine."

Braidwood,
8 December, 1856.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to forward you the following directions and suggestions for your guidance in managing the school at Major's Creek.

DIRECTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

1. To read over carefully the Regulations and Circulars of the Board, so as to ascertain a thorough knowledge of the same.

2. To keep the school register, class roll, and daily report book, in accordance with the form prescribed by the Board for each, and to make every school entry in the said books at the proper time. Also to take care that every school Return required by the Board be forwarded to the Secretary at the time specified for each, correctly and neatly.

3.

3. To classify the children attending the school in accordance with their ability to read, as pointed out in the school register, taking care that no reading book is read containing matter above the comprehension of the child reading it.

4. To construct a suitable time table to regulate the school business, taking into consideration the points and matter referred to in (Appendix F) the Board's Regulations, and suspend it in the schoolroom.

5. To use every exertion to promote regularity, punctuality, order, and cleanliness, and a becoming manner in all children attending the school, and to set them a good example in all things.

6. To provide, as soon as possible, a set of reading tablets for the first class, and a set of good copy lines for the higher classes. To provide long pencils or pencil-cases for all the children, and a black-board on which to illustrate the rules, practice, and principles of arithmetic orally. Also to write on it daily, copies of letters, and very short words for the young children to copy on slates.

7. To inculcate carefully the principles of the general lesson (Appendix G) on the minds of all the pupils. To use the National School books, and to teach as pointed out in their several prefaces, attending strictly to the preface of the first book as a good rule for teaching every subject.

I have, &c.,
W. M'INTYRE.

Mr. David Treehy,
Major's Creek.

MANLY COVE.

1.—Manly Cove.

2.—A new building of stone, with a shingled roof.

3.—66 ft. × 21 ft. 6 in. = 1419 sq. ft. ÷ 9 = 157 sq. yds. 6 ft.

4.—82 ft × 59 ft. = 4838 sq. ft. ÷ 9 = 537 sq. yds. 5 ft.

5.—There are two water-closets, weatherboard, on a stone foundation, with double seats of cedar, and a wooden partition, open at the top, to allow a free passage of air through holes cut in the doors.

6.—Large room, 42 ft. 9 in. × 18 ft. = 769 sq. ft. 6 inches × 12 ft. = 9234 cub. ft.
Small room, 18 ft. × 10 ft. = 180 sq. ft. × 12 ft. = 2160 cub. ft.

7.—At present twenty-three, in the large room only; the school only recently opened.

8.—The rooms can easily be well ventilated by opening the windows on either side, of which there are six in the large room, and two in the small room.

9.—

10.—The maximum age of boys, 14 years; the minimum age of boys, 4 years. The maximum age of girls, 16 years; the minimum age of girls, 4 years.

11.—Three; the average number in each class as under:—

First class—boys	8
Second „ „	3
Third „ „	2
First „ girls	3
Second „ „	4
Third „ „	3

The maximum and minimum age in each class as under:—

	Maximum.	Minimum.
First class—boys	11	4
Second „ „	9	7
Third „ „	14	11
First „ girls	7	4
Second „ „	14	8
Third „ „	16	9

12.—Five. Studies commence at 9 A.M., and close at 12 noon. Studies recommence at 2 P.M., and close at 4 P.M. The interval of study is employed by the teacher in lunch, and superintending the pupils in the playground, prior to re-assembling at 1.45 P.M.

13.—Saturday—the whole day.

14.—

15.—

16.—Thirty.

17.—The weekly charges made to the pupils are one shilling each, and nine-pence each; where a number of children come from the same family a difference is made in the charge, to induce parents to send their children to the school.

18.—The funds (fees) are appropriated towards the maintenance of the teacher. The school was opened in a temporary building, Sept. 28th, 1858, until the present new building was ready, which was occupied, 16th February, 1859.

19.—

20.—Spelling, reading, orthography, writing in books, grammar, geography, arithmetic (written and mental), algebra and geometry, with drawing.

First class—Reading and spelling	2	hours	daily.
„ Writing on slates.....	2	„	„
„ Elementary arithmetic	1	„	„

Second

Second class—Reading and spelling	2	hours	daily.
" Writing (slate and paper)	$\frac{3}{4}$	"	"
" Arithmetic	1	"	"
" Grammar	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
" Geography	$\frac{3}{4}$	"	"
Third class—Reading and spelling	2	"	"
" Writing (slate and paper)	$\frac{3}{4}$	"	"
" Arithmetic	1	"	"
" Grammar	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
" Geography	$\frac{3}{4}$	"	"

With the more advanced pupils the following subjects are taught:—

Tuesday and Thursday...Geometry	1	hour	daily.
Wednesday and Friday...Algebra.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
Tuesday and Friday.....Drawing	$\frac{1}{4}$	"	"
Vocal music half an hour daily.			

21.—The first class use the first book of lessons, published under the sanction of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland. The second class use the second book of lessons, published as aforesaid, and Sequel No. 1. The third class use the third book of lessons, also the Scripture lessons, Old Testament, parts 1 and 2, and the New Testament, parts 1 and 2, published as aforesaid. These books are all in good condition, having but lately been supplied.

22.—The internal arrangements are not yet completed.

23.—Extra lessons, drill, and confinement, if necessary, the rod being seldom resorted to.

24.—No examination of pupils has yet taken place, either privately or publicly.

25.—No official inspection has yet been made, nor have any prizes been distributed to the pupils.

26.—John Wiblen.

27.—No assistant teachers, nor pupil teacher, nor monitor.

28.—Abingdon, Berkshire, England.

29.—Thirty-four.

30.—August 5th, 1858.

31.—Trained.

32.—At the Normal College of the British and Foreign School Society, Borough Road, Southwark, London, six months, in the year 1845; also at the Model National School, Upper Fort-street, Sydney, N.S.W., two months, in the year 1857. Possess a Second Class Certificate of competency.

33.—Originally a draper.

34.—£108 head teacher.

35.—School fees, house rent, and fuel.

36.—

37.—The principles of the general lesson are occasionally expounded to the pupils by the teacher, and occasional collective lessons on moral subjects are given to the pupils, and incidentally through the reading lessons of the day. No special religious instruction has been imparted to the pupils yet, the school having so recently been opened. No Clergyman, nor Minister of any Denomination, has yet visited it. No books are used but those published by the Board of National Education in Ireland.

MORANGAROO.

1.—The school is situated in the locality of Morangaroo, Police District of Hartley.

2.—The building is constructed of slabs and stone; is about to be repaired.

3.—The number of superficial square feet contained in the building is 986.

4.—There is an enclosed paddock of about 10 acres adjoining the school.

5.—There is a temporary water-closet.

6.—There is only one room set apart for teaching, containing 235 superficial square feet, and 2,565 cubic feet.

7.—The present teacher, having filled his office only for a few weeks, is unable to answer this and some other questions.

8.—The provision made for the ventilation of the schoolroom, is the windows being made to open upon a pivot.

9.—The number on the books is 28—males, 13; females, 15. Average number in attendance, 25—males, 12; females, 13.

10.—Maximum age of pupils, 15; minimum ditto, 3.

11.—The school is divided into four classes—in the 1st class, 5; 2nd class, 6; 3rd class, 6; 4th class, 11.

12.—The pupils attend school during 6 hours each day, school duties commencing at 9 o'clock A.M., and terminating at 4 P.M. The pupils go home to dinner at 12 o'clock, and return before 2 o'clock, at which time the afternoon duties commence.

13.—Saturday in each week is a holiday. The Local Patrons have decided that there will be two vacations during the year, viz., one week at Christmas, and one week at Easter.

14.—About 250 days will be appropriated to school duties during the year.

15.—The teacher cannot answer this question for reasons stated in No. 7.

16.—The number of children in the district between the ages of 5 and 15 years, who do not usually attend school, is 3.

17.—The weekly sum charged for each pupil is 9d. ; amount charged for books, about 2s. 3d. each. Total amount charged for each pupil will be about £1 8s.

18.—Cannot answer this question. The teacher's salary is £72.

19.—Cannot answer this question.

20.—The subjects of instruction given in the school comprise reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, and geography.

FIRST CLASS.

Reading and spelling	2	hours each day.
Writing on slates	1	" "

SECOND CLASS.

Reading, spelling, and explanation of lessons, &c. ...	2	" "
Explanation of geographical terms	$\frac{1}{2}$	" "
English grammar	$\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Writing, &c.	1	" "
Multiplication table and arithmetic	$1\frac{1}{2}$	" "

THIRD CLASS.

Reading, spelling, and explanation of lessons ...	1	" "
Grammar	$\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Geography	$\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Writing copies	1	" "
Arithmetic	$1\frac{1}{2}$	" "

FOURTH CLASS.

Reading, spelling, explanation of lessons, derivation of words	1	" "
Grammar	$\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Geography	$\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Writing copies	1	" "
Arithmetic	$1\frac{1}{2}$	" "

Writing from dictation, 1 hour, Wednesday and Friday; religious instruction, Friday half an hour. The girls are taught sewing from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 o'clock to 4 each day.

21.—Books used in the several classes :—1st class,—First book of lessons. 2nd class,—Second book of lessons. 3rd class,—Third book of lessons, English grammar for use of schools, introduction to geography, first book of arithmetic, Scripture lessons (O. T.) No. 1, ditto No. 2, Scripture lessons (N. T.) No. 1, ditto No. 2. 4th class,—Fourth book of lessons, English grammar, introduction to geography, first book of arithmetic, Scripture lessons (O. T.) No. 1, ditto No. 2, Scripture lessons (N. T.) No. 1, ditto No. 2. The books are all in good order.

22.—Required—1 black-board, maps of the World, Europe, England, Scotland, Ireland, Palestine, Australia, Pacific Ocean, half-dozen geographies, half-dozen grammars, half-dozen arithmetics, and book of needlework.

23.—To preserve discipline in the school, corporal punishment is employed in extreme cases.

24 and 25.—The teacher is unable to answer these questions, having been only a few weeks in his present office.

26.—Name of head teacher, John Hume.

27.—Assistant teacher, Emily Hume.

28.—Birthplace of John Hume, Greenlaw, Berwickshire, Scotland; E. Hume, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

29.—Age of head teacher, 52 years.

30.—Appointed to present office, 24th January, 1859.

31.—Trained as a teacher.

32.—Trained at the Model School, Fort-street, two months.

33.—Received a classical education at the parish school, Greenlaw; attended the College of Edinburgh four sessions; taught a school in Berwick-upon-Tweed from 1827 to 1837; was a few months in Germany; joined the British and Foreign School, Boro' Road, London, in January, 1838, and left in August of the same year for this Colony, with a Government appointment, at a salary of £300 a year, with the view of introducing Lancaster's system; taught a school in Sydney for four years; when the establishment was broken up, I received a gratuity of £150; has been engaged in teaching nearly ever since; was sent by the Board of National Education to Bathurst in 1853; resigned the appointment at the close of 1856; was farming for two years; applied to the Board to be re-appointed, and was sent to Moran-garoo; opened school on January 24th, 1859.

34.—Annual amount of head teacher and wife, £72.

35 and 36.—Unable to answer.

37.—Religious instruction given to the pupils three times a week by the teacher. Have received no visitors since the opening of the school.

JNO. HUME.

MOSQUITO ISLAND.

- 1.—Mosquito Island.
- 2.—The school is chiefly constructed of wood, and is in good condition.
- 3.—Its area is 230 superficial feet.
- 4.—The area of the adjoining ground is 1,936 square yards.
- 5.—Wood and bark, and is in good condition; area, 16 square feet.
- 6.—The room appropriated for teaching contains 230 superficial, and 1,897 cubic feet.
- 7.—The average number of pupils assembled in it is 19 5.
- 8.—The provision for ventilation consists of 1 door and 3 windows.
- 9.—The number on the class roll is 23, viz.:—8 males and 15 females. The average for last quarter was 7 7 males, 12·35 females, total 20·05. The school is not long enough in operation to know the annual average.
- 10.—Maximum ages,—males, 10 years; females, 15 years. Minimum ages,—males, 5 years; females, 8 years.
- 11.—The school is divided into two classes:—Number in first class,—7 males, 8 females—total 15. Number in second class,—1 male, 7 females—total 8.
- 12.—The pupils attend during 5 hours each day, viz.:—From 9 A.M. to 12, and from 2 to 4 P.M. The most of the children go home to dinner between 12 and 2.
- 13.—There is one holiday in each week, viz., Saturday. There has been one vacation since the school was opened, viz., from 24th December, 1858, to 10th January, 1859.
- 14.—Ninety-seven days from 1st October, 1858, to 1st March, 1859.
- 15.—So few have left the school that it is impossible to know the average length of the period during which pupils remain at school.
- 16.—There are 5 children on the Island, between the ages of 5 and 15 years, who do not usually attend school; of these, 2 are sometimes at service, and sometimes at school, and are therefore on the books; 2 have attended for a short time, but from a deficiency in their speech, which they seem more inclined to conceal than to remove, they could not be persuaded to say a lesson, and were, therefore, not enrolled; 1 attended rather irregularly last quarter but made no appearance this quarter.
- 17.—The charge for instruction is 4d. per week, for books ½d. per week; the charge for books is not insisted upon when parents are unwilling to pay it.
- 18 and 19.—The school was not opened till 1st October, 1858, the annual cost is therefore unknown; it may be estimated at £4 stg. for each pupil, including salary, school fees, book fees, and school apparatus.
- 20.—The classes are instructed from 9 to 9¾ in reading; from 9¾ till 10½ in writing; from 10½ to 11¼ in arithmetic; from 11¼ to 12 in reading; at 12 they go to dinner, when they come back, they either play or come into school to read the map, at their own option; from 2 to 2½ geography; from 2½ to 4 reading, and oral instruction in grammar, or examination on subjects of lessons already read.
- 21.—The books used are the Board of National Education's first and second book of lessons; first arithmetic; sequel to second book, No. 1; and Scripture lessons, Old Testament, No. 1. The books are in good condition; sequel to second book, No. 1; Scripture lessons, O.T. No. 1, and N.T. No. 1, are needed—6 each.
- 22.—The apparatus consists of one map of the World, 6 feet 8 inches by 3 feet 6 inches; and one black-board, 3 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 6 inches; both in good condition. A map of Palestine is needed, as also a map either of Australia or of Europe.
- 23.—Confinement in the corner, or in the school at playtime, and, in stubborn cases, the cane, are the corrections used. No instructions have been received upon this subject from any quarter whatever.
- 24.—The pupils have not been examined, nor have they received prizes.
- 25.—Mr. M'Intyre, Organizing Master, visited the school officially once, and spent a part of two days in it; he left no report.
- 26.—Name of teacher, Hugh M'Intyre.
- 27.—Assistant teacher, none.
- 28.—Birthplace of teacher, Killmatlie, Scotland.
- 29.—Age of teacher, 48 years.
- 30.—Date of appointment to present office, 1st October, 1858.
- 31.—Was trained as a teacher in Scotland, in early youth.
- 32.—Attended the Model National School, Sydney, during one month as a visitor, and one month as a candidate. Was favoured by the Board of National Education with an appointment to one of their Schools at the highest rate of salary then allowed to the teacher of any country school under their direction, which, it is humbly submitted, is equivalent to a First Class Certificate.
- 33.—Was trained, and have about twenty years experience in teaching previous to undertaking present appointment; before adopting the occupation of a teacher, was attending school, and occasionally assisting on father's farm.
- 34.—Annual salary of teacher, sixty pounds sterling.
- 35.—Fees for last quarter, five pounds sterling.
- 36.—Probable total annual income of teacher derived from school, eighty pounds sterling; or including an evening class, ninety pounds sterling.
- 37.—The Reverend William Chaucer, Presbyterian Minister, visited the school three times, gave no instructions during school-hours, but preached after the school was dismissed, when a considerable number of the children attended; there are no books used in the school for religious instruction except the Board of National Education's Scripture lessons.

HUGH M'INTYRE, Teacher.

MUDGE.

MUDGEES.

- 1.—Perry-street, Mudgee.
- 2.—Stone; now undergoing extensive enlargements.
- 3.—2,680 feet.
- 4.—9,680 square yards, (2 acres.)
- 5.—Weatherboard, with shingled roof, small, and somewhat exposed.
- 6.—(a) Schoolroom, 774 superficial feet, 8,514 cubical feet; (b) classroom, 234 superficial feet, 2,574 cubical feet.
- 7.—Schoolroom, 90 children; classroom, 40 children.
- 8.—Schoolroom ventilated by means of four windows having moveable sashes at top and bottom; classroom, by two windows as above.
- 9.—Annual average number on books, 130, of which there are 90 boys and 40 girls; average attendance (annual), 110, of which there are 80 boys and 30 girls.
- 10.—Boys, maximum, 14 years; minimum, 3 years. Girls, maximum, 13 years; minimum, 3 years.
- 11.—Four classes—
 - (a) Infant class: Average number, 35; maximum age, $6\frac{1}{2}$ years; minimum age, 3 years.
 - (b) First class: Average number, 36; maximum age, 8 years; minimum age, 4 years.
 - (c) Second class: Average number, 35; maximum age, 12 years; minimum age, 6 years.
 - (d) Third class: Average number, 36; maximum age, 14 years; minimum age, 9 years.
- 12.—School-hours from 9 till 12 and from 2 till 4 o'clock; a mid-day recess of 2 hours for refreshment and recreation.
- 13.—The school is closed on Saturdays; the vacations during the year are three, viz.: One week at Easter; one week at Midwinter; and one week at Christmas.
- 14.—246 days.
- 15.—Twelve months.
- 16.—About 150, as nearly as can be ascertained.
- 17.—Average annual fee paid by each pupil:—Instruction, £1; books, 2s; total, £1 2s.
- 18.—Annual amount of school fees for the twelve months ending September 30th, 1858: £168 1s. 1d., of which £13 10s. 2d. has been expended on school stationery, and £154 10s. 11d. to teacher's income; Government salaries, per National Board, £174. Total £342 1s. 1d.
- 19.—Average annual cost of each child's education, £2 12s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- 20.—

<p>(a) Infant class: The rudimentary training usually given in infant schools.</p> <p>(b) First class: Reading..... 2 hours. Writing..... 1 hour. Arithmetic 1 hour. Object lesson..... 1 hour.</p>	<p>(c) Second class: Reading..... 2 hours. Writing..... 1 hour. Arithmetic .. 1 hour. Geography ... $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Grammar $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.</p> <p>(d) Third class: Scriptural reading 1 hour. Secular 1 hour. Writing..... 1 hour. Arithmetic ... 1 hour. Geography..... $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Grammar $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.</p>
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21.—A list of the titles of books used in the several classes:—First class, National Board's 1st book; second class, ditto 2nd book; third class, ditto 3rd book, ditto 1st arithmetic, Sullivan's grammar, Sullivan's geography, Scriptural lessons from Old and New Testaments; the books are in good condition and sufficient in quantity; no others are absolutely needed.

22.—Diagrams, maps, &c., Varty's illustrations of animals, outlines of common objects, maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, a terrestrial globe, and black-board; additional maps and apparatus will shortly be added.

23.—Discipline mild but effective.

24.—The children are examined monthly by the Head Master; occasionally by the Organizing Master; and annually by the Head Inspector, William Wilkins, Esq.; no prizes have been given as no funds exist for such purposes.

25.—By the Inspector, William Wilkins, Esq., and by the Organizing Master, Mr. B. H. M'Cann; the Inspector has visited once during the year, devoting two days to the school; the Organizing Master has visited the school once during the year, giving one day to inspection; no formal report upon the school exists other than what may be in the National Board's Office, as transmitted by the Inspector; the teacher would merely remark that the school has a healthy hold upon the community; at the commencement of the year 1858 the number on the books was 80; at the close of the same year the number was 160, with an average of 130 scholars.

26.—Head master, Mr. James Webber Allpass.

27.—Assistant teacher, Mr. Thomas M'Intyre; teacher of needlework, Mrs. Allpass.

28.—Mr. and Mrs. Allpass are natives of England; Mr. M'Intyre is a native of Ireland.

29.—Mr. Allpass, 36 years; Mr. M'Intyre, 21 years.

30.—Mr. Allpass appointed to present school, July 10th, 1857; Mr. M'Intyre, April 7th, 1858.

31 and 32.—The head teacher, Mr. Allpass, was trained at the British and Foreign Normal School, London; period of training, 12 months; holds a Certificate of A, 2nd Class. The assistant teacher, Mr. M'Intyre, was trained at the Model School, Dublin, for a period of 9 months; holds certificate of B of 2nd class.

- 33.—
 34.—Head master, £120 per annum ; assistant, £108 per annum.
 35.—Fees, £154 10s. 11d. ; head teacher's share, £104 10s. 11d. ; assistant teacher's share, in cost of board and lodging, £50. £154 10s. 11d.
 36.—Total annual income of teacher and assistant teacher, £328 10s. 11d.
 37.—The general religious instruction provided for by the Board of National Education is given by the teacher one hour in each day ; the school has received no visits from the Clergy ; for the general religious instruction the teacher uses the National Board's Scripture lessons from the Old and New Testaments.

NEWCASTLE.

- 1.—Under the Congregational Church, Newcastle.
 2.—Brick ; windows need repair ; the room too small, and unfitted for the full development of the National system.
 3.—900 square feet.
 4.—No land.
 5.—No convenience of any kind belonging to the school.
 6.—One room only ; 900 square feet ; 13,500 cubic feet.
 7.—130 at the present time.
 8.—Windows, opening opposite to each other ; wide door-way, constantly open ; gratings below the floor, and at the top of the room. A large horizontal fan is about to be erected, to be worked by clock-work.
 9.—The school has been in operation about 14 months ; the total number admitted during that time—155 males, 131 females, total 286 ; making a yearly average during that time of 133 males and 112 females, total 245.
 10.—Maximum, 15 years ; minimum, 3 years.
 11.—Three classes. The boys' first, second, and third classes average 26, 21, and 35, respectively ; and the girls' first, second, and third classes average 23, 20, and 12, respectively. The ages are—first class, maximum, boys 10, girls 7 ; minimum, boys 3, girls 3. Second class—maximum, boys 15, girls 12 ; minimum, boys 6, girls 6. Third class—maximum, boys 13, girls 13 ; minimum, boys 7, girls 7.
 NOTE.—The minimum ages in the second and third classes are those of pupils who have been for a considerable time in the school, and have been lately transferred from lower classes.
 12.—Five hours, daily, from 9 to 12, and 2 to 4. Fifteen minutes allowed for exercise at half-past 10 ; recess from 12 to 2. Some of the senior scholars are engaged (voluntarily) at map drawing during recess. Dinner and play fill up the time of the juniors.
 13.—Holiday on Saturday. This day set apart for special religious instruction, if required. Two vacations, one week in June, and one week in December.
 14.—299 days, including Saturdays.
 15.—Shortest period one day, longest fourteen months.
 16.—No means of answering this question.
 17.—Weekly payments—first class, 6d. ; second class, 9d ; third class, 1s. Special arrangements are made if circumstances do not admit of these charges being maintained. Seven pupils have been admitted *free*, by the voluntary act of the teacher. If absent for a week children do not pay for that week ; so no annual sum can be named. No charge has been made by the present teacher for books, &c, but he has supplied them out of the usual school fees.
 18.—The receipts to September, 1858, were—from fees, £87 14s. 10d., from Government, £84—making a total of £171 14s. 10d. The master has received *all*, and paid for *all*.
 19.—Average attendance, 72 ; average annual cost of education, £3 3s. 10d.
 20.—First class, five hours, daily :—Reading, 1½ hours ; writing, 1½ hours ; arithmetic, 1 hour ; object lessons, 1 hour. Second and third classes, five hours daily :—General reading and orthography, 1 hour ; grammar and geography (alternate days), 1 hour ; Scripture reading or oral instruction, 1 hour ; writing, 45 minutes ; slate arithmetic, 45 minutes ; music and mental arithmetic (alternate days), 30 minutes.
 NOTE.—The time of exercise (when taken) to be deducted from grammar and geography.
 The senior boys are now voluntarily engaged, during the dinner-time, in preparing a set of large maps (6 by 5) for the expected new school.
 The girls are taught needlework four hours in the week.
 21.—Third class, third reading book ; second class, second ditto ; first class, first ditto. Sullivan's grammar for upper class ; and a series of elementary lessons, prepared by the teacher, for the lower class. First book of arithmetic. In good order ; number sufficient. Hullah's manual. Mulhauser's writing would be useful.
 22.—Some prints of animals, trades, and natural productions. Hullah's music on a roll of calico, 40 yards in length ; three black-boards ; easel ; 150 pencil-holders ; 100 pen-holders ; 100 slates ; two maps belonging to the school—eight large ones in preparation, at the expense of the teacher ; an abacus ; a natural history collection is in course of formation.
 23.—Corporal punishment avoided as much as possible. The upper class is governed by the influence of a general court (held on Friday), where and when all merits or demerits are judged, and awards made. Wilful and repeated disobedience causes the offender to be subject to corporal punishment.

24.—Half-yearly, by the Local Patrons and the master. Visitors are permitted to examine, if they think proper. Prizes in books, drawing material, implements for needle-work, &c., were distributed, at the expense of the master, December, 1858.

25.—Mr. M'Intyre; three visits; time occupied on last occasion, 1½ days. (See Appendix.)

26.—Samuel Henry Ind.

27.—Mrs. Emily Ind assists Mr. Ind. An assistant has been appointed, but has not yet arrived in Newcastle.

28.—London.

29.—36 years.

30.—August, 1858.

31.—Trained.

32.—Abbey-street Normal Schools, London. Three years. No certificate issued.

33.—Accustomed to teaching from boyhood. No other profession.

34.—Master, £120.

35.—Fees to December, 1858, £128 8s. 9d.; deduct rent, £40—making a clear income of £88 8s. 9d.

36.—£242 8s. 9d.

37.—Daily reading in National School Scripture lessons, and a familiar lecture on Friday afternoon. Saturdays set apart for Denominational instruction, if Clergymen attend.

APPENDIX A.

Suggestions to Teacher by Mr. M'Intyre, 16th October, 1858.

- 1.—A number of children in both second and third classes read very poorly.
- 2.—A number of pupils in the third class are only qualified for the second.
- 3.—It is my opinion that when pupils are admitted they ought to be classed in accordance with their qualifications, as compared with the table of minimum attainments.
- 4.—Your pupils are but little acquainted with arithmetic, and very bad at numeration and notation; two out of twenty-nine in the third class being only able to write from dictation 17,050,800.
- 5.—The knowledge of grammar and geography is poor: of these subjects the second class know nothing; the third class, in the majority of cases, guessing at the parts of speech, and have but little knowledge of the course prescribed in geography.
- 6.—The children are very noisy, and ought to be assembled on the space of ground in front of the school, always before entering school and before dismissal.
- 7.—It is essentially necessary that the pupils in each class be made well acquainted with the subjects prescribed for that class.
- 8.—These suggestions do not hint at duties which you have neglected, but at deficiencies, which it is, in my opinion, your duty to remedy.

W. M'INTYRE.

P.S.—You should not allow the young children to use such short pencils.

The teacher begs to observe, that the third class immediately detected the error in syntax apparent in paragraph 4.

APPENDIX B.

Report of Local Patrons after the Examination, December, 1858.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I was present at the examination of the scholars in attendance at the Non-vested National School of Newcastle, held on 22nd December, 1858, and found as follows:—

1. The scholars were respectable in appearance, and well-disciplined. The examination shewed that they understood well the different subjects taught, and proved to my mind the superiority of the system pursued by the teacher, who evidently held complete control over, and was a favorite with, the pupils, whose eagerness to answer the questions put to them, and the correctness of the answers given, shewed that Mr. Ind had faithfully performed his duty to those entrusted to his care. A considerable number of the parents were present, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the result of the examination, and that the school would have their most strenuous support; and from the fact of a large increase in the number of scholars having taken place since that time, it is evident that public opinion is greatly in favor of the National system of education as pursued by Mr. Ind.

THOS. ADAM,
Secretary to the Local Patrons.

ORANGE.

- 1.—Orange.
- 2.—Brick; the present condition is fair, but needs some repairs on inside.
- 3.—1,800 superficial feet contained in the area of the building.
- 4.—2,176 square yards for the use of playground.
- 5.—1 water-closet made of slabs, divided into two compartments; one compartment for boys, and one for girls; needs repairs. Another water-closet exclusively for boys is much required.

6.—Three rooms are appropriated for teaching. No. 1 contains 384 superficial feet, and 4,416 cubic feet; No. 2 contains 149½ superficial feet, and 1,718½ cubic feet; No. 3 contains 243¾ superficial feet, and 1,706¼ cubic feet.

7.—Average number of pupils usually assembled in each of these rooms is 18.

8.—The provision for ventilation is good—1st, by a fanlight over principal entrance; 2nd, the windows are made to open at top and bottom.

9.—Annual average on the books, 85. Annual average attending school (23 boys and 31 girls), 54.

10.—Maximum age of pupils—boys, 15 years—girls, 13; minimum age of pupils—boys, 3 years—girls, 3.

11.—School is divided into 3 classes or sections. No. 1 contains 48 pupils; No. 2, 21 pupils; and No. 3, 14 pupils. The maximum age of No. 1 is 10 years; No. 2, 14 years; and No. 3, 15 years. The minimum age of No. 1 is 3 years; No. 2, 5 years; and No. 3, 8 years.

12.—The pupils attend school 5 hours during each day. Morning, from 9 to 12; a recess of 10 minutes is allowed during this time. Afternoon, from 2 to 4 in summer, and from 1 to 3 in winter; from 12 to 2 in summer, and from 12 to 1 in winter, is used as an interval for dinner and recreation.

13.—The only holiday during the week is Saturday. Good Friday and the Queen's Birthday are holidays. At Christmas, a vacation of 2 weeks.

14.—243 days are appropriated to school duties during the year.

15.—8 months average length of time at school.

16.—40 children, between 5 and 15 years of age (within a radius of 3 miles from school), who do *not* usually attend.

17.—The weekly charge for a family of 4 children or more is six-pence each; for a family of 3, eight-pence each; of 2, ten-pence; and for 1, a shilling. Total annual charge for each pupil is £1 19s. 7d.

18.—Amount of school fees received during 12 months ending 30th September, 1858, and appropriated to the use of the teacher, £94 3s.; amount of salary received from the Board at Sydney, £96. Total amount received from all sources, £190 3s.

19.—The average annual cost of each pupil, £3 10s. 5d.

20.—Subjects of instruction given to each class, and the time allotted to each of such subjects:—

TIME TABLE FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASSES.

TIME.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
9 to 9½ 9½ to 10½	Writing. Reading.	Reading. Writing.	Writing. Reading.	Reading. Writing.	Writing. Reading.
10½ to 11½ 11½ to 12	Arithmetic. Geography.	Arithmetic. Grammar.	Arithmetic. Geography.	Arithmetic. Grammar.	Arithmetic. Geography.
2 to 3	Arithmetic tables.	Reading.	Arithmetic tables.	Reading.	Arithmetic tables.
3 to 3½	Reading.	Arithmetic tables.	Reading.	Arithmetic tables.	Reading.
3½ to 4	Writing from dictation.	Object lesson.	Mental arith- metic.	Writing from books.	Object lesson.

TIME TABLE FOR 3RD CLASS.

TIME.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
9 to 9½ 9½ to 10½	Reading. Writing.	Writing. Reading.	Reading. Writing.	Writing. Reading.	Reading. Writing.
10½ to 11½ 11½ to 12	Arithmetic. Geography.	Arithmetic. Grammar.	Arithmetic. Geography.	Arithmetic. Grammar.	Arithmetic. Geography.
2 to 3	Scripture lesson.	Prefixes and affixes, &c.	Scripture lesson.	Roots and spelling.	Scripture lesson.
3 to 3½	Writing from dictation.	Scripture lesson.	Writing from dictation.	Scripture lesson.	Dictation from S. S. book.
3½ to 4	Mental rules.	Writing from S. S. book.	Arithmetic.	Writing from dictation.	Mental rules.

21.—A list of the titles of all books used in each of the several classes:—1st class;—First book of lessons; set tablet lessons, arithmetic; ditto spelling and reading. 2nd class;—Second book of lessons; sequel to the second book, No. 1; sequel to the second book, No. 2; set tablet lessons, arithmetic. 3rd class;—Third book of lessons; fourth ditto; supplement to the fourth book; English grammar; arithmetic in theory and practice; book-keeping; epitome of geographical knowledge; a compendium of ditto; mensuration; Scripture lessons (Old Testament), No. 1; ditto ditto, No. 2; ditto (New Testament), No. 1; ditto ditto, No. 2; sacred poetry; lessons on the truth of Christianity; Professor Sullivan's English dictionary; spelling-book superseded; geography generalized; Tate's arithmetic. The books are in fair condition, and adequate to the wants of the school.

- 22.—The maps used in school are Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The map of Australia is needed.
- 23.—Correction employed to preserve discipline, a strap of leather applied to the hand; pupils late in coming to school are detained after school-hours the same length of time they were late in coming, and employed in writing difficult words. Instructions on this subject left by Mr. M'Cann, Organizing Master of National Schools.
- 24.—Examined once by Mr. M'Cann; no prizes given.
- 25.—Officially visited and examined by W. Wilkins, Esq., Superintendent and Inspector of National Schools, once a year; one whole day during school-hours occupied in the performance of this duty. No report on the state of the school exists.
- 26.—Name of teacher, Malcolm Groat.
- 27.—No assistant teachers, pupil teachers, or monitors.
- 28.—Place of birth, Thurso, Scotland.
- 29.—Age, 44 years.
- 30.—Date of appointment, 30th August, 1854.
- 31.—Trained.
- 32.—At the Model National School, Sydney; during 2 months, nearly.
- 33.—Attendant Librarian, British Museum, London.
- 34.—Annual amount of salary, teacher, £96.
- 35.—Fees, allowances, and emoluments, *exclusive* of salary, £94 3s.
- 36.—Total annual income derived from school, £190 3s.
- 37.—General religious or moral instruction given from the Scripture lessons, and general lesson, three times a week, by the teacher. No Clergyman or Minister of Religion visits the school.

MALCOLM GROAT,
National School.

Orange, 28 Feb., 1859.

PADDINGTON.

- 1.—Paddington, in the Police District of Sydney, and Parish of Alexandria.
- 2.—The school-building is constructed of iron, and is in very good condition. No repairs are needed.
- 3.—The number of superficial square feet contained in the area of the school-houses, is for the large school-building, 1,164; classroom, 282; and infants' room, 516;—giving a total of 1,962 square feet.
- 4.—The number of superficial square yards in the land or ground adjoining the school for the use of the pupils is 3,578.
- 5.—The water-closets are substantially built of brick, and shingle-roofed. They are in good condition.
- 6.—The number of superficial square feet contained in the main room, 1,164, of cubic feet, 16,971; in the classroom, 282 square feet, cubic feet, 4,117; in the infants' room, 516 square feet, and 4,902 cubic feet;—making a total of 1,962 square feet, and 25,990 cubic feet.
- 7.—The average number of pupils assembled usually in such rooms is as follows:—Large room, 80; classroom, 30; and infants' room, 41.
- 8.—These rooms are ventilated, first, by windows; secondly, by skylights; and thirdly, by a series of holes perforated round the basement of the buildings. By this arrangement a draft of fresh air is continually passing through the building, and, judging from long experience, I am inclined to think the ventilation of the large room is perfect. The ventilation of the infants' room might be improved by the insertion of a skylight.
- 9.—The average number on the books as far as the period specified, has been of males 141, females 104.5; making a total of 245.5. The average number in attendance for the same time, has been of males 91.2, females 59.8; making a total of 151.
- 10.—Maximum age of males, 16; minimum age, 2. Maximum age of females, 15; minimum age, 2.
- 11.—The school, not including the infants, is divided into four classes. The average number in each class is as follows:—Fourth class, 36; third class, 40; second class, 51; first class, 49; and infants', 69.5;—total, 245.5. In the fourth class, the maximum age is 16, the minimum, 8; in the third class, the maximum age is 14, the minimum, 7; in the second class, the maximum age is 12, and the minimum, 7; in the first class, the maximum age is 11, and the minimum, 5; in the infants', the maximum age is 6, and the minimum, 2.
- 12.—The number of hours spent in school during each day is five. The school opens at 9 A.M., and closes at 12 A.M. for mid-day recess; it re-opens at 2 P.M., and closes for the day at 4 P.M. There is a morning recess at 10.20 A.M., which usually lasts for about ten minutes; this interval is generally taken up by the children with the performance of necessary duties. There is a mid-day recreation from 12 A.M. to 2 P.M., when the majority of the children go home to dinner; the remainder are placed in charge of their respective teachers, who superintend them in the playground.
- 13.—Every Saturday is observed as a holiday. There are usually two vacations in the year; one occurs at Easter, and continues for about ten days; the other takes place at Christmas, and lasts for about three weeks.
- 14.—238.
- 15.—The average length of time pupils remain at school is one year and four months.
- 16.

16.—I have no means of arriving at the answer to this question, first, because I am uncertain whether to include the pupils who attend other schools; and, secondly, because the locality has not been apportioned into school districts.

17.—The minimum weekly charge for one child is 8d., for two in a family, 1s. The quarterly charge varies with the circumstances of the parent, sometimes it is 6s. 6d., at others 10s. 6d., and occasionally one guinea. The average annual charge for each pupil actually in attendance is £1 12s. 8d. I do not understand what is meant by the total annual charge for each pupil, unless it supposes the money to be paid in advance; with this condition, the total annual charge for each pupil would be £4 4s., £2 2s., £1 14s. 8d., and £1 6s.

18.—The annual amount of school fees received from the pupils during the twelve months ending September 30, 1858, was £245 1s. 2d. One-fourth of this amount went to the Board for the purchase of books for the school, the remainder was divided among the teachers. The amount received in the shape of salaries for the same period was £490 5s., making a total of £735 6s. 2d.

19.—The average annual total cost of each child's education for that period is £2 16s. 9d.

20.—

FOURTH CLASS.

TIME.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
Morning. 9 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Reading.	Drawing.	{ Physical geography.	{ Reading.	Geography.
9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ Parsing and derivation.	Reading and analysis.	} Globes.	{ Parsing and derivation.	} Drawing.
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12	{ Principles of arithmetic.	Arithmetic and algebra.	Analysis of sentences.	Practice of arithmetic.	Mensuration and algebra.
		Recess.			
	Recreation.				
Afternoon. 2 to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Old Test., No. 1.	New Test., No. 2	Object lesson.	New Test., No. 1	Old Test., No. 2.
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Writing.	Composition.	Writing.	Dictation.	Ment. arithmetic
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	Ment. arithmetic	Music.	Map drawing.	Writing.	Music.

THIRD CLASS.

TIME.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
Morning. 9 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ Principles of arithmetic.	Reading, pars- ing & analysis.	Physical geophy. Globes.	Practice of arithmetic.	Writing. Map drawing.
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12	{ Reading, pars- ing. Derivation.	} Practice of arithmetic.	Construction and analysis.	{ Reading, parsing, and derivation.	} Practice of arithmetic.
		Recess.			
	Recreation.				
Afternoon. 2 to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	New Test., No. 1 Mental arith. Writing.	Old Test., No. 1. Dictation. Music.	Writing. Object lesson. Reproduction.	New Test., 1. Geography. Writing.	Old Test., 1. Mental arith. Music.

SECOND CLASS.

TIME.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
Morning. 9 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ Simultaneous reading. Grammar.	Tables. { Simultaneous reading.	Simultaneous reading. Geography.	Tables. Simultaneous reading.	Grammar. Geography.
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12	Writing. Dictation.	{ Practice of arithmetic.	Dictation. Numeration.	{ Principles of arithmetic.	Reading. Arithmetic.
		Recess.			
	Recreation.				
Afternoon. 2 to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	Arithmetic. Geography. Reading.	Dictation. Reading. Writing.	Writing. Object lesson. Reading.	Writing. Reading. Object lesson.	Dictation. Reading. Music.

FIRST

FIRST CLASS.

TIME.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
Morning 9 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Writing. Arithmetic.	Numeration. Writing.	Writing. Numeration.	Arithmetic. Writing.	Numeration. Writing.
		Recess.			
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12	{ Simultaneous reading Spelling.	{ Tables. Simultaneous reading.	{ Simultaneous reading. Tables.	Parts of speech. Simultaneous reading.	Simultaneous reading. Outlines of geography.
		Recreation.			
Afternoon. 2 to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	{ Outlines of geography. Object lesson. Reading.	Parts of speech. Reading. Practice of arithmetic.	Reading. Object lesson Parts of speech.	Object lesson. Outlines of geography. Reading.	Tables. Object lesson. Music.

INFANT CLASS.

TIME.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
Morning. 9 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Scripture. Reading.	Scripture. Reading.	Tables. Reading.	Scripture. Reading.	Scripture. Reading.
		Recess.			
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12	Ball frame. Object lesson.	Singing. Tables.	Ball frame. Geography.	Singing. Ball frame.	Object lesson. Singing.
		Recreation.			
Afternoon. 2 to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	Reading. Singing. Geography.	Reading. Singing. Object lesson.	Reading. Singing. Tables.	Reading. Singing. Object lesson.	Reading. Singing. Arithmetic.

21.—Fourth class:—The reading books of this class are the fourth; all other instruction is given *vivâ voce*; the teacher avails himself of the black-board and other apparatus to illustrate and explain the different subjects; at present no other books are necessary. Third class use the third books; both fourth and third books are in very fair condition. Second class read sequel to the second book; the books are in fair condition. First class read from second book; occasionally they read simultaneously from cards; the books generally are in fair condition. Infants' class:—the upper division read from the first books, the lower from cards; the books are in fair condition.

22.—(a) List of prints:—One on color, one on form, man-of-war, six on the mechanical powers. (b) Diagrams:—Natural philosophy, Nos. 1 & 2, astronomical, animal kingdom, vegetable kingdom. (c) Maps:—World, Scripture world, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, Pacific Ocean, Palestine, England, Scotland, and Ireland. (d) Other apparatus:—There are besides five black-boards, one Pestalozzi-board, a series of Hullah's music sheets, and a series of cards on the animal kingdom; the whole of the apparatus are in good condition, and sufficiently meet the demands of the school.

23.—The system of correction used in this school is based, as far as circumstances will permit, on the means of moral influence. The system is less corrective than preventive. As a foundation whereon to build the superstructure of order, a continuous course of drill is observed. Where moral persuasion fails recourse is had to sterner remedies, but it may be stated that corporal punishment is only used in extreme cases.

24.—The school is examined at least once a year—often twice, and I believe arrangements are being made to have it examined four times a year. The examiner is W. Wilkins, Esq., the Board's Chief Inspector. Prizes are distributed every Christmas, to the most deserving pupils in each class. These are books containing for the most part general information, and purchased with a view to the carrying out the school instruction.

25.—The school is officially visited by W. Wilkins, Esq., on an average about six times every year. The time occupied in the performance of this duty varies from one hour to a day. This does not include the time usually devoted to the Christmas examination, which extends over a period of three or four days.

26.—Edwin Johnson.

27.—Rebecca Johnson, Frances M. Little, assistant teachers; Mary Ross, Jonathan H. Banks, pupil teachers.

28.—Birthplace of Edwin Johnson, Liverpool, Lancashire; of Rebecca Johnson, Sydney; of Frances M. Little, Sydney; of Mary Ross, Brixton, near London; of Jonathan H. Banks, Clonmel, Tipperary.

- 29.—Edwin Johnson, 24; Rebecca Johnson, 21; Frances M. Little, 17; Mary Ross, 17; Jonathan H. Banks, 15 nearly.
- 30.—Edwin Johnson, July 1st, 1857; Rebecca Johnson, May 6th, 1856; Frances M. Little, January 1st, 1858; Mary Ross, January 18th, 1859; Jonathan H. Banks, August 2nd, 1858.
- 31.—Edwin Johnson, Rebecca Johnson, and Frances M. Little, trained; Mary Ross and Jonathan H. Banks, in training.
- 32.—Edwin Johnson, Kneller Hall Training College, for a period of two years; holds a Certificate of Merit of the second division of that year; Rebecca Johnson, Fort-street Model Schools; holds a Certificate of Competency, A division of the Third Class; Frances M. Little, certificate not fixed.
- 34.—Edwin Johnson, £216; Rebecca Johnson, £96; Frances M. Little, £60; Mary Ross, £45; Jonathan H. Banks, £30.
- 35.—Edwin Johnson, £90 18s. 7d.; Rebecca Johnson, £44 17s. 2d.
- 36.—Edwin Johnson, £306 18s. 7d.; Rebecca Johnson, £140 17s. 2d.
- 37.—Religious instruction is given five times a week by the principal teacher; special moral instruction is given every Friday evening; the school up to Christmas was visited by the Rev. J. Milne, of the Presbyterian Church; he gave special religious instruction to the members of this Church; Old Testaments Nos. 1 and 2, and New Testaments Nos. 1 and 2, of the Commissioners of National Education; the general lesson.

PANBULA.

- 1.—Panbula, in the Police District of Eden.
- 2.—Constructed chiefly of brick—cottage style; it needs repairs, alterations, and enlargement; the teacher's residence is, although of the same material as the school, only a shed forming the rear of the building; its dimensions are 30 feet by 9; average height, 8 feet.
- 3.—Measuring on the outside of the building, the area, including a verandah in front of the school, is 1,088 superficial square feet.
- 4.—The land on which the school stands is estimated at one acre; the town reserve is also used as a playground by the children, it being contiguous to and opposite the school.
- 5.—The water-closet has been very recently built; it is 8 feet by 4 and divided into two equal compartments, with the doors at opposite ends; the materials are weatherboards and shingles.
- 6.—Boys' room: 232 superficial square feet; capacity, 2,655 cubic feet. Girls' room: 190 superficial square feet; capacity, 2,173 cubic feet.
- 7.—In the boys' room, 28; in the girls' room, 20.
- 8.—One casement, area $12\frac{1}{2}$ square feet; one door, area 24 square feet; and one fire-place to each room.
- 9.—Having been here only since the middle of last December I cannot give the required information from my own knowledge, and my making use of the records of the school would not be as reliable an answer as the certified returns forwarded to the National Education Office can be; the average number attending the school during the present quarter, commencing January, is as follows:—Males, 33; females, 17. The number on the books is—males, 45; females, 27.
- 10.—Males, maximum, 12; minimum, 5 years. Females, maximum, 13; minimum, 4 years.
- 11.—Two classes: 1st class, weekly average, 37; 2nd class, ditto, 30; ages the same as in (10); the classes are sub-divided, but I arrange all those who cannot read,—the second book of lessons as 1st class, and those who are using the second lesson book as 2nd class.
- 12.—From 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., being 7 hours; school opens at 9 A.M. to 12, noon; closed for 2 hours; opens again at 2 and closes at 4; the interval of cessation is employed by some in taking lunch and in play; by others going home to lunch and returning.
- 13.—One holiday,—Saturday; one vacation of nine days at Christmas.
- 14.—250 days.
- 15.—I should say 6 years.
- 16.—About 28.
- 17.—The average charge for each pupil has been 4d. per week; the highest fee which I have received, or my predecessor, for one of a family, being only 6d.
- 18.—I cannot answer.
- 19.—I cannot answer.
- 20.—
- | | | HOURS. | | | HOURS. |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|---|---------------|
| 1st class: Reading | 1 | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2nd class: Writing | 1 | $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Writing | 1 | $\frac{1}{4}$ | Reading | 1 | $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Geography | $\frac{3}{4}$ | | Grammar | 1 | $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Arithmetic | 1 | $\frac{1}{4}$ | Arithmetic | 1 | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | | | Geography | | $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Needlework is taught for one hour every day to such females of both classes as require it.

21.—1st class, 1st book of lessons; 2nd class, 2nd book of lessons and the Scripture lessons; other books than those in the school are not necessary, as there is a supply of books in the school for advanced classes.

22.—Maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, all in good condition; 3 desks and 6 forms, each 8 feet long; 1 eight-day clock; there are 2 forms, 2 desks, 60 hat pins, and 1 black-board needed.

23.—The correction for breaches of discipline is slapping on the hands or detention in the room after the school has been dismissed.

24.—I cannot, of my own knowledge, answer these questions.

25.—I cannot answer.

26.—James Stritch.

27.—Anne J. Stritch, wife of the preceding.

28.—Ireland.

29.—47 years.

30.—3rd December, 1858.

31.—Trained as a teacher.

32.—At the National Model School, Sydney, Class III, Sec. B.

33.—

34.—£84 per annum.

35.—An average fee of 4d. for each per week.

36.—I cannot answer.

37.—That contained in the first and second books of lessons and in the Scripture lessons, together with the general lesson; I conceive that religion and morality may be learned, more or less, from all the books established by the National Board; the Scripture lessons are read every day and the general lesson every other day.

JAMES STRITCH.

Pambula National School,
15 March, 1859.

PARRAMATTA.

1.—Ross-street, Parramatta.

2.—Schoolhouse, constructed of weatherboards, much dilapidated; in want of repairs and enlargement.

3.—The building is 41 ft. × 27 ft. 6 in. = 1127½ superficial square feet 6 inches.

4.—Playground, 70 ft. × 36 ft. = 280 square yards.

5.—Two water-closets attached, much in want of repairs.

6.—There are three rooms occupied by the pupils; the first 13 ft. 6 in. × 12 ft. 6 in., and 7 ft. 7 in. high = 170 10' superficial = 1295 5' 10" cubic feet. Second room, 17 ft. 9 in. × 12 ft. 9 in., and 8 feet high = 226 3' 9" superficial = 1810 cubic feet 6 in. Third room, 12 ft. 9 in. × 8 ft. 6 in., and 8 feet high = 108 4' 6" superficial = 867 cubic feet.

7.—Average number of pupils usually in room No. 1, 30; second room, 20; and in the infant room, 25.

8.—Ventilation of each room. First room, two doors and one window; second room, four doors and two windows; third room, one door and one window.

9.—Boys' annual average on the books, 38; girls, 48. Average number attending the school, boys 27, girls 37.

10.—Males, maximum age, 13 years; minimum, 3 years. Females, maximum age, 15 years; minimum, 3 years.

11.—The school is divided into four classes. First class, average, 25; second class, ditto, 20; third class, ditto, 18; fourth class, ditto, 12. First class, maximum age, 5 years; minimum, 3. Second class, maximum age, 9 years; minimum, 6 years. Third class, maximum age, 11 years; minimum, 8 years. Fourth class, maximum age, 15 years; minimum, 10 years.

12.—Five hours attendance each day, commencing at 9 A.M., and ending at 4 P.M. Five minutes recess at half-past 10. Cessation from 12 to 2 each day. Employed during those intervals with the pupils in the playground.

13.—Saturday is the only holiday during the week. Vacations—one week at Christmas, one at Easter, and the Anniversary of the Colony one day.

14.—Total number of days appropriated to school studies during the year, 246.

15.—Average length of period pupils remain in the school, four years.

16.—No means of ascertaining.

17.—Weekly payments, from two-pence to one shilling each; annual charge for books, two shillings for each pupil; very few pay this fee.

18.—Amount of school fees for the year ending 30th September, 1858, £64 15s. 5d., appropriated for the benefit of the teacher; teacher's salary from the Board, £87 10s.; assistant teacher, £96; rent of schoolhouse, £52; postage, £1; fees received for books, £1 5s. 6d. Total amount received, £302 10s. 11d.

19.—Total average annual cost of each pupil, £4 14s. 6½d.

20.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.—From 9 to 9¼, first class, reading; second class, writing; third and fourth classes, writing. From 9¼ to 10½, first class, writing on slates; second class, reading; third and fourth classes, reading. Recess for five minutes. Thence to 11¼, first class, arithmetic; second class, geography; third and fourth classes, grammar. From 11¼ to 12, first and second classes, singing; third and fourth classes, dictation. Recreation from 12 to 2. From 2 to 3, first class, reading; second class, writing; third and fourth classes, Scripture lessons. From 3 to 4, first and second class, girls, needlework; first class, boys, reading; second class, boys, writing on slates. From 3 to 3½, third and fourth classes, numeration. From 3½ to 4, third and fourth class, girls, needlework; third and fourth class, boys, mental arithmetic. Tuesday and Thursday.—From 9 to 9¼, first class, writing on slates; second class, reading; third and fourth classes, writing. From 9¼ to 10½, first class, reading; second class, writing; third and fourth classes, reading. Recess for five minutes.

minutes. Thence to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$, first class, arithmetic; second class, grammar; third and fourth classes, geography. From 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12, first class, grammar; second class, arithmetic; third and fourth classes, arithmetic. Recreation from 12 to 2. From 2 to 3, first class, reading; second class, dictation; third and fourth classes, Scripture lessons. From 3 to 4, first and second class, girls, needlework; first class, boys, writing on slates; second class, boys, grammar; third and fourth class, girls, needlework; third and fourth class, boys, dictation.

21.—First class, first book of lessons; second class, second book of lessons; third class, third book of lessons; fourth class, fourth book of lessons. First book arithmetic. Condition of the books:—First and second books of lessons, very bad; third and fourth books of lessons, good; Scripture lesson books wanted; first and second books not sufficient.

22.—Prints four, viz.:—The ship, the comparative sizes of wild quadrupeds, the comparative sizes of birds, and the planetary system. Maps three, viz.:—One of Europe, one of Australia, and one of the World. There are four desks, eleven forms, and one black-board; condition pretty good; desks and forms much wanted.

23.—Mode of correction:—Those who are able to write, kept in after school-hours, to write on slates a certain number of short words a certain number of times; those who are not able to write are kept standing for a certain length of time; others not allowed out during the recess, according to their faults. Those who come in late, are kept in the school-room for the same length of time after school-hours. No instruction from any source on this subject.

24.—Three times during the past year, the pupils were examined by the Rev. Mr. Coutts, Local Patron. No prizes or other rewards distributed.

25.—Mr. Wilkins, Inspector of National Schools, visited the school four times during the year 1858; on two occasions he was four hours each day in the school, once three hours, and once for two hours and a half. Inspector's last report to the Board, August, 1858. Reports from visitors' book:—

Parramatta, 23 December, 1857.

This day the National School, under the direction of Mrs. Neill and Miss Styles, was examined by me, and I am happy to state that the school appears to be conducted efficiently and satisfactorily, although it is to be regretted that no better accommodation has yet been found. The present premises are much too small for the number of children generally in attendance. This day the number of boys present were 37, and the number of girls 44. The health of both teachers and scholars must necessarily suffer from being so crowded.

REVD. JAMES COUTTS,
Local Patron.

Visited the Parramatta National School, and heard the assistant teacher examine with ability the third and fourth classes on English and Irish geography. The answers were good, and the children appeared generally intelligent. I cannot but regret the absence of religious instruction.

J. G. NIXON,
Incumbent of St. Peter's, Cook's River.

26 April, 1858.

Visited the Parramatta National School this day, and examined the several classes, and was very well satisfied with the appearance of the scholars, the readiness and accuracy with which they answered the various questions, bore testimony to the diligence and ability of the teachers.

JAMES COUTTS,
22 December, 1858. Minister of St. Andrew's, and one of the Local Board.

26.—Head teacher, Mary Jane Neill.

27.—Assistant teacher, Eliza Styles; monitresses in the infant school, Margaret and Sarah Neill.

28.—Birthplace of head teacher, Belfast, Ireland; assistant teacher, Dublin, Ireland; monitresses, Parramatta, New South Wales.

29.—Head teacher, 45 years; assistant teacher, 26 years; respective ages of monitresses, 14 and 12 years.

30.—My late husband was appointed September, 1852. After his decease, which occurred in September, 1855, I was appointed, November 1st of the same year; assistant teacher appointed 1st January, 1856.

31.—Not trained as teacher; assistant trained as teacher.

32.—Assistant teacher, teachers' training establishment, Marlborough-street, Dublin; period one year; Third Class Certificate.

33.—Head teacher has had experience in teaching for the last 27 years; 6 years in America, 18 years in Parramatta assisting her late husband, and for the last 3 years by herself. No business before adopting that of teacher.

34.—Salary of head teacher, £87 10s.; assistant teacher, £96. Monitresses none.

35.—School fees, £64 15s. 5d.; allowance for rent of schoolhouse, £52; postage, £1; for books, £1 5s. 6d.

36.—Total annual income of the teachers, £302 10s. 11d.

37.—The school is visited by the Rev. James Coutts, Presbyterian Minister. No books used in the school for the purpose of communicating religious instruction.

PEEL.

1.—The school is situate in the Village of Peel, Police District of Bathurst, and County of Roxburgh.

2.—The school is built of brick, on a stone foundation, and shingled; it is in good condition, and does not require repairs, enlargement, or improvement.

3.—The number of superficial square feet contained in the area of the schoolroom is 761; in the classroom, 216; and in the teacher's residence, 522; total, 1,499.

4.—The number of superficial square yards contained in the ground or land adjoining the school, for the use of the pupils, is 9,680.

5.—There are two regular sized water-closets provided for the use of the pupils, built of brick, and shingled; they have two seats in each, and are in good condition.

6.—The schoolroom contains 761 superficial square feet, and 9,132 cubic feet; the classroom contains 216 superficial square feet, and 2,592 cubic feet.

7.—The average number of pupils usually assembled in the schoolroom is about 54; and in the classroom, about 30.

8.—The provision made for ventilation in the schoolroom is four windows, each 6 feet by 6 feet, made to open above and below; the classroom contains two windows, each 6 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, which open above and below; it has also a ventilator in the ceiling.

9.—The average number of pupils on the books for the last year was 38 males, and 36 females, total 74; the average number attending the school for the same time was 29 males, and 25 females, total 54.

10.—The maximum age of the males, at present attending the school, is 13 years, and of the females, 16 years; the minimum age of the males is 3 years, and of the females, 3 years.

11.—The school is divided into four classes; the average number in each class, with the maximum and minimum age of the pupils in each class, is as follows:—

First class,	22	pupils;	maximum	age,	10	years;	minimum,	3	years.
Second "	12	"	"	"	16	"	"	8	"
Third "	10	"	"	"	11	"	"	8	"
Fourth "	10	"	"	"	13	"	"	12	"

12.—The pupils attend school five hours each day, commencing at 9 o'clock A.M., and terminating at 3 o'clock P.M., in winter, and 4 o'clock in summer; with cessation from 12 to 1 o'clock in winter, and from 12 to 2 o'clock in summer; the interval is occupied by the children generally going for dinner; those who do not go for dinner, and the others while assembling, are under the care of the teacher, in the playground, who corrects what is wrong, and prevents boisterous play.

13.—Every Saturday is a holiday; there is vacation for one week at Christmas.

14.—The total number of days devoted to school studies during the year is 254.

15.—The average length of the period during which the pupils have remained in this school, from the time of their first entrance to the time of their finally leaving, (for the three years in which it has been in operation) is about twelve months.

16.—The number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years in the district or locality where the school is situate, who do not usually attend school, is about 10.

17.—The weekly charge for each pupil for instruction is as follows:—Under 6 years of age, 6d. per week; 6 to 10 years of age, 9d. per week; over 10 years of age, 1s. per week; in no case, however, is any family charged more than 2s. per week; they are not called upon to pay any extra charge for books; therefore the total annual charge for each pupil is—under 6 years of age, £1 6s.; 6 to 10 years of age, £1 19s.; over 10 years of age, £2 12s.; in no case is any family called upon to pay more than £5 4s. per annum.

18.—The amount of school fees received from the pupils of the school, during the twelve months ending the 30th September, 1858, was £80; after deducting 5 per cent. from this sum, to supply the school with pens, ink, pencils, &c., the remainder £76, was appropriated to the use of the teacher; the salary from the National Board for the above period was £108, making the total amount received from all sources during the year £188.

19.—Dividing the last-mentioned total by the average number of pupils (66) actually attending the school during the period above-mentioned, gives the average annual cost of the education of each pupil, £2 16s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

20.—The following is a detailed enumeration of the several subjects of instruction given to each class, and the precise portion of time allotted to each of such subjects, in each day throughout the week:—

FIRST CLASS.				H.	M.
Reading and spelling, with explanation of words and sentences	...	...	...	2	0
Writing from copies, and dictation	...	...	...	1	15
Arithmetic, including mental calculation	...	...	...	1	15
Geography	...	...	...	0	30

SECOND CLASS.

Reading, with spelling and explanation	...	...	...	1	15
Writing from copies	...	...	...	0	45
Writing from dictation	...	...	...	0	30
Arithmetic, including tables	...	...	...	1	15
Geography	...	...	...	0	45
Grammar	...	...	...	0	30

THIRD CLASS.

	H.	M.
Reading, including spelling, and explaining the most difficult passages, Saxon and Latin prefixes and affixes	1	30
Writing from copies, and dictation	1	15
Arithmetic, including tables and the easy rules of mental arithmetic ...	1	15
Geography	0	30
Grammar	0	30

FOURTH CLASS.

Reading, with explanation, and Greek and Latin roots	1	30
Writing from copies, and dictation, including composition	0	45
Arithmetic, including mental arithmetic	1	15
Geography, mathematical, physical, and political	0	30
Grammar	0	30

All the girls occupy one hour each day learning needlework.

21.—The following is a list of the titles of all books used in each of the several classes :—
First class—The National Board's first book of lessons. Second class—The National Board's second book of lessons, sequel to the second book of lessons, first book of arithmetic; Professor Sullivan's English grammar, introduction to geography and history, spelling-book superseded. Third class—The National Board's third book of lessons, Scripture lessons, first book of arithmetic; Professor Sullivan's English grammar, introduction to geography and history, spelling-book superseded, English dictionary. Fourth class—The National Board's fourth book of lessons, supplement to the fourth book of lessons, Scripture lessons, arithmetic in theory and practice, epitome of geographical knowledge, book-keeping, mensuration; Professor Sullivan's English grammar, geography generalized, spelling-book superseded, English dictionary; Dr. Thomson's Euclid. The books are all in good or fair condition, and are adequate to the present wants of the school; no other kinds are at present needed.

22.—There are seven large maps used in the school, viz. :—one of The World, Europe, Africa, America, and Palestine, and two of Australia; there are also two small blank maps, viz. :—The World, and Europe, and a map of geographical terms; a small globe, a set of tablet lessons, and a small black-board fixed above the fireplace; a large black-board with easel is much required; a map of Asia would also be desirable.

23.—The following suggestion by the National Board's officer is strictly carried out, to preserve discipline in the school; "corporal punishment to be rarely, if ever, resorted to; the teacher to aim at governing the children by affection, and reason, combined with "firmness and constant attention to details, rather than by harshness and severity." Pupils when noisy or boisterous, are made to stand alone, until they shew signs of repentance, or promise amendment.

24.—There is an examination of the school every year, at Christmas, at which the Local Patrons, parents of children, and the public generally take part; at the close of the examination, prizes, consisting of books, work boxes, and writing cases, are awarded to the most deserving pupils.

25.—The school was officially inspected once during the past year by W. Wilkins, Esq., the National Board's Inspector, his visit occupied one entire day; the school was also officially visited three times during the past year, by B. H. McCann, Esq., the National Board's Organizing Master, for the Western District, his visits occupied the greater part of two days, each time; the teacher is not aware of any report existing on the state of the school.

26.—The name of the head teacher is Patrick Mulholland.

27.—He is not assisted, except by his wife, who instructs the female children in needlework.

28.—The birthplace of the above is Ireland.

29.—The teacher's age is 33 years.

30.—He was appointed to the office of National teacher in the year 1844.

31.—He is a trained teacher.

32.—He was trained in the Normal Establishment of National Education, in Dublin, for the period of six months; he possesses a certificate of competency for 3rd Division of First Class.

33.—He never followed any other occupation or business but that of teacher.

34.—The joint salary of the teacher and his wife is £120 per annum.

35.—The school fees for the year 1858 amounted to £76; the teacher also possesses a free house and garden, worth about £20 per annum.

36.—The total annual income of the teacher is £216.

37.—All the children who are able to do so read the Scripture lessons of the National Board, three-quarters of an hour each day, taught by the master; special religious instruction has been given twice during the last two years, in the classroom, by Rev. Mr. Lyle, Church of England Clergyman, to the children belonging to his denomination.

PATK. MULHOLLAND, Teacher.

WM. CUMMINGS,
Local Patron.

UPPER PICTON.

UPPER PICTON.

- 1.—The school is situate at Upper Picton.
- 2.—The materials of which the school is constructed consist of brick on a cut stone basecourse, and a stone foundation; the present condition of the building is excellent, and is not, at present, in need of repairs, enlargement, or improvement.
- 3.—The number of superficial square feet contained in the area of the schoolhouse is 690 square feet.
- 4.—The number of superficial square yards contained in the land adjoining the school, for the use of the pupils, is 2,300 square yards.
- 5.—The water-closets, two in number, provided for the use of the pupils, are constructed, one of brick, on stone foundation the depth of the sinking; the other, of stone, on a similar base; and both are provided with necessary furniture. Their present condition is clean and perfect.
- 6.—The children are all taught in the one room, there being no division therein; the number of superficial square feet contained in such room being 690, and of cubic feet 6,900.
- 7.—The average number of pupils usually assembled in the above room is 50.
- 8.—The provision made for the ventilation of the schoolroom is effected by five windows, measuring each 3 feet by 4 feet; two wind-drafts in the ceiling; and, considering the elevated position of the school, perched, as it were, on nearly the highest ground in a very elevated country, an almost thorough and complete ventilation is secured.
- 9.—The annual average number of children on the books is—of boys, 37, and of girls, 40; and the average number attending the school amounts to about 24 boys and 26 girls.
- 10.—The maximum age of the boys in the school is 13 years, and the minimum age is 4 years; the maximum age of the girls is 15 years, and the minimum 4 years.
- 11.—The number of classes into which the school is divided is 4; the average number in each class is 13; and the maximum and minimum age in each class is as follows:—
- | |
|--|
| 1st class, maximum 9 years, minimum 4 years. |
| 2nd " " 12 " " 6 " |
| 3rd " " 10 " " 7 " |
| 4th " " 15 " " 9 " |
- 12.—The number of hours during each day the pupils attend school is five, commencing at 9 o'clock, and terminating at 4 o'clock; the times of intervening cessation of study are at 10½ o'clock, for about five minutes, and from 12 till 2 o'clock; the former is employed in getting drink, &c., &c.; the latter interval after dinner is employed—by the girls, principally at needlework—by the boys, at various kinds of amusement, under the superintendence of the teachers.
- 13.—The number of holidays in each week, none; of half-holidays in each week, one; the number of vacations in the year is two, the duration of one is about a fortnight, of the other three days. The vacations occur at Christmas and at Easter.
- 14.—The total number of days appropriated to school studies during the year is 272 days.
- 15.—No cases have occurred to enable the teacher to state the average length of the period during which pupils, from their entrance to the time of their finally leaving the school, remain there, the school being in operation little more than two years.
- 16.—The number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years, in the district where the school is situate, who do not usually attend, cannot be answered by the teacher with any degree of precision; the number is estimated at from 40 to 60 children.
- 17.—The quarterly sum charged to each pupil for instruction is 6s. 6d.; the annual charge for books 2s. 2d.; and the total annual charge for each pupil is £1 8s. 2d.
- 18.—The annual amount of school fees received from the pupils of the school during the twelve months ending 30th September, 1858, was £70 3s. 6d., appropriated to the teacher's use; which, with £108 amount of salary for teacher, and £3 12s. 3d. amount received for books, makes a total amount of £181 15s. 9d. received, from all sources, towards the support of the school during the above-mentioned period.
- 19.—Dividing the last-mentioned total by the average number of the pupils actually attending the school during the period above-mentioned, the average annual total cost of the education of each pupil amounts to £2 4s. 10½¹/₂d.
- 20.—The subjects of instruction given to each class are as follows: 1st class—reading, writing, arithmetic, and object lessons on natural history. 2nd class—reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, and natural history. 3rd class—the same as last, with the science of common things explained additional. 4th class—reading, writing, geography, grammar, arithmetic, composition, and natural history.
- The precise time allotted to each subject in each day, throughout the week, is as follows: 1st class—reading, 2¼ hours; writing, 1¼ hours; arithmetic, ½ hour; object lesson, ½ hour. 2nd class—reading, 1½ hours; writing, 1½ hours; arithmetic, 1¼ hours; and on each alternate evening natural history by object lesson, 1½ hours, instead of arithmetic; grammar and geography on alternate days, ¾ hour. 3rd class—reading and writing, 1½ hours each; common things explained, alternating with grammar and geography, ¾ hour each; arithmetic, ¾ hour; and natural history, ½ hour. 4th class—reading, 1½ hours; writing, ¾ hour; arithmetic, 1¼ hours; geography and grammar, with composition, alternately, ¾ hour; and natural history, ¾ hour.
- 21.—Books used in each of the classes in the school:—1st class, first book of lessons; 2nd class, second book of lessons; 3rd class, third book of lessons, Scripture lessons (first and second, Old and New Testament), Sullivan's geography and grammar, first book of arithmetic; 4th class, fourth book of lessons, Scripture lessons, Nos. 1 and 2 of Old and New

New Testament, Sullivan's geography and grammar, Walkinghame's and first book of arithmetic. The present condition of the books now in use is fair; other kinds of books are not, at present, needed, and the number of books at present in use is adequate to the wants of the school.

22.—The maps in the school are those of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, with two maps of the hemispheres, a map of the comparative sizes of animals. There are no diagrams, prints, or instruments, in the school. Three desks, each ten feet long, with forms to match; six desks, each desk 6 feet long, with seats to match—all in good condition; a black-board in swinging frame, with about five dozen slates, pencils, and pens, constitute the furniture of the school; no others are at present needed.

23.—The system of correction employed in the school to preserve discipline is that by short confinement after school-hours, interdiction from play during hours of recreation. Corporal punishment is seldom resorted to—moral influence has usurped the place of the rod. The attention of all National School teachers is drawn to a resolution of the Commissioners of National Education, to the effect that corporal punishment, in any shape, is interdicted. To pinch the ear, pull the hair, to strike on the head with the knuckles, or beat with a rod or strap on the hands or any part of the body, are practices strictly forbidden by the resolution above referred to.

24.—The pupils of the school are examined, with reference to their progress, once a year, by the Inspector and Superintendent. No prizes, or other rewards of merit, are given in the school.

25.—The school is officially visited by the Inspector. The school is visited by the Inspector once a year, the length of time occupied in this visit being one day. The Patrons have visited the school twelve times during the past year, each visit occupying about one hour. The teacher believes a report on the state of the school does exist, but he is unable to furnish it, it being in the hands of the Inspector. The teacher has no remarks to make on the Inspector's report of his school; and with reference to the present condition of the school the teacher has only to state, that the school still holds the full confidence of the public and neighbourhood, and has not retrograded either in vigour or character.

26.—Name of head teacher, John Haynes.

27.—Names of assistant teachers—Margaret Haynes, Mary Haynes.

28.—Birthplace of the two former, Ireland; and of the latter, at sea, on voyage to Australia.

29.—John Haynes, about 41 years; Margaret Haynes, about 40 years; Mary Haynes, about 16 years.

30.—Date of appointment to present office, October, 1856.

31.—Not trained as a teacher.

32.—Answered in the foregoing.

33.—The experience the teacher has had in teaching, previous to present appointment, extended over eight years—five years at Maitland, and three at Singleton. The occupation before adopting that of a teacher was clerical.

34.—The annual salary of teacher (joint salary of teacher and wife) is £108.

35.—Fees, exclusive of salary, for the year, about £70; there are no allowances or emoluments.

36.—Total annual income of teacher, £178.

37.—There is no religious or moral instruction given in the school; the school is not visited by any Clergyman or Minister of Religion; the school is not supplied with books for such purpose.

PITT TOWN.

1.—This school is situated at the Australian Agricultural Company's Mines, Pitt Town, near Newcastle.

2.—The building is weatherboard; it has a brick chimney, four pairs of sashes, and one folding light; and, having been newly erected, needs no repairs, enlargement, or improvement.

3.—Dimensions of schoolroom,—36 × 18 feet = 648 feet.

4.—The number of superficial square yards contained in the ground adjoining the school,—1240 $\frac{1}{4}$, or 2 roods 1 perch.

5.—The water-closet is a newly erected building, weatherboard, shingled, with a ledge door and proper fastenings.

6.—The number of superficial square feet contained in the schoolroom is 648, and of cubic feet, 9,396.

7.—This school was not opened till the 8th of November, 1858, consequently all the averages given in this return are calculated from the first 13 weeks attendance; the schoolroom is undivided, and the average attendance 90.

8.—All the necessary ventilation is derived from the roof.

9.—The average number of children on the books have been 105 (*i.e.*), 52 boys and 53 girls; and in attendance, 47 boys and 43 girls; total in attendance, 90.

10.—The maximum age of pupils 12, minimum 3; of boys, maximum 10, minimum 3; girls, maximum 12, minimum 3.

11.—The school is divided into three classes :—

	On the books.		Totals.	Attendance.		Totals.	Max. age.		Min. age.	
	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1st class.....	23·3	21·7	45·	20·	17·4	37·4	9·	9·	3·	3·
2nd „	14·	18·	32·	12·	15·	27·	10·	10·	5·	5·
3rd „	15·	13·	28·	14·6	11·	25·6	10·	12·	6·	6·
Total.....	52·3	52·7	105·	46·6	43·4	90·	10·	12·	3·	3·

12.—The pupils attend school 5 hours each day on 5 days of the week, commencing at 9 A.M.; they vacate for fifteen minutes at 11 o'clock, and close at 12; re-assemble at 1 P.M., and close at 3 P.M. The time from 11 to 11½ A.M., is allowed the children to play, slake their thirst, &c., and from 12 to 1 P.M. to go home for refreshment.

13.—Saturday is always a holiday; and, besides these, Good Friday and a week at Christmas, with a few days, more or less, as it may happen to fall, either early or late in the week; all other holidays must be by special permission of the Local Patrons.

14.—It will evidently appear from the foregoing, that the number of days appropriated to school duties during the year will be about 250.

15.—Having but just entered upon the second quarter, I have no sufficient data for saying what the period may be through which the pupils in this locality remain at school. I can state a fact bearing on this part of your circular:—A boy 9 years of age was received into the school on the 10th January, and, although most lamentably behind in every rudiment of knowledge, was taken away on the 18th February to work with his father in the mines.

16.—I have all the children above 5 and under 15 that are not working in the mines; the number of whom does not exceed 12.

17.—The weekly charge for each pupil is—for one, 8d.; more than one, 6d.; these prices were fixed by the Local Patrons; the annual charge does not exceed £2 for a single child; nor, when more than one from a family, £1 10s., including ½d. per week from each child for a book fund.

18.—I can only state the amount of fees received for the first quarter, and from such premises give the probable amount annually. There has been received by me for—

13 weeks' fees	£31 4 0
To 3 months' salary	24 0 0
Total	£55 4 0

These fees are appropriated to my own use, being a little more than 6½d. per week for each child in attendance. The probable annual amount will then be—

To fees for 4 quarters, at £31 4s. per quarter...	£124 16 0
„ 12 months' salary, at £8 per month	96 0 0
„ Annual allowance for postage, &c.	1 0 0
„ Estimated cost for books, at ½d. each child } per week	9 15 0
Total	£231 11 0

19.—The annual average cost for the education of each pupil will be from the foregoing, £2 11s. 5½d.; and apportioned thus,—average cost to Government £1 1s. 4d., average cost to parents £1 10s. 1½d.

20.—1st. class:—This is, properly speaking, an infant class, but, in addition to the alphabet, they are taught to form the letters on slates from examples set them on the black-board; to perform mentally simple operations in addition, subtraction, and multiplication; to know the days of the week and months of the year, and, such as are using the first book, to spell all the monosyllables that may occur in their lesson, or to the mind of the teacher; to know the sound of the vowels; and the names, uses, and habits of the domestic animals, and the uses of common things. The time in the 1st class is divided as follows,—Morning: reading, 1 hour; spelling, ½ an hour; writing on slates, ½ an hour; vacation, 15 minutes; mental training, ¾ of an hour. Afternoon: reading, 1 hour; writing on slates, ½ an hour; mental training, ½ an hour. During the week: reading, 9½ hours; writing on slates, 5 hours; mental training, 6¼ hours; spelling, 2½ hours; general lesson, ½ an hour; vacation, 1¼ hours; total, 25 hours. 2nd class:—The pupils of this class are taught to read from the second book; to spell the principal words of their lessons, and to give their meanings; to name all the parts of speech in the lesson read; to define the parts of speech; to write from examples set them on the black-board, and, such as are competent, from slips in copy-books, and from dictation; to know and define the common geographical terms; to perform, mentally, operations in arithmetic; to write numbers from dictation, and to work sums in addition and subtraction, and to know the properties and uses of common substances. The time in this class is allotted as follows,—Morning: From 9 to 9½, writing from copies; 9½ to 10, writing from dictation; 10 to 10¾, reading; 10¾ to 11, naming the parts of speech; 11 to 11¼, vacation; 11¼ to 12, arithmetic and tables. Afternoon: From 1 to 2, on alternate days, geography and grammar; 2 to 3, reading and spelling. During the week: reading, 7 hours; writing, 5 hours; grammar, 3¼ hours; geography, 2 hours; spelling, 2 hours; arithmetic and tables, 4 hours; general lesson, ½ an hour; vacation, 1¼ hours; total, 25 hours. 3rd. class:—The proper designation for this class is a second sequel; the pupils

pupils are taught as specified by the time table, and in their stated order,—Morning: From 9 to 9½, reading Scripture lessons; 9½ to 10, answering questions on the lesson read; 10 to 10½, writing from slips; 10½ to 11, writing from dictation; 11 to 11¼, vacation; 11¼ to 12, arithmetic. Afternoon: From 1 to 1½, on alternate days, grammar and geography explained; 1½ to 2, answering questions on the lesson given; 2 to 2½, reading from 1st sequel; 2½ to 3, spelling the most difficult words, give their meanings, and, as often as possible, their synonyms, and to parse fully some sentence selected from the lesson read. During the week: reading, 4½ hours; interrogating, 4½ hours; writing, 5 hours; spelling, 1½ hours; arithmetic, 3½ hours; grammar, 1½ hours; geography, 1½ hours; object lesson, 1 hour; general lesson ½ an hour; vacation, 1¼ hours; total, 25 hours. The only exceptions to these tables are—1st: On Monday morning a lesson is given to the whole school, setting forth the precepts of the general lesson as binding on every heart and conscience. 2nd: To the sequel class on Thursday afternoon 1 hour is given to an object lesson, illustrative of one of the three kingdoms in nature. 3rd: On Friday afternoon the second and sequel classes repeat the whole of the most useful arithmetical tables; after which, such portions of their grammar and geography lessons as may have come particularly under their notice during the week are again reverted to, and close by singing a hymn from their reading books.

21.—The books in use are all the publications of the Irish National Board, and are as follows,—the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th books for reading (the two last are not used at present), and the two sequels to 2nd book, English grammar, introduction to geography, spelling-book superseded, a treatise on arithmetic, the 1st book of arithmetic, a treatise on mensuration and book-keeping, 4 volumes of Scripture lessons, a set of arithmetical and reading sheets; the whole constituting a grant from the Board are all in good condition, and amply sufficient for present purposes.

22.—The tablets hung round the walls of the school are—1st: 20 colored prints framed in cedar and fixed on boards, forming 10 double tablets, each having another print on the reverse side; the subjects of these prints are such as their title indicates, *i. e.*, preceptive illustrations of the Bible. 2nd: one tablet of colors, and another of forms, having a box of letters, colors, and forms to match. 3rd: the general lesson, notice to visitors, and table of minimum attainments, a map of the World, Australia, and Asia; we have a black-board 4 ft. square, master's desk and stool, 8 desks each 8 ft. long, and stools sufficient to seat a hundred and fifty children.

23.—The system of correction employed to preserve discipline is mostly of a moral and gentle kind, such as standing out, putting down in the class, or being made to sit without the desks in the immediate front, and under the eye of the teacher; physical correction only resorted to for lying, swearing, cruelty to their schoolmates, or wilfully persisting in talking after repeated warnings. I have never received any communications on this subject, from either the Inspector, Local Patrons, or Parents, there having been no just cause for complaint.

24.—This school having been open but one quarter I have nothing to report, but that it has not been examined by either the Inspector, Local Patrons, or Minister of Religion.

25.—For the same reason as above, it is quite out of my power to give an answer to this question.

26.—Matthew Willis.

27.—Assistant teachers: Mrs. M. Willis and Mary Willis, who has been appointed provisionally a pupil teacher, and whose examination is pending.

28.—Matthew Willis, born at Wallingford, Berks; Mrs. M. Willis, born at Christchurch, Hants; and Mary Willis, born in London.

29.—Matthew Willis, 48 years of age; Mrs. M. Willis, 41 ditto; Mary Willis, 16 ditto.

30.—Appointed a National School teacher at Gosforth, in the Police District of Maitland, in September, 1856, and to the present school in November, 1858.

31.—Not a trained teacher.

32.—Class 3, section A.

33.—Had been a Sabbath school teacher for 15 years; a city missionary 2½ years; conducted a private school 1½ years; and attended the Model School, Fort-street, 2 months previous to my appointment to Gosforth; my former occupation was a modeller and carver.

34.—The amount of salary received by me for myself, wife, and daughter, inclusive, is, for one quarter, £24.

35.—Amount received for fees for 13 weeks, £31 4s.

36.—Total annual income from the above estimate, inclusive of £1 as an allowance for postage, &c., £221 16s.

37.—Religious instruction given to the sequel class every morning, and to the whole school on Monday morning, while, with every reading lesson, morality is strictly enjoined by the teacher; all religious instruction drawn exclusively from the Scripture lessons and general lesson.

MATTHEW WILLIS.

PORT MACQUARIE.

1.—Clarence-street.

2.—Brick, in pretty good condition, and quite large enough.

3.—3,080 feet outward measure, or 2,530 feet interior measure.

4.—3,000 square yards.

5.—Old and unfit for use until repaired.

6.—Two rooms—each contains 1,250 superficial square feet; each also contains 15,000 cubic feet.

7.—About 30 in each room.

8.

- 8.—Each room has for ventilation four windows, two doors, and a fireplace.
- 9.—Average roll, 74, viz. :—44 boys, 30 girls. Average daily attendance for 1858,—30 boys, 25·5 girls; total average, 55·5.
- 10.—From 3 to 16 years of age.
- 11.—Three classes :—First, second, and third. First class contains 15 pupils, from 3 to 6 years old; second class, 30 pupils, ages from 5 to 11 years; third class contains 25 pupils, from 9 to 16 years old.
- 12.—Five hours daily instruction, viz. :—9 to 12 A.M., and from 2 to 4 P.M.; for dinner and recreation, 12 to 2 P.M.
- 13.—Saturdays, the 26th of January, the 24th of May, and Good Friday; also a week in December, and a week in June.
- 14.—296 days of school duties each year.
- 15.—About $2\frac{1}{2}$ years the average of each.
- 16.—From 50 to 60.
- 17.—Weekly charges from 3d. to 9d. each; average weekly contribution, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. each; yearly charge for each pupil, £1 1s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- 18.—School fees for the 12 months ending 30th September, 1858, £57 1s. 10d., for the support of the teacher; yearly salary from the National Board, £87 10s. 0d.;—total sum for the support of the school, £144 11s. 10d.
- 19.—Fees, £57 1s. 10d.; salary, £87 10s. 0d.;—total sum received, £144 11s. 10d., divided by 55·5, the average daily attendance for the year,—gives the total annual cost for the instruction of each pupil to be £2 12s. $1\frac{1}{4}$ d.
- 20.—First and second classes exercised daily from 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ A.M., with numeration, notation, tables of multiplication, weights, and measures; then form in classes for reading and spelling till $10\frac{1}{2}$;—third class engaged in arithmetic from 9 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ A.M.; then all march out for play till $10\frac{3}{4}$; form in lines, march;—third class reading, spelling, &c.; second class and first class, writing on slates till $11\frac{1}{2}$ daily course, then from $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 exercised simultaneously—Monday, in singing, Tuesday, mental arithmetic, Wednesday, geography, Thursday, arithmetic, Friday, grammar.
- Evening school :—2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ P.M., writing in the books; the infant portion exercised with lessons on objects, &c., from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$; the first and second classes form for reading and spelling, the others employed with arithmetic. At 3 P.M. the girls commence needlework, the rest employed in writing a lesson dictated for them—till 4 P.M.
21. National series :—first, second, sequel to second, third, fourth, fifth reading books; Scripture lessons, geography, grammar, and arithmetic. Other books might be added to the present number with advantage.
- 22.—Illustrated reading lessons on farming; do. on animals; do. mechanical operations; do. astronomy; mathematical instruments; Hemispheres, England, Scotland, Ireland, and Palestine;—all old and unfit for further use. A new series much needed; also, a black-board, and swings.
- 23.—Retain them when the school is dismissed, and let them write on the slate the word *talking* or *playing* for 50, 100, or 20 times; make them stand alone, and thus disgrace them, or by a stripe on the palm of the hand.
- 24.—The pupils are publicly examined on the anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday by the teacher; other persons are invited to question them, which they do, after which *books* are presented to them; also a public tea party is prepared—pupils have free admission; visitors pay one shilling each; after tea a few friends address the meeting on the importance of education.
- 25.—Mr. Wm. McIntyre made his first and only visit to this school on the 16th of November, 1858, and spent six days here.
- 26.—Thomas Greenwood Hird.
- 27.—
- 28.—Bradford, Yorkshire, England.
- 29.—Aged 36 years.
- 30.—July, 1853.
- 31.—Yes.
- 32.—Private school, by a brother; about 2 years.
- 33.—Took charge of a school in England on my own responsibility, May 14th, 1843, and have continued teaching up to the present. I left England in 1848, was employed as teacher during the voyage, arrived at Sydney in July, took charge of the Wesleyan school, and taught there till January, 1853, when I resigned my situation, and went to Ballarat for about ten weeks; hence I was employed as teacher about 12 years before I entered on this situation in July, 1853.
- 34.—Yearly salary for 1858, £87 10s. 0d.
- 35.—School fees, £57 1s. 10d.
- 36.—Total yearly income, £144 11s. 10d.
- 37.—Scripture lessons, and the general lesson daily.

 PYRMONT.

- 1.—Pyrmont.
- 2.—Stone; in indifferent state of repair.
- 3.—About 260 square feet.
- 4.—About 360 square yards.
- 5.—None.
- 6.—About 260 square feet, 2,080 cubic feet.
- 7.—30.

- 8.—None beside the doors, windows, and fireplace.
- 9.—16 males, 34 females, on the books.
- 10.—The maximum, 15; minimum, 3 years.
- 11.—Three classes; 10 in 1st class, 11 in 2nd ditto, 13 in 3rd; 5 years maximum age in 1st class, 3 minimum ditto; 10 maximum, 5 minimum, for 2nd class; 15 maximum, 10 minimum, in 3rd class.
- 12.—Five hours, commencing at 9 A.M., terminating at 4 P.M. Interval from 12 noon to 2 P.M. for dinner.
- 13.—Holidays, two; Sunday and Saturday. Vacations, three, of one week; one at Christmas, ditto Easter, and Midwinter.
- 14.—240 days.
- 15.—The school has been established so lately as not to admit of this question being answered.
- 16.—The teacher cannot answer this question.
- 17.—From 3d. to 1s. per week; total amount, 12s. to 48s. No annual charge for books.
- 18.—The school commenced at the date indicated; the school fees are appropriated to the support of the teacher, who pays the rent for schoolhouse; salary at the rate of £48 per annum from National Board has been received from 1st November, 1858; nothing received from other sources.
19. As the school was not in operation during the period named, this question cannot be answered.
- 20.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, Scripture history, and needlework. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9 to 10½ reading and writing; recess from thence to 11¼; arithmetic, geography, and grammar, to 12; 2 to 3 writing, reading, and Scripture history; 3 to 4 needlework; Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, the same.
- 21.—Sequel to the 2nd book of lessons, 2nd book of lessons, 1st reading book, Sullivan's geography of history, English grammar, arithmetic (a treatise on), Scripture history; a few others needed.
- 22.—A map of the World.
- 23.—No such instructions.
- 24.—The school twice visited by the teacher of the Model School, Sydney. Some prizes distributed at the end of each quarter by the teacher.
- 25.—By the officers of the National Board; no report of the state of the school. The school is to be looked upon as in course of formation in a district which has been much neglected.
- 26.—Caroline Leith.
- 27.—None at present.
- 28.—Of teacher, Scotland.
- 29.—28.
- 30.—1st November, 1859.
- 31.—Trained as a governess.
- 32.—At private schools.
- 33.—Experience in teaching as governess for several years in England, and in forming the school at Pymont, previous to appointment by National Board.
- 34.—As above, £48 per annum.
- 35.—School fees as above, out of which rent to be paid.
- 36.—About £72.
- 37.—By teacher, from the books sanctioned by the Board, each afternoon; Scripture lessons from the Old and New Testament.

RAYMOND TERRACE.

- 1.—Raymond Terrace, Parish of Eldon, County of Gloucester.
- 2.—The house used as schoolhouse, teacher's residence, &c., is built of brick, and is in good condition.
- 3.—1,188 superficial feet.
- 4.—24,200 square yards.
- 5.—There is one water-closet used by the pupils, weatherboard, and in good condition.
- 6.—There are two rooms appropriated to teaching, one containing 266 superficial feet, and 2,881 cubic feet; the other containing 143 square feet, and 1,551 cubic feet.
- 7.—Average number of pupils who have assembled in the large room, 27; in the small room, 15.
- 8.—The schoolrooms are well provided with means of ventilation, they are lofty and are each furnished with a chimney; the larger room has two windows (French lights) 7 feet 3 inches in height by 3 feet wide, and one door; the smaller room is provided with one window, 5 feet 3 inches high by 3 feet 4 inches.
- 9.—Annual average number of children attending the school, 54.25; girls, 25.25; boys 29.
- 10.—Maximum age—boys, 14 years; girls, 13. Minimum age—boys, 3 years; girls, 4 years.
- 11.—The school is divided into three classes:—average number in 1st class, 24.25; 2nd class, 23; 3rd class, 7. Maximum age, 1st class, 7 years; 2nd class, 13 years; 3rd class, 14 years. Minimum age, 1st class, 3 years; 2nd class, 5 years; 3rd class, 9 years.
- 12.—The pupils attend the school four hours each day, on five days in the week. School duties commence at 9 A.M. and terminate at 4 P.M. A recess of a quarter of an hour is observed

observed in the morning for recreation, and the interval from 12 till 2 is devoted to refreshment.

13.—One day (Saturday) in each week is set apart as a holiday. Three vacations are observed throughout the year, of one week's duration each, at Christmas, Easter, and Midwinter.

14.—240 days during the year are devoted to school duties.

15.—The school has not been sufficiently long established to afford information upon this point.

16.—The district is too extensive to permit of this being accurately ascertained, there are however about 40 children attending another school at Raymond Terrace, (R.C.) and probably not less than 30 who do not attend any school.

17.—The fees charged to each pupil have been 6d. and 1s. per week, according to the circumstances of the parents; only 9 pupils have paid the higher fee. An annual charge of 2s. is made for each child, in order to provide slates, maps, and necessary furniture, but this fee is not generally paid, many evading it.

18.—The total amount of school fees received to the 30th September, 1858, was £37 7s. 8d.; but this does not indicate the annual amount, as the school was not in operation before the 1st February, 1858; the total amount of school fees received during the year ending 1st February, 1859 was £60 10s.; of which sum £40 were paid for rent of schoolhouse and premises, and the balance £20 10s. remained for the benefit of the teacher; £108 were received during that period from the Board of National Education for teacher's salary; total amount received from all sources towards the support of the school during the period above-mentioned, £168 10s.

19.—Average annual cost of the education of each pupil, £3 1s. 1½d.

20.—The following table shews the subjects of instruction imparted to each class, with the time that is allotted to each of such subjects:—

FIRST CLASS.							
	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.		Total.
Reading.....	2	2	2	2	2		10
Writing.....	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾		8¾
Tables.....	½	½	½	½	½		2
Singing.....	½	½	½	½	½		2
Geography.....	½	½	½	½	½		1
Recess.....	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼		1½
	5	5	5	5	5		25

SECOND CLASS.							
Reading.....	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾		3¾
Writing.....	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾		3¾
Arithmetic.....	¾	1	¾	¾	1		4¼
Grammar.....	¾	¾	1½	¾	¾		2½
Geography.....	¾	¾	1	¾	¾		2¼
Scripture lessons	1	1	1	1	1		5
Dictation.....	¾	¾	¾	½	¾		1½
Singing.....	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾		1
Recess.....	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼		1½
Hours...5	5	5	5	5	5		25

THIRD CLASS.							
Reading.....	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾		3¾
Writing.....	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾		3¾
Arithmetic.....	¾	1	¾	¾	1		4¼
Grammar.....	¾	¾	1½	¾	¾		2½
Geography.....	¾	¾	1	¾	¾		2¼
Scripture lessons	1	1	1	1	1		5
Dictation or composition }	¾	¾	¾	½	¾		1½
Singing.....	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾		1
Recess.....	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼		1½
Hours...5	5	5	5	5	5		25

The girls receive two hours instruction in needlework twice a week.

21.—The only books used by the pupils of this school are the reading books published by the direction of the Board of National Education in Ireland, all other subjects being taught orally. The children of the 1st class are taught from the tablets and 1st book of lessons; the 2nd book of lessons and the sequel to the 2nd book are used in the 2nd class; and the children of the 3rd class read from the 4th class books. There is a deficiency of 1st class books and of Scripture lessons, but the books in use are in good condition, and with the exception referred to, adequate to the present requirements of the school.

22.—There are four maps in constant use in the school. 1. The map of the World. 2. Map of Europe. 3. Map of Palestine. 4. Map of Australia; these are in good condition.

dition. There are also 5 prints,—3 illustrative of zoology, 1 of botany, and 1 of naval architecture; but there is an utter want of prints or diagrams, which would facilitate the teaching of natural philosophy or of mathematical and physical geography.

23.—The proper order and discipline is as far as possible maintained without the infliction of corporal punishment, the teacher relying upon the kindly influences which are exerted upon his pupils, to produce the desired effect; personal chastisement, however, is occasionally administered to the most unruly, but other modes of punishment are more frequently adopted, such as the deprivation of liberty or of any indulgence which the other children may enjoy. No instructions or remarks have at any time been received upon this subject from any quarter whatever, during the time that this school has been in operation.

24. In addition to the official visits of the Organizing Master noticed hereafter, the pupils of this school were publicly examined previous to the Christmas vacation of 1858, by Lieutenant Sadleir, R.N., and W. Keene, Esq.; 10 children were, on this occasion, each presented with a handsome book of an useful and instructive character, in consideration of the progress they had made in their studies; a workbox was awarded to the girl who excelled in needlework; and a complete set of cricketing apparatus was given to the children generally, (who were also feasted and entertained) as a reward for past exertions and an incentive to future efforts.

25.—Wm. McIntyre Esq., the Organizing Master of the National Schools in this district, is the only official visitor who has inspected the school. This gentleman has examined the children on two different occasions, and has passed from 4 to 5 hours each time in his inspection. The following is a copy of the report which he left on his first visit to the school:—

“ 17th March, 1858.

“ Visited this school to-day, and found 35 pupils present, neat and orderly.

“ WM. MCINTYRE,

“ Organizing Master.”

At the last visit of the Organizing Master, he thus reported upon the state of the school:—

“ 11th June, 1858.

“ Visited this school to-day, and examined the pupils on their prescribed course of study; I am gratified to state the children were very clean and orderly, and making satisfactory progress, the first class is very intelligent.

“ WM. MCINTYRE,

“ Organizing Master.”

With reference to the present condition of the R. T. N. School, the teacher has much gratification in being able to testify to its progress and present satisfactory state; in the face of determined and continued opposition from parties hostile to its establishment it has steadily increased, and though in existence but 12 months, upwards of 100 children have been admitted as pupils, of whom 76 are now on the rolls; the average attendance has lately greatly increased, that of the week ending March 4th, 1859, amounted to 57.8 and 60.2 March 11th; a large accession to the number of pupils is anticipated, and in that case, the present school premises, though the largest and most commodious that could be obtained in the township, would be altogether insufficient to the necessities of the school.

26.—Charles Mountain.

27.—Angela Mountain.

28.—Birthplace of C. Mountain, London; birthplace of A. Mountain, Paris.

29.—Age of C. Mountain, 32 years; age of A. Mountain, 35 years.

30.—Appointed teacher to the Raymond Terrace National School, 21st January, 1858.

31.—Not trained as teacher.

32.—

33.—The writer entered the service of the Board of National Education in December, 1855, after a probation of two months at Fort-street Model School; taught at the Lochinvar National School, 10 months; at William-street Model School, 4 months; and at Parading Ground National School, 11 months. Profession previous to teaching; engraving upon wood.

34.—Joint annual salary of teacher and wife, £108.

35.—Amount of fees received during the year, £60 10s.

36.—Total annual income derived from all sources, £168 10s. (less £40 to be deducted for rent of school premises.)

37.—Religious and moral instruction is imparted to the children daily by the teacher, through the medium of the Scripture lessons, which render valuable aid to the teacher in this portion of his duties; one hour each day is devoted to the reading and exposition of these lessons. No Clergyman or Minister of Religion has visited the school since its establishment, though solicited to do so; the refusal or non-compliance with this request has been grounded upon conscientious scruples to the National system.

REDBANK.

1.—Redbank.

2.—The material of which it is constructed, wood; the present condition is good; it needs no repairs nor enlargement.

3.—The number of square feet in the area of the school, 525 feet.

4.—The square yards of the ground for the use of the pupils, 2,450 yards.

5.—The condition of water-closets, none.

6.—One room for teaching—square feet, 375; the cubic feet, 3,000.

- 7.—The average number of pupils usually assembled in each room,—1 room, 34 pupils.
- 8.—The provision made for ventilation,—well ventilated, door and windows being left open.
- 9.—The annual average number on the books, 58 pupils (for 1858); and average number attending the school,—males, 19; females, 15; total, 34 (for 1858).
- 10.—The maximum age of the pupils,—males, 15; females, 15; the minimum age,—males, 3; females, 3.
- 11.—The number of classes into which the school is divided,—3 classes; 1st class, average number, 20 pupils (for 1858); maximum age, 7; minimum, 3; 2nd class,—average number, 17 (for 1858); maximum age, 9; minimum, 5; 3rd class,—average number, 21 pupils; maximum age, 15; minimum, 9 (for 1858).
- 12.—The school-hours,—6 hours, commencing at 9, terminating at 3 o'clock; recess at 10½, for five minutes; recreation from 12 to 1 o'clock.
- 13.—The number of holidays in each week, one (Saturday); one vacation, from 25th December to 2nd January (Christmas).
- 14.—The total number of school-days during the year, 255.
- 15.—The average length of period during which pupils, from their first entrance to their finally leaving school remain there, five years.
- 16.—The number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years in the locality where school is situate, who do not usually attend, 10.
- 17.—The weekly sum charged to each pupil for instruction, 2d; for books, ½d. per week; the total annual charge to each pupil, 10s. 7½d.
- 18.—The amount of school fees for the year ending the 30th September, 1858, £14 0s. 3½d, given to the teacher, £96 from the Board; total, £110 0s. 3½d.
- 19.—The annual average total cost of the education of each pupil, £3 10s. 11½d.; average number attending, 31 pupils, for the year ending 30 September, 1858.
- 20.—The several subjects of instruction given to each class, and the time allotted to each subject in each day throughout the week:—

TIME TABLE.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Time.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.
9 to 9¾	Writing	Reading	Arithmetic.
9¾ to 10½	Reading	Writing	Geography.
Recess, 5 minutes.			
10½ to 11¼	Arithmetic ...	Arithmetic	Reading.
11¼ to 12	Geography	Tables	Grammar.
12 to 1 Recreation.			
1 to 2	Writing	Reading	Scripture lessons.
2 to 2¾	Reading	Writing	Writing.
2¾ to 3	General lesson	General lesson	General lesson.

Tuesday and Thursday.

9 to 9¾	Reading	Writing	Reading.
9¾ to 10½	Writing	Reading	Grammar.
Recess, 5 minutes.			
10½ to 11¼	Grammar	Dictation	Tables and arithmetic.
11¼ to 12	Arithmetic	Grammar	Dictation.
12 to 1 Recreation.			
1 to 2	Reading	Reading	Scripture lessons.
2 to 3	Writing	Geography	Writing and mental arithmetic.

21.—A list of the titles of all books in each class in the school:—1st class, first class books and tablets; 2nd class, second class books and sequel; 3rd class, third class books; Scripture lessons, and arithmetic book; the books are good; no books are needed; the number of books are quite adequate to the wants of the school, and many more.

22.—A descriptive list of all maps, &c:—One map of the World, one map of Europe, one map of Canaan, one map of England, one map of Australia, two black-boards, tablets; they are all good; no others are needed.

23.—An account of the system of correction employed in the school:—Gentleness combined with firmness; the cane only resorted to in extreme cases; the teacher shewing the example of punctuality, regularity, and order.

24.—How often during the year examined,—once; no prizes or rewards are given.

25.—By whom is the school officially inspected? By W. Wilkins and W. McIntyre, Esquires; once a year, and two days occupied in his duty; no report of the school exists in it; the present condition I (teacher) think is very favorable and cheering.

26.—Name of teachers,—William Small,—M. Small (his-wife).

27.—Assistant teacher,—None.

28.—Birthplace of teacher,—County Longford, Ireland.

29.—Age, 45.

30.—Date of appointment to present office,—1852.

31.—A trained teacher.

32.—Trained at Dr. Carlile's Institution, No. 9, Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin, for one year; also at Fort-street, Sydney, for two months; certificate of competency,—3, Class B.

33.—

34.—Annual amount of salary, £96.

35.—Fees, about £14.

36.—Total annual income of teacher, £110.

37.—What religious or moral instruction given? Scripture lessons and general lesson; the former one hour each day, the latter three times each week for 15 minutes, and many lessons in the third class book, by the teacher; visited by Rev. J. T. Carter, Minister of the Established Church of Scotland; books used for that purpose,—Bible and Presbyterian Catechism.

I certify that this Return is correct.

GEORGE M'CARTNEY.

SEAHAM.

1.—The school is situated in the Township of Seaham, Police District of Raymond Terrace.

2.—The building is constructed of corrugated iron; it is very much in want of repairs, principally from the ravages of the white ant in the wood-work, and the rusting of the iron for want of painting.

3.—The building is 36 feet long by 36 feet wide, equal to 1,296 superficial square feet.

4.—There are two acres of unenclosed land adjoining the school premises set apart for the use of the pupils.

5.—The water-closets are built of weatherboards, with iron roof; they are in good repair.

6.—There is only one room appropriated to teaching, which is 36 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 9 feet high, equal to 648 superficial square feet, or 5,832 cubic feet.

7.—The average number usually assembled in this room is 31.

8.—The schoolroom is ventilated by four glass doors; two on each side, which are kept open during school-time; there are also two ventilating holes in the ceiling.

9.—The annual average number on the books is 62, and the average attendance of boys 13.5, and girls 17.6; total, 31.1.

10.—The maximum and minimum ages of the pupils of both sexes are 15 and 4 years.

11.—The school is divided into 3 classes, the 1st being the lowest and the 3rd the highest; the average number in the 1st class is 14; 2nd class, 10; and the 3rd class, 7;—making a total of 31. The maximum age in the 1st class is 9 years; in the 2nd class, 12 years; and the 3rd class, 15 years. The minimum age in the 1st class is 4; in the 2nd class, 7 years; and in the 3rd class, 11 years.

12.—The school business commences at 9 o'clock in the morning and terminates at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; there is a cessation, for a few minutes, at half-past 10 o'clock, and another from 12 to 1 o'clock; during these intervals the children are in the playground, overlooked by the teacher.

13.—There is no school on Saturdays; the only vacations given, previously to this year, were one week at Christmas and one week at Easter.

14.—The total number of days appropriated to school studies during the year is 247.

15.—The children remain at school about 1 year and 3 months on the average.

16.—Within a radius of 3 miles from the schoolhouse there are about 40 who do not usually attend school.

17.—The fees paid by the pupils are as follows:—For 3 children of one family, 1s. per week; for 2 ditto ditto, 9d. per week; for 1 child, 6d. per week; since the commencement of this year a charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week, for each pupil, has been made, but previous to that time no specific charge was made for the purchase of books.

18.—The amount of school fees received for the year ended 30th September, 1858, was £20 12s. 1d.; this amount was applied towards the augmentation of the teacher's salary; the only other emolument received by the teacher was the Government salary, which amounted to £113, making a total of £133 12s. 1d.

19.—The average attendance for that period was 27, which will give the average annual cost of each pupil £4 19s.

20.—The children are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and music; the precise time allotted to each is as under:—

	MONDAY.		WEDNESDAY.		FRIDAY.		TUESDAY AND THURSDAY.		
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.
Reading	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	0.45	0.45	1.45	1.45	0.45
Writing	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.45	0.45	1.15	1.15	0.45
Arithmetic	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
Grammar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	.....
Geography	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.30	0.30	.....	.....	0.45
Object lesson, music, &c.	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Scripture .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	1.00	.....	.....	1.00

21.—The titles of the books in use are 1st, 2nd, and 3rd book, 1st arithmetic, Scripture lessons, Old and New Testament, Nos. 1 and 2; some of the Scripture lesson books are in bad condition; a supply of these is needed; there is a sufficient supply of the others.

22.—The maps in use are—World, Europe, Australia, and Australasia; the apparatus—black-board, map-stand, 10 desks, 12 forms, and book press; the desks, black-board, and map-stand are very rickety.

23.—The aggressors are generally punished by being kept in the schoolroom during play-time; corporal punishment is rarely resorted to; there are no instructions from any source on this head.

24.

- 24.—There is a monthly examination of the children, conducted by the teacher in the presence of the Local Patrons and any other persons who attend; no prizes or rewards are given.
- 25.—The school is officially visited twice a-year by the Inspector or the Organizing Master; the irregular attendance is a great drawback to the progress of the children.
- 26.—Richard Barton.
- 27.—There are no assistant teachers, pupil teachers, or monitors.
- 28.—The teacher was born in Preston, Lancashire, England.
- 29.—The age of the teacher is 28 years.
- 30.—The teacher was appointed in June, 1855.
- 31.—Trained as a teacher.
- 32.—Trained at the Fort-street Model National School for 6 months; holds Certificate A, Class II.
- 33.—No occupation before appointment.
- 34.—The teacher's present salary is £108 per annum.
- 35.—The average annual amount of fees is £21 19s.
- 36.—The total income is about £140 per year.
- 37.—One hour in each day is set apart for religious instruction, to be given by the teacher; no Clergyman or Minister of Religion attends at the present time.

SINGLETON.

- 1.—Singleton.
- 2.—The school is new, constructed of brick with a substantial stone foundation, and well adapted, as to extent, to present wants.
- 3.—972 square feet in school, and 400 square feet in residence.
- 4.—The school-ground, including that on which the school, schoolmaster's house, and houses for the convenience of the pupils are built, is $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.
- 5.—They are new, substantially built of brick, with a stone foundation of six feet underground enclosing the soil pits.
- 6.—720 and 252 square feet in the schoolroom and classroom respectively; 10,080 and 3,528 cubic feet.
- 7.—55 and 25 more or fewer.
- 8.—Doors, a fireplace, and windows to draw from below, in other words the lower sash of the window is moveable; there is no provision for the escape of the heated air.
- 9.—The average number on the books for the past year was,—boys, 64.75; girls, 41; average attendance,—boys, 49.9; girls, 30.9.
- 10.—Maximum age, 13; minimum, 3.
- 11.—There have been but three classes hitherto in this school, although that class which is reckoned the first is sub-divided and treated according to the ages and attainments of the pupils, and may therefore be regarded as sub-divided into three sections; according to this division the answer is given:—

	Number.	Maximum Age.	Minimum Age.
3rd class	20	13	10
2nd class	28	13	7
1st class, 1st section	19	9	6
" 2nd section	10	7	4
" 3rd section	15	5	3

- 12.—Five hours; from 9 to 12 A.M., and from 2 to 4 P.M.; at half-past 10 o'clock there is an interval of about ten minutes for recreation; from 12 to 2 the pupils are either at their homes or amusing themselves in the school-yard.
- 13.—A fortnight at Christmas, three days at Easter, and the half of Saturday (sometimes the whole of it), are the year's vacations and holidays.
- 14.—All lawful days, with the exception in answer 13.
- 15.—About one year.
- 16.—I cannot answer this question with any degree of accuracy; but taking into account the fact, that on my class roll the numbers for a considerable time past have exceeded 100, I think upwards of 200 do not attend this school, and many of these attend no school.

17.—The fees are according to the number of children attending from a family,—1s. for one, 1s. 6d for two, 2s. for three, and so on, per week; for books, 2s. per year. If only one from a family attend, the whole expense for one at present rate is about £2 10s.; but taking the average $\frac{1}{4}$ must be deducted, thus reducing the cost to £1 17s. 6d.

18.—About £178, appropriated by the teacher; as questions appear to be mixed up so as to make the same answer be repeated, I am at loss for a full answer. The only other source from which I am aware that any other amount has been derived for the support of the school is the National Board's fund, out of which I received as salary £132, and out of which £20 were paid as rent for the premises then occupied for school purposes. This draft of £20 is now at an end since the new buildings are occupied. These three sums would make £330. To this has to be added the share of the rent paid by the Local Patrons (£20), making in all £350; but in estimating the real cost of the school the item, £40, for rent need not be included, as it was temporary, and has now ceased. Further, the school fees amount to more than they would, according to the scale fixed by the Local Patrons, because several parents, of their own accord, paid more than the rate. Hence the actual expense

expense of the school, in so far as either the Government or the public is concerned, would be considerably reduced.

19.—£350 ÷ 81 = £4 6s. 5³/₄d.; deducting rent and higher optional fees, the cost of educating each pupil would be about £3 12s.

20.—Reading and spelling, the derivation and meaning of words, the meaning of the lessons read; English grammar in all its parts; geography in all its branches; arithmetic, written and mental; writing, &c. To each of the lessons on the subjects above stated there are devoted about three-quarters of an hour five days in the week; one hour is devoted every one of these days to Scripture lessons. The youngest of the pupils who cannot be employed as above are occupied with object lessons, or writing on their slates when not reading.

21.—In the two higher classes the books used for reading, &c., are the fifth, fourth, and third class books; grammar, geography, and arithmetic, are taught chiefly without text books; but when used, these are those sanctioned by the Board—the Irish National School books. In the lower classes are used the sequel to the second book, the second book, the first book, card lessons, and sacred poetry books. The books are in very good condition; no other kinds of books are needed, the number is adequate, a stock being kept on hand to meet emergencies.

22.—The mechanical powers; twelve prints, with lessons on natural history; eleven maps, viz., those of The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, Pacific Ocean, Palestine, Scotland, England, and the Ancient World. In addition to a good supply of desks and forms, there is a black-board, a stand for hanging maps, diagrams on cards, ink wells, teacher's desk, table for girls' work, pointer, &c., &c. There is plenty of furniture in the meantime, and in very fair condition; but as the school is new, it is intended to have it supplied with new furniture, differently constructed and arranged.

23.—The system of correction employed in the school is that practised in the best regulated educational establishments; no instructions on this subject have been received from any quarter. The discipline in the school has been commended by the parties referred to.

24.—There is an annual examination of the pupils before the Christmas holidays; there are prizes awarded to the most deserving in the shape of useful books, and there are books also bestowed as gifts upon all the others. For the past two years the Organizing Master conducted the examination; previously, the teacher conducted it under the inspection of the Local Patrons and visitors.

25.—By the Inspector and Organizing Master. About once in the quarter for the past year, when about one day was devoted to the duty. Organizing Master's written statements.

"30th April, 1858.

"Visited this school to-day, and found 89 pupils present, neat, clean, and orderly.

"WM. M'INTYRE."

"26th August, 1858.

"Visited this school to-day, and found 83 pupils present, neat, clean, and orderly, and making satisfactory progress.

"WM. M'INTYRE."

"21st December, 1858.

"Visited this school to-day, and found 72 pupils present, neat, clean, and orderly, and making satisfactory progress. N.B.—53 boys, 32 girls present at the examination.

"WM. M'INTYRE."

The examination took place upon the 22nd December, the day after the Organizing Master's official visitation of it, and was conducted by him as referred to in his N.B.

26.—Alexander Leith Forbes.

27.—Mrs. Forbes; and Charles Flashman, pupil teacher; no monitors are employed.

28.—The teacher and his wife were born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland; the pupil teacher was born in Devonshire, England.

29.—The age of the teacher is 36 years, that of his wife 36 years, and that of the pupil teacher is 14 years.

30.—October, 1853.

31.—Trained in Scotland and England.

32.—At no particular institution, but in the actual practice of teaching, with the exception of the month's attendance required at the Model School, Sydney, in 1853; the teacher is classed—Class 1st., 2nd Division.

33.—This question has been answered in the two preceding answers.

34.—Annual salary of head teacher, £132, paid monthly; of pupil teacher, £20.

35.—£178 fees, as stated in answer No. 18.

36.—The total annual income of the teacher, as stated in answer No. 18, is £310; and of the pupil teacher for the past year, it was £20.

37.—Instruction, religious and moral, is given from the Scripture lessons extracted from the Old and New Testaments, the books of sacred poetry, the general lesson, &c.; an hour is devoted five days in the week to Scripture lessons. By the teacher and his assistants. The Rev. James M'Culloch, a Presbyterian Clergyman, attends about once a fortnight, sometimes oftener, for an hour, to instruct the Presbyterian children; the books used by him, I believe, are the Bible and Shorter Catechism.

ALEXR. L. FORBES.

SMITHFIELD.

SMITHFIELD.

- 1.—Smithfield, Parish of Cabramatta, in the Police District of Liverpool.
- 2.—School building is built of brick, is in thorough repair, and contains ample space for the present attendance.
- 3.—There are six hundred and forty-five superficial square feet in the whole building.
- 4.—One acre of land, 4,840 square yards.
- 5.—Two substantially built brick closets in thorough repair.
- 6.—The principal room contains four hundred and twenty superficial square feet, and four thousand two hundred cubic feet; small room contains two hundred and twenty-five superficial square feet, and two thousand two hundred and fifty cubic feet.
- 7.—Twenty-nine in the small room, and thirty-one in the principal room.
- 8.—For ventilation—four doors, six windows, and two fireplaces.
- 9.—Annual average on the books—boys, 39·0; girls, 28·5. Total, 67·5. Average number in attendance, boys, 25·5; girls, 16. Total, 41·5.
- 10.—Boys, minimum age, 3; maximum, 18. Girls, minimum age, 3; maximum, 11.
- 11.—School divided into three classes; first class into two divisions. First division—Boys, 16—minimum age, 3; maximum, 8. Girls, 13—minimum age, 3; maximum, 10. Second division—Boys, 9—minimum age, 5; maximum, 10. Girls, 2—ages 8 and 9 years. Second class.—Boys, 3—minimum age, 9; maximum, 15. Girls, 9—minimum age, 6; maximum, 11. Third class—Boys, 6—minimum age, 10; maximum, 18. Girls, 2—age 7 and 9 years.
- 12.—School business commences at 9 A.M.—from 9 till 12, and from 1·30 till 3·30. At 10·30 recess for 10 minutes, and from 12 till 1·30, for refreshment and recreation.
- 13.—No school on Saturdays; vacations, Queen's Birthday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, and 10 days, or a fortnight, at Christmas.
- 14.—In 1858 school was open 246 days.
- 15.—From one to four years.
- 16.—Not more than 12 in the village.
- 17.—For one child from a family, 6d. a week; for two children from the same family, 4d. each; for three, or more, from the same family, 3d. each. Each child pays 6d. per quarter towards a book fund.
Per annum, one child, £1 7s.; for two children, £1 17s. 4d.; for three children £1 19s. 4d.
- 18.—The total amount of school fees for the year ending 30th September, 1858, £21 14s. 5d. Book Fund, in operation from 1st of April, 1858, amounted to £3 6s. 6d. School fees appropriated as part salary for teachers; book fees, for supplies of books and necessary apparatus. By local subscription, £14 10s., and a grant by the Commissioners of £32; disbursed in repairing the schoolhouse, partition fence, slab kitchen, and hall. Teacher's salary for the year, £96.
- 19.—Average total cost for the education of each pupil, attending during the year ending 30th September, 1858, £4 1s 9½d.
- 20.—First Class.—From 9 to 9·45, writing; 9·45 to 10·30, reading; 10·30 to 10·40, recess; 10·40 to 11·15, spelling; 11·15 to 12, arithmetic; 12 to 1·30, recreation; 1·30 to 2·15, grammar or geography, alternately; 2·15 to 3, writing from dictation, or arithmetic; 3 to 3·15, reading, or lessons on familiar objects; 3·15 to 3·30 singing.
Second Class.—From 9 to 9·45, reading; 9·45 till 10·30, writing; 10·30 to 10·40, recess; 10·40 to 11·15, Scripture lessons; 11·15 to 12, arithmetic; 12 to 1·30, recreation; 1·30 to 2·15, grammar or geography, alternately; 2·15 to 3, lessons from memory reduced to writing, dictation, or mental arithmetic; 3 to 3·15, spelling; 3·15 to 3·30, singing.
Third Class.—From 9 to 9·45, writing; 9·45 to 10·30, reading; 10·30 to 10·40, recess; 10·40 to 11·15, Scripture lessons; 11·15 to 12, arithmetic; 12 to 1·30, recreation; 1·30 to 2·15, grammar or geography, alternately; 2·15 to 3, parsing, or history; 3 to 3·15, mental arithmetic, or dictation; 3·15 to 3·30, singing.
All girls from 2·15 to 3·15, needlework.
- 21.—First Class.—Tables, first class books, introduction to geography, rudiments of English grammar.
Second Class.—Second class books, Scripture lessons, Old and New Testaments, No. 1; first book of arithmetic, compendium of geography, English grammar, spelling-book superseded, and Sullivan's dictionary.
Third Class.—Third and fourth books, Scripture lessons, Old Testament, Nos. 1 and 2, New Testament, No. 1, first book of arithmetic, ditto theory and practice, compendium of geography, geography generalised, epitome of geographical knowledge, grammar, bookkeeping, geometry, spelling-book superseded, and Sullivan's dictionary; the books are all in good condition and sufficient in number, the book fund being enough for the demand.
- 22.—Tablets, ship, black-board, maps of the World, England, Ireland, America, Australia, Australasia; in good condition and sufficient.
- 23.—Punishment, by standing in front of the class or upon the form; by keeping them in after school-hours; by extra lessons and sometimes by corporal punishment. Have received no instructions respecting it.
- 24.—The school was inspected by Mr. J. Byrnes on the 22nd May, 1856, and by the Government Inspector three times since; no prizes or rewards have been given but once by the teacher on his birthday, when the children had tea and a few books and work-bags given to the most industrious; two of the Patrons were present.
- 25.—The Inspector, Mr. Wilkins, comes about once a-year, and is occupied nearly the whole of the day; Mr. McCann, Organizing Master, visited the school for one day in March last;

last; no report on the state of the school exists more than the duplicate quarterly returns forwarded to the Central Board.

- 26.—Samuel Sydney Smith.
 27.—Eliza Augusta Smith.
 28.—Master born at Alfriston, Sussex; mistress born at North Newton, Wilts.
 29.—Master's age, 32; mistress' age, 29 years.
 30.—Appointed to Smithfield, June 11th, 1855.
 31.—Not a trained teacher.
 32.—
 33.—Taught a blind class by their fingers, in Brighton, Sussex, and kept a night-school in Wollongong; was formerly a salesman in a Manchester warehouse; mistress formerly a dressmaker.
 34.—Government salary for joint services of master and mistress, £96 per annum.
 35.—School fees only.
 36.—For the year ending 30th September, 1858, total amount of teachers' remuneration, £117 14s. 5d.
 37.—Scripture lessons read and classes questioned every morning by the teachers; no Clergyman has ever attended for imparting religious instruction; the books are those authorised by the Board of National Education.

I certify that this return is correct.

SAMUEL SYDNEY SMITH,
 Teacher.

STANHOPE.

- 1.—Stanhope.
 2.—The schoolroom and teacher's residence is constructed of ironbark slabs; a double chimney of brick is erected between the sittingroom and schoolroom, forming a fireplace to each apartment; roof shingled, ceiling of calico; eleven glazed windows in the entire building, viz., six in the schoolroom, two in the sittingroom, and three in the bedrooms; schoolroom floored with Colonial sawn timber; teacher's residence floored with ironbark slabs; entire building divided into four apartments, viz., schoolroom, sittingroom and two bedrooms; an additional bedroom connected with the main building has recently been built at the expense of the teacher; a detached kitchen is required—the present sittingroom being used for all domestic purposes.
 3.—The building is 55 feet by 16, containing 880 superficial square feet.
 4.—One imperial acre, a small portion of which is enclosed as a flower-garden; the whole enclosed by a substantial four-railed fence.
 5.—The water-closet is a small building six feet square, constructed of ironbark slabs; roof shingled, divided by a slab partition in the centre, forming one closet for each sex; in bad repair; cesspool requires deepening; it is placed in a very conspicuous position; if retained in the same spot a slab wall would render it more private; it would be a great improvement could it be removed, and two others built at opposite corners of the schoolground.
 6.—Schoolroom 25 feet in length, 16 in breadth, 8 feet in height; containing 400 superficial square feet, and 3,200 cubic feet.
 7.—Nineteen.
 8.—The schoolroom is well-ventilated, being provided with six windows (three on each side), which turn on a pivot, so that they can be opened or closed at pleasure; the slabs of the building are very open.
 9.—Average annual number on the books, 38.75; average annual number attending, 19; males, 10.025; females, 8.975; total, 19.
 10.—Maximum age:—males, 14; females, 14. Minimum age:—males, 3; females, 3.
 11.—Five classes:—

Classes.	Numbers.	Maximum Age.	Minimum Age.
1st	14	11	5
2nd	8	14	8
Sequel	2	14	11
1st infants	9	4	3
2nd infants	5	7	4

Total 38

12.—Five hours, commencing 9 A. M., terminating 4 P. M.; intervening cessation from 10.30 A. M. to 10.45 A. M., and from 12 A. M. to 2 P. M.; first interval, drill and play; second interval, drill, play, and dinner.

13.—Weekly (Saturday); also Her Majesty's Birthday, and Anniversary of the Colony; one vacation at Christmas, from December 24th to January 1st, inclusive.

14.—251.

15.—In consequence of this school being closed from 1855 to 1856, and the register being kept in an irregular manner up to that time, it is impossible to give an accurate average of the time pupils remain; most of the children now at school have been on the books from the time the present teacher took charge, and some of their names are inserted in the old register; from information received from the children themselves, the period appears to be about four years.

16.—Twenty-six in the immediate neighbourhood who do not attend any school; embracing a wider district (say a radius of three miles), the number would be greatly increased; in the absence of a ferry or any safe means of crossing the river, many are prevented

prevented from attending who otherwise would; others are kept at home by their parents, for the sake of their labor.

17.—Fees, 3d. per week or 12s. 6d. per year; books, ½d. per week, or 2s. per year; total, 14s. 6d. per year. The above is the scale of fees chargeable at the school; from one-third of the pupils nothing is obtained—their parents pleading poverty as an excuse for non-payment.

18.—Amount of school fees received from the pupils, for the year ending 30th September, 1858	13 15 0
Appropriation:—	
Weekly fees for instruction by the teacher amounting to	12 13 6
Weekly fees for books—by slates, pencils, pens, ink, boards for tablets, &c., for the use of the school...	1 1 6
Total amount	<u>£13 15 0</u>

Salary received from the Board of National Education, from October 1st, 1857, to November 30th, 1857, at £84 per annum	14 0 0
From December 1st, 1857, to September 30th, 1858, at £96 per annum	80 0 0
Total amount	<u>£94 0 0</u>

Total amount received from all sources, from the 1st October, 1857, to the 30th of September, 1858 £107 15 0

19.—Dividing the sum of £107 15s. by 19 (the average number attending the school), gives the sum of £5 13s. 5d. as the average annual cost of education for each pupil.

20.—

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY.

Time.	1st Infants.	2nd Infants.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Sequel.
9 to 9¼	Reading	Arithmetic	Reading	Arithmetic	Writing
9¼ to 10½	Arithmetic	Reading	Writing	Reading	Arithmetic
10½ to 10¾	Recreation and drill.				
10¾ to 11¼	Discipline	Discipline	Arithmetic	Writing	Reading
11¼ to 12	Object lesson	Object lesson	Object lesson	Geographical dictation	Geographical dictation.
12 to 2	Recreation, drill, and dinner.				
2 to 2¾	Scripture and general lesson	Scripture and general lesson	Scripture and general lesson	Scripture and general lesson	Scripture and general lesson
2¾ to 3¼	Reading	Object lesson	Writing	Grammar	Grammar
3¼ to 4	Object lesson	Reading	Needlework or arithmetic	Needlework or arithmetic	Needlework or arithmetic

TUESDAY AND THURSDAY.

Time.	1st Infants.	2nd Infants.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Sequel.
9 to 9¼	Arithmetic	Reading	Writing	Reading	Arithmetic
9¼ to 10½	Reading	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Writing	Reading
10½ to 10¾	Recreation and drill.				
10¾ to 11¼	Discipline	Discipline	Reading	Arithmetic	Writing
11¼ to 12	Object lesson	Object lesson	Object lesson	Geography	Geography
12 to 2	Recreation, drill, and dinner.				
2 to 2¾	Scripture and general lesson	Scripture and general lesson	Scripture and general lesson	Scripture and general lesson	Scripture and general lesson
2¾ to 3¼	Object lesson	Reading	Writing	Grammatical dictation	Grammatical dictation
3¼ to 4	Reading	Object lesson	Needlework or arithmetic	Needlework or arithmetic	Needlework or arithmetic

Precise portion of time allotted to each subject during the week,—

MALES.		H. M.	FEMALES.		H. M.
Scripture and general lesson	...	3.45	Scripture and general lesson	...	3.45
Reading	...	3.45	Reading	...	3.45
Writing	...	3.45	Writing	...	3.45
Recreation and drill	...	1.15	Recreation and drill	...	1.15
Geographical and grammatical dictation	...	3.45	Geographical and grammatical dictation	...	3.45
Geography	...	1.30	Grammar	...	1.30
Grammar	...	1.30	Geography	...	1.30
Arithmetic	...	5.45	Arithmetic	...	2.45
			Needlework	...	3.0
Total	...	<u>25.0</u>	Total	...	<u>25.0</u>

21.—1st Class—First reading book, second reading book, arithmetical tablets, English grammar, Sullivan's geography; 2nd Class—second reading book, sequel to second reading book, English grammar, Sullivan's geography, arithmetical tablets; Sequel—sequel to second reading book, third reading book, English grammar, Sullivan's geography, first book arithmetic; 1st infants—reading tablets section 1; 2nd infants—reading tablets sections 2 and 3, arithmetical tablets. Scripture and general lesson used collectively; all in good condition, none required—those in use quite adequate.

22.—The apparatus consists of 3 maps, one each, of the World, Europe, and Australia; 2 sets of tablets, one set each; reading and arithmetic, 1 general lesson, 1 table of minimum attainments, all in good condition; 2 dozen slates; a good supply of pencils, pens, ink, and copy-books; 2 double desks, 6 feet in length 2 in breadth; 4 forms, 6 feet in length; 6 forms, 5 feet in length. The desks are old and out of repair; a great improvement would be effected by substituting 6 single desks, 6 feet in length, to be placed across the school-room; a black-board is much needed. The records of the school consist of 11 quarterly returns, dated from the 21st April, 1856, up to the 24th December, 1858; 3 yearly returns, 1856, 1857, 1858; 1 register, incomplete, 1 daily report, used by the former teachers; 1 new register, 1 daily report, 1 class roll, these were supplied by the Board on the re-opening of the school, 1856; 1 visitors' book.

23.—The discipline of the school is preserved by kind, yet firm treatment; corporal punishment is not resorted to, excepting in extreme cases; and for the repetition, after warning, of actual vice, it is then inflicted by strapping the hand. In cases of carelessness in reading or writing, or forgetfulness of any previous lesson, confinement during the hours of recreation, the time being occupied by writing on a slate the portion of the lesson forgotten; the child is made to understand why he is punished, and also for what reason; after the infliction of any kind of punishment, care is taken not to taunt or ridicule the child, any child found guilty of such a fault is corrected. No instructions on this subject have been received from any Board of Education, Official Visitors, or Managers of Schools.

24.—The pupils were examined by Mr. W. M'Intyre, Organizing Master of National Schools, twice during the last year. No prizes or rewards are given. A feast, at the teacher's expense, was provided for all the children on New Year's Day. No other examination has taken place.

25.—By Mr. W. M'Intyre, Organizing Master, National Schools; twice in the year, about 4 hours; copy from daily report:—

" 9th April, 1858

" Visited the school to-day, and found 21 pupils present.

" W. M'INTYRE,

" Organizing Master."

" 18th August, 1858.

" Visited this school to-day, and found 16 pupils present, making fair progress.

" W. M'INTYRE,

" Organizing Master."

The children at present attending are making fair progress, considering the irregularity of their attendance.

26.—William Monk.

27.—Fanny Maria Monk

28.—William Monk, born at the village of Stone, near Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, England; Fanny Maria Monk, born at Dorchester, near Oxford, England.

29.—William Monk, 31; Fanny Maria Monk, 29.

30.—5th April, 1856.

31.—William Monk, not trained as teacher; Fanny Maria Monk, trained as teacher at a private seminary for young ladies.

32.—Fanny Maria Monk, trained at Mrs Beeby's private seminary, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, England; served seven years. Had a private school previous to her husband taking his present appointment.

33.—William Monk, profession, land surveyor and draughtsman, served 3 years as such on the East Indian Railway previous to arriving in New South Wales; certificate of this statement can be produced, if called for.

34.—Joint salary, £96 per annum.

35.—Fees, £12 13s. 6d.

36.—Total annual income, £106 13s. 6d.

37.—A lesson every afternoon from 2 to 2 45 P.M. is given to all the children by the teacher, from the general and Scripture lessons authorised by the Board of National Education. Not visited by any Clergyman or Minister of Religion. Scripture lessons Nos. 1 and 2, New Testament, Nos 1 and 2, Old Testament, published by direction of the Board of National Education.

WILLIAM MONK, Teacher.

SUGAR LOAF.

1.—Sugar Loaf, or Village of Mulbring, Parish of Stanford, County of Northumberland, Police District of East Maitland.

2.—Wood; tolerable condition; no repairs needed.

3.—406 square feet.

4.—About 2,420 square yards.

5.—There are two water-closets, built of slabs, each water-closet has a seat; the seat of one water-closet has one circular aperture, the seat of the other has two.

- 6.—Schoolroom, 273 square feet, 2002 cubic feet } The cubic feet are taken to the
 Classroom, 133 square feet, 975 cubic feet } lower surface of the tie-beams.
- 7.—Classroom used but a short time each day; about 10 use the classroom to 15.5 who do not.
- 8.—Being built of slabs, there is always a free current of air through the building.
- 9.—Average number on books for 1858—boys, 18.5; girls, 25.2; total, 43.7. Average attendance for 1858—boys, 11.2; girls, 14.3; total 25.5.
- 10.—During present quarter—Maximum age of males, 10; minimum, 3. Maximum age of females, 15; minimum 3.
11. As regards school business, three, viz.:—First, second, and sequel,—
- | | Average number on Class Roll, taken on four quarters in 1858. | Maximum age during 1858. | Minimum age during 1858. |
|--------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| First | 12.5 | 10 | 3. |
| Second | 18.0 | 14 | 5. |
| Sequel | 13.2 | 14 | 7. |
- 12.—Time Table:—

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY.

TIME.	FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SEQUEL CLASS.
A.M.			
9 to 10.....	Writing.	Writing.	Scripture lesson.
10 to 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Reading.	Reading.	Writing.
10.55 to 11.15 ..	*Writing.	Recreation—Ten minutes.	
11.15 to 11.35 ..	Reading	*Writing tables.	*Grammar.
11.35 to 12	Writing.	Reading.	Writing words at the head of lesson.
12 to 1	Dinner and recreation.	Writing.	Reading sequel book.
P.M.			
1 to 2	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Aritmetic.
†2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Reading.	Writing from second book.	Parsing in writing, paraphrasing, &c.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	Mental arithmetic.	Mental arithmetic.	Mental arithmetic.

* Geography on Tuesday and Thursday.

† Girls at Needlework from 2 to 3.

- 13.—One holiday, namely, Saturday; until lately, the only vacation a fortnight at Christmas; by present regulations—One week at Christmas, one week at Easter, and one week at Midwinter.
- 14.—250.
- 15.—Scarcely 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.
- 16.—About 12.
- 17.—On an average, about 4d. weekly for instruction; the charge for keeping up a supply of books is one half-penny weekly, in 50 weeks amounting to 2s. 1d. The yearly receipt deducting vacation, total annual charge, 18s. 9d.
- 18.—19s. 5s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. towards teacher's support; Board of National Education, £120 salary; the Board likewise allow £1 for postage, making a total amount of £140 5s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- 19.—£6 0s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
- 20.—See 12.
- 21.—First class, tablet lessons; second class, second book of lessons; sequel class, sequel to second book of lessons, grammar, first book of arithmetic, dictionary occasionally; no other books needed at present, the number is adequate.
- 22.—2 sheets pictures of animals; 2 sheets astronomical plates. Their condition is tolerable, others may be needed, but I am not, without deliberate reflection, prepared to say what others; map of World and Australia must be added to this list.
- 23.—Keproof and detention.
- 24.—About three or four times each year by W. Wilkins, Esq., or by W. M'Intyre, Esq.; no prizes.
- 25.—W. Wilkins, Esq., and W. M'Intyre, Esq., about three or four times—about three or four hours, sometimes longer.

Copy of a Report by W. M'Intyre, Esq.

" 9th August, 1858.

" Visited this school to-day and found 33 pupils present, all pretty clean, and " making fair progress.

" W. M'INTYRE."

The reports are generally favorable than otherwise.

26.—Joseph Taylor.

27.—Emma Taylor.

28.—Joseph Taylor, Manchester, England; Emma Taylor, London, England.

29.—Joseph Taylor, 37; Emma Taylor, 33.

30.—Appointment to first school under the Board of National Education, 25 September, 1851; has been under the Board of National Education constantly since this date; appointment to school at Sugar Loaf bears date of 2nd June, 1855. The school to which the teacher was appointed on the 25th September, 1851, was that at Gosforth, near West Maitland.

31.—The teacher does not know whether it can be said of him that he was trained as a teacher. (See next.)

32 and 33.—See remarks under 31. The teacher, therefore, adds that he attended the Model School, Fort-street, Sydney, for about six weeks; some time previous had been engaged in giving private tuition, and was engaged under the Denominational Board for about one year and eight months. Appointment by Board may be considered a certificate of competency. Wine and vinegar maker.

34.—£120.

35.—Postage allowance, £1; annual average of school fees, about £17; total, £18.

36.—£138.

37.—The Scripture lessons published by the Commissioners of National Education are read every morning by the children. Not regularly visited by any Minister of Religion. The books used are the Scripture lessons just mentioned; some considerable time back Mr. Blain left some Testaments for the use of catechists.

SOUTH HEAD.

- 1.—South Head.
- 2.—The building is of stone, in good substantial repair, and amply sufficient in size.
- 3.—682 square feet.
- 4.—10,912 square yards.
- 5.—One water-closet, in good condition.
- 6.—The schoolroom only, 682 square feet, 2,192 cubic feet.
- 7.—16.
- 8.—One door at each end of the schoolroom, also 4 windows constructed to open at the top.
- 9.—Number on the rolls, boys, 11; girls, 12. Average attendance, boys, 8; girls, 8.
- 10.—Boys, maximum age, 14 years; minimum age, 3 years. Girls, maximum age, 10 years; minimum age, 4 years.
- 11.—Boys, 2 classes—Average number, 1st class, 5.5; maximum age, 7 years; minimum age, 3 years. 2nd class, average number, 5.5; maximum age, 14 years; minimum age, 9 years. Girls, 2 classes—Average number, 1st class, 6; maximum age, 8 years; minimum age, 4 years. 2nd class, average number, 6; maximum age, 10 years; minimum age, 8 years.
- 12.—5 hours daily, viz., from 9 A.M. to 12 noon; 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. The intervening hours, 12 noon to 2 P.M., are devoted to recreation and dinner.
- 13.—One day each week, viz., Saturday.
- 14.—Twenty-one days (for the month of January).
- 15.—No return can be made to this question.
- 16.—4.
- 17.—

Register No.	Boys.			Book fee per an.	Annual Charges.	Register No.	GIRLS.			Book fee per an.	Annual Charges.
	Charges.	Term.	£ s. d.				Charges.	Term.	£ s. d.		
1	£ 1 5 0	quarterly	2s.	5 2 0	1	£ 0 1 0	weekly	2s.	2 14 0		
2	0 1 0	weekly	"	2 14 0	2	1 5 0	quarterly	"	5 2 0		
3	1 5 0	quarterly	"	5 2 0	3	1 5 0	quarterly	"	5 2 0		
4	0 1 6	weekly	"	4 0 0	4	0 1 0	weekly	"	2 14 0		
5	1 5 0	quarterly	"	5 2 0	5	0 1 6	weekly	"	4 0 0		
6	0 1 0	weekly	"	2 14 0	6	0 1 0	weekly	"	2 14 0		
7	0 0 9	weekly	"	2 1 0	7	0 1 6	weekly	"	4 0 0		
8	0 1 0	weekly	"	2 14 0	8	0 0 9	weekly	"	2 1 0		
9	1 5 0	quarterly	"	5 2 0	9	0 1 6	weekly	"	4 0 0		
10	0 0 9	weekly	"	2 1 0	10	0 1 0	weekly	"	2 14 0		
11	0 1 0	weekly	"	2 14 0	11	1 5 0	quarterly	"	5 2 0		
					12	0 0 9	weekly	"	2 1 0		

18.—No return can be made under this head, the school having been only opened in December, 1858.

19.—No return can be made under this head. See No. 18.

20.—Boys, 2nd class, each morning in the week:—9 o'clock, Scripture lesson; 9.30, arithmetic; 10.30, writing in copy-books; 11.30, collective instruction in tables of arithmetic, weights, measures and capacity, and object lessons. Monday afternoon:—2 o'clock, reading lesson; 2.30, grammar; 3, geography; 3.30, writing on slates from dictation. Tuesday afternoon:—2 o'clock, reading lesson; 2.30 spelling-book superseded; 3, history; 3.45, general lesson. Wednesday afternoon:—2 o'clock, reading lesson; 2.30, geography; 3, grammar; 3.30, writing on slates from dictation. Thursday afternoon:—2 o'clock, reading lesson; 2.30, grammar; 3, history; 3.30, writing on slates from dictation. Friday afternoon:—2 o'clock, reading lesson; 2.30, spelling-book superseded; 3, history; 3.45, general lesson. Girls, 2nd class, each morning in the week:—9 o'clock, scripture lesson; 9.0, arithmetic; 10.30, writing in copy-books; 11.30, collective instruction in tables of arithmetic, weights, measures and capacity, and object lessons. Monday afternoon:—2 o'clock, reading lesson; 2.30, grammar; 3, needlework accompanied with oral instruction. Tuesday afternoon:—2 o'clock, reading lesson; 2.30, spelling-book superseded; 3, needlework, &c.; 3.45,

3.45, general lesson. Wednesday afternoon :—2 o'clock, reading lesson; 2.30, geography; 3, needlework, &c. Thursday afternoon, 2 o'clock, reading lesson; 2.30, grammar; 3, needlework, &c. Friday afternoon, 2 o'clock, reading lesson; 2.30, spelling-book superseded; 3, needlework, &c.; 3.45, general lesson. Boys, 1st class, each morning :—9 o'clock, reading and spelling lessons; 10.30, writing on slates; 11.30, collective instruction in tables of arithmetic, weights, measures and capacity, and object lessons. Each afternoon :—2 o'clock, reading and spelling lesson; 3, arithmetic. Tuesday and Friday, 3.45 o'clock, general lesson. Girls, 1st class, each morning :—9 o'clock, reading and spelling lessons; 10.30, writing on slates; 11.30, collective instruction in tables of weights, measures and capacity, and object lessons. Each afternoon :—2 o'clock, reading and spelling lessons; 3, arithmetic. Tuesday and Friday :—3.45 o'clock, general lesson.

21.—First book of lessons, second ditto, sequel to second book, sequel No. 2, theory and practice of arithmetic, Sullivan's geography and history, spelling-book superseded, grammar. These are in good condition, and sufficient of their kind, but books of a more advanced nature are much needed for some of the elder pupils.

22.—We have no maps, prints, instruments, or apparatus of any sort. Something of the kind, particularly maps, prints, and a black-board, are much needed.

23.—The only correction used is to confine refractory and ill-behaved children during the mid-day recess.

24.—No examination has yet taken place.

25.—The school has not yet been officially visited.

26.—Edwin Lee.

27.—None.

28.—London.

29.—39 years.

30.—December, 1858.

31.—Not trained.

32.—See 31.

33.—Many years experience in Sunday schools, and week evening schools for secular instruction to the poor. By trade, confectioner.

34.—£60.

35.—School fees, £5 1s. 6d., for month of January.

36.—For one month (January) £10 1s. 6d.

37.—The Revd. G. W. Richardson, Clergyman of St. Mark's, Church of England, visits the school fortnightly to give religious instruction to the children. The only book used is the Bible.

EDWIN LEE, Teacher.

South Head National School,
28 February, 1859.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith, the Return (in duplicate) as required by the Board.

To questions 15, 18 and 19, no Return can be made, as the school was only opened in December, 1858.

To questions 35 and 36, I have given the Return for one month (January) as the nearest approximation I could make.

I have, &c.,

EDWIN LEE.

W. C. Wills, Esq.

TAMWORTH.

- 1.—Tamworth.
- 2.—Brick; needs a few repairs.
- 3.—630 square feet.
- 4.—One acre, unfenced.
- 5.—Built with slabs, and shingled. In good condition.
- 6.—Consists of one room, containing 630 superficial square feet, and 9,135 cubic feet.
- 7.—40 in the one room.
- 8.—None, except by the open door and windows.
- 9.—Boys, average number on the books, 34; average attendance, 21. Girls, average number on the books, 28; average attendance, 19.
- 10.—Boys, maximum age 14 years, minimum, 4; girls, maximum 15, minimum, 4.
- 11.—Three classes—1st class, average number, 19; maximum age, 8; minimum, 4. 2nd class, average number, 6; maximum age, 11; minimum, 7. 3rd class, average number, 15; maximum age, 15; minimum, 7.
- 12.—Five hours, commencing at 9, and terminating at 4, with two hours (12 till 2) for dinner and recreation, with 5 minutes recess at 10.30 A.M.
- 13.—One half-holiday, with a fortnight's vacation at Christmas.
- 14.—275 whole days.
- 15.—16 months.
- 16.—35.
- 17.—To some 6d. per week, to others 9d.; for books, 2s. per annum. Annual charge, to the former 27s., to the latter 39s. 6d.

18.—£63 3s. 3d. (2) Towards teacher's salary. (3) £3 8s. 6d. from children towards a book fund. (4) From all sources, £174 11s. 9d.

19.—£3 15s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

20.—1st class, three-quarters of an hour devoted every morning to each of the following subjects, viz. :—Reading, writing, learning to count, making figures, or a simple object lesson; afternoon—reading one hour, writing three-quarters of an hour, singing one-quarter of an hour. 2nd and 3rd classes, the mornings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, three-quarters of an hour devoted to each of the following subjects, viz. :—(1) reading, (2) writing, (3) grammar, (4) arithmetic. Afternoon, 3rd class, Scripture lesson, one hour; 2nd class, second book of lessons; 3 o'clock to 3:45 both classes to geography; thence to 4 o'clock, singing. Tuesday and Thursday vary but little from the above, simply substituting parsing or dictation for half an hour.

21.—1st class, first book of lessons; 2nd class, second book of lessons, first book of arithmetic, grammar for use of schools, with introduction to geography; 3rd class, third book of lessons, English grammar for use of schools, introduction to geography, arithmetic for use of schools, and Scripture lessons from Old and New Testament. (2.) Rather worn. (3.) No other needed. (4.) Not adequate; but more ordered.

22.—A dozen reading sheets on boards, general lesson, map of the World, a map of Europe, a desk fixed to the wall; six forms, in pretty good condition. Needed, another desk, distinct maps of Asia, Africa, and Australia, a black-board, with engravings from natural history. Every school ought to possess a globe.

23.—By moral means, chiefly; I would rather shame a boy than cane him, but would do the latter soundly were he still refractory. No written instructions upon the matter.

24.—No examination. No prizes hitherto.

25.—By Mr. M'Intyre. (2.) Once a year—occupied several days in the performance. (3.) "14 July, 1857.—Visited this school to-day, and found present 20 children, pretty clean and tidy. I have much pleasure in stating that the children are making very favorable progress under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Crawford. The bridge being swept away is against the efficient working of the school. If the furniture suggested be provided the school will be much benefited.—W. M'INTYRE."

"6 November, 1858.—Visited this school to-day, and found 30 pupils present, pretty clean and tidy, and making fair progress.—W. M'INTYRE."

(4.) Have reason to think a different Report was forwarded to Sydney. Twelve months ago the school was weakened by the opening of a private school, but all who left are fast returning.

26.—John Crawford.

27.—Mrs. Crawford.

28.—Bromsgrove, Worcestershire.

29.—J. Crawford, 37 years; Mrs. Crawford, 35.

30.—March, 1855.

31.—Trained.

32.—Borough Road, London. (2.) Six months. (3.) At that period certificates were granted to only a very few, who attended twelve months. I was not one of those.

33.—

34.—£108 per annum for both.

35.—£64 10s. 3d. (last year.)

36.—£172 10s. 3d.

37.—Unsectarian. (2.) Daily. (3.) By the master. (4.) Never once visited by any Minister or Clergyman. (5.) Chiefly from the Scripture lessons of the Old and New Testament.

J. CRAWFORD, Teacher.

TARALGA.

1.—30 miles from Goulburn, in the County of Argyle, in the Police District of Goulburn.

2.—Stone; requires repairs and enlargement.

3.—179 square feet 134 inches

4.—86,940 square feet 10 inches.

5.—None

6.—Boys: One room for teaching, 1 square foot, and 9 cubic feet. Girls: One room for teaching, 1 square foot 12 inches, and 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ cubic feet.

7.—Males, 14; females, 11.

8.—One window in each room for ventilation.

9.—The average number on books from 3rd May to 30th September, 1858: Males, 14.8; females, 11.8. Average number attending the school: Males, 12.4; females, 9.5. The school was not in operation four weeks in July on account of Mrs Phillips' sickness.

10.—The maximum age of males, 14; minimum of males, 5. The maximum age of females, 14; minimum of females, 6.

11.—Three classes. First class, 6; maximum age, 10; minimum, 5. Second class, 6; maximum age, 14; minimum, 7. Third class, 9; maximum age, 14; minimum, 10.

12.—The number of hours each day the pupils attend school, 6; the hour of commencing, 9 A.M., and terminating 4 P.M.; one hour allowed for recreation.

13.—Half-day holiday on Saturday, one week at Christmas, one week at Easter.

14.

14.—Total number of days appropriated to school duties from the time of commencing, 3rd May, to the 30th September, 1858, allowing four weeks in July for Mrs. Phillips' sickness, 98 days.

15.—The school too recently established to form a just estimate.

16.—The number of children between the age of 5 and 15 years in the district who do not usually attend school, 80.

17.—Quarterly charge for each pupil for instructions, 3s. 3d.; annual charge for books, 1s. The total annual charge for each pupil, 14s.

18.—The amount of school fees received from 3rd May to the 30th September, 1858, £6 19s.; received for same period, book fees, £1 1s. 6d., not appropriated.

19.—The average cost of each pupil from 3rd May to the 30th September, 1858, 7s. 7½d.

20.—Reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, and needlework. Reading, 4 hours; writing, 2½ hours; grammar, 1½ hours; geography, 1 hour; arithmetic, 2½ hours; needlework, 1½ hours.

21.—1st class, first book; 2nd class, second book; 3rd class, third book. The books are in good order; Scripture lessons much required.

22.—None. Maps and black-board with furniture much required.

23.—The system of correction employed in the school,—the pupils are detained in school during recreation. No instructions on this point have been received.

24.—The pupils were not examined by any party from the 1st May to the 30th September, 1858, nor were there any prizes awarded. The Inspector, Mr. M'Cann, has attended since.

25.—The school has been officially visited by the Patrons frequently.

26.—Stephen and Isabella Phillips.

27.—None.

28.—Stephen Phillips, born in Leeds, Yorkshire, England; Isabella Phillips, born in Liverpool, Lancashire, England.

29.—Stephen Phillips—age, 40; Isabella Phillips—age, 37.

30.—Date of appointment, 1st May, 1858.

31.—Not trained.

32.—Third Class, B. Non-vested.

33.—Both private teachers for many years.

34.—Amount of salary, £15 per quarter for both.

35.—School fees.

36.—Total income of teachers from 1st May to the 30th September, 1858, £26 19s.; annual income, £60, with the fees added.

37.—General lesson given three times a week; there are no books. The school has been visited by the Revd. Wm. Ross, Presbyterian Minister, and the Very Revd. Dean Welsh, Roman Catholic Clergyman, since the 30th September, 1858.

TARLO.

1.—Tarlo.

2.—The building is of wood, and in good condition at present.

3.—Six hundred superficial square feet.

4.—Nine thousand six hundred and eighty square yards.

5.—No water-closets.

6.—Two hundred and forty square feet in one room, one hundred and twenty in the other—eighty cubic feet, forty do.

7.—From thirty-two to thirty-three in the large schoolroom.

8.—The rooms are well built and airy.

9.—The school has only been in existence since the 18th November, 1858, and there is a daily average of thirteen boys and twenty girls.

10.—Eight, maximum age of boys—and sixteen of girls; four, minimum age of boys—and four of girls.

11.—Two classes: twenty-four, average number in first class—and nine in the second; in the first class, ten the maximum age, and three the minimum; in the second, sixteen the maximum age, and five the minimum.

12.—Five hours during each day, commencing at ten and terminating at four o'clock; one hour, from one to two, allotted to recreation.

13.—Saturday is the only holiday allowed in the week; three vacations annually, one week at Christmas, one at Easter, and one in Midwinter.

14.—Two hundred and forty-five.

15.—The teacher has had no opportunity of judging.

16.—From fifteen to twenty, as nearly as I can judge.

17.—Nine-pence weekly; two shillings for books annually; £2 1s. annual charge for each pupil.

18.—The Tarlo National School was not in existence on the 30th September, 1858.

19.—*Vide* reply to No. 18.

20.—To the first class.—reading, writing, and arithmetic; three hours daily are allotted to reading, one hour to writing and one to arithmetic; to the second class,—reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, to each of which subjects an equal portion of time is daily allotted; one hour to reading, one to writing, &c., &c.

21.—The first book of lessons is used in the first class; the second book and the Scripture lessons in the second class; the books in use are in good condition; works on geography and

and grammar are urgently required; the number of first and second books is adequate to the wants of the school.

22.—The books are the only school apparatus; there are no maps, and they are much wanted.

23.—Confinement is chiefly employed; occasionally corporal punishment is resorted to; no instruction received from Inspectors, Managers, &c., &c.

24.—The pupils were examined on the 24th December, 1858, by Mr. M'Cann, an authorized agent of the Board; no prizes have hitherto been awarded.

25.—Mr. M'Cann remained at the school the greater part of the day; no report exists.

26.—Samuel B. Shaw.

27.—Mary Anne Shaw.

28.—Hull, Yorks, England, birthplace of S. B. Shaw; Goulburn, birthplace of M. A. Shaw.

29.—Twenty-nine, age of S. B. Shaw; twenty-five, of M. A. Shaw.

30.—November 18th, 1858.

31.—No.

32.—*Vide* No. 31. No certificate hitherto.

33.—Very little experience in teaching. Clerk under the Government.

34.—Eighty-four pounds.

35.—Nine-pence per week from each pupil.

36.—About £130 per annum.

37.—Visited on one occasion by the Revd. W. Ross, Presbyterian Clergyman; no books used.

S. B. SHAW,
Teacher.

TILIMBY.

Tilimby, National School,
Paterson, 14 March, 1859.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor of forwarding an answer to your several questions contained in circular No. 26, dated 15th February, 1859, which I received from the Revd. T. Stirton on the 20th ultimo, and hope the replies will meet with your approbation.

The whole of the Returns are made up to the 30th September, 1858, with the exception of some new desks, &c., that have been added since.

Yours &c.,

JOHN ENGELHART.

1.—Tilimby, Paterson.

2.—Slabs, lathed and plastered inside and out, with brick chimney—lately been repaired.

3.—29 ft. by 17 ft., or 493 superficial square feet.

4.—An enclosed bush paddock containing 5 or 6 acres, or about 24,200 superficial square yards.

5.—A bush one at present; a slab one about being erected at my own expense.

6.—There is no other room attached to the schoolroom.

7.—Average 32.9.

8.—Four windows, with ventilation in ceiling.

9.—Total average, 47; boys, 24, girls, 23.

10.—Boys, maximum 13, minimum 4; girls, maximum 13, minimum 4.

11.—The school is only divided into two classes, viz., first and second. First class 17 scholars, maximum 10, minimum 4. Second class 30 scholars, maximum 13, minimum 6.

12.—Five hours; commencing at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and terminating at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, allowing two hours—from 12 to 2—for dinner and recreation.

13.—There is no school held on Saturdays; that is the only holiday in the week; nor was any vacation given from the time the school was enrolled until Christmas, when a fortnight was allowed.

14.—105 days, from 1st May to September 30th.

15.—No children having left the school during the above period I cannot judge on this subject.

16.—It is impossible to guess at the number of children, the families are so much scattered, and many are attending other schools nearer them.

17.—The charges for instruction are as follows:—

Weekly Payments—		Total for the Five Months.	
2 at 1s. per week.....	0 2 0	.....	2 4 0
15 „ 6d. „	0 7 6	.....	7 17 6
Quarterly—			
14 at 6s. 6d. per quarter ...	4 11 0	.....	7 11 8
11 „ 10s. „	5 10 0	.....	9 3 4
5 „ 13s. „	3 5 0	.....	5 8 4
Total.....		£32 4 10	

I make no charge extra for the use of books unless purchased.

18.—Total amount received to 30th September, £11 10s. 10d., and 6s. 3d. for books sold—appropriated towards furnishing extra books for the use of the school and personal expenses; no other fees have been received for the school except salary, which gives a total of £36 17s. 1d.

19.—I find the average cost of each child's education for the five months is 15s. 8d.
20.—

FIRST CLASS.

	Monday. Hours.	Tuesday. Hours.	Wednesday. Hours.	Thursday. Hours.	Friday. Hours.	Total. Hours.
Reading	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Writing	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Arithmetic.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tables	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tables	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grammar .....	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	1
Geography.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Scripture reading ...	1	1	1	1	1	5
Object lessons	1	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	...	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>25</u>

SECOND CLASS.

	Monday. Hours.	Tuesday. Hours.	Wednesday. Hours.	Thursday. Hours.	Friday. Hours.	Total. Hours.
Reading	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Writing.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
Arithmetic.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$ mental	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Grammar	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
Geography.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Scripture reading ...	1	1	1	1	1	5
	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>25</u>

21.—First book lessons, second ditto, sequel ditto 1st and 2nd, geography, grammar, Scripture reading lessons—as provided by the Board of National Education. The books are all in good order, and sufficient for all immediate wants of the school.

22.—A map of the World and a map of Europe, in good condition; six new desks, and forms in sufficiency. A map of Australia is much needed and has been promised.

23.—Generally by suspension from recreation, with impositions, and, for grievous offences, the cane. I have had no instructions on this subject.

24.—During the time the school has been enrolled it has been visited but once, and was examined by the Revd. T. Stirton. There has been no prizes or rewards given yet in the school.

25.—The Revd. T. Stirton and W. M'Intyre, Esq. Mr. M'Intyre, who first organized the school, staid some time. The Rev. T. Stirton, on the 30th August, was about 2 hours, and wrote the following in the Report Book:—"Attended the school on Monday, the 30th August, and heard the 2nd class examined in geography; being without books the scholars answered tolerably well; the school was quiet and orderly.—T. STIRTON, L. P."

26.—John Engelhart.

27.—None.

28.—

29.—

30.—May 1st, 1858.

31.—Not trained.

32.—

33.—By keeping the school nearly two years previous to appointment. Photographic artist.

34.—£5 per month, or £60 annual.

35.—£14 17s. 1d.

36.—£36 17s 1d.

37.—None, only such as is shewn in answer to question 20. The school is only visited by the Rev. T. Stirton, Presbyterian Minister. The Scripture reading lessons.

JOHN ENGELHART.

TOMAGO.

1.—Tomago.

2.—Metal.

3.—The number of superficial square feet contained in the area of the schoolroom, 905 feet 1' 8".

4.—The number of superficial square feet contained in the ground for the use of pupils, 21,390 feet.

5.—Two closets, metal, out of repair.

6.—The number of superficial square feet, 905 feet 1' 8", and cubic, 10,559 feet 11' 5" 4" in schoolroom.

7.—The average number of pupils usually assembled in this room, 33.

8.—For ventilation, 8 windows.

37—0

9.

9.—The annual average number on the books, boys, 23·5; girls, 28·5; total, 52. The average number attending the school,—boys, 12·40; girls, 15·18; total, 33.

10.—The maximum age,—boys, 14 years; girls, 16 years; minimum age,—boys, 3 years; girls, 4 years.

11.—Number of classes in the school, 3; average number in each class,—1st class,—boys, 13; maximum age, 10; minimum, 3; 1st class,—girls, 14; maximum age, 14; minimum, 4. 2nd class,—boys, 7; maximum age, 14; minimum, 7; 2nd class,—girls, 10; maximum age, 16; minimum, 5. 3rd class,—boys, 4; maximum age, 14; minimum, 12; 3rd class,—girls, 4; maximum age, 14; minimum, 10.

12.—Number of school-hours, 5, commencing at 9 o'clock, closes at 12 o'clock; opens at 1 o'clock, closes at 3 o'clock. The hour from 12 to 1 employed for lunch and exercise.

13.—Number of holidays in each week, 1—Saturday; Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, and Anniversary, are kept; one vacation, two weeks at Christmas.

14.—Total number of days appropriated to school duties during the year, 258.

15.—The average length of the period during which pupils, from the time of their first entrance to the time of their finally leaving school, remain there, 5 years.

16.—The number of children between 5 and 15 years in the locality, who do not attend the school, 30.

17.—The weekly sum charged to each pupil, 4d; annual for books, 2s.; the total annual charge for each pupil, 19s. 4d.

18.—The total annual amount of school fees received from the pupils,	£13	18	7
Appropriated to teacher's use, for books, and expended on books	1	11	6
Teacher's salary from Board	49	0	0
For repairs done to the school, and teacher's house, from Board...	20	0	0
From the residents for same purpose	12	0	0

Total amount received from all sources towards the support of the school, during the 12 months ending 30th September, 1858... 96 10 1

19. The average annual total cost of each pupil, £2 18s. 5½d.

20. A detailed enumeration of the several subjects of instruction given to each class, and the time allotted to each subject, in each day throughout the week:—

1st class,—On Monday—9 to 9¾ writing; 9¾ to 10½ reading; recess for a ¼ of an hour, to 11¼ arithmetic; 11¼ to 12 geography; 12 to 1 lunch; 1 to 2 writing and ciphering; 2 to 3 reading and tables. Tuesday—9 to 9¾ writing; 9¾ to 10½ reading; recess ¼ an hour, to 11¼ various questioning; 11¼ to 12 arithmetic; repeated every alternate day to the end of the week.

2nd class,—Monday—9 to 9¾ writing; 9¾ to 11 reading, spelling, explaining; 11 to 11½ geography; 11½ to 12 arithmetic; 12 to 1 dinner; 1 to 2 ciphering; 2 to 3 reading and tables. Tuesday—9 to 9¾ reading; 9¾ to 10½ writing; 10½ to 11¼ dictation; 11¼ to 12 grammar; 1 to 2 writing and ciphering; 2 to 3 reading and tables; repeated to the end of the week, each alternate day.

3rd class,—Monday—9 to 9¾ reading; 9¾ to 10½ writing; 10½ to 11¼ arithmetic; 11¼ to 12 geography; 12 to 1 dinner; 1 to 2 Scripture lessons; 2 to 3 arithmetic and needlework. Tuesday—9 to 9¾ reading; 9¾ to 10½ writing; 10½ to 11¼ dictation; 11¼ to 12 grammar; 1 to 2 Scripture lessons; 2 to 3 arithmetic and sewing. Wednesday—9 to 9¾ reading; 9¾ to 10½ writing; 10½ to 11¼ mental arithmetic and tables; 11¼ to 12 geography; 1 to 2 Scripture lessons; 2 to 3 arithmetic and needlework. Thursday—9 to 9¾ reading; 9¾ to 10½ writing dictation on slates; 10½ to 11¼ writing in books; 11¼ to 12 grammar; 1 to 2 Scripture lessons; 2 to 3 arithmetic and needlework. Friday—repetition of the lessons of the preceding days of the week; arithmetic as usual from 2 to 3.

21.—A list of the titles of all books used in each of the several classes in the school, by 1st class,—1st book; 2nd class,—2nd book, grammar, geography, arithmetic; 3rd class,—3rd book, grammar, geography, arithmetic, Scripture book. The state of the books in general bad; the Scripture lessons are in a very dilapidated state; the number in the school is not adequate to the wants of the school.

22.—A descriptive list of apparatus and maps in the school:—One black-board, 5 maps, viz.:—the World, Asia, Scotland, Australia, and Ireland, condition good; required, the map of Europe, a desk for the teacher, and two for the children's use.

23.—Correction,—the cane is occasionally resorted to, but the more general and effectual is confining after school-hours for a limited time, and employed during the time. No directions from any, with respect to punishment.

24.—The school is visited by Mrs. Windeyer; no rewards have been given during the last year.

25.—The school was officially visited by Mr. M'Intyre twice during the last year, occupied in these duties, I believe, from 10 o'clock A.M. to 2 o'clock P.M. Copy of reports:—

" 18th March, 1858.

" Visited this school to-day, and found 20 pupils present.

" WM. M'INTYRE,
" Organizing Master."

" 30th July, 1858.

" Visited this school to-day, and found 29 pupils present, neat and clean, and making " satisfactory progress.

" WM. M'INTYRE,
" Organizing Master."

Teacher remarks,—The school, I think, progresses notwithstanding the irregular and unpunctual attendance.

- 26.—Name of teacher,—Jane Creamer.
 27.—No assistants, pupil teachers or monitors.
 28.—Birthplace of teacher,—England.
 29.—Age, 34 years.
 30.—Date of appointment to present office,—1st March, 1858.
 31.—Trained as a teacher.
 32.—In Ireland, at the Clare Model School for 1 month, was afterwards appointed to the same school as teacher, for a period of 5 years; system, Church of England. Also at the Model School, Fort-street, Sydney, for one month. No certificate of competency, none being then awarded.
 34.—Annual salary, £84.
 35.—School fees, £13 18s. 7d.
 36.—Total annual amount of teacher's income derived from school, £62 18s. 7d.
 37.—The religious and moral instruction is given by the teacher, when the Scriptures are read in the afternoon. No Clergyman visits the school.

JANE CREAMER, Teacher.

TOWRANG.

- 1.—Towrang.
 2.—Of stone, in good repair.
 3.—600 superficial square feet.
 4.—An acre.
 5.—Of wood, in good repair.
 6.—One room, containing 576 superficial square feet, and 9,216 cubic feet.
 7.—Twenty-five.
 8.—Four windows, having swing sashes.
 9.—The school lately opened, receives a weekly increase; at present amounting to 26.
 10.—From 2½ to 13 years.
 11.—Four classes:—
- | | 1st. | 2nd. | 3rd. | 4th. |
|------------------|--------------|---------|--------|----------------|
| Average number:— | 8 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Age:— | from 9 to 13 | 10 to 7 | 8 to 4 | 6 to 2½ years. |
- 12.—4¼ hours—commencing at 10 A.M., closing at 4 P.M.; cessation at 11½ A.M. 5 minutes for recreation; and from 1 to 2 P.M. dinner hour.
 13.—One holiday, on Saturday. The school being so recently opened we cannot further report.
 16.—Eighteen.
 17.—From sixpence to one shilling, charged according to the circumstances of the several families. For books four shillings per annum. Total annual charge per pupil, £1 9s. to £2 15s.
 18.—None to report.
 19.—Ditto.
 20.—1st class
- | | Spelling. | Reading. | Writing. | Arithmetic. | |
|------------|---|----------|----------|--------------------|---------|
| Morning | 1 hour | ½ hour | ½ hour | ½ hour | |
| 2nd class | 1 " | ½ " | ½ " | ½ " | |
| 3rd " | 1 " | ½ " | ½ " | ½ " | |
| 4th " | Alphabet, relieved by frequent exercises and picture lessons. | | | | |
| Afternoon. | Reading. | Writing. | Grammar. | Mental arithmetic. | Music. |
| 1st class | ½ hour | ½ hour | 20 min. | 20 min. | 20 min. |
| 2nd " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 3rd " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 4th " | Alphabet as before. | | | | " |
- Geography and grammar are taught alternately. Recapitulation of all lessons on Friday. Moral songs are sung and tables chanted at every change of exercise.
 21.—First book of lessons, second book of lessons, sequel to ditto, compendium of geography, English grammar, Scripture lessons No. 1, first book of arithmetic, third book of lessons.
 22.—None; much want a few maps, diagrams, and prints.
 23.—Sympathy of numbers; that failing, corporal punishment.
 24.—
 25.—Not inspected.
 26.—Richard Todd.
 27.—Four monitors:—Samuel Grubb, Charlotte Irby, Thomas Grubb, Eliza Skidmore.
 28.—Teacher born in London; monitors at Darby Murray's Flats.
 29.—" 28 years. " from 10 to 13 years.
 30.—January 10th, 1859.
 31.—Not trained.
 32.—
 33.—Formerly head monitor of the Bishopsgate British School, London; previous occupation, storekeeper.
 34.—Not settled.
 35.—None.
 36.—Not known.
 37.—Explanation and application of Scripture lessons, New Testament No. 1, by teacher, once every day. Visited by the Rev. John Watsford, Wesleyan.

TUMUT.

TUMUT.

- 1.—Tumut.
- 2.—A brick building, lately erected, shingled, &c.
- 4.—An open green.
- 5.—In course of construction.
- 6.—15 × 15 & 12 × 8.
- 7.—At present there are 7 children who attend during the day, and 9 who attend at night, being unable to attend in the day.
- 8.—Lofty, and one window in each room.
- 9.—Thirty. 3 girls and 13 boys; 6 more are coming immediately. Owing to the school having been just established, the attendance is as yet small, to what it will be when the fact is known throughout the district, and, besides, this being harvest time, the services of many children are required at home.
- 10.—The pupils who attend at night are from 12 to 16 years of age, those in the day are from 3 to 12.
- 11.—
- 12.—Day pupils from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., night pupils from 7 P.M. to 10 P.M.
- 13.—One, viz., Saturday; one vacation, a fortnight at Christmas.
- 14.—Two hundred and sixty days.
- 15.—Five hours a day, three at night.
- 16.—Three hundred or more.
- 17.—For 2 from one family, 10s. each per quarter; for 2 from one family, 12s. each per quarter; for 1 from one family, 15s. each per quarter; night school, 2s. per week.
- 18.—Only established January 1st, 1859.
- 19.—
- 20.—Grammar, spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, instruction in the French and Latin languages if required.
- 21.—Mavor's spelling, Leny's grammar; National School books will be used but they have not yet arrived.
- 22.—None; maps, &c., needed.
- 23.—By threatening to expel them from the school.
- 24.—
- 25.—Per Local Patrons.
- 26.—James William M'Cutcheon.
- 27.—None.
- 28.—Clapham, Surrey, England.
- 29.—Twenty-five.
- 30.—January 1st, 1859.
- 31.—Not trained; was educated at Clapham Grammar School, head master, James Balaam, Esquire, M.A.
- 32.—
- 33.—Two years, and previously was clerk in the Royal Mint, Sydney.
- 34.—£60.
- 35 and 36.—Impossible to tell at present, school having been so recently established.
- 37.—The Revd. Mr. Fox (C.E.) has promised to give religious instruction to the children.

VIOLET HILL.

- 1.—Violet Hill, American Creek, near Wollongong.
- 2.—Constructed of weatherboard, shingled, lathed and plastered, quite new.
- 3.—576 sq. feet.
- 4.—2,420 sq. yards.
- 5.—There are two water-closets, constructed of weatherboard, quite new, with two seats in each. They are in excellent condition.
- 6.—576 sq. feet, and 5,184 cubic feet. This is the ordinary calculation from length, breadth, and height, but there being no ceiling there is more space vacant than stated.
- 7.—There is but one room, and the school being new and only opened a day or two ago, the average number of pupils cannot be stated. At present there are about 40.
- 8.—There is sufficient ventilation.
- 9.—For the reason given above the average number of pupils cannot be stated.
- 10.—14 and 4 years.
- 11.—Divided into three classes. In first book are 28, and the maximum and minimum age 12 and 4. In second book are 6, and max. and min. 14 and 6. In third book are 4, and max. and min. 12 and 8.
- 12.—The pupils attend the school 6 hours each day, school duties commencing at 10 A.M. and terminating at 4 P.M. There is an interval from 12 to 1, during which time those pupils who can go home for dinner, and those who cannot (owing to the distance of their homes) remain under the eye of the master to eat lunch and play.
- 13.—There will be a holiday each Saturday. There will be the usual vacations sanctioned by the Board—a week at Christmas, Easter, and Midwinter, respectively.
- 14.—I cannot say, of course, how many days there may be, for reason previously specified.
- 15.—I cannot answer for same reason.
- 16.—Ditto ditto
- 17.—The charge fixed *at present* is 3d. per week. The book fee is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week.

- 18.—Cannot be answered.
 19.—Ditto.
 20.—Time table not yet made out. In first class there will be reading and spelling, with easy exercises in slate-writing and numbers. In second class, reading, spelling, and meaning, with slate-writing and arithmetic, and preliminary knowledge of geography and grammar. In third class, more advanced exercises on the same subject.
 21.—The Irish National School books. First, second, and third books of lessons. The books are new, and quite adequate at present to the wants of the school.
 22.—The maps have not yet arrived.
 23.—I shall try to ensure order and diligence with as little of corporal punishment as possible. To ensure this I shall practise various methods, not confining myself to any one in particular.
 24.—Cannot be answered.
 25.—It will be visited by the Inspector of National Schools. The remainder of the question cannot be answered.
 26.—John M'Creddie.
 27.—There are none.
 28.—Barr, Ayrshire, Scotland.
 29.—26.
 30.—18th February, 1859.
 31.—Not trained in any Normal Institution, but as Assistant Teacher.
 32.—Attended Sydney Model School, Fort-street, for one month. Enrolled in Class 2, Section A.
 33.—Have taught for 10 years as assistant teacher and schoolmaster. Never engaged in any other occupation or business.
 34.—Annual salary, £120.
 35.—Cannot be answered.
 36.—Ditto.
 37.—There is the usual employment of Scripture lessons sanctioned by the Board of National Education. I am not aware of any arrangement entered into with any Minister to impart religious instruction.

WATTLE FLAT.

- 1.—Wattle Flat, Sofala.
 2.—Slabs, zinc roof; in bad condition; repairs, enlargement, or other improvement required.
 3.—667½ superficial feet.
 4.—Two acres not fenced, nor any portion set apart for the use of the children; No. of square yards, 9,680.
 5.—Two water-closets, lately erected, built of slabs, bark roofs, slabs rather far apart.
 6.—The schoolroom contains 300 superficial feet, or 2,700 solid feet; the classroom contains 97½ superficial feet, or 731¼ solid feet.
 7.—Thirty-three.
 8.—Good; windows hung on pivots, to open inwards and outwards.
 9.—The number entered, since the school opened on the 2nd August 1858,—males, 37; females, 32; total, 69; average attendance, males, 19.42; females, 13.59; total, 33.01.
 10.—Maximum age of males, 14 years, minimum, 4 years; maximum age of females, 12 years, minimum, 4 years.
 11.—Three classes; 18 in 1st class, maximum age 12 years, minimum, 4; 13 in 2nd class, maximum age 10 years, minimum, 5; 15 in 3rd class, maximum age 14 years, minimum, 8 years.
 12.—Five hours, except on Saturday, 3 hours; from 9 A.M., to 12 noon, from 1 P.M. to 3 P.M.; the intervening hour from 12 to 1 employed by the pupils for dinner and recreation.
 13.—Half-holiday in each week, school being opened only from 9 to 12 on Saturday. Vacation, one at Christmas, commencing on the 24th December, and ending on 2nd January, inclusive, 10 days; 7 days at Easter, commencing on Good Friday and ending on the Thursday following.
 14.—135½ days from the opening of the school on the 2nd August, 1858, to the 31st January, 1859.
 15.—Cannot ascertain.
 16.—Forty-nine.
 17.—Children under 6 years of age pay 6d. per week; under 9 years, 9d.; over 9 years, 1s. These fees include one penny per week for book fund. Total annual charge for each child under 6 years, £1 6s.; under 9 years, £1 19s.; over 9 years, £2 12s.
 18.—Amount of contributions paid by pupils from the 2nd August to 30th September, 1858, £7 3s. 3d.; appropriated for books, 14s. 11d.; payment of teacher, £6 8s. 4d.; received from Government, £18;—total £25 3s. 3d.
 19.—Cost of each pupil for the two months from 2nd August to 30th September, 1858, 18s. 7½d.; average attendance, 27; total annual cost of each pupil, £5 11s. 10½d.
 20.—1st class, reading, 1 hour and 30 minutes each day; writing, 1 hour and 30 minutes each day; arithmetic, 1 hour and thirty minutes each day; tables, 30 minutes each day; geography; 2nd and sequel to 2nd class, reading, 45 minutes each day; writing on copies, 45 minutes each day; writing from dictation, 45 minutes each day; English grammar, 45 minutes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; geography, 45 minutes on Tuesday, Thursday,

day, and Saturday; arithmetic, 45 minutes each day; Scripture lessons, 45 minutes each day; tables, 30 minutes on Monday and Thursday; object lessons, 30 minutes on Wednesday; mental arithmetic, 30 minutes on Tuesday and Friday. Needlework is taught to the girls for 45 minutes each day.

21.—1st class, 1st book of reading lessons; 2nd class, 2nd book of reading lessons, Scripture lessons, Old Testament No 1; sequel to 2nd class, sequel to 2nd book No. 2, Scripture lessons, Old Testament No. 1. The books are in good condition; no other kinds are needed; the present supply is ample for the wants of the school.

22.—No apparatus of any kind in the school, with the exception of one map of the World. A map of Australia, maps of the four Continents, and a black-board are required.

23.—To enforce punctuality of attendance, the Organizing Master of National Schools for the Western District has directed that the pupils be detained the same length of time in the evening as they were absent in the morning, and employed at some useful exercise. Deprivation of the entire or some portion of the time allotted to recreation, or detention in the evening is resorted to, for the punishment of other offences corporal punishment is but rarely resorted to, and only for some gross breach of order or misconduct.

24.—The school has not been visited nor the pupils examined by the Patrons since it opened.

25.—Inspected by the Inspector and Superintendent of National Schools, W. Wilkins, Esq., on the 14th September, 1858; time occupied, about 3 hours. By the Organizing Master of National Schools, Western District, Mr. B. H. M'Cann, about the 6th October, 1858; time occupied, 6 hours. If there are any reports on the state of the school, they are in possession of the Board of National Education.

26.—John O'Brien.

27.—None.

28.—Ireland.

29.—30 years.

30.—24th June, 1858.

31.—Trained.

32.—At the training schools of the Board of National Education, Ireland, for six months; at the National Model School, Sydney, one month.

33.—None

34.—£108.

35.—Fees from the 2nd August, 1858, to 30th January, 1859, £21 9s. 11d.

36.—Total income from the 2nd August, 1858, to 31st January, 1859, £75 9s. 11d.

37.—All the children who are able read the Scripture lessons (under the superintendence of the teacher) every day. The school has not been visited by any Clergyman for the purpose of imparting religious instruction. The books used are the Scripture lessons Old Testament No. 1, Old Testament No. 2, New Testament No. 1, New Testament, No. 2.

WOLLOMBI.

1.—Township of Wollombi.

2.—Constructed of wood, with stone chimneys, weatherboarded and shingled. The inside of the building is undergoing repairs at present. A verandah required.

3.—1,446 square feet.

4.—1,361 square yards for the pupils use.

5.—Two water-closets, constructed of wood; the roofs shingled; in good condition.

6.—Larger room, 510 square feet, and 6,012 cubic feet; smaller room, 308 ditto, and 3,147 ditto.

7.—The smaller room was used for the first time during the week ending 26th February, 1859; the average number in the larger for that week was 50, and smaller 21.

8.—The upper half of each window opens on pivots.

9.—On the books during 1858:—Average, 55.5 males, and 52.5 females. Average attendance for 1858:—36.5 males, and 32 females.

10.—Maximum of males, 16 years; minimum, 4 years: maximum of females, 15 years; minimum, 4 years.

11.—The school is divided into four classes. The average number on the rolls, in each class, is—first class, 23.5; second, 63.3; third, 14.0; and fourth, 7.2. Maximum and minimum ages in each class:—First, 9 and 4 years; second, 14 and 5 years; third, 16 and 9 years; and fourth, 15 and 11 years.

12.—The males attend five hours, and the females six, each day; the extra hour of the latter is occupied by sewing. School commences at 9 o'clock A.M., and terminates at 4 o'clock P.M., each day, except on Saturday, when it terminates at noon. Periods of cessation:—10½ to 10¾ A.M., the pupils are in the playground; 12 to 1 o'clock P.M., at home for dinner; 1 to 2 o'clock P.M., girls sewing, and the boys in the playground.

13.—Half-holiday on the afternoon of each Saturday. Three vacations, viz.:—one week at Easter, one at Midwinter, and one at Christmas.

14.—295 days.

15.—There are no records of this school but for the last three years. The following reply can only be considered an approximation, as some have remained at the school during that time, and numbers have been previously at other schools:—One year and three months.

16.—About 50.

17.—First class, 3d. per week, second 4d., third 6d., and fourth 6d., for each pupil. Annual charge for books, 2s. each. Total annual charge for each pupil:—First class, 14s. 3d.; second, 18s. 4d.; third, 24s. 6d.; and fourth, 24s. 6d.

18.—School fees, £39 6s. 5d., appropriated to the teacher's use. Salary from the National Board, £120; from same source for pupil teacher's salary for 2 months, £2 10s.; amount from the pupils for books, £4 4s. 6d. Total amount from all sources, £166 0s. 11d.

19.—Dividing by 70, the average attendance for the time specified, the average annual cost for each pupil's education is £2 7s. 5¼d.

20.—First class:—Reading, 2½ hours each day; writing, 1 do. do.; arithmetic, 1¼ do. do. Second class:—Reading, 1½ hours each day; writing and dictation, 1¼ do. do.; arithmetic, 1 do. do.; geography, ½ do. do.; English grammar, ½ do. do. Third and fourth classes:—Reading, 1¼ hours each day; writing and dictation, 1 do. do.; arithmetic, 1¼ do. do.; geography, ¾ do. do.; English grammar, ½ do. do. Book-keeping, 2 hours each week; geometry, 2 do. do.; algebra, 2 do. do.; mensuration, 2 do. do.

21.—First class, first book of lessons; second class, second book of lessons, and sequel to second book, Scripture lessons, and spelling-book superseded; third class, third book of lessons, Scripture lessons, spelling-book superseded, English grammar, and arithmetic; fourth class, fourth book of lessons, Scripture lessons, English grammar, geography generalized, spelling-book superseded, arithmetic, book-keeping, geometry, algebra, and mensuration. The number of books are sufficient.

22.—Several large maps, viz., the World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australasia, and Pacific Ocean. Five black-boards—one 5 ft. × 5 ft., one 4 ft. × 3 ft., two 2 ft. × 2 ft., one 2 ft. × 1½ ft. A pair of globes would be useful for instructing the higher classes in geography, and prints of animals for lessons on natural history. The maps and other apparatus are in good condition.

23.—Confinement in the schoolroom while the rest of the pupils are in the playground, or confinement after school-hours. Corporal punishment is seldom resorted to. No instructions from any party on this point.

24.—The pupils are examined twice a year by the teacher in presence of the Local Patrons, and such other persons as choose to attend. No prizes or rewards are given.

25.—The school is inspected officially by the National Board's officers. It has been twice inspected during the last year, and about four hours each time were occupied in examining the pupils. The following are the reports by visitors that were entered in the Visitors' Book:—

" 15th October, 1856.

" Visited the school, and was much pleased with the general appearance and orderly behaviour of the children.

" JOHN EGGLESTON,
" Wesleyan Minister."

" 23rd January, 1858.

" Visited the school for a short time, and was pleased with the appearance of the scholars, and, from the correctness of the replies to questions put, convinced that great labor had been bestowed by the teacher.

" JOHN PEMELL,
" Wesleyan Minister."

" 17th May, 1858.

" Visited the school this day, and also on several days previously during the present month, and always during school-hours, and invariably found Mr. Wright and his assistants busily employed in the work of instruction.

" I feel pleasure also in saying, that from what I observed I believe Mr. Wright possesses in an eminent degree that happy influence over the minds of his pupils which enables him to govern without resorting to severe corrections.

" MICHL. BYRNE."

" 13th July, 1858.

" Visited this school to-day, and found 71 pupils present, neat and orderly. The children are making satisfactory progress.

" WM. M'INTYRE."

" 8th September, 1858.

" Visited this school to-day, and found 74 pupils present, neat and clean.

" WM. M'INTYRE."

The teacher has no remarks to offer.

26.—John Wright.

27.—Pupil teacher, Anna Maria Wright; monitor, Eliza Matilda Wright.

28.—John Wright, born in County Tyrone, Ireland; Anna M. Wright, do. do. do.; Eliza M. Wright, born in County Armagh, Ireland.

29.—John Wright, 37 years; Anna M. Wright, 15 years; Eliza M. Wright, 13 years.

30.—John Wright was appointed to present office in January, 1856; Anna M. Wright in August, 1858. Monitor not officially appointed.

31.—Head teacher trained.

32.—Trained at the Irish National Board's Normal School, Marlborough-street, Dublin, for a period of six months. Certificate of competency. Highest division of second class from the New South Wales National Board, and second division of highest class from the Irish National Board.

33.—

34.—Head teacher, £120 per annum; pupil teacher, £15 per annum.

35.—School fees for the year 1858, £44 5s. 9d.

36.—£179 5s. 9d. for the year 1858.

37.—The religious or moral instruction given in the school is the reading of the Scripture lessons to the teacher. Two Wesleyan Clergymen gave one visit each during the last three

three years; their names are—Rev. J. Eggleston and Rev. J. Pemell. The Church of England Clergyman gives religious instruction to those of his denomination who choose to attend at the Church on every Wednesday evening. When there is a Roman Catholic Clergyman in the township he gives religious instruction to those of his denomination who attend at the Catholic Chapel, one evening each week. The books read in the schoolroom during the hour appointed for religious instruction are the Scripture lessons.

WOLLONGONG.

- 1.—Wollongong.
- 2.—Of brick, with stone foundation, which material is very bad; the building is, at present, undergoing thorough repairs.
- 3.—1,760 square feet.
- 4.—8,470 superficial square yards.
- 5.—Commodious, well ventilated, and in good order.
- 6.—Each school contains 720 square feet, and 10,080 cubic feet; each classroom, 126 square feet, and 1,170 cubic feet.
- 7.—45 in the boys' division, with an average of 15 in the classroom; 18 in the girls' division, with an average of 12 in the classroom.
- 8.—Commodious windows, with ventilators in the ceiling.
- 9.—For 1858 the number on the books was 96 boys and 59 girls; the average number attending was 58 boys and 39 girls.
- 10.—Boys' school, maximum age, 18; minimum, 4. Girls' school, maximum, 15; minimum, 4.
- 11.—Three classes in both schools; 3rd class, boys 20, maximum and minimum 18 and 11; 2nd ditto, 28 (15 and 9); 1st ditto, 40 (11 and 5). 3rd class, girls 20, maximum and minimum 15 and 8; 2nd ditto, 14 (8 and 6); 3rd ditto, 16 (7 and 4.)
- 12.—5 hours:—Commence at 10, terminate at 1; resume at 2, terminate at 4; interval of cessation from 1 to 2, such period spent in recreation by both sexes.
- 13.—One holiday, viz., Saturday; no half-holidays allowed; three vacations in the year, viz, 1 week at Christmas, 1 week at Easter, 1 week at Midwinter.
- 14.—245 days.
- 15.—Two years is an average period, but it is very fluctuating owing to the arrival and departure of so many in the district, and the uncertainty of their stay.
- 16.—Cannot be ascertained owing to the existence of several schools in the neighbourhood.
- 17.—Weekly amount charged to each pupil is 6d.; yearly charge for books, 2s. Total amount charged to each pupil, £1 6s. 6d.
- 18.—Annual amount of school fees received during the twelve months ending the 30th September, 1858, amounted to £102 13s., said amount applied to personal expenditure; none other received excepting Government salary; total amount, £279 13s., including fees and salary.
- 19.—Average annual cost of each child's education, £3 0s. 9½d.
- 20.—Boys' school as follows:—Monday morning, 10 to ¼ to 11: 3rd class, writing; 2nd, object lesson; 1st, reading. Thence to ½ past 11: 3rd class, grammatical exercises; 2nd, geography; 1st, slate and copy-writing. Thence to ½ past 12: 3rd class, arithmetic; 2nd, reading; 1st, grammar. Thence to 1: 3rd class, geography; 2nd, grammar; 1st, spelling and dictation.
Monday afternoon:—3rd class, Scripture reading and spelling to 3; 2nd and 1st classes, arithmetic on slate and board. Thence to ¼ to 4: 3rd and 2nd classes, dictation; 1st, reading and spelling. Thence to 4: Exercise on the general lesson to all the classes.
Tuesday morning:—10 to ½ past 11: 3rd class, reading, parsing, and spelling, with derivatives. 2nd and 1st: reading and spelling. Thence to ½ past 12: 3rd class, geography; 2nd, numeration on slates; 1st, spelling. Thence to 1: 3rd class, arithmetical questions; 2nd, copy writing; 1st, tables.
Tuesday afternoon:—2 to 3: 3rd class, Scripture reading and spelling; 2nd and 1st, arithmetic on slate and board. Thence to 4: 3rd class, slate arithmetic; 2nd and 1st, reading and spelling.
Wednesday morning:—10 to ¼ to 11: 3rd class, copy writing; 2nd, slate arithmetic; 1st, reading. Thence to ½ past 11: 3rd class, parsing exercises; 2nd, geography; 1st, slate and copy writing. Thence to ½ past 12: 3rd class, slate arithmetic; 2nd, reading and spelling; 1st, spelling and tables. Thence to 1: 3rd class, grammar; 2nd, geography; 1st, dictation and spelling.
Wednesday afternoon:—2 to 3: 3rd and 2nd classes, tables and spelling; 2nd and 1st, arithmetic on slate and board. 3 to 4: Minister attends to give religious instruction; 3rd and 2nd classes, dictation; 1st, grammar.
Thursday the same as Tuesday; Friday the same as Wednesday.
- 21.—3rd class use the following books: 4th reading book, 1st book of arithmetic, English grammar, geography generalised, spelling-book superseded, extracts from the Old and New Testament, Nos. 1 and 2. 2nd class boys use the following books: 4th and 3rd book of lessons, English grammar, 1st book of arithmetic, spelling-book superseded, introduction to geography, Scripture lessons, Old and New Testament, Nos. 1 and 2. 1st class boys use the following books: 1st book, 2nd book, sequel to 2nd, No. 1, Scripture lessons, New Testament, No. 1,—a good supply of books for the various classes throughout the school.
- 22.—1 map of The World, 1 ditto Europe, 1 ditto Asia, 1 ditto Africa, 1 ditto America, 2 ditto Ireland, 2 ditto Scotland, 1 ditto Palestine, 2 ditto Australia, 1 black-board: an abundant

abundant supply of slates, pencils, pencil-holders, pens, and ink; the maps are in tolerable condition, being in use for 6 years; a better map of Australia would be a desirable attainment.

23.—Corporal punishment mildly administered; detention after school-hours; any flagrant breach of discipline duly reported to the Local Patrons.

24.—Yearly, by the Inspector; prizes have been once awarded during a period of seven years, in the shape of instruction books, selected by the Patrons.

25.—W. Wilkins, Esq., once one day; no report of the state of the school exists as to its present condition; it is well attended by both sexes.

26.—Jabez Jones Clarke.

27.—Euphemia M'Cormack, female teacher, a daily monitor chosen from the seniors, appointed to assist the teacher, likewise a daily monitor.

28.—J. J. Clarke born in Bath, county of Somerset; E. M'Cormack, in the Isle of Mull, Argyleshire.

29.—Male teacher, 34; female teacher, 22.

30.—J. J. Clarke appointed 1st November, 1851; E. M'Cormack, 1st May, 1857.

31.—J. J. Clarke trained from the age of 16; E. M'Cormack, not trained.

32.—Bathwick Hill School, Sion House Academy, St. Helier's, Jersey, Portway House, Weston, near Bath, for various periods at the above institutions; certificate of competency, Class II, Section A; female teacher, Class II, Section A.

33.—Trained from boyhood; no other occupation.

34.—Annual amount of salary of head teacher, £120; female ditto, £60.

35.—Weekly fee of 6d. from each child; allowances and emoluments, none.

36.—Total annual income of the male and female teacher, for 1858, including fees, amounted to £280 8s. 6d.

37.—Instruction in the Scriptures, on an average, twice a month; Dissenting Ministers, Rev. George Charter, Independent Minister; Rev. James Watkin, Wesleyan Minister; the Bible and Catechism.

WOOLLA WOOLLA BRUSH.

1.—Woolla Woola Brush, Manning River.

2.—Constructed of wood, and shingled.

3.—551 feet superficial area of building.

4.—4,840 yards, or 1 square acre.

5.—Not yet erected.

6.—257 superficial feet, and 2,200 cubic feet in the room appropriated to tuition.

7.—Twenty-eight.

8.—Window in front and back.

9.—Since the school commenced on 1st September, 1858, the average number of pupils has been 37 on the books, and average number attending 28,—22 females, 15 males.

10.—From 5 to 14 years, males; and from 5 to 13, females.

11.—Into four classes, viz., arithmetic, writing, reading and spelling, and primer class for the youngest children so far as practicable to class them; but the school being but recently established, and want of proper books, has prevented as yet a complete classification. In the arithmetic class 8, from 8 to 14 years of age; in the writing class 10, from 7 to 14 years of age; in spelling and reading class 20, from 7 to 14 years of age; in primer class 16, from 5 to 8 years of age.

12.—The pupils attend daily from 9 to 12 in the forenoon; cessation of study from 12 to half-past 1, and terminating their studies at half past 4, making an average of from 5 to 6 hours study daily. The interval from 12 to half-past 1 employed in the playground of the school.

13.—The only holiday in the week is Saturday. The vacations are—Christmas, one week; Easter, from Good Friday to Easter Tuesday; and at Whitsuntide, three days.

14.—The total number of days appropriated to teaching, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, 248.

15.—Only one pupil has been withdrawn from the school since its commencement.

16.—Twelve. N.B.—There are also several children about 4 years of age.

17.—No specified sum is charged to each pupil, as the salary to the teacher is at present paid by subscription of the parents of the children attending. The parents also at the present time provide the children with books.

18.—There are no school fees nor any other sources of support to the school but the subscriptions of the parents of the pupils.

19.—According to the present system of subscription, £1 1s. 7d. per annum.

20.—In the forenoon, the usual routine of reading, spelling, and writing, from 9 to 11; and in the afternoon from half-past 1 to 4, in reading and arithmetic for the arithmetic class. The writing class is engaged in writing, spelling and reading in the forenoon from 9 till 12, and in the afternoon in reading and spelling. The junior class is engaged in learning to read both in the forenoon and afternoon during the same period; but for the reason stated in No. 11, a proper classification is at present impracticable.

21.—No books have yet been supplied to the school, but such as the parents have thought fit to supply each child with individually.

22.—None at present.

23.—Slight corporal punishment, or detention in school with extra lessons, according to the fault or neglect of study. No instructions whatever have been given to the teacher on this subject.

- 24.—This school having been so recently opened no examination has yet taken place.
 25.—No visitation as yet, for the reason stated in No. 24.
 26.—Thomas John Weaver.
 27.—No assistants.
 28.—Odeham, near Winchester, England.
 29.—Sixty.
 30.—Engaged from 1st July, 1853.
 31.—Not trained as a teacher.
 33.—Engaged in private tuition, and in the superintending of two schools in the Colony for upwards of ten years previous to present engagement. Occupation, prior to adopting that of a teacher, as banking and mercantile clerk.
 34.—Annual salary, £40.
 35.—No fees, allowances, or emoluments whatever, exclusive of salary.
 36.—Total annual income, £40.
 37.—Religious and moral instruction from the Catechism and Scriptures twice a week by the teacher of the school.

T. J. WEAVER,
Teacher.

WORREGEE.

- 1.—Worreege, Shoalhaven, county of St. Vincent.
 2.—Built chiefly of slabs, with shingled roof, two brick chimneys, one of which requires rebuilding, no other repairs or improvement necessary; teacher's residence detached, built of the same materials, with one brick chimney; present condition perfect.
 3.—Area of the schoolhouse, 639 square feet.
 4.—Superficial measurement of schoolground, 9,680 square yards.
 5.—Two water-closets, built of slabs, present condition perfect.
 6.—Superficial and cubic measurement of each room appropriated for teaching,—schoolroom, 410 square feet, 3,490 cubic feet; classroom, 229 square feet, 1,942 cubic feet.
 7.—Average number assembled in the schoolroom, 12.
 8.—Ventilated by doors, windows, and fireplace only.
 9.—Annual average number on the books, 18; annual average number attending, 12; boys, 7; girls, 5.
 10.—Maximum age of boys, 14; minimum age of boys, 5. Maximum age of girls, 13; minimum age of girls, 4.
 11.—Number of classes, 3; number in each class, 6; maximum and minimum age in each class—1st class, maximum 8, minimum 5; 2nd class, maximum 12, minimum 9; 3rd class, maximum 14, minimum 10.
 12.—Number of hours each day the pupils attend school, 5; commencing at 9 A.M. and terminating at 3 P.M.; one hour's cessation for dinner and recreation.
 13.—One holiday in each week (Saturday), and one week's vacation at Christmas.
 14.—Total number of days devoted to school studies throughout the year, 254.
 15.—Average period pupils remain at school from their first entrance to their finally leaving, $7\frac{1}{4}$ months.
 16.—Number of children in the locality of the school who do not usually attend there, about 20.
 17.—Weekly sum charged to each pupil, 6d.; annual charge for books, 2s. 2d.; total amount charged for each pupil, £1 8s. 2d.
 18.—Annual amount of school fees received from the pupils during the year ending September 30th, 1858, £10 7s. 9d., to augment the teacher's salary; amount received from the Board of National Education, £96; total amount received from all sources during the year, £106 7s. 9d.
 19.—Average annual total cost of the education of each pupil, £8 10s. $7\frac{3}{4}$ d.
 20.—Course of instruction given to each class, and the portion of time allotted to each subject in each day throughout the week:—

1ST CLASS.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
 1 hour Scripture lesson
 $\frac{3}{4}$ " Arithmetic
 $\frac{3}{4}$ " Writing
 1 " Reading
 $\frac{3}{4}$ " Geography
 $\frac{3}{4}$ " Object lessons

Tuesday and Thursday.
 1 hour Scripture lesson
 $\frac{3}{4}$ " Writing
 $\frac{3}{4}$ " Grammar
 1 " Arithmetic
 1 " Reading
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Other subjects.

2ND CLASS.

$\frac{3}{4}$ hour Arithmetic
 1 " Scripture lesson
 $\frac{3}{4}$ " Geography
 1 " Writing
 1 " Reading
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Dictation

1 hour Scripture lesson
 $\frac{3}{4}$ " Reading
 $\frac{3}{4}$ " Grammar
 1 " Arithmetic
 $\frac{3}{4}$ " Writing
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Object lesson.

3RD CLASS.

1 hour Scripture reading
 1 " Writing
 1 " Arithmetic
 1 " Geography
 1 " Reading

1 hour Scripture reading
 1 " Writing
 1 " Arithmetic
 1 " Grammar
 1 " Reading

21.—List of books used in each class,—1st class :—First book of lessons; reading tablet lessons; arithmetic tablet lessons. 2nd class :—second book of lessons; sequel to second book of lessons; first book, arithmetic; first book, grammar; first book, geography. 3rd class :—third book, lessons; English grammar; arithmetic; geography; Scripture lesson books; spelling-book superseded. Present condition of the books, perfect; and the present number sufficient for the wants of the school.

22.—1 map of the World, of Europe, of Australia, and of Ireland; prints on natural history; a black-board; and ball-frame; the whole in good order, and no others required.

23.—To preserve discipline in the school, the children are generally tasked and deprived of liberty during recess for recreation.

24.—The school was examined twice during the year by the Local Patrons, prizes given annually, description—books upon natural history, travels, &c.

25.—The school was once officially visited during the year by Inspector of National Schools, for one day.

26.—William Rose, teacher.

27.—Have no assistant or pupil teachers.

28.—Birthplace, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.

29.—Age, 27 years.

30.—Date of appointment, May 29th, 1855.

31.—Not trained as a teacher.

32.—Possess a Third Class Certificate from the Board of National Education.

33.—Previous occupation, mercantile clerk.

34.—Annual salary, £96 per annum.

35.—School fees, £10 7s. 9d.; postage allowance, £1.

36.—Total annual income derived from the school, £107 7s. 9d.

37.—Religious instruction given every day by the teacher from Scripture lessons, compiled for that purpose for the system.

WILLIAM-STREET.

1.—William-street, Woolloomooloo, Parish of St. James.

2.—Brick walls upon a stone foundation, with stone quoins, covered with shingles, no ceiling, in good repair.

3.—5,686 square feet.

4.—2,820 square yards.

5.—Brick walls upon a stone foundation, newly erected.

6.—Boys school, 1,675 square feet, 22,968 cubic feet; girls school, 1,675 square feet, 22,698 cubic feet; infants school, 625 square feet, 11,718 cubic feet; junior infants school, 820 square feet, 8,610 cubic feet.

7.—Boys school, 220; girls school, 100; infants school, 90; junior infants school, 80.

8.—The opening of windows, apertures in wall with iron grating.

9.—Total, 790,—Boys, 463; girls, 327.

10.—Maximum age of boys, 17 years; minimum age of boys, 2½ years; maximum age of girls, 14 years; minimum age of girls, 2½ years.

11.—Boys school—five classes :—First class,—average number, 69, maximum, 10 years, minimum, 5 years; second class,—average number, 57, maximum, 13 years, minimum, 8 years; sequel class,—average number, 50, maximum, 10 years, minimum, 6 years; third class,—average number, 37, maximum, 17 years, minimum 8 years; fourth class,—average number, 36 years, maximum, 15 years, minimum, 9 years. Girls school—four classes :—First class,—average number, 35, maximum, 14 years, minimum, 5 years; second class,—average number, 30, maximum, 13 years, minimum, 7 years; third class,—average number, 29, maximum, 14 years, minimum, 7 years; fourth class,—average number, 30, maximum, 14 years, minimum, 8 years. Infants school—four classes :—First class,—average number, 36, maximum, 9 years, minimum, 6 years; second class,—average number, 51, maximum, 8 years, minimum, 5 years; third class,—average number, 35, maximum, 7 years, minimum, 4 years; fourth class,—average number, 87, maximum, 7 years; minimum, 2½ years.

12.—5 hours,—9 o'clock to 4 o'clock, 10 minutes recess at 10½, 12 o'clock to 2 o'clock recreation.

13.—Saturday in each week, two vacations in the year,—at Easter 6 days, at Christmas ten days, Anniversary of the Colony, and Queen's Birthday.

14.—293 days.

15.—9 months.

16.—No means of ascertaining.

17.—The minimum fees have been fixed at the following rates :—For two children, each 6d., for three or more, each 4d., for one in the family, 8d; reading books, stationery, and all other requisites, are provided without any additional expense to their parents.

18.—£631 17s. 0d. amount of school fees, £473 17s. 9d. distributed to teachers, £157 19s. 3d. purchase of school requisites, £732 0s. 0d. Government aid.

19.—Total amount, £1,363 17s. 0d.; 790 children, annual cost of each, £1 14s. 6½d.

20.—First class :—Reading and spelling, 2 hours; slate writing, 1 hour; elements of geography and grammar alternately, ½ hour; arithmetic, 1 hour; arithmetical tables ½ hour. Second class :—Reading and spelling, 1½ hours; slate arithmetic, 1 hour; elements of geography and grammar alternately, ½ hour; writing on paper, 1 hour; oral lessons on common things, ½ hour; arithmetical tables, ½ hour. Third class :—reading and Scripture lessons, 1 hour; grammar, etymology, syntax, ¾ hour; writing on paper, ½ hour; slate arithmetic, ¾ hour;

hour; descriptive and physical geography, 1 hour; mental arithmetic, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; composition and singing alternately, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Fourth class:—Reading, 1 hour; grammar and geography alternately, 1 hour; arithmetic and composition alternately, 1 hour; Scripture lessons, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour; singing, writing in books, dictation alternately, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour; geometry and mensuration, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

21.—Books used in the school are those published by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland; the number in use is quite adequate to the wants of the school.

22.—Globe, 2 maps of World, 3 maps of Australia, 2 maps of Pacific Ocean, 2 maps of Ancient World, 1 map of United States of America, 2 maps of Africa, 2 maps of North and South America, 1 map of British Isles, 2 maps of Europe, 2 maps of Palestine, 2 maps of Asia, 1 map of England, 1 map of Ireland, 1 map of Scotland, 4 diagrams of natural philosophy, 3 plates of animal kingdom, 3 plates of vegetable kingdom, 1 astronomical diagram, 2 plates of races of men, 52 natural history plates, 31 Scripture prints, 8 plates of the mechanical powers, prints of ships.

23.—Prevention of play, detention after the regular school-hours, and corporal punishment when necessary. Extracts from written instructions,—“Whenever it can be safely disused, therefore, the cane should be entirely abolished as an instrument of punishment.” It seems proper to restrict its use to extreme cases, such as wilful disobedience, or some really vicious action. “Degrading punishment should never be employed.”

24.—Public annual examination by the Inspector of Board of National Education, when rewards in books are distributed.

25.—By the Inspector of Board of National Education; periods and time of examination not fixed.

26 to 33.—William Sloman, Plymouth, England, 47 years; British and Foreign School Society, London, 2 years; 2 class, A division, November, 1855. Assistant teachers:—Frederick Bridges, Windsor, New South Wales, 20 years; Board of National Education, Sydney, 4 years; 2nd class, B division, July, 1857. Margaret Berry, Naas, Ireland, 28 years; Marlborough-street Model School, Dublin, 6 months; 3rd class, A division, February, 1857. Hannah Duffy, Sydney, New South Wales, 20 years; Board of National Education, 4 years; 2nd class, A division, May, 1857. Eliza Faulder, London, 20 years; Board of National Education, 4 years; 3rd class, October, 1856. Margaret O’Connell, Sydney, New South Wales, 20 years, Board of National Education, 4 years; 3rd class, July, 1856. Pupil teachers:—Luke Finigan, Shoalhaven, New South Wales, 17 years. John Sloman, Modbury, England, 16 years. William Alcock, Redditch, England, 14 years. James Meenen, Sydney, New South Wales, 14 years. Wilhelmina Roberts, Hobart Town, Tasmania, 18 years. Johanna Ryan, Thurles, Ireland, 17 years. Honoria Kenny, Sydney, New South Wales, 17 years. Margaret Foran, Dublin, Ireland, 15 years.

34.—Head teacher, £264; assistant teacher (male) £156; assistant teachers (female) £132, £96, £74, and £74 respectively.

35.—A proportionate amount according to salary of three-fourths of school fees.

36.—Head teacher, £420; assistant teacher (male) £240, female teachers, girls school, £182 and £114; female teachers, infants school, £168 and £150.

37.—Daily reading of Scripture lessons from Scripture extracts published by the Commissioners of National Education.

WATERLOO ESTATE.

1.—Waterloo Estate, Redfern.

2.—Wooden building, in good condition.

3.—1,377 square feet.

4.—4,419 square feet.

5.—Two distinct water-closets, with three seats each.

6.—One room containing 20,655 cubic feet.

7.—50.

8.—Six large windows and two back-doors.

9.—This school has been opened nearly four months, the average daily attendance is 50; 35 males and 15 females.

10.—Boys from 3 years old to 15; girls from 3 years old to 15.

11.—Four classes; one first class, two second, and one third. First class, ages from 3 years old to 7; second class, ages from 4 years old to 13; third class, ages from 7 years old to 15.

12.—Pupils attend 5 hours each day; school commences at 9, terminates at half-past 3; the intervening cessation, from 12 to half-past 1, is employed in eating and playing.

13.—Every Saturday is a holiday; there is a week’s vacation at Christmas, Midsummer, and Michaelmas.

14.—246.

15.—Opened 15th November, 1858.

16.—No statistics in the district to obtain the information from very transient population.

17.—First class pupils are charged 6d. per week, second class, 9d., and third, 1s.; no charge has as yet been made for books, copy-books excepted.

18.— } Opened 15th November, 1858.

19.— }

20.—Subjects to classes are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, and singing. First class, hours daily,—reading, $2\frac{1}{2}$; writing, $1\frac{1}{4}$; arithmetic, $1\frac{1}{4}$. Second class, hours daily,—reading, $1\frac{1}{2}$; writing, $1\frac{1}{4}$; arithmetic, $1\frac{1}{4}$; geography, $\frac{1}{2}$; grammar, $\frac{1}{4}$; singing,

singing, $\frac{1}{4}$. Third class, hours daily,—reading, $1\frac{1}{2}$; writing, $1\frac{1}{4}$; arithmetic, $1\frac{1}{4}$; geography, $\frac{1}{2}$; grammar, $\frac{1}{4}$; singing, $\frac{1}{4}$.

21.—First class use the school sheets; second class use the 2nd and 2nd Sequel Irish National; third class use the 3rd I. N. R. B. small arithmetic grammar I. N. The present number of books is adequate to the wants of the school.

22.—Maps of the World, Asia, Africa, America; the Map of Australia has not yet arrived from Europe, expected soon; no others are needed.

23.—Kept in to tasks; in severe cases corporal punishment, *i. e.*, slaps on the hand with a cane.

24.—There have been no examination or prizes given as yet.

25.—No report on the state of school exists; the school is increasing in number, and improving in character.

26.—James Gray.

27.—No assistants or pupil teachers; three monitors, who are changed weekly.

28.—James Gray, Dublin.

29.—James Gray, aged 34.

30.—15th November, 1858.

31.—Trained as a teacher.

32.—Borough Road, London; six months; no certificate.

34.—Head teacher, £60 per annum; monitors, nothing.

35.—Fees, £1 2s. per week; no other allowances or emoluments.

37.—Moral instruction, derived from the National School general lesson and similar subjects, given by the head teacher. Rev. Joseph Beazley, Independent Minister, visits for purposes of inspection.

No. 3.

THE SECRETARY TO THE NATIONAL EDUCATION BOARD to THE UNDER SECRETARY.

National Education Office,

Sydney, 29 April, 1859.

SIR,

Referring to my letter No. 495, of date 22nd March last, forwarding Returns of seventy-three National Schools as therein mentioned, I now do myself the honor to forward, as per Appendix, Returns of thirty-two additional schools which, with the others already furnished, will amount to one hundred and five, being the whole of the schools under the superintendence of the Board from which Returns are required for the information of the Legislative Council in accordance with your letter dated 17th December, 1858.

I have, &c.,

THE UNDER SECRETARY,
Colonial Secretary's Office.

W. C. WILLS,
Secretary.

APPENDIX.

LIST of Returns of Schools referred to in the letter of the Board of National Education, No. 737, of date 29th April, 1859.

No. 73 brought from Appendix to Board's letter, No. 495, of date 22nd March, 1859.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Brookfield. | 17. Four Mile Creek. |
| 2. Blaney. | 18. Gündagai. |
| 3. Bow Bow. | 19. Grafton. |
| 4. Black Creek. | 20. Hinton. |
| 5. Bishopsgate. | 21. Ironbark. |
| 6. Bowning. | 22. Mount Macquarie |
| 7. Corder. | 23. Merriwa. |
| 8. Campsie. | 24. Murrurundi. |
| 9. Cowra. | 25. Meadow Flat. |
| 10. Cobbitty. | 26. Nelson's Plains. |
| 11. Dennis Island. | 27. Parading Ground. |
| 12. Drayton. | 28. Pennant Hills. |
| 13. Dungog. | 29. Purfleet. |
| 14. Ellalong. | 30. Tambaroora. |
| 15. Araluen. | 31. Waratah. |
| 16. Fairy Meadow. | 32. Warwick. |

Making in all one hundred and five Returns.

W. C. WILLS,
Secretary.

BROOKFIELD.

BROOKFIELD.

- 1.—Brookfield.
- 2.—Of wood; fair; roof needs repairs, slabs require re-fixing, and two schoolrooms want plastering.
- 3.—672.
- 4.—4,700.
- 5.—None.
- 6.—Room No. 1, 448 superfic. sq. ft., 4,032 cubic ft.; room No. 2, 224 superfic. sq. ft., 2,016 cubic ft.
- 7.—Room No. 1, 22; room No. 2, 10.
- 8.—Room No. 1, three windows and two doors; room No. 2, two windows and two doors.
- 9.—38; males, 14; females, 12.
- 10.—Males, maximum 12, minimum $2\frac{1}{2}$; females, maximum 13, minimum $2\frac{1}{2}$.
- 11.—Three. 1st class, 14; 2nd class, 9; 3rd class, 3. 1st class, maximum 9, minimum $2\frac{1}{2}$; 2nd class, maximum 12, minimum 4; 3rd class, maximum 13, minimum 7.
- 12.—Five. 9 A.M. Summer, 4 P.M. Winter, 3-30 P.M. From 10-30 to 10-40 A.M., recess; from 12 to 2 P.M. in Summer, and from 12 to 1-30 P.M. in Winter, recreation.
- 13.—One; one, 10 days, Christmas.
- 14.—252.
- 15.—Six months.
- 16.—40.
- 17.—3d.; 2s.; 14s. 6d.
- 18.—£13 13s. 11d, appropriated by teacher; £120; £133 13s. 11d.
- 19.—£3 14s. $3\frac{1}{4}$ d.
- 20.—1st class, reading $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours, writing $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours, arithmetic $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours; 2nd class, reading $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours, writing and dictation $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours, arithmetic $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours, grammar and geography on alternate days $\frac{3}{4}$ hour, object lessons once a week instead of grammar lesson $\frac{3}{4}$ hour; 3rd class, reading $\frac{3}{4}$ hour, writing and dictation $\frac{3}{4}$ hour, arithmetic $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours, Scripture lessons 1 hour, grammar and geography on alternate days $\frac{3}{4}$ hour, object lessons once a week instead of grammar lesson $\frac{3}{4}$ hour; needlework to females 1 hour daily, taken from time allotted to arithmetic.
- 21.—1st class, Irish National School 1st book; 2nd class, ditto 2nd book, ditto 1st book arithmetic; 3rd class, ditto sequel to 2nd book, ditto 1st book arithmetic, ditto English grammar, ditto Scripture lessons N. T. No. 1, Sullivan's introduction to geography. Fair. Other books not needed. Adequate.
- 22.—3 Darton's prints of animals, viz., birds, wild quadrupeds, and domesticated and British wild quadrupeds; 5 maps, viz., the World, Europe, America, Australia, and Scotland; and 1 writing board. Good. An easel is needed.
- 23.—Moral influence, and corporal punishment with cane. No written or other instructions on this subject.
- 24.—Pupils are examined once a year, by the teacher, with reference to their progress; no prize or other rewards are given.
- 25.—School is officially inspected by Mr. McIntyre, Organizing Master, twice or thrice a year; time occupied in inspection from one to three hours. For report on state of school, reference to be made to the Board of National Education. The parents of pupils are nearly all occupied in farming pursuits; the children are constantly kept at home; the teachers have not a fair opportunity of bringing on their pupils, and are otherwise placed very disadvantageously. The school fees being payable weekly, instead of quarterly, encourages the great irregularity of attendance.
- 26.—Augustus New Hallifax.
- 27.—Mercy Hallifax.
- 28.—England.
- 29.—Teacher 35, assistant teacher 22.
- 30.—November, 1853.
- 31.—Trained.
- 32.—At Model National School; two months; holding certificate of 2nd Class, section A.
- 33.—Ten years previous experience in teaching. None.
- 34.—£108.
- 35.—£13.
- 36.—£121.
- 37.—Religious and moral instruction is given as prescribed by the Board of National Education, and as contained in the Scripture lessons and other reading books used in the school, daily, by the teacher. Not visited by any Clergyman or Minister of Religion. For titles of books used for such purpose refer to paragraph 21.

AUGS. N. HALLIFAX,
Teacher.

BLANEY.

- 1.—Blaney, in the Police District of Bathurst.
- 2.—The schoolhouse is a temporary one; it is built of slabs, plastered inside, and thatched; it is not weatherproof.
- 3.—The number of superficial square feet in the schoolroom is 399; in the sitting-room, 156; in the bedroom, 120.
- 4.—The land adjoining the school is unenclosed and an open bush.
- 5.—There are no water-closets provided for the use of the pupils or the teachers.

6.—The number of superficial square feet in the one schoolroom is 299; calculating from the floor to the wall-plate of the room, there are 2,392 cubic feet in it; there is no ceiling, and the height from the wall-plate to the ridge of the roof is six feet.

7.—Calculating for six months (about which time the school has been in existence), the average number of pupils in the room has been 32; the scholars assemble in one room.

8.—There is no provision of any kind made for the ventilation of the schoolroom except by the doors, and there is no fireplace.

9.—As the school has not been in existence for a year, an annual average cannot be given; the average number of males who have attended for the time is 16; of females, 15.

10.—Maximum age of males, 16 years; minimum age of males, 3 years. Maximum age of females, 17 years; minimum age of females, 3 years.

11.—The school is divided into three classes. The average number in the first class has been 25; in the second class, 22; in the third class, 11. The maximum age in the first class is 14 years; in the second class, 17 years; in the third class, 14 years. The minimum age in the first class is 3 years; in the second class, 8 years; in the third class, 10 years.

12.—The pupils attend the school for five hours each day. In the forenoon the school duties commence at half-past nine o'clock and terminate at half-past twelve; in the afternoon the school duties commence at two o'clock and terminate at four o'clock; the interval is passed in dining and recreation.

13.—Saturday and Sunday are holidays in each week; there are no half-holidays; the only vacation there has been in this school was one week at Christmas.

14.—This school was opened on the 23rd of August, 1858; and since that day to the 25th of March, 1859, 150 days were appropriated to school duties.

15.—This school has been in existence for so short a period that a calculation cannot be made.

16.—In a circuit within two miles of the school, the number of children who do not attend it may be between 20 and 30.

17.—The weekly sum charged to each pupil is fifteen pence; the annual charge for books is two shillings and two-pence; and the total annual charge for each pupil is £3 7s. 2d.

18.—As the school has been in existence for so short a period no return can be made.

19.—No return can be made, for the reason mentioned in No. 18.

20.—1st class—reading, writing, arithmetic, and transcription; 2nd class—reading, writing, geography, English grammar, dictation, arithmetic; 3rd class—reading, writing, geography, English grammar, dictation, composition, arithmetic; grammar and geography are taught on alternate days; three-quarters of an hour are allotted to each subject in each day.

21.—In the 1st class the first book of lessons is used; in the 2nd class, the second book of lessons and the sequel to it are used; in the 3rd class, the third book of lessons is used; grammar and geography are taught orally, by the use of maps and a black-board; Scripture lessons are read on alternate days, for three-quarters of an hour; the condition of the books is good, and the number at present in use is adequate to the wants of the school; all the books are sanctioned by the Board of National Education.

22.—There are two maps—one of Europe, and another of the World; likewise a black-board and slates; their condition is good; all the other maps used in schools, except those mentioned above, are needed—especially one of Australia.

23.—The children are corrected chiefly by confinement, occasionally by corporal punishment; the discipline of the school is so well maintained that correction of any kind is seldom resorted to; the teachers have received no instruction from any parties on this subject.

24.—The school was examined once by Mr. M'Cann—one of the Inspectors employed by the Board of National Education; no prizes or other rewards of merit have been yet given.

25.—The school has been officially visited by Mr. M'Cann, the Inspector; it has been examined once, and two days were occupied in the examination; some of the Local Patrons also visit the school; there is no copy of any report on the state of the school left with the teachers.

26.—William Chisholm.

27.—There are no assistant teachers, pupil teachers, or monitors, attached to the school, except the teacher's wife.

28.—Birthplace of the teacher and of his wife is Inverness in Scotland.

29.—Age of teacher, 39 years; age of his wife, 29 years.

30.—28th of July, 1858.

31.—Trained at the Model School, Fort-street, Sydney, for one month.

32.—I possess the second class, section B, of certificate of competency.

33.—I was educated at the Royal Academy of Inverness, and afterwards at the University of King's College, Aberdeen; for three years I was head master of the Grammar School at Goulburn, and for thirteen years previously I was engaged as private tutor in different families.

34.—The teacher and his wife receive £108 yearly; there are no assistants of any kind.

35.—Fifteen-pence is fixed as the weekly fee for each pupil; there is likewise a free residence for the teachers.

36.—As the school has not been in existence for a year an annual estimate cannot be given.

37.—Religious and moral instruction is given by the teacher, for one hour a day on two days each week, from the Scripture lessons authorized by the Board of National Education; the school has not been as yet visited by any Clergyman for the purpose of examining any of the scholars. Books used for religious and moral instruction are—Scripture lessons, Old Testament, Nos. 1 and 2; Scripture lessons, New Testament, Nos. 1 and 2.

BOW BOW.

- 1.—Bow Bow Creek, near Tinonee.
- 2.—Day school, slab and shingle, building new; night school, slab and bark, in good condition.
- 3.—Day school, 465 square feet; night school, 360 square feet.
- 4.—Day school, 43,560 square feet.
- 5.—There are none at present.
- 6.—Day school, 4,650 cubic feet; night school, each room, 960 cubic feet.
- 7.—Day school, 17 pupils; night school, 9 pupils.
- 8.—Both amply ventilated.
- 9.—Cannot tell as yet.
- 10.—Day school—minimum 5, maximum 16; night school—minimum 12, maximum 22.
- 11.—Day school, 3 classes, average 6 each; night school, 2 classes, average 5 each.
- 12.—Five hours daily at day school, commencing at 9 A.M., and closing between 3 and 4 P.M., with an hour's recreation at mid-day; three hours at night school, from 6 to 9 P.M.
- 13.—Half-holiday every Saturday.
- 14.—Cannot say as yet.
- 15.—Day school, 5 hours; night school, 3 hours.
- 16.—Ten.
- 17.—8d. for a single child, and 4d. for every subsequent child of same family; charge for books not fixed; 7 pupils are instructed gratis, being too poor to pay.
- 18.—Unable to say as yet.
- 19.—Unable to say as yet.
- 20.—

DAY SCHOOL. WINTER TIME TABLE.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

	1ST.	2ND.	3RD.
9 to 10½	Read	Read	Write
		Recess.	
¼ to 11 to 12	Write	Write	Arithmetic
		Recreation.	
1 to 2	Read	Write	Read
2 to 3	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic
<i>Tuesday and Saturday.</i>			
9 to 10½	Read	Read—Scripture	Dictation—Scripture
		Recess.	
¼ to 11 to 12	Write	Write	Explanation of Scripture lessons
		Recreation.	
1 to 2	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Read
2 to 3	Scripture lessons	Read	Arithmetic

Half-holiday on Saturday.

Night school—with the exception of Mondays and Thursdays, when reading is exchanged for Scripture lessons, each class reads, writes, and ciphers alternately.

21.—Only such books as were despatched by the Board are in use; a list of them is enclosed.

22.—No maps, &c., received.

23.—By confinement and impositions; profane language and direct insubordination by corporal punishment.

24.—Cannot say as yet.

25.—By the Local Patron and Magistrate.

26.—Samuel Edmonstone Plumb.

27.—None.

28.—Kensington, near London.

29.—30 years and six months.

30.—Monday, 14th February, 1859.

31.—Not.

32.—Ex-student of University College, London.

33.—A Commissioned Officer of the 6th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, of the H. E. I. C. S.

34.—

35.—About £30 a year.

36.—

37.—That supplied by the Board; twice a week by the teacher.

BLACK CREEK.

- 1.—Black Creek, Parish of Braxton, Police District of Maitland.
- 2.—Wood and mortar, commonly called a slab building; material chiefly wood, and in good condition for term of lease.
- 3.—About 500 superficial square feet contained in area of schoolhouse or building.
- 4.—About 2,420 square yards contained in land adjoining the school for the use of the pupils.
- 5.—Two wooden houses used as water-closets by the pupils, situated on the ground, in good repair, &c.
- 6.—About 312 superficial square feet, and 3,744 cubic feet, contained in the one room appropriated for teaching.
- 7.—The average number of pupils usually assembled in the one room is 32.
- 8.—There are two doors, two windows, and one chimney in the above room, for ventilation.
- 9.—The average number on the books is—males, 33; females, 17. The average number attending the school is—males, 22; females, 11.
- 10.—The maximum and minimum ages of the pupils in the school are—males, 14 to 4; females, 13 to 3.
- 11.—The school is divided into two classes, the average number attending in first class is 26, and that in second class is 7. Maximum and minimum ages in first class are 11 to 3; and, in second class, 14 to 8.
- 12.—The hours of attendance of the pupils each day are 5, from 9 A.M. to 12 o'clock, and from 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.; an interval of two hours, from 12 to 2 P.M., for dinner, &c.
- 13.—The only holiday given in the week is Saturday; and for the vacations, one week at Easter, one week at Midwinter, and one week at Christmas.
- 14.—The total number of days appropriated to school duties in the year is 240.
- 15.—This return cannot be rendered owing to the school having been so often closed.
- 16.—The number of children in district or locality, between the ages of 5 and 15 years, may be from 15 to 20, who do not usually attend school.
- 17.—The weekly charge to each pupil for instruction is 6d., except in some cases where there are more than two in a family. No charge is made for books.
- 18.—The amount of the school fees received from the pupils for the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1858, was £19 7s. 5d., and the same appropriated to the support of the teacher, together with the sum of £27 received from the Board of Education. Total amount received, £46 7s. 5d.
- 19.—The annual average cost of the education of each pupil is about £2 17s.
- 20.—The following is the time table used in the school,—class A, junior division, includes pupils in first and second classes; class B, senior division, includes pupils in sequel class.

TIME TABLE.

	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	Object lessons.	Tables, &c.	Lessons on form.	Examined subjects.	Mental arithmetic.	Dictation.	Scripture history.
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
CLASS A.												
Monday	1½	1½	1½	1½	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuesday	1½	1½	...	1½	...	...	1½	...	...	...	...	1
Wednesday	1½	1½	1½	1½	...	...	...	1½	...	...	...	1
Thursday	1½	1½	1½	1½	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Friday	1½	1½	...	...	...	...	1½	...	...	...	...	1
Total....	5½	3¾	1½	2½	....	2	3	1¾	....	....	....	5
CLASS B.												
Monday	1¾	1	3/4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuesday	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Wednesday	1¾	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Thursday	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Friday	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total....	5¼	1½	5	2½	2½	....	....	1	1½	¾	1	5

The total number of hours of attendance daily is 5.
Do. do. weekly, 25.

- 21.—The books in present use in the school are the first, second, and sequel books of lessons, English grammar, introduction to and compendium of geography, first book of arithmetic, and English dictionary. The books are in good condition, with the exception of two or three copies, and are adequate to the present wants of the school.
- 22.—The school is furnished with sets of tablet lessons on the first book, one map of the World, and black-board. Maps of Australia and Europe much needed, and any others habitually supplied by the Board thankfully received.
- 23.—The system of correction usually employed to preserve discipline is either by tasks after school-hours or by gentle corporal punishment. No written or other instructions from the Board or any of its officers on the subject.
- 24.—The pupils were examined once during the half-year; the school was not furnished with books, &c., till the end of September.

25.—The school has been visited occasionally by the Local Patrons, and once as stated above by the Organizing Master, Mr. William M'Intyre, on the 1st of October, 1858, who left a minute in the report book, stating that he had visited the school and found 37 pupils present. The whole was occupied. The school having been so neglected previous to its re-opening in June, that the teacher found the pupils extremely deficient, but trusts they are now progressing.

26.—Name of teacher, Henry Barber.

27.—No assistant teachers, monitors, &c., attached to the school.

28.—Birthplace of teacher, London.

29.—Age of teacher, 42.

30.—Date of appointment to present office, June, 1858.

31.—Not trained as a teacher.

32.—None.

33.—Three years experience in Morpeth and neighbourhood as private tutor. Occupation before adopting that of a teacher, mercantile—partly in England and in France.

34.—Annual salary at present received by the teacher at the rate of £54, or £4 10s. per month.

35.—Fees received in the half-year ending December, 1858, £19 7s. 5d.

36.—Total annual income at present derived from the school by the teacher is at the rate of £92 14s. 10d.

37.—No religious or moral instruction, but by the teacher, and that derived from the Scripture history used in the school.

BISHOPSGATE.

1.—The school is situated in Francis-street.

2.—The schoolhouse has a stone foundation, and brick walls; it has a shingled roof, and hardwood floor; it is ceiled; it is in good condition. I am not aware that it requires either repairs or improvement.

3.—The superficial area of the schoolhouse is 980 square feet.

4.—The superficial area of the land adjoining the schoolhouse for the use of the pupils is 950 square feet.

5.—There are two water-closets for the use of the pupils, one for boys and one for girls; the access is separated by a partition six feet high. The soil requires removing.

6.—The schoolhouse consists of one room, the cubical measurement of which is 17,640 feet.

7.—The number of children usually assembled in the schoolroom is 53.

8.—The schoolroom is ventilated by means of two doors, ten ventilators in eight windows, and seven small ventilators in the ceiling.

9.—The school has not been in existence a year.

10.—The maximum age of boys, 16 years; ditto of girls, 15 years—the minimum age of boys, 4 years; ditto of girls, 3 years.

11.—The school is divided into four classes:—1st class, average number 26, maximum age 9 years, minimum age 3 years; 2nd class, average number 17, maximum age 11 years, minimum age 5 years; 3rd class, average number 16, maximum age 14 years, minimum age 7 years; 4th class, average number 6, maximum age 16 years, minimum age 8 years.

12.—We have five hours each day for secular instruction. Lessons commence at 9.10 A.M., and continue until 12.10, when they are suspended for dinner and recreation, which are had during one hour and twenty minutes. Lessons are resumed at 1.30, until 3.30 P.M.

13 and 14.—The school has not been in existence a year.

15.—The school has not yet furnished data for such calculation.

16.—The number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years in the neighbourhood not attending the school, I believe, exceeds 400.

17.—The weekly amount charged for each pupil, as school fees, is 8½d.; for books, ½d.; total 9d.

18.—The school did not exist on the 30th September, 1858.

19.—The school has not existed a year.

20.—The several subjects taught in each class, and the precise portion of time allotted to each of such subjects are as follows, the time being stated in minutes:—

FIRST CLASS.						SECOND CLASS.					
Subjects.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Subjects.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Reading.....	90	90	75	90	90	Reading.....	45	45	45	45	45
Writing.....	90	90	90	90	90	Writing.....	90	45	75	45	90
Arithmetic.....	45	30	45	75	45	Arithmetic.....	75	45	45	90	45
Grammar.....	45	..	45	..	..	Grammar.....	45	..	45	..	45
Geography.....	..	45	..	45	..	Geography.....	..	45	..	45	..
Object lesson.....	30	..	45	..	..	Object lesson.....	..	30	..	..	..
Drawing.....	..	45	..	..	..	Drawing.....	45	45	45	30	..
Music.....	..	..	..	..	45	Music.....	..	..	..	..	45
General lesson.....	..	..	..	..	30	Transcription.....	..	45	..	45	..
						General lesson.....	..	..	..	..	30

THIRD CLASS.					FOURTH CLASS.						
Subjects.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Subjects.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Reading	90	45	45	45	45	Reading	90	45	30	45	45
Writing	45	45	45	45	45	Writing	45	30	45	45	..
Arithmetic	75	45	45	45	90	Arithmetic	45	45	45	90	45
Grammar	45	..	30	90	..	Grammar	45	..	..	90	..
Geography .....	..	45	45	..	..	Geography .....	..	45	45	..	..
Object lesson .....	..	..	45	..	..	Object lesson .....	..	..	45	..	..
Music .....	..	45	..	..	..	Music .....	..	45	..	..	..
Drawing .....	..	45	..	..	45	Drawing .....	..	45	..	..	45
Transcription .....	..	45	..	..	..	Reproduction .....	..	..	..	..	45
Reproduction .....	..	..	..	..	45	Rearrangement	45	..	..	..	..
Composition	45	..	..	45	..	Paraphrase .....	..	45	..	..	..
Analysis—sentences .....	..	..	45	..	..	Composition	30	..	45	..	45
General lesson .....	..	..	..	..	30	Analysis—sentences .....	..	..	..	45	..
						Geometry .....	..	..	45	..	..
						Latin .....	..	..	..	..	45
						General lesson .....	..	..	..	..	30

21.—The books used in the school are those published by direction of Commissioners of National Education in Ireland. They are in good condition, and quite adequate to the wants of the school. They are used as follows:—1st class, first book of lessons; 2nd class, second book and Scripture lessons No. 3; 3rd class, third book and Scripture lessons Nos. 3 and 4; 4th class, fourth book and Scripture lessons Nos. 1 and 2, also Henry's first Latin book. I am not aware that we require any other books.

22.—We have neither prints, diagrams, nor instruments in the school. We have a globular map of the World, and separate maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, England, Ireland, Scotland. The above are mounted, and in fair condition. A map of Australia has been ordered, but not yet obtained. We have also a black-board and easel, a mapstand, and nine desks. We need a black-board, and some drawing instruments, also some diagrams on natural philosophy, and a few sheets on natural history.

23.—Regularity of attendance is sought by means of notes addressed to the parents of irregularly-attending pupils. Punctuality is sought by detaining pupils for late attendance during the noon recess, or after school is dismissed in the evening. For disorderly conduct pupils are detained as above, or striped on the hand. I have not received any official instructions in reference to discipline.

24.—The school has not been in existence a year.

25.—The school is officially visited by W. Wilkins, Esq., Inspector and Superintendent of National Schools. It was visited by W. Wilkins, Esq., on the 9th March, 1859.

26.—James Buckland is the head teacher of the school.

27.—Mary Jane Ireton is a pupil teacher in the school.

28.—James Buckland was born in England; Mary Jane Ireton was born in Ireland.

29.—James Buckland is 34 years old; Mary Jane Ireton is 19 years of age.

30.—James Buckland appointed 4th Nov., 1858.

31.—James Buckland has been trained as a teacher; Mary Jane Ireton is under training.

32.—Trained at York-street Wesleyan Model School during the period of ten months; also at the National Model and Training School, Fort-street, during the period of six weeks. Certificate A, Section 3.

33.—James Buckland has been trained.

34.—James Buckland's monthly salary, £8.

35.—Fees, £9 10s. 9d. per month.

36.—The school has not been in existence a year.

37.—Religious instruction is given at 9 A.M., during ten minutes each day. Similar instruction is given on Friday in each week, from 3.30 until 4 P.M. The New Testament only is used. The instruction has been given by the teacher.

BOWNING.

1.—Bowning, Police District of Yass.

2.—The materials of which the school is constructed are chiefly of bricks; the school-house in a most dilapidated state.

3.—The area of the school building is about one hundred and ninety-two square feet.

4.—The land adjoining the school consists of about two acres, but not fenced in.

5.—No water-closet provided.

9.—The numbers on the class roll are 12 boys and 6 girls; the average of boys daily 6.6; girls, 3 daily.

10.—Their ages are from 3 to 15.

11.—The school is divided into two classes—the first class from 3 to 11 years; the second class from 7 to 15 years.

12.—The number of hours during each day the pupils attend,—from 9 in the morning until 12 at noon; and from 2 P.M. until 4 P.M.

13.

- 13.—No holidays, except a week at Christmas.
 17.—The weekly sum charged to each pupil for instruction is from sixpence to one shilling.
 18.—The amount of school fees received from the 29th November last, until the 1st March, 1859, was 15s. 6d.
 20.—The subjects of instruction are reading from 9 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ first class, second class writing; 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ first writing, second class reading; thence to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ first class arithmetic, second class grammar; from 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12 first class grammar, second class arithmetic. Recreation from 12 to 2. From 2 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ first class reading, second class writing; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 singing.
 21.—Books used in the classes are the first book of lessons, sequel to the second book, English grammar, compendium of geography, and New Testament, No. 1.
 22.—No maps or other school apparatus for use.
 23.—The correction employed in the school,—only firmness and gentle means.
 25.—The school was visited by Mr. M'Cann, from the National Board of Education, in December last.
 30.—Received the appointment on the 14th November last.
 35.—The fees, 15s. 6d., with no other emolument except the yearly salary of £84.

JAMES SINCLAIR,
Master.

CORDER.

- 1.—National School, Corder, Parish of St. John, District of Camden, Picton, and Narellan.
 2.—Brick building, in good condition.
 3.—832 square feet.
 4.—One acre of ground.
 5.—Two—boys and girls; brick building, in good condition.
 6.—832 square feet, and 11,648 cubic feet.
 7.—40 the average number.
 8.—Six windows, which open from the top.
 9.—Average half-yearly attendance, (the time the school has been under the National System) boys, 21; girls, 29.
 10.—Ages of the whole school—

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Boys.....	11	4
Girls	9	4

11.—3 Classes—

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Boys.....	9	3	5
Girls	7	10	8

Class.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1	7	4
2	11	7
3	11	8

Girls.		
1	6	4
2	11	6
3	13	8

- 12.—Five hours—five minutes are allowed for play between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock; from 12 to 2, dinner and recreation. Commencing at 9 A.M., and ending at 4 o'clock P.M.
 13.—Saturday, weekly; a fortnight is allowed at Christmas, and a week at Easter.
 14.—No. of school days, 245.
 15.—The average time of attendance may be taken at 3 years.
 16.—About 30 who do not attend.
 17.—The sum charged for each child, quarterly, is 7s.—6s. 6d. fees, and 6d. for a book fund.

18.—	Amount of fees	£17	0	10
	Book Fund	0	17	6
	Master's salary	15	0	0
		£32 18 4		

The amount of fees received during 3 months ending 30th September, 1858 (the time the school has been under the National System); the fees and salary are appropriated to the Master's use.

- 19.—Average cost of each child for 3 months ending September 30th, 1858, 12s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
 20.—
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Reading | 6 |
| Writing | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Arithmetic | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Geography | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Grammar | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ |

25 Hours.

21.—National School books of Ireland—first, second, and third books ; Scripture lessons from Old and New Testaments. No books are required.

22.—Map of the World, black-board, and spelling cards, all in good condition ; maps are required.

23.—To detain the children after school-hours ; no directions.

24.—By the teacher, weekly.

25.—The school has not been officially visited.

26.—James Humphreys, age 42.

27.—Winifred Humphreys, age 34.

28.—The birthplace of each—England.

30.—June 1st, 1858.

31.—Not trained.

33.—Eleven years. A baker.

34.—
 Master's salary..... £15 0 0
 Average fees..... 17 0 10

£32 0 10

The amount for 3 months.

37.—No instruction given, and no books are used. By the Revd. W. C. Rigg, Wesleyan Minister.

CAMPSIE.

1.—In the District of Paterson.

2.—The building is in a very dilapidated state, and composed of slabs let in the ground ; the roof also is in need of repair.

3.—350 superficial feet contained in area of the school building.

4.—9,680 square yards in the ground adjoining, for the use of the pupils, not enclosed.

5.—These conveniences were provided by ourselves, composed of large saplings sunk into the ground and secured by rails at the top, and covered in with bark, over an excavation of 72 cubic feet. Estimated value of labor in erecting this building, £2.

6.—350 superficial, and 2,450 cubic feet.

7.—14 average number usually assembled.

8.—The slabs are so arranged as to admit free ventilation on all sides, with light also through the roof.

9.—The annual average number on the books, and attending school, is 10 boys and 13 girls ; total, 23.

10.—The oldest boy is 14, and the oldest girl is 14.

11.—Three classes ; average in first class is 8, in second is 8, third class is 7. Age, first, from 5 to 6 ; second, from 6 to 10 ; and, third, from 10 to 14.

12.—5 hours daily, viz. :—From 9 to 12 A. M., and from 1 to 3 P. M. ; recess, from 12 to 1. The above period is employed in accordance with the prescribed regulation of the time table.

13.—No holiday, except on Saturdays. The school is only vacated for one week, at Christmas, during the year, and Good Friday.

14.—251 days of actual duty.

15.—Three years.

16.—The number of children in the District not attending are—boys, 21 ; girls, 21 ; total, 42.

17.—The annual charge made to some of them is nil, others will pay in pumpkins, &c., something to the amount of 3s. per quarter, and two families are charged as much as 6d. per week for each child ; these last pay also 6d. per quarter towards the book fund, the others 3d.

18.—The late Patron of the school paid up to the time he left 1s. per week for each of his family, which accounts for the large amount received during the past year,—£16 4s. 6d., and 18s. for the books. The latter amount is credited to calico account, nails, glass, &c., required for the schoolhouse ; no other moneys received, Government salary excepted. Total amount received, £113 2s. 6d.

19.—Cost of each pupil, £4 18s. 4d.

20.—From 9 till 9½, writing ; 9½ till 10½, reading ; recess, 5 minutes ; 10½ till 11½, sums ; 11½ till 12, grammar ; recreation, from 12 till 1 P. M. ; 1 till 1½, geography ; 1½ till 2, Scripture reading ; 2 till 2½, sums ; 2½ till 3, mental arithmetic. The same routine alternate days throughout the week.

21.—The first book used in first class, second book in second, and third in the third class ; the two latter use also grammar, geography, and ciphering books. A supply of first and second books is required, also a sum book ; all others are in good condition, and plenty of them.

22.—A map of Australia, and a map of Europe.

23.—The same system as observed at Fort-street.

24.—The school has been visited twice by the Local Patrons.

25.—The Sub-Commissioner has visited twice ; first examination lasted five hours ; the last time he came after our time for closing the school.

26.—George May Lee.

27.—Helen Lee, teacher of needlework.

28.—G. M. Lee, Wills, Somersetshire.

29.—Helen Lee, aged 42 ; G. M. Lee, 49.

30.—Appointed as teacher, June, 1852, but had been engaged in schools 5 years previously.

31.—Trained at the Model School, Fort-street.

32.—Three months; third class certificate.

33.—Original profession, surgeon and apothecary.

34.—Annual amount of salary, £96, now reduced to £84.

35.—£17 2s. 6d.

36.—£113 2s. 6d., total amount of income.

37.—We are not visited by any official in religion, but our Scripture lessons are daily read in the school.

G. M. LEE.

COWRA.

1.—Township of Cowra, Parish of Cowra, Police District of Carcor, County of Bathurst.

2.—The building is entirely constructed of wood, with bark roof. Not in good condition, repairs being necessary.

3.—The school is situated on an open reserve.

4.—The playground consists of many acres surrounding the schoolhouse.

5.—The water-closets are only now being erected.

6.—There are two rooms for the use of the school, the second being a parlor attached to the schoolroom which is sometimes used as a classroom. The schoolroom contains 464 superficial square feet, 7,048 cubic feet; the classroom contains 144 superficial square feet, 1,728 cubic feet.

7.—The larger room is the place in which the pupils generally assemble. The average number for the year ending September 30, 1858, was 40.

8.—There are 4 windows in the schoolroom, affording sufficient ventilation.

9.—Annual average number on the rolls:—Boys, 20; girls, 22; total, 42. Average daily attendance:—Boys, 18.6; girls, 21.4; total, 40.

10.—Maximum age, boys, 19 years; minimum age, 5 years. Maximum age, girls, 16 years; minimum age, 5 years.

11.—There are 3 classes in the school; the pupils are classified according to their attainments. The average number of pupils in the 1st class is 11; maximum age, 12 years; minimum age, 5 years. The average number in the 2nd class is 15; maximum age, 9 years; minimum age, 6 years. The average number in the 3rd class is 16; maximum age, 19 years; minimum age, ten years. Total, 42.

12.—The attendance of the pupils is 5 hours each day—from 9 A.M. till 4 P.M. An interval of two hours allowed, from 12 noon to 2 P.M., for dinner and amusement on the playground.

13.—The school is closed on Saturday. The vacations for 1858 were two—1 week each—Christmas and Easter.

14.—The total number of days appropriated to school duties during the year, 244.

15.—The school has not been in existence long enough to conclude the average length of the period during which pupils remain in the school; but it is to be regretted that many parents (in the bush) send their children to school for 6, or, perhaps, 12 months, believing that in that space of time they will, or should, become excellent scholars. One reason for this may be, that the services of the children do really become of great value, even at an early age.

16.—There are not more than three children between the ages of 5 and 15 in the township who do not, or have not, attended the school.

17.—The sum charged to each pupil is £1 per quarter. There are many scholars in the school who are not charged, either from their parents being poor, or from the great wish they have to expend all they possibly can in getting strong drinks. It is to be regretted that there are many children of the above class who would never, perhaps, have become acquainted with scholastics had they not been wrung out of the hands of their parents on the above terms. Two shillings per annum is charged to each pupil for books, as directed by the Board of National Education. The total amount per annum is £4 2s. each pupil.

18.—From the time the school became connected with the Board of National Education to the 30th September, 1858, the sum received was £42. The fees are appropriated to the teacher's credit or advantage. The teacher's salary from the Board of National Education for three months ending 30 September, 1858, was £15; book fund, £1 1s.—£58 1s.

19.—Average from the above total, £5 16s. 1d.; actual average of each pupil as the school is at present, £3 9s.—including those who do not pay.

20.—The first class is instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, with object and other lessons; second and sequel classes, in addition to the above, grammar and geography; third class, composition, book-keeping, and music; needlework to all the girls; three-quarters of an hour is the time allotted to each subject.

21.—The books used in the several classes are,—first book of lessons, second ditto, sequel to second book No. 1, sequel to ditto No. 2, third book of lessons, fourth ditto, English grammar, arithmetic—theory and practice, book-keeping, Sullivan's English dictionary, spelling-book superseded, geography generalized; in good condition, with the exception of the first books of lessons which is much worn; the numbers in use are sufficient for the present wants of the school. Although the books, as far as numbers are concerned, are adequate to the requirements of the scholars, they are certainly not of the character best adapted to our Australian rising generation, being books written expressly for our Home children.

22.—The maps used in the school are,—the World, Europe, and the British Isles; in good condition. It will be seen from the above list that the school is very scantily supplied with maps, or indeed any kind of apparatus, a black-board being the only article that can be added to the above list; other maps are much needed, such as Asia, Africa, and America, also maps of a more Australian character are much required, as those imported do not meet the necessity of this Colony efficiently. Prints of birds and beasts would be a great benefit to the school, as also a frame with balls for arithmetical calculations for the younger classes.

23.—No corporal punishment is inflicted in this school. Where good discipline is kept up very little correction will be found necessary, but, little as that may be, it is always of the greatest importance to the school to punish when the slightest fault has been observed; great nicety is often required in correction, as for instance,—if a child really loves the school such an one would not, perhaps, willingly offend, and requires to be dealt with as the offence deserves and not as it always appears. The great secret of punishing with effect lies with those only who study well the disposition of the pupils under their charge, and who are looked up to as an example by them,—from such a teacher a word, nay, even a look will often have the desired effect. No instructions on this subject have been given from any Official Visitor, Inspector, or Manager.

24.—The school was examined three times during the year, once by W. Wilkins, Esq., Superintendent of National Schools; twice by B. H. McCann, Esq., Organizing Master of National Schools. Prizes have been awarded quarterly for efficiency in the different branches of learning. The rewards given were books suitable to the ages and tastes of the pupils; also, the girls are rewarded with their work.

25.—The school has been visited by the Inspectors appointed by the Board of National Education; four days were occupied in the three examinations. The school was inspected also by A. Lynch, Esq., who reported thereon in the public papers; copies of reports have not been furnished to the teacher.

26.—Name of teacher—Maria Rigant.

27.—No assistant teachers attached to the school.

28.—Birthplace of teacher—London, England.

29.—Age of teacher—27 years.

30.—Date of appointment—1st July, 1858.

31.—Not specially trained.

33.—Five years experience in teaching previous to undertaking present appointment; classified as Class III., Section A.

34.—The salary from the Board of National Education during 1858 was £60, but now it is £72 per annum.

35.—The fees from the pupils during the part of the year the school was connected with the Board of National Education was £43 1s.

36.—The total income for the part of the year ending 30 September, 1858, was £58 1s.

37.—Religious instruction is given daily by the teacher; the lessons being such as may be drawn from the books sanctioned by the Board of National Education; no Ministers or Clergymen residing within a distance of thirty miles of the school.

MARIA RIGANT.

COBBITY.

1.—Non-vested National School, Cobbity Paddock, Parish of Saint John's, District of Camden, Picton, and Narellan.

2.—Slabs and shingles.

3.—21 × 13 = 273 square feet.

4.—4,840 square yards.

5.—None.

6.—Superficial square feet, 273; cubic, 2,457.

7.—4 sash windows.

8.—35 pupils.

9.—Average yearly attendance: Boys, 18; girls, 17.

10.—Ages of the whole school: Maximum, girls, 13; boys, 14. Minimum, girls, 4; boys, 3.

11.—Boys, 1st class, maximum, 8; minimum 3. 2nd class, maximum, 11; minimum, 7. 3rd class, maximum, 11; minimum, 4. Girls: 1st class, maximum, 9; minimum, 4. 2nd class, maximum, 11; minimum, 6. 3rd class, maximum, 12; minimum, 7.

12.—Five hours; ten minutes are allowed for play between 10 and 11 o'clock; from 12 to 2 o'clock, dinner and recreation; commencing at 9 A.M.; closing at 4 P.M.

13.—Saturdays, a fortnight at harvest, Christmas week, and a week at Easter.

14.—Number of school days, 240.

15.—4 years.

16.—The locality abounds in settlers; the Registrar has not supplied the number; had he done so I could have forwarded this return 14 days earlier; I think 30 children do not attend.

17.—The amount charged for each child, quarterly, is 7s.; fees, 6s. 6d.; book fund, 6d.

18.—The school was established July 1st, 1858; not established 12 months; 30th September, 1858, may be estimated; fees, £40; £4; £60; total, £104.

19.—Average annual cost of each child, £2.

20.

20.—Reading, including religious instruction, $5\frac{1}{4}$ hours; writing, dictation, and composition, 6 hours; arithmetic, 6 hours; geography, $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours; object lessons, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Total, 25 hours.

21.—National school books of Ireland, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, Scripture lessons.

22.—The Hemispheres.

23.—In the early discipline of the child the object is to restrain it alike from the extreme of obstinacy and of too great pliancy. In the latter instance the child must be shewn that he is in danger of becoming the slave of circumstances; of being dragged at the wheel of every folly; written on by every finger, and of willing only with the will of others. Some children are self-willed, requiring to be frequently shewn the errors of their obstinacy, to be left at times to suffer its effects, and to have it shewn them in various ways that he only is fit for the society of voluntary agents, who is prepared to yield; to get the child to govern itself the teacher must wisely govern it. The problem is, to form the child to obedience without impairing his freedom. No original quality of the mind, even though existing in dangerous excess, should be opposed directly or crushed. Brought within proper limits it will have its value, and this is best done by cherishing, appealing to, and developing a counter-balancing disposition. In other words, attention should be given, not so much to the weakening of any one quality as to the strengthening of its opposite. The mother who saw her child running to the edge of a precipice did not attempt to save it by a shriek or a scold, but bending down and baring her bosom, the child ran back to it. A teacher should never despair of bringing harmony into the character of a child, by thus counteracting the excess of one quality by the compensative influence of another. The evil deplored may be only a fit,—the idiosyncrasy of childhood. At all events the child should never be led to imagine his disease is incurable. An unpromising spring not unfrequently issues in an abundant harvest, and an intractable childhood (as Bacon remarks), like a crooked piece of oak, which makes the knee-timbers of a ship, may be qualified to occupy an important post in society. The apparent incapacity or intractableness of some children is only the early indication of *individuality* of character. An unreflecting educator strives to force every mind into the same mould and to form it in the same press, resenting the least obstacle offered by the child as treason against his machinery. Like the Red Indian's squaw, who fastens every child, from birth, to the same board, he reduces his pupils to mental mummies. By kindness, firmness, and mixing amongst them, I endeavour to win their respect and preserve the discipline. (No directions).

24.—By the teacher, weekly.

25.—By the Inspector of National Schools.

Table.—26 to 34 questions answered:—John Steele Rablah, aged 37; born at Barnard Castle, near Rokeby; appointed 23 Oct., 1858; certificate, Class 3, Sec. B.; 3 years; not trained. Pamela Rablah, aged 36; Brompton, Yorkshire.

DENNIS ISLAND.

1.—At Dennis Island, Police District of Bathurst.

2.—Lathed, plastered, and ceiled inside; outside, slabs all in good condition.

3.—480 superficial square feet.

4.—4,840 superficial square feet.

5.—None.

6.—480 superficial square feet, 5,760 cubic feet.

7.—26 pupils.

8.—By sashes.

9.—In the ratio of 33 pupils, 26 pupils; boys, 11·9—girls, 14·1.

10.—The maximum males, 24 years, the minimum, 4 years; the maximum females, 25 years, the minimum, 4 years.

11.—3 Classes.—In the first class, 15 pupils—oldest, 10 years; youngest, 4 years. In second class, 9 pupils—oldest, 24 years; youngest, 7 years. In third class, 9 pupils—oldest, 25 years; youngest, 12 years.

12.—7 hours, commencing at 9 A.M., and terminating at 4 P.M. $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours for dinner, during which cessation cricket, marbles, and ball playing are going on; $\frac{1}{4}$ hour recreation at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 A.M., in which cessation leaping and running are going on.

13.—One day in each week (Saturday). Vacations, three—one week at Christmas; one week at Easter, and one week at Midwinter.

14.—245 days.

15.—No experience of that nature in this school.

16.—8 children.

17.—After the ratio of £2 14s. to each pupil for instruction, and in the ratio of 4s. per annum for books. Total, £2 18s. per annum.

18.—After the ratio of £104 8s.; seven pounds four shillings appropriated for books; £97 4s. for support of teachers.

School fees after the ratio	£104	8
Board's salary	60	0

Total £164 8

Receives nothing from other sources.

19.—After the ratio of £4 19s. 7·633d. for each pupil.

20.—Each class receives instructions on the same subjects, varied in the part of the day given. Reading Scripture lessons and books of lessons, one hour the former, and three-quarters of an hour the latter, boys and girls each day.

Girls.		Boys.	
Reading ...	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours.	Reading ...	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours.
Writing ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	Writing ...	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
Grammar ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	Grammar ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Geography ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	Geography ...	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
Arithmetic ...	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	Arithmetic ...	1 "
Needlework ...	1 "		
Singing ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Singing ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Total ...	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours.	Total ...	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

21.—First Class.—First book of lessons, arithmetic, Dr. Sullivan's geography. Second Class.—Second book of lessons, arithmetic, Dr. Sullivan's geography, Scripture lessons. Third Class.—Third book of lessons, arithmetic, Dr. Sullivan's geography, Scripture lessons, Truth of Christianity, lessons on.

22.—One map of Europe, one map of the World, one black-board, sixteen forms, three desks, pens, ink, and copy-books, all in good condition. Want one map of Australia.

23.—No flogging, nor tasking. The misdemeanor is written upon a slate with chalk, and the pupil parades the school with the slate held up above the head, and then stands in front of his class until the misdemeanor is read audibly by the pupils in his class.

24.—Once in six months, by two of the Local Patrons. Rewards of merit are distributed once a year; books of moral and religious narrative.

25.—By Mr. Wilkins, Superintendent, once a year,—in the case of this school in the first month after it had been nationalized—one day. By Mr. M'Cann, as Organizing Master, seven visits, one day each; his suggestions are appended. The school is being worked out efficiently, and the people in the locality are well satisfied.

26.—George Turner.

27.—Assistant, Mrs. George Turner.

28.—Leeds, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, each.

29.—Each 37 years.

30.—1st July, 1858.

31.—Trained as a teacher, more particularly to teach Chemistry.

32.—At the Leeds Mechanics' Institution and Literary Society, for a period of two years; none issued at that period.

33.—Has followed the occupation of practical chemist.

34.—Salary, from Board, for teacher and wife, £60.

35.—Fees and allowances, £97 4s.

36.—Annual income of teachers, £157 4s.

37.—Religious instruction is given weekly by the Rev. Mr. Gaud, and the Rev. Mr. Angwin, or their substitutes, Wesleyan, and moral instruction by the teachers daily. Books for religious instruction are the Bible and the Wesleyan Catechism. For moral instruction the books of lessons issued by the National Board of Education are used; each inculcates morality.

Suggestions by Mr. B. H. M'Cann, as Organizing Master.

The children to be invariably classed and instructed in strict accordance with the table of minimum attainments, and all possible exertion made to raise the qualifications of those children, three months in their respective classes, to the standard required by that table, and those more than three months to the degree of progress which may form a corresponding ratio.

The spelling of the first class to be carefully attended to. The simple subjects contained in their lessons, and the words which admit of explanation, to be carefully impressed on the minds of the children. Each to be well understood by them before they are advanced to another. The same observation to apply to the other classes. Writing to be taught to all the classes from dictation. The questions to be solved in arithmetic may be also dictated; in fact, every opportunity is to be taken to cultivate and form the minds of the children rather than cram with knowledge.

The copies to be examined and corrected as often as possible during the exercise. The children being reminded that their eyes should be constantly directed towards the head-line, with a view of imitating it in some such a way as a painter or drawer would view the object or model to be copied. The more glaring errors to be particularly pointed out so as to avoid their repetition. Marks of merit, for clean and well written copies, may too be given occasionally with advantage.

A few of the more general rules of spelling to be exemplified. The reading of all the children to be particularly attended to. The words in a sentence usually requiring emphasis to be pointed out; also, those which seldom receive a stress of voice, with a particular view to good reading; the children to be always made to understand what they read. The master to question the children invariably on the lessons read, and occasionally, when the books are closed, to cause the children to state what they know of the lesson, to write it on their slates, and read it from their own writing. Perfect quietness to be observed during writing. The children to be always employed at some useful exercise. The teacher never to give a second command until the first is obeyed, and to aim at governing the children by affection and reason, rather than by harshness and severity.

The teacher always to remember his teaching is intended for the whole class, so that he should never rest satisfied with an answer from one, but should put the question again and again until answered and understood by all; at the same time answering aloud simultaneously is to be avoided.

The children to write exercises at home upon subjects previously given, and bring them to school directed to the master, who, after their examination and correction, can duly return them to the children. The lessons taught to be prepared the previous evening; and it would be well to draw the attention of the children to them each evening before they are dismissed, by writing their several pages on the black-board, so that they may come the better prepared to receive and understand the teaching of the master.

All to be assembled in the playground fifteen minutes before nine o'clock, examined as to personal cleanliness, drilled, and marched into school. Those who come late to be kept in the school the same length of time in the evening that they were late in the morning, and employed at some specified and useful exercise.

The course of discipline to be observed at mid-day, and in the evening, as in the morning. All to go home in their respective districts, and all other suggestions not embodied in this schedule, and which I may have taken occasion to introduce to the master's notice as necessary for the efficient conduct of the school, to be duly carried out.

DRAYTON.

- 1.—Drayton, Darling Downs.
- 2.—The school is constructed of wood, viz., slabs and shingles. It is much too small for the present number of children attending, and is greatly in want of repairs.
- 3.—There is an area of 585 superficial square feet contained in the building.
- 4.—The ground adjoining the school for the use of the pupils contains 4,840 superficial square yards.
- 5.—In August last two water-closets were put up at the expense of the teacher, constructed of slabs and shingles, and 5 feet \times 5 feet each. One is exclusively used by males, and the other by females.
- 6.—It was found necessary to remove the partition between the boys' and the girls' room, which, together, contain 3,009 cubic feet.
- 7.—The average number of children usually assembled in the schoolroom, 41.
- 8.—No provision is made for ventilation, except opening the doors and windows; this, however, can seldom be done, as the school is situated 4 feet above the level of the street, in which, with open windows, the children can see all that takes place.
- 9.—Annual average number on the books:—Males, 36; females, 25. Average number of children attending school:—Males, 24; females, 17.
- 10.—The maximum and minimum age of the pupils:—Males, maximum, 14 years; minimum, 3 years; females, maximum, 12 years; minimum, 3 years.
- 11.—The school is divided into four classes:—1st class, maximum age, 7 years; minimum age, 3 years; average number, 23. 2nd class, maximum age, 14 years; minimum age, 6 years; average number, 20. 3rd class, maximum age, 11 years; minimum age, 8 years; average number, 12. 4th class, maximum age, 14 years; minimum age, 10 years; average number, 6.
- 12.—Each day the pupils attend school during five hours; duties commence at 9 o'clock in the morning, and terminate at 5 in the afternoon. A cessation from study is allowed at 10:30 for 5 minutes, and also from 1 to 2 o'clock. These intervals are passed by the greater number of the pupils in the playground, and under the supervision of the teacher.
- 13.—Saturday is a holiday in each week, no other is given. The vacations are a fortnight at Christmas, and a week at Easter.
- 14.—The total number of days appropriated to school duties during the year, 240.
- 15.—The average length of the period during which pupils, from the time of their first entrance to the time of their finally leaving school, remain there,—the school has not been in operation long enough to give this average.
- 16.—The number of children between 5 and 15 years in Drayton, who do not usually attend there, 11.
- 17.—The annual sum charged to each pupil for instruction, £1 5s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. The annual charge for books, 2s. The total annual charge for each pupil, £1 7s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
- 18.—The annual amount of school fees received from the pupils of the school, during the twelve months ending the 30th September, 1858, £79 5s. The amount received from the pupils towards the book fund, £2 17s.; this last sum was expended in books, and the former appropriated to the use of the teacher. The total amount received from all sources towards the support of the school during the above-mentioned period, £195 2s.
- 19.—
- 20.—The following is a detailed enumeration of the several subjects of instruction given to each class, and the precise portion of time allotted to each of such subjects in each day throughout the year;—Monday, Wednesday, Friday:—1st class, 9 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$, writing; 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, reading; 2nd class, 9 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$, reading; 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, writing; 3rd class, 9 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$, writing; 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, grammar; 4th class, 9 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$, writing; 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, grammar—A recess for 5 minutes—thence to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$. 1st class, arithmetic; 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12, geography; 2nd class, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$, geography; 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12, arithmetic; 3rd class, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$, drawing; 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12, arithmetic; 4th class, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$, drawing; 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12, arithmetic. 12 to 2, recreation. 2 to 3, 1st class, reading; 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, writing; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4, mental arithmetic; 2nd class, 2 to 3, reading; 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, grammar; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4, mental arithmetic; 3rd class, 2 to 3, Scripture lessons; 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, geography; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4, mental arithmetic;

arithmetic; 4th class, 2 to 3, Scripture lessons; 3 to 3½, geography; 3½ to 4, mental arithmetic. Tuesday and Thursday:—1st class, 9 to 9¾, reading; 9¾ to 10½, writing; 2nd class, 9 to 9¾, writing; 9¾ to 10½, grammar; 3rd class, 9 to 9¾, reading; 9¾ to 10½, geography; 4th class, 9 to 9¾, writing; 9¾ to 10½, geography—A recess for five minutes—thence to 11¼, 1st class, arithmetic; 11¼ to 12, geography; 2nd class, 11¼, reading; 11¼ to 12, arithmetic; 3rd class, 11¼, grammar; 11¼ to 12, arithmetic; 4th class, 11¼, grammar; 11¼ to 12, arithmetic. 12 to 2, recreation. 2 to 3, 1st class, writing; 3 to 3½, reading; 3½ to 4, tables; 2nd class, 2 to 3, reading; 3 to 3½, geography; 3½ to 4, tables; 3rd class, 2 to 3, Scripture lessons; 3 to 3½, arithmetic; 3½ to 4, revision of arithmetic; 4th class, 2 to 3, Scripture lessons; 3 to 3½, arithmetic; 3½ to 4, revision of arithmetic. From 3 to 4 females do needlework.

21.—List of the titles of all books used in each of the several classes of the school:—1st class—first book of lessons, tablet sheets. 2nd class—second book of lessons, sequel to ditto, introduction to geography. 3rd class—third book of lessons, geography generalized, English grammar, first book of arithmetic, Scripture lessons. 4th class—fourth book of lessons, sequel to ditto, second book of arithmetic, grammar, mensuration, Scripture lessons. The above-mentioned books are in good order, and the number in use is adequate to the wants of the school.

22.—Maps are much wanted, principally those of Asia, Palestine, Ireland, England, and Scotland. The following is a list of maps, &c., used in the school:—Map of the World, Europe, and Australia, 1 diagram of animals, 1 diagram of astronomy, notice to visitors, general lesson, table of minimum amount of attainments required from each class in a National School.

23.—The principal system of correction employed in the school is "keeping in"; corporal punishment is seldom resorted to, and then only when other methods have failed. No written instructions from the Board, Official Visitors, Inspectors, or Managers of the school, have been supplied to the teacher on this subject.

24.—An annual examination of the school takes place at Christmas, when the pupils are examined by the teacher, and prizes distributed to the most deserving, and presents to all. The prizes were Peter Parley's annuals, and others in the same style.

25.—No report on the state of the school exists.

26.—The teacher's name is John Rendall.

27.—Assisted by Mrs. Rendall.

28.—John Rendall born in Rendall, Orkney, Scotland. L. A. Rendall, born in Worcester, England.

29.—J. Rendall, aged 31 years. L. A. Rendall, aged 30 years.

30.—Appointed to present office, 5th August, 1856.

31.—Trained at the Sydney Model National School, for one month.

32.—Certificate of competency, Class II, Section A.

33.—Previous to present appointment the teacher held the situation of private tutor for eight years.

34.—Annual amount of teacher's salary, £108.

35.—Total annual income of the teachers derived from the school, £195 2s.

36.—Fees, emoluments, allowances, exclusive of salary, £87 2s.

37.—Religious and moral instruction is given daily from 3 to 4 o'clock by the teacher, and the books used are the Scripture lessons supplied by the board. The Revd. B. Glennie, Church of England Minister, visited the school weekly up to the end of March last, for the purpose of instructing his own children; since that date no Minister of any denomination has visited the school to give religious instruction.

JOHN RENDALL, Teacher.

DUNGOG.

1.—Township of Dungog.

2.—It is constructed entirely of wood, and needs repairs and a fireplace.

3.—The schoolhouse contains 480 square feet (area).

4.—The area of the school land is 2,420 square yards.

5.—There never have been any water-closets provided.

6.—The room appropriated for teaching contains 1,964 square feet, or 5,520 cubic feet.

7.—About forty-five of both sexes.

8.—Ventilation is obtained by opening the doors and raising the windows. The school is often very hot, and the air quite stifling in the Summer, while in the Winter it is just as cold.

9.—On the books, annual average for 1856-7-8—boys, 39.6; girls, 46. Average number in attendance—boys, 22.8; girls, 21.5.

10.—Maximum age—males, 13; females, 14. Minimum age—males, 4; females, 4.

11.—The school is divided into 8 classes, viz., 4 of boys and 4 of girls.

	Average No.	Maximum Age.	Minimum Age.
1st class	18.6	9	4
2nd class	18.4	13	6
Sequel class.....	7.5	14	9
3rd class	5.4	13	10

12.—Five hours each day—morning, 9 to 12; afternoon, 1 to 3. At 10½ A.M., there is 15 minutes recreation, and from 12 till 1 for dinner.

13.

13.—Saturday in each week is a holiday. There are three vacations—a week at Christmas, a week at Easter, and a week in Midwinter.

14.—The total number of days appropriated to school studies during the year is 295.

15.—About three years.

16.—I have no means of finding this out.

17.—The weekly fee for each child, three-pence; the annual charge to each child for books is two shillings. Total annual charge for each child, 15 shillings.

18.—Annual amount of school fees received during the twelvemonths ending 30th September, 1858, £30 15s. 6d., which is an increase of the teacher's salary. Teacher's salary, £120; paid by the children for books, £1 15s. Total amount, £152 10s. 6d.

19.—The average number of pupils during the year ending September 30th, 1858, was 47·2; dividing £152 10s. 6d. by 47·2, gives £3 4s. 7½d, the average annual cost for each pupil.

20.—1st class :—reading, 2½ hours; writing, 1¾ do.; arithmetic, ½ do. 2nd class :—reading, 1¾ hours; writing, ¾ do.; arithmetic, 1¾ do.; grammar, ½ do.; geography, ½ do. Sequel and third class same as second. Grammar and geography are each taken on alternate days. Object lessons are given during the reading lessons.

21.—1st class :—reading tablets; 2nd class :—2nd reading book, 1st book of arithmetic; sequel :—sequel reading book, 1st book of arithmetic, English grammar, introduction to geography and history, Sullivan's dictionary; 3rd class :—3rd reading book, 1st book of arithmetic, English grammar, introduction to geography and history, Sullivan's dictionary, arithmetic in theory and practice. With few exceptions all these are in pretty good condition; they are sufficient both in kind and number.

22.—Maps :—The World, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the Ancient World, and the Pacific Ocean. A sheet of colored illustrations, showing the planetary system, the seasons, tides, phenomena of day and night, altitudes of the sun in Summer and Winter in the latitude of London, the earth and its atmosphere, the phases of the moon, eclipses, and the comparative magnitudes of the planets. Johnston's illustrations :—No. 1, properties of bodies; No. 2, mechanical powers. Illustrations of the vegetable kingdom :—No. 1, roots; No. 2, flowers; No. 3, fruits; No. 4, wild and garden vegetables; No. 5, corn. Sources of food. Varieties of the human species, sheet No. 1. 2 sheets illustrative of the vertebrata and the invertebrata, shewing the forms, but not the comparative sizes of the animals. Darton's indestructible prints :—Comparative sizes of wild quadrupeds, comparative sizes of birds, comparative sizes of domesticated and British wild quadrupeds. A black-board mounted on a frame. All these, except Darton's indestructible prints, and Johnston's illustrations, No. 2, are in very good condition, and are sufficient.

23.—Discipline is preserved usually by firmness and mildness; corporal punishment is inflicted when other means fail. Among some written suggestions left with the teacher by the Organizing Master is one to the effect that, in order "to maintain authority, orders should be given in a low tone of voice with great firmness, and a second command should not be given till the first has been obeyed."

24.—The pupils are examined only during the occasional visits of the Inspector and the Organizing Master. No prizes are given.

25.—The school is officially visited or inspected by the Inspector and the Organizing Master. This school has been visited twice by the Inspector, and three times by the Organizing Master, in the course of the last three years. The time occupied at each visit was about two hours.

26.—Mr. Griffin.

27.—There are none.

28.—Haverfordwest.

29.—30 years.

30.—January, 1856.

31.—Trained.

32.—Westminster, for one year, besides much experience as a teacher in private schools.

33.—

34.—£120 per annum.

35.—Fees about £30; an allowance of £1 per annum for postage.

36.—Total annual income of teacher derived from school, £151.

37.—Religious or moral instruction is daily given by the teacher during the reading of the Scripture lessons, as well as by explanation of the general lessons, and inculcation of its precepts.

ELLALONG.

1.—Ellalong.

2.—Slabs, and shingled.

3.—360 feet in the area.

4.—Nil.

5.—In course of erection.

6.—Superficial and cubic feet, 1,080.

7.—Thirty-three.

8.—Well ventilated.

9.—Forty-three—21 boys, and 22 girls.

10.—From 6 to 15 years.

11.—Two classes, 17 in one, and 16 in the other, the eldest 15, and the youngest 6 years.

12.

- 12.—5 hours, from 9 A.M., till 3 P.M.; $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour allowed for play, morning and afternoon.
- 13.—None, except half-holiday on Saturday, and such as are sanctioned by the Board.
- 14.—260 days.
- 15.—The school has been in operation only 9 months.
- 16.—There are upwards of 60 who do not attend in consequence of the inconvenient situation of the school.
- 17.—10s. per quarter, or £2 per annum.
- 18.—I have received but £12 from the opening of the school, in consequence of the failure of crops.
- 19.—10s. per quarter, which is willingly done in kind seasons.
- 20.—Reading, writing, geography, grammar, arithmetic, and Scripture history. Half an hour is allowed to each class daily for the above subjects, excepting Scripture history, and Saturday is devoted solely to exercises therein.
- 21.—First class read in books termed first book of lessons. Second class in second book; other books are required, the number in present use being hardly adequate.
- 22.—None; some are much needed.
- 23.—Occasional corporal punishment. Have not received any *written* instructions from W. McIntyre, Esq., or Local Patrons.
- 24.—Twice since the school has been opened, by the Organizing Master upon two several occasions, and once by the Revd. C. Spencer, A.M. No prizes have been awarded.
- 25.—By the Local Patrons and the Organizing Master. Twice it has been visited, and the whole day has been occupied in examining the children. No report has been recorded, save that forwarded to the Board by the Organizing Master. Copy of approval herewith enclosed.
- 26.—Andrew James McLaren.
- 27.—None.
- 28.—Edinburgh.
- 29.—38.
- 30.—June 14th, 1858.
- 31.—Not trained.
- 32.—Answered in 31.
- 33.—Employed as private tutor, in this Colony, to the Revd. C. Spencer, A.M.; also in France and Italy—previous to coming here—as a chemist.
- 34.—£52 from the Board solely.
- 35.—School fees.
- 36.—They vary.
- 37.—None has been given except by the Revd. C. Spencer, A.M., and that in strict accordance with the rules of the Board. Old Testament, Nos. 1 and 2. New Testament, Nos. 1 and 2.

ARALUEN.

- 1.—Araluen, District of Braidwood.
- 2.—Slabs and shingled.
- 3.—450 superficial square feet.
- 4.—Half-an-acre.
- 5.—None.
- 6.—300 superficial square feet, and 3,000 cubic feet in the schoolroom.
- 7.—Average number of scholars, 28.
- 8.—None, except ordinary means.
- 9.—Only established 6 months.
- 10.—Maximum age, 15 years; and minimum age, 3 years.
- 11.—Three classes; average in each class, 10; maximum age in first class, 6 years; minimum age in first class, 3 years. Maximum age in second class, 15 years; minimum age in second class, 6 years. Maximum age in third class, 13 years; minimum age in third class, 5 years.
- 12.—Pupils attend 5 hours each day. Hour of commencement, 9; termination, 4 o'clock. Cessation from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{3}{4}$ o'clock, 15 minutes employed in play, from 12 to 2 o'clock employed in going home to dinner and returning.
- 13.—One holiday (Saturday) in each week. Three vacations in the year, viz.:—one week at Christmas, one week at Easter, and one at Midwinter.
- 14.—240 days.
- 15.—School not established sufficient time to ascertain.
- 16.—10 children.
- 17.—Weekly sum charged each pupil, 1s.; annual charge for books, 2s.; total annual charge, £2 14s.
- 18.—School only established 6 months.
- 19.—School only established 6 months.
- 20.—First class:—9 to $9\frac{3}{4}$, learning spelling; $9\frac{3}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$, writing on slates; $10\frac{3}{4}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$, reading; $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, tables; 2 to 3, writing on slates; 3 to 4, reading and spelling. Second class:—9 to $9\frac{3}{4}$, reading; $9\frac{3}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$, 2 days grammar, 2 days geography, 1 day mental arithmetic; $10\frac{3}{4}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$, writing; $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, tables; 2 to 4, reading and arithmetic. Third class:—9 to $9\frac{3}{4}$, reading; $9\frac{3}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$, 2 days grammar, 2 days geography, 1 day mental arithmetic; $10\frac{3}{4}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$, writing; $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, 1 day mental arithmetic, 1 day tables, 3 days slate arithmetic; 2 to 3, reading and spelling; 3 to 4, slate arithmetic.

- 21.—First class use first book ; second class use second book ; third class use third book. Books in good condition ; no other books needed ; present number adequate.
- 22.—None.
- 23.—Tasks, confinement and corporal punishment.
- 24.—No examinations ; no prizes.
- 25.—Never visited since established.
- 26.—Harper H. Soulby.
- 27.—No assistant or pupil teacher.
- 28.—Boston, England.
- 29.—Thirty-five years.
- 30.—September 20th, 1858.
- 31, 32.—Not trained.
- 33.—Employed as Denominational Teacher at Brisbane, Moreton Bay ; previous occupation, miner.
- 34.—Annual salary, £60.
- 35.—Allowed from Mr. Burnell, £26 per annum.
- 36.—Not in operation a year
- 37.—No religious instruction given. Not visited by any Clergyman. No religious books used.

FAIRY MEADOW.

1.—Fairy Meadow, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Wollongong, in the District of Illawarra.

2.—The schoolhouse or building is weatherboards, with shingled roof, projected, and surrounded with cast-iron gutter piping to catch a supply of water. The foundation of the whole building is also of wood, charred piles and sleepers, standing on a soft subsoil, on the lower part of the ground, which is for the most part under water in the Winter season, or whenever an ordinary fall of rain occurs. The building is entirely new, having been brought to its present state of completion in November, 1858. It contains five rooms on the ground floor, and one small apartment above. The schoolroom and classroom have their side walls lathed and plastered, and wainscotted all round four feet from the ground. The ceilings are open to the roof. The teacher's apartments, four rooms, are neat and comfortable, and three of them are lathed and plastered right through. On the whole this is a good and substantial building, but for the want of adequate funds it seems to be left in an unfinished state. In order to meet the present requirements of the District, this being the only school in it, I think that the present building should be enlarged to double its present size, or the whole building might be appropriated for school purposes, and a separate teacher's residence erected. The want of water is very much felt here, as the only times we have a tolerable supply is when it rains, and then it is scarcely in demand ; but in fine weather, when it is much needed by the children, we either cannot afford to give it to them, or else it is so fetid that it would be dangerous to allow them to drink it. There is at present no tank or well on the school premises, nor can water be procured at a less distance than half a mile from the schoolhouse. I think it would tend (by way of improvement) very much towards preserving the building, if a fall "from," instead of "to," the foundation could be made. The whole building requires painting on the outside, as also some portions of the interior. A verandah is also much needed on the west or back part of the building, where the teacher's apartments are ; and a shed or some kind of shelter is required for the children from the intense heat of the sun during the mid-day recess, and in rainy weather, instead of confining them to the schoolroom, as is the necessary case at present. The want of these latter improvements, hinders the teacher from conducting a mid-day class for some other branch of instruction not included in the ordinary list, which might be done with much advantage, but which under present circumstances is quite impracticable. A bell and a clock are also much needed for the school, and the whole of the school-ground (for many reasons) should be cleared and stumped, and closely fenced in.

3.—The schoolroom measures 18×30 feet, the classroom 12×18 feet, and the area respectively of each room is 540 feet and 216 square feet, giving a total of 756 sq. ft. The teacher's apartments contain 624 sq. ft., therefore, total in the whole building equal 1,380 square feet.

4.—There is exactly half an acre of land (or 2,420 sq. yards, or 21,780 sq. feet) fenced in for the use of the pupils, but it is at present much encumbered with large stumps and heavy felled timber, in the centre of which stands the schoolhouse ; and there is another half-acre besides, intended for same purpose, but which is not yet fenced in (for the want of funds), and cannot therefore be used at present.

5.—The water-closets are constructed of weatherboards, with oak-shingled roof ; the elevation is 7 feet from the ground, upon a ground plan of 6×7 feet ; having a drain with no outlet, which measures also 6×7 , and 6 feet deep. This drain invariably fills up level with the flooring of the closets whenever a moderate fall of rain comes, and is then very unpleasant. The closets themselves are exceedingly unpleasant in the afternoon and evening, when the strong westerly winds blow from the mountains into the apartments of the teacher, as they are only 25 yards distant from the front of the same, and quite unsheltered. There is not a separate closet for the teachers. The closets are divided into three small compartments, with a seat in each, and a separate entrance and private door. On the whole they are neat and substantial, but too small, too exposed, and far too near to the schoolhouse.

6.—The number of square feet in the schoolroom, 540, and of cubic feet, 5,400 ; in the classroom there are 216 square feet, and 2,160 cubic feet ; total square feet, 756, and cubic feet, 7,560.

7.—In the schoolroom the average number usually assembled, at the end of the quarter (February) was 57·05, and for the classroom, 16.

8.—At present the school building appears to be in an unfinished state, and the ceilings of the teaching apartments are left open to the roof, by which means abundance of irregular wind is obtained. By raising all the windows, and opening the doors of the school, another supply is also procured. The schoolroom is generally very close in the morning, but in the afternoon we have a beautiful breeze from the sea. The heat from 11 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on the west side of the building where the teacher's residence is, is very oppressive. No systematic or scientific plan for ventilation has been had in view in the construction of the school, although this could have been done in the first instance with but little trouble and small expense. I think a closed plastered ceiling, with a revolving shaft ventilator (reaching from the outside of the top of the roof into the interior of the school) far better than open ceilings and open doors and windows.

9.—The school has only been open since December 6th, 1858, and therefore an annual average cannot be given, but the number at present on the books (March, 1859,) which has been steadily increasing since the opening of the school is 84. The school is attended by children of both sexes, collected into one room. There are at present 40 males and 44 females entered on the books of the school. The average number attending at present is 75·2 or 36·4 males, and 38·8 females.

10.—The maximum male pupils age is 13 years, the minimum age $3\frac{1}{2}$ years. Of the females the maximum age is 14 years, and the minimum age $3\frac{1}{2}$ years. There are 52 children under the age of 9 years, 15 of whom are also under 6 years of age; and there are 18 who are under the age of 12 years.

11.—There are six classes in the school, 3 of boys and 3 of girls, ranking from 3rd to the 1st or alphabet class. The following table will exhibit at one view the average number and ages in each class:—

	Average number in each class.	Maximum Ages.	Minimum Ages.		Average number in each class.	Maximum Ages.	Minimum Ages.
Boys.				GIRLS.			
3rd Class	11	13	10	3rd Class	9	14	9
2nd Class	4	13	7	2nd Class	11	11	7
1st Class.....	22	11	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1st Class	19	11	$3\frac{1}{2}$

12.—The pupils attend school for five days in the week, and remain on the school-grounds for $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours each day. The school opens at $9\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock in the morning, and closes at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A recess of 10 minutes is given at 11 A.M., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours at $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 for dinner, recreation, and drill, under the superintendence of the teachers. In bad weather, during this interval, when the children are compelled to take shelter in the schoolroom, the girls are generally instructed in needlework, &c., the younger children in building, &c., with artificial bricks, &c., and the boys, under partial restraint, are engaged in mental or other innocent recreation practicable indoors.

13.—Saturday is the only weekly holiday; and the number of vacations during the year is three, each lasting for one week only, which takes place respectively, at Easter—Midwinter—and Christmas.

14.—Deducting Sundays and holidays from the total number of days in the year, there will be 244 school days for actual study in this school during the year.

15.—I have no data as yet to judge from to enable me to furnish these particulars, as the school has only been opened since the 6th of December, 1858.

16.—Within a distance of one mile from the schoolhouse each way, I have ascertained by actual inquiry, that there are 84 children living convenient to the school, between the ages of 5 and 15 years, who do not attend this school—nor any other (except in the case of 4 children, who walk six miles a day to another school, under peculiar circumstances); I have every reason to believe, as from actual inquiry made, that most of the above will soon be entered on the books of this school, either for daily or evening instruction; by far the greater part of these 84 children cannot read at all; I believe there are about 20 others—of whom I did not get positive knowledge—that might be added to the number; there is no other school within a distance of three miles in one direction, and seven miles in any other direction.

17.—The weekly charge for each pupil is sixpence; the annual charge for books, 2s. 2d.; and the total annual charge for each pupil, £1 8s. 2d.

18.—As I am unable to state the particulars required by this question, it may suffice to state these particulars with reference to the quarter, during which the school has been in operation; the amount received as school fees from December 6th, 1858, to March 4th, 1859, £15 14s. 4d., which is appropriated in augmentation of the teacher's salary, which together with the sum of £27 (the quarterly amount received from the Board of National Education as stipend, according to classification) make a total amount received from all sources towards the support of this school for the quarter, £42 14s. 4d.

19.—Dividing the last-mentioned total by the average number of the pupils in attendance will give—£42 14s. 4d. ÷ 75·2 = £2 5s. $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. as the total average cost annually of the education of each pupil attending this school.

20.—At present, the 3rd and 2nd classes in the school receive instruction in Scripture and secular reading, English grammar, analysis, slate and copy-book writing, slate and mental arithmetic, geography, and music; the first or lowest class in the school is instructed in reading, slate-writing, simple arithmetic, the second division of arithmetic, the rudiments

of grammar and of geography, and tables, and singing; the whole of the girls are taught plain and fancy needlework, &c.; the time allotted to each subject is as follows:—

3RD AND 2ND CLASSES.		Time.	1ST CLASS.		Time.
Read each day	...	1½	Read, each day	...	1½
Write "	...	¾	Write "	...	¾
Arithmetic	...	¾	Arithmetic "	...	¾
Geography (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday)	...	¾	Geography (2nd division)	...	¾
Grammar (ditto alternately)	...	¾	Grammar "	...	¾
Mental arithmetic (Tuesday, Thursday)	...	¾	Tables "	...	¾
Music (Monday, Wednesday, Friday)	..	¾	Singing "	...	¾
Sewing, each class two days	...	1	Sewing "	...	¾

N.B.—After the school has been in operation for six months, the following subjects, viz.,—geometry, algebra, perspective and other drawing; object lessons, &c., will be taught to the higher classes twice a week, for ¾ hour each subject, and the Latin and book-keeping.

21.—The books of the school at present are all new, but not quite adequate to the wants of the same in number, the original supply being made for a school of much less numbers than actually now attend—probably for 50 or 60 scholars; whereas the present number on the school roll is 83, which is likely to increase; if one dozen more were added to each set of those already in use, I think our wants would be permanently satisfied; the books at present used in the school, are those only which are sanctioned by the Board of National Education, Sydney; the descriptive titles of the books used in each class are—

3RD CLASS—(BOOKS IN USE.)		No.	2ND CLASS—(BOOKS IN USE).		No.
Scripture lessons (O. T.) No. 1	...	24	...used also by 2nd class	...	24
" " (O. T.) No. 2	...	24			
" " (N. T.) No. 1	...	24	...used also by 2nd class	...	24
" " (N. T.) No. 2	...	24			
3rd book of lessons	...	24	...will be used by 2nd class	...	24
4th " "	...	24	2nd book of lessons	...	24
Arithmetic books (master's)	...	8	1st sequel to ditto	...	24
Book-keeping (copy)	...	1	2nd sequel to ditto	...	24
Geography	...	1			
English grammar	...	1			
			1ST CLASS.		
			1st book of lessons	...	24
			Lesson tablets	...	12

22.—The prints, &c., in the school, are the following, viz.,—12 tablet lessons of monosyllable (arranged phonetically); 3 pictures of domestic vegetables and fruits; 3 pictures, astronomical diagrams of the moon, seasons, and solar system; 3 pictures, science (color, form, and the ship); 1 picture, animals from "Noah's Ark"; 2 pictures, domestic flowers; 3 maps, Asia, Africa, and America; 4 maps (master's) land and water, hemispheres, Europe, Palestine; 1 black-board and stand, 10 forms, 6 desks, 2 chairs, 1 table, 1 general lesson, 2 time tables, 1 general attainments, 1 visitors' rules; 1 inventory of school apparatus, 1 plan of school furniture, 1 register book, 1 daily report book, 1 class roll book; those required in addition are,—1 black-board and stand, 2 map-stands, 1 chest of minerals, &c., for object lessons, 1 chest geometrical solid figures for perspective drawing, diagrams illustrative of ethnography, zoology, mechanics, chemistry, steam, electricity, natural history, and natural philosophy, &c.; text books to correspond, and a small library for the scholars.

23.—I may state in reply to the information required on this head, that the mode of correction used in this school is not based upon the rod; corporal punishment belonging to the past age and not to the present; the more civilized, enlightened, and elevating mode of correction peculiar to this period of improvement, that of appealing to the affections of the children, and cultivating the faculties of the mind, and in fact good moral training, is the dominant power in preserving good discipline in this school; as the great work of the teacher is to form the judgment, discipline the intellect, and train the morals of his pupils throughout the whole of their school course; no system of correction which does not harmonize with an enlightened age and people, and which does not tally with the task and proper duty of the teacher, will either assist the work of education, or tend to perfect or preserve the discipline of the school; good teaching, and good moral training alone, are sufficient for these things; the rod creates terror and hurts the feelings, degrades the intellect and creates hypocrisy, and it destroys that love and confidence which should exist between master and pupils; I have never received instructions on this head from any Board of Education, nor from official visitors; but from conversation with the Inspector of National Schools, on this subject, I have found his views very much to correspond with my own; and he is a gentleman of high education and standing, and of great experience in the management and discipline of schools; the same opinions are held by the most enlightened men of the present age, both in this and the mother country, and are I believe, the chief guide to all good and intelligent teachers, in preserving the discipline of their schools; managers, and Local Patrons of school, generally, have recommended to me the free use of the rod, as the only means of preserving order in the school, and many parents in this country advocate the same course; but I have found another power more effective in preventing error, and more permanent in its effects upon the minds and constitutions of the pupils; a power which answered well my own case as a pupil, and which I have found answered best in all my experience as a teacher, namely, industry in the teacher, and good moral training.

24.—No examinations as yet have been held in this school, but I believe two half-yearly examinations will be held publicly, at Midwinter, and at Christmas, respectively, at which prizes will probably be distributed, and such examinations will be conducted either by the Inspector of National Schools, or by the Local Patrons of the school, and the teachers, and in the presence of the parents of the children, and other persons in the district interested in the cause of education and the progress of the young.

25.—Two of the Local Patrons have visited the school since its opening, on three different occasions, who have reported their entire satisfaction with the order and progress of the children; no written report exists yet of the school; several of the parents of the children have also visited the school, and have returned home delighted and satisfied at what they saw; the National Schools Inspector will officially visit this school on the 22nd March, 1859, and again, on two other occasions during the present year, to examine and report on the condition of the school, and the progress of the children; these latter visits will probably occupy at least one whole day, and perhaps two days each; with reference to the actual condition of the school in the opinion of the teachers, sufficient may be gathered from the following remarks:—As this is the first school ever established in the district, a very heavy task and responsibility devolve upon the teachers, as may be judged from the fact, that of 84 scholars entered on the roll, 58 required to be taught the alphabet, 20 could not read easy lessons in monosyllables, and not one could read an ordinary lesson correctly; whilst the other branches, included in a common course of education, appear to have been more than proportionably neglected, or else, perhaps, not at all procurable; I am happy, and do not hesitate to state, that the school at present is in good discipline, and the pupils have advanced far beyond my early expectations; and that the school now bids fair to become quite equal to the best of its class, under the Board of National Education.

26.—Samuel King Miller; assisted by Mrs. Miller.

27.—We have no assistant teacher, &c.

28.—Samuel King Miller, born at Corner Hall, Hemel Hemsted, Hertfordshire, England; Mrs. Miller, born at Coombing Park, Carcoar, near Bathurst, New South Wales.

29.—S. K. Miller, 28 years, 17th March, 1859; Mrs. Miller, 19 years, 21st March, 1859.

30.—November, 1858.

31.—Master, trained as a teacher; mistress, trained for one year and a half under the master, prior to present appointment, and for a short time attended the Model National School.

32.—Master, trained at the London Central District School; six years; my last certificate which I held when in England, granted by the Committee of Council of Education, was First Class Competency, and that which I last obtained had not; Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools (E. C. Tuffnell, Esq.) advised me to emigrate to Sydney; would have been Third Class Efficiency; I have twice attended at the Model National Schools, Sydney, including a period of 12 weeks in training; and my present class certificate, under the National School Board, is Class II, B, which is at least three degrees lower than my former classification.

33.—Mrs. Miller had 18 months experience with me previous to present appointment at another large school at Carcoar, besides the necessary training at the Model Schools in Sydney; prior to this, her occupation was in private life with her parents.

34.—A joint salary of £108.

35.—Fees already received amount to £15 14s. 4d.; no other emoluments are attached to the school.

36.—Total amount already received, £42 14s. 4d.

37.—From the Scripture lessons book of the National Schools, for one hour every day, by the teacher; no Clergyman visits the school as yet; and the only books used at present are the ordinary school-books above-mentioned.

SAMUEL KING MILLER,

Master.

FOUR MILE CREEK.

1.—Four Mile Creek, four miles from East Maitland.

2.—Built of brick, with stone foundation; recently erected; in good repair; does not at present need enlargement.

3.—Teacher's residence and schoolroom, 648 superficial square feet.

4.—One acre.

5.—Two water-closets, built of slabs, with bark roof; in good condition.

6.—The number of superficial square feet, 324; of cubic, 729.

7.—Twenty-six.

8.—Ventilator in the ceiling.

9.—Annual average number on the books:—boys, 17; girls, 14; total, 31. In attendance:—boys, 14; girls, 12; total, 26.

10.—Maximum males, 13; minimum, 5. Maximum females, 14; minimum, 5.

11.—Two classes, viz., first and second; number, 18—13. Maximum in 1st class, 12; minimum, 5. In 2nd class:—maximum, 14; minimum, 8.

12.—Five hours; commences 9 A.M.; ten minutes recess at half-past ten; from 12 to 2, dinner and recreation; thence to 4 P.M.

13.—One week at Easter, one week Midwinter, and one at Christmas. Days:—Anniversary of the Colony, Queen's Birthday, and Good Friday.

14.—The number of days, 241.

- 15.—Twelve months; they continue at school as long as they remain in the locality.
- 16.—Nine.
- 17.—Sixpence per week; books, 2s. per annum; total annual charge, £1 6s. for each pupil.
- 18.—£13 12s. 6d., appropriated by the teacher to increase his stipend; from the National Board, £94; no amount from any other source; total amount from all sources, £107 12s. 6d.
- 19.— $30 \div £107 \text{ 12s. 6d.} = £3 \text{ 11s. 9d.}$, annual cost.
- 20.—First class:—reading, one hour and a quarter; writing and dictation, one hour and a quarter; arithmetic, half an hour; geography, half an hour; Scripture lessons, half an hour; object lessons, half an hour; grammar, half an hour. Second class:—reading, one hour and a quarter; writing and dictation, one hour; arithmetic, three-quarters of an hour; grammar, half an hour; geography, half an hour; Scripture lessons, half an hour; object lessons, half an hour.
- 21.—First class:—first book of lessons, spelling and reading sheets. Second class:—second book of lessons, sequel to the second book, English grammar, first book of arithmetic, introduction to geography. The above are those sanctioned by the Commissioners of National Education. In good condition, and adequate to present wants.
- 22.—One map of the world, one of Australia, one black-board; all in good condition, and quite sufficient for present wants.
- 23.—I find it much better to prevent breaches of discipline than to correct it. In extreme cases, corporal; no written instructions from any quarter.
- 24.—Four times during the year, by the Board's Inspector; books have been distributed periodically; titles—histories and voyages.
- 25.—By the Inspector and General Superintendent, District Inspector; the latter four times during the year, the former occasionally; half-day; have not seen any report of the school.
- 26.—Jonathan Hollingworth.
- 27.—No assistants.
- 28.—Manchester, England.
- 29.—Thirty-nine years.
- 30.—1st of January, 1857.
- 31.—Not trained.
- 32.—Class III, Section A.
- 33.—Seven years private teacher, and twelve years a denominational teacher; no occupation or business prior to that of teacher.
- 34.—None.
- 35.—None.
- 36.—£107 12s. 6d.
- 37.—Religious instruction given daily from Scripture lessons, by the teacher; visited by the Rev. W. Purves, Presbyterian Minister; Scripture lessons sanctioned by the Board of National Education.

GUNDAGAI.

- 1.—Gundagai, Parish of North Gundagai, Police District of the Lachlan.
- 2.—Of wood, weatherboarded, and plastered inside, the foundation of stone; with the exception of the teacher's sittingroom and bedroom, the other rooms are unceiled, rendering them intolerably cold in the winter.
- 3.—The schoolrooms contain 1,260 square feet; the teacher's residence and classroom, 720 square feet.
- 4.—2 acres or 9,680 square yards (unenclosed.)
- 5.—The water-closets are built of wood, and weatherboarded, very commodious; the cesspool is of good size and bricked up, has not been cleansed since the occupation of the school, and will require no cleansing for a considerable time.
- 6.—The school-building is divided into three compartments. No. 1, where the children assemble, contains 460 square feet, and 5,520 cubic feet to the girders. Nos. 2 and 3 contain 350 square feet, and 4,200 cubic feet, 440 square feet, and 5,280 cubic feet respectively.
- 7.—40 children of both sexes average the assembly in No. 1, Nos 2 and 3 are used as classrooms.
- 8.—Four double sashes on the south side of the building; one double sash at each end, east and west.
- 9.—During the three-quarters of a year that the school has been in operation, the average number on the books has been—males, 35.6; females, 28.3. The average attendance—males, 20.59; females, 17.66.
- 10.—Maximum age of males, 14; minimum, 3 years. Maximum age of females, 16; minimum, 3 years.
- 11.—Three classes; 1st class—average number, 14; 2nd class—average number, 15; 3rd class—average number, 30.
- 12.—Five hours; from 9 to 12 A.M.; from 2 to 4 P.M. During the hours of recreation from 12 to 2 P.M., the great majority of the pupils return home to dinner, a few remain. Innocent recreation of all kinds is allowed, and a strict supervision to prevent rough or mischievous amusements.
- 13.—Saturday is the only holiday in each week; one week at Christmas and a week at Easter, are the two and only vacations.

- 14.—250 days.
- 15.—The record and books of the school having disappeared or been lost at the period of the flood at Gundagai in 1852, the teacher has no data to form an average.
- 16.—The township of South Gundagai, isolated by the Murrumbidgee River, sends no children to the school; there are about 40 children from the ages of 5 to 15, many of whom attend a private school; in the locality of this school, the number of children of the above ages not attending is small, probably 20, the great portion of an age to be serviceable at home.
- 17.—The weekly charge for one pupil, 1s.; more than one, 9d.; one family only pays quarterly, at the rate of 9s. per quarter; the others pay weekly or monthly; 2s. per annum is charged to each pupil for books, &c.; the total annual charge for each pupil is £2 5s. 9d.
- 18.—To the 30th September, 1858, the school had been in operation but one quarter; for that period the amount of fees received, was—for tuition, £14 3s. 6d.; book fees, 5s. 6d.; appropriated to the use of teacher, £14 3s. 6d.; unappropriated, 5s. 6d.; teacher's salary for quarter, £24; total amount from all sources, £38 9s.
- 19.—Estimated average annual total cost of the education of each pupil, £3 16s. 10d.
- 20.—The subjects of instruction in each class,—first class:—reading; writing on slates; simple arithmetic; object lessons; simple tables. Second class:—reading; writing on paper; arithmetic; grammar; geography; object lessons and tables. Third class:—reading; writing; grammar and parsing; compound arithmetic; geography; Scripture lessons; object lessons and tables. The precise portion of time allowed for each subject each day:—reading, including spelling and the subject matter of the lesson, 1½ hours; writing on paper, on slates, or from dictation, 1½ hours; arithmetic, ¾ of an hour; grammar, ¾ of an hour, geography, ½ an hour alternately; object lessons or tables, ½ an hour; needlework, each day, 1 hour.
- 21.—The books used in the different classes,—first class:—first book of lessons; first book of arithmetic; English grammar. Second class:—second book; first book, arithmetic; geography generalised. Third class:—third book; Scripture lessons, Old and New Testament; first book, arithmetic. A copy of each of the Board's publications is in the hands of the teacher. The books are in fair condition and sufficient for the present wants of the school.
- 22.—The prints, diagrams, &c., are—a table of minimum attainments; general lesson, 2 copies; notice to visitors, 2 copies; maps of the World, Europe, Africa, Asia, and America; 1 set of tablet lessons. The maps are slightly injured from the rain, during the heavy Summer storms, driving under the shingles of the roof. Colored prints of natural history, and diagrams of the first principles of natural philosophy, would be of great benefit.
- 23.—The system of correction consists in detention in school after school-hours, to write or repeat a lesson; corporal punishment is seldom needed, and only applied in cases of flagrant breaches of discipline. The teacher finds that order is better preserved by gentle means than by strict coercion; no written or other instructions have been given by any Board of Education, Official Visitors, Inspectors, or Managers, on the subject.
- 24.—Since the opening of the school, there has been no examination of the pupils in reference to their progress; no prizes or other rewards of merit have hitherto been distributed.
- 25.—The Organizing Master, Mr. M'Cann, visited, officially, the school in the second quarter after its opening, and was occupied three days in the performance of his duty. A copy of a report on the state of the school, left by him, is hereto attached, marked A.
- 26.—William T. Holland.
- 27.—Marian Holland, the wife of the above.
- 28.—London; of his wife, Deal.
- 29.—38 years and 39 years respectively.
- 30.—May, 1858.
- 31.—Not trained as a teacher.
- 32.—Passed the month of training, ordered by the National Board, at the Model School, in Sydney; possesses no certificate of competency.
- 33.—Three years experience in England teaching the preparatory collegiate studies. Three years in the United States as teacher of the French and English languages; two years in Brazil as a teacher of English and writing. Had no occupation or business before adopting that of teacher.
- 34.—Annual amount of salary of head teacher, £96.
- 35.—Estimated annual amount of fees, £65 (no allowances and no emoluments exclusive of salary).
- 36.—Total estimated annual income of teacher, derived from school, £160.
- 37.—Religious instruction has been given on two occasions only, at long intervals, by the Rev. Mr. Fox, of Tumut, during his periodical visit, as there is no resident Clergyman. Mr. Fox is a Minister of the Church of England. No religious books of any denomination are in the school.

WILLIAM T. HOLLAND,
Teacher.

A.

COPY OF REPORT ON THE NATIONAL SCHOOL, GUNDAGAI.

Schedule A.

To be kept in Report Book,
B. H. M'CANN.

Suggestions to the Teacher.

A time table to be constructed in accordance with the Board's Regulations, and suspended in the schoolroom. The records of the school to be more accurately kept in future. When making out the next quarter's rolls the boys and girls to be separated, and each class to occupy a folio. The children are not to be entered until they have *actually attended*.

attended. Everything pointed out in reference to the keeping of the books (records) to be carefully attended to. The children to be classed, and instructed with especial reference to the "Table of Minimum Attainments," and all possible exertion made to raise all the children, three months in their respective classes, to the standard required by that "Table," and those more than three months, to the degree of progress which may form a corresponding ratio.

The reading, grammar, and geography of second class, and the parsing and mental arithmetic of third class to be especially attended to; also, all suggestions verbally made.

B. H. M'CANN,
Organizing Master of National Schools.

REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING REPORT.

The teacher begs respectfully to remark that the absence of time tables in the school arose from having no means of regulating the time. The teacher's watch was accidentally broken before his arrival, and no watch or time-piece of any description was obtainable, notwithstanding the most strenuous exertion. The time, and distribution of studies were approximated, as nearly as possible under the circumstances, and only on the morning previous to the arrival of Mr. M'Cann the teacher succeeded in procuring a small clock.

The inaccuracies in the books were simply of misapprehension, and not from want of care. From the universal want of instruction very great difficulty was experienced in forming the classes at the commencement, and the third class, consisting of the elder pupils, were instructed in the first rudiments of arithmetic, and classified in the record accordingly; hence arose inaccuracy.

The condition of the School, &c.

The unfinished state of the schoolrooms renders them extremely cold in the Winter notwithstanding two fires are constantly kept up. A very large amount of fuel is consumed without producing any sensible effect beyond a few feet, rendering it imperatively necessary to allow the smaller children and girls to sit around the fires—thus interfering greatly with the usual order of the school.

The school ground being unenclosed, the position of the water-closets is much exposed being within a few feet of a much frequented by-road. The school furniture is of very rough materials, purchased by the teacher, and put together by him. No assistance of any kind has been given to the teacher in furnishing the school. Appropriate furniture is much needed.

WILLIAM T. HOLLAND,
Teacher.

GRAFTON.

- 1.—Grafton, Parish of Great Marlow, Clarence River.
- 2.—Weatherboard, in good condition, built about 3 years.
- 3.—40 by 24, or 960 square feet.
- 4.—About $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres
- 5.—Two water-closets, built of slabs, in good condition, one for the use of the boys, the other for the use of the girls.
- 6.—One room, 960 square feet, 7,940 cubic feet.
- 7.—The average daily attendance for the last quarter was 77 children; the greatest number at one time in the room was 86.
- 8.—The windows have flying sashes, and there are two traps in the ends of the rooms.
- 9.—The annual average for 1858 on the books,—boys, 60.5; girls, 46.75; total, 107.25. The daily average for 1858 in attendance was,—boys, 42.15; girls, 32.0; total, 74.15.
- 10.—Maximum,—boys, 15; girls, 14; minimum,—boys, 4; girls, 4.
- 11.—3 classes. 1st class,—average number, 40; maximum, 6; minimum, 4. 2nd class—average number, 37; maximum, 15; minimum, 6. 3rd class,—average number, 30; maximum, 14; minimum, 8.
- 12.—5 hours daily, 3 on Saturday. School commences at 9 and 2, and closes at 12 and 4. From 12 to 2 is spent after luncheon in the playground.
- 13.—Half-day on Saturday; a vacation at Christmas for two weeks.
- 14.—274 days in the year.
- 15.—Those who remain residents of the township seem to give an average of $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, but the greater part of the children pass through the school in less than a year.
- 16.—No means of knowing.
- 17.—4d. and 6d. per week; 3 children pay 10s. per quarter, one half-penny is deducted for each child in attendance for books and school materials, the annual cost, including books, supposing the child to be present throughout the year, would be 16s. 8d., £1 5s., and £2.
- 18.—The total amount of fees received for the year ending 30th September, 1858, was, purchase of books, £6 0s. 1d.; teacher's salary, £57 18s. 3d.; total, £63 18s. 4d. The teacher receives £120 as a salary from the National Board of Education. Total amount of income—fees, £63 18s. 4d.; salary, £120; total, £183 18s. 4d.
- 19.—£183 18s. 4d., the total amount by the number of children attending through the year would be £1 14s. 4d., the annual cost of each child.

20.—		Monday, Wednesday, Friday.	Tuesday, Thursday.	Saturday.
Class.	Subject.	hours.	hours.	hours.
1	Reading	2	2	1
2	"	2	1	1
3	"	1½	¾	1
1	Writing	2	2	1
2	"	2	2	1
3	"	1	1	1
1	Arithmetic	1	1	1
2	"	1	1	1
3	"	1	1	1
3	Grammar	¾		
3	Geography	...	½	
3	Singing	...	½	

21.—1st class, Nos. 1 and 2, Irish Commissioners; 2nd class, No. 3, Irish Commissioners; 3rd class, No. 4, Irish Commissioners. 2nd and 3rd classes read Scripture selections. The books in use are in fair condition, except the Scripture selections, which are much worn by 3 years' services. Some other books, in addition to the above would be useful, but, perhaps, objectionable in National Schools.

22.—Map of the World, Australia, Europe, Asia, in fair condition; diagrams, pictures, and instruments, there are none, but not the less necessary.

23.—Principal correction, keeping in after school. No instructions have been given at any time.

24.—No examinations are held, and no rewards or prizes are given.

25.—No official inspection has taken place. The Local Patrons occasionally visit, but no report has been made to the teacher respecting those visits.

26.—James Page.

28.—England.

29.—44.

30.—September, 1855.

31.—Trained.

32.—The College of the British and Foreign School Society, London, usual course of 7 months; Second Class of the Committee of Council of Education in England, and 2nd Class of the Board of National Education New South Wales.

34.—Annual teacher's salary from the National Board for self and wife, £120.

35.—Fees, £57 18s. 3d. for 1858, house and garden.

36.—Total salary, £177 18s. 3d.

37.—The ordinary Scripture selections of the National Board are read and explained 3 times a week. The Revd. A. E. Selwyn, the Church of England Minister, occasionally visits the school, but does not give any religious instruction in it.

HINTON.

1.—Hinton, county of Durham.

2.—The school is constructed of brick, and is built on a brick foundation. It is at present in fair condition, but requires enlargement, not being more than half the size required for the proper accommodation and management of the children in ordinary attendance.

3.—The number of superficial square feet contained in the school building is 660.

4.—The land adjoining the school for the use of the pupils consists of four-fifths of an acre, or 3,872 square yards.

5.—A double water-closet is provided for the use of the pupils, constructed of brick, ventilated by latticed windows; its dimensions are 10 feet by 10, and the structure is in a good state of repair.

6.—The principal room contains 500 square feet, and 4,500 cubic feet; the smaller, or classroom, contains 160 square feet, and 1,140 cubic feet.

7.—Generally 60 children in the large room, and 20 in the small one.

8.—In the schoolroom there are four windows, two on the north side, and two on the south; two door-openings, one at the east end, and the other at the west; and a chimney. In the classroom there is one window and one door, each opposite to the other, namely—north and south. By these openings currents of air can be made to pass through the school, irrespective of the quarter in which the wind may be. In addition to the above provision for ventilation the roof of the schoolrooms is open or unceiled; but as the walls are only nine feet in height it is a question whether the heat from the roof is not more injurious than this mode of ventilation is beneficial.

9.—The annual average number on the books, and the average number attending the school, for the year 1858, is as follows:—On the books, males 67, females 63, total 130; average number attending the school, males 45, females 39, total 84.

10.—Maximum and minimum age of the pupils—males, maximum, 14 years, minimum, 3 years; females, maximum, 14 years, minimum, 3 years.

11.—The school is at present divided into five classes. 1st class, average number, 15; maximum age, 6 years; minimum age, 3 years. 2nd class, average number, 20; maximum age, 11 years; minimum age, 5 years. Sequel class, average number, 17; maximum age, 13 years; minimum age, 7 years. 3rd class, average number, 15; maximum age, 12 years; minimum age, 8 years. 4th class, average number, 18; maximum age, 14 years; minimum age, 9 years.

12.—The pupils attend the school five hours per day, namely—from 9 o'clock A.M., till 12 o'clock, and from 2 o'clock P.M., till 4 o'clock. The majority of the pupils reside in the township, and, consequently, occupy the mid-day cessation of two hours in going to and returning from their dinners. Those pupils who bring their dinners to the school (about 25) occupy the said cessation in playing on the adjoining ground, under the supervision of the teacher. The female pupils who dine at the school are permitted to do plain needle or fancy work in the classroom during the cessation, if they prefer it.

13.—No school is held on Saturdays. The vacations are in accordance with the Board's regulations, namely—a week at Easter, a week at Midsummer or in June, and a week at Christmas; total, 3 weeks.

14.—239.

15.—As far as I am able to judge pupils do not, on an average, attend the school after they have arrived at the age of 12 years. Making the date of their entrance at the time of their being four years old, this will give the period of eight years at school; but when the irregular attendance is deducted from the time of remaining at school, I do not think that the actual attendance will be more than three-fourths of the above-named period, that is, six years.

16.—From the knowledge I possess of this district, I believe there are at least 50 children, between the ages of 5 and 15 years, residing in it, who do not attend this or any other school.

17.—The lowest fee is 3d. per week, the highest, 6d.; giving the average weekly charge for each pupil of $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. The annual charge for books is 2s. each pupil. The total annual charge for books is 2s. each pupil. The total annual charge for each pupil is 19s. $2\frac{1}{4}$ d.

18.—The annual amount of school fees received during the specified period is £72 12s. 4d., appropriated to the teachers as part of their remuneration. Amount received from the Board of National Education, £120, being the salary allowed by the Board for the joint services of the male and female teachers. Total amount received from all sources for the support of the school, during the twelve months ending the 30th September, 1858, £192 12s. 4d.

19.—Dividing the last-mentioned total by the average number of the pupils actually attending the school during the period above-mentioned, makes the average annual total cost of the education of each pupil to be £2 6s. $11\frac{3}{4}$ d.

20.—Subjects taught, and time allotted, in each class:—1st class, each day, reading $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours; writing, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours; arithmetic, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour; and object lessons, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Second class, each day, reading, $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours; writing, $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours; arithmetic, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour; geography, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour on Tuesday and Thursday; grammar, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and object lessons $\frac{1}{2}$ hour each day. Sequel class, reading, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour; writing, $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours; arithmetic, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours; geography, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour on Tuesday and Thursday; grammar, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; dictation, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour on Tuesday and Thursday; and object lessons, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Third class, each day, reading, $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours; writing, $\frac{3}{4}$ hours; arithmetic, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours; geography, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour on Tuesday and Thursday; grammar, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; dictation, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour on Tuesday and Thursday; and object lessons, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. 4th class, each day, reading, $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours; writing, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour on Monday, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours on Tuesday, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour on Wednesday, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours on Thursday, and $\frac{3}{4}$ hour on Friday; arithmetic, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours on Monday, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour on Tuesday, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours on Wednesday, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour on Thursday, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours on Friday; geography, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour on Tuesday and Thursday; grammar, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; dictation, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour on Tuesday and Thursday; and object lessons $\frac{1}{2}$ hour on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Explanations:—In addition to the subjects specified in the above tables, plain and fancy needlework is daily taught for one hour, to all those children whose parents desire them to learn, without any extra charge. Under the head of reading more than half the time specified is occupied in reading and explanations from the Scripture lessons as published by the Board. Writing includes the time occupied in writing on slates from the various lesson books, and is therefore the principal method adopted for teaching, spelling, composition, and punctuation. Geography comprehends that portion of physical geography immediately treating on the tides, currents, winds, and atmosphere. Object lessons consist chiefly of brief lessons on common things, and of lessons in history, biography, zoology, and natural philosophy. The more advanced boys in the highest class work Arnold's first Latin book, and a few of the girls are taught music. This departure from the ordinary routine has been resorted to as an inducement to keep the cleverest pupils at school longer than they would otherwise remain.

21.—First class: Tablet lessons in spelling, reading, and arithmetic, first book of lessons. Second class: Second book of lessons. Sequel class: Sequel book of lessons, Scripture lessons (New Testament, No. 1), English grammar, first book of arithmetic. Third class: Third book of lessons, Scripture lessons (Old and New Testament No. 1 each), first book of arithmetic, English grammar, Sullivan's geography generalized, spelling-book superseded. Fourth class: Fourth book of lessons, Scripture lessons (Old and New Testament, Nos. 1 and 2 each), English grammar, spelling-book superseded, geography generalized, first book of arithmetic, arithmetic in theory and practice, mensuration, easy lessons on Christian evidence, geometry, book-keeping, Arnold's first Latin book, Patterson's zoology for schools (parts 1 and 2). The above books, except two, are published or sanctioned by the Board of National Education. They are in good condition, and under the present system of oral teaching, as pursued in National Schools,—adequate to the wants of the school.

22.—The following maps and diagrams are used in the school: World, Europe, Australia, America, Asia, Africa, Palestine, 2 zoological diagrams, 1 astronomical map, Johnston's illustrations of natural philosophy, 2 diagrams, Nos. 1 and 2. These maps are of full size and

and in good condition; although other maps would be an acquisition, I consider the above sufficient to assist in the communication of a creditable amount of geographical and other useful information; the school is supplied with a black-board and a book-press, and both rooms are well furnished with desks and seats.

23.—Moral influence is mainly relied upon for the preservation of discipline, and with the great majority of the pupils is successful, but among a small class, in every community, moral influence has but little effect in consequence of the children's moral feelings having been completely paralysed by the vitiated atmosphere of their depraved homes. With some children of this class, as well as others, with whom moral teaching has no weight, corporal punishment is resorted to as a *dernier ressort* to bring these unfortunate delinquents to a sense of duty. I have never received any written or other instructions from any Board or person on this subject; at the same time I feel myself bound to admit that I have derived much assistance and benefit in the management of a school, from the Board's head Inspector, Mr. Wilkins, both from verbal suggestions and in witnessing the great tact displayed by this gentleman during his examinations of the school.

24.—The school is occasionally visited by the Rev. Mr. Blain, one of the Local Patrons, and by others, but, as the Board does not sanction the practice of unofficial persons interfering with the duties of the teacher in conducting his school, visitors never examine the pupils, either in reference to their progress or attainments; no prizes or other rewards have ever been given.

25.—The school is officially visited by the Board's head Inspector, Mr. Wilkins, and by the Organizing Master or Sub-Inspector, resident in the district; hitherto, the Inspector has, I believe, visited the school at least once a-year, sometimes oftener; the Sub-Inspector's visits to the school have been about once in 4 months or three times per year; the length of time occupied by the Inspectors in the performance of their duty was about $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours; sometimes it has been more; I have no report on the state of the school in my possession, but such reports, I believe, have been forwarded to the central Board.

26.—George Sanders.

27.—Charlotte Sanders.

28.—George Sanders, Bedfordshire, England; Charlotte Sanders, London, England.

29.—George Sanders, 28 years; Charlotte Sanders, 23 years.

30.—September, 1852.

31.—Trained.

32.—At the Model School, Sydney, two months; second class certificate.

33.—Before attending the Model School, Sydney, 5 years' experience in tuition.

34.—Annual amount of salary for teacher and wife, £120.

35.—Fees, allowances, and emoluments, exclusive of salary, £72 12s. 4d.

36.—Total annual income, £192 12s. 4d.

37.—One hour per day is appropriated to the perusal of the Scripture lessons by the pupils of the three higher classes; on three days per week a quarter of an hour is occupied by the teacher in explaining and enforcing the doctrines and sentiments contained in the general lesson, in accordance with the Board's recommendation. The school is frequently visited by the Rev. Canon Boodle, the Church of England Clergyman at Morpeth; as the Episcopalian Church is in close proximity to the school, Mr. Boodle prefers taking the children of his denomination over to the Church,—and generally visits the school one hour before it closes in the evening, for this purpose; consequently I am unable to say what books are used, none of them being kept in the school. There are two other Clergymen, residents of the village,—a Presbyterian and a Baptist,—but each of these gentlemen has a Sunday school under his own supervision, and both appear quite satisfied with this mode of giving instruction in their own peculiar tenets, as they do not avail themselves of the facility afforded them by the National system.

GEORGE SANDERS.

IRONBARK.

1.—Ironbark, near Wellington.

2.—The schoolhouse is constructed of slabs and bark, and requires new roof.

3.—The area of the building is 540 square feet.

4.—The land adjoining the school for the use of pupils contains about 20,000 square feet.

5.—The water-closets are of bark, in good repair, and provided with cesspools 20 ft. deep.

6.—The schoolroom contains 289 square feet; classroom, 121 square feet; height of ceiling or roof, 10 feet.

7.—The number of pupils usually assembled in the large room is 30.

8.—The schoolroom is ventilated by four doors, two windows, and a large fireplace and chimney; the classroom by two doors and one window.

9.—The annual average number on the books is 60 boys and 40 girls.

10.—The maximum age of males is 16 years, minimum age of ditto 3 years; maximum age of females is 15 years, minimum age of ditto 3 years.

11.—The school is divided into three classes, viz.,—1st, 2nd, and 3rd. The average number of pupils in each class is 13. The maximum age in 1st class is 11 years, minimum ditto 3 years; maximum age in 2nd class 15 years, minimum ditto 6 years; maximum age in 3rd class 15 years, minimum ditto 11 years.

12.—The school duties occupy five hours, as follows,—instruction from 9 to 12, recreation from 12 to 2, instruction from 2 to 4.

13.—Holiday every Saturday; the vacations are 7 days at Easter and 7 days at Christmas, besides which the 26th January, Good Friday, and Queen's Birthday.

14:

- 14.—The total number of days appropriated to school duties during the year is 246.
- 15.—The average length of the period during which the pupils remain in the school is six months.
- 16.—The number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years, in the locality where the school is situated, is 45.
- 17.—The weekly amount charged to each pupil is from 6d. to 1s. 6d. for instruction, besides which there is a charge of 6d. per quarter made for books.
- 18.—The annual amount of school fees received from the pupils of the school during the twelve months ending September, 1858, was £110 for support of master; book fees, £10; total, £120.
- 19.—The average annual cost of the education of each pupil is £3.
- 20.—During Monday, Wednesday, and Friday—1st class: 9 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ writing, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ reading, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ arithmetic, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12 geography, 12 to 2 recreation and dinner, 2 to 3 reading, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ writing, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 singing. 2nd class: 9 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ reading, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ writing, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ geography, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12 arithmetic, 2 to 3 writing, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ reading, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 singing. 3rd class: 9 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ writing, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ reading, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ grammar, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12 arithmetic, 2 to 3 Scripture lessons, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ geography, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 singing. During Tuesday and Thursday the same length of time as the foregoing is allotted to each subject, but at a different period of the day. In addition to the above subjects, object lessons are given by the master, and instruction in needlework by the mistress.
- 21.—The following is a list of the titles of all books used in the several classes in the school, which is a mixed school:—1st class: First reading book. 2nd class: Second reading book, first book of arithmetic, English grammar, object lessons by Dr. Mayo, outlines of geography. 3rd class: Third reading book, arithmetic in theory and practice, English grammar, Sullivan's geography, object lessons, Hullah's manual of singing. The third class also reads the following religious books,—Old Testament, Scripture lessons No. 1; ditto ditto No. 2; New Testament, Scripture lessons No. 1; ditto ditto No. 2. All the above books are in good repair; no other kinds are needed at present; the number, also, is quite sufficient.
- 22.—The only maps in use at present are two small ones—the World and Australia; two larger ones are required; there are no prints, diagrams, or instruments; the only apparatus is a black-board and chalk; a set of descriptive natural history prints are required.
- 23.—Children are punished by being kept in school during hours of recreation, also by losing the chance of reward.
- 24.—The pupils of the school were examined in December, 1858, by the master, when pictorial Scripture pieces were given to deserving children at his own cost.
- 25.—The school is visited and inspected by the officers of the National Board of Education once a quarter, when about five hours are devoted to the inspection. The master takes this opportunity of remarking that intemperance, on the part of the parents, is almost the sole cause of the present scanty attendance of children; were the parents, generally speaking, sober in their habits, they would feel greater interest in the real welfare of their offspring, and the number of scholars might be increased to between 60 and 70. The Local Patrons are about to make an effort to augment the attendance by calling upon the parents, individually, to induce them to send their children to school.
- 26.—The head teacher's name is Robert Austin Stace.
- 27.—The name of the mistress is Maria Stace; there are no monitors.
- 28.—Master, born at Dover, Kent, England. Mistress, born at Farcham, Hants, England.
- 29.—Master, 39 years of age. Mistress, 46 years of age.
- 30.—Date of appointment, 1st December, 1858.
- 31.—Not trained as a teacher.
- 32.—Possessing certificate of competency from the Revd. Benjamin Glennie, formerly of Brisbane, Moreton Bay, but now residing at Drayton, Darling Downs.
- 33.—The head teacher's experience in teaching, before undertaking present appointment, consisted of 2 years 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ months conductor of the Church of England School at Brisbane, Moreton Bay; 1 year and 10 months carrying on private school in this locality; total, 4 years 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ months; besides which may be stated various engagements as teacher of adult classes on Hullah's and Mainzer's systems of singing, prior to 1858; also engagement as conductor of the Moreton Bay Amateur Choral Society, established in 1851. The schoolmaster's business before adopting that of teacher, was master decorative upholder.
- 34.—The annual salary of head teacher is £60.
- 35.—School fees, about £100.
- 36.—The total annual income of the master and mistress is £160.
- 37.—There is no Minister of Religion residing within 25 miles of this locality; but religious instruction, according to the contents of the Scripture lesson books, is given by the master every afternoon.

R. A. STACE.

MOUNT MACQUARIE.

- 1.—Mount Macquarie, parish of Neville, District of Carcoar.
- 2.—The school is built of slabs and covered with bark, and plastered inside, and is in good condition.
- 3.—The number of superficial square feet in the school, 312.
- 4.—The playground contains 43,560 square feet.
- 5.—The water-closets are convenient.
- 6.—The number of cubic feet in the school are 4,056 feet.
- 7.—The average number of pupils that attend the school are 22.

- 8.—The school is well ventilated with two windows that open.
- 9.—The number of children on the rolls are 8 boys and 14 girls. I cannot give the annual average as the school only commenced 1st December, 1858.
- 10.—The average age of 8 boys, $7\frac{1}{4}$ years; and 14 girls, $7\frac{2}{9}$ years.
- 11.—There are two classes in the school. The average age of the 1st class, $7\frac{2}{3}$; and of the 2nd, $8\frac{1}{3}$ years.
- 12.—There are six hours per day for teaching, Saturday and Sundays excepted. The hours of attendance are from 9 A.M. till 12 at noon, and from half-past 1 P.M. till half-past 4 P.M.; one hour per day in the playground swinging and skipping with ropes.
- 13.—The number of holidays during the week are Saturday and Sunday. The yearly vacations are one week at Christmas, one at Easter, and one at Midwinter.
- 14.—The total number of days appropriated to school studies during the year are 245.
- 15.—All the children that are entered on the register attend the school, so I have no dismissals.
- 16.—There are 28 children in the locality, between 5 and 15 years of age, who do not attend the school, because it is not in a central position.
- 17.—The weekly fee for each pupil 1s., and 1s. per quarter for books. The total amount for one year, £2 16s.
- 18 & 19.—I cannot give you a satisfactory answer to the 18th and 19th questions, as the school only commenced operation on the 1st December, 1858.
- 20.—The instructions that are given in the school are—reading Scripture lessons one hour per day; reading moral lessons, one hour per day; writing, one hour per day; arithmetic, one hour per day; grammar, one hour per day; geography, thirty minutes per day. The remaining thirty minutes for recess and calling the rolls.
- 21.—The books that are in use in the 1st class are—the first and second books of lessons, and those used in the 2nd class are the sequel and Scripture lessons, and they are all in good condition, and a sufficient quantity.
- 22.—There are 7 copy-books and 10 slates in use. There are no maps in the school.
- 23.—The system of correction in the school is an extra lesson after school-hours. The instructions that I receive are from the Inspector of National Schools.
- 24.—The pupils have not been examined yet as the school is only in its infancy.
- 25.—The school is officially visited by the Inspector of National Schools. There are no reports on the books.
- 26.—Name of male teacher, John Latimer.
- 27.—Name of assistant teacher, Elizabeth Latimer.
- 28.—Birthplace of male teacher, Langholm, Scotland; birthplace of female teacher, Manchester, England.
- 29.—Age of male teacher, 32 years; age of female teacher, 33 years.
- 30.—Appointed to the present office, 1st December, 1858.
- 31 & 32.—Not trained as teacher.
- 33.—Was teaching in the said district for three years previous to this appointment.
- 34.—Salary for both teachers, £60 per annum.
- 35.—The amount of school fees is at the rate of £57 per annum.
- 36.—The total amount of salary is at the rate of £117 per annum for both teachers.
- 37.—The religious instructions that are given are by the teachers, one hour per school-day. No Clergyman has attended as yet.

JOHN LATIMER.

MERRIWA.

- 1.—Merriwa.
- 2.—Wood; stone chimneys; condition fair; requires enlargement and improvement.
- 3.—877.
- 4.—One acre.
- 5.—One water-closet, wood; fair condition.
- 6.—Only one room; 375 square feet, 3,244 cubic feet.
- 7.—38-63.
- 8.—3 small windows and one door.
- 9.—On books, males, 26; females, 27. Average attendance, males, 20; females, 18-62.
- 10.—Males, maximum age, 17; minimum age, 5. Females, maximum age, 15; minimum age, 4.
- 11.—3 classes. Average number in 1st class, 8; maximum age, 7; minimum age, 4. 2nd class, 20; maximum age, 12; minimum age, 5. 3rd class, 15; maximum age, 17; minimum age, 9.
- 12.—Five hours, from 9 o'clock till 12 o'clock, and from 2 o'clock till 4 o'clock; the interval for dinner is from 12 till 2.
- 13.—Saturday in each week; the vacations are a week at Christmas, a week at Easter, and a week at Midwinter.
- 14.—245 school days in each year.
- 15.—Two and a half-years, as nearly as I can ascertain, from the imperfect data at my command.
- 16.—Four.
- 17.—Twelve shillings per quarter; the pupils purchase the books as they require them. Total annual charge, £2 8s.
- 18.—Fees, £110, appropriated to support of teacher; from Government, £120. Total, £230.

19.—Total average cost per child, £5 19s. 1d.

20.— FIRST CLASS.

	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Object lesson.	Singing.	Recreation and drill.	Total Hours each day.
	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.
MONDAY	2	1½	1	.....	½	½	5
TUESDAY	1¾	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5
WEDNESDAY	2	1½	½	.....	½	.....	5
THURSDAY	1¾	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5
FRIDAY	2	1½	½	.....	½	.....	5

SECOND CLASS.

	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	English grammar.	Geography.	Dictation.	Vocal music.	Object lesson.	Mental arithmetic.	Recreation and drill.
	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.
MONDAY	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TUESDAY	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WEDNESDAY	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
THURSDAY	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FRIDAY	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

THIRD CLASS.

	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Mental arithmetic.	Dictation.	English grammar.	Composition.	Geography.	Scripture lessons.	Vocal music.	Physical science.	Needlework for all girls.	Recreation and drill.	Total number of hours at school each day.
	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.
MONDAY	¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
TUESDAY	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
WEDNESDAY	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
THURSDAY	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
FRIDAY	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5

21.—In the first class, reading book No. 1, on sheets, in glass frames; second class, reading book No. 2, sequel to ditto, arithmetic, No. 1, and Scripture lessons, New Testament, No. 1; third class, reading book, No. 3, arithmetic, No. 1, English grammar, Sullivan's geography and history, and Old and New Testaments, No. 1 (Scripture lessons).

22.—No prints, no diagrams; five large maps in good condition, master's desk, clock, belonging to teacher. Desks and forms sufficient for present requirements. Needed—3 large maps, plates of subjects in natural history, diagrams for illustrating subjects in popular astronomy, the steam engine, and practical mechanics, a set of Hullah's music lessons on sheets.

23.—These are various, according to circumstances, chiefly by the cultivation of, and appeals to, the moral feelings and principles of the pupils, causing an offender to sit or stand apart from his class, detaining him for a short time after the ordinary hours, rendering him ineligible for any office of honor or confidence in the school; if the above should fail in producing the desired effect, and it is known the parents will co-operate with the teacher, dismiss the offender with a note to his parents describing his conduct, and refuse his entrance to the school till he brings a reply from his parents. Corporal punishment is never employed but with the youngest children, and rarely in their case. I have never received any instructions from any superior officer, or governing body, on this head.

24.—Once a month by the Local Patrons; prizes of books, and for excellence in needlework, fancy goods, are given by the Local Patrons at the annual public examination.

25.—By the Inspector and Superintendent of National Schools, or an officer under his directions. Once, two days. Copy of last report:—

“ 15th December, 1858.

“ Visited this school to-day and found 42 pupils present, neat, clean, and orderly, “ and making satisfactory progress.

“ WM. M'INTYRE.”

Present condition of the school much the same as when last examined.

26.—John Henry Murray.

27.—Assistant for needlework, M. A. Murray.

28.—Ballintra, Ireland, and Richmond, England.

29.—35 and 32.

30.—19th August, 1857.

31.—Trained.

32.—Glasgow, 7 months, Section A, Second Class.

- 33.—Teaching since 1842; no previous occupation.
 34.—Teacher's annual salary, £120.
 35.—£110.
 36.—£230.
 37.—General religious instruction one hour each day, and moral training, as circumstances require, by the teacher. No Minister of Religion visits the school.

J. H. MURRAY,
 Teacher.

MURRURUNDI.

- 1.—Township and Police District of Murrurundi.
 2.—The school is built of brick, with boarded floor and shingled roof; it is somewhat out of repair—the walls having cracked in some places, apparently from the sinking of the foundation.
 3.—The superficial square feet contained in the area of the schoolhouse are 651.
 4.—The land adjoining the schoolhouse contains 2 acres 1 rood 20 perches, or 11,495 square yards.
 5.—There is one water-closet, built of slabs, with shingled roof; in good repair, but the slabs rather open.
 6.—The schoolhouse contains two rooms and a classroom. The number of superficial and cubic feet contained in each room is as under:—No. 1 contains 283 superficial square feet 6 inches, and 2,291 cubic feet 7·6 inches. No. 2 contains 254 superficial square feet 4 inches, and 2,055 cubic feet 10·4 inches; classroom contains 113 square feet 2 inches, and 914 cubic feet 9·2 inches.
 7.—The average number of children usually assembled in each of these rooms is,—in No. 1, 19 children; in No. 2, 21 children—No. 2 being appropriated to the smaller ones.
 8.—Room No. 1 has 4 windows, 1 outer door, and 1 fireplace; No. 2 has 3 windows, 1 outer door, and 1 fireplace; the classroom has 1 window and 1 outer door.
 9.—The annual average number of children on the books, for the year ending September 30th, 1858, was,—boys, 34·25; girls, 28; total, 62·25. The average daily attendance during the same period, was,—boys, 23·32; girls, 16·23; total, 39·55.
 10.—The maximum and minimum ages of the pupils are,—boys, 13 and 3 years; girls, 12 and 4 years.
 11.—The school is divided into four classes, viz.—1st, 2nd, sequel, and 3rd; the average number in each class, and the maximum and minimum ages, are as under:—

	Average Number.	Maximum Age.	Minimum Age.
1st class	33·25	11	3
2nd class...	10·75	9	7
Sequel	12·0	11	8
3rd class...	6·25	13	9

- 12.—The number of hours during each day that the pupils attend in school is five. School commences at 9 A.M.; at 10½ A.M. there is a recess for 10 minutes; at noon school is dismissed; from noon to 1½ P.M., recreation and dinner; school re-commences at 1½ P.M., and is finally dismissed at 3½ P.M.
 13.—Saturday is a half-holiday; Good Friday is a holiday; the only vacation has been from December 24th to January 2nd inclusive.
 14.—The number of days appropriated to school in the year is 252; this does not include the Saturday forenoons—the attendance on that day being always very small, and most frequently none at all.
 15.—The average length of time during which pupils, from their entrance to their finally leaving school, remain there, is 1 year and 9 months. This average has been taken from the names of 50 children at the commencement of the register book.
 16.—The number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years in the township of Murrurundi and the adjoining village of Haydnton is estimated at 31, who do not usually attend the school.
 17.—The pupils are charged weekly a sum according to their ages, as follows:—Those under 5 years pay 3d. per week; from 5 to 8 years, 6d.; from 8 to 10 years, 9d.; above 10 years pay 1s; each pupil pays likewise ½d. per week for books; no payment is made by those who do not attend; therefore the total annual charge varies with the attendance and age of the pupil.
 18.—The annual amount of fees received from the pupils, during the 12 months ending September 30th, 1858, was £60 11s. 2d.; of this, £4 8s. 11d. was the contribution to the book fund; the remainder, viz., £56 2s. 3d., was appropriated by the teacher; the amount received from all sources towards the support of the school was as under, viz. :—

Fees received from pupils as above	£56	2	3
Do. for book fund	4	8	11
Teacher's salary per Board of National Education	108	0	0
Allowance for postage	1	0	0
TOTAL	£169	11	2

- 19.—Dividing the above sum, viz., £169 11s. 2d., by the actual number of pupils attending the school during the above-mentioned period, viz., 62·25, gives £2 14s. 5½d. as the average annual total cost of each pupil.

20.—The several subjects taught to all the classes in the school are—reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography. The portion of time allotted to each subject on each day is as under, viz. :—

Monday :—From 9 A.M. to 10½ A.M., all the pupils read and write; from 10½ A.M. to 11¼ A.M., dictation; thence to noon, grammar; from 1½ P.M. to 2½ P.M., senior classes read the Scripture lessons, junior classes read; from 2½ P.M. to 3½ P.M., senior classes arithmetic, junior classes, tables and arithmetic.

Tuesday :—From 9 A.M. to 10½ A.M., all the pupils read and write; from 10½ A.M. to 11¼ A.M., geography; thence to noon, arithmetic; from 1½ P.M. to 2½ P.M., senior classes read Scripture lessons, junior classes read; from 2½ P.M. to 3 P.M., mental arithmetic; thence to 3½ P.M., grammar.

Wednesday :—From 9 A.M. to 10½ A.M., all the pupils read and write; from 10½ A.M. to 11¼ A.M., senior classes, tables; from 11¼ A.M. to noon, senior classes, object lesson, junior classes, dictation and notation; from 1½ P.M. to 2½ P.M., senior classes read Scripture lessons, junior classes read; from 2½ P.M. to 3½ P.M., senior classes, arithmetic, junior classes, tables and arithmetic.

Thursday :—From 9 A.M. to 10½ A.M., all the pupils read and write; from 10½ A.M. to 11¼ A.M., mental arithmetic; thence to noon, arithmetic; from 1½ P.M. to 2½ P.M., senior classes read Scripture lessons, junior classes read; from 2½ to 3 P.M., notation; thence to 3½ P.M., geography.

Friday :—From 9 A.M. to 10½ A.M. all the pupils read and write; from 10½ A.M. to 11¼ A.M., dictation; thence to noon, grammar; from 1½ P.M. to 2½ P.M., senior classes read Scripture lessons, junior classes read; from 2½ P.M. to 3½ P.M., senior classes, arithmetic, junior classes, tables and arithmetic.

Saturday forenoon :—Reading, writing, and recapitulation of lessons learnt during the week.

The girls are taught needlework during the last hour of every afternoon.

21.—The titles of the books used in the school by the several classes are,—1st class :—1st book of lessons, tablets of the same, and arithmetical tables. 2nd class :—2nd book of lessons. Sequel class :—sequel to 2nd book, Nos. 1 & 2, 1st book of arithmetic, grammar, Scripture lessons. 3rd class :—3rd book of lessons, 1st book of arithmetic, grammar, Scripture lessons. The condition of the books is good, and no more are required.

22.—The maps in the school are,—the World, Europe, Australia. There are besides, a set of tablets of 1st book, a set of arithmetical tablets, 2 tablets of general lesson, and a black-board; all are in good condition.

23.—The correction made use of is corporal, and detention after school-hours. No written or other instructions have been given to the teacher on this subject.

24.—The school is not regularly visited or examined with respect to the progress of the pupils, though the Local Patrons have occasionally done so. No prizes or other rewards are given periodically.

25.—Since the present teacher has held his situation, the school has been officially visited as under, viz. :—March 16th, 1855, by three gentlemen composing a Government Commission, who remained one hour and a half; June 27th, 1856, by Mr. Wilkins, Inspector of National Schools, who remained 3½ hours; July 20th, 1857, by Mr. McIntyre, Inspector, who remained the whole day; December 9th and 10th, 1858, by Mr. McIntyre, who remained one afternoon and all the next day. No reports exist here of which to furnish copies.

26.—Name of teacher, James Harrison.

27.—Assisted by his wife, Mary Harrison.

28.—Both natives of England.

29.—Aged respectively 52 and 49.

30.—Date of present appointment, June 23rd, 1852.

31.—See No. 32.

32.—The teacher attended for two months at the Model National School in Sydney; his certificate of competency being Class 2, Section B.

33.—Had no experience in teaching previously; his former occupation being that of ship-master, and subsequently that of agent.

34.—The joint annual salary of the teacher and his wife is £108.

35.—The fees and emoluments for the year 1858 amounted to £52 0s. 6d.

36.—Making the total annual income for the year 1858, £160 0s. 6d.

37.—The moral and religious instruction is given only by the teacher, viz., the reading and explanation of the Scripture lessons daily for one hour, and three times a-week the general lesson concerning Christian duty. No Clergyman or Minister of Religion has ever visited the school for the purpose of instruction since the present teacher has held his appointment. Five or six years ago a catechist of the Roman Catholic denomination used to attend occasionally, but his last visit was in February, 1855.

JAMES HARRISON,
Teacher.

MEADOW FLAT.

1.—Meadow Flat.

2.—The foundation laid of stone-work; the building exclusively of wood, and weather-boarded; no improvements needed.

3.—The number of superficial square feet contained in the area of the schoolroom is 675.

4.—The number of superficial square yards contained in school-land is 9,680.

5.—The water-closets form one small building, constructed of weatherboards, and separated by a partition; they are not in very good repair.

6.

6.— $16 \times 14 = 224$ feet area in square feet of schoolroom; $14 \times 14 = 196$ feet area in square feet of classroom; $16 \times 14 \times 10 = 2,240$ cubic feet, schoolroom; $14 \times 14 \times 10 = 1,960$ cubic feet, classroom.

7.—Average number of pupils in schoolroom, 29; in classroom, 11.

8.—Ventilation is provided for by three windows in schoolroom; one in classroom.

9.—This school has been re-organized only on the 25th October last, a year's average cannot be accurately made out; but there are 40 on the registry, with an average of 34 pupils; males, 16; females, 24.

10.—Ages of pupils range from 16 years to 5 years; males, 16 to 5 years; females, 14 to 5 years.

11.—Number of classes in the school is three, and the average number in each is 13. The maximum age in first class, 11 years; minimum, 5. Maximum in second class, 12 years; minimum, 6 years. Maximum in third class, 15 years; minimum, 7 years.

12.—Five hours each day, with a cessation of one hour in Summer, and one hour in Winter; this one hour is for dinner and recreation, &c. The school opens at 9 o'clock A.M., and closes at 3 o'clock P.M.

13.—Saturday is given in each week as a holiday, in conformity with the general usage of the Colony. Vacation is given at Christmas and Easter, a fortnight given each time.

14.—The total number of days appropriated to school duties during the year is 233.

15.—This school having been re-opened a few months, the time pupils are allowed to remain from their first entrance cannot be accurately stated.

16.—Twenty-one pupils between the ages of 5 years and 15 years do not attend.

17.—The weekly charge for instruction is 9d.; weekly charge for books, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

18.—The school commenced on the 25th October, so that the fees cannot be calculated for twelve months; fees go to the teacher. Since October, the fees amount to £20. £12 per annum from a post office. Annual salary from the Board of National Education £84.

19.—As the school is only re-opened a few months, it is nearly impossible to arrive at any correct figure, but from a rough calculation the annual average cost for the education of each pupil might be said to amount to £1 8s. 8d.

20.—First class, spelling and reading, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour; writing, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour; arithmetic, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour; tables and making figures, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour. Second class, reading, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour, together with explanation; writing from dictation, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour; arithmetic, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour; grammar and geography, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour. Third class, writing, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour; arithmetic and tables, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour; grammar, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour; geography, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour. Afternoon, first class, spelling and reading, $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour; arithmetic, $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour; one hour employed by the boys in intellectual questioning on general subjects, and preparing lessons, while girls are employed one hour sewing at plain and fancy needlework. Second and third classes, mental arithmetic, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; 1 hour writing copies and from dictation; $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, reading Scripture lessons.

21.—First class use first book of lessons, together with first book of arithmetic; second class use second book of lessons, together with first book of arithmetic, grammar, and geography; third class use third book of lessons, arithmetic in theory and practice, spelling-book superseded, grammar, and geography; second and third classes also use the four volumes of Scripture. The condition of the books in use is good; no others are needed, and the number at present in use is adequate to the wants of the school.

22.—A full supply of tablet lessons, visitor's card, table of minimum attainments, general lesson; there are the Maps of the World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and of the Pacific Ocean.

23.—Moral influence is generally adopted, corporal punishment seldom given in order to preserve discipline. The school was organized by Mr. M'Cann, Sub-Inspector, three times in the year, who introduced an improved standard of discipline, and the general improved methods of conducting the school, which are now carried out.

24.—The Inspector visits once a-year; the Sub-Inspector three times a-year; the Local Patrons make occasional visits; all ascertain the improvement made by the children in their respective classes. I dare say that premiums will be given in future to deserving pupils.

25.—The school is officially visited by Mr. M'Cann, Sub-Inspector, and Mr. Wilkins, Inspector. Mr. M'Cann paid three visits to this school during the year, occupying a space of five days; Mr. Wilkins, one visit, which lasted a day.

26.—Michael Tuohy. Margaret Tuohy, his wife, gives instruction to the females in sewing one hour each day.

27.—Margaret Tuohy, his wife, gives daily assistance in reading and arithmetic.

28.—Michael Tuohy, born at Rathmeehan, near Ennis, County Clare, Ireland; Margaret Tuohy, born at Lulla, near Ennis, County Clare, Ireland.

29.—Michael Tuohy, aged 28 years; Margaret Tuohy, aged 21 years.

30.—Michael Tuohy and wife appointed the 15th October, 1858, to the Meadow Flat National School.

31.—Trained.

32.—Trained in the Model School of the Board of National Education, Fort-street, Sydney, for one month; holds a Certificate for £84 annual salary.

33.—A Denominational teacher, and trained as such.

34.—£84 from the Board of National Education, in Sydney, is a joint salary for man and wife.

35.—The supposed income from fees, £52, a dwelling-house, valued at £15 per annum; £12 a-year from a post office.

36.—£79, to which, if Board's annual salary be added, the total will be £163.

37.—The general lesson read on three days in the week, and its principles inculcated on the minds of the pupils. Every opportunity taken to impress upon them the duty of acting uprightly; four volumes of Scripture extracts, two of the Old Testaments, and two of the New, are read one hour daily under the direction of the teacher; visited by a Wesleyan Clergyman, whose residence is contiguous to the school. The titles of the books used in the school for giving religious instruction are No. 1 Old Testament, No. 2 Old Testament, No. 1 New Testament, No. 2 New Testament; also, the sacred poetry book, lessons on Truth of Christianity, and the several class-books, which contain numerous lessons on religion.

MICHAEL TUOHY, Teacher.

NELSON'S PLAINS.

- 1.—Nelson's Plains, Parish of Scamah.
- 2.—A slab building, in good condition.
- 3.—36 feet long by 18 feet wide, $36 \times 18 = 648$ square feet.
- 4.—No ground attached for the use of the pupils.
- 5.—None.
- 6.—648 superficial square feet \times 9 feet high = 5,832 cubic feet.
- 7.—General average of about thirty pupils.
- 8.—Being a slab building there is sufficient ventilation.
- 9.—32 boys and 28 girls on the books; 13 boys and 12 girls is the annual average.
- 10.—They are from 5 to 17 years of age.
- 11.—The school is divided into 3 classes; 17 is about the average number. In the 1st class they are from 5 to 7 years of age, in the 2nd from 7 to 14, and in the 3rd class from 14 to 17 years of age.
- 12.—They attend 5 hours each day, commencing at 9 A.M., and terminating at 4 P.M., allowing 2 hours in Summer, and 1 in Winter, at mid-day, during which time the children go to dinner, and afterwards play themselves about till they are called into school.
- 13.—No holidays given; at Christmas the vacation extended to a fortnight.
- 14.—260 days of school studies during the year.
- 15.—Between 5 and 6 years.
- 16.—There are 40 children between the ages of 5 and 15 in the District who do not attend the school.
- 17.—The annual sum charged to each pupil, together with the annual charge for books, is £1 8s.
- 18.—The annual amount received from the pupils is £18 11s. 6d.; there is nothing received from other sources. The annual cost of the education of each child is 14s. 10½d.
- 19.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, are daily taught to the children who attend the school; $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour are allowed to each of the above subjects, excepting Scripture lessons, to which 1 hour is allowed.
- 20.—Third, sequel, second, and first books are now in use in the school, which are now in good condition; there are no books needed, and the number now in use is quite adequate to the wants of the children.
- 21.—2 of Johnson's illustrations of natural philosophy, and 2 other diagrams, with the maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, England and Wales, Ireland and Scotland, Palestine, and the map of the World. No instruments used in the school; the condition of the books is good.
- 22.—Keeping the children in the school, and taking their dinners from those that bring them, at mid-day, is my system of correction; never received instructions or directions from any person on this subject.
- 23.—This school was examined 4 times last year, 1858, by the Organizing Master, Mr. M'Intyre; neither prizes nor rewards were given.
- 24.—The school is officially visited by Mr. William M'Intyre four times a year, and occupies the whole of the afternoon in the examination of the children. There is no report left on the state of the school.
- 25.—Donald M. Ferguson.
- 26.—None.
- 27.—I was born in the Island of Harris, one of the Hebrides Islands. N.B. Scotland.
- 28.—My age is 28 years.
- 29.—I was appointed as a teacher on the 3rd of August, 1853.
- 30.—I was trained as a teacher.
- 31.—At the National Model, Sydney, for 3 months, possessing Class 3, Section A.
- 32.—I have been teaching under the Denominational Board previous to my present appointment.
- 33.—The amount of my salary is £96 per annum.
- 34.—The annual amount of school fees for the year 1858, was £18 11s. 6d.
- 35.—The total annual amount of the teacher's income during the year 1858, was £114 11s. 6d.
- 36.—The religious or moral instruction of the children comes within the usual routine of the school.

PARADING GROUND.

- 1.—Parading Ground, Parish of Stowel, Police District of Raymond Terrace.
- 2.—The house is constructed chiefly of wood, the fireplaces and chimneys are of brick, all in good condition, and requiring no improvement.
- 3.—The area of the school-buildings contain 1,350 square feet.
- 4.—The ground allotted for drill contains 240 square yards.
- 5.—There are not any water-closets, and they are very much wanted.
- 6.—The schoolroom contains 486 square feet, and 4,860 cubic feet; the room for religious instruction contains 108 square feet, and 1,080 cubic feet.
- 7.—The large room is occupied by the pupils only, and the average attendance is 24.05474.
- 8.—The large room is ventilated by three windows and one door; the small room by one window and one door.
- 9.—The annual average number on the register book is 13.25 males; 27.5 females. The annual average attendance, 6.7038 males; 17.3509 females.
- 10.—The maximum age of the males, 15 years; the minimum, 5 years; the maximum age of the females, 16 years; the minimum, 5 years.
- 11.—Two classes:—1st class consists of 23 pupils; 2nd class consists of 24 pupils; the eldest pupil in the 1st class is 12 years of age, the youngest 5 years; the eldest pupil in the 2nd class is 16 years of age, the youngest 7 years.
- 12.—Five hours are employed each day in teaching. School commencing at 9 A.M. and closing at 4 P.M. in Summer, and 3 P.M. in Winter; at 12 the pupils go to dinner, and return at 2 P.M. in Summer, and 1 P.M. in Winter. Pupils who come from a distance and bring their dinners with them are allowed to play in the grounds belonging to the school during the recess.
- 13.—One holiday each week (Saturday); three vacations in the year—Christmas, Easter, and Midwinter, a week at each.
- 14.—Two hundred and forty days.
- 15.—None of the pupils have been erased from the books, except those who were leaving the district.
- 16.—There are 36 children, between the ages of 5 and 15 years, who do not attend school; 24 of whom have never attended any school.
- 17.—4d. by the week; 16s. 4d. yearly; 2s. yearly for use of books. Total, 18s. 4d.
- 18.—This school opened on the 7th June, 1858, and the sums received up to the 30th September are—teacher's salary, £28; school fees, £4 14s. 8d.; book fund, 19s. 6d., the latter sum has been expended on slates, pencils, and ink, for the use of the pupils; received from all sources for the above period, £33 14s. 2d.
- 19.—The annual total cost for the education of each pupil is £4 5s. 6½d.
- 20.—First class,—1¾ hours, reading; 1¾ hours, writing; arithmetic, ¾ hour; spelling, ¾ hour. Second class,—1¾ hours, reading; 1¾ hours, writing; arithmetic, ¾ hour; geography and grammar, ¾ hour every alternate day.
- 21.—First class pupils are using the first and second book of lessons; second class pupils are using the second book of lessons, arithmetic, English grammar, Sullivan's geography, and spelling superseded. The first lesson books are worn on the backs; all the other books are in good condition, and in quantity equal to the demands of the school. The first and second books of Old and New Testament Scripture lessons are required.
- 22.—There are not any maps, prints, diagrams, or black-boards in the school, and they are all required.
- 23.—Detaining in school after business hours; punishing on the hands with a cane. No instructions received on the subject.
- 24.—Mr. McIntyre, Organizing Master, examined the pupils in the month of June, 1858. There have not been any prizes given in the school.
- 25.—Mr. McIntyre inspected the school once since it has been opened; the examination lasted three hours. There are not any reports on the state of the school.
- 26.—John Wood Johnston.
- 27.—Mary Anna Johnston.
- 28.—J. W. Johnston, Enniskillen, Ireland; M. A. Johnston, Parramatta, New South Wales.
- 29.—Teacher, 31; mistress, 33 years.
- 30.—19th May, 1858.
- 31.—Trained.
- 32.—Model School, Sydney, for two months. Class III, Sec. B.
- 33.—Midshipman, I.N.; auctioneer's clerk.
- 34.—Eighty-four pounds sterling.
- 35.—Allowance for postage, £1; average annual amount of fees, £20 8s. 4d.
- 36.—One hundred and five pounds eight shillings and four-pence sterling.
- 37.—Explaining the general lesson, and teaching the pupils their duty to their neighbour and their God. No Clergyman or Minister of any Religion has visited the school. There are not any religious works in the school.

J. W. JOHNSTON.

PENNANT HILLS.

- 1.—Pennant Hills, South Colo, District of Parramatta.
- 2.—The schoolhouse is built of wood, on stone blocks; brick chimneys. The outside weatherboard, shingled roof; the inside (except kitchen) ceilings and walls plastered; the condition of the building good; partial repairs needed to windows, ceiling of the schoolroom, the plaster on the walls, and to the roof of kitchen. The whole building is small, additional room needed.
- 3.—Total area, 914 superficial square feet, two rooms and kitchen—schoolroom and classroom.
- 4.—The pupils play on unenclosed land adjoining the school premises.
- 5.—One closet, 5 by 5 feet, built of slabs, shingle roof, not weatherproof, without a door, in sight of the public road, now full. No other closet on the premises.
- 6.—Schoolroom, 301 square feet 2' 6", superficial; 2,560 square feet 3' 3", cubic contents. Classroom,—196 square feet 2' 8", superficial; 1,667 square feet 10' 8", cubic contents.
- 7.—Average number,—24 pupils in schoolroom; 18 pupils in classroom.
- 8.—No special provision for ventilation. The schoolroom has 4 windows and fireplace; the classroom has 2 windows.
- 9.—Annual average for the year ending 30th September, 1858:—class roll, male, 26·5; female, 27·0; total, 53·5 Attendance:—male, 20·8; female, 21·33; total, 42·13. The full number of pupils attending some part of the year, 62, as per register.
- 10.—Maximum age,—males, 15½ years; females, 14¾ years. Minimum,—males, 5 years; females, 4 years.
- 11.—Four classes:—first, second, sequel to second, and third. Average number:—first class, males, 7; females, 6. Second class, males, 9; females, 9. Sequel class, males, 5; females, 6. Third class, males, 5; females, 6. Age of pupils:—first class—maximum, male, 8¼ years, female, 9 years; minimum, male, 5 years, female, 4 years. Second class—maximum, male, 10¾ years, female, 10½ years; minimum, male, 7½ years, female, 6½ years; Sequel class—maximum, male, 12 years, female, 12 years; minimum, male, 10½ years, female, 9¾ years. Third class—maximum, male, 15½ years, female, 14¾ years; minimum, male, 12½ years, female, 10½ years.
- 12.—The pupils attend six hours each day. The school duties commence at 9 A.M., and terminate at 3 P.M. A recess for 10 minutes at 10½ A.M., and for 1 hour, from 12 to 1 o'clock, at mid-day, for lunch and recreation. The amusements of the males,—cricket, marbles, leaping with poles; of the females,—singing and needlework.
- 13.—The holidays are Saturday in each week, also the Queen's Birthday, and the Anniversary of the Colony. The vacations, one week at Christmas, one week at Easter, and one week at Midwinter.
- 14.—244 days appropriated during the year to school duties.
- 15.—About 2 years is the average period during which pupils attend school. The attendance of many has been broken by intervals of an absence for one and two quarters; some have attended only for one quarter.
- 16.—The number of children in this locality, *not* attending school, is,—males, 16; females, 22; total, 38.
- 17.—No settled charge for instruction. The sum received varies from 1s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. quarterly for one pupil. A charge for book fund of 6d., and for pens, ink, and pencils, 6d., both quarterly. The book fund to each pupil, the other charge to those who write in books. Copy-books charged if furnished. Total annual charge for one pupil:—Maximum—tuition, £1 6s.; book fund, 2s.; pens, &c., 2s.; copy-books about 4s.; total, £1 14s. Minimum—tuition, 6s.; book fund, 2s.; total, 8s.
- 18.—The school fees received during the year ending the 30th September, 1858:—tuition, £28 15s., appropriated as teacher's income; book fund, 1 quarter, 14s. 6d., to the purchase of books; charge for ink, &c., 1 quarter, 12s. 6d., to the purchase of those articles; total fees, £30 2s. Salaries—Mr. Rutter, 1 quarter, £36; Mr. Matthews, 1 quarter, £36; Mr. C. Lester, 2 quarters, £42; books, £2 11s. by order of the Board of National Education; total from all sources, £146 13s.
- 19.—£146 13s. ÷ 53·5 = £2 14s. 10d., annual average cost for each pupil.
- 20.—Subjects of instruction:—First class, alphabet, reading, spelling, writing figures and letters on slates, counting and adding simple numbers. Second, sequel, and third classes—reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography. Allotment of time, commencing at 9 A.M.:—
 First class (each day),—¾ hour, letters and figures on slates; ¾ hour, reading and spelling; ¼ hour, recess; 1½ hour, reading, spelling, counting, adding simple numbers; 1 hour, lunch and recreation; 1 hour, letters and figures; 1 hour, reading, counting, &c.; total, 6 hours.
 Second class, Monday, Wednesday, Friday,—¾ hour, reading and spelling; ¾ hour, writing; ¼ hour, recess; ½ hour, arithmetic and tables; ¾ hour, grammar; 1 hour, recreation; ½ hour, writing in books; ½ hour, writing on slates from books; ½ hour, reading and spelling; ½ hour, arithmetic; total, 6 hours. Tuesday and Thursday,—¾ hour, reading and spelling; ¾ hour, writing in books; ¼ hour, recess; ½ hour, arithmetic; ¾ hour, geography; 1 hour, recreation; ½ hour, writing in books; ½ hour, writing on slates from books; ½ hour, reading and spelling; ½ hour, arithmetic; total, 6 hours.
 Sequel class, Monday, Wednesday, Friday,—½ hour, reading and spelling; ½ hour, writing; ½ hour, grammar; ¼ hour, recess; ½ hour, geography; ¾ hour, arithmetic; 1 hour, recreation;

recreation ; 1 hour, Scripture lessons ; $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, writing ; $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, writing on slates ; total, 6 hours. Tuesday and Thursday,— $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, writing ; $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, reading and spelling ; $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, grammar ; $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, recess ; $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, dictation and grammar ; $\frac{3}{4}$ hour, arithmetic ; 1 hour, recreation ; 1 hour, Scripture lessons ; $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, writing ; $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, arithmetic ; total, 6 hours.

Third class, Monday, Wednesday, Friday,— $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, writing ; $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, reading and spelling ; $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, grammar ; $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, recess ; $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, geograghy ; $\frac{3}{4}$ hour, arithmetic ; 1 hour, recreation ; 1 hour, Scripture lessons ; $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, writing ; $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, arithmetic ; total, 6 hours. Tuesday and Thursday,— $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, reading and spelling ; $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, writing ; $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, grammar ; $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, recess ; $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, dictation and grammar ; $\frac{3}{4}$ hour, arithmetic ; 1 hour, recreation ; 1 hour, Scripture lessons ; $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, writing ; $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, writing on slates ; total, 6 hours. The female pupils employ the last hour in needlework. The duties commence with a portion of the general lesson, addressed to all the pupils, and terminate with singing a hymn, and all the pupils repeating the portion of the general lesson.

21.—Titles of the books in use by the several classes :—First class—first book of lessons ; second class—second book of lessons ; sequel class—sequel to second book No 1, first book of arithmetic, introduction to geography, Scripture lessons, Old Testament No. 1, New Testament No. 1 ; third class—third book of lessons, first book of arithmetic, introduction to geography, Scripture lessons, the four books. The Scripture lessons are worn and soiled, the other books in good condition. Other books suitable for each class are needed. The number of the books in use is adequate.

22.—The maps are :—Australia, England and Wales, Palestine (constructed for the National Schools of Ireland), World (two Hemispheres), published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge ; all in good condition. Maps of the divisions of the earth and object lessons are needed. No prints, diagrams, instruments or apparatus in the school.

23.—The chief means of correction is restricting the offender from joining the other pupils in their recreation ; a stripe on the hand or across the shoulders, the greatest punishment, is not frequent ; but it is needful that the pupils know it may be applied. No instruction on this subject.

24.—No examination nor distribution of prizes.

25.—The Inspector has visited the school once in each year ; no record of the time occupied in examination. No report on the state of the school. There is an improvement in the attention given by the pupils to instruction.

26.—Charles Lester.

27.—Mary Ann Lester, wife of teacher.

28.—Charles Lester,—Windsor, Berkshire, England. Mary Ann Lester,—Heligoland, North Sea, Europe.

29.—Charles Lester, 47 years. Mary Ann Lester, 39 years.

30.—1st July, 1858.

31.—Trained.

32.—At the Model School, Sydney. Six weeks. Certificate, Class III, B.

33.—Mercantile book-keeper.

34.—£84 annually, teacher's salary.

35.—Fees paid for tuition. No other allowance or emolument.

36.—Total annual income of teacher :—salary, £84 ; fees, $\frac{1}{2}$ year received, £16 16s. 6d. ; fees, $\frac{1}{2}$ year estimated, £20 ; total (probable), £120 16s. 6d.

37.—Religious and moral instruction is given in connection with the general lesson, and with the Scripture lessons, daily, by the teacher. The school has never been visited by a Clergyman or Minister of Religion for the purpose of instruction. Scripture lessons.

CHARLES LESTER.

Teacher.

PURFLEET.

1.—Purfleet, Manning River.

2.—The school-building is constructed of wood, the teacher's residence is in need of a little repair.

3.—663 superficial square feet are contained in the area of the schoolhouse.

4.—2,420 superficial square yards are contained in the ground for the use of the pupils.

5.—The water-closets for the use of the pupils are constructed of wood and are in good order.

6.—The classroom contains 208 square feet, and 2,288 cubic feet ; the schoolroom contains 408 square feet, and 4,488 cubic feet.

7.—The average number assembled in both rooms is 23.

8.—The windows and doors are open all day for the ventilation of the rooms.

9.—15 boys and 16 girls, are the annual average number on the books ; and 10 boys and 11 girls are the annual average number attending the school.

10.—The maximum age of boys, 13 ; minimum age of boys, 4. Maximum age of girls, 15 ; minimum age of girls, 4.

11.—The school is divided into three classes, the average number in each class, is—1st class, 10 ; 2nd class, 11 ; and 3rd class, 13. The maximum age—1st class, 7 years ; minimum, 4 years. Of the 2nd class, the maximum age is 10 years ; minimum, 6 years. Of the 3rd class, the maximum age is 15 years ; minimum, 10 years.

12.—The pupils attend school during 5 hours of the day, commencing at 9 A.M., and terminating at 12 noon ; commencing again at 1 P.M., and closing at 3 P.M. ; the interval hour allowed for dinner and recreation.

13.—The pupils have Saturday in each week as a holiday; there are three vacations during the year, one week at Easter, one week at Christmas, and one week at Midwinter.

14.—The number of days appropriated for school studies during the year is 232.

15.—As the school has only been in existence 2 years, I cannot give any accurate information on the subject.

16.—The number of children who do not attend the school in this locality is 25.

17.—The sum charged for each pupil attending the school is 6d. per week, but where there are three in one family it is reduced to 4d. per week; or four of one family, 3d. per week; and one half-penny per week is charged for books.

18.—The annual amount of school fees received for the time required is £22 6s. 9d., which fees are appropriated by the teacher; no other sums are received towards the support of the school.

19.—The average total cost for the education of each pupil is 18s. 7d.

20.—The 1st class are instructed in reading, writing on slates, and the art of computing numbers; the 2nd class are instructed in reading, writing on slates, the first simple rules of arithmetic, dictation on slates, and outlines of grammar and geography; the 3rd class are instructed in reading, writing on copies, the higher branches of arithmetic, grammar, geography, and dictation. The time allowed for such studies is as follows:—writing, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour daily; reading, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours daily; arithmetic, 1 hour daily; grammar, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour daily; geography, $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour daily; and dictation on slates, 3 days in the week.

21.—The books used in this school are those that are published under the direction of the Commissioners of National Education; they are in fair order, and no other kind is required.

22.—The maps used here are—the World, Africa, America, Australia, Ireland, Scotland, and Johnstone's illustrations of natural philosophy; maps of Europe and Asia are required.

23.—No corporal punishments are allowed, detention after hours is employed to preserve discipline. I have no written or verbal instructions as regards correction.

24.—No set time of the year is appointed to examine the pupils, no prizes have ever been given.

25.—The school is officially visited by the Inspector General and Sub-Inspector when the pupils are examined; have no report of their visits.

26.—Richard Henry Jarman.

27.—No assistant teachers, pupil teachers, or monitors.

28.—Born at Bowness, Cumberland, England.

29.—31 years of age.

30.—Appointed to present office 15th February, 1859.

31.—Yes.

32.—Trained at Fort-street Model School for one month, and possessing certificate, Class 3, Section A.

33.—Taught a private school before being appointed; business before adopting teaching, chemist and druggist.

34.—Present salary, £96 per year.

35.—School fees for the year ending 1858, £20 19s. 6d.

36.—Total income of teacher annually, £116 19s. 6d.

37.—The pupils that can read are instructed in the Scripture lessons, appointed by the Commissioners of National Education, every day by the teacher.

TAMBAROORA.

1.—Tambaroora.

2.—The materials are altogether of wood; few repairs are needed.

3.—The schoolhouse contains about 308 superficial square feet.

4.—The enclosed ground adjoining the school contains 437 square yards.

5.—There is one water-closet, built of slabs, and in tolerable condition.

6.—In the larger room there are 196 square feet, and 1,568 cubic feet. In the smaller, 112 square feet, and 896 cubic feet.

7.—The average number of pupils usually assembled in the larger room has been about 12. The smaller has not been occupied.

8.—The rooms are ventilated by means of 2 windows, 2 doors, and 1 fireplace.

9.—The average annual number on the books has been about 12, 8.5 being males, and 3.5 females. The present average is 15, 11 males and 4 females.

10.—The maximum age of the male pupils is 12 years, the minimum, 4; of the female pupils the maximum is 13, and the minimum, 3.

11.—There is only one class, in three divisions. In the first the average number is 4; the maximum age, 13; the minimum, 8. In the second the average number is 3; the maximum age, 11; the minimum, 6. In the third the average number is 5; the maximum age, 6; the minimum, 3.

12.—The pupils attend school 5 hours each day: from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 4; the interval from 12 to 2 is occupied in going home for dinner.

13.—In each week there is one half-holiday,—Saturday afternoon; and three vacations of one week each,—one at Christmas; one at Easter; and one in Winter.

14.—The total number of days appropriated to school duties yearly is 295.

15.—The average length of the period during which pupils attend school is, perhaps, from two to three years.

- 16.—The number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years, who do not usually attend school, must be at least 60.
- 17.—The average weekly sum charged to each pupil for instruction is 1s.; the annual charge for books is 2s.; and the average total annual charge for each pupil is £2 11s.
- 18.—The annual amount of school fees received from the pupils of the school during the twelve months ending the 30th September, 1858, might have been about £50, which was appropriated to the teacher's use. This answer and some others can only be approximations, from the impossibility of obtaining reliable information.
- 19.—Assuming the foregoing to be nearly correct, the average total annual cost of the education of each pupil must have been between 3 and 4 pounds sterling.
- 20.—The first and only class receives instruction in spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, in nearly equal proportions.
- 21.—The first book of lessons is the one in use. The books are new, and, consequently, in good condition, but the number is very inadequate, even for present requirements. These few books have been purchased on the spot by the present teacher at five times their real value. A general supply is urgently wanted, the more so as there is the prospect of a greatly increased attendance.
- 22.—There are no diagrams, no maps, no instruments, nor any other school apparatus but slates and pencils, pens and ink. There are the general lessons, the notice to visitors, the table of minimum attainments, and the time table.
- 23.—Moral influence is general found sufficient for the preservation of discipline; corporal punishment is rarely resorted to. No instructions.
- 24.—It does not appear that there have been any examinations or any prizes.
- 25.—The school was officially visited and inspected twice during the latter part of the year 1858, by Mr. M'Cann, Sub-Inspector of National Schools; two days were occupied in the performance of this duty. No report seems to exist except what Mr. M'Cann may have forwarded to the Board.
- 26.—William G. Cochrane is the name of the present, J. Harford that of the former teacher.
- 27.—No assistant teacher, pupil teachers, or monitors exist.
- 28.—Birthplace of present teacher, Londonderry, Ireland.
- 29.—Age, 32.
- 30.—Appointed to present office, March, 1859.
- 31.—Not trained as teacher.
- 33.—Eighteen months experience in teaching. Gold-digger previously.
- 34.—£60 per annum.
- 35.—Fees will amount to £40 or £50; no other emoluments.
- 36.—£110, total annual income of teacher derived from school.
- 37.—The moral truths and Christian precepts contained in the ordinary reading books are daily inculcated to all the children. The Scripture lessons (4 vols.) are also read every day for one hour by all the children whose parents or guardians do not object to their doing so; and the classroom will be appropriated to the use of any Clergymen or their duly appointed deputies, for the purpose of giving special religious instruction to the children of their own denomination during any day in the week.

WARATAH.

- 1.—This school is situated at Waratah, in the District of Newcastle.
- 2.—The building is constructed of wood, and is in proper condition; and large enough for the present population.
- 3.—The building contains 351 square feet in area.
- 4.—The playground attached to the building contains 4,356 square feet; and the bush is open on the other side.
- 5.—The water-closet is of wood, and requires repair.
- 6.—The building contains 351 square feet, namely— $26 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, which, multiplied by the height of wall, ($9\frac{1}{2}$ feet) gives 3,335 cubic feet in the building, there being no partition.
- 7.—The average attendance during the quarter ending 25th December, 1858, was 32.7.
- 8.—Ventilation is provided for by the opening of the windows top and bottom.
- 9.—The average number on the books for the year 1858, was—boys, 22.3; girls, 22.3; total, 44.6; and the average number present was—boys, 13.5; girls, 16.0; total, 29.5.
- 10.—The maximum and minimum ages of the boys were 17 and 3 years; and of the girls, 13 and 3 years.
- 11.—The school is divided into two classes—the maximum and minimum ages of the 1st class are 17 and 3 years; in the 2nd class, 13 and 7 years.
- 12.—The hours of attendance are from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M., with an interval of an hour, namely—from 12 A.M. to 1 P.M., which is employed in dining and recreation.
- 13.—The whole of Saturday in each week is a holiday; the other holidays and vacations are the Anniversary of the Colony, the Queen's Birthday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, and Christmas holidays, being from the 24th December to 2nd January inclusive.
- 14.—The total number of days appropriated to school duties during the year is 249.
- 15.—The school having been in operation only 8 months, the teacher is not in a position to say how long the pupils remain before finally leaving school.

16.—The population of the district is so very scattered that the teacher can form but a vague idea of the number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years who do not attend the school; but should estimate them between 30 and 40.

17.—The weekly fees for each pupil are from 4d. to 6d. per week, and for books $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week, making an annual total of from 19s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 27s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each pupil.

18.—In the year 1858 the school was in operation only one month and a half previous to the 30th September, namely, from the 16th August,—during that time the amount received for school fees was £3 11s. 4d., which was appropriated to increase the teacher's income. Salary received from Government for one month and a half at £50 per annum was £6 5s.; from other sources, nothing; total amount of support for that period, £9 16s. 4d.

19.—The average cost of the education of each pupil for the above-mentioned period was 6s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d., or £2 12s. 4d. per annum.

20.—The subjects of instruction, and the time devoted to each subject, are in each class specified in the following Time Table :—

TIME TABLE.

HOOR.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 ..	Prepare school for business, and inspect pupils as to cleanliness.				
9 to 9 $\frac{1}{4}$..	(a) Reading (b) Arithmetic (a) Writing	(a) Arithmetic (b) Writingslates (a) Exd. subject	(a) Object lesson (b) Mental arith. (a) Writing	(a) Reading (b) Arithmetic (a) Writing	(a) Reading (b) Arithmetic (a) Writing
9 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$..	(b) Reading (a) Arithmetic	(b) Tables, &c. (a) Writing	(b) Reading (a) Arithmetic	(b) Reading (a) Notation and numeration	(b) Examnd. on subjects (a) Tables
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 ..	(b) Writing (a) Scripture	(b) Reading (a) Scripture	(b) Lesson on form (a) Scripture	(b) Dictation (a) Scripture	(b) Writing (a) Scripture
11 to 12 ..	(b) History	(b) History	(b) History	(b) History	(b) History

CALL ROLLS—ENTER DAILY REPORT.

RECESS—PLAY.

12 to 12 $\frac{1}{4}$..	Inspect pupils as to cleanliness, &c.				
12 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$..	(a) Geography (b) Grammar (a) Reading				
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ..	(b) Geography (a) Object lesson	(b) Geography (a) Tables, &c.	(b) Geograhpy (a) Object lesson	(b) Geography (a) Lesson on form	(b) Geography (a) Tables, &c.
2 to 3 ..	(b) Reading	(b) Reading	(b) Arithmetic	(b) Arithmetic	(b) Dictation
2 to 3 ..	Girls—needle-work	Girls—needle-work	Girls—needle-work	Girls—needle-work	Girls—needle-work

(a) Junior class includes pupils in the different divisions of the first class.
(b) Senior division includes pupils in the sequel and second classes.

21.—In the 1st class, 1st and 2nd reading books; in the 2nd class, sequel to 2nd book and 3rd reading books, 1st book of arithmetic and Scripture lesson books.

22.—1 map of the World (Mercator's projection); 1 map of Australasia; black-board, 4 feet by 5 feet; 1 desk, 20 feet long; 1 desk, 12 feet long; 10 seats, each 8 feet long—all in tolerable condition, but furniture rather rough.

23.—Correction—loss of rank in class—remaining in school during play-hours. Corporal punishment—no instructions on this subject.

24.—Since the establishment of the school (16th August, 1858), it has been examined once by the Revd. Mr. Chaucer, and the other members of the Local Board; no prizes awarded.

25.—The school was organized by Mr. Inspector M'Intyre, but has not since been officially examined, with the exception noted in the answer to the question No. 24.

26.—Maria Christie.

27.—None.

28.—Newburgh, Fifeshire, Scotland.

29.—21 years

30.—9th August, 1858.

31.—Not thoroughly trained as a teacher.

32.—Partly trained at the Fort-street Model School for a period of 6 weeks; possessing a letter, B Certificate, (3rd class) of competency.

33.—Two years employed as governess.

34.—Annual amount of salary of teacher, £50 per annum, exclusive of school fees.

35.—£25.

36.—£75.

37.—No religious instruction given; the school has only been visited by the Revd. Mr. Chaucer, as a member of the Local Board, and fortnightly in public; Denom. Presbyterian Clergyman; book used—Bible, without comment.

WARWICK.

The schoolhouse is constructed of timber, and is in tolerable repair; the only improvement, at present, is a detached residence for the teacher.

The area of the school contains 900 square feet, independent of a skillion, 50×10 , and verandah, 50×7 ; and the area of the playground about 2,420 yards.

The water-closets for the use of the pupils have been recently constructed at the extremity of the playground, of ironbark slabs on sleepers, over a cesspool fifteen feet in length, seven in breadth, and five in depth; they are suitably divided for the sexes.

The principal schoolroom is 30 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 9 feet high; the other room, which is also used by the teacher as a sitting-room, is 20 feet long by 18 feet wide, and 9 feet high.

The number of children in each room varies so considerably, that no correct data can be put down.

The ventilation in the larger schoolroom is provided for by three folding windows, and the other by two.

The average number on the books for the year 1858 was 78, being $36\frac{1}{2}$ boys, and $41\frac{1}{2}$ girls; the average attendance, boys, 24.9, and girls, 24.8; the maximum age of the boys was 14 years, and the minimum 3 years,—girls the same.

The school is generally divided into six classes, and one-half of the children are usually in some division of the first class.

The number of hours during each day the pupils attend the school are seven, commencing at 9 A.M., and terminating at 4 P.M., with one interval of two hours at noon, and one quarter of an hour from 10.30 to 10.45 A.M. These intervals are passed by the boys in gardening and various games, including cricket; the girls in walking about.

The whole of Saturday is appropriated as a holiday.

There are three vacations—at Christmas, about ten days; at Easter, one week; and at Midwinter, one week;—about 240 days are devoted to school studies during each year.

The average length of the period during which the pupils remain at the school cannot be determined, owing to the infant state of the district and the shifting nature of the population.

Not having a copy of the Census, I am unable to name the number of children resident in the District who do not attend the school.

The weekly fee charged for one pupil is 8d., for two pupils in the same family 6d. each, and for three in the same family, 4d. each; in addition to the above, each pupil pays 2s. per annum for printed books, and those in the third class about 3s. for writing books.

The total annual charge for each pupil during 1858, was about eighteen shillings and seven-pence three farthings.

The annual amount of fees received during the twelve months ending 30th September, 1858, was £71 17s. 4d. £66 11s. was appropriated in augmentation of the teacher's salary, and £5 6s. 4d. to the book fund. £25 7s. were received from the National Board of Education, for repairs. £12 13s. 8d. were locally provided for repairs, and the teacher's salary, £96, and an extra allowance of £18; the total amount from all sources, towards the support of the school, being £223 18s., and average annual total cost of the education of each pupil being £2 17s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The subjects taught in the first class are, reading, writing monosyllables on slates, to count and read numbers, and to perform simple arithmetical operations; their powers of observation are also cultivated by means of object lessons.

The second class, in addition to the above, are taught writing from dictation on slates; also to work sums in addition and subtraction; in grammar, the definitions of the nine parts of speech; geography—instruction in the use of maps, and the outlines of Australia and America. They are also made acquainted with the habits and uses of domestic animals, and the properties and uses of common substances, by means of object lessons.

Third class, in addition to the above, are taught to give synonymes, and to know the meaning of the Saxon, Latin, and Greek prefixes and affixes. They write on paper from copies, and work questions in the simple and compound rules of arithmetic; they are taught to parse words in easy sentences, and to become acquainted with the geography of the four quarters of the globe.

The precise portion of time allotted to each of these subjects per diem is—one hour for reading, one hour for writing, one hour for arithmetic, one half-hour to grammar, one half-hour to geography, one quarter-hour to recreation, one quarter-hour to object lessons. Two days in the week religious instruction is given, in the place of music and object lessons. The girls are taught plain needlework twice a week, in the afternoon.

The books used in the first class are the No. 1 National reading books; in the second class, the second National School books; English grammar, arithmetic, sacred poetry, and geography; in the third class, the third reading book, Scripture lessons, spelling-book, geography, grammar, arithmetic; all published by the National Board of Education.

The present supply of books is adequate to the wants of the school, and those now in use are in good condition.

The maps in use are—World, Ancient World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, Palestine, England, Ireland, Scotland; also two black-boards. It is very desirable that the school should be supplied with diagrams of natural history, astronomy, and plates illustrative of objects that do not come under the observation of children residing in remote districts.

The system of correction adopted in this school to preserve discipline is such as is suggested to the teacher as suitable to the disposition of the child. No instructions or directions have ever been received on the subject.

No examination has taken place these five years. The only prizes and rewards which have been given have been from the teacher at Christmas vacations, consisting of a picnic and various little presents.

No one has officially visited or inspected the school during the year.

No report of this school exists to my knowledge. The only remark I feel disposed to make is, that this school might be made more efficient by the establishment of an infant branch.

The name of the head teacher, Mr. Jonathan Harris; birthplace, Hythe, Kent, England; age, 30 years; date of appointment, 19th July, 1855; trained at the National Model Schools, Sydney; period, six weeks; classification, III., Class A; salary, £96 per annum; allowance, £18; fees, £66 11s. Total annual income of the teacher derived from the school, £180 11s.

The only assistant is the wife of the above, who instructs the girls in needlework, and assists in the teaching of the other subjects occasionally.

Religious instruction is imparted twice a week by the teacher, from the books prescribed by the National Board of Education. The following Ministers have visited the school at various times during the year:—The Rev. B. Glennie and the Rev. W. W. Dove, Episcopalian Clergymen; the Rev. W. J. K. Piddington, Rev. Samuel Wilkinson, and the Rev. William Fidler, Wesleyan Ministers; the Rev. J. T. Waraker, Congregational Minister; and the Rev. C. Ogg, Presbyterian Minister.

No. 4.

THE SECRETARY TO THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

280 Pitt-street, South,

3 May, 1859.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 17th December last, No. 68, I have the honor, by direction of the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School, to transmit the enclosed Return from the Grammar School.

I have, &c.,

THE HONORABLE
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

- 1.—Hyde Park, Sydney.
- 2.—Stone; unfinished; in good repair; greatly needs enlargement.
- 3.—The total area of the building and wings is 9,018 square feet.
- 4.—The part of the land used as the playground is about 230 feet long by about 170 feet wide, and containing an area of 39,100 square feet.
- 5.—The water-closets are 10 in number, built of brick, and each has a separate door; there are also 10 stone urinals.
- 6.—The large schoolroom contains 2,730 square feet; the large classroom, 1,088; and each of the two smaller classrooms, 520.
- 7.—Sixty in the large or north classroom; thirty in each of the smaller classrooms, called east and west, respectively; and seventy in the schoolroom.
- 8.—The mode of ventilation is by the windows, which open, and also by large openings in the ceiling of the large room.
- 9.—No average is possible, the school not having been two years open; the *present* number is 190.
- 10.—From 7 to 17 years.
- 11.—The school is divided into upper, modern, and lower schools. Of these the upper school consists of three forms (VI. V. IV.), sub-divided as follows:—VI. Form—one remove. V. Form—two removes. IV. Form—two removes. The modern school consists at present of two divisions of one remove each. The lower school contains three forms (III. II. I.), and a preparatory class, sub-divided, at present, as follows:—III. Form—two removes. II. Form—two removes. I. Form—two removes. Preparation—two removes. The average number in each remove is 15.
- 12.—Five hours, beginning at 9 A.M., terminating at 4 P.M.; hours of cessation, from 12 noon to 2 P.M.
- 13.—One (Saturday) whole holiday; two vacations, Midwinter and Midsummer, each of six weeks.
- 14.—Two hundred.
- 15.—The school having been in operation less than two years, no estimate can be formed.
- 16.—
- 17.—£4 10s. per quarter. Books sold at English price.
- 18.—£3,573. All appropriated for the payment of the masters salaries. £1,500, annual endowment from Government, and 18s. 9d. bank interest from the current expenses account. Total receipts, £5,073 18s. 9d.
- 19.—£5,073 18s. 9d. ÷ 210 = £24 3s. 2¼d.
- 20.—See time tables.
- 21.—See time tables.

22.—Diagrams of the working man's educational union, Lydow's wall maps, Hollis' wall maps, Sprüner's wall maps, Kiepert's wall maps, Irish National School maps, mechanical, electrical, and pneumatic apparatus.

23.—No corporal punishment has hitherto been inflicted. Impositions and detention after hours, the usual methods of correction.

24.—Twice a year by examiners appointed by the Trustees. Prizes of books distributed half-yearly.

25.—The Trustees. An annual report of the state of the school is furnished to the Government, and laid upon the table of the House of Assembly.

26.—William John Stephens.

27.—1, Edward Pratt; 2, Edwin Whitfield; 3, John Julius Strutzer; 4, Edward Blackmore; 5, Walter Heaven; 6, Stuart Hawthorne; 7, John Kinlock; 8, John Mills; 9, P. A. Dutruc; 10, Charles Henry Fairland.

28.—

29.—

30.—William John Stephens, 25th November, 1856; Edward Pratt, 25th November, 1856; Edwin Whitfield, 25th November, 1856; John Julius Strutzer, 25th November, 1856; Edward Blackmore, 1st March, 1858; Walter Heaven, 19th October, 1857; Stuart Hawthorne, 1st April, 1858; John Kinlock, 1st August, 1858; John Mills, 3rd June, 1857; P. A. Dutruc, 16th June, 1857; Charles Henry Fairland, 10th June, 1857.

31.—

32.—

33.—

34.—See annual report to Government.

35.—See do. do.

36.—See do. do.

37.—There is no formal theological teaching.

TIME TABLES.

(a) means Upper Division.

(b) means Lower Division.

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.				
WINTER QUARTER: APRIL, MAY, JUNE, 1859.									
<i>Time Table for Fifth Math. Form, Lower Remove.</i>									
P.M. 2	.....	(a) Geometry	.....	(a) Geometry	Arithmetic		
3		(b) Arithmetic		(b) Algebra					
4		(b) Geometry		(b) Geometry					
		(a) Arithmetic		(a) Arithmetic	Algebra				
WINTER QUARTER: APRIL, MAY, JUNE, 1859.									
<i>Time Table for Preparation Form.</i>									
A.M. 9	Mathematics and Writing	Mathematics and Writing	Mathematics and Writing	Mathematics and Writing	Mathematics and Writing				
10									
11						Latin Grammar	Phœdrus	Latin Grammar	Phœdrus
12						Latin Grammar	Latin Grammar	Latin Grammar	Latin Grammar
P.M. 2	Geography English Gram. Phœdrus Reading	.....	Geography English Gram. History and Parsing					
3									
4									
WINTER QUARTER: APRIL, MAY, JUNE, 1859.									
<i>Time Table for Fourth Math. Form, Lower Remove.</i>									
A.M. 9	(a) Geometry	Algebra	Geometry	Arithmetic	Geometry				
10	(b) Algebra	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Algebra	Algebra				
11	(a) Arithmetic	Writing	Algebra	Writing	Algebra				
12	(b) Arithmetic	Writing	Algebra	Writing	Arithmetic				

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	
<p>WINTER QUARTER: APRIL, MAY, JUNE, 1859.</p> <p><i>Time Table for Fifth (b) Fourth (b) Mathl. Forms and Preparation.</i></p>						
A.M. 9	Prepar. IV. (b) Classical Math.	Geometry & Algebra	Algebra and Arithmetic	Geometry and Arithmetic	Arithmetic and Algebra	
10		Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Algebra	Arithmetic	
11		Prepar. Classical	Latin Gram.	Phœdrus and Latin Grammar	Latin Grammar	(See Tuesday)
12					(See Tuesday)	(See Tuesday)
P.M. 2	Prepar.	Geography	V. (b) Geometry and Arithmetic	Geography	V. (b) Arithmetic and Algebra	
3		Engl. Gram. Phœdrus		Engl. Gram. History		
4		Reading				
<p>AUTUMN QUARTER: FEBRUARY, APRIL, 1859.</p> <p><i>Time Table for Preparation Form.</i></p>						
A.M. 9	Writing and Mathematics for two hours.					
10	Writing and Mathematics for two hours.					
11	Latin Grammar	Phœdrus Latin Grammar	Drawing	Phœdrus Latin Grammar	Phœdrus Latin Grammar	
12	Latin Grammar	Phœdrus Latin Grammar	Drawing	Phœdrus Latin Grammar	Phœdrus Latin Grammar	
P.M. 2	Geography	Geography, History, &c., with Mr. Stutzer	Phœdrus Latin Grammar History and Parsing	Geography, History, &c., with Mr. Stutzer	Geography, History, &c., with Mr. Stutzer. Review by Head Master	
3	Engl. Gram. Phœdrus					
4	Reading					
<p><i>Books used in Preparation Form.</i></p>						
Latin Grammar (Kennedy's) Phœdrus Construed Corner's History of England Sullivan's Geography			Lennie's English Grammar Colenso's Arithmetic " Algebra Pott's Euclid.			
<p><i>Time Table for Drawing Class.</i></p>						
A.M. 9						
10						
11						
12						
P.M. 2	Upper & Lower Modern		Upper & Lower Modern		2nd Form	
3	4th Form		5th Form		3rd Form	
4						
<p><i>Time Table for Mr. Mills' Form</i> { <i>Writing Classes.</i> <i>IV. Mathl., Remove 1.</i> <i>1 Class.</i> 1 & 2.</p>						
A.M. 9	Writing	Writing	Writing	Writing	Writing	
10	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	
11	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	
12						
P.M. 2	Geography	Arithmetic	Geography	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	
3	Poetry and Parsing		Latin Grammar			
4			Latin Writing			
<p><i>Books used in these Classes.</i></p>						
Sullivan's History and Geography Charterhouse Selections of Poetry			Colenso's Arithmetic Kennedy's Latin Grammar.			

SCHOOLS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
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AUTUMN QUARTER: JANUARY—APRIL, 1859.

Time Table for Mr. Hawthorne.

A.M.	9	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic
	10	2 Form (b) Rem. Arithmetic	2 Form (b) Rem. Arithmetic	2 Form (b) Rem. Arithmetic	2 Form (b) Rem. Arithmetic	2 Form (b) Rem. Arithmetic
	11	1 Form (a) Rem. Latin Grammar	1 Form (a) Rem. Eng. Repetition	1 Form (a) Rem. Latin Grammar	1 Form (a) Rem. Latin Grammar	1 Form (a) Rem. Latin Grammar
	12	2 Form 1 & 2 Rem.	2 Form 1 & 2 Rem.	2 Form 1 & 2 Rem.	Dictation	2 Form 1 & 2 Rem.
P.M.	2	Lat. Reader	Geography	Latin Reader	Latin Reader	Drawing
	3	2 Form 2nd Rem.	2 Form 1 & 2 Rem.	2 Form 2 Rem.	2 Form 1 Rem. Geography	
	4	Lat. Reader	Ellis v. v.	Latin Reader	Latin Reader	French
		2 Form 1st Rem.	2 Form 1 & 2 Rem.	2 Form 1 Rem.	2 Form 2 Rem. Geography	

All exercises done at home and in school corrected out of school-hours.

Time Table for Mr. Heaven.

A.M.	9	III. Form (b) Rem. Mathematics	II. Form (a) Rem. Mathematics	III. Form (b) Rem. Mathematics	II. Form (a) Rem. Mathematics	III. Form (b) Rem. Mathematics
	10	III. (a) Constg. Gk. Ex. and Parsing	III. (a) Constg. Ovid Scansion	III. (a) Constg. Gk. Ex. and Parsing	III. (a) Constg. Ovid Scansion	III. (a) Greek Gram.
	11	III. (b) Constg. Ovid Parsing Scansion	III. (b) Greek Gram.			
	12					
P.M.	2	III. (a) Greek Gram.	III. (a) Lat. Gram. Syn.	III. (a) Greek Gram.	III. (b) & (a) Dictation	III. (b) & (a) French Present at
	3	III. (b) Greek Gram.	III. (a) Lat. Gram. Pro.	III. (b) Greek Gram.	III. (b) & (a) History	
	4	III. (a) Geography	III. (b) Lat. Gram. Syn.	III. (a) Latham	III. (a) Latin Gram.	III. (b) & (a) Drawing Present at
		III. (b) Geography	III. (b) Lat. Gram. Gen.	III. (b) Latham	III. (b) Latin Gram.	

Exercises corrected out of school-hours.

III. (a) Greek	III. (a) Lat. Parsg. &c.	III. (a) Greek	III. (a) Latin Transl.	III. (a) Analysis Hist. and Latham
III. (b) Greek	III. (b) Lat. Parsg. &c.	III. (b) Greek	III. (b) Lat. Trans. &c.	III. (b) Do. do.
III. (a) Ellis' Latin	III. (a) Ellis	III. (a) Ellis	III. (a) Ellis	III. (a) Corrected Ellis
III. (b) Ellis' Latin	III. (b) Ellis	III. (b) Ellis	III. (b) Ellis	III. (b) Corrected Ellis

Time Table for Mr. Blackmore.

A.M.	9	IV. 2. Gk. Gram.	Lat. Gram.	Gk. Gram.	Lat. Gram.	Gk. Gram.
	10	Eng. Rep. Gk. Ext.	Lat. Rep. Ov. Fas.	Gk. Ext.	Lat. Rep. Ov. Fas.	Eng. Rep. Gk. Ext.
	11	IV. 1. Gk. Gram.	Lat. Gram.	Gk. Gram.	Lat. Gram.	Gk. Gram.
	12	Eng. Rep. Gk. Ext.	Lat. Rep. Ov. Fas.	Gk. Ext.	Lat. Rep. Ov. Fas.	Eng. Rep. Gk. Ext.
P.M.	2	I. 2. Lat. Gram. Phœdrus	Lat. Gram. Phœdrus	IV. Geography Latham's Eng. Gram.	I. 2. Lat. Gram. Phœdrus	Lat. Gram. Phœdrus
	3	I. 1. Lat. Gram. Phœdrus	Lat. Gram. Phœdrus		I. 1. Lat. Gram. Phœdrus	Lat. Gram. Phœdrus
	4	Going over the Lat. Composition of VI. Form, and pointing out the errors and corrections.	I. 2. Hist. Eng. I. 1. Hist. Eng.	Going over the Lat. Composition of VI. Form, and pointing out the errors and corrections	I. 2. Hist. Eng. I. 1. Hist. Eng.	Whichever Rem. of Form I. Head Mas. is not examining.
			I. 1. Parsg. Eng. I. 2. Eng. Rep.		I. 1. Parsg. Eng. I. 2. Eng. Rep.	I. 1. Parsg. Eng. I. 2. Eng. Rep.

After hours the following Composition and Exercises :-

VI. Lat. Verses	Lat. Prose Trans., &c.	.....	Lat. Verses Trans., &c.	Lat. Prose Gk. Exer. Ellis
IV. Gk. Exer. Ellis	Bland's Verses	.....	Bland's Verses	
Recopied Ex.				

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
<i>Time Table for Mr. Pratt.</i>					
A.M. 9	2. (a) Math.	3. (b) Math.	2. (a) Math.	3. (b) Math.	2. (a) Math.
10	1. (b) Math.				
11	4. Geog.	4. Rom. Hist.	6. Mechanics	4. Rom. Hist.	4. Dictation and Latham
12					
P.M. 2	Pres. French and Drawing	6. Math.	Pres. French and Drawing	6. Math.	6. Math.
3		Do.		Do.	Do.
4					
FIRST QUARTER, 1859.					
<i>Time Table for Mr. Whitfield.</i>					
A.M. 9	5.1. Morn. Lessons	5.1. Morn. Lessons	5.2. Morn. Lessons	5.2. Morn. Lessons	5.1. Morn. Lessons
10	5.2. Morn. Lessons	5.2. Morn. Lessons	5.1. Morn. Lessons	5.1. Morn. Lessons	5.2. Morn. Lessons
11	5.1. Greek	5.1. Latin	5.2. Greek	5.2. Latin	5.1. Greek
12	5.2. Greek	5.2. Latin	5.1. Greek	5.1. Latin	5.2. Greek
	5.1. History	5.1.&2. Mechanics	5.2. History	5.1.&2. Mechanics	5.1.&2. English Dictation
	5.2. History		5.1. History		
P.M. 2	5.1. Geography	5. Arithmetic and Mathematics	4.1. Greek	5. Arithmetic and Mathematics	5. Mathematics and Arithmetic
3			4.2. Greek		
4	5.2. Geography				
<i>Time Table for First Mathematical Form, First Remove.</i>					
A.M. 10	Arithmetic Do.	Arithmetic Do.	Arithmetic Do.	Arithmetic Do.	Arithmetic Do.
11					
FIRST QUARTER, 1859.					
<i>Mathematical Time Table for First Form, Second Remove.</i>					
A.M. 9	Writing	Writing	Writing	Writing	Writing
10	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic
11					
From 11 to 12 A.M., and 2 to 4 P.M.—see <i>Classical Tables</i> .					
<i>Mathematical Time Table for Second Form, First Remove.</i>					
A.M. 9	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic
10	Writing	Arithmetic	Writing	Arithmetic	Writing
11	(See <i>Classical Tables</i>)				
12					
FIRST QUARTER; JANUARY TO APRIL, 1859.					
<i>Time Table for Second Form, Second Remove.</i>					
A.M. 9			Writing, Mr. Mills		Writing, Mr. Mills
10	Arithmetic, Mr. Pratt	Arithmetic, Mr. Heaven	Arithmetic, Mr. Pratt	Arithmetic, Mr. Heaven	Arithmetic, Mr. Pratt
11					
<i>Mathematical Time Table for Third Form, First Remove.</i>					
A.M. 9	Algebra	Mathematics with Mr. Pratt	Arithmetic	Mathematics with Mr. Pratt	Algebra
10	Arithmetic		Algebra		Arithmetic
11					

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
AUTUMN QUARTER: FEBRUARY, APRIL, 1859.					
<i>Mathematical Time Table for Third Form, Second Remove.</i>					
A.M. 9	(a) Geometry	Algebra	Geometry	Arithmetic	Geometry
10	(b) Arithmetic	Geometry	Arithmetic	Geometry	Algebra
11	(b) Geometry	Writing	Algebra	Writing	Geometry
	(a) Arithmetic				Algebra
<i>Mathematical Time Table for Fourth Form, Second Remove.</i>					
P.M. 2	.....	(a) Geometry	.....	Geometry	Arithmetic
3	.....	(b) Arithmetic	.....	Algebra	
4	.....	(a) Arithmetic	.....	Algebra	Algebra
		(b) Geometry		Geometry	
<i>Time Table for Sixth Mathematical Form.</i>					
A.M. 11	.....	.....	Mechanics	.....	.....
12	.....	.....		.....	.....
P.M. 2	.....	Trigonometry & Algebra	.....	Euclid	Arithmetic and Trigonometry
3	.....	Trigonometry & Euclid	.....	Euclid	Trigonometry
4	.....		.....	Algebra	Arithmetic and Trigonometry
			.....	Algebra	
<i>Time Table for First Form, First Remove.</i>					
A.M. 9	(b) Arith. Exer.	(b) Arith. Exer.	(b) Arith. Exer.	(b) Arith. Exer.	(b) Arith. Exer.
10	Arithmetic and Writing	Arithmetic and Writing	French	Arithmetic and Writing	Arithmetic and Writing
11	Ex. Lat. Gram. Phœdrus	Ex. Lat. Gram. Phœdrus	Writing	Ex. Lat. Gram. Phœdrus	Ex. Lat. Gram. Phœdrus
12			Drawing		
P.M. 2	Lat. Writing	Exercise	Lat. Writing	Exercise	Weekly Ex., Head Master.
3	Geography	History Eng. Parsing	Geography	Histry. Eng. Parsing	Head Master. Parsing
4	Eng. Parsg.	Eng. or Lat. Eng. Rep.	Eng. Parsg.	Eng. or Lat. Eng. Rep.	Eng. or Lat. Eng. Rep.
	Eng. Rep.		Eng Rep.		Eng. Rep.
(b) Exercises done out of school.					
Phœdrus Kennedy's Latin Grammar Sullivan's English Grammar Sullivan's Geography			Miss Corner's History of England Poetry Book, Charterhouse Edn. Colenso's Arithmetic		
<i>Time Table for First Form, Second Remove.</i>					
A.M. 9	(b) Arith. Exer.	(b) Arith, Exer.	(b) Arith. Exer.	(b) Arith. Exer.	(b) Arith. Exer.
10	Arithmetic and Writing	Arithmetic and Writing	French	Arithmetic and Drawing	Arithmetic and Writing
11	Lat. Gram. Phœdrus	Lat. Gram. Phœdrus	Writing	Lat. Gram. Phœdrus	Lat. Gram. Phœdrus
12	Exercise	Exercise	Drawing	Exercise	Exercise
P.M. 2	Geography	History Eng.	Geography	History Eng.	Weekly Ex., Head Master.
3	Lat. Writing	Exercise	Lat. Writing	Exercise	Head Master. Parsing
4	Eng. Parsg.	Eng. or Lat. Eng. Rep.	Lat. Gram. Eng. Parsg.	Eng. or Lat. Eng. Rep.	Eng. or Lat. Eng. Rep.
	Eng. Rep.		Eng. Rep.		
(b) Exercises done out of school.					
Phœdrus Kennedy's Latin Grammar Sullivan's English Grammar Sullivan's Geography			Miss Corner's History of England Poetry Book, Charterhouse Edn. Colenso's Arithmetic		

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
FIRST QUARTER, 1859.					
<i>Time Table for Second Form, First Remove.</i>					
A.M. 9	Lower School Mathematics and Writing.				
10					
11	Ellis' Exercise	Ex. on Repetition	Ellis' Exercise	Dictation	Ellis' Exercise
12	Lat. Grammar	Eng. Repetition	Lat. Grammar		Lat. Grammar
P.M. 2	Lat. Parsg. Ex.	Geog.	Eng. Parsg. Ex.	Ellis Exercise	Drawing
3	Lat. Reader	Ellis' Exercise	Lat. Reader	Lat. Reader	French
4		Ellis <i>viva voce</i>		Geog.	
	History	Exercise to be brought every		Monday morning,	
	Accidence	"	"	Tuesday & Friday,	
	Geography	"	"	Wednesday,	
	Map	"	"	Tuesday,	
	Ellis'	"	"	Thursday.	
<i>Books used in Remove.</i>					
	Kennedy's Latin Grammar Jacob's Latin Reader Ellis' Exercises in Latin Composition Specimens of English Poetry for the use of Charterhouse School			Sullivan's Geography Corner's History of England Colenso's Arithmetic.	
FIRST QUARTER, 1859.					
<i>Time Table for Second Form, Second Remove.</i>					
A.M. 9	Lower School Mathematics and Writing.				
10					
11	Lat. Gram. <i>v.v.</i>	Eng. Repetition	Lat. Gram. <i>v.v.</i>	Dictation	Lat. Gram. <i>v.v.</i>
12	Ellis' Exercise	Exercise on Rep.	Ellis' Exercise		Ellis' Exercise
P.M. 2	Lat. Reader	Geog.	Lat. Reader	Lat. Reader	Drawing
3		Ellis <i>viva voce</i>		Ellis' Exercise	
4	Lat. Parsg. Ex.	Ellis' Exercise	Eng. Parsg. Ex.	Geog.	French
	History	Exercise to be brought every		Monday morning,	
	Accidence	"	"	Tuesday & Friday,	
	Geography	"	"	Wednesday,	
	Map	"	"	Tuesday,	
	Ellis	"	"	Thursday.	
<i>Books used in the Remove.</i>					
	Kennedy's Lat. Grammar Jacob's Lat. Reader Ellis' Exercise in Latin Composition Specimens of English Poetry for the use of Charterhouse School			Sullivan's Geography Corner's History of England. Colenso's Arithmetic.	
FIRST QUARTER: FEBRUARY TO APRIL, 1859.					
<i>Time Table for Third Form, First Remove.</i>					
A.M. 9	Mathematics and Writing.				
10					
11	Ellis	Ellis	Ellis	Ellis	Prep. Gk. Gram.
12	Ovid	Ovid	Ovid	Ovid	Gk. Gram.
P.M. 2	Prep. Gk. Gram.	Lat. Gram.	Greek Gram.	Dictation	French
3	Gk. Gram.	Correct. Ellis	Ellis Correct.	History	
4	Correcting Ellis	Weekly Ex. by	Latham's Eng.	Correcting Ellis	Drawing
	Geography	Head Master		Lat. Gram.	
	Greek Exercise	Eng. Trans.	Greek Exercise	Eng. Trans.	Eng. Exercise
	Map	Scan.		Scan.	
<i>Exercises done at home in addition to construing and Grammar lessons.</i>					
<i>Books Third Form, First Remove.</i>					
	Greek Grammar (Wordsworth's) Ovid (Eton Electa) Ellis' Latin Exercises Latin Grammar (Kennedy's) History—Roman (Keightley's)			History—English (Corner's) Geography (Various) Dictation (Various) English Grammar (Latham)	

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
FIRST QUARTER: FEBRUARY TO APRIL, 1859.					
<i>Time Table for Third Form, Second Remove.</i>					
A.M. 9					
10	Mathematics and Writing.				
11	Gk. Extracts	Ovid	Gk. Extracts	Ovid	Gk. Gram.
12	Ellis	Ellis	Ellis	Ellis	
P.M. 2	Gk. Gram.	Examination by	Gk. Gram.	Dictation	French
3	Geography	Head Master	Latham's Eng.	History	
4	Correcting Ellis	Lat. Gram.	Correcting Ellis	Lat. Gram.	Drawing
		Correcting Ellis		Correcting Ellis	
<i>Exercises done at home in addition to construing and Grammar lessons.</i>					
	Gk. Exercise	Eng. Trans.	Gk. Exercise	Eng. Trans.	Eng. Exercise
	Map	Scan.		Scan.	
<i>Books, Third Form, Second Remove.</i>					
	Greek Extracts (Rugby)			History—Roman (Keightley's)	
	Greek Grammar (Wordsworth's)			" English (Corner's)	
	Ovid (Eton Electa)			Geography (various)	
	Ellis' Latin Exercises			Dictation (various)	
	Latin Grammar (Kennedy's)			English Grammar (Latham)	
<i>Time Table for Fourth Form, First Remove.</i>					
A.M. 9	(b) Gk. Ex.	(b) Trans. and	(b) Math. Exer.	(b) Trans. and	(b) Gk. Exer.
	Ellis	Parsg. Ex.	Ellis	Parsg. Ex.	Ellis
	(b) Corrected Ex.	Bland's Verses		Bland's Verses	
10	copied	Lat. Gram.	Gk. Gram.	Lat. Gram.	Gk. Gram.
	Gk. Gram.	Lat. Rep.	Gk. Ext.	Lat. Rep.	Eng. Rep.
	Eng. Rep.	Ov. Fas.		Ov. Fas.	Gk. Ext.
11	Gk. Ext.	Writing for all who require it: for the rest—			
	Geography	Roman History	Geography	Roman History	Dictation
12		(b) Analysis (do.)	Latham's Eng.Gr.	(b) Analysis (do.)	Latham's Eng.Gr.
P.M. 2	French	Mathematics	Weekly Exam.,	Mathematics	Mathematics
3			Mr. Whitfield		
4	Drawing		Do. do.,		
			Head Master		
(b) Exercises prepared out of school-hours.					
	Dr. Smith's Lat. Dictionary			Bland's Verses	
	Liddell & Scott's Smaller Gk. Lexicon			Wordsworth's Gk. Gram.	
	Ovid. Fasti. (Paley)			Kennedy's Lat. Gram.	
	Gk. Extracts			Latham's Eng. Gram.	
	Schmitz's Roman Histy.			Dutruc's French Gram.	
	Sullivan's Geography			Euclid	
	Poetry Book, Charterhouse Edit.			Colenso's Arithmetic	
	Ellis' Exercises			" Algebra	
<i>Time Table for Fourth Form, Second Remove.</i>					
A.M. 9	(b) Gk. Exer.	(b) Trans. and	(b) Math. Exer.	(b) Trans. and	(b) Gk. Exer.
	Gk. Gram.	Parsg. Ex.		Parsg. Ex.	
	Eng. Rep.	Lat. Gram.	Gk. Gram.	Lat. Gram.	Gk. Gram.
	Gk. Ext.	Lat. Rep.	Gk. Ext.	Lat. Rep.	Eng. Rep.
10	Ellis.	Ov. Fas.	Ellis	Ov. Fas.	Gk. Ex.
	(b) Corrected Ex.	Bland's Verses		Bland's Verses	Ellis
11	copied.	Writing for all who require it; for the rest—			
	Geography	Roman History	Geography	Roman History	Dictation
12		(b) Analysis (do.)	Latham's Eng.Gr.	(b) Analysis (do.)	Latham's Eng.Gr.
P.M. 2	French	Mathematics	Weekly Exam.,	Mathematics	Mathematics
3			Head Master		
4	Drawing		Do. do.,		
			Mr. Whitfield		
(b) Exercises prepared out of school-hours.					
	Dr. Smith's Lat. Dictionary			Bland's Verses	
	Liddell & Scott's Smaller Gk. Lexicon			Wordsworth's Gk. Gram.	
	Ov. Fasti. (Paley)			Kennedy's Lat. Gram.	
	Gk. Extracts			Latham's Eng. Gram.	
	Schmitz's Roman History			Dutruc's French Gram.	
	Sullivan's Geography			Euclid	
	Poetry Book, Charterhouse Edit.			Colenso's Arithmetic	
	Ellis' Exercises			" Algebra	

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
FIRST QUARTER, 1859.					
<i>Time Table for Fifth Form, First Remove.</i>					
A.M. 9	English Exercise Greek Grammar English Repetn. Greek	Latin Exercise Latin Latin Grammar and Repetition	Mathematical Ex. Greek Grammar Eng. Repetition Greek	Latin Exercise Latin Latin Grammar and Repetition	Greek Exercise Geography Eng. Gram. &c. Greek
10	History	Latin Latin Construing	History	Latin Construing Latin	Construing Greek
11	Greek Construing	Mechanics	Construing Greek	Mechanics	English Dictation
12	History		History		
P.M. 2	Geography	Arithmetic and Mathematics	French and Drawing	Arithmetic and Mathematics	Arithmetic and Mathematics
3	Review by the Head Master				
4					
Euripides—Alcestis Cicero—Orations in Catilinam Ellis' Latin Exercises Schmitz's History of Rome Euclid Colenso's Arithmetic Colenso's Algebra			Sullivan's Geography Generalized Tomlinson's Mechanics—Weale's Series Trench's English—Past and Present Virgil Kennedy's Latin Grammar Wordsworth's Greek Grammar Specimens of English Poetry		
<i>Time Table for Fifth Form, Second Remove.</i>					
A.M. 9	English Exercise Greek	Latin Exercise Latin Grammar and Repetition	Mathemat. Exer. Greek	Latin Exercise Latin Grammar and Repetition	Greek Exercise Greek
10	English Repetn. Greek Grammar Greek	Latin	English Repetn. Greek Grammar Greek	Latin	Geography English Gram. Construing Greek
11	Construing Greek	Construing Latin	Construing Greek	Construing Latin	Construing Greek
12	History	Mechanics	History	Mechanics	Eng. Dictation
P.M. 2	Review by the Head Master.	Mathematics and Arithmetic	Drawing and French	Mathematics and Arithmetic	Mathematics and Arithmetic
3	Geography				
4					
<i>The same books as in the other Remove.</i>					
FIRST QUARTER, 1859.					
<i>Time Table for Sixth Form, Single Remove.</i>					
A.M. 9	Essay L. Verse Thucyd. or Æschylus	Lat. Prose As on Monday	Math. Ex. Polit. Econ.	Lat. Verse As on Monday	Lat. Prose As on Monday
10	Horace or L. ver.	Do.	Drawing	Do.	Do.
11	Merivale's Decl. and Fall	Logic	Mechanics	As on Monday	Eng. Do.
12					
P.M. 2	French or Ger.	Mathematics	Blackstone	Mathematics	Mathematics
3	Geography	Mathematics	Do.	Mathematics	Mathematics
4					
<i>Books at present used in Sixth Form.</i>					
Thucydides Æschylus Horace Livy Gk. Gr.—Buttmann and Wordsworth Lat. Gr.—Zumpt and Kennedy Eng. Gr.—Latham's Handbook Schmitz's History of Rome Smith's History of Greece Merivale's Decline and Fall of the Roman Republic			Political Economy, C.G.C. Mechanics (Weare) Blackstone's Commentaries (Warren) Charterhouse Selection of Eng. Poetry Bland's Verse Kennedy's Palæstra, &c. Ellis' Exercises Logic (various) Eng. Dictation (various) Geographics (various) Lexicons and Dictionaries (various)		

W. J. STEPHENS,
Head Master.

No. 5.

THE SECRETARY TO THE DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Denominational School Board Office,
Sydney, 15 February, 1859.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Denominational School Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 11th instant, referring to your letter of the 17th December last, in which you requested that a Return might be prepared for Denominational Schools, and forwarded to your Office, for the purpose of compiling a general Return of Schools in New South Wales.

Circulars forwarding copies of the Questions which were transmitted to the Board in your former letter, have been addressed to the various local Boards throughout the Colony, with a view of obtaining the information sought; and I am instructed by the Board to say that no unnecessary delay on their part shall take place in forwarding to your Office the results of their inquiries.

I have, &c.,

THE HONORABLE
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

C. E. ROBINSON,
Secretary.

No. 6.

THE SECRETARY TO THE DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Denominational School Board Office,
Sydney, 9 July, 1859.*

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Denominational School Board, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 25th of June, requesting me to expedite the Returns called for by the Legislative Assembly, and alluded to in my letter of the 15th of February last.

I have the honor to say, that immediately upon the receipt of your communication, further applications were made in other quarters from which the information sought had not been forwarded.

I am to inform you that the Returns in question shall be sent in as soon as possible after they shall have been received by the Board.

I have, &c.,

THE HONORABLE
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

C. E. ROBINSON,
Secretary.

No. 7.

THE REV. A. H. STEPHEN to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Redfern, 28 February, 1859.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, referring to your former letter of the 17th December, requesting that a tabulated Return might be prepared, giving certain required information with reference to the Asylum for Destitute Children, I have the honor to inform you that I find it impossible to comply with this request. The Resolution of the Assembly so manifestly applies to day schools under the Denominational and National Systems of Education, that the Asylum for Destitute Children cannot be brought within its scope. The heads of information required, except in a few instances, are so totally unconnected with such a charity, that no answers can be supplied, however anxious the Directors may be to do all in their power to forward your wishes in this matter. The Asylum is a *refuge* and not a *school*, and though it be certainly true that education is approved to the inmates, yet there is no such school within its walls, or mode of instruction adopted, or fees and other support received, as will, in any view, bring it within the aim of the Resolution moved by Mr. Plunkett.

I have, &c.,

THE HONORABLE
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

ALFRED H. STEPHEN,
Hon. Sec.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SCHOOLS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

STATISTICS OF SCHOOLS

IN

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
29 November, 1859.

SYDNEY:
THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
PHILLIP-STREET.

1860.

225—A

[Price, 4s. 10d.]

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Secretary to the Denominational School Board to the Colonial Secretary, forwarding Returns from Denominational Schools. 14 November, 1859	5
2. Secretary to the Denominational School Board to the Colonial Secretary, forwarding additional Returns of Denominational Schools. 24 November, 1859.. .. .	115

1859.

FURTHER RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 24 November, 1858,—

“That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a
 “ (tabulated) Return from all Schools in New South Wales,
 “ wholly or partly maintained by Public Funds, of—

- “ (1.) Name of locality where the School is situate.
 “ (2.) The materials of which such School is constructed,—whether chiefly of
 “ stone, of brick, of wood, or of metal; and the present condition of the building,
 “ and whether it needs repairs, enlargement, or other improvement.
 “ (3.) The number of superficial square feet contained in the area of the school-
 “ house or building.
 “ (4.) The number of superficial square yards or of square feet contained in the
 “ ground or land adjoining the School for the use of the pupils.
 “ (5.) The description and present condition of the water-closets provided for the
 “ use of the pupils.
 “ (6.) The number of superficial square feet, and of cubic feet, contained in each
 “ room appropriated for teaching.
 “ (7.) The average number of pupils usually assembled in each of such rooms.
 “ (8.) The provision which is made for the ventilation of such rooms.
 “ (9.) The annual average number on the books, and the average number attending
 “ the School; distinguishing the males from the females where the School is
 “ attended by both sexes.
 “ (10.) The maximum and minimum age of the pupils (of males and of females)
 “ in the School.
 “ (11.) The number of classes into which the School is divided, the average number
 “ in each class, and the maximum and minimum age in each class.
 “ (12.) The number of hours during each day the pupils attend the School, stating
 “ the hour of commencing and the hour of terminating the School duties, with the
 “ times of intervening cessation of study; and how such intervals are employed.
 “ (13.) The number of holidays and half-holidays in each week, and the number of
 “ vacations, the duration of each, and the period of the year when such vacations
 “ occur.
 “ (14.) The total number of days appropriated to School studies during the year.
 “ (15.) The average length of the period during which pupils, from the time of
 “ their first entrance to the time of their finally leaving School, remain there.
 “ (16.) The number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years in the district
 “ or locality where the School is situate, who do *not* usually attend there.
 “ (17.) The weekly, quarterly, half-yearly, or annual sum charged to each pupil
 “ for instruction; the annual charge for books; and the *total* annual charge for
 “ each pupil.
 “ (18.) The annual amount of School fees received from the pupils of the School
 “ during the twelve months ending the 30th September, 1858; the appropriation of
 “ such fees; the amount received from other (specifying from what) sources towards
 “ the support of such School; the total amount received from *all* sources towards
 “ the support of such School during the above-mentioned period.
 “ (19.) Dividing the last-mentioned total by the average number of the pupils
 “ actually attending the School during the period above-mentioned, give a state-
 “ ment of the average annual total cost of the education of each pupil.
 “ (20.) A detailed enumeration of the several subjects of instruction given to each
 “ class, and the precise portion of time allotted to each of such subjects in each day
 “ throughout the week.
 “ (21.) A list of the titles of all books used in each of the several classes in the
 “ School; the present condition of the books now in use; whether other kinds of
 “ books are needed; and whether the number of those at present in use is adequate
 “ to the wants of the School.
 “ (22.) A descriptive list of all prints, diagrams, maps, instruments, and other
 “ School apparatus used in the School, their present condition, and whether any,
 “ and if so, what others are needed.
 “ (23.) An account of the system of correction employed in the School to preserve
 “ discipline, and an account of any written or other instructions to the teachers
 “ from any Board of Education, Official Visitors, Inspectors, or Managers of the
 “ School on this subject.

“ (24.)

- “(24.) How often during the year, and by whom, are the pupils of the School examined with reference to their progress, and whether any prizes or other rewards of merit are given periodically in the School, and if any, of what description, and how often distributed.
- “(25.) By whom is the School officially visited or inspected? How often during the year, and what length of time is occupied by the Inspector or Visitor in the performance of this duty. If any report on the state of the School exists, furnish a copy of it, adding thereto any remarks on such report, and the present condition of the School, as the teacher (master or mistress) may be prepared to offer.
- “(26.) Name of Head Teacher.
- “(27.) Names of Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, or Monitors attached to each School.
- “(28.) Birthplace of each of the above.
- “(29.) Age of ditto.
- “(30.) Date of appointment to present office.
- “(31.) Whether or not trained as a teacher.
- “(32.) If trained, at what institution? For how long a period? Possessing what class of certificate of competency?
- “(33.) If *not* trained as a Teacher: What experience in teaching previous to undertaking present appointment? What occupation or business before adopting that of a Teacher.
- “(34.) Annual or other periodical amount of salary of Head Teacher, of Assistant Teachers, of Pupil Teachers, and of Monitors.
- “(35.) Fees, allowances, and emoluments, *exclusive of salary*.
- “(36.) Total annual income of Teacher or Teachers derived from School.
- “(37.) What religious or moral instruction is given? How often? By whom? If visited by any Clergyman or Minister of Religion, state the name and denomination to which he belongs. Give a list of the titles of the books used in the School for such purpose.”

(*Mr. Plunkett.*)

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

SECRETARY TO DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Denominational School Board Office,

Sydney, November 14, 1859.

SIR,

Referring to the Denominational School Board's letters of the 15th February and the 9th July, 1859, respectively, relating to returns to an order made by the Legislative Assembly, dated 24th November, 1858, I have now the honor, by direction of the Board, to forward such returns of this nature as have been received by them up to the present date.

Those teachers who have not as yet complied with the instructions of the Board upon this point have been again communicated with, and any further returns which may be received will be immediately forwarded to the Government.

I have, &c.,

C. E. ROBINSON.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

NEWCASTLE DIOCESE.

1. Armidale.....Mr. Baker.	13. McLeay River .....Mr. Norton.
2. Brisbane, N.....Mr. Beach.	14. Maitland, E.....Mr. Walker.
3. Drayton Swamp.....Mr. Willes.	15. Morpeth .....Mr. Blake.
4. Dungog .....Mr. Robinson.	16. Muswellbrook .....Mr. Haskew.
5. Ellalong .....Mr. Bryant.	17. Newcastle .....Mr. Walker.
6. Fortitude Valley .....Mrs. Hodge.	18. Port Macquarie.....Mr. Lancaster.
7. Gresford .....Mr. Bush.	19. Seone .....Mr. Scott.
8. Hexham .....Mrs. Flynn.	20. Singleton .....Mr. Walker.
9. Ipswich .....Mr. Stowell.	21. Stroud .....Mr. Skillman.
10. Jerry's Plains.....Mr. Green.	22. Tamworth .....Mr. Bower.
11. Kempsey.....Mr. Pearce.	23. Ecclestone .....Mr. Fowler.
12. Lostock .....Mr. Saunders.	24. Paterson .....Mr. Saunders.

ARMIDALE.

- 1.—Armidale.
- 2.—Brick, in good repair, but needs enlarging.
- 3.—540 square feet.
- 4.—2,420 square yards.
- 5.—Fair, but paling between the approaches to the boys' and girls' part would be an improvement. It is a double one, built of weatherboards.
- 6.—Only one room. *Vide* No. 3.
- 7.—76 $\frac{1}{3}$.
- 8.—A brick taken out in two places in the side wall opposite to windows.
- 9.—Boys, 56 $\frac{2}{3}$; girls, 70 = 126 $\frac{2}{3}$, annual average on roll. Boys, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$; girls, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ = 76 $\frac{1}{3}$, annual average attendance.
- 10.—Eldest boy, 14 years; girl, 14 years. Youngest boy, 5 years; girl, 5 years.
- 11.—Seven classes, mixed.
- 12.—5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours; from 9 a.m. to 12 noon; from 2 to 4:15 p.m.; interval spent in play and dining.
- 13.—Saturday and Sunday holidays, with exception of Sunday school for those inclined to attend, from 9:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. Two vacations of a fortnight each in June and December.
- 14.—233.
- 15.—Unknown.
- 16.—Unknown.
- 17.—1s. per week each. No charge for books. 48s
- 18.—School fees, £183 4s., and Government salary, £87 10s. = £270 14s., paid to master of school.
- 19.—£3 10s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

20 & 21.—1st class—Bible lesson, daily, one hour; Sinclair on the catechism, thrice a week, half an hour; English dictation, daily, half an hour; English grammar, twice a week, half an hour; English history, twice a week, half an hour; readings in 4th book, twice a week, half an hour; book-keeping, daily; geography, thrice a week, half an hour. 2nd class—Bible lesson, daily, one hour; Barter's Scripture history, twice a week, half an hour; geography, thrice a week, half an hour; English grammar, twice a week, half an hour; readings in 6th book, daily, one hour. 3rd class—readings in 3rd book, daily, one hour; Barter's Scripture history, twice a week, half an hour. 4th class—readings in sequel to second lessons, daily, one hour. 5th class—readings in second book of lessons, daily, one hour. 6th class—readings in first book of lessons, daily, one hour. The above classes write for a portion of time every day, and cipher during the intervals between lesson and lesson; they say their catechisms twice every week, and are taught to commit verses and hymns to memory. 7th class—an A B C class.

22.—Large maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, map of World, and small map of Palestine, blackboard, clock.

23.—Children punished sometimes corporally, at others kept in after school-hours. Rules of Central Denominational School Board.

24.—Twice in every year examined by Rev. S. Hungerford; prizes generally given at examinations.

25.—By Rev. S. Hungerford, generally once or twice a week, for half-hour or hour each time.

26.—Mr. Edward Baker.

27.—Mr. Henry Young and Mary Ann Tysoe.

28.—Wiltshire, London, Sydney.

29.—45 years, 26 years, 20 years.

30.—1st October, 1858; 6th December, 1858; 1st May, 1859.

31.—Not trained.

32.—

33.—Mr. Baker, four years teacher Denominational School, and three years private teacher; none, a private gentleman.

34.—£27 14s., out of which assistants paid by head master, £90 and £10 per annum.

35.—None.

36.—£270 14s.

37.—Scripture read half-hour each day, and catechism quarter of an hour twice each week by the clergyman or head master. Rev. S. Hungerford, Church of England, Bible, prayer book, Sinclair's catechism, No. 7, broken catechism, Watts', and other hymns, parables, miracles, and abridgment of Bible.

NORTH BRISBANE.

1.—North Brisbane; mixed school.

2.—Brick; repair, good.

3.—1,296 square feet.

4.—3,584 square yards.

5.—Of wood, and in good order, and separate closets.

6.—The school consists of only one room.

7.—44 boys and 25 girls.

8.—Roof ventilated in six places.

9.—25 boys, 29 girls; annual average, 54.

10.—Boys, 3 and 13 years; girls, 3 and 13.

11.—In three classes, and infants; first class—average 15, age 9 to 13 years; second class—average 15, age 7 to 11 years; third class—average 15, age 6 to 9 years; infants 24, age 3 to 6 years.

12.— $5\frac{1}{2}$; from 9 to $12\frac{1}{4}$, and 2 to $4\frac{1}{4}$; infants allowed from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{3}{4}$ for play.

13.—One holiday, Saturday. Two, June and Christmas, fortnight each.

14.—240 days.

15.—From three to six months.

16.—

17.—6d. for infants, and 9d. for primary school, weekly; no other charges; £1 4s. and £1 16s.

18.—School fees, £43 1s. 8d.; Government stipend, £87 10s.; total, £130 11s. 8d.

19.—£2 8s. 4d.

20.—First class—reading, writing, ciphering, geography, English grammar, history, and religious instruction. Second class—reading, writing, ciphering, geography, religious instruction. Third class—reading, writing on slates, ciphering. Infants learning to read, and tables, and hymns.

21.—First class—fourth book, history (of P. C. K. Soc.), English grammar (printed in Dublin), arithmetic (book of Commissioners, Ireland), geography (ditto), Bible and catechism, and Scripture history. Second class—third book, arithmetic, as first class, geography, ditto, Scripture history and catechism. Third class—Second book, primers and catechism, slates and pencils. Books in good order, and sufficient.

22.—Maps of the world and the four quarters, and Australasia, Canaan, and Palestine; clock and blackboard; all in good order.

23.—Corporal punishment, but not of a severe kind, and keeping in school. The only instruction—to avoid severity.

- 24.—A Christmas examination, with prizes of books only.
 25.—The clergyman frequently, from one hour and upwards. The school may be considered as in a creditable condition, the gradual increase of numbers being some evidence of it.
 26.—John Stuart Beach.
 27.—Mrs. J. S. Beach.
 28.—Of Mr. Beach, Haverford West, South Wales. Of Mrs. Beach, London.
 29.—Mr. Beach, 50 years; Mrs. Beach, 28 years.
 30.—1st May, 1858.
 31.—Not trained.
 32.—
 33.—That of a merchant.
 34.—£87 10s. 0d.
 35.—£43 1s. 8d.
 36.—£130 11s. 8d.
 37.—Prayers and singing opening and closing of schools; catechism Church of England; reading the Bible and Scripture history three times a week, by the schoolmaster when clergyman is absent. By Rev. John Mosely, Church of England.

DRAYTON SWAMP.

- 1.—Toowoomba, Darling Downs, Drayton Swamp.
 2.—Slabs on sleepers, and shingles; in good condition, but not quite completed, wanting windows and some fittings.
 3.—800.
 4.—About 1,372 square yards.
 5.—Slabs on sleepers, and shingled; one only is completed, the sleepers of the other were laid before the school opened, but the builder of the one completed proved so bad a workman that he was dismissed. There are funds to complete the second, and we only wait for a good workman to finish it.
 6.—One room only; 800 square feet; 8,000 cubic feet; *plus* a roof of the usual pitch.
 7.—32.
 8.—Open windows, not yet completed.
 9.—The school has not been in operation for a year.
 10.—Males, 12 to 5; females, 12 to 4.
 11.—No. 4; average, 8; maximum and minimum age—first class, 12 and 7; second class, 10 and 7; third class, 6 and 5; fourth class, 7 and 4.
 12.—5¼; from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; cessation, 12½ to 2, employed with dinner and play; ¼-hour cessation, also, from 10¾ to 11 o'clock.
 13.—Saturday in each week. For remainder of question see 9.
 14 & 15.—See 9.
 16.—New families are settling at Toowoomba almost every week, so that this question as regards that town cannot be correctly answered.
 17.—1s. weekly for one pupil; 2s. 6d. for three of one family; 3s. for four of one family; and 3s. 6d. for five of one family.
 18 & 19.—See 9.
 20.—First class:—reading and spelling 30 minutes each, drill 15 minutes, writing 30 minutes, arithmetic 75 minutes, catechism 30 minutes, Scripture 60 minutes, needlework (girls) 45 minutes. Second class:—reading 75 minutes, spelling 30 minutes, drill 15 minutes, writing, arithmetic, and catechism 30 minutes each, Scripture 60 minutes, needlework (girls) 45 minutes. Third class:—reading 75 minutes, writing 60 minutes, drill 15 minutes, arithmetic 60 minutes, catechism and hymns 30 minutes each. Fourth class:—alphabet 105 minutes, writing 45 minutes, drill 15 minutes, catechism and hymns 30 minutes each. The school has been so short a time in existence that some more advanced subjects have not yet been commenced.
 21.—First class:—Bible, third book, church catechism, faith and duty, tables (arithmetical). Second class:—Bible, second book, church catechism, faith and duty, tables, Scripture history. Third class:—first book, first steps, sermon on the Mount, hymns, tables, reading cards. Fourth class:—Simpson's primer, first steps, tables, Watts' divine songs, alphabet cards. The books are those issued by the S. P. C. K., and are generally in good condition. No other kinds needed at present. The number at present in use is adequate to the wants of the school, and there is a stock of more advanced books to be used when required.
 22.—A very small globe, and a blackboard without a stand, comprise all the apparatus belonging to the school. Prints and maps are much wanted.
 23.—The schoolmaster has not any written instructions on this subject; he is directed by the clergyman to punish when necessary—(1) with a cane; (2) by putting the child in a corner, or making it stand on a form; (3) by keeping in after school-hours.
 24.—No regular examination has yet taken place, nor have any prizes been given.
 25.—By the clergyman, who resides at Drayton, four miles distant; visits have been irregular for some weeks; when at home and well he visits the school at least one day in the week—often two days.
 26.—William James Willes.
 27.—Martha Willes.
 28.—W. J. W., Chilham, Kent; M. W., Bradford, Yorkshire.
 29.—W. J. W., 29; M. W., 34.

22.—Maps—1 World; 1 British Isles; 1 Europe; 1 Asia; 1 Africa; 1 North America; 1 South America; 2 Palestine; 1 small globe; 1 set of astronomical diagrams; 1 blackboard. A map of Australia and a clock are much needed.

23.—In my system of correction I am generally guided by two things—the disposition of the child, and the nature of the offence. Breaches of discipline, being the result of accident or ignorance, are overlooked, or dismissed with a caution. Carelessness, inattention, and similar faults, are met by an extra lesson, generally bearing on the nature of the offence, but never selected from their regular lesson books; for I am of the same opinion as that celebrated educator, David Stow, viz. :—“ that we ought not to associate the idea of punishment with what we should love; our object being to stimulate from a fear of offending rather than from a fear of the rod.” Bacon gave expression to similar ideas, three hundred years ago, when he said that “ every schoolmaster ought to consider the nature of his scholars. “ Some be so gentle and corrigible that words may seem abundantly to suffice, and that “ without stripes. Some are so stubborn, stiff-necked, and almost incorrigible, that to bring “ them into the way, and to make them prosper in their studies, there is need not only of words “ but also of stripes. The children, which either are tender, or tender-witted, or fearful, or “ easy to be reclaimed, the schoolmaster ought gently to entreat with words, or at the least, “ if they offend oft, to minister unto them easy punishment. But those children which are “ negligent, froward, stubborn, and rather given to play than to studies, yea, and that of set “ purpose, the master ought not only with words sharply to reprove them, but also with “ stripes largely to chastise them. Notwithstanding in all punishments a measure is to be “ observed, lest through too much severity wits rather be dulled than quickened, studies be “ rather oppressed than excited, and learning rather hated than embraced.” Believing in these ideas, and having (from a practical acquaintance with school-keeping extending over ten years) found them to answer, when judiciously carried out, better than any other, I occasionally resort to corporal punishment, but only in such cases as those of wilful disobedience, lying, using bad language, &c. I have never received any instructions, written or otherwise, since I took charge of this school; but, I believe, they are generally supplied to the teachers in this diocese.

24.—This school has not been examined since I took charge of it; and no prizes or other rewards are given.

25.—It is not officially visited or inspected by any one, and I am not aware of the existence of any report containing the slightest reference to it.

26.—John Robinson.

27.—There are no assistants, pupil teachers, or monitors.

28.—Little Smeaton, Yorkshire, England.

29.—29 years.

30.—10th August, 1857.

31.—Trained as a teacher.

32.—At the National Society's training institution, Westminster, London, for a period of twelve months, and possessing a certificate of merit from the Committee of Council on Education of the third class, with a prize for drawing, from the department of Science and Art, Marlborough House.

33.—No answer required.

34.—£70.

35.—£34 0s. 10d.

36.—£104 0s. 10d.

37.—The religious instruction (see time table in reply to question No. 20) is given by the master. Visiting clergyman—Church of England. Titles of books used for conveying religious instruction—Old and New Testaments, parables, discourses, miracles, &c., of our Lord.

ELLALONG.

1.—Millfield, Ellalong, district of Wollombi.

2.—Wood and shingles, tolerable condition but needs repairs.

3.—36 feet by 15, or 540 square feet.

4.—9,680 square yards.

5.—Two, built of wood and shingled.

6.—The building consists of one room, dimensions as per No. 3.

7.—12 boys and 8 girls.

8.—Six glazed windows, sashes to open.

9.—Average number on roll book: 17 boys, 10 girls.

10.—Boys 3 years to 12, girls 3 years to 13.

11.—4 classes for boys, 3 for girls.

12.—5½ hours, from 9 to 12, and from 1 to half-past 3.

13.—Two holidays in each week, Saturday and Sunday, and two vacations in each year, commencing on the 17th of June and 17th December, and terminating on 1st July and 1st January, respectively.

14.—233 days.

15.—From one to four years.

16.—No manner of knowing.

17.—The average charge is 7s. 6d. to 10s. per quarter; no charge for books.

18.—The school was closed for about four months in 1858, and the present teacher can find no record of the sums received by the former one.

- 19.—Cannot be answered from the foregoing cause.
- 20.—As far as possible, in accordance with the time table in the book of Instructions to Teachers of the Church of England Schools.
- 21.—History of England, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class reading books, as published by the Commissioners of National Education; Bibles, Testaments, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class reading books, as published by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge; catechisms, chief truths of religion, faith and duty of Christians, grammars, geographies, &c., &c.
- 22.—One map of Europe, one of Asia, one of the Holy Land, and one of the Land of Promise.
- 23.—The only punishment resorted to is confinement for a portion of the hour allowed at noon for recreation and dinner. The instructions to teachers is contained in the book referred to at No. 20.
- 24.—Two examinations yearly by the minister of the district, at which the parishioners attend, and books are awarded.
- 25.—By the clergyman, no official inspector.
- 26.—Christopher Bryant.
- 27.—Mary Bryant.
- 28.—Liverpool, England.
- 29.—46 and 40 years.
- 30.—August 1st, 1858.
- 31.—Not a trained teacher.
- 32.—Nil.
- 33.—Ten years' experience; former occupation—mercantile clerk.
- 34.—£52 10s. per annum is the only salary.
- 35.—Fees amount to about £6 per quarter.
- 36.—The total amount for 12 months ending 17th August, as received by me, will be about £76 10s.
- 37.—Religious and moral instruction is given every Sunday morning from 9 to 12 o'clock by the teachers of the school, at which the children regularly attend, as well as numerous boys and girls otherwise employed during the week, who also receive the benefit of the clergyman's instructions.

FORTITUDE VALLEY.

- 1.—Fortitude Valley, Brisbane.
- 2.—Stone; present state of repair good; wanting porch.
- 3.—50 feet by 24.
- 4.—Total amount of Government grant, viz., 2 acres.
- 5.—Brick; shingled roof, in good repair.
- 6, 7, & 8.—No classrooms.
- 9.—Average number on the books during the year ending December, 1858—100. Number in actual attendance 79: boys 44, girls 35.
- 10.—Maximum age of boys, 12—minimum ditto, 4; maximum age of girls, 13—minimum ditto, 5.
- 11.—Number of classes 4:—1st, 12; 2nd, 12; 3rd, 14; 4th, 12.
Age of pupils in ditto:—9 to 13; 7 to 9; 6 to 8; 4 to 6.
- 12.—5 hours, 9 to 12 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m.
- 13.—Whole holiday on Saturday. Christmas vacation two weeks; Whitsuntide one week.
- 14.—264—three weeks—241.
- 15, & 16.—
- 17.—6d. weekly.
- 18.—£49 15s. 6d. school fees; from Government £52 10s.; total amount £102 5s. 6d., which is divided equally between the mistress and assistant master.
- 19.—£1 5s. 11½d.
- 20.—First class—9 to 10 a.m., writing; on Tuesdays and Thursdays dictation; 10 to 11, reading and spelling; 11 to 12, arithmetic; 2 to 3 p.m., Monday and Friday church catechism, on other days maps and grammar; 3 to 4, mental arithmetic, tables, and geography. Second class—9 to 10 a.m., reading; 10 to 11, writing; 11 to 12, tables and spelling; 2 to 3 p.m., Monday and Friday catechism; on other days writing on slates; 3 to 4, spelling, tables, and reading. In both the first and second classes the girls occupy a great portion of the afternoon in needlework. Third class—reading, spelling, writing on slates, tables, oral religious instruction.
- 21.—Fourth books (Christian Knowledge Society), geography and grammar (Irish National Education), faith and duty (Sinclair), 1st, 2nd, and 3rd reading books (Christian Knowledge Society). Books wanted: Bibles and prayer books.
- 22.—Maps in school at present: Europe, Asia, Palestine. Wanted: the World, America (North and South), England, Australia, and Africa. Alphabets in sheets. Numeration tables. Blackboard.
- 23.—Lesson tasks. Caning when needed.
- 24.—No public examinations. No funds for prizes. Private examinations by Chairman of Local Board. Ladies occasionally attend.
- 25.—No Government inspection during 1858. Remark of Chairman of Local Board Number of scholars on the decline for want of more efficient teachers.

- 26.—Mary Hodge.
 27.—George Flack.
 28.—England (Somersetshire, Surrey).
 29.—Age of mistress, about 40; master, 27.
 30.—November 3, 1856; November 16, 1857.
 31 & 32.—The mistress had 9 months' training for a teacher in the National School of Wellington, Somerset.
 33.—Had charge of a school 21 years in England. Master—no training—a gardener in England.
 34.—Annual amount of salary for mistress and assistant master £56 to each.
 35.—Nil.
 36.—Answered in 34.
 37.—The church catechism is learned by the children on two days in the week; faith and duty, and Scripture, three days. The Chairman of the Local Board being the Clergyman of the District, examines and questions in such religious subjects as he thinks best.

GRESFORD.

- 1.—Gresford, Upper Paterson.
 2.—The school, during the year 1858, was carried on in the church, a large new wooden building, but within the last month has been removed to the new wooden schoolhouse, measuring in the clear 24 × 16 feet.
 3.—384 superficial square feet.
 4.—The schoolhouse is built in a large paddock; and the playground has not yet been fenced in, but I presume half an acre will be the space allowed.
 5.—Owing to the want of funds no water-closet has been erected, but one is badly wanted.
 6.—Only one room, measuring 24 × 16 feet, and containing 384 superficial square feet, and 4,028 cubic feet.
 7.—The average number of children for the last quarter was 14 boys, 8 girls.
 8.—4 windows, 4 × 2½ feet; one door 6 × 3; and a chimney facing the door.
 9.—Average annual number on roll, 20 boys and 11 girls; ditto in attendance, 14 boys and 8 girls.
 10.—Males: maximum, 14; minimum, 4. Girls: maximum, 13; minimum, 3.
 11.—Into 5 classes. Average number in each class, 6; and the maximum and minimum ages as follows:—1st class, 14 and 9; 2nd class, 12 and 10; 3rd class, 13 and 8; 4th class, 8 and 4; 5th class, 7 and 3.
 12.—6 hours, commencing at 10 o'clock and terminating at 4, with one hour's cessation from 1 to 2; during that interval the children take their dinners and then amuse themselves by playing.
 13.—The whole day Saturday; two vacations during the year of rather more than a fortnight each, commencing on the 18th June and 18th December, and 3 or 4 other holidays, such as Queen's Birthday, Anniversary of the Colony, &c.
 14.—217 days appropriated to school duties, and nearly 5 weeks lost by floods.
 15.—In consequence of the children being removed so often from school for periods varying from 1 to 6 months, and the frequent flooded state of the rivers, I find it quite impossible to make a correct estimate as to the average period of the children remaining at school.
 16.—Owing to the population of the district being so scattered, and also divided by the two rivers (Paterson and Alleyn), I have no means of learning the number of children residing within a few miles of the school.
 17.—6d. per week charged, but in cases of flood that payment not considered compulsory; no charge made for books; copy-books and slates found by parents; annual average charge for each child from school fees, 16s. 11d.
 18.—Total annual amount of school fees, £26 5s.; appropriated to master's private use; Government salary, £52 10s.; total salary for the year, £78 15s.
 19.—Average annual charge for each child, £3 11s. 7d.
 20.—1st class: reading, writing, ciphering, geography, grammar, catechism. 2nd class: reading, writing, ciphering, geography, catechism. 3rd class: reading, writing, ciphering, spelling, catechism. 4th class: reading, writing on slates, spelling, tables, catechistical questions. 5th class: learning letters and reading, writing on slates, spelling, tables, catechistical questions. The views of the time table carried out as far as practicable.
 21.—1st class: Bibles, 4th book, 3rd book, history, grammar, geographical series No. 1, tables, catechism, faith and duty. 2nd class: Second book, miracles, geographical series No. 1, tables, catechism, spelling. 3rd class: Discourses, reading books 1st and 2nd, spelling, tables. 4th class: reading books for beginners No. 1, lessons from the Psalms, spelling, tables. 5th class: letter cards, spelling cards.
 22.—Map of the World, Europe, Asia, Holy Land, and Land of Canaan; no prints or other apparatus of any kind ever had in the school.
 23.—Occasionally the rod, but more frequently an extra lesson, or kept in.
 24.—No examination has taken place for a considerable time owing to the want of a schoolhouse, and consequently no prizes have been given.
 25.—By the Rev. F. W. Addams, Church of England Minister at Paterson.
 26.—John Bush.
 27.—None.
 28.—Bristol, County of Somerset, England.
 29.—Age, 42.
 30.—Year 1850.
 31 & 32.—Not trained.

- 33.—None; clerk for many years in a large mercantile establishment.
 34.—£52 10s.
 35.—£26 5s.
 36.—£78 15s.
 37.—Religious instruction given from books used by the different classes.

HEXHAM.

- 1.—Hexham.
 2.—Schoolroom constructed of wood, needs improvement.
 3.—The number of superficial square feet contained in the area of school, 429.
 4.—The number of superficial square feet contained in the ground, 27,636.
 5.—One wooden water-closet, in good repair.
 6.—The number of superficial square feet, 429; cubic feet, 4,290.
 7.—The average number of pupils assembled, $25\frac{1}{2}$.
 8.—For ventilation, 4 windows.
 9.—The annual average number on the books—boys, 32; girls, 26; total, 58.
 10.—The maximum age, boys 14 years, minimum 4 years; maximum, girls 16 years, minimum 4 years.
 11.—Number of classes in the school, 4; average number in each class:—
- | | Boys. | Maximum. | Minimum. | Girls. | Maximum. | Minimum. |
|-----------|-------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|
| 1st class | 6 | 14 years | 9 years. | 7 | 16 years | 9 years. |
| 2nd " | 10 | 9 " | 7 " | 6 | 14 " | 8 " |
| 3rd " | 10 | 10 " | 6 " | 7 | 10 " | 7 " |
| 4th " | 6 | 8 " | 4 " | 6 | 6 " | 4 " |
- 12.—Number of school hours, 5; commences at 9 o'clock, closes at 12 o'clock; opens again at 1 o'clock, closes at 3 o'clock. The hour from 12 to 1 employed for dinner and exercise.
 13.—Number of holidays in each week 1, Saturday; Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, and the Anniversary also kept; two vacations, one in June and December, a fortnight each time.
 14.—Total number of days appropriated to school duties during the year, 230.
 15.—The average length of the period during which pupils remain in school, 5 years.
 16.—The number of children between 5 and 15 years in the locality who do not attend school, 15.
 17.—The weekly sum charged to each pupil, 6d.; no charge for books. The total annual charge for each pupil, £1 6s.
 18.—The annual amount of school fees received from the pupils to 30th September, £24 10s. 9d., appropriated to teacher's use; teacher's salary from the Board, £52 10s.; total amount received towards the support of the school, £77 0s. 9d.
 19.—The average annual total cost of each pupil, £3 0s. 5d.
 20.—A detail of the subjects of instruction to each class:—1st and 2nd class. Monday:—9 to $9\frac{1}{4}$, prayer; $9\frac{1}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{4}$, reading and spelling; $10\frac{1}{4}$ to $11\frac{1}{4}$, English grammar and geography; $11\frac{1}{4}$ to 12, writing; 12 to 1, dinner; 1 to 2, reading Scriptures; 2 to $2\frac{3}{4}$, arithmetic and tables; $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3, prayer. Tuesday:—9 to $9\frac{1}{4}$, prayer; $9\frac{1}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{4}$, reading Scriptures; $10\frac{1}{4}$ to $11\frac{1}{4}$, catechism, faith and duty; $11\frac{1}{4}$ to 12, writing, dictation; 12 to 1, dinner; 1 to 2, tables and mental calculation; 2 to $2\frac{3}{4}$, reading and spelling; $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3, prayer. Wednesday:—9 to $9\frac{1}{4}$, prayer; $9\frac{1}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{4}$, writing; $10\frac{1}{4}$ to $11\frac{1}{4}$, reading and spelling; $11\frac{1}{4}$ to 12, grammar; 12 to 1, dinner; 1 to 2, ciphering; 2 to $2\frac{3}{4}$, reading Scriptures; $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3, prayer. Thursday:—9 to $9\frac{1}{4}$, prayer; $9\frac{1}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{4}$, dictation and copies; $10\frac{1}{4}$ to $11\frac{1}{4}$, Scriptures; $11\frac{1}{4}$ to 12, catechism; 12 to 1, dinner; 1 to 2, reading and spelling; 2 to $2\frac{3}{4}$, arithmetic; $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3, prayer. Friday:—9 to $9\frac{1}{4}$, prayer; $9\frac{1}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{4}$, geography and English grammar; $10\frac{1}{4}$ to $11\frac{1}{4}$, writing; $11\frac{1}{4}$ to 12, reading and spelling; 12 to 1, dinner; 1 to 2, reading in religious subjects; 2 to $2\frac{3}{4}$, arithmetic; $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3, prayer. 3rd and 4th class. Monday:—9 to $9\frac{1}{4}$, prayer; $9\frac{1}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{4}$, writing, dictation, and copies; $10\frac{1}{4}$ to $11\frac{1}{4}$, reading history and spelling; $11\frac{1}{4}$ to 12, geography; 12 to 1, dinner; 1 to 2, arithmetic and tables; 2 to $2\frac{3}{4}$, reading Scriptures; $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3, prayer. Tuesday:—9 to $9\frac{1}{4}$, prayer; $9\frac{1}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{4}$, writing; $10\frac{1}{4}$ to $11\frac{1}{4}$, reading; $11\frac{1}{4}$ to 12, faith and duty; 12 to 1, dinner; 1 to 2, reading history and spelling; 2 to $2\frac{3}{4}$, arithmetic and mental calculation; $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3, prayer. Wednesday:—9 to $9\frac{1}{4}$, prayer; $9\frac{1}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{4}$, writing, dictation, and copies; $10\frac{1}{4}$ to $11\frac{1}{4}$, reading history and spelling; $11\frac{1}{4}$ to 12, grammar; 12 to 1, dinner; 1 to 2, ciphering; 2 to $2\frac{3}{4}$, Scriptures; $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3, prayer. Thursday:—9 to $9\frac{1}{4}$, prayer; $9\frac{1}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{4}$, writing from subjects; $10\frac{1}{4}$ to $11\frac{1}{4}$, reading the Scriptures; $11\frac{1}{4}$ to 12, catechism; 12 to 1, dinner; 1 to 2, reading history and spelling; 2 to $2\frac{3}{4}$, tables and mental calculation; $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3, prayer. Friday:—9 to $9\frac{1}{4}$, prayer; $9\frac{1}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{4}$, writing; $10\frac{1}{4}$ to $11\frac{1}{4}$, reading history and spelling; $11\frac{1}{4}$ to 12, geography; 12 to 1, dinner; 1 to 2, arithmetic; 2 to $2\frac{3}{4}$, Scriptures; $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3, prayer.
 N.B.—The girls are taught needlework from 2 to 3 during the week.
 21.—A list of the titles of books used by 1st and 2nd class,—Bibles, English history, 3rd and 4th book, faith and duty, catechism, arithmetic, geography, and grammar. 3rd and 4th class,—History of our Saviour, catechism, miracles, parables, 2nd book, tablet lessons.
 22.—A description of the maps in the school, viz.:—The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, Holy Land, New South Wales, British Isles; condition good; blackboard required.
 23.—Correction used in the school:—the cane is occasionally resorted to, but the more general and effectual is confinement after school hours for a limited time, and employed during the confinement.
 24.—The school is visited by Rev. Mr. Wayn; no prizes given.

- 25.—The school is officially inspected by the resident clergyman twice a year; time occupied in these duties from 9 to 12; no report on the state of the school.
- 26.—Elizabeth Flynn.
- 27.—None.
- 28.—Ireland.
- 29.—24 years.
- 30.—January, 1857.
- 31.—Trained as a teacher.
- 32.—Trained at the Clare Model School for 3 months; no certificate of competency, none being then awarded.
- 33.—
- 34.—Annual salary, £70.
- 35.—School fees, £24 10s. 9d.
- 36.—Annual income, £94 10s. 9d.
- 37.—The religious and moral instruction is given by the clergyman and teacher; names of books used for religious instruction,—Bible, catechism, faith and duty, miracles, parables, and history of Our Saviour.

IPSWICH.

- 1.—Ipswich; in the centre of the town.
- 2.—A brick building, shingle-roofed. The walls require additional strength and support, and several minor repairs are needed.
- 3.—1,000 square feet.
- 4.—About 550 square yards.
- 5.—Two, double; in good condition, save as to drainage.
- 6.—But one room.
- 7.—Above 50.
- 8.—Windows opening on each side; also circular openings in the gables.
- 9.—On books at present, 45 boys, 30 girls; average attendance, above 50.
- 10.—Girls, 14 to 3 years; boys, 13 to 3.
- 11.—Four classes; age, 14 to 9, 9 to 6, 8 to 6, 7 to 3.
- 12.—From 9 to 12 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m. We do not know how the interval is employed, but presume the children go home to dinner. The younger children are allowed a quarter of an hour for play in the course of the morning.
- 13.—One holiday per week. A vacation of two weeks at Christmas, and the same in June.
- 14.—251 days.
- 15.—One year.
- 16.—We cannot tell. Probably a very large number.
- 17.—Weekly fees, 9d. and 6d. No charge for books. Total annual charge:—

9d.		
48		
12) 432	6d. × 48 = 24s.	36s. and 24s.
36s.		
- 18.—Fees amounted to £75 15s. 1½d., which, with a Government stipend of £87 10s., were applied to pay the teachers, and which were the sole receipts.
- 19.—
- 20.—

9.—9.20.	Class.	9.20—10.15.	10.15—11.	11—12.	2—2.45.	2.45—3.45.	3.45—4.
Assembling and Prayers.	I ..	Work done at home. Tables, grammar, and spelling.	Writing in copy-books.	Reading and church catechism.	Geography or history.	Girls—Sewing. Boys—Ciphering.	Lessons set to be learnt for the morrow. Evening Prayers. Dismissal.
	II ..	Tables or spelling.	Writing in copy-books.	Reading and first step to catechism.	Ciphering.	Girls—Sewing. Boys—Ciphering.	
	III ..	Tables or spelling.	Writing on slates.	Reading and spelling.	Ciphering.	Girls—Sewing. Boys—Ciphering.	
	IV	Reading.	Writing on slates.	Alphabet and spelling.	Tables and reading.	Hymns and tables.	

21.—1st class—New Testament, church catechism, elements of geography (C. K. S.), fourth book, and sequel (Irish National), English history (C. K. S.), Wilson's outlines of grammar; 2nd class—second and third books (C. K. S.), third book (natural), first steps to catechism; 3rd class,—second book of lessons (C. K. S.), child's first book, parts 1 and 2. Other books than these are required, and the number of copies supplied is insufficient.

22.—Maps:—World, Europe, Asia, Africa, N. America, S. America, Canaan, Palestine.

23.—The usual system; corporal punishment very rarely administered.

24.—Twice a year, by various persons; and prizes given on each occasion; books entirely.

25.—A Local Board of three members.

26.—Hugh Stowell.

27.—Wife of the above.

28.—England.

29.—Mr. Stowell's age is 28 years.

30.—January, 1857.

31.—An educated man, but no special training for his present occupation.

32.—

33.—Has been engaged in private tuition; his occupation that of a student.

34 & 35.—Head teacher receives £87 10s., and all the school fees, as before described.

36.—About £150 per annum.

37.—In accordance with the principles of the Church of England, daily, and by both teachers. The school is visited by the Rev. L. H. Rumsey, M. A., Chairman of the Church School Local Board.

JERRY'S PLAINS.

1.—Saint James', Church of England, Jerry's Plains.

2.—Built of wood; in very fair condition.

3.—318 feet.

4.—About 2,000 square yards.

5.—A small place built of wood for boys only; none for the girls.

6.—Superficial square feet, 318; cubic feet, 2,709.

7.—32.

8.—The front and back doors, and two windows.

9.—No account of the last year's attendance to be found.

10.—The oldest 14, the youngest 4.

11.—Four classes; 11; ages—1st class, 9 to 14; 2nd class, 7 to 10; 3rd class, 6 to 12; 4th class, 4 to 8.

12.—5½ hours; from 9 till 12¼, and from 2 till 4.

13.—A whole holiday on Saturday, 1 week at Christmas and Easter, and 4 weeks at harvest time.

14.—230.

15.—No means of ascertaining.

17.—6d. paid weekly. Four pay 1s. weekly.

18.—No former master has left any account of his receipts.

20.—I cannot reply to this question better than enclosing the time table of our school.

TIME TABLE.

	9¼	10	¼11	11½	12¼	2	¼3	½3	4
1.—MondayOld Testament	Geography	Copy-books	} Arith- metic	Tables	{ Common reading	{ Writing dictation and com- position	{ Arith- metic.	
Tuesday	.....New Testament	Grammar	Dictation					
Wednesday	.....Fourth books	History	Copy-books					
Thursday	.....Old Testament	Geography	Dictation					
Friday	.....New Testament	Grammar	Copy-books					
2.—MondayOld Testament	Geography	} Copy- books	Tables	{ Writing on slates	{ Reading second and fourth books	{ Arith- metic	
Tuesday	.....New Testament	Grammar	.....					
Wednesday	.....Sequel second book	History	Arithmetic					
Thursday	.....Old Testament	Geography	.....					
Friday	.....New Testament	Grammar	.....					
3.—MondayMiracles	} Writing on slates	Spelling easy words	Arith- metic	Tables	{ Reading Simpson's primer	Counting simple addition	{ Writing on slates	
Tuesday	.....Psalms							
Wednesday	.....History of Our Saviour							
Thursday	.....Parables							
Friday	.....Primers.							
4.—Writing on slates		{ Spelling easy words	Tables addition	Poetry Prayers	Tables	{ Writing letters	Learning letters	{ Tables simple addition	

21.—A very insufficient supply. More books written for.

22.—The Map of the World, Holy Land, New South Wales, British Islands.

- 23.—Detained after school hours,—extra lessons given. No advice or instruction left on record respecting it.
- 24.—By the clergyman of the district.
- 26.—John Green. Mary Ann Green.
- 28.—Lambeth, Surrey, England.
- 29.—Forty-five. Twenty.
- 30.—Commenced on the 14th of February, 1859.
- 32.—Trained at Battersea College, London. Sixteen months. The Privy Council refused my application to sit for a certificate on account of my appointment to Oliver's school, Crondall, Hants.
- 33.—I have been teaching for twenty-five years.
- 34.—It is stated to be £70 per annum.
- 36.—Impossible to say, as I am only just appointed.
- 37.—Daily by the master in the Scripture and reading lessons, and also by the late clergyman.

KEMPSEY.

- 1.—East Kempsey, M'Leay River.
- 2.—Hired house; all of wood; present condition very bad—beyond repair.
- 3.—2,160 feet.
- 4.—2,910 yards.
- 5.—No water-closet publicly provided.
- 6.—One room, 522 feet.
- 7.—29.
- 8.—Three doors and one window.
- 9.—Average annual number on the books, $44\frac{1}{2}$; average attending the school, $29\frac{1}{2}$.
- 10.—Boys' maximum age 10 years, minimum 5 years; girls' maximum age 13 years, minimum $5\frac{1}{2}$ years.
- 11.—Four classes—1st class, 12; 2nd class, 6; 3rd class, 15; 4th class, 7. 1st class, maximum age 10 years, minimum 8 years; 2nd class, maximum age 13 years, minimum 7 years; 3rd class, maximum age 11 years, minimum 6 years; 4th class, maximum age 9 years, minimum 5 years.
- 12.— $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours; from 9 till $12\frac{1}{4}$ a.m., and from 1 till $3\frac{1}{4}$ p.m.; one hour for dinner and play—from $12\frac{1}{4}$ till 1 at noon.
- 13.—Saturday, whole holiday; no half-holidays; two vacations, two weeks each, viz.—24 June and 24 December; also holidays on 26 January and 24 May.
- 14.—238 school days during the year.
- 15.—Four years is about the average time they remain at school; this average time is taken from the duration of period during which their names remain on the school register, not deducting the time that they may be kept at home for farming and domestic purposes. Boys are generally sent to school at four and five years old, and leave at about 11 years of age; girls are sent to school at the same age as boys, and remain until about 12 years of age.
- 16.—About 17.
- 17.—No fixed sum charged; charges are made according to the parents' circumstances; no charge for books.
- 18.—Amounts received from pupils during the 12 months ending the 30th September, 1858, £30 19s. 8d.—appropriated to the support of the teacher; received from the Denominational School Board within the above-named period, £70; total amount received from all sources during the above period, £100 19s. 8d.
- 19.—The annual total cost of each pupil actually attending the school during the period above-mentioned was £3 19s. $2\frac{3}{4}$ d.
- 20.—First and second classes :—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday—Prayer and singing, 15 minutes; reading history and spelling, 1 hour; English grammar, 30 minutes; geography, 30 minutes; writing on slates from subject, 30 minutes; writing copies, 30 minutes; reading Holy Scriptures, 1 hour; arithmetic tables and mental calculation, 1 hour; prayer and singing, 15 minutes. Tuesday and Thursday—Prayer and singing, 15 minutes; reading Holy Scriptures, 1 hour; catechism, 30 minutes; faith and duty, 30 minutes; writing on slates from dictation, 30 minutes; writing copies, 30 minutes; arithmetic tables and mental calculation, 1 hour; reading history and spelling, 1 hour; prayer and singing, 15 minutes. Third and fourth classes :—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday—Prayer and singing, 15 minutes; writing on slates from dictation, 30 minutes; copies, 30 minutes; reading history and spelling 1 hour; English grammar, 30 minutes; geography, 30 minutes; arithmetic tables and mental calculation, 1 hour; reading Holy Scriptures, 1 hour; prayer and singing, 15 minutes. Tuesday and Thursday—Prayer and singing, 15 minutes; writing on slates from subject and copies, 1 hour; reading Holy Scriptures, 1 hour; faith and duty and catechism, 1 hour; reading history and spelling, 1 hour; arithmetic tables and mental calculation, 1 hour; prayer and singing, 15 minutes.

- 21.—Title of books used by 1st class—Bible, faith and duty, Scripture history, fourth book, chronology, National School arithmetic, geography, by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, National School grammar, historical questions. 2nd class—Bible, abridgment of the Bible, Church of England catechism, table book, third book, geography, National School grammar, National School arithmetic, historical questions. 3rd class—Sermon on the Mount, history of Our Blessed Saviour, Church of England catechism, child's first book part 2, table book, second book, sequel No. 2 to the 2nd book of lessons. 4th class—Short catechism of the Church of England, child's first book part 1, easy lessons, reading book for beginners, first book, printed cards with verses of Scripture, alphabetical cards, &c.
- 22.—Map of the world, map of Europe, map of Asia, two maps of Palestine ancient and modern, blackboard, various prints containing verses of Holy Scripture, and lessons in reading.
- 23.—Children are corrected by a cut from a switch if required.
- 24.—No general examination—no prizes awarded; the parents of the children manifest a blameable want of interest on this subject.
- 25.—By the Rev. F. R. Kemp, weekly; time occupied in inspection from one hour to an hour and a-half.
- 26.—John Pearce.
- 27.—Caroline Pearce, Tasman Lovel.
- 28.—John Pearce, Ireland; Caroline Pearce, Malta; Tasman Lovel, Bass's Straits.
- 29.—Age, 56 years.
- 30.—Date of appointment 1851.
- 31.—Not trained as a teacher.
- 32.—
- 33.—Three months at the National Central School, London, under Dr. Bell, six years superintendent of schools in Sierra Leone, West Africa; master shoemaker.
- 34.—Head teacher, £70; no salary allowed to assistant teachers.
- 35.—Fees exclusive of salary, £30 19s. 8d.
- 36.—Total amount, £100 19s. 8d.
- 37.—Religious instructions—the attributes of God—His character as the great moral Governor of the Universe—our relationship to Him, as our common Father by creation—our more immediate adoption into His family through the merits of His Son Jesus Christ—the sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit, from which our duty to God and to our neighbor is inferred—this instruction given twice a week by the Rev. F. R. Kemp, Church of England clergyman, or by the schoolmaster; the books used for such purpose are the Scripture and moral works supplied by the Denominational School Board. Prayers and singing at the opening of the school every morning, and at the close every evening.

LOSTOCK.

- 1.—Lostock, Upper Paterson, in the parish of St. Julian; the said school is a mixed one.
- 2.—Wood, in fair condition; but a few repairs are needed.
- 3.—There are 465 square feet in the area of the building.
- 4.—There are 9,680 square yards for the use of the pupils.
- 5.—Wood, and in good condition.
- 6.—There are 465 square feet, and 4,185 cubic feet in the building.
- 7.—Average number of pupils, 33.
- 8.—The building is well ventilated by windows, &c.
- 9.—Average number of boys, 16; girls, 17, on the books.
- 10.—Boys ages from 4 to 14, and girls from 4 to 15.
- 11.—Four classes: $8\frac{1}{4}$ in each class; age of the first class from 9 to 15; the second from 7 to 10; the third from 5 to 7; and the fourth from 4 to 5 years of age.
- 12.—5; from 9 to 12 o'clock, and from 2 to 4 o'clock; from 12 to 2 o'clock for refreshment and exercise.
- 13.—Six holidays, and two vacations, 14 days each, at June and at Christmas.
- 14.—There are 236 school days in a year.
- 15.—Five and six years.
- 16.—There are in this district 32 who attend no school.
- 17.—The weekly charge for each pupil is 6d.; no charge for books. The total annual charge for each pupil is £1 6s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
- 18.—Fees from pupils, £43, for the teacher's use; £5 from the Lord Bishop, and £52 10s. from the Board: total £100 10s.
- 19.—Annual total cost for the education of each is 61s. nearly.
- 20.—Reading, writing, arithmetic (mental and practical), grammar, geography, history, and catechetical instruction, &c.; from 18 to 30 minutes allotted to each subject as the time table directs.
- 21.—Books used in the 1st class,—Holy Bible, history, miracles, and parables of Our Blessed Saviour, abridgment of the Bible, the Messiah, faith and duty of a Christian, catechism, fourth book, history of England, grammar, geography, arithmetic, and tables, &c., &c.;

&c ; the second class,—New Testament, abridgment of Scripture history, Sermon on the Mount, and the discourses of Our Blessed Saviour, catechism in short questions, &c., third book, sequel to the 2nd book, grammar, geography, arithmetic, and tables, &c. ; the third class,—lessons from the Psalms, historical questions, second book, Psalms from the prayer book, a primer, the child's first book part the 2nd, easy lesson book No. 2, leaf cards, with tables, &c. ; the fourth class,—first steps, &c., reading book for beginners parts 1st and 2nd, reading cards, English alphabet, and first book ; none needed.

22.—Prints, none ; diagrams, none ; maps, five ; instruments, none ; the maps are in good condition ; a clock is needed.

23.—Confinement with an extra lesson, and, at times, from one to six stripes upon their hands ; I have no written instructions on the subject.

24.—Four times in the year by the minister, and at times accompanied by other members of the Board ; no prizes, but annually regaled by and at the expense of the teacher.

25.—The school is annually inspected and examined by the Lord Bishop and minister from three to four hours ; there is no report of the school in my possession.

26.—Michael Saunders.

27.—There are none.

28.—England.

29.—I am 36 years of age next May.

30.—January, 1858.

31.—Yes.

32.—At Stittington, England, with my brother, who holds a certificate of competency from the Normal Training Institution, England ; also, four months at Morpeth, with Mr William Blake, who is master of the model school for this district.

33.—Trained as a teacher.

34.—It is £52 10s. per annum.

35.—It was £48 last year.

36.—Total annual income of the teacher, £100 10s.

37.—That of the Church of England, weekly, by the teacher ; visited by the clergyman of the Church of England ; the books used for religious instruction are such as are approved of by the Lord Bishop and Ministers, viz. :—Holy Bible, abridgment of do., Scripture history, historical questions, the Messiah, faith and duty, chief truths, history, discourses, parables, and miracles, &c., of Our Blessed Saviour, catechism, &c., &c.

M'LEAY RIVER.

1.—Christmas Creek ; M'Leay River.

2.—Built of wood ; in good order ; has been enlarged.

3.—Superficial square feet, 1,110.

4.—Feet 43,560, or one square acre.

5.—Water-closets—none.

6.—750 square feet ; 6,750 cubic feet.

7.—26½.

8.—8 windows and 4 doors.

9.—Average number on the books—boys, 18½ ; girls, 19½ ; total, 37½.

Ditto attending the school— „ 12¼ ; „ 14½ ; „ 26¾.

10.—Boys, maximum age 16, minimum 4 years ; girls, maximum age 16, minimum 4 years.

11.—Four classes, containing at present 66 pupils—1st class 16, 2nd class 15, 3rd class 12, 4th class 23 ; 1st class, maximum age 16, minimum 9 ; 2nd class, maximum age 13½, minimum 8 ; 3rd class, maximum age 9, minimum 6½ ; 4th class, maximum age 8, minimum 4.

12.—5½ hours ; from 9 till 12¼ a. m., and from 1 till 3¼ p. m. ; one hour for dinner and play—from 12¼ till 1 at noon.

13.—Saturday, whole holiday ; no half-holidays ; two vacations, two weeks each, viz.,—24 June and 24 December ; also holidays on 26th January and 24th May.

14.—238 school days during the year.

15.—Four years is about the average time they remain at school ; this average time is taken from the duration of period during which their names remain on the school register, not deducting the time that they may be kept at home for farming and domestic purposes. Boys are generally sent to school at four and five years old, and leave at about 11 years of age ; girls are sent to school at the same age as boys, and remain until about 12 years of age.

16.—About 18.

17.—Average £1 per annum ; no charge for books.

18.—School fees, £26 14s. 9d. ; Denominational School Board, £52 10s. ; total support, £79 4s. 9d., appropriated to the support of the teacher.

19.—Total annual cost of each pupil, £3 0s. 2¾d.

20.—First and second classes :—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday—Prayer and singing, 15 minutes ; reading history and spelling, one hour ; English grammar, 30 minutes ; geography,

geography, 30 minutes; writing on slates from subject, 30 minutes; writing copies, 30 minutes; reading Holy Scriptures, one hour; arithmetic tables and mental calculation, one hour; prayer and singing, 15 minutes. Tuesday and Thursday—Prayer and singing, 15 minutes; reading Holy Scriptures, one hour; catechism, 30 minutes; faith and duty, 30 minutes; writing on slates from dictation, 30 minutes; writing copies, 30 minutes; arithmetic tables and mental calculation, one hour; reading history and spelling, one hour; prayer and singing, 15 minutes. Third and fourth classes:—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday—Prayer and singing, 15 minutes; writing on slates from dictation, 30 minutes; copies, 30 minutes; reading history and spelling, one hour; English grammar, 30 minutes; geography, 30 minutes; arithmetic tables and mental calculation, one hour; reading Holy Scriptures, one hour; prayer and singing, 15 minutes. Tuesday and Thursday—Prayer and singing, 15 minutes; writing on slates from subject and copies, one hour; reading Holy Scriptures, one hour; faith and duty and catechism, one hour; reading history and spelling, one hour; arithmetic tables and mental calculation, one hour; prayer and singing, 15 minutes.

21.—Title of books used by 1st class—Bible, faith and duty, Scripture history, fourth book, history of England, chronology, National School arithmetic, geography by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Lennie's grammar, historical questions. 2nd class—Bible, abridgment of the Bible, Church of England catechism, table book, 3rd book, geography, Lennie's grammar, National School arithmetic, historical questions. 3rd class—Sermon on the Mount, history of Our Blessed Saviour, Church of England catechism, child's 1st book part 2, table books, 2nd book, sequel No. 2 to the second book of lessons. 4th class—short catechism of the Church of England, child's first book part 1, easy lessons, reading book for beginners, first book, printed cards with verses of scripture, alphabetical cards, &c.

22.—A map of the various rivers of the world, ditto mountains, ditto lakes, one black-board, one map of The World, one map of Australia, one map of the British Isles, two maps of Palestine, one map of Europe, one map of Asia, various prints containing verses of Holy Scripture, and lessons in reading.

23.—Children are corrected by a cut from a switch if required.

24.—No general examination—no prizes awarded; the parents of the children manifest a blameable want of interest on this subject.

25.—By the Rev. F. R. Kemp, monthly; time occupied in examining from one hour to one hour and a-half.

26.—James Norton.

27.—Jane Norton, assistant.

28.—Ireland.

29.—Master, 22 years; mistress, 19.

30.—Date of appointment, 1st of March, 1858.

31.—Not trained as a teacher.

32.—

33.—Two months in the Church of England School at Port Macquarie.

34.—Head teacher, £52 10s.; assistant teacher, none.

35.—In the year ending September 31, 1858, £26 14s. 9d.

36.—Total income, £79 4s. 9d.

37.—Bible three times a week; moral works twice in each week; by the master and assistant; visited by the Rev. F. R. Kemp, clergyman of the Church of England. Title of books—Bible, New Testament, faith and duty of a Christian, abridgment of the Bible, chief truths of the Christian religion, historical questions, history of Our Blessed Saviour, Sermon on the Mount. Prayers and singing at the opening of the school every morning, at noon, and at the close every evening.

EAST MAITLAND.

1.—A reserve for a park.

2.—A stone foundation, with brickwork; the roof in a very bad state.

3.—718 square feet.

4.—1,128 square yards.

5.—The water-closets are good.

6.—718 square feet; cubic feet, 11,616.

7.—Boys, 47; girls, 35.

8.—The ventilation is good; no ceiling.

9.—The annual average number on the books, 69.1; girls, 50.6. The average number attending the school, 52 boys, 33 girls.

10.—The age of the boys from 14 to 5 years; girls from 14 to 4 years.

11.—Classes of boys, 6; of girls, 6. Average number in each class, 6.

12.—The number of hours the children attend each day, 6. Hours of attendance from 9 till half-past 12 noon; from 2 till half-past 4 p.m.

13.—Holidays in the week, only Saturday. Two vacations, two weeks at Midsummer, and two weeks at Midwinter.

- 14.—The total number of days for school studies, about 230 days.
 15.—Some about 4 years; some only a short time—changing district.
 16.—
 17. Weekly charge from 6d. to 3d., and some free; no charge for books.
 18.—Annual amount of school fees, ending 30th September, 1858, £56 9s. 5d. The total amount received in support of the school during the above-mentioned period, £122 1s. 11d.
 19.—The annual cost of each child, £1 9s. 9½d.
 20.—Grammar, geography, reading, writing, ciphering, about half an hour each class. The boys write and cipher in the afternoon; the girls read, write, cipher, tables, and catechism in the morning; needlework and reading in the afternoon. Younger classes reading and spelling.
 21.—Books used by the boys, supplement to fourth book, fourth book, third book, Testament, outlines of sacred history, with easy lessons for the younger classes—all in good order.
 22.—Map of The World, of England, of Europe, of Asia, of Australia, of the Holy Land—all in good order.
 23.—Printed instructions for the guidance of the master.
 24.—By the Chairman of the Board.
 25.—Visitors, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese and the Local Board.
 26.—Thomas Walker.
 27.—Mrs. Walker, and Miss Walker, and Mrs. Rusden, constant.
 28.—England.
 29.—Thomas Walker, 59; Mrs. Walker, 39.
 30.—From January, 1843, to January, 1851; from October, 1852, to the present time. I have attended this school 14 years.
 31.—Not trained as a teacher; but questioned when appointed.
 32.—Answered in the preceding.
 33.—From schools where I received my education.
 34.—Annual amount of salary, £87 10s.
 35.—None.
 36.—Total annual amount, £143 19s. 5d.
 37.—Religious and moral instruction every day. Mrs. Rusden and the teachers; and visited, when in good health, by the late Rev. G. K. Rusden. Title of the books,—Bible, Testament, faith and duty, and lessons from the Psalms.

MORPETH.

- 1.—High-street, Morpeth; mixed school of boys and girls.
 2.—Stone; in good repair; much need of enlargement, and especially of a classroom.
 3.—Internal measurement, 806½ square feet.
 4.—15,208 square feet.
 5.—Three closets, built of brick; for boys on one side, girls on the other; and for the master between the two—in one building; but the boys' and girls' closets are approached from different sides of school; condition, very good.
 6.—Superficial square feet, 806½; cubic feet, 14,520.
 7.—96.
 8.—An aperture running along both sides of the ridge-board the entire length of the room; covered with a small raised roofing.
 9.—Annual average number on books—boys, 61; girls, 57. Ditto attending—boys, 56; girls, 40.
 10.—Boys, 5 years—15 years; girls, 4 years—13 years.
 11.—Four, divided as follows:—
- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1st class and second division of | 1st class. |
| 2nd " " " | 2nd class. |
| 3rd " " " | 3rd class. |
| 4th class and second & third division of | 4th class. |

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM AGE OF EACH CLASS.

1st class, 10 to 15;	second division of 1st class, 10 to 13.
2nd " 10 to 13;	" 2nd " 9 to 11.
3rd " 6 to 10;	" 3rd " 6 to 9.
4th " 6 to 9;	" 4th " 4 to 7.
	third division of 4th " 4 to 6.

- 12.—5½ hours; from 9 a.m. until 12:30 p.m.—2 p.m. until 4 o'clock. The intervening 1½ hour is for dinner and recreation.
 13.—One weekly holiday—Saturday. A vacation at Midsummer and another at Midwinter, a fortnight each; Good Friday, and two days in May.
 14.—286 days.
 15.—About 5 years.

TIME TABLE.

		A. M.				P. M.				
		9 to 9¼	10	11 to 11¼	11½ to 12	12 to 12¼	2 to 3	3½ to 4	4 to 4¼	
Singing and Prayers.	1st Class.	Monday ...	New Testament....	Arithmetical	English grammar ...	Writing in copy-books	Spelling.	Arithmetical ...	Mental arithmetic ...	Old Testament
		Tuesday ...	New Testament....		Ditto ditto				English history ...	English grammar ...	Etymology .....	Messiah .....
	Wednesday ...	Old Testament	Geography		4th book, and reading book for girls ...	English grammar ...	Tables	Prayer book		
	Thursday ...	Old Testament	Catechism, Sinclair				Ditto ditto	English history ...	Fifth book	Sacred history
	Friday	Catechism, Sinclair			English grammar ...	Catechism				
	2nd Division of 1st Class.	Monday ...	New Testament....	Arithmetical, from black-board.			English grammar ...	Spelling.	Writing in copy-books	Arithmetical, from black-board .....	Supplement to 4th book	Ostervald's abridgment of the Bible .....
		Tuesday ...	New Testament....		Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto			
	Wednesday ...	Old Testament	Geography		English history ...			Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	Catechism
	Thursday ...	Old Testament	Catechism			4th book of lessons	English grammar ...				3rd book .....	Arithmetical, from black-board .....	Tables .....	New Testament .....
	Friday	Catechism			Writing in copy-books			Ditto ditto	3rd book of lessons ...	Ditto ditto ..					Mental arithmetic .....	Ditto .....	Ditto .....
2nd Division of 2nd Class.	Monday ...	New Testament....	Arithmetical, from black-board.	Writing in copy-books		English grammar ...	Arithmetical, from black-board .....				Tables .....	New Testament .....
	Tuesday ...	New Testament....			3rd book			Ditto ditto	Mental arithmetic	Ditto .....			Ditto .....
Wednesday ...	Scripture history ...	Ditto, part 1		Ditto, sequel No. 1 ...		Ditto ditto ..	Geography			
Thursday ...	Ditto, part 1				Catechism			Ditto, sequel No. 2 ...	Geography	English grammar ...
Friday	Catechism	Writing in copy-books		Arithmetical, from blackboard		English grammar ...	Arithmetical, from black-board .....				Tables .....	New Testament .....
2nd Division of 3rd Class.	Monday ...		New Testament....		Examined in the subject previously read.			Spelling from cards ...	English grammar ...	Arithmetical, from black-board .....			Tables .....	Historical questions ...
	Tuesday ...	New Testament....	Geography	Geography		Arithmetical, from black-board	Ditto .....				Ditto .....
Wednesday ...	Scripture history ...	Tables						Geography	Ditto, sequel No. 1 ...	Ditto
Thursday ...	Ditto, part 1		Catechism (broken)	Tables		Geography	Ditto			
Friday	Catechism (broken)	Examined in the subject previously read.						Spelling from cards ...	English grammar ...	Arithmetical, from black-board .....		Tables .....	Questioning from Scripture
2nd Division of 4th Class.	Monday ...		Primer	Examined in the subject previously read.	Spelling from cards ...	English grammar ...	Arithmetical, from black-board .....				Tables .....			Questioning from Scripture
	Tuesday ...	First book	Ditto of lessons ...					Geography	Arithmetical, from black-board	Ditto
Wednesday ...	Ditto of lessons ...	1st reading bk. 1 & 2			Tables	Geography	Ditto			
Thursday ...	1st reading bk. 1 & 2		Catechism (broken)					Tables	Geography	Ditto
Friday	Catechism (broken)	Examined in the subject previously read.			Spelling from cards.	Tables, addition	Writing on slates easy nouns				Reading, as in the morning.		Questioning from Scripture
3rd Div. of 4th Class.	Monday ...		Easy lesson book ...	Examined in the formation of letters.				Spelling easy nouns from board.	Learning to count by the use of wooden bricks.	Learning and forming letters on slates.		Reading from cards.		Questioning from Scripture
	Tuesday ...	Ditto	Spelling by picking out letters.		Learning to count by the use of wooden bricks.	Learning and forming letters on slates.	Alphabetical tablets.				Questioning from Scripture
Wednesday ...	Child's 1st book ...	Pointing out letters, &c.						Spelling by picking out letters.	Learning to count by the use of wooden bricks.	Learning and forming letters on slates.		Alphabetical tablets.	Questioning from Scripture
Thursday ...	Ditto		Catechism, 1st steps		Spelling easy nouns from board.	Learning to count by the use of wooden bricks.	Learning and forming letters on slates.				Alphabetical tablets.			Questioning from Scripture
Friday	Catechism, 1st steps	Examined in the formation of letters.						Spelling by picking out letters.	Learning to count by the use of wooden bricks.	Learning and forming letters on slates.		Alphabetical tablets.	Questioning from Scripture
3rd Div. of 4th Class.	Monday ...		Alphabetical tablets	Examined in the formation of letters.	Spelling by picking out letters.	Learning to count by the use of wooden bricks.	Learning and forming letters on slates.				Alphabetical tablets.			Questioning from Scripture
	Tuesday ...	Alphabetical tablets:— Not so advanced.....	Examined in the formation of letters.					Spelling by picking out letters.	Learning to count by the use of wooden bricks.	Learning and forming letters on slates.		Alphabetical tablets.	Questioning from Scripture

Needlework.

- 16.—Not known.
- 17.—Each child pays 6d per week, except the 2nd and 3rd divisions of the 4th class, in which each child pays 3d. per week. Total annual charge for each child, 24s. Total annual charge in 2nd and 3rd divisions of 4th class, 12s.
- 18.—Fees from pupils, £80 5s. 9d., appropriated to the salary of the master; from Denominational School Board, £131 5s. Total amount of support, £211 10s. 9d.
- 19.—£2 4s. 0¼d.
- 20.—

21.—Class 1, 1st division: Bible; prayer book; history of England; outline of sacred history; prophecies relating to the Messiah; 4th book (S.P.C.K.); 5th book of lessons (Irish Board); reading book for girls (ditto); English grammar (ditto); Wilson's outlines of etymology; first book of arithmetic (Irish Board); compendium of geography (ditto); tables (S.P.C.K.); Sinclair's questions on the Church of England and catechism. 2nd division: Bible; Ostervald's abridgment; history of England; faith and duty; 4th book of lessons (Irish Board); supplement to 4th book (ditto); English grammar (ditto); first book of arithmetic

arithmetic (ditto); compendium of geography (ditto); tables (S.P.C.K.); Church of England catechism. Class 2, 1st division: New Testament; Baxter's Scripture History, Nos. 1 and 2; 3rd book (S.P.C.K.); 3rd book, new series (Irish Board); 3rd book (ditto); 1st book of arithmetic (ditto); compendium of geography (ditto); outlines of English grammar (Wilson); tables (S.P.C.K.); catechism of Church of England. 2nd division: New Testament; Scripture history, parts 1 and 2; 2nd book, 2nd series (Irish Board); 2nd book, sequel No. 1 (ditto); 2nd book No. 2 (ditto); 1st book of arithmetic (ditto); geography (ditto); outlines of grammar (Wilson). Class 3, 1st division: Scripture history part 1; historical questions; 2nd book (S.P.C.K.); 2nd book of lessons (Irish Board); history of Our Blessed Saviour, miracles, parables, discourses, Sermon on the Mount; chief truths; broken catechism. Class 4, 1st division: Easy lesson book; child's first book; first steps to the catechism. 2nd division: Alphabetical tablets; spelling cards. 3rd division: Alphabetical tablets. The condition of the books is good.

22.—School Models—No. 1, model of steam-engine; 2, orrery; 3, tangible arithmetic; 4, pump; 5, lock and key; 6, the moon. Maps—Europe, Asia, America (North), New South Wales, Australia, Canaan (Old Test.), Ditto (New Test.), the World, Asia Minor (Old Test.), Ditto (New Test.) Blackboards—one very large, one small.

23.—Corporal punishment *very rarely* administered, though not expressly abolished; losing places in class, or placing at the bottom; keeping in school after hours; extra tasks; exclusion from the class during part of a lesson; private admonition. No written or other system prescribed by the Local Board.

24.—Ordinarily once a year, by the Bishop; prizes of books are given.

25.—The school has been, once in the last year, inspected by the Chairman of the Local Board. The inspection occupied the greater portion of the morning and afternoon school hours. No report was made.

26.—William Blake.

27.—Lydia Blake.

28.—W. Blake and L. Blake, Southwold, Suffolk.

29.—W. Blake, 40, and L. Blake, 45.

30.—May 15, 1853.

31.—Trained.

32.—Nine months at Home and Colonial Training Institution, Gray's Inn Road, London, and twelve months at National Society's Training Institution, Westminster.

34.—Monthly salary from the Denominational School Board, Sydney, of £10 18s. 9d. (salary of master.)

35.—School fees £6 13s. 9d. per month.

36.—£17 12s. 6d. per month.

37.—Religious instruction given daily by the master, for 45 minutes at the commencement of morning school, and for 30 minutes at the end of afternoon school. Occasionally by the wife of the Clergyman; daily for half an hour by the Rev. R. G. Boodle, Minister of the Church of England. Holy Scripture, book of common prayer, outlines of sacred history, prophecies relating to the Messiah, Church of England catechism, Sinclair's questions on catechism, broken catechism, first steps to the catechism, Ostervald's abridgment of the Bible, Gustrell's faith and duty, Baxter's Scripture history, chief truths, history, miracles, parables, discourses, Sermon on Mount, of Our Blessed Saviour, lessons on the Psalms.

MUSWELLBROOK.

1.—Brook-street, Muswellbrook.

2.—Of brick, with stone foundation; shingle roof; floor needs repairs. An additional room now building, 12 feet in extension of whole building, for use of the younger children.

3.—720 feet.

4.—622 square yards.

5.—Double brick closet for the boys; slab ditto for girls; middling condition.

6.—720 square feet; 7,200 cubic feet in the one room.

7.—77 pupils.

8.—Five windows, two of which are near the roof at each end.

9.—58 boys and 51 girls on the books; 40 boys and 36 girls in daily attendance.

10.—13 years, maximum; 3 years, minimum.

11.—Six classes; average number, 10: 1st class, from 13 years to 8 years; 2nd class, from 8 years to 7 years; 3rd class, from 7 years to 6 years; 4th class, from 6 years to 5 years; 5th class, from 5 years to 4 years; 6th class, from 4 years to 3 years.

12.—5½ hours; commencing at 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.; and from 2 p.m. to 4:15 p.m.; the interval for refreshment. The lower classes are also allowed an airing at 11 o'clock.

13.—Every Saturday a whole holiday. Two vacations of 14 days each in June and December.

14.—239 days.

15.—5 years.

16.—50, at present date.

17.—From 3s. to 6s. per quarter. No charge for books. Annual total charge for each, 12s. to 24s. per annum.

18.—Fees, £78 for teacher's support; £3 2s. 6d. estate subscription; £87 10s. Government stipend;—total, £168 12s. 6d.

19.—Cost of each pupil, £1 9s. 2½d.

20.—

TIME TABLE.

MORNING.											AFTERNOON.				
		9 to 9½.	9½ to 10¼.		10¼ to 11¼.		11¼ to 12¼.		12¼ to 12½.	2 to 3.		3 to 4.		4 to 4½.	
		15 minutes.	30 minutes.	30 minutes.	30 minutes.	30 minutes.	30 minutes.	30 minutes.	15 minutes.	30 minutes.	30 minutes.	30 minutes.	30 minutes.	15 minutes.	
MONDAY. WEDNESDAY. FRIDAY.	1st and 2nd classes.	Prayer and singing.	Reading history and spelling.		English grammar.	Geography.	WRITING. On slates from subject. Copies.		Shewing copies and singing	Reading Holy Scriptures.		Arithmetic tables and mental calculation.		Prayer and singing.	
	3rd and 4th classes.	Ditto.	WRITING. On slates from dictatn. Copies.		Reading history and spelling.		English grammar.	Geography.	Ditto.	Arithmetic tables and mental calculation.		Reading Holy Scriptures.		Ditto.	
	5th and 6th classes.	Ditto.	Geography.	English grammar.	WRITING. Copies. On slates.		Reading and spelling.		Ditto.	Reading in religious subjects.		Arithmetic tables and mental calculation.		Ditto.	
TUESDAY. THURSDAY.	1st and 2nd classes.	Ditto.	Reading Holy Scriptures.		Catechism.	Faith and duty	WRITING. On slates from dictatn. Copies.		Ditto.	Arithmetic tables and mental calculation.		Reading history and spelling.		Ditto.	
	3rd and 4th classes.	Ditto.	WRITING. On slates from subject. Copies.		Reading Holy Scriptures.		Faith and duty.	Catechism.	Ditto.	Reading history and spelling.		Arithmetic tables and mental calculation.		Ditto.	
	5th and 6th classes.	Ditto.	Chief truths.	Catechism.	WRITING. Copies. On slates.		Reading on religious subjects.		Ditto.	Arithmetic tables and mental calculation.		Reading and spelling.		Ditto.	

The monitors will join their own class for half an hour three times each day—at Ten o'clock, and Eleven o'clock, and at quarter before Three.

TIME TABLE FOR INFANT CLASSES.

WHEN INFANTS ARE ADMITTED TO THE SCHOOL, THE FOLLOWING TIME TABLE WILL BE SUFFICIENT FOR THE INFANT CLASSES EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK.

EVERY DAY.	Infants.	Prayer and singing.	Reading or learning letters.	Elements of geography.	Writing on slates.	Recreation.	Spelling cards.	Arithmetic.	Shewing copies and singing	Scripture instruction.	Reading or learning letters.	Writing on slates.	Catechism or hymns.	Prayer and singing.
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21.—First class, 1st division: Boys, 5; girls, 5.—In hand: Bible, 31; prayer book, 19; English history, 49; outlines of sacred history, 89; prophecies of the Messiah, 65; Sinclair's catechism, 42; fourth book of S. P. C. K., 28; fifth book of lessons, none—required 12; reading book for girls, 19 N*; grammar, 10 N; etymology, by Wilson, 31; arithmetic, 6 N—required 6; geography, 5—required 24; tables, none—required 24. 2nd division: Ostervald's abridgment, 118; faith and duty, 115; catechisms, 50; fourth book of lessons, 20 N; supplement to fourth book, none—required 12; grammar, none—required, 24. Second class, 1st division: Boys, 5; girls, 9.—In hand: Testament, 34; scripture history, parts 1 and 2, 75; third book of S. P. C. K., 31; third reading book, new series, 23 N; third book of lessons, none; Wilson's grammar, none—required 12; catechisms, 45; faith and duty, included above. 2nd division: Second book, new series, 19 N; second book, sequel 1, 18 N; second book, sequel 2, 19 N; Wilson's grammar, none. Third class, 1st division: Boys, 6; girls, 5.—In hand: Scripture history, New Testament, 20; historical questions, none—required 36; second book of S. P. C. K., 31; second book of lessons, 17; history of Our Lord, &c., 6 books, 1007; chief truths, 143; broken catechism, 60. 2nd division: Primer, 66; first book of S. P. C. K., 53; first book of lessons, 71; first reading book, parts 1 and 2, 42. Fourth class, 1st division: Boys, 4; girls, 4.—In hand: Easy lesson book, 63; child's first book, parts 1 and 2, 110; first steps, 9. 2nd division, boys 9, girls 9: Alphabetical tablets, 20 dozen; spelling cards, 30 dozen. 3rd division, boys 9, girls 10: Alphabetical tablets, see above.

22.—Maps, &c.: World (2), Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia; Canaan, No. 1, in bad order; Holy Land, No. 2, ditto; Palestine, No. 3; British Isles; globe, in wooden box, and diagrams. Single copies of books for the use and improvement of the master; Dawes' works, Nichols' help, epitome of geography, arithmetic and key (practical only). Books not in the school but recommended for future use by the master of the school, or by the clergyman of the district: Text books, 24; arithmetical table cards, 10 dozen, or 2 dozen more table books. Apparatus: Clock, blackboard (2), slates, 11 and sundry broken, 20 large size for sale; copy-books, 4 dozen also for sale; pens, 6½ boxes. The supply of books is adequate to the wants of the school.

23.—Boys, corporal punishment; girls, detained in school after usual hours. The master has a copy of the rules published under the sanction of the Denominational Board. The exemption of girls from corporal punishment, not specified in those rules, is ordered by the Local Board.

24.—School examined twice in the year by the clergyman. Prizes of books are given once a year, and also work-boxes or similar presents for the best needlework once a year.

25.—There is no Government Inspector. The Bishop of Newcastle examines the children at his visits through the diocese. The clergyman has entered his remarks after the half-yearly examination in the printed return for the quarter sent to the Denominational Board. No copy of these remarks has been kept. [In this instance I do not attach much value to these "remarks," as I have examined no school in the Colony but this one, and it is difficult to form a trustworthy opinion without more extended observation of the standard of educational attainment in the Colony.]

26.—John B. Haskew.

27.—Mrs. Haskew, and five monitors chosen from the classes daily.

28.—Gloucestershire and Suffolk, England.

29.—37 and 36 years.

30.—October, 1856.

31.—Trained.

32.—At Model School, Morpeth, in 1850.

33.—Experience in teaching previous to present appointment 6½ years in other schools.

34.—£87 10s. per annum.

35.—£50 per annum—fees. [N.B. The discrepancy between present amount of fees and that given in answer to question 18 is explained by the circumstance of another school having been recently opened.]

36.—£137 10s.

37.—Instruction in Old and New Testaments, faith and duty, Church of England catechism, according to the enclosed time table, by the schoolmaster. The Rev. J. A. Greaves, clergyman of the Church of England, visits the school.

NEWCASTLE.

1.—Church-street, Newcastle.

2.—Chiefly of stone, in bad repair, needing a new building.

3.—363½.

4.—4,875 superficial square feet.

5.—Two ordinary water-closets, constructed of brick, needing repair.

6.—One room, containing 363½ square feet, and 4,664¾ cubic feet.

7.—60.

8.—A square aperture in the middle of the ceiling.

9.—Annual average number on the books: boys, 50; girls, 22. Average number attending school: boys, 41; girls, 19.

10.

* The books marked "N" are published by direction of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

- 10.—Minimum age: boys, 5; girls, 4. Maximum age: boys, 14; girls, 12.
- 11.—Number of classes, 5. Average number, 1st class, 15; 2nd class, 14; 3rd class, 14; 4th class, 10; 5th class, 7. 1st class, maximum age, 14; minimum age, 10; 2nd class, maximum age, 12; minimum age, 9; 3rd class, maximum age, 10; minimum age, 7; 4th class, maximum age, 8; minimum age, 6; 5th class, maximum age, 7; minimum age, 4.
- 12.—5 hours per day,—from nine in the morning to twelve at noon, and from two to four in the afternoon; the intervening cessation being for dinner and recreation in the playground.
- 13.—One holiday in the week, viz., Saturday. Two vacations in the year, each consisting of two entire weeks, the twenty-fifth of June and the twenty-fifth of December, being the days which determine, respectively, the first weeks of each vacation.
- 14.—240.
- 15.—Twelve months.
- 16.—Not known.
- 17.—A weekly sum, varying from 3d. to 1s., according to the circumstances of the parents. No charge for books. Total annual charge for each pupil, from 12s. to 48s., according to the position of the parents.
- 18.—£86 10s. 6d. appropriated in part payment of the teachers' salaries; £87 10s. from Government. Total amount of school fees and Government aid, £174 0s. 6d.
- 19.—£2 18s. 2d.
- 20.—1st and 2nd classes: portion of time allotted to each subject daily,—reading, half an hour; writing, half an hour; arithmetic, an hour and three-quarters; grammar, half an hour, Tuesday and Thursday; geography, half an hour, Monday and Wednesday; Church of England catechism, half an hour, Friday; dictation and letter-writing, half an hour, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; drawing, half an hour, Tuesday and Thursday. 3rd class: time allotted to each subject daily,—reading, one and three-quarter hours; writing, one hour; arithmetic, one hour; tables, half an hour, Monday and Wednesday; spelling, half an hour, Tuesday and Thursday; Church of England catechism, half an hour, Friday. 4th and 5th classes: time allotted to each subject daily,—reading, one hour and a half; writing, one hour; arithmetic, half an hour; tables, half an hour; spelling, half an hour; hymns, one-quarter hour.
- 21.—1st class: Bible, prayer book, English history, outlines of sacred history, prophecies of the Messiah, Sinclair's catechism, fourth book of S. P. C. K., fifth book, reading book for girls, grammar, etymology by Wilson, arithmetic, geography, tables, fourth book of lessons. 2nd class: Testament, Scripture history part 1 and 2, third book S. P. C. K., third reading book new series, third book of lessons, Wilson's grammar, catechisms. 3rd class: Scripture history, New Testament, historical questions, second book, S. P. C. K., second book of lessons, history of Our Lord, chief truths, broken catechism. 4th class: Easy lesson book, child's first book part 1 and 2, first steps, spelling cards. 5th class: Alphabetical tablets, spelling cards. The school books are in good order, and quite adequate to the wants of the school; none others required.
- 22.—A set of animal prints, with descriptive reading; no diagrams; a map of The World, of Europe, of Asia, of Africa, of North America, of South America, of England, of Australia, of Syria Old Testament, of Syria New Testament, of Palestine; a globe; a blackboard, but no easel for it; slates; clock. The above are in tolerable order. Certain diagrams might be useful for the 1st and 2nd classes, and additional prints for the lowest classes.
- 23.—Losing places in class; made to stand in place of sitting; extra lessons to commit to memory; extra work to be done during the intervening cessation of study; and the occasional use of the cane. The rules issued for the management of Church of England schools, by the Lord Bishop of Newcastle, states that—"Corporal punishment is allowed, but should be avoided as far as is compatible with the maintenance of due order and discipline; the master will endeavor to win the children by kindness, united with firmness, and will discriminate between idleness and inability. 22. Children who, after repeated correction, remain incorrigible will be reported to the Local Board, who will take such steps as appear to them necessary to meet the emergency, as severe punishment, or dismissal for a time, or final expulsion."
- 24.—Examined twice a year by Canon Wilton, and prizes of books distributed on each occasion.
- 25.—By Canon Wilton twice a year, occupying between two and three hours on each inspection. No report exists.
- 26.—Edward Walker.
- 27.—Hannah Fox.
- 28.—Edward Walker, Leeds, Yorkshire, England. Hannah Fox, Bath, Somersetshire, England.
- 29.—Edward Walker, 35. Hannah Fox, 34.
- 30.—March 1, 1859.
- 31.—Both trained as teachers.
- 32.—Edward Walker, trained at the National Society's Training Institution, Westminster, England, 12 months. Hannah Fox, trained at the National Society's Training Institution, Whitelands, Chelsea, England, 12 months.
- 33.—
- 34.—Head teacher, guaranteed salary, £120 per annum. Assistant teacher, £50 per annum, and the school residence.
- 35.—None.
- 36.—Total apparent income of teachers, £170 per annum and residence.

37.—Scripture history and the principles of the Church of England catechism by the head and assistant teachers twice a week; visited by Canon Wilton, of the Church of England; the books used—Bible, Testament, prayer book, outlines of sacred history, Sinclair's catechism, chief truths, broken chatechism, history of Our Lord.

PORT MACQUARIE.

- 1.—Town of Port Macquarie.
- 2.—Brick, shingled, requires to be re-shingled.
- 3.—714 feet, exclusive of verandah (390).
- 4.—4,840 superficial square yards.
- 5.—Double water-closet, requiring slight repairs.
- 6.—Larger room, 544 superficial square feet, 6,228 cubic feet; smaller room, 155 ft. 10 in superficial, 1,870 cubic feet.
- 7.—32, average; of these 15 are usually in smaller rooms.
- 8.—Six windows and chimney. Larger room, open roof.
- 9.—44; 23 boys, 21 girls; average, 17 boys, 15 girls.
- 10.—Maximum, 15 years; minimum, 3 years.
- 11.—Four classes: 1st, 10, from 15 to 9 years; 2nd, 14 to 6 years; 3rd, 7 to 4 years; 4th, 37 to 3.
- 12.—From 9 to 12 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m.
- 13.—Two weeks at Christmas, two at the end of June, one at Easter, the 24th of May, Good Friday, and Saturdays.
- 14.—234.
- 15.—7 years.
- 16.—This question not understood—there are three other schools in the township. Church School the oldest.
- 17.—The parents pay according to their circumstances, the fees vary from 2d. to 1s. per week; books not charged for.
- 18.—Fees from children, £32 19s. 2d.; from Government, £70; nothing from any other source.
- 19.—Average cost of education per child, £2 6s. 6d.
- 20.—1st and 2nd classes: Morning—9 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$, English grammar; to 10 $\frac{3}{4}$, geography one day, reading history, &c., next; to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$, writing from dictation or copy; to 12, religious instruction. Afternoon—2 to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, writing copies; to 4, arithmetic and mental calculation, girls. 3rd and 4th classes: Morning—9 to 10, writing on slates; to 11, reading; to 12, arithmetic tables, religious instruction. Afternoon—2 to 3, writing copies or on slates; to 4, reading, girls.
- 21.—1st class: Bible, history of England, fourth book, N. S. grammar, geography, arithmetic, chronology, Sinclair's catechism. 2nd class: third book, Testament, abridgment of Scripture history, tables, catechism, faith and duty. 3rd and 4th classes: second book, tables, historical questions, first book, sheet lessons, &c.
- 22.—Maps of The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, England.
- 23.—Corporal punishment is avoided as much as possible. No instructions have been received.
- 24.—The Rev. T. O'Reilly visits the school regularly and examines the children.
- 25.—The Rev. T. O'Reilly visits the school twice a week, when not prevented by his distant clerical duties.
- 26.—John Lancaster.
- 27.—Eleanor Lancaster, Herefordshire, England.
- 28.—Manchester, England.
- 29.—23 years.
- 30.—January 1st, 1858.
- 31.—I have been more or less under the training of Rev. T. O'Reilly, since 1849.
- 32.—
- 33.—One year as monitor in this school, and nine years as assistant teacher in Christmas Creek School, M'Leay River; no other occupation.
- 34.—£102 19s. 2d.
- 35.—£32 19s. 2d.
- 36.—£102 19s. 2d.
- 37.—Regular daily religious instruction given by the master, and on each Tuesday and Friday by Rev. T. O'Reilly. Prayer is offered at the commencement and close of each day's proceedings. Regular Sunday-school. Teachers—Rev. T. O'Reilly, Mrs. O'Reilly, Miss Inness, and Miss Young. Books used—Bible, Church of England prayer book, hymn and other small religious books for the younger children.

SCONE.

- 1.—Scone, County of Brisbane, Diocese of Newcastle.
- 2.—School is attached to the master's residence, is constructed thus,—the foundation of stone, walls of brick plastered inside, roof ceiled and shingled, and the floors boarded; it needs a few slight repairs and enlargement.
- 3.—Area of schoolroom, 556 $\frac{1}{2}$ superficial square feet, inside measurement.

4.—Area of enclosed ground adjoining the school, and in which it stands, 3,660 square yards.

5.—One water-closet provided for the boys, with brick walls on a stone foundation, with shingled roof, and two seats; inside measurement, 6 feet high by 4 feet 2 inches by 4 feet 2 inches. One water-closet for the girls, of slab walls and shingled roof, with two seats; inside measurement, 6 feet high by 4 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches. Each water-closet is at a sufficient distance from the other, and surrounded by high palings, distant from the water-closet about 3 feet.

6.—There is only one schoolroom, containing 5,565 cubic feet, 556½ superficial square feet.

7.—Average number of pupils usually assembled in this room was, for the year ending September 30, 1858, 59.

8.—The schoolroom is ventilated by one door, 3 feet by 6 feet 6 inches, three windows, 5 feet 6 inches by 4 feet each, and one chimney, 3 feet 4 inches by 3 feet.

9.—Annual average number on the books, 42 boys, 40 girls; total, 82. Annual average number attending, 30 boys, 29 girls; total, 59.

10.—Maximum age of males and females is 14, minimum age of males and females is 4.

11.—School is divided into three classes: 1st class, with an average number of 18, maximum age 14, minimum age 9; 2nd class, with an average number of 22, maximum age 12, minimum age 9; 3rd class, formed into four divisions, with an average number of 42, maximum age 8, minimum age 4.

12.—The number of hours the pupils attend school each day is 5½; commencing at 9 a.m. to 12 noon, with an interval of five to ten minutes at half-past 10 a.m. for going out; from 12 to 2 p.m. is occupied in the dinner, &c., school commencing again at 2 p.m. until half-past 4 p.m., when the pupils are dismissed for the day.

13.—Saturday in each week is a holiday. At Easter there is a vacation of three days, at Midwinter one week, at Michaelmas three days, at Christmas one week.

14.—245 days appropriated to school studies during the year.

15.—7 years.

16.—The number of children in the immediate locality where the school is situated, who do not usually attend, is about 15.

17.—Weekly sum charged to each pupil for instruction varies from 3d. to 6d. No charge for books. Total annual charge, 13s. to 26s., for each pupil.

18.—Annual amount of school fees received from pupils for year ending September 30, 1858, was £72, which is appropriated to the support of the teacher. Annual amount received from the Denominational Board towards the support of teacher was £70. Total amount from all sources, £142.

19.—Average annual total cost of the education of each pupil during above period is £2 8s. 1½d.

20.—Subjects of daily instruction for each class:—For all the classes on each school day: a.m.—9 to 9¼ prayers, singing a psalm or hymn, and forming into classes for work; and from 11¾ to 12 examination of the copies of each child by the teacher, and calling of the roll. 1st class: on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 9¼ to 10 a.m., reading books of lessons, and then answering questions thereon, repeating spelling task; 10 to 10½ a.m., lesson in English grammar; 5 to 10 minutes recreation; 10½ to 11¼, repeating lesson in geography, answering questions and referring to the maps: every day, 11¼ to 11¾, writing copies: Tuesday and Thursday, 9¼ to 10, reading the Holy Bible and answering questions thereon, repeating Collect for following Sunday or passages from the faith and duty of a Christian; 10 to 10½, questions on the catechism of the Church of England, or lessons in tables of arithmetic; 10½ to 11¼, writing from dictation: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2 to 3 p.m., reading the Holy Bible and answering questions thereon put by the teachers: Tuesday and Thursday, 2 to 3, reading portions of history or books of lessons: every day, 3 to 4¼, arithmetic, *vivâ voce*, and written on slates and blackboards. Girls go to the mistress to sew. 2nd class: every day, 9¼ to 10, writing copies, repeating spelling task or Collect for following Sunday: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 10 to 10½, reading books of lessons and answering questions thereon: Tuesday and Thursday, 10 to 10½, reading the New Testament and answering questions thereon: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 10½ to 11¼, writing from dictation: Tuesday and Thursday, 10½ to 11¼, learning and repeating the catechism or lesson on tables of arithmetic: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 11¼ to 11¾, lesson on geography with maps: Tuesday and Thursday, 11¼ to 11¾, repeating task in English grammar and answering questions on the same: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2 to 3, reading lessons on Scripture History: Tuesday and Thursday, 2 to 3, reading books of lessons and answering questions: every day, 3 to 4, arithmetic on slates and blackboards, and *vivâ voce*. Girls to sew. 3rd class: Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9¼ to 10, lesson on geography with maps and repeating hymn: Tuesday and Thursday, 9¼ to 10, learning first steps to catechism: every day, 10 to 10½, writing in copy-books or on slates: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 10½ to 11¼, reading and spelling in divisions: Tuesday and Thursday, 10½ to 11¼, reading on religious subjects: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 11¼ to 11¾, arithmetical tables: Tuesday and Thursday, 11¼ to 11¾, questions on common things: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2 to 3, reading on religious subjects in divisions: Tuesday and Thursday, 2 to 3, reading books of lessons and spelling in divisions: every day, 3 to 4¼, learning numbers and elements of arithmetic, on blackboards and slates, in divisions. All the classes every day: 4¼ to 4½, calling the roll, singing an hymn, prayers, and dismiss.

21.—1st class: The Holy Bible, book of Collects, the catechism of the Church of England, the faith and duty of a Christian, history of England, fourth book of lessons (2 series), geography, etymology, English grammar, arithmetic, and tables. 2nd class:

class: New Testament, book of Collects, the catechism of the Church of England, Scripture history, third book of lessons (2 series), English grammar, geography, arithmetic, and tables. 3rd class: 1st division—New Testament, Watts' hymns, the catechism of the Church of England, Baxter's Scripture history, second book of lessons (2 series): 2nd division—history of Our Blessed Lord, Sermon on Mount, miracles and parables, psalms in monosyllables, first steps to catechism, Watts' hymns, second book of lessons: 3rd division—Watts' hymns, first steps to catechism, easy reading lessons, spelling cards and tablets: 4th division—alphabetical tablets. None other kinds of books are needed. The number is adequate to the wants of the school.

22.—Map of the World; map of Europe (2); map of Asia (2); map of Africa; map of North America; map of South America; map of New South Wales; map of Australasia; map of Canaan (2); map of Palestine (2); map of the Ten Tribes. A terrestrial globe, 9 inches diameter, mounted; a terrestrial globe, 3 inches diameter, in a box; 3 blackboards and 3 stands for same; 4 desks; 10 forms; 2 stools; 1 table; 2 boxes for slates; 3 book shelves; a large supply of pens, penholders, inkstands, copy slips, ink powders, slate pencils, a ruler, and c.ock; the condition of these at present is good, and none others are now needed.

23.—Confinement beyond the usual school hours, and corporal punishment by the cane when necessary. The following is one of the rules of the Church of England Schools:—“Corporal punishment is allowed, but should be avoided as far as is compatible with the maintenance of due order and discipline; the master will endeavor to win the children by kindness, united with firmness, and will discriminate between idleness and inability”

24.—Two examinations during the year, at Easter and Michaelmas, by the Local Board, or by persons appointed by them. Prizes given are books of history, biography, travels, or other interesting works, given after the examination at Michaelmas to the two most deserving children in each class.

25.—There is no official inspection of the school; it is repeatedly and frequently visited by the resident clergyman of the Church of England. It is inspected by the Local Board about four times in the year, and by the Lord Bishop of Newcastle once or twice a year, according to circumstances. The only existing report on the state of the school is that made by the Commissioners on Education, who inspected the school in 1855, which is as follows:—“Scene—This school is held in a brick building, well situated and adapted for the purpose, the room is airy and clean, and there is a good supply of furniture and apparatus. The children read tolerably, understand the lesson fairly, and spell well; the writing is fair; the arithmetic is highly creditable to the teacher. In grammar they have made little progress, but have a good knowledge of geography; they exhibit but an imperfect acquaintance with the catechism. The children are irregular and unpunctual in their attendance, but clean and very orderly. The teacher is a female, and appears to be efficient.”

26.—David Scott.

27.—Maria Scott, Margaret Scott.

28.—David Scott, born at Dublin, age 47 years. Maria Scott, born at sea, age 18 years.

29.—Margaret Scott, born at Sydney, age 13 years.

30.—May 1, 1858.

31.—Not trained as a teacher.

33.—Experience of 16 years teaching. Previous occupation that of clerk.

34.—Total annual amount of salary, £70 from the Denominational Board.

35.—The fees paid by the children for schooling amounted to £72 last year. There is also a residence for the teacher, of 4 rooms, rent free.

36.—Total annual income £142.

37.—For the kind and quantity of religious instruction, see reply to question 20. The school is visited by the Rev. Coles Child, resident clergyman of the Church of England. The titles of the books are given in reply to question 21.

SINGLETON.

1.—Singleton.

2.—The building is constructed chiefly of brick; the master's dwelling is over the school; the building, although old, is in middling good condition.

3.—The area of the schoolhouse contains 1,050 square feet.

4.—40 lineal yards by 16, that is, $40 \times 16 = 640$ square yards.

5.—A large double-seated water-closet, which is in good condition; and although there be not separate ones for the sexes, yet the boys are not permitted to go at the same time as the girls.

6.—There are two rooms appropriated for teaching, each containing 272 square feet, and 2,244 cubic feet.

7.—About 18 children in each.

8.—There are ventilators at the top of each window, besides which the front door of each room is kept open during school hours.

9.—The annual average on the books is 23 boys, 24 girls. The average number attending the school, 19 boys, 17 girls.

10.—The maximum age of the boys is 14; the minimum, 4. The maximum age of the girls is 15; the minimum, 5.

11.—There are 3 classes in the school, viz. :—

Class.	Average No.	Maximum age.	Minimum age.
1st	12	15	9
2nd	17	9	7
3rd	7	6	4

12.—The pupils attend 5 hours each day, viz., 9 o'clock till 4 in the evening; the intervening time between 12 and 2 is spent in the playground.

13.—Saturday is a holiday in each week; there are two vacations in each year of a fortnight each, commencing in the months of June and December.

14.—227 days.

15.—Average period, 6 years.

16.—Throughout the whole of the district, which is very extensive, about 300.

17.—The weekly sum charged for one pupil is 1s., or quarterly, 13s., &c.; if there are two pupils from the same family, the charge for the two is 1s. 6d. per week; nil; nil.

18.—Total for the year ending September 30th, 1858, £74 14s.; appropriated for the salary of the teacher. From the Government, £87 10s.; from other sources, nil. The total amount from all sources, £162 4s.

19.—Annual cost of each pupil, 19s. 6d.

20.—The first hour is spent in reading the Scriptures, and other religious instruction; spelling lessons, half an hour; writing, half an hour; arithmetic and grammar, and arithmetic and geography, alternately. From 2 till 3 p.m., the first class reads in the third and fourth book; the second and third classes in the more elementary books—at times the two latter classes write during this period, write and read afterwards. Dictation is regularly practised by all who are able to write. The female children have needlework on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, from 3 till quarter to 4, when arrangements are made for closing the school.

21.—The Holy Bible, Church of England catechism for the first and second classes; first, second, third, and fourth Denominational School Books, arithmetics and grammars of the Irish National Board, the usual elementary Denominational books are used by the second and third classes. The second class reads the New Testament, and all receive instruction in the catechism. Some of the books are in good condition, others dilapidated. No others are needed—those in use adequate.

22.—Maps:—The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, The Holy Land, Travels of St. Paul. A small terrestrial globe, a blackboard: all in good condition—no others required.

23.—Corporal punishment resorted to if necessary, but seldom required, moral means being generally sufficient. The printed instructions of the Denominational Board.

24.—Twice. Prizes were formerly awarded, but have of late been discontinued.

25.—By the clergyman of the Church of England. Weekly, or about 40 times annually, each visit occupying about an hour. This is exclusive of the Sunday school. No official report of the school has been made of late, except that of the Local Board at the usual half-yearly examinations, which has been regularly sent to the Denominational Board.

26.—William John Walker.

27.—Not any assistant teachers; monitors are appointed in turn.

28.—Birthplace of the teacher, England.

29.—35 years.

30.—January, 1857.

31.—Yes.

32.—Trained in this Colony at both the National and the Denominational Model Schools in Sydney. One month at each. Not any certificate.

33.—In England, the experience of a teacher in a private boarding school of the first class; before the present appointment, as teacher of a school under the National Board. Not any previous occupation before teaching.

34.—Government salary, £87 10s., for the teacher.

35.—School fees, exclusive of salary, about £6 4s. 5d. per month.

36.—About £150.

37.—That which is in accordance with the teaching of the Church of England. Daily. By the teacher, and periodically by the clergyman. Visited by the Rev. James Blackwood, B.A., clergyman of the Church of England. The Holy Bible; catechism; questions illustrating the catechism; faith and duty of a Christian, &c.; Collects from the book of common prayer.

STROUD.

1.—Stroud, Port Stephens, County of Gloucester.

2.—Schoolroom brick-built, and shingled roof, erected in 1858, a few windows broken by hailstorm; earthwork round the building requires levelling. Schoolhouse brick-built, shingled roof; a few repairs are needed; fence round the school premises in a dilapidated state.

3.—Schoolroom, 968 superficial feet; schoolhouse, 1,584 superficial feet.

4.—16,416 superficial feet.

5.—One water-closet for the use of children, brick-built, and shingled; requires plastering and new flooring; an additional closet is much wanted.

6.—968 superficial feet; 100½ cubic feet.

7.—From 50 to 60.

8.—4 windows each side of schoolroom, open with a swivel at the top, ventilator in chimney under the ceiling.

9.—Average number on books, 67; average attendance, 50; boys and girls about equal.

10.—13 years; 3 years.

11.—4 classes:—1st class, 18 children; maximum age, 13 years; minimum age, 9 years. 2nd class, 12 children; maximum age, 12 years; minimum age, 7 years. 3rd class, 12 children; maximum age, 10 years; minimum age, 5 years. 4th class, 12 children; maximum age, 8 years; minimum age, 3 years.

12.—5½ hours; commencing at 9 a.m.; closing at 4 p.m.; from 12 to half-past 1 for dinner.

13.—The whole day on Saturday. No half-holidays except on special occasions. Vacations twice a year—December and July; 2 weeks and 2 or 3 days, according to the date of closing school. 3 days at Easter.

14.—234 days.

15.—This depends on the position of the parents; some children remain in the school for 7 or 8 years; others only a few months.

16.—Cannot answer this question; but there are a considerable number in the neighborhood not attending any school.

17.—7s. 6d. per quarter; 25s. per annum; 4s. 6d. per quarter; 18s. per annum. No charge for books, except copy-books.

18.—School fees, £66 0s. 2d., appropriated for the master; from the Australian Agricultural Company a salary of £40, and double rations equal to £42 in value. Total, £148 0s. 2d.

19.—Annual cost of the education of each pupil, £2 19s. 2¼³d.

20.—

TIME TABLE.

	MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY.				TUESDAY AND THURSDAY.			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.
9 to 9:15	Singing and prayer.				Singing and prayer.			
9:15 to 9:55	Writing copies.	Writing copies.	Writing copies.	Reading and alphabet.	Writing copies.	Writing copies.	Writing copies.	Reading and alphabet.
9:55 to 10:5	Recreation.				Recreation.			
10:5 to 10:30	Mental arithmetic.	Geography.	Reading second book.	Hymns.	Chief truths.	Reading New Testament.	Catechism.	Short catechism.
10:30 to 11	Geography.	Mental arithmetic.	Slate arithmetic.	Slates.	Reading New Testament.	Faith and duty.	Reading Scripture lessons.	Tables.
11 to 11:30	Reading history and spelling.	Slate arithmetic.	Geography.	Reading and alphabet.	Slate arithmetic.	Parsing.	Slate arithmetic.	Reading and alphabet.
11:30 to 12	Writing dictation.	Reading third book and spelling.	Spelling and tables.	Common things.	Outlines of chronology.	Slate arithmetic.	Spelling.	Simple addition.
1:30 to 2	Grammar.	Reading Old Testament.	Short catechism.	Reading and spelling.	Mental arithmetic.	Reading third book.	Tables.	Reading and alphabet.
2 to 2:25	Reading Old Testament.	Grammar.	Reading Scripture history.	Tables.	Reading fourth or fifth book.	Mental arithmetic.	Reading second book.	Slates.
2:25 to 2:35	Recreation.				Recreation.			
2:35 to 3	Spelling.	Spelling.	Spelling.	Reading and alphabet.	Spelling.	Spelling.	Spelling.	Common things.
3 to 3:45	Slate arithmetic.	Slate arithmetic.	Slate arithmetic.	Sums on black-board.	Entering sums.	Slate arithmetic.	Slate arithmetic.	Reading and alphabet.
3:45 to 4	Singing and prayer.				Singing and prayer.			

Girls in sewing-class, 2:35 to 3:45.

21.—Sullivan's geography; history of England; Sullivan's grammar; first, second, third, fourth, and fifth book of lessons (National Society's); second, third, and fourth books (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge); Sullivan's spelling-book superseded; first book of arithmetic; Chambers' arithmetic; Bibles; faith and duty; chief truths; Scripture lessons; outlines of chronology. Books in bad condition: Testaments; history of England; third book (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge). Books required: 18 Testaments; 18 history of England; 18 third book (S. for P. C. K.); Sullivan's second book of arithmetic and key.

22.—Maps: World, Africa, Europe, Asia, N. and S. America, Australasia, Australia, Palestine, England and Wales, Travels of St. Paul, illustrating Old Testament; 24 prints Scripture natural history; 7 lesson boards; 2 motto boards; 1 large blackboard; 2 small ditto; eight-day clock; 4 slate boxes; 1 small globe. The forms now in use belong to the School of Arts, and, as they are about being removed, new ones will be required. A counting board is required for the 4th class.

23.—The cane is sometimes used. No written or other instruction received on the subject.

24.—Examination in the month of December by the Rev. S. Simm. Prizes given from private funds.

25.—The Rev. S. Simm, as chaplain of the Australian Agricultural Company, twice a week for about half an hour; also at other times. No report in existence.

- 26.—Henry Skillman.
 27.—None.
 28.—London.
 29.—41 years.
 30.—1st April, 1851.
 31.— }
 32.— } Not trained as a teacher.
 33.—No other experience than that of a Sunday-school teacher in England; business, a law and general stationer.
 34.—Equal to £82.
 35.—£66 0s. 2d.
 36.—£148 0s. 2d.
 37.—By the master every day. The Rev. S. Simm, clergyman of the Church of England, twice a week. Bible, Testament, faith and duty, chief truths, catechism, and other books.

TAMWORTH.

- 1.—Tamworth.
 2.—Stone; condition of the building, good.
 3.—432 square feet.
 4.—14,520 square yards.
 5.—None as yet provided.
 6.—One room only: 288 square yards, 864 cubic feet.
 7.—There is only 1 room.
 8.—Ventilation good.
 9.—School recently opened; average number in daily attendance at present, 12 boys; 8 girls.
 10.—Boys, maximum, 12; minimum, 5. Girls, maximum, 13; minimum, 4.
 11.—3 classes. 1st class, 10: maximum, 13; minimum, 8. 2nd class, 6: maximum, 7; minimum, 5. 3rd class, 4: maximum, 6; minimum, 4.
 12.—5 hours; school commences at 9, terminates at 4; 2 hours cessation, from 12 to 2.
 13.—1 holiday, Saturday; 2 vacations, a fortnight in each, Christmas and June.
 14.—240 days.
 15.—The question cannot be answered as the school has but been recently opened.
 16.—5.
 17.—Weekly payment of elder children, 9d.; younger, 6d.; no charge for books; annual charge for elder children, £1 16s., and younger, £1 4s.
 18.—This question cannot be answered, since the school has not been opened a year.
 19.—Also cannot be answered for the above reason.
 20.—1st class: reading and spelling, 2 hours each day; arithmetic, 1½ ditto ditto; geography, ½ ditto ditto; writing, ½ ditto ditto; grammar, ½ ditto ditto. 2nd class: reading and spelling, 2 ditto ditto; arithmetic, 2 ditto ditto; writing, 1 ditto ditto. 3rd class, alphabet chiefly.
 21.—1st class: Bibles, fourth and fifth Irish lesson books. 2nd class: Testament, second and third Irish lesson books; present condition of books, good; none are needed; yes.
 22.—Maps: World, Asia, Africa, Palestine; present condition, good; maps required of Europe, British Isles, America, &c.
 23.—Corporal punishment hitherto avoided; discipline maintained by a combination of kindness and firmness; no instruction necessary.
 24.—The pupils of the school are publicly examined with reference to their progress twice every year; prizes are given, as rewards of merit, twice every year, in the shape of books of an interesting and instructive character.
 25.—By the clergyman; the school is visited as often as the duties of this very extensive district will permit, sometimes once a week, sometimes twice, and sometimes once a fortnight, as circumstances will permit; sometimes quarter of an hour and sometimes half an hour, as it is considered necessary; there is no report.
 26.—Henry Bower.
 27.—None.
 28.—Remy, St. Mary's, Devon, England.
 29.—27.
 30.—August 20th, 1858.
 31.—Yes.
 32.—Training College, 6 months; very superior.
 33.—Not necessary to be answered.
 34.—£87 10s.
 35.—Cannot be answered, since the school has not been opened a year.
 36.—Ditto, ditto.
 37.—The religious instruction given is in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England; it is imparted every day by the teacher; the school is visited by the clergyman of the Church of England, the Rev. Edward Williams; the books used for religious instruction are—1. The Bible and Testament. 2. Catechism of the Church of England. 3. Faith and duty of a Christian. 4. Catechetical series, No. 7: questions illustrating the catechism of the Church of England.

ECCLESTON.

- 1.—Eccleston ; Upper Allyn River.
- 2.—New building ; of wood ; used for a place of worship on the Lord's Day, and for a schoolroom during the week ; containing only one room. A schoolmaster's residence, containing four rooms, adjoining.
- 3.—Superficial square feet, 450.
- 4.—Superficial square yards, 1,210.
- 5.—A very temporary water-closet has been erected, but it is too far from the school, and used for both sexes.
- 6.—Superficial square feet, 450 ; cubic, 4,500.
- 7.—The average of pupils, $11\frac{2}{3}$.
- 8.—Six windows, one door.
- 9.—The annual average on the books $28\frac{1}{2}$; males $11\frac{1}{2}$, females $17\frac{1}{2}$.
- 10.—Males, from 4 to 15 ; females, from 3 to 16 years.
- 11.—Four classes of boys, four classes of girls ; average number, males $2\frac{1}{2}$, females $4\frac{1}{2}$; age in each class $11\frac{1}{6}$.
- 12.—5 hours during each day—9 a. m. to 3 p. m. ; from 12 to 1 o'clock dinner and amusement.
- 13.—Holiday one day in each week ; two vacations, each 14 days clear—June 26th, December 18th.
- 14.—The total number of days, 212.
- 15.—The average of each, 42 weeks 2 days.
- 16.—Children not attending the school, 8.
- 17.—Yearly sum from the parents, £47 10s. ; no amount received from the parents for books ; total annual charge for each pupil, £1 13s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- 18.—£47 10s. school fees ; £52 10s. from the Board ; total £100 per year.
- 19.—Each pupil £3 11s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per year.
- 20.—Reading, spelling, writing, geography, maps, transcribing dictation, tables, grammar, 33 minutes each lesson.
- 21.—4th class—Lesson book, history of England, selections from the British poets, geography, grammar, arithmetic. 3rd class—Lesson book, sequel, geography, grammar. 2nd class—Lesson book No. 1, sequel to 2nd class book, scripture history. 1st class—First steps, easy reading, 1st book part 2nd, primer, alphabetical tables, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
- 22.—Map of The World, Europe, Asia ; two maps of Canaan ; no other apparatus in the school.
- 23.—For correction—strap.
- 24.—Examined by the Rev. F. W. Addams once a quarter. The time for distributing the reward books was left to the discretion of the Rev. F. W. Addams.
- 25.—The Rev. F. W. Addams ; four times in a year ; three hours.
- 26.—Henry Fowler.
- 27.—Rebecca Fowler.
- 28.—Henry Fowler, born at Ashby, in Lincolnshire ; Rebecca Fowler, born at Portsmouth, in Hampshire.
- 29.—Henry Fowler, 59 years ; Rebecca Fowler, 49 years.
- 30.—1st January, 1855.
- 31.—Not trained.
- 32.—
- 33.—Held the appointment of teacher under the National Board nine years.
- 34.—£52 10s.
- 35.—£47 10s.
- 36.—£100.
- 37.—Friday reserved exclusively for religious instruction ; by the master and mistress ; and every Sunday in the Sabbath-school. Books in use—Bible, Testament, Sinclair's catechism, Church of England catechism, abridgment of Scripture history, collect, faith and duty, historical questions.

PATERSON.

- 1.—Paterson Township, in the Parish of Houghton ; this is a mixed school.
- 2.—Brick, condition fair ; but the ceiling needs repair ; also the fence needs repairing ; and the teacher's house is of wood, but far too small for a family.
- 3.—There are 413 feet 3 inches in the area of the school.
- 4.—There are 6,120 square feet for the use of the pupils.
- 5.—Brick, condition good ; but one is needed for girls.
- 6.—There are 413 feet 3 inches square, and 4,960 cubic feet, in the schoolroom.
- 7.—All who attend the school.
- 8.—By doors, windows, and a ventilator in the roof, &c.
- 9.—I cannot ascertain.
- 10.—I cannot ascertain.
- 11.—I cannot ascertain.
- 12.—5 ; from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 4 ; from 12 to 2 for refreshment and exercise.
- 13.—Five school days in each ; except 6 holidays, and 2 vacations in the year, at June and Christmas—14 days each.
- 14.—There are 226 school days in a year.

- 15.—From 5 to 6 years.
 16.—I know not.
 17.—The charge is not given in the roll book; no charge for books.
 18.—The teacher's stipend is £70 per annum; and is all that I can inform the Board on this point.
 19.—I cannot answer this.
 20.—Reading, writing, arithmetic mental and practical, tables simple and compound, grammar, geography, history, and catechetical instruction, counting, &c., &c., according to the time table; and from 18 to 30 minutes for each subject; also 1¼ hour each afternoon for girls to learn to sew.
 21.—Books used in the 1st class are—the Holy Bible, history, miracles and parables of Our Blessed Saviour, abridgment of the Bible, the Messiah, faith and duty of a Christian, catechism, fourth book, history of England, grammar, geography, arithmetic, and tables, &c., &c. The second class—New Testament, abridgment of scripture history, Sermon on the Mount, and the discourses of Our Blessed Saviour, catechism in short questions, &c., third book, sequel to the second book, grammar, geography, arithmetic, and tables, &c. The third class—the psalter, lessons from the psalms, historical questions, second book, a primer, the child's first book part the 2nd, easy lesson book No. II, leaf cards with tables, &c., &c. The fourth class—first steps, &c., reading book for beginners parts 1st and 2nd, reading cards, first book, and the English alphabet, &c.; in good condition; none needed; these are adequate to the present wants of the school.
 22.—Prints, none; diagrams, none; maps, 9; instruments, none. The condition of the maps are good; a clock is needed.
 23.—Confinement, with an extra lesson, after schoolhours, and at times from 1 to 6 stripes on the hand; I have no written instructions on this subject.
 24.—Quarterly, by the minister and other members of the Board; there are no prizes distributed that I know of.
 25.—Annually inspected and examined by the Lord Bishop and minister from 3 to 4 hours; I am not in possession of a report of the state of this school.
 26.—Michael Saunders.
 27.—There are none.
 28.—England.
 29.—My age is 36 next May.
 30.—March 1st, 1859.
 30.—Yes.
 32.—At Sillington, England, with my brother, who holds a certificate of competency from the Normal Training Institution, England; also 4 months at Morpeth with Mr. Wm. Blake, who is master of the model school for this district.
 33.—Trained.
 34.—Annual salary of the teacher is £70.
 35.—I know not.
 36.—I know not.
 37.—That of the Church of England, weekly, by the teacher; visited by the clergyman of the Church of England. The books for religious instruction are such as are approved of by the Lord Bishop and Ministers, viz.:—Holy Bible, abridgment of ditto, Scripture history, historical questions, the Messiah, faith and duty, chief truths, history, discourses, parables and miracles, &c., of Our Blessed Saviour, catechism, &c., &c.

PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.

1. St. Andrew's, Sydney ... Mr. Thomson.	9. Morpeth Mr. Keating.
2. Bathurst Mr. Tucker.	10. Newcastle..... Mr. Macara.
3. Campbelltown Mr. Graham.	11. Parramatta Mr. Lough.
4. Charcoal Creek..... Mr. Hawkins.	12. Portland Head..... Mr. Chatterton.
5. Dapto, W..... Mr. M'Phail.	13. Shoalhaven Mr. Laird.
6. Dingo Creek..... Mr. Thomson.	14. Windsor Mr. Walker.
7. Goulburn Mr. Harris.	15. Woolloomooloo..... Mr. M'Farlane.
8. St. Leonard's Mr. Crerar.	

SYDNEY.

- 1.—452, Kent-street, Sydney.
 2.—Entirely stone, in fair repair.
 3.—680 square feet, 8,500 cubic feet.
 4.—1,200 square feet; the children have, however, been prohibited from playing within the enclosure, by order of the Chairman of the School Committee; they are, therefore, compelled to make use of the street as a playground.
 5.—Small, very bad, built against the back wall of the schoolhouse, and immediately adjacent to one of the school windows, thereby emitting upon all changes of weather, and at all times, most disagreeable and pestilential effluvia.
 6.—Only one room.—(See answer No. 3.)
 7.—Boys, 76; girls, 62; total, 138—average June, 1858. Boys, 87; girls, 87; total, 174—average June, 1859.
 8.—By eight large windows, the upper sashes being movable are always let down during school hours.

9.—Annual average on roll book, for the year ended September, 1858—Boys, 71; girls, 58; total 129. Annual average of daily attendance of same year—Boys, 56; girls, 49; total, 105.

10.—Boys, from 15 to 3 years; girls, 17 to 3 years.

11.—First class—6 boys and 4 girls; age, boys 15 to 11, girls 17 to 10. Second class—11 boys and 8 girls; age, boys 14 to 9, girls 14 to 9. Third class—21 boys and 24 girls; age, boys 12 to 8, girls, 13 to 8. Fourth class—18 boys and 13 girls; age, boys 14 to 7, girls 10 to 7. Fifth class—12 boys and 10 girls; age, boys 8 to 6, girls 9 to 6. Sixth class—7 boys and 5 girls; age, boys 7 to 5, girls 6 to 5. Seventh and eighth classes—composed of remaining 18 infants; age, boys 5 to 3, girls 5 to 2½. The above is taken from the quarter ended June, 1858.

12.—See time table. The interval generally employed in executing school business for the Presbyterian teachers throughout the Colony, and in preparing and arranging lessons, &c., &c. for evening duties.

13.—Saturdays, 26th January, 24th May, 30th November (St. Andrew's Day), Easter Monday, and Good Friday; 10 school days Midsummer, and 10 school days Midwinter.

14.—236 days.

15.—Cannot reply satisfactorily; some have remained with me for seven years, others for one month, and numbers from six months to three years.

16.—Impossible for me to say, but the number must be very great.

17.—6d., 9d., and 1s. per week for instruction, and one penny extra charged, by order of the Chairman of the school, upon those pupils who do not attend the Sabbath-school, for the purpose of school repairs, prize books, &c., &c.; but previous to the year 1858, I have borne the expenses of school repairs, prizes, &c., except in 1857, when some extensive repairs and alterations were done by the School Committee; the children are not charged with books.

18.—Fees, £122 11s. 1d.; salary, £140; total, £262 11s. 1d., for the year ended September, 1858. Appropriation as follows:—Rent, £52; ferry, £20; and in the support of my mother, sister, and self; received £15 worth of books from Government grant for books; total, £277 11s. 1d.

19.—£2 12s. 10¼d. cost of each pupil per annum.

20.—

GENERAL TIME TABLE.

BOYS.

1ST CLASS.

DAYS.	MORNING.				Dinner and Recreation.	AFTERNOON.		
	9 to 10.	10 to 10-30.	10-30 to 11.	11 to 12.		2 to 3.	3 to 3-30.	3-30 to 4.
Monday.....	Book-keeping and writing.	Catechism...	Truths of Christianity	Latin and tables	Dinner and Recreation.	Arithmetic ...	Mechanics...	Book of common things.
Tuesday	"	Geometry.	Exemplar biography	Grammar		"	Mental arithmetic.	Elocution.
Wednesday...	"	Geography	Bible.....	Latin and tables		"	Mechanics...	Rudimental geology.
Thursday ...	Scripture.....	Geometry ...	Biography ...	Grammar ...		Mental do., } ½ hour ...	Sciences.....	Elocution.
Friday	Writing	Geography ...	Scripture...}	Latin and tables.....		Arithmetic ...	Drawing ...	Music, vocal
2ND CLASS.								
Monday	Writing	Catechism...	Reading, &c. 4th book....	Latin and tables	Dinner and Recreation.	Arithmetic ...	Sciences.....	Composition
Tuesday	"	Grammar ...	"	Drawing ...		"	Geometry ...	Rudiments of knowledge.
Wednesday...	"	Dictation ...	Scripture ...	Latin and tables		Mental do., } ½ hour ...	Exercises on etymology.	Composition
Thursday ...	Scripture.....	Use of the globes	4th book ...	Grammar ...		Arithmetic ...	Sciences.....	Drawing
Friday	Writing	Geographical dictation	4th book ...	Latin and tables		"	Geometry ...	Rudiments of knowledge and vocal music
3RD CLASS.								
Monday	Scripture	Writing	3rd book ...	Tables	Dinner and Recreation.	Arithmetic ...	Poetry	Composition
Tuesday ...	Sequel to 2nd book...	"	Grammar ...	3rd book ...		"	Tables	Rudiments of knowledge
Wednesday...	3rd book	"	Geography	Tables		"	Poetry	Composition
Thursday {	Sequel to 3rd book ...}	"	Grammar ...	Scripture ...		"	Catechism	Tables
Friday	"	"	Geography	Tables		Mental arithmetic	Drawing ...	Rudiments of knowledge and vocal music
4TH CLASS.								
Monday	2nd book.....	Writing	Scripture ...	Tables	Dinner and Recreation.	Arithmetic ...	Sequel	Poetry.
Tuesday	Sequel	"	Object lesson	"		Mental arithmetic	2nd book ...	Scripture.
Wednesday...	2nd book.....	"	Geography	"		"	Object lesson	Poetry.
Thursday ...	Catechism ...	"	Grammar ...	"		"	Composition	Sequel to 2nd book.
Friday	Sequel	"	Geography	"		"	2nd book ...	Object lesson and music.
5TH CLASS.								
Monday	2nd book.....	Geography	Grammar ...	Figure, &c., making ...	Dinner and Recreation.	Reading and spelling ...	Learning tables	Repeating tables.
Tuesday	"	"	"	"		"	"	"
Wednesday...	"	"	"	"		"	"	"
Thursday ...	"	"	"	"		"	"	"
Friday	"	"	"	"		"	"	"

The Girls' time table is exactly the same as above, with one exception, that the hour between three and four o'clock is occupied in needle and fancy work of every day in the week, except Friday.

21.—Chambers' Educational Course Books.—First Class : Bible, catechism, biography, geometry, geography, Lennie's grammar, Valpy's latin grammar, mechanics, arithmetic, and elocution. Second Class : Bible, catechism, history of British Empire, fourth book, grammar, geography, arithmetic, drawing and sciences. Third Class : New Testament, third book, grammar, geography, rudiments of knowledge, sequel to second book No. 2. Fourth class : Second book, sequel to second book, No. 1 Scripture and secular tablets. Fifth class : Second book, Scriptural and secular tablets, and arithmetical tables. Sixth, seventh, and eighth classes : Alphabetical and monosyllabic tablets.

WANTED :—4 dozen catechisms, 2 dozen Bibles, 3 dozen Testaments, 3 dozen, each, 1st and 2nd books, 1½ dozen slates, 1 eight-day clock, 1 bookcase with lock, 1 trunk with lock, for needle and fancy work.

22.—Maps : World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, Scripture World, United States, British Isles, Palestine. (Globe) Celestial, (Globe) Terrestrial ; blackboard for music, &c., stand. Cards : Reading disentangled, Scripture tablets, illustrated mammalian, illustrated ornithological, illustrated piscine.

23.—The cane in ordinary cases, confinement or expulsion in extraordinary cases. No written instructions further than the printed pamphlet from the Central Board, and containing rules and regulations for Denominational schools. Chairman of School Committee or Local Board.

24.—Once a year by the Chairman of School Committee, who examines the pupils for several hours as to their progress. Prize books have, until 1858, been awarded by me ; 1858 were awarded between myself and the fund derived from the extra penny (as before stated) by way of encouragement to the deserving.

25.—By Chairman of School Committee four times a year ; also by strangers throughout the year who, in every case, expressed themselves as being highly satisfied with the proficiency of the pupils. None.

26.—James Thomson.

27.—Isabella Thomson.

28.—James Thomson, Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 31.

29.—Isabella Thomson, Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 25.

30.—10th May, 1852.

31.—Educated at the most celebrated academies in Edinburgh, and High School.

32.—Nearly seven years, and obtained prizes as tokens of merit, proficiency, and excellence.

33.—Two years at Rolland's Plains, Port Macquarie, and have been in present situation seven years. None.

34, 35, & 36.—Annual, £140 ; fees, £122 11s. 1d. ; total, £262 11s. 1d.

37.—The Old and New Testaments, the Assembly's shorter catechism, truths of Christianity, Scripture lessons, Scripture tablets, five days in the week, by myself and the Rev. John Dougall, Presbyterian, in connection with the Synod of Australia.—See time table.

BATHURST.

Bathurst, 9 May, 1859.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 2nd February last, transmitting a series of questions respecting the Presbyterian School in this place. In consequence of a recent change of masters, and other circumstances, the delay which has occurred in furnishing the replies has been unavoidable, and it is hoped will be excused.

The school hitherto has been a *mixed school*, boys and girls having been taught together in the same classes. The master has, however, been always a married man, and his wife has assisted in the duties of the school. The existing premises have been for several years quite inadequate, consisting of only one room for the school, and two small apartments for the teacher's use. A very neat and substantial building, however, is now in course of erection in another part of the town, which ought to be ready in September or October. I have given the dimensions of the new schoolrooms, which provide separate accommodation for the boys and girls. The other information will be found in the subjoined replies :—

1.—Present school, William-street ; new school, George-street, Bathurst.

2.—Brick. Has been put into tenantable repair.

3 & 4.—The present building stands on one side of an acre of ground purchased in 1832 by the trustees of the Presbyterian Church. The church stands in the centre of the acre. The remainder of the land has been used as a playground, except a small plot paled off for a garden. I cannot give the exact dimensions of the present schoolhouse.

5.—Only one water-closet, in sufficient repair.

6.—Present schoolroom, 551 square feet, 5,234 cubic feet. New rooms :—boys'—512 square feet, 6,144 cubic feet ; girls'—576 square feet, 6,912 cubic feet. The new building stands on half an acre, and will be divided by a partition. There will be separate entrances for the boys and girls, separate water-closets, &c., &c.

7.—70 in the present room. The new rooms will *each* accommodate that number comfortably.

8.—No special provision for ventilation in the present room but the windows, and a door at the back of the building opening into an empty space under the gallery, in the front of which is an aperture two feet square. The new rooms will be well ventilated.

9.—Annual average on the books—boys, 45½ ; girls, 35½. Average attendance—boys, 41½ ; girls, 29½. The average attendance has been higher since the appointment of the new master.

- 10.—From 4 to 15 years, both males and females.
- 11.—Six classes, at present consisting as follows:—1st class—9 boys and 5 girls; maximum age, 6; minimum age, 4. 2nd class—7 boys and 9 girls; maximum age, 7; minimum age, 4. 3rd class—4 boys and 5 girls; maximum age, 10; minimum age, 6. 4th class—6 boys and 4 girls; maximum age, 10; minimum age, 8. 5th class—11 boys and 4 girls; maximum age, 15; minimum age, 10. 6th class—6 boys and 2 girls; maximum age, 15; minimum age, 10.
- 12.—5 hours; morning from 9 to 12; afternoon from 2 to 4. The interval from 12 to 2 for dinner and recreation.
- 13.—Saturday in each week is a whole holiday. No half-holidays. Two weeks are allowed at Christmas, and one at Easter, besides the days usually kept as public holidays, altogether amounting to about four weeks in the year.
- 14.—240.
- 15.—Can give no satisfactory reply.
- 16.—Have not the slightest idea.
- 17.—The maximum charge is 1s.; minimum, 6d. per week, paid weekly, except by special arrangement. No charge for books, which are provided by the Board, or by the teacher.
- 18.—The late master has left no record, but from private memoranda he has informed me that his receipts, in shape of fees for half-year ending December 31, 1858, amounted to £47 15s. 5d., which he says was a fair average. The annual average fees I believe to be about £90. The annual salary from Government is £96 5s. Both salary and fees are the property of the master. There is no other source of support. The total cost of supporting the school may therefore be estimated annually at £186 5s.
- 19.—Average annual cost of each pupil, taking 70 as the average attendance, £2 13s. 2½d.
- 20.—Sixth (highest) class—reading, plain and ornamental writing, arithmetic, mental arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, dictation. Fifth class—reading, writing, arithmetic, mental arithmetic, elementary grammar and geography, spelling. Fourth class—reading and spelling, writing, elementary arithmetic. Third class—reading and spelling, writing on slates. Second class—do., do. First class—alphabet. All the girls are taught needlework, plain and ornamental.
- 21.—The Irish National School Books for reading and geography, Whittaker's (Pinnock's) History of England. A new stock has just been received; they are in good condition, and quite adequate for the present wants of the school.
- 22.—A full supply of maps. No prints or diagrams, but are much needed.
- 23.—Generally an appeal to the moral feelings. There are no written instructions to the teachers, except the printed Rules of the Denominational Board.
- 24.—Hitherto only once a year at Christmas, when prizes amounting in value to about five pounds, in books, have been distributed. The Local Board has lately been re-organized, and the examinations will henceforth be monthly. The annual examinations have been conducted by the Presbyterian minister.
- 25.—By the Local Board monthly. Two to three hours. Owing to the inadequacy of the premises, the school has never been what it ought to be. At present, however, the attendance is good, the discipline rapidly improving, and, as a necessary consequence, the progress of the pupils is increasingly satisfactory.
- 26.—John Tucker.
- 27.—Hannah Tucker, his wife.
- 28.—J. T., Bideford, Devonshire. H. T., London.
- 29.—J. T., 50. H. T., 40.
- 30.—January 1st, 1859.
- 31 & 32.—Mr. Tucker was not trained as a teacher, but was for many years member of a school committee, and is thoroughly acquainted with systematic education. Mrs. Tucker was trained in the British and Foreign School, Borough Road, London. They presented certificates of competency of the highest character, which they have fully justified.
- 33.—Mr. Tucker kept a boys' school, and Mrs. Tucker a girls' school, at Newtown, Sydney, for three years previously to their present appointment. Before leaving England Mr. Tucker was in business in Bideford.
- 34, 35, & 36.—*Vide* reply 18.
- 37.—The Scriptures are read daily in the school by all the pupils who can read. The teacher also questions them on what they read. He also instructs them in the shorter catechism of the Westminster Assembly, and in Watts' catechism. Mr. Tucker is perfectly competent to impart sound religious instruction, and there is no necessity for the attendance of a minister for that purpose. At the monthly examinations, conducted by me, this most important subject is, of course, not overlooked.

I have, &c.,
JAMES B. LAUGHTON,
 Minister of the Presb. Church, Bathurst, and
 Chairman of the Local Board.

CAMPBELLTOWN.

- 1.—Campbelltown.
- 2.—Brick, and in fair repair.
- 3.—The room is 26 feet long and 15 wide, 390 feet square.
- 4.—One acre of land, used as recreation ground.
- 5.—One small one, in fair order.

- 6.—One room, containing 390 square, or 3,900 cubic feet.
 7.—64.
 8.—Well ventilated.
 9.—74; 36 males, 38 females. 32 boys, 35 girls = 67.
 10.—From 4 to 17, males; and from 3 to 18 years, females.
 11.—4 of boys and 4 of girls = 8. 1st and 2nd class:—boys, from 4 to 8 years; girls, do. 3rd and 4th class:—boys, from 8 to 17 years; girls, from 8 to 18 years.
 12.—5 hours; from 9 till 12, studies; from 12 till 2, recreation; from 2 till 4, studies.
 13.—Saturdays, and 9 days at Christmas, and 10 at Easter.
 14.—242 days.
 15.—5 years.
 16.—None belonging to this denomination.
 17.—8d. per week, 7s. per quarter, or 28s. per year, books included.
 18.—Fees, £90, which went to the support of the teachers, as well as the Government allowance of £70, making a total of £160.
 19.—Average, £2 7s. 9d., annual cost of each pupil.
 20.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography, and history; and taught in accordance with the time table published by the Denominational Board of Education.
 21.—Books the same as those used in the National Schools of Ireland, together with the Old and New Testament; all in good order.
 22.—Maps of The World, of Europe, of Asia, of Africa, of North and South America; all in good repair. A globe is required.
 23.—Deprived of their accustomed amusements, and to get extra lessons.
 24.—Four times a year, by the members of the Local Board and others; and every encouragement is given to the meritorious and deserving.
 25.—By the Rev. William M'Kee, once a week. "The school is in a very flourishing state, and is most efficiently conducted."
 26.—Robert Douglas Graham.
 27.—Lucindia Graham.
 28.—Robert Douglas Graham is from Banbridge, and Lucindia Graham is from Lurgan.
 29.—Robert Graham is 33 years of age, and Lucindia his wife is 28.
 30.—Appointed in August, 1856.
 31.—Yes, trained.
 32.—National School, Dublin, and in the Tullintanvally School for the period of five years. First class B and best mark.
 33.—As teacher under the National Board of Education, Sydney.
 34.—At the rate of £70 a year from Government.
 35.—At the rate of £90 per annum (school fees.)
 36.—Total annual income, £160.
 37.—Religious instruction is imparted to the children by the Rev. William M'Kee, minister of the Church of Scotland here, once a week. Old and New Testament.

CHARCOAL CREEK.

- 1.—Charcoal Creek.
 2.—The schoolroom is built entirely of wood, with brick chimney. Present condition: requires shingling.
 3.—384 square feet.
 4.—4,840 square yards.
 5.—None provided.
 6.—384 square feet, 3,072 cubic feet.
 7.—From 45 to 55.
 8.—4 windows, made to open when required.
 9.—34 boys, 37 girls; 23 boys, 24 girls.
 10.—Boys, 14 years, 5 years; girls, 13 years, 4 years.
 11.—
- | Classes. | No. Boys and Girls. | Age, Boys and Girls. |
|----------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 12 | From 10 to 14 |
| 2 | 15 | " 9 " 13 |
| 3 | 17 | " 7 " 12 |
| 4 | 13 | " 5 " 6 |
| 5 | 10 | } " 4 " 5 |
| 6 | 6 | |
- 12.—The school is opened at 9 o'clock a.m., and closed at 4 o'clock p.m.; 10 minutes recess at 11 o'clock a.m., and one hour from 1 o'clock p.m. to 2 o'clock p.m., for dinner-time, being allowed in each day.
 13.—One holiday (Saturday) in each week. One vacation at Christmas, fourteen school-days
 14.—447 days.
 15.—About 2½ years.
 16.—14 children in the neighborhood who do not usually attend the school.
 17.—The average quarterly charge for each child, 3s. 4d., or 13s. 4d. per annum. No charge is made for books.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

37

18.—£30 0s. 6d. appropriated to support of teacher. Government salary, £87 10s. No pecuniary or any other support from other sources.

19.—Annual total cost of each pupil, 12s. 9½d., £2 10s.

20 & 21.—

CLASSES.	SUBJECTS.	No. OF DAYS.	TIME OCCUPIED BY EACH LESSON.	TITLES OF BOOKS USED IN EACH CLASS.	PRESENT CONDITION OF BOOKS.
1st, 2nd, 3rd..	Arithmetic	5	30 minutes	1st book arithmetic	Good.—No other books are required. Yes, quite sufficient.
1st, 2nd	Grammar	3	20 "	Lennie's	
1st, 2nd	Geography	3	20 "	Sullivan's, and Australian geography by Sir. T. L. Mitchell	
1st, 2nd	Reading	5	20 "	Bible and 4th book; sequel to ditto	
1st, 2nd, 3rd..	Writing	5	20 "	Carpenter's spelling, by Dr. Young	
1st, 2nd	Spellings, with meanings..	5	20 "	Shorter catechism	
1st, 2nd, 3rd..	Catechism	1	20 "	Grammar for beginners, published by J. Moore, Sydney.	
3rd	Grammar	3	20 "	Grammar of geography, do.	
3rd	Geography .....	..	20 "	Testament, 3rd book, and sequel to 2nd book, No. 2
3rd	Reading	5	20 "	2nd book and sequel to 2nd book, No. 1	
4th, 5th ..	Writing on slates, arithmetic on blackboard, and learning tables	5	20 "	2nd book, No. 1.....	
4th, 5th	Reading the rest of the day	5	20 "	1st book	
6th	Learning alphabet, &c.....	5	All day.		

22.—No prints, diagrams, or instruments in the school; a few of the two former are required. Maps in use: Eastern Hemisphere, Western Hemisphere, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australasia, New South Wales and Victoria, Palestine, British Isles, and Scripture World; also, one blackboard. The above are in good order.

23.—Insubordination is punished by confinement in schoolroom during dinner-hour. No instructions whatever on the subject given by the Board, &c.

24.—The school is examined annually, and prizes distributed at the same time according to merit. Description: Biographies, Abbott's school histories, and other works of a religious and moral tendency.

25.—By chairman and members of the Local Board twice in the year; about three hours; no report.

26.—Richard Hawkins.

27.—Mrs. Hawkins instructs the girls in plain and fancy needlework. No assistant, pupil teacher, or monitors attached to the school.

28.—Birthplace of teachers, England.

29.—Age of teachers, 34 years.

30.—April 1, 1853.

31.—Yes.

32.—St. James' Model School, Sydney; period, five weeks; possesses a certificate of competency from the above institution.

34.—Salary of teacher, £87 10s. per annum.

35.—None whatever.

36.—Total annual income of teacher, £117 0s. 6d.

37.—The Scriptures are read by the children daily, and explained by the teacher; also the shorter catechism, once a week. Visited by Rev. C. Atchison, Presbyterian minister of Wollongong; books used, the Scriptures and shorter catechism.

DAPTO.

1.—East Dapto, district of Illawarra; boys' and girls' school.

2.—The school is built of brick, with shingled roof, and in good repair, and sufficiently commodious to receive a greater number of children than at present attending.

3.—450 square feet.

4.—4,840 square yards.

5.—No water-closets, but the materials are provided for their immediate erection.

6.—The schoolroom is the only room provided for the use of the pupils, containing as before mentioned 450 square feet, and 5,400 cubic feet.

7.—The present average is about 41.

8.—The schoolroom is ventilated by means of four windows, two on each side of the building, through which the room is kept cool and free from draught.

9.—The present teacher was not twelve months in connection with the school at the date mentioned, consequently cannot give the average required.

10.—Males, 13 to 4 years of age; females, 12 to 4 years of age.

11.—6 reading and spelling classes; 2 grammar classes; 2 geography classes; 2 writing classes; 1 history class; 2 arithmetical classes.

12.—The school opens at 9 o'clock a.m. and terminates 4 o'clock p.m., with an intermission of an hour at mid-day for dinner.

13.—One holiday in each week, viz. :—Saturday; no half-holidays. Only one vacation in each year at Christmas time, the duration of which in 1858 was thirteen days.

14.—244 days.

15.—No average can be given for reason mentioned in reply to query 9.

16.—An impossibility to estimate owing to the scattered district.

17.—The charges are for the most part paid quarterly, varying in proportion to the number of branches taught, say 13s to 52s. per annum, but a number of the children are taught free, the parents being unable to pay.

18.—See reply to query 9. The fees are received by the teacher for his own benefit.

19.—See reply to query 9.

20.—Reading, spelling, &c., and in the highest classes, the meanings and derivations of words, writing, arithmetic, including mental and the tables, grammar, geography, history, religious instructions, catechism, &c., &c.; reading, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours daily; writing, 1 hour daily; arithmetic, &c., 2 hours daily; grammar, $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour each alternate day; geography, $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour each alternate day. Religious instruction is communicated to the pupils more or less every day, but on each alternate day the Bible is read as a class-book, and any explanations or questions considered necessary are then given or asked. On Friday afternoon the usual routine of school duties is suspended, in order that the pupils may rehearse the lessons prepared during the previous part of the week.

21.—1st reading class, alphabet; 2nd do., 1st reader; 3rd do., 2nd reader; 4th do., 3rd reader and Testament; 5th do., 4th reader and Bible; 6th do., 5th reader and Bible, and Goldsmith's history of England, arithmetics (Walkinghame's and National School), table book (Fulton's), grammar (Lennie's), geography (Guy's illustrated London and Pinnock's catechism of do.), catechism of Westminster Assembly of Divines. The books are in good condition, and adequate to the present wants of the school.

22.—Maps of the World, Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, New South Wales, Canaan and Palestine, chronological chart of Scripture history. The school is much in need of globes and a blackboard.

23.—When correction is necessary the pupil is detained a certain time after school hours; corporal punishment is only resorted to in extreme cases.

24.—The school is publicly examined by the gentlemen composing the Local Board previous to the Christmas vacation, on which occasion prizes are awarded to the more worthy. The value of the prizes depends entirely upon the amount collected for their purchase.

25.—The school is officially inspected by the members of the Local Board as opportunity offers; the distance of the school from the residence of the members of the Local Board, and the occasionally impassable state of the roads preventing a regular visitation.

26.—Samuel Rae M'Phail.

27.—Janet M'Phail.

28.—S. R. M'Phail, born at Castle Douglas, in Kircudbrightshire, Scotland; Janet M'Phail, born at Dundee, Scotland.

29.—S. R. M'Phail, age 29 years; Janet M'Phail, age 31 years.

30.—May 31st, 1858.

31.—S. R. M'Phail was trained as a teacher—was three years in the South Corporation School of Liverpool, England, under his father, and upwards of ten years an assistant to him in Sydney in one of the Model Schools.

33.—Janet M'Phail was not trained as a teacher.

34.—Amount of gross annual receipts about £120.

35.—No emoluments, &c.

36.—£120.

37.—See reply to query 20.

DINGO CREEK.

1.—Dingo Creek, Manning River.

2.—Of slabs laid on sleepers, shingled, and nearly new.

3.—Four hundred and twenty-five (425) superficial square feet in the whole of the building.

4.—Four thousand eight hundred and forty (4,840) square yards.

5.—No water-closets erected.

6.—Three thousand three hundred and seventy-five cubic feet (3,375), and three hundred and seventy-five (375) superficial square feet.

7.—Twenty-six (26).

8.—By two spacious windows.

9.—Thirty-five (35). Twenty-nine (29). Twenty-one (21) boys and fourteen (14) girls.

10.—From fourteen (14) to four (4) boys; and from twelve (12) to four (4) girls.

11.—Four (4) Seven (7).

12.—From 9 till 12, forenoon; from 2 till 4, afternoon—2 hours allotted for dinner and recreation.

13.—One (Saturday). One, consisting of 14 days at Christmas.

14.—Two hundred and forty-six (246).

15.—Pupils who are capable of performing labor on farms seldom remain longer than 3 years; those who are not capable of working remain at school about 4 years.

16. Eleven (11).

17. Four-pence (4d.) each, weekly. No charge for books. Seventeen shillings and four-pence (17s. 4d.) each pupil, annually.

18.—Twenty-three pounds twelve shillings and eight-pence (£23 12s. 8d.) annually, appropriated to the support of the teacher. No other support except the salary from Government. Total amount of support from all sources, seventy-six pounds two shillings and eight-pence (£76 2s. 8d.)

19.—Two pounds ten shillings and eight-pence (£2 10s. 8d.) each.

20.—First class—Monday.—Spelling and reading, from 9 till half-past 10; writing till 11; arithmetic, till 12. Second class.—Reading and answering questions, from 9 till 10; writing, till half-past 10; spelling, till half-past 11; arithmetic, till 12. Third class.—Spelling and reading, from 9 till 11; writing on slates till 12. Fourth class.—Alphabet and monosyllables. First class.—Afternoon, arithmetic from 2 till 3; reading and descriptive geography till 4. Second class.—Spelling, from 2 till 3; arithmetic, till 4. Third class.—Simple rules in arithmetic, from 2 till 3; spelling and easy questions, till 4. Fourth class.—Alphabet and short words. First class—Tuesday, spelling from 9 till 10; geography till 11; arithmetic till 12. Second class.—Spelling, from 9 till half-past 10; writing, till 11; arithmetic, till 12. Third class.—Writing on slates, from 9 till 10; spelling and reading till 11; arithmetic till 12. Fourth class.—Alphabet. First class—afternoon, writing, from 2 till half-past 2; arithmetic, till half-past 3; reading in the Bible, till 4. Second class.—Reading, from 2 till half-past 2; arithmetic, till half-past 3; spelling, till 4. Third class.—Writing, from 2 till half-past 2; spelling, till half-past 3; arithmetic, till 4. Fourth class.—Alphabet and monosyllables. First class—Wednesday.—Spelling and reading, from 9 till half-past 10; writing, till 11; arithmetic, till 12. Second class.—Reading and answering questions in Scripture lesson books, from 9 till 10; writing, till half-past 10; spelling, till half-past 11; arithmetic, till 12. Third class.—Spelling and reading, from 9 till 11; writing, till 12. Fourth class. Alphabet. First class—afternoon.—Arithmetic, from 2 till 3; reading and descriptive geography, till 4. Second class.—Spelling, from 2 till 3; arithmetic, till 4. Third class.—Simple rules in arithmetic, from 2 till 3; spellings and questions, till 4. Fourth class.—Monosyllables. First class—Thursday.—Writing, from 9 till half-past 9; spelling, till half-past 10; grammar, till 12. Second class.—Reading, with questions, from 9 till 10; writing, till half-past 10; exercises on the maps till 11; arithmetic, till 12. Third class.—Simple rules in arithmetic, from 9 till 10; writing on slates, till half-past 10; spelling and reading, till half-past 11; counting, till 12. Fourth class.—Alphabet and short words. First class—afternoon.—Scripture lesson, with questions, from 2 till half-past 2; mental arithmetic, till 3; arithmetic, till 4. Second class.—Arithmetic, from 2 till 3; reading, till half-past 3; mental arithmetic, till 4. Third class.—Writing on slates, till 3; spelling, till 4. Fourth class.—Short words, and learning to count. First class—Friday.—Geography, from 9 till 10; mental arithmetic, till half-past 10; spelling and reading, till 12. Second class.—Spelling, from 9 till 10; writing, till half-past 10; arithmetic, till 12. Third class.—Writing on slates, from 9 till half-past 9; spelling and reading, till 12. Fourth class.—Monosyllables, and learning numbers. First class—afternoon.—Singing, from 2 till half-past 2; catechism and tables, till 4. Second class.—Catechism and tables, from 2 till 4. Third class.—Reading and spelling, from 2 till 4. Fourth class.—Alphabet and short words.

21.—First class.—Bibles, 3rd and 4th book of lessons; grammar and 5th book of lessons, occasionally. Second class.—Testaments. Sequel to 2nd book of lessons. Third class.—2nd book of lessons. Fourth class.—1st book of lessons, in good condition, quite adequate at present.

22.—Maps of England, Scotland, Ireland, Asia, Europe, Africa, America, and Palestine. The map of Australasia is wanted.

23.—The cane is used for any act of gross misconduct. For negligence in school duties, detention in the school during part of the time allotted for recreation. No written instructions from any Board.

24.—Quarterly, by the resident clergyman. Prizes of books are given by the teacher, assisted by the parents, at the Christmas vacation.

25.—By one or other of the Local Board, who generally visits the school every alternate month. One hour and a half. No report.

26.—William Thompson.

27.—None.

28.—London.

29.—53.

30.—July 1st, 1856.

31.—Not trained.

32.—

33.—From eight years teaching previous to present appointment, and by often visiting schools. Clerk to Collector of Excise

34.—Fifty-two pounds ten shillings (£52 10s.)

35.—Twenty-three pounds twelve shillings and eight-pence (£23 12s. 8d.) as school fees.

36.—Seventy-six pounds two shillings and eight-pence (£76 2s. 8d.)

37.—Instruction is daily given by the teacher from the Scriptures, as well as from the clergyman who visits the school. The Rev. Mr. Carter, Presbyterian. Bible, Scripture lesson books, and 4th book of lessons.

GOULBURN.

- 1.—Goulburn.
- 2.—A slab building, needs repairs.
- 3.—Schoolroom 35 by 14 feet.
- 4.—One quarter of an acre.
- 5.—Two water-closets end of the ground.
- 6.—The school is one room. I have paid £38 per year since 1852 for a house and schoolroom, also furnished ditto for its use.
- 7.—27 boys, 25 girls; total, 52.
- 8.—Two windows in front, two ditto back, a door at the end, one in street.
- 9.—The annual average, 36·9 boys, 32·7 girls; total, 69·6.
- 10.—The age of the pupils (of males and of females) 5 to 14 years.
- 11.—The school opened at 9 o'clock in the morning and closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
- 12.—Number of classes, 6,—1st, 9, years 10 to 14; 2nd, 9, years 10 to 14; 3rd, 9, years 9 to 13; 4th, 9, years 7 to 10; 5th, 8, years 6 to 7; 6th, 8, years 5 to 7.
- 13.—Holidays, four weeks in the year and Saturdays.
- 14.—The total number of school studies 253 days.
- 15.—The average length of pupils entrance to leaving 5 years to 3 months.
- 16.—Cannot say, here this week left the next.
- 17.—The weekly charge to each pupil 6d., 9d., 1s., per week; total, £50 6s. 6d.
- 18.—The annual of school fees, £50 6s. 6d.
- 19.—Total average number of the pupils 69·6: total cost of the education 6d., 9d., 1s., each pupil.
- 20.—Instruction given to each class, time allotted 20 minutes.
- 21.—First to the sixth book of lessons, Bible, Testament, spelling and grammar books, Scripture lessons. N.B.—Spelling-book and history of England required.
- 22.—Maps: World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Ancient World. N.B.—Good map of the Colony is much required.
- 23.—To keep them in until they finish their duty, or task them if they require correction.
- 24.—Rev. Wm. Ross (Robert Waugh, Esq., J.P., Chairman), monthly. School examined June and December, 1857.
- 25.—School officially visited by Rev. Wm. Ross, Robert Waugh, Esq., J.P.
- 26.—William Harris, Presbyterian teacher, Goulburn.
- 27.—Martha Harris, teacher to the girls.
- 28.—William Harris, St. Paul, Shadwell, London; Martha Harris, Cork.
- 29.—William Harris 60, Martha Harris 30 years.
- 30.—Appointed to the present office June 1st, 1852.
- 31.—Not trained as a teacher.
- 32.—None.
- 33.—Brought up as an artist; teaching to two families for 7 years on the Hunter River.
- 34.—Annual salary £96 6s.
- 35.—Fees, allowances, £50 6s. 6d.
- 36.—Total annual income £146 12s. 6d.
- 37.—Religious instructions: Bible, Testament, Scripture lessons, daily (morning); Moral lesson, natural history (afternoon); two days in the week geographical and descriptive outlines, &c., with maps.

ST. LEONARD'S.

- 1.—St. Leonard's, North Shore.
- 2.—Stone foundation, weatherboard, needs repairs.
- 3.—264 feet.
- 4.—782 square yards.
- 5.—Four sheets of bark nailed together.
- 6.—264 square feet; 1,980 cubic feet.
- 7.—35.
- 8.—Six windows.
- 9.—46. 35. Males, 30; females, 5.
- 10.—3 to 12.
- 11.—Five; 6: 3 to 4, 4 to 6, 6 to 7, 7 to 9, 9 to 12.
- 12.—Opens at 9 a.m.; dinner hours, from 12 to 2 p.m.; duties resumed at 2 o'clock; closes at 4 p.m.
- 13.—The usual general holidays, and one week at Christmas.
- 14.—261 (less holidays as above).
- 15.—From a week to two years.
- 16.—I have no means of ascertaining.
- 17.—9d. to 1s. per week. No charge made for books.
- 18.—£55 18s. 9d., appropriated to teacher's support; fixed salary, £70; total, £125 18s. 9d.

- 19.—35. £3 11s. 11½d.
 20.—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th classes :—writing, from 9 to 10 ; English grammar, 10 to 11. 5th class :—reading, from 9 to 10 ; practising writing on slates, 10 to 11. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th classes :—11 to 12, geography, and writing to dictation. 5th class, reading, spelling, &c., from 11 to 12 o'clock. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th classes :—Bible reading, catechism, &c. ; 3 to 4¼, arithmetic. 5th class, Scripture lessons.
 21.—Books as published by the National School Board ; books well supplied.
 22.—Maps :—The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia. No further supply required at present.
 23.—System pursued in the Normal Schools, Scotland. Not furnished with written instructions.
 24.—Twice, by the Rev. John Dougall. Prizes distributed on examination days, by members of the Local Board. Various.
 25.—The Rev. John Dougall, very frequently ; 1½ hours each.

“ I have this day examined the school at St. Leonard's, and have to express my satisfaction with the improvement manifested, especially in the upper classes.

“ JOHN DOUGALL,

“ Chairman of Local Board.”

- 26, 28 & 29.—Gilbert Crerar, Perthshire, Scotland ; 38.
 27, 28 & 29.—Mary Crerar, Middlesex, London ; 38.
 30.—1st March, 1856.
 31.—No.
 33.—Taught in Scotland, two years, preceding 1839. From 1843 to 1854, clerk in a steam shipping company's office in London.
 34—36.—(See question 18.)
 37.—Catechism of the General Assembly of Divines at Westminster. Daily, by the teacher. Bible read daily, Scripture lessons, &c. The Rev. John Dougall, Presbyterian.

MORPETH.

- 1.—High-street, Morpeth.
 2.—Brick, with stone foundation ; in good repair ; one room.
 3.—Area, 800 square feet.
 4.—66 by 165, or 10,090 square feet less 800 for schoolhouse.
 5.—One water-closet (slab), in bad condition.
 6.—800 square feet ; 11,200 cubic feet ; the building being nearly 40 by 20, and 14 feet high from floor to ceiling.
 7.—Average for January, 1859 :—39 boys, 31 girls, total 70.
 8.—The upper sashes of six large windows are movable, and are generally let down during school hours ; there are also four circular ventilators in the ceiling, each 12 inches in diameter, and one large doorway.
 9.—On the books—40 boys, 34 girls, total 74 ; average in attendance—36 boys, 32 girls, total 68.
 10.—Boys, 14 years and 3 years ; girls, 14 years and 3 years.
 11.—Four classes for boys and four for girls, averaging, for each sex—1st class, 14 to 8 years ; 2nd class, 11 to 7 years ; 3rd class, 8 to 5 years ; 4th class, 6 to 3 years.
 12.—From 9 a.m. to 12, and from 2 p.m. to 4, or half-past 4.
 13.—One holiday in each week ; two vacations in the year, one at Christmas of two weeks, and one at Easter of one week.
 14.—245 days.
 15.—Two years, nearly.
 16.—Not informed. (I believe, not any.)
 17.—4d. to 6d. each pupil per week. There is no charge for books ; the scholars, in most cases, find spelling-books, the teacher reserving the school books for the use of the school during school hours.
 18.—£40 school fees ; from Government, £87 10s. ; total, £127 10s.
 19.—Average £1 16s. 5d.
 20.—First and second classes :—spelling, geography, reading and explanation, and grammar, three-quarters of an hour each ; afternoon—writing half an hour, arithmetic one hour, history and general information, half an hour. Third class :—reading, spelling, tables, and writing on slates, three-quarters of an hour each ; afternoon—arithmetic, and grammar, three-quarters of an hour each, and general information half an hour, joining the first and second classes. Fourth class :—letters, figures, mental arithmetic, and smaller spelling and reading.
 21.—2 dozen Carpenter's spelling assistants, and 2 dozen Mavor's ditto (belonging to the pupils) ; 1 dozen of Bibles, 1 dozen of Testaments, 1 dozen of the Presbyterian shorter catechism, and the following books published by the “ National Board ”—1 dozen of girls' reading books, No. 6 ; 1 dozen boys' reading books, No. 5 ; 1 dozen boys' and girls' reading books, No. 4 ; 1 dozen ditto ditto, No. 3 ; 1 dozen first sequel and 1 dozen second sequel ; 1 dozen

dozen second reading books, second sequel; and 1 dozen first books, for smaller pupils. 1 dozen grammars, 1 dozen arithmetics, 1 Greek history, 1 book on algebra, &c., &c., all in good condition, and fully adequate.

22.—Maps, viz.:—The World, 8 feet by 6; Europe, 6 feet by 6; Asia, 6 feet by 6; Africa, 4 feet by 6; America, 6 feet by 6; Australia, 6 feet by 6; and British Isles, 10 feet by 8. Large columns of spelling, printed on zinc; also, reading lessons, on the same material; 1 blackboard; all in good condition.

23.—The usual kind of school strap is made use of, and that only upon the hand.

24.—There are four quarterly examinations during the year, either by Rev. R. Blain or Rev. W. Purves.

25.—The Rev. William Purves, Presbyterian Minister, East Maitland, and the Rev. Robert Blain, Presbyterian Minister, Hinton. A whole forenoon is usually occupied in the inspection and examination of the school.

26.—John Keating, Mary Keating, Elijah Keating.

27.—None.

28.—John Keating, Dublin; Mary Keating, Dublin; Elijah Keating, Singleton, N. S. W.

29.—46 years; 46 years; 13 years.

30.—1st June, 1852.

31.—Yes.

32.—The National Model School, Prince-street, Sydney, for three months; first-class certificate for competency.

34.—From Government £87 10 0.

35.—School fees 40 0 0.

£127 10 0, total income of the school.

36.—As above, £127 10s.

37.—Bible Christianity, as embodied in the Westminster catechism, and taught by all Presbyterians, three times a week, by the teacher, and sometimes by the minister who may visit the school, viz.:—The Rev. W. Purves, or the Rev. R. Blain, Presbyterian Ministers in connection with the Synod of Australia. The list of books already named contain the enumeration here required, viz.:—12 Bibles, 12 Testaments, 12 catechisms, with volumes of Scripture questions by Miss Corner and Dr. Kitto, with many other smaller works.

NEWCASTLE.

1.—The school is situated in the suburbs of Newcastle, and is open for children of both sexes.

2.—The building is of wood; and is of a convenient size, and in proper repair.

3.—It is 34 feet long by 20 feet broad, having an area of 720 square feet.

5.—The school is at present unprovided with water-closets.

6.—The schoolhouse consists of one large room, containing 720 square feet and is 11 feet in height, so that it contains 7,920 cubic feet.

7.—The average attendance at the school during the year 1858 was 56.

8.—The schoolroom is amply ventilated by the windows opening from the top and from the bottom, and by openings in the floor.

9.—The annual average number on the books for the year 1858 was 50 boys and 22 girls; and the average attendance during the same year was 40 boys and 16 girls.

10.—The maximum and minimum ages of the boys is 18 and 3; and of the girls 14 and 3.

11.—The school is divided into four classes; the average number in the 1st class is 14, and the maximum and minimum ages are 9 and 3; in the 2nd class the average number is 22, and the maximum and minimum ages are 11 and 6; in the 3rd class the average number is 12, and the maximum and minimum ages are 12 and 8; and in the 4th class the average number is 8, and the maximum and minimum ages are 18 and 9.

12.—The school hours are from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., with an interval from 12 a. m. to 1 p. m., which is employed by the pupils in dining and recreation.

13.—The holidays are Saturdays, the Anniversary of the Colony, Good Friday, and Easter Monday, the Queen's Birthday, two weeks at Midsummer, and two weeks at Midwinter.

14.—There are 237 days devoted to school studies in the course of the year.

15.—Assuming 5 years as the ordinary age at which pupils enter school, and 13 years as the ordinary age at which they quit it, and allowing $\frac{1}{3}$ of their time for absence on account of sickness, or other causes in themselves or their parents, leaves an average period of 7 years spent at school.

16.—The number of children in the locality between the ages of 5 and 15, who do not usually attend school, may be estimated at between 15 and 20.

17.—The school fees are from 0d. to 1s. weekly; and the annual charge for the use of books, writing materials, paper, and other requisites, is from 3s. to 6s.; and the total annual charge for each pupil is from 0d. to £2 14s.

18.—The amount of school fees received from the pupils during the year ending 30th September, 1858, was £103 3s., which was appropriated as a part of the teacher's income. The amount received from other sources was a salary of £70 from Government, and a gratuity

gratuity of £1 from a parent for the education of whose children the teacher had declined to charge more than the usual fees. The total amount received from all sources towards the support of the school during the above-mentioned period was £174 3s.

19.—£174 3s., divided by 57, the average attendance for the year ending 30th September, 1858, gives £3 1s. 1d. as the average annual total cost of the education of each pupil.

20.—The subjects of instruction given to each class, and the time allotted to each, is as follows:—1st class, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours reading, 1 hour arithmetic, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours writing, $\frac{1}{4}$ hour singing; 2nd class, 2 hours reading, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours arithmetic, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours writing, $\frac{1}{4}$ hour singing; 3rd class, 2 hours reading, 1 hour arithmetic, 1 hour writing, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour geography and grammar on alternate days, $\frac{1}{4}$ singing; 4th class, 2 hours reading, 1 hour arithmetic, 1 hour writing, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour geography and grammar on alternate days.

21.—The books used in the school are,—by the 1st class, No. 1 of the National School books; by the 2nd class, No. 2 and the sequels; by the 3rd class, No. 3 compendium geography, and 1st arithmetic, and Scripture lessons; by the 4th class, No. 4 Sullivan's geography, compendium geography, grammar, Alderson's orthographical exercises, Scripture lessons, lessons on the truth of Christianity, 1st book arithmetic, Ingram's arithmetic and mensuration, published by the N. S. Commissioners. The books in use are in good condition; no other kinds are at present required; the number of those in use is adequate to the wants of the school.

22.—The maps in use in the school are—maps of the Hemisphere, Asia, Europe, Africa, N. America, S. America, England, Scotland, Canaan, Australasia, N. S. Wales, and Victoria. Eight seats 10 feet long, three seats 8 feet long, one seat 6 feet long, two single desks and one double desk 8 feet. They are in good condition. The school is chiefly in want of a map of Ireland, and prints illustrative of natural history, &c.

23.—The modes of correction for the preservation of discipline are loss of rank in class, and corporal punishment. The instructions to the teacher on the subject are that corporal punishment is as much as possible to be avoided.

24.—The pupils are examined twice a year by the Chairman of the School Board, and such members of the Board as can attend. On each occasion a few prizes are given by the Chairman of the Board, in the shape of books, for general good conduct and progress in study, cleanliness, punctuality, and regular attendance.

26.—Name of teacher, Jas. Macara.

27.—None

28.—Fifeshire, Scotland.

29.—27.

30.—Date of original appointment to present office, July, 1850; with an interval from May, 1856, to October, 1857, during which the school was closed.

31.—Trained at the St. Andrew's Model School, Kent-street, Sydney, for a period of two months. Possessing no certificate of competency.

34.—Annual salary of teacher £70.

35.—Emolument, exclusive of salary, for the year ending 30th September, 1858, £104 3s.

36.—Total annual income of teacher for the above-named year £174 3s.

37.—Neither the Bible nor the General Assembly's shorter catechism is used in the school. The Scripture lessons forming part of the National School series of books are considered to be "religious instruction." In every English reading book in the school there are lessons of a decidedly religious and moral character. Though the Local Board object to the use of the Bible as a "class book," they have considered it becoming and beneficial in tendency to instruct the master before opening the school with prayer to read a few verses from the Bible in hearing of his pupils; the school is also closed with prayer. The Chairman of the Board who periodically examines the school is a clergyman, but he does not attend for the purpose of communicating religious instruction. The children of the members of his church are cared for in the matter of religious instruction in the Sunday-school attached to the church, and conducted under his superintendence.

PARRAMATTA.

1.—The school is situated in Macquarie-street, formerly known as the School of Industry.

2.—Stone and brick.

3.—1,617 square feet.

4.—2,420 square yards.

5.—Two closets in tolerable repair.

6.—Boys' schoolroom 240 square feet; girls' room 155 square feet.

7.—Boys, 39; girls, 19; total, 58 (now.)

8.—Very good.

9.—The annual average taken from the late teacher's roll book—number on book, boys, 75; girls, 35; total, 110. The average number attending—boys, 61; girls, 28; total, 89.

10.—Boys, from 3 years to 16; girls, from 4 years to 14 years.

11.—Six classes—4 in the boys' school, and 2 in the girls'. Boys, 12 in the first class, 9 in the second, 10 in the third, and 8 in the fourth; girls, 12 in the first class, and 7 in the second. Maximum and minimum ages as follows:—boys, 1st class, 16 to 10; 2nd class, 11 to 7; 3rd class, 12 to 6; 4th class, 7 to 5. Girls, 1st class, 14 to 9; 2nd class, 7 to 4.

- 12.—See time table.
 13.—Saturday in the week, and all public holidays, a fortnight at Christmas, and a fortnight at Midwinter.
 14.—230 days.
 15.—This question cannot be answered.
 16.—This question cannot be answered.
 17.—The average, weekly, 6d., 9d., and 1s.
 18.—School fees, taken from the late teacher's roll book, £220 2s. 5d.; nothing received from any other source, except salary, £96 5s.; making in all £316 7s. 5d.
 19.—£3 11s. 1d. is the cost of each pupil per annum.
 20.—

GENERAL TIME TABLE.
 BOYS.
 1ST CLASS.

DAYS.	MORNING.					12 30 to 2.	AFTERNOON.			
	9 to 10.	10 to 10-30.	10-30 to 11.	11 to 12.	12 to 12-30.		2 to 3.	3 to 3-30.	3-30 to 4.	
Monday	Tasks and writing	Geography per map	Mental arithmetic	Reading— Fourth book	Questions— Geographical	Dinner hour.	Ciphering	Exercises— Dictation	Tables	
Tuesday		"	"	Bible	Scriptural		"	Grammatical	"	
Wednesday		"	"	"	Fifth Book		Grammatical	"	Geographical	"
Thursday		"	"	"	Supplement to fourth book		Historical	"	Dictation	"
Friday		Repetition	"	"	Fifth book		Miscellaneous Questions	"	Grammatical	"
2ND CLASS.										
Monday	Tasks and writing	Geography per map	Mental arithmetic	Third book	Geographical	Dinner hour.	Ciphering	Dictation	Tables	
Tuesday		"	"	"	Testament		Scriptural	"	Grammatical	"
Wednesday		"	"	"	Supplement to third book		Grammatical	"	Geographical	"
Thursday		"	"	"	Third book		Historical	"	Dictation	"
Friday		Repetition	"	"	Testament		Miscellaneous	"	Grammatical	"
3RD CLASS.										
Monday	Tasks and writing	Geography per map	Mental arithmetic	Second book and spelling	Learning tables	Dinner hour.	Ciphering	Spelling	Tables	
Tuesday		"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Wednesday		"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Thursday		"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Friday		Repetition	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
4TH CLASS.										
Monday	Spelling	Geography	Making Figures	First book and spelling	Learning tables	Dinner hour.	Making Figures	Reading	Tables	
Tuesday	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Wednesday	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Thursday	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Friday	Repetition	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"

GIRLS.
 1ST CLASS.

DAYS.	MORNING.				Dinner hour.	AFTERNOON.	
	9 to 10.	10 to 11.	11 to 12.	12 to 12-30.		2 to 4	
Monday	Tasks	Reading— Testament	Writing and ciphering	Exercises— Grammar	Dinner hour.	Needlework	
Tuesday		Fourth book				Dictation	"
Wednesday		Supplement to Fourth book				Grammar	"
Thursday		Third book				Dictation	"
Friday		Bible and Testament				Grammar	"
2ND CLASS.							
Monday	Tasks	Reading	Writing	Figures	Dinner hour.	Needlework	
Tuesday	"	"	"	"		"	"
Wednesday	"	"	"	"		"	"
Thursday	"	"	"	"		"	"
Friday	Repetition	"	"	"		"	"

21.—The following National Education books are used:—1st class, 4th and 5th book and Bible; 2nd class, 3rd book and supplement to 3rd book, Bible; 3rd class, 2nd book and Testament; 4th class, 1st book; English grammar and 1st book of arithmetic. Chambers' Educational Course, one copy of each, viz.:—book-keeping, mensuration, geometry. 12 slates.

22.—Maps:—The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, Australasia (2), British Isles, Palestine, and map-stand. Cards:—20 reading disentangled, 12 perceptive illustrations of the Bible, 5 instructive cards (Scriptural illustrated), 13 instructive cards (animals, reptiles, and insects,) 12 Testaments and Bibles, 1 blackboard for music and stand.

23.—The cane in ordinary cases, confinement in extraordinary cases, and no written account or instruction from any one.

- 24.—Twice a year by the Chairman of the Board, and prizes are given as an encouragement on examination days.
- 25.—By the Chairman of the Local Board, four times a year; no report.
- 26.—Ewebank Lough.
- 27.—Helen Lough.
- 28 & 29.—Ewebank Lough, Kendal, Westmoreland, aged 42; Helen Lough, Rothe's, Scotland, aged 37.
- 30.—1st May, 1859.
- 31, 32, & 33.—Educated at Christ's Hospital; examined by the late Bishop of Sydney, and passed. Served as teacher in this Colony 11 years, viz.:—under the Revds. John Tait, W. H. Walsh, Robert Forrest, and R. Chapman.
- 34.—Annual amount of head teacher, £96 5s.
- 35.—As taken from the late teacher's roll book, fees, £220 2s. 5d.
- 36.—As per roll book, £316 7s. 5d.
- 37.—The Bible and Testament, the Assembly's shorter catechism, perceptive illustrations of the Bible. The Rev. James Coutts, Presbyterian, in connection with the Synod of Australia. See time table.

The answers given above to the questions contained in the circular of the Denominational Board, of 2nd February, 1859, have been made out by Mr. Lough, our present teacher, with my assistance. They are not so full and complete as they might have been, had they been taken during the time that Mr. Macpherson was teacher. When he left our school was very flourishing, but as the school remained for sometime vacant, Mr. Lough had to collect the children again on his appointment. At present, you will observe, we have no school, properly speaking, of our own, but we intend to build one as soon as we can get the money, which is due from the Railway Board for the school ground which they have appropriated. I hope this paper will answer the ends for which it has been sought.

I have, &c.,
 JAMES COUTTS,
 Minister of St. Andrew's, Parramatta.

PORTLAND HEAD.

- 1.—Ebenezer, Portland Head.
- 2.—Built of stone, and about to be repaired.
- 3.—18 feet by 24. It is about to be enlarged to 18 by 36.
- 4.—Four acres.
- 5.—
- 6.—
- 7.—About 40.
- 8.—Two doors and two windows.
- 9.—49. 24 boys and 25 girls (6 months' average.)
- 10.—Boys, 14—5; girls, 14—7.
- 11.—Boys, 2 classes; girls, 3 classes.
- 12.—5 hours; from 9 to 12, and from 1 to 3.
- 13.—One whole day on Saturday. One month's holiday during the year, given at corn planting and harvesting.
- 14.—123 during the last six months.
- 15.—
- 16.—
- 17.—From 3s. to 7s. per quarter. Nothing is charged for books.
- 18.—
- 19.—
- 20 & 21.—First class.—Reading (Testaments and 4th and 6th books), writing arithmetic, book-keeping, dictation, catechism, Carpenter's spelling, Lennie's grammar, tables, geography (as used by the National Schools of Ireland). Second class.—Reading (Testaments and 3rd books), Mavor's spelling, Moore's catechism of geography, Moore's grammar for beginners, writing, arithmetic, tables, Watts' catechism. Third class.—Reading (Testament), Mavor's spelling, Watts' catechisms. The books are in good order, and there is an ample supply.
- 22.—Maps of The World, Europe, and Australia, each in good order.
- 23.—Detention in school at the dinner hour, or for an hour after school in the evening.
- 24.—Twice, by the Local Board, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Adam, of Windsor, after which prizes are presented (by the teacher) to the most deserving, and consist chiefly of Testaments, hymn books, and Chambers' library for young people.
- 25.—The school is frequently visited by the Rev. G. M'Fie.
- 26.—Edward Chatterton.
- 27.—Teacher's wife, M. A. Chatterton (no salary.)
- 28.—Rye, Sussex, England.
- 29.—Teacher's age, 45.
- 30.—October, 1858.
- 31.—Not trained.
- 32.—

- 33.—Kept a school in England, and for five years previous to this appointment, at Portland Head.
 34.—Salary of head teacher, £87 10s. per annum.
 35 & 36.—
 37.—Bible and shorter catechism.

SHOALHAVEN.

- 1.—Shoalhaven, mixed Denominational School.
 2.—Cabbage Tree.
 3.—540.
 4.—Schoolhouse erected on private property, a large paddock.
 5.—Out of repair.
 6.—540.
 7.—52.
 8.—Doors and windows.
 9.—Annual average on the books: 45 boys, 31 girls. Annual average attending school: 31 boys, 21 girls.
 10.—Boys, 15 to 4; girls, 14 to 3.
 11.—5 classes, 15 average, 14 to 3 age.
 12.—6½ hours; from 9 a.m. to 3½ p.m., one hour intervening at dinner and recreation.
 13.—Half, Saturday; one vacation at the end of the year—ten days.
 14.—244.
 15.—5 months.
 16.—The population of the locality increasing daily. It is quite impossible to answer this question.
 17.—From 2d. to 6d. weekly; no charge for books; total annual charge, from 17s. to 24s.
 18.—Amount of school fees, £58 9s. 4d., for teacher; annual salary, £70; total amount of support, £128 9s. 4d.
 19.—£2 9s. 4½d.
 20.—Geography, grammar, arithmetic, writing, reading, spelling—¾ of an hour.
 21.—1st book of lessons, 2nd book of lessons, sequel to 1st and 2nd book of lessons, 3rd book of lessons, 4th ditto, supplement to ditto, 5th book of lessons, 6th book of lessons (for females), introduction to reading, English grammar, 1st and 2nd arithmetic, book-keeping, mensuration, 4 parts Scripture lessons, shorter catechism, New Testament; in good order. Bibles and Testaments required; not adequate.
 22.—Five maps: Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and New South Wales. Globes and map of The World required.
 23.—Confinement and extra tasks.
 24.—Twice; members of Local Board and parents.
 25.—Rev. J. H. Garven, occasionally, from one to two hours. The school is in very bad repair, and erected on private property. A grant was made to the Presbytery some years since of 2½ acres of ground for a schoolhouse and teacher's dwelling. No exertion has been made to erect such buildings.
 26.—John Laird.
 27.—Mrs. Laird, assistant in female instruction, needlework, &c.
 28.—Glasgow, N. B.
 29.—42 and 45.
 30.—1st January, 1856.
 31.—No.
 32.—No.
 33.—Two years' teaching by private subscription in same locality. Clerk.
 34.—£70.
 35.—£58 9s. 4d.
 36.—£128 9s. 4d.
 37.—Three days in the week reading New Testament, catechism, psalms. Teachers. Rev. J. H. Garven, Presbyterian. New Testament, shorter catechism, psalms of David.

WINDSOR.

- 1.—Windsor.
 2.—A brick building, sufficiently large.
 3.—Length, 24 feet by 12; height, 9 feet.
 4.—Playground in rear of schoolhouse, 15 perches.
 5.—A double water-closet; brick material.
 6.—Only one schoolroom, 24 feet by 12.
 7.—Average attendance, 35.
 8.—Ventilation by front windows and back door.
 9.—Annual average number on the books,—24 boys, 15 girls. Average attendance,—21 boys, 14 girls.
 10.—Ages:—boys, from 5 to 14; girls, from 5 to 12 years.

11.—Number of classes, 4; average in each class, 6, 8, 12, 16: 1st class, from 5 to 6 years of age; 2nd class, from 6 to 7 years of age; 3rd class, from 7 to 10 years of age; and 4th class, from 10 to 14 years of age.

12.—Hours of attendance, from 9 o'clock a.m. till 4 p.m., with an interval of one hour, from 12 till 1, for dinner, &c.

13.—Saturday in each week is a holiday. The vacations are one week at Easter and two weeks at Christmas.

14.—Number of school days in the year, 260, or 48 weeks of 5 days.

15.—Some children have been on the roll for periods of three, four, and five years. The generality, however, of the children do not remain more than four, five, or six months on the roll at one time.

16.—I cannot answer this question satisfactorily. There are, I believe, a number of children in the district who go to no school at all.

17.—The weekly charge for school fees is from 3d. to 9d. One-third rank as paupers, and pay nothing. No charge is made for books. Total annual charge for each pupil, 13s., 26s., and 39s.

18.—Amount of school fees for the year ending 30 September, 1858, £29; appropriated by the teacher for his own benefit. No other sources of support but Government salary of £87 10s., making the total amount received during the year, £116 10s.

19.—£116 10s. divided by 35 (the annual average attendance) shews the total annual cost of each pupil to amount to £3 6s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

20.—1st class,—4 lessons daily in 1st book, National series; occupies about 1 hour daily. 2nd class,—4 lessons per day in 2nd book, National series; occupies about 1 hour in the day. 3rd class,—4 lessons daily in 3rd book, National series, spelling and New Testament; occupies about 1 hour. 4th class,—2 lessons in reading, 4th and 5th books, National series, 1 lesson each in shorter catechism, Lennie's grammar, Pinnock's history, and Stewart's geography; occupies about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours daily. The intervening time is occupied in writing, arithmetic, and other exercises.

21.—For books used in each class, see answer to No. 20. The books are in good condition, and the number quite adequate to the wants of the school.

22.—No prints, diagrams, or instruments supplied. The maps consist of the two Hemispheres (large), Europe, Asia, Africa, America, the British Isles, Palestine, and New South Wales; the last not in very good condition.

23.—The rod is used when occasion requires.

24.—The school is examined two times a year by the Presbyterian clergyman of the district. No prizes are given, no funds being available for this purpose.

25.—The school is frequently visited or inspected by the Rev. Mr. Adam, Chairman of the Local Board, who generally devotes two hours in examining the pupils on each visit.

26.—George Walker.

27.—No assistants.

28.—Glasgow, in Scotland.

29.—Age, 53 years.

30.—Appointed in December, 1837.

31.—Trained.

32.—Trained at the Normal Institution, Glasgow; also studied three years at the University of Glasgow; certificates of competency from both of these institutions; appointed by a select committee of the Church of Scotland, in May, 1837, as a teacher for that church in New South Wales.

33.—(See answer to No. 32)

34.—Annual salary, £87 10s. No assistants.

35.—No emoluments; annual amount of school fees, £29.

36.—Total annual income, £116 10s.; less rent of house and schoolroom, £45; net annual income, £71 10s.

37.—Religious and moral instruction is imparted to the children daily, from the Scripture lessons and the Westminster Assembly's shorter catechism, and by the Rev. Mr. Adam, on his occasional visits.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

1.—Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

2.—Wood, covered with slates; a substantial building, in good repair.

3.—24 feet by 48 feet.

4.—30 feet by 48 feet.

5.—Constructed of wood; in good condition.

6.—The schoolroom is the entire building; the measurement given above.

7.—From 90 to 105.

8.—Ten windows, 4 by 3, which open both at top and bottom.

9.—On books 80 boys, 53 girls; average attending 59 boys, 37 girls.

10.—From 3 to 14 years, boys and girls.

11.—Five mixed classes, boys and girls; first class, infants, 24, 3 to 6 years; second class, 31, from 4 to 6 years; third class, 31, from 7 to 10 years; fourth class, 28, from 7 to 10 years; fifth class, 43, from 9 to 14 years.

12.—5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours; from 9 until half-past 12, and from 2 until 4 o'clock; recess from half-past 12 until 2 o'clock.

- 13.—One, Saturday; one vacation, Christmas, two weeks; Good Friday, Easter Monday, 26th January, 24th May, and St. Andrew's Day, each one day.
- 14.—245 days.
- 15.—From three years to one week.
- 16.—Cannot say, but the number must be considerable.
- 17.—Weekly, 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s.
- 18.—£165 3s. 10d.; appropriated £48 to assistant teacher; Government salary £87 10s.; total £252 13s. 10d.
- 19.—Total cost of each pupil, £2 12s. 8d.
- 20.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, history, geometry, book-keeping; sewing of every kind, and vocal music; reading, twice each day; writing, once; arithmetic, twice; grammar, four times each week; history, twice each week; geometry, four times each week; book-keeping, daily; sewing, daily.
- 21.—Chambers' educational course, and books published by direction of the Commissioners of National Education of Ireland; good condition and sufficient supply.
- 22.—Maps:—The Hemispheres, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, British Isles, Pacific Ocean, and Palestine; Wetton's historical and geographical tablets, Johnston's diagrams, natural philosophy, and two blackboards, all in good order; none needed at present.
- 23.—Moral correction; expulsion in extreme cases. No written instructions.
- 24.—Occasionally; prizes occasionally given—books.
- 25.—Chairman of Local Board; at no stated period; according to circumstances; none.
- 26.—John McFarlane.
- 27.—Mrs. McFarlane, Miss Faddy, James McFarlane.
- 28.—Mr. and Mrs. McFarlane, Scotland; Miss Faddy, England.
- 29.—Mr. McFarlane, 34 years; Mrs. McFarlane, 30 years; Miss Faddy, 22 years.
- 30.—1st January, 1856.
- 31.—Not trained.
- 32.—None.
- 33.—Teacher of the Campbelltown Denominational School during the years 1851 and 1852; shopkeeper.
- 34.—Government salary as teacher £87 10s.
- 35.—As fees, £165 3s. 10d.; as preceptor to the church to which the school is attached, £20.
- 36.—Total of income from school, £252 13s. 10d.
- 37.—Old and New Testaments; twice a week; teacher; catechism; occasionally Presbyterian Synod of Australia; Bible, school lessons, hymns, catechism.

WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.

1. Castlereagh	Mr. McFetridge.	5. Newtown	Mr. Dunlop.
2. Chippendale	Mr. Burrowes.	6. Surry Hills	Mr. Brown.
3. Lane Cove	Mr. Goldsmith.	7. Windsor	Mr. Travis.
4. Maitland, W.....	Mr. Campbell.	8. York-street, Sydney.....	Mr. Carroll.

CASTLEREAGH.

- 1.—Castlereagh.
- 2.—It is constructed of wood; not in good condition, and requires repair.
- 3.—The area of schoolhouse is 405 square feet.
- 4.—The area of the ground adjoining the school is 3,243 square yards.
- 5.—There are no water-closets for the use of the pupils.
- 6.—There is one room only of 405 superficial square feet, and 3,645 cubic feet.
- 7.—The average number for the year 1858 was 33.
- 8.—It is ventilated by raising the window sashes.
- 9.—The average number for the year 1858 was 46, viz.:—25 males and 21 females.
- 10.—Males, maximum 12, minimum 5; females, maximum, 12, minimum 6.
- 11.—Males, five classes—1st class, 6; 2nd class, 5; 3rd class, 3; 4th class, 2; 5th class, 2. Females, five classes—1st class, 4; 2nd class, 3; 3rd class, 3; 4th class, 3; 5th class, 2. Age, males—1st class, maximum 12, minimum 9; 2nd class, maximum 10, minimum 7; 3rd class, maximum 9, minimum 7; 4th class, maximum 7, minimum 6; 5th class, maximum 7, minimum 5. Females—1st class, maximum 12, minimum 9; 2nd class, maximum, 12, minimum 8; 3rd class, maximum 9, minimum 8; 4th class, maximum 8, minimum 6; 5th class, maximum 8, minimum 6.
- 12.—School opens at 9 o'clock a.m.; intermission from 12 noon to 1 p.m., interval appropriated for dinner and play. School duties close at 4 o'clock p.m.
- 13.—Holidays—Saturday in every week throughout the year. Two vacations, one at Easter of two days, and one at Christmas of two weeks; one day in May or June for the Sunday-school examination, and one day in August for the Anniversary Missionary Meeting. In the time of heavy rain there is no attendance.
- 14.—Number of school days 247.

- 15.—The average length of time is 2 years and 8 months.
- 16.—The number is about 20.
- 17.—There are 2 pupils at 1s., 4 at 9d., 3 at 8d. per week, and the remainder at 6d. per week for each pupil. There is no charge for books annually or otherwise.
- 18.—School fees received, £46 8s 1d.; from the Denominational School Board £52 10s.; and from the same source a donation of £15 12s., appropriated to the master's use; total amount, £114 10s. 1d.
- 19.—Annual cost of each pupil, £3 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- 20.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday before noon: 1st class—males and females—spelling, 45 minutes; English grammar, 45 minutes; writing, 30 minutes; geography and exercises on the maps, 1 hour. 2nd class—males and females—spelling, 45 minutes; rudiments of English grammar, 45 minutes; writing, 30 minutes; reading and spelling, 1 hour. 3rd class—males and females—reading and spelling, 2 hours; arithmetical tablets, 1 hour. 4th class—males and females—reading and spelling, 3 hours. 5th class—males and females—alphabet and spelling on tablets, 3 hours. Afternoon: 1st class—males and females—arithmetic, 2 hours; reading the Scriptures, 1 hour. 2nd class—males and females—arithmetic 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours; reading and spelling, 1 hour; arithmetical tablets, half an hour. 3rd class—males and females—simple rules in arithmetic, half an hour; reading and spelling, 2 hours; arithmetical tablets, half an hour. 4th class—males and females—reading and spelling, 3 hours. 5th class—males and females—alphabet and spelling, 3 hours. Tuesday and Thursday—ancient history is substituted for geography in the 1st class, before noon; and the fourth book of lessons for the Scriptures in the afternoon.
- 21.—1st class—Carpenter's spelling book, Lennie's English grammar, brief grammar of modern geography for the use of schools, Bible, fourth book of lessons (National), first book arithmetic (National), brief grammar of ancient history for the use of schools; 2nd class—Carpenter's spelling book, Lennie's English grammar, third book of lessons (National), first book of arithmetic (National); 3rd class—Mavor's spelling-book, sequel to book second No. 1 and 2 (National); 3th class—second book of lessons (National); 5th class—first book of lessons and tablets (National). Many of the books now in use are much worn; other books are needed; the number of books in present use is not adequate to the wants of the school.
- 22.—Two sets of tablets for beginners, 1 set of arithmetical tablets, a map of The World, 6 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 3 inches, a map of Australasia, 5 feet 3 inches by 4 feet 6 inches, map of New South Wales and Victoria, 3 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 6 inches, map of the Holy Land, 2 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 9 inches; these maps are in tolerable condition. A map of Great Britain and one of Ireland are needed.
23. Corporal punishment is inflicted on the hand by means of a strap for misconduct, and detained in school after the hour of dismissal for negligence or inattention. I have received no written or other instructions, that I am aware of, from any Board of Education, official visitors, inspectors, or managers of the school on this subject.
- 24.—No examination has been held in this school since the 25th February, 1857. No rewards or prizes of merit are given periodically in the school.
- 25.—The school is officially visited by the Rev. Mr. Davis; the length of time occupied is about half an hour. There is no report of the school hitherto. The number of pupils on the roll book for March, 1858, is 45, and for March, 1859, is 49.
- 26.—Matthew L. M'Fetridge.
- 27.—Matilda Z. M'Fetridge.
- 28.—Birthplace of the former, Coleraine, County of Londonderry, Ireland; of the latter, Portland Head, near Windsor, New South Wales.
- 29.—Age of the former, 50 years; of the latter, 37 years.
- 30.—February 2nd, 1853.
- 31.—Not trained as a teacher.
- 32.—
- 33.—Taught the Presbyterian Denominational School, at Wilberforce, from the year 1845 to the year 1851. Surveyor.
- 34.—Annual amount of salary, £52 10s., to head teacher. Assistant teachers, pupil teachers, and of monitors, nil.
- 35.—Fees, allowances, and emoluments, £46 8s. 1d.
- 36.—Total amount of income, £98 18s. 1d.
- 37.—The religious and moral instruction as set forth in the several lesson books used in school; daily; by the master; visited by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Wesleyan minister; first, second, third, and fourth book of lessons, and Bible.

CHIPPENDALE.

- 1.—Botany-street, Chippendale.
- 2.—Brick, condition good, nearly new.
- 3.—1,125
- 4.—2,346 square yards.
- 5.—Two brick closets, conjoined, brick partition, good order.
- 6.—1,125 square feet, 19,968 cubic feet.
- 7.—112.
- 8.—Two doors, 5 windows, and large ventilators at each end near the roof.
- 9.—Books, boys 92; girls 58. Attendance, boys 74; girls 40.
- 10.—Maximum, boys 14, girls 14; minimum, boys 3, girls 3.

- 11.—Classes five.—Class 1, No. 40, age max. 6, min. 3.
- | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----|---|----|---|----|
| " | 2 | 25 | " | 8 | " | 4. |
| " | 3 | 27 | " | 9 | " | 5. |
| " | 4 | 30 | " | 13 | " | 7. |
| " | 5 | 28 | " | 14 | " | 8. |
- 12.—5½ hours; commencing at 9, close at 4; cessation 10 minutes at 11 and from 12½ until 2; from 12½ one stays with those who are detained; 1 to 2, refreshment, &c.
- 13.—Saturday, Christmas 2 weeks, and the public holidays.
- 14.—245 days.
- 15.—About 12 months.
- 16.—Cannot tell.
- 17.—Paupers gratis, others 6d., 9d., 1s., weekly—25s., 37s. 6d., 50s., annual. No charge for books, a supply is kept for use; if pupils want copies for home use they buy them.
- 18.—Fees ending September 30th, 1858, £196 1s 11d.; Government, £87 10s.; bonus from ditto, £15 12s.; total, £299 3s. 11d., out of which things needful for school purposes are found, also children's feast, the remainder to the teacher's wants.
- 19.—£1 19s. 10½d.
- 20.—Monday—9 to 10, third, fourth, and fifth classes write; first and second read and spell to 11; 10 to 11, third, fourth, and fifth tables, 11·10 to 11¾, arithmetic; 11¾ to 12¼, the whole school learn to read and sing music; 12¼ to 12½, pray, call the roll, and dismiss. 2 to 3, third, fourth, and fifth read and questioned; 3 to 4, geography, drawing the map, &c.; first and second read and arithmetic from blackboard an hour. Tuesday—9 to 10, fourth and fifth draw, third write; 10 to 11, read and dictation; first and second read and spell to 11; 11·10 to 12¼, grammar; 12¼ to 12½, sing, pray, call the roll, &c.; 2 to 3¼, arithmetic to fourth and fifth; first, second, and third spell and have lessons from blackboard; fourth and fifth read and questioned from 3¼ to 4. Wednesday the same as Monday, except tables, instead of which reading and spelling. Thursday the same as Tuesday, except drawing, write instead. Friday—9 to 10, fourth and fifth draw, third write; 10 to 11, catechism; first and second the same as other days; 11·10 to 12¼, mental arithmetic; 12¼ to 12½, same as other days; 2 to 3, arithmetic; 3 to 3½, object lessons to the whole school; 3½ to 4, moral and religious instruction, questioned, &c.
- 21.—First class—read and spell from tablets; second—from second book and tablets; third—first sequel to second book, Baker's circle of knowledge first grade, Scriptures; fourth—second sequel and third book, Baker's second grade, Cornwall and National grammar, Boyce's geography, National arithmetic, and Scriptures; fifth class—fourth and fifth books, Baker's third grade, Carpenter's and Sullivan's spelling, Sullivan's and Lennie's grammar, Sullivan's and Boyce's geography, Boyce's history, Thompson's, Trotter's, and National arithmetics, National mensuration, Scripture; in fair condition; more wanted, and expected to be in hand shortly.
- 22.—Order of creation first to sixth day, parts of speech, geography, mechanics, gardening, cotton plant, manners and customs of the Chinese, whale fishing, lion, bear, rhinoceros, camel, hippopotamus, crocodile, serpent, scorpion, quail, locust, Chambers' scientific charts 1 to 3. Maps—World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Ancient World, Holy Land, Australia; prepared music board, blackboard, 36 tablets, 60 feet of desk, 100 feet of hat-rail with pegs; in fair order; more desk room is wanted, and another blackboard and stand; also, a globe.
- 23.—When reproof and detention fail, corporal; instructions, none received.
- 24.—Examined by the Chairman of the Local Board once last year; no prizes periodically; gifts by the teacher occasionally in books or pencil cases.
- 25.—By the Chairman of the Local Board, time (indefinite) from a few minutes to 1½ hours. The school was examined by the Local Board a week before the Commissioners' visit, the members expressed themselves as being well satisfied at the result. Commissioners' report was unfavorable and untrue. Copy of last report:—"I examined Chippendale school "on the 23rd December, 1858, and was much pleased and satisfied with the result. It was "highly creditable both to the children and to the teachers. JOSEPH ORAM."
- 26—29.—John Burrows, Mansfield Notts, age 36. Mary Ann Burrows, Burrington, Hereford, age 41.
- 30.—July, 1854.
- 31 & 32.—Not.
- 33.—Taught a private school for two years at the schoolroom, Francis-street, Glebe, in which there were upwards of 100 pupils. In the furniture business.
- 34.—£87 10s.
- 35.—£196 1s. 11d., bonus £15 12s.
- 36.—£299 3s. 11d.
- 37.—That based on Scripture. Moral daily, religious on Friday; by the teacher. Rev. Joseph Oram. Wesleyan. Bible and catechism, also Chambers' moral class-book

LANE COVE.

- 1.—Lane Cove.
- 2.—Chiefly of stone, in good repair.
- 3.—1,200.
- 4.—735 yards.
- 5.—Two, constructed of wood; in good repair.
- 6.—One room, 1,200 square, and 21,600 cubic feet.
- 7.—21 boys, 18 girls; total, 39.

- 8.—Through the roof and by windows.
- 9.—51 on the roll ; daily attendance, 21 boys, 18 girls.
- 10.—Maximum, 15 years ; minimum, 4.
- 11.—9 ; viz., 5 boys and 4 girls ; total, 9 :—
- | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|--------|
| Fifth class, boys, | 2 | ... | maximum, 15 | ... | minimum, 10 | years. |
| Fourth " " | 5 | ... | " 13 | ... | " 8 | " |
| Third " " | 6 | ... | " 12 | ... | " 6 | " |
| Second " " | 4 | ... | " 11 | ... | " 4 | " |
| First " " | 10 | ... | " 7 | ... | " 4 | " |
| Fourth " girls, | 7 | ... | " 14 | ... | " 9 | " |
| Third " " | 8 | ... | " 12 | ... | " 7 | " |
| Second " " | 4 | ... | " 11 | ... | " 5 | " |
| First " " | 5 | ... | " 8 | ... | " 4 | " |
- 12.—5 ; commencing at 9 a.m., and terminating at 4 p.m., allowing two hours for dinner and recreation.
- 13.—Only Saturday. Two vacations, one at Christmas, and another at Easter, with some of the public holidays, amounting to one month in the year, the time allowed by the Central Board.
- 14.—231.
- 15.—Cannot say, the school being in existence only three years ; but I should think about seven years.
- 16.—Cannot tell.
- 17.—The average charge is nine-pence per week ; not anything for books.
- 18.—£74 14s. ; Government salary, £52 10s. ;—total amount, £127 4s.
- 19.—£3 5s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
- 20.—Fifth class of boys : Morning—Lessons of grammar and geography, from 9 until 10 ; arithmetic, from 10 until 11 ; writing, from 11 until 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; recapitulation of geography on Monday, from 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ until 12 ; ditto of grammar, on Tuesday ; mental arithmetic, on Wednesday ; spelling, from dictation, on Thursday ; the globe, on Friday. Afternoon—Ancient and modern history, from 2 until 2 $\frac{3}{4}$; correcting and entering sums, from 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ until 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; printing or drawing, until 3 $\frac{3}{4}$; singing and prayer, from 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ until 4. Fourth class of boys and girls : Morning—Preparing lessons of grammar and geography, from 9 until 10 ; arithmetic, from 10 until 11 ; writing, from 11 until 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; from 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ until 12, gallery lesson with the 5th class boys. Afternoon—Reading and spelling, from 2 until 2 $\frac{3}{4}$; the boys then go to the desk and correct their work of the morning if not right, or printing, or drawing, as their taste leads them, until 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; then a short gallery lesson upon that subject which has been the most difficult to understand during the day, until 3 $\frac{3}{4}$; the girls under the care of Mrs. Goldsmith, from 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ until 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. Third class of boys and girls : Morning—Preparing lessons of grammar, geography, tables, &c., &c., from 9 until 10 ; examined in the same by a pupil teacher or self, from 10 until 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; arithmetic, from 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ until 11 ; writing, from 11 until 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; from 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ until 12, the same as the other classes. The other classes are under the care of Mrs. Goldsmith, and a pupil teacher, whom we are educating for that purpose after school hours. We adopt Wilderspin's Infant System, so far as is practicable in our circumstances. The infant classes receive lessons in the playground from 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ until 12. Afternoon—third class : Reading, from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ until 3 ; arithmetic, from 3 until 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. First and second : Sequel reading, from 2 until 3 ; second book reading, from 3 until 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. The remainder of the afternoon is taken up in giving lessons in natural and sacred history.
- 21.—Fifth class : Bible, Boyce's compendium of ancient and modern history, Goldsmith's geography, Lennie's grammar, Gray's arithmetic, Sullivan's spelling-book superseded, fifth book (Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.) Fourth class : Bible, fourth book (Commissioners of National Education, Ireland) ; Lennie's grammar, Guy's geography, arithmetic (Commissioners of National Education). Third class : Bible, third book (Commissioners of National Education, Ireland), Lennie's grammar, Guy's geography, arithmetic (Commissioners of National Education, Ireland). Second class : Second sequel, Testament, first sequel second book.
- 22.—Maps of The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and one of natural history or animals, in good condition ; but we are in want of maps of Holy Land, England, Scotland, Ireland, Australasia, New South Wales, &c., &c. There is a 12-inch globe, and a set of mathematical instruments in the school, in good condition.
- 23.—Left to the teacher, who adopts the system of the " man towards the boys in his " apple tree."
- 24.—
- 25.—
- 26.—Henry Goldsmith.
- 27.—Sarah Ann Goldsmith ; pupil teacher, Jane Pymble.
- 28.—H. G. in England, also S. A. G. ; Jane Pymble, New South Wales.
- 29.—H. Goldsmith, 36 ; S. A. Goldsmith, 30 ; J. Pymble, 14 years.
- 30.—April 25th, 1846.
- 31.—Yes.
- 32.—At Newtown Wesleyan School, 1 year.
- 34.—£52 10s., Government salary.
- 35.—£74 14s.
- 36.—£127 4s.
- 37.—The Bible is read every Friday, from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ until 4 o'clock, under the direction of the teacher. No catechism taught. Visited by Rev. W. Hessell, Wesleyan minister.

WEST MAITLAND.

- 1.—High-street, West Maitland.
- 2.—Rubblestone; needs slight repairs.
- 3.—1,000 square feet.
- 4.—372 square yards.
- 5.—Weatherboard—double, with slab partition and separate entrances.
- 6.—1,000 square feet, 16,000 cubic feet.
- 7.—51.
- 8.—Lowering portion of each window.
- 9.—Average number on book, 49 boys, 14 girls; average number attending, 40 boys, 11 girls.
- 10.—Age, maximum, 13; minimum, 4—boys; maximum, 14; minimum, 4—girls.
- 11.—9 classes; average in each, 6. Boys, 1st class, maximum, 6; minimum, 4. 2nd class, maximum, 6; minimum, 5. 3rd class, maximum, 9; minimum, 6. 4th class, maximum, 9; minimum, 6. 5th class, maximum, 11; minimum, 7. 6th class, maximum, 13; minimum, 7. Girls, 1st class, maximum, 6; minimum, 4. 2nd class, maximum, 8; minimum, 5. 3rd class, maximum, 14; minimum, 8.
- 12.—5 hours; 9.30 a.m., 4 p.m.; interval 12.30 till 2 p.m., spent in dinner hour and recreation.
- 13.—1 weekly, 1 quarterly, 14 at Christmas, 7 at 1st July.
- 14.—240.
- 15.—21½ months.
- 16.—No means of ascertaining.
- 17.—6d. and 9d. a week; no charge for books; annual cost, £1 1s. 1½d.
- 18.—From pupils, £66 10s., appropriated to the teacher; Government, £87 10s.; from Wesleyan School Committee, Sydney, as a bonus, £15 12s. Total amount, £169 12s.
- 19.—Average annual cost, £3 6s. 6d.
- 20.—Subjects of instruction :—Lessons on number, and tables, classes 1, 2, and 3, boys, and 1 and 2, girls, from 9.45 to 10.15. Writing, classes 4, 5, 6, boys, and 3, girls, from 9.45 to 10.15. Reading with spelling, classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, boys, and 1 and 2, girls, from 10.15 to 11, and from 3 to 3.30; class 6, boys, and 3, girls, from 12 to 12.30 each day. Grammar and geography, classes 4, 5, 6, boys, and 3, girls, from 11 to 12 on alternate days. Arithmetic on slates, classes 4, 5, 6, boys, and 3, girls, from 2 to 3 each day. Mental, same classes, from 3.30 to 3.45, each day except Friday; infant class (composed of 1, 2, 3, boys', and 1, 2, girls' classes) from 2.30 to 3, each day.
- 21.—Titles of books used in infant class (composed as above) :—Irish National Schools' 1st lessons on boards, and 1st book, 1 set of easy spelling lessons, infant school manual, Pestalozzean system on number. 4th class, boys :—2nd class reading book, and sequel to ditto of Irish National Schools, New Testament, brief grammar by the Rev. W. B. Boyce, elementary principles of pure geography by James Perry, Esq. 5th class, boys :—3rd and 4th class books, grammar, and 1st book of arithmetic, of the Irish National Schools, Old Testament Scriptures, a brief grammar of modern geography printed for the Wesleyan Educational Committee. 6th class, boys, and 3rd class, girls :—4th and 5th class reading books, grammar, 1st and 2nd books of arithmetic of the Irish National Schools, geography same as in 5th class, Old Testament Scriptures. The most of the books are in good condition, and adequate to the wants of the school.
- 22.—School apparatus, &c. :—map of The World (old), map of Europe (old), map of Asia, map of Africa, maps of North and South America, map of Australasia, and map of New South Wales and Victoria, in good condition; one large blackboard in frame, two stands for lesson-boards, one large table, one set of lessons with prints on Scriptural natural history. Writing-desks are wanted, but as the school for a time had to be conducted in the present building whilst it was fitted up and used as a place of worship the writing-desks could not be put up. The pews are now removed, and the desks will be supplied with as little delay as possible.
- 23.—Correction, the rod on the palm of the hand generally; sometimes a child is put aside from the class. No written or other instructions in the school on the subject.
- 24.—Examination once a quarter by the resident Wesleyan ministers and teacher. No prizes or other rewards given.
- 25.—Visited by the Rev. B. Chapman and the Rev. W. T. Mayne, four times; half an hour.
- 26.—Walter Campbell.
- 27.—Mrs. Campbell and Amelia Campbell.
- 28.—Houston, Renfrewshire, Scotland; East Harptree, Somersetshire, England; Sydney, New South Wales.
- 29.—43; 39; 14.
- 30.—1st June, 1850.
- 31.—Not trained.
- 32.—High testimonials from the Rev. K. D. Smythe, Presbyterian, and the Rev. T. B. Harris, Wesleyan ministers.
- 33.—Eight and a half years' experience; previous occupation, a clerk.
- 34.—£87 10s.
- 35.—£82 2s.
- 36.—£169 12s.
- 37.—Religious and moral instruction communicated daily by the teachers in the classes, according to the character of the lesson read or gone over. Visited by the Rev. B. Chapman and the Rev. W. T. Mayne, Wesleyan ministers. Sacred Scriptures and Wesleyan catechism.

NEWTOWN.

- 1.—Newtown.
- 2.—Brick; stone foundation; shingled roof; glass windows; it is in good repair; requires enlarging. Improvements required—two porches to hold boys' caps and girls' bonnets; also, a gutter on the east side to preserve the wall, and keep the damp from the maps.
- 3.—880 square feet.
- 4.—For both schools, 5,836 superficial feet.
- 5.—Brick; good condition; boys' separated from the girls' by a brick wall.
- 6.—880 square feet, and 11,000 cubic feet, in large school; 362 ditto, and 2,534 ditto in infant school.
- 7.—From 90 to 100 in large school; in infant school from 40 to 50.
- 8.—By windows, and apertures in the ceilings.
- 9.—Annual average vary; last year 101 male and 81 female; average attendance, 74 male, 54 female. *Note.*—Average low compared to previous years; to be accounted for by numerous schools springing up in the neighborhood; also, one-fourth of the houses in Newtown are to let at the present.
- 10.—From $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 years.
- 11.—The large and infant schools are divided into eight classes, in reading, with writing, geography, grammar and arithmetic, in their several branches; the last-named four are subdivided. The number in each class varies almost weekly; the first five classes from 5 to 15 in each; the three upper from 20 to 30.
- 12.—Commencing at 9 a. m., and terminating at 4. Two hours of cessation, from 12 to 2; about three-fourths go home to dinner, and those who come from a distance take dinner in a shade in the school playground.
- 13.—Saturday is a holiday, as almost all the children attend Sabbath schools; a fortnight at Christmas, and sometimes one week at Easter; also, the Anniversary Day of the Colony, and Queen's Birthday; holidays never to exceed four weeks in the year.
- 14.—About 245.
- 15.—Children stay from one week to six years; average $2\frac{1}{2}$ years.
- 16.—Cannot say. There are upwards of twenty schools in the district, so that all have an opportunity of going to school if their parents think fit to send them.
- 17.—All paupers, gratis; from 6d. to 1s. per week; no charge for books belonging to the school; children have to purchase their own; a supply on hand; school property for the use of paupers and those who lose their books; total charge per child for last year, 21s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
- 18.—£221 5s. 3d.; teacher receives the fees, but has to pay his assistant out of them, and applies the remainder to the requirements of his family; from Government, for both schools, £131 5s.; no other source of income, except a bonus of £15 12s., for 1858, which was laid out on fencing playground; total, £146 17s.
- 19.—£1 18s. 11d.
- 20.—Reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, algebra, mensuration, and history. Open school with singing and prayer at 9. From $\frac{1}{4}$ past 9 to 10, lessons in spelling and meanings, grammar, and geography; from 10 to half-past, geography and grammar every alternate day for the senior classes; the junior classes write on slates and work simple sums. From $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 minutes past 11, reading and compound arithmetic; junior class and infants being dismissed for 10 minutes. From $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 55 minutes past, writing on paper, call the roll, and dismiss shortly after 12. Afternoon:—From 2 till $2\frac{1}{2}$, Monday, parsing and writing sentences; Tuesday, mental arithmetic; Wednesday, summing in classes; Thursday, dictation; Friday, notation and numeration. From $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3, Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, the Scriptures are read by the senior classes. Wednesday, roots and derivation of words. Friday, lessons on hydrostatics, globe, or solar system, &c. From 3 till dismissal, the boys sum and the girls sew, &c., except on Friday, boys draw instead of summing, and the whole school is catechised for half an hour on religious subjects. The classes and lessons are frequently changed to prevent too much sameness. The infant classes read, write, sum, and sing. These classes are frequently varied for reasons stated above.
- 21.—Three sets of tablets, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; National reading books; Murray's speaker; history of England by Miss Corner; compendium of ancient history by Boyce; Mitchell's and Boyce's geographies; Carpenter's and do.; Young's spelling with meanings; Mavor's and Vyse's spelling; Sullivan's spelling superseded; Walkinghame's, Gray's, Chambers', and National arithmetic; Chambers' and Simpson's Euclid; Scott's algebra; Morrison's and Chambers' book-keeping; National mensuration; Bibles and Testaments. Most of the above are in fair condition; number in use adequate.
- 22.—Numerous prints of animals, maps of The World, continents, and principal kingdoms, Johnston's hydrostatics and mechanics, Nos. 1, 2, 3, Colton's illustrated maps of geography, Mimprisses' map of the Holy Land, globe, arithmeticon, case of mathematical instruments, compass, blackboard, &c., &c. Maps and apparatus in fair condition, but an additional supply ordered will meet the necessities of the school.
- 23.—Moral, but corporal when moral fails; no written instruction. The Local Board has not been required to interfere with the discipline of the school since the appointment of the present teacher in 1846.
- 24.—Twice in the year by the Local Board; occasionally by the chairman and other visitors; prizes given occasionally by the teacher—books generally.
- 25.—By the chairman, who is a Wesleyan minister; visits frequently from quarter of an hour to half a day; numerous reports exist. The following are from gentlemen not belonging to the Wesleyan denomination.

" Newtown, 6 September, 1853.

" Visited Mr. Dunlop's school to-day, and was highly gratified with the manner in which the several classes acquitted themselves.

" DANIEL LIDDELL,
" Late of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England."

" Newtown, 28 March, 1854.

" I have, with great interest, examined the pupils of this school in arithmetic, geography, grammar, &c., and was much impressed with the careful method of instruction which must have been adopted to produce such very good results. I cannot recall that I have anywhere witnessed an examination where the young people, in proportion to their age and period of time under tuition, manifested greater intelligence or improvement.

" THOS. BARKER, M.D."

" Newtown, 5 December, 1854.

" This day I have had the pleasure of examining the school taught by Mr. Dunlop in geography, grammar, writing, and arithmetic; and was delighted to see the pupils conversant in those branches which the numerous questions I put to them elicited.

" ROBERT BOAG, A.B.,
" Senior Fellow and one of the Founders of the
" Educational Institute, Scotland."

" Newtown, 19 November, 1856.

" I have this day paid a visit to Mr. Dunlop's school, and have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the efficient manner in which the children are instructed. I questioned them in grammar, geography, and mental arithmetic, and felt much gratified with the readiness of their answers, and the general intelligence they displayed.

" JOHN DOW, L.R.C.P."

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT, page 51.

" Wesleyan School, Newtown.

" This school is held in a building well situated for the purpose, and is well supplied with furniture, apparatus, and books. The children read and spell fairly, but have little comprehension of the subject read. They write well, and have made fair progress in arithmetic. Their knowledge of grammar and geography is considerable. No catechism is taught. The children are tolerably regular, punctual, clean, and orderly. The master seems to be zealous and efficient.

" W. WILKINS.
" SAML. TURTON.
" THOS. W. LEVINGE."

REMARKS OF TEACHER.

" He (the teacher) considers the following words in the third line of Commissioners' report a libel on the school, *i. e.*, 'but have little comprehension of the subject read.' The Commissioners did not arrive at the school until quarter-past 3; and Mr. Turton was not present at all. Sufficient time was not taken in the examination; besides, the children were kept in till nearly 5 p. m., and were over-fatigued; also, the above certificates contradict the Commissioners' assertion."

26.—Robert Dunlop.

27.—Harriet Dunlop and Marion McAlpine; no paid pupil teachers or monitors.

28.—Robert Dunlop was born in Holehouse, parish of Dunlop, Scotland. Harriet Dunlop, born in Tenterdon, Kent, England. Marion McAlpine receives no Government aid, and is employed as needlewoman and to assist in teaching infants.

29.—Robert Dunlop, 40; Harriet Dunlop, 32.

30.—The above-named were appointed May 18th, 1846.

31, 32, & 33.—Robert Dunlop was nearly two years assistant teacher in St. Andrew's school, parish of Dunlop, but his father's death changed his purpose. He afterwards followed a trade, and pursued his studies. Had six months' instruction prior to his appointment to present office, 1846. The Wesleyan Educational Committee had a certificate of competency for present situation; no class certificate then required. Harriet Dunlop was a pupil teacher in Tenterdon, Kent, England, and has been employed in tuition nearly ever since; no class certificate.

34.—Annual salary, £87 10s. for the master, and £43 15s. for the mistress; assistant paid by the teacher.

35.—No emoluments; fees, £221 5s. 3d., deduct £60, balance to teacher £161 5s. 3d.

36.—Total income, £352 10s. 3d., for the year ending September 30th, 1858; bonus, £15 12s.; total, £368 2s. 3d.

37.—That based on Scripture only, every day, by the teacher; occasionally by the minister, Rev. W. A. Quick, Wesleyan; the Scriptures.

SURRY HILLS.

- 1.—Surry Hills.
- 2.—The building of brick, needs no repairs or enlargement, one of the schoolrooms would be improved if furnished with parallel desks.
- 3 & 6.—There are 2 rooms—one contains 1,160 superficial feet, and 17,400 cubic feet, the other 440 superficial, and 4,400 cubic, feet.
- 4.—There is no ground adjoining the school for the use of the pupils.
- 5.—There are 2 water-closets, built of brick and in good condition.
- 7.—55 in one room, 37 in the other.
- 8.—The rooms are ventilated by windows, and apertures in the walls and ceiling.
- 9.—Annual average on the books, 81 boys, 54 girls; ditto attending school, 57 boys, 35 girls.
- 10.—From 4 to 15 years of age.
- 11.—There are six classes, 1st and 2nd divisions; the number continually changing; the children are not classified according to their ages.
- 12.—5 hours each school day, commencing at 9 a.m. and terminating at 4 p.m. An interval from 12 till 2, for refreshment and recreation.
- 13.—Saturday in each week, and a fortnight vacation at Christmas.
- 14.—250 days appropriated to school duties.
- 15.—This question cannot be answered satisfactorily.
- 16.—No means of ascertaining.
- 17.—The school fees vary, viz.:—6d., 9d., or 1s. per week each pupil; reading books are supplied by the Board, other books that are required are purchased by the children. Average annual charge for each child, £1 12s. 3d.
- 18.—Annual amount of school fees, £148 17s. 11d., which is appropriated to the use of the teachers; £131 5s. salary from the Government, and £15 bonus;—total amount, £295 2s. 11d.
- 19.—Annual average total cost of each pupil is £3 4s. 1d.
- 20.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday the three first classes write an hour, reading and spelling an hour, geography and grammar every alternate half-hour, and slate exercises half an hour. The boys are engaged with arithmetic and tables every afternoon. Friday morning—write an hour, recapitulatory slate arithmetic an hour, dictation half an hour, and mental arithmetic half an hour. The girls are taught sewing four afternoons each week, and arithmetic one afternoon. The three lower classes engaged in reading, spelling, writing on slates; and the girls sewing in the afternoons. The school is opened in the morning and closed in the evening with prayer.
- 21.—Bible, Testament, National reading books are used in the classes, with Lennie's grammar, Ingram and Thompson's arithmetics. The books are in tolerable good condition. Historical reading books required as well as a few of the several kinds now in use.
- 22.—There are 11 maps, viz.:—1 of each of the following,—The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, New South Wales, England, Scotland, and Ireland. A globe and good maps of the Australian Colonies much required.
- 23.—Moral influence as far as practicable, corporal punishment if necessary; no instructions on the subject.
- 24.—The school is examined once a year by the Chairman of the Local Board; no prizes or rewards of merit given.
- 25.—The school is not officially inspected, but has been frequently visited by the minister; no report.
- 26.—William Brown.
- 27.—Kate Brown, and Emma Hensley.
- 28.—England.
- 29.—William Brown, 42; Kate Brown, 38; Emma Hensley, 22.
- 30.—September, 1853.
- 31.—Not trained, but 14 years' practical experience.
- 32.—
- 33.—Eight years' experience as master of a Wesleyan school at Richmond. Superintendent of cattle station.
- 34.—Head teacher, £87 10; assistant teacher, £43 15s.
- 35.—Fees, £148 17s. 11d.; bonus, £15;—total, £163 17s. 11d.
- 36.—£295 2s. 11d.
- 37.—A religious and moral tone characterises the operations of the school. Frequently, by teachers; Wesleyan ministers; the Holy Scriptures.

WINDSOR.

- 1.—Windsor.
- 2.—Brick building, lately repaired, painted, &c.
- 3.—Number of superficial square feet, 398.
- 4.—Playground, 200 yards.
- 5.—Brick buildings; two, well separated; condition good.
- 6.—Superficial feet, 398; cubic feet, 3,980.
- 7.—Average number, 37.
- 8.—Four windows, open at the top; two ventilators in the ceiling, and three doors.
- 9.—Average number on the books,—25 boys, 18 girls; total, 45. Average attendance,—17 boys, 15 girls; total, 34.

- 10.—Boys:—Maximum, 14 years; minimum, 4 years. Girls:—Maximum, 12 years; minimum, 4 years.
- 11.—Three classes. 1st, boys,—14 maximum, 9 minimum; 2nd, boys,—12 maximum, 7 minimum; 3rd, boys,—6 maximum, 4 minimum.
- 12.—Open at 9, close at 4, 1½ hour for dinner.
- 13.—Saturday in each week. Christmas, 10 days; Easter, 2 days; Whitsuntide, 1 week; 1 day in each quarter.
- 14.—242 days.
- 15 & 16.—Unanswerable.
- 17.—Charge for children:—3d., 6d., 9d., and 1s. per week; no charge for books; 13s., 26s., 39s., 52s. per year.
- 18.—Annual amount received, ending September, 1858:—From pupils, £54 18s. 10d., appropriated for teaching; received from Government, £87 10s.; total received from all sources, £142 8s. 10d.
- 19.—Annual cost of the education of each pupil, £4 3s. 9¾d.
- 20.—Subjects of instruction:—1st class,—spelling, writing, reading, geography, grammar, history, and arithmetic; 2nd class,—spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic; 3rd class,—letters and spelling. Spelling, half an hour daily; writing, half an hour daily; reading and questions, daily, 1 hour, arithmetic remainder; grammar, 1 hour, 3 days; geography, 2 days, 1 hour; history 1 hour.
- 21.—1st class:—Dr. Young's, Carpenter's spelling book, 4th and 5th reading books, Mitchell's geography and Boyce's geography, and history, maps, National arithmetic, and grammar, Bible. 2nd class:—Universal spelling book, 3rd and 4th reading books and Testament, National arithmetic. 3rd class:—Tablets, &c. The books are in good repair. Wanted, Boyce's grammar for beginners. The books at present are adequate. My maps want replacing—my last division of maps having never arrived.
- 22.—Boards, clock, animal tablets wanted; map of The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, wants replacing.
- 23.—Correction,—remaining after school hours, and corporal when needed; instructions, none.
- 24.—Examined quarterly, by the Superintendent of the Circuit; prizes, none.
- 25.—The Rev. Superintendent of the Circuit for the time being visits every week; time varying. December 3rd, 1857, examined publicly by the Rev. J. Watkin. The following is a copy from the *Empire*, December 11th, 1857, forwarded by the above reverend gentleman:—
- “On Thursday, the 3rd instant, an examination of the scholars in the above school took place. The writing was very good in a great many cases; the scholars also shewed great aptitude in arithmetic, and their attainments in geography were such as would not have disgraced the pupils of more pretentious seminaries. In all points on which they were examined, they gave proof of attention on the part of their teacher, and of application and activity of their own. The examinations lasted a considerable time, and were creditable to Mr. Travis, the master, and to the young people, in a high degree. In the evening there was a large company present to witness the children's powers in recitations, when there was a most creditable display. The pieces selected in poetry and prose were of the first order of excellence, and were excellently given. This seemed to give great satisfaction, and the pleasures of the evening were wound up by the wonders of the magic lantern.”
- 26.—Teacher, Henry Travis.
- 27.—Pupil teacher, Frederic Cavanaugh.
- 28.—H. T., Sheffield, Yorkshire; F. C., Windsor.
- 29.—H. T., 48 years; F. C., 14 years.
- 30.—Appointed a Denominational teacher, 1841.
- 31.—Not trained.
- 32.—
- 33.—A merchant's office; business, iron trade.
- 34.—£87 10s.
- 35.—£54 18s. 10d.
- 36.—£142 8s. 10d.
- 37.—Friday afternoon, the study of the Bible; Rev. W. F. Davis, Wesleyan Church; Wesleyan catechisms and the Bible.

YORK STREET.

- 1.—York-street, Sydney.
- 2.—Stone; present condition, good; more light required, as the windows are sized; the rooms are under the chapel.
- 3.—1,974 square feet.
- 4.—No land; only a passage to the closets.
- 5.—Stone and brick, fitted up with patent pans and water-pipes.
- 6.—Male school, 1,134 square feet, 10,206 cubic feet; female school, 840 square feet, 7,560 cubic feet.
- 7.—Male school, 47; female school, 27.
- 8.—Ventilation through the ceiling of the rooms.
- 9.—Male school, on the books, 56; average attendance, 47. Female school, on the books, 37; average attendance, 27.
- 10.—Age of boys, 13 to 3; girls, 12 to 3.

11.—Classes, 10; average number in each, 9.

CLASS.	Boys.	GIRLS.
1	5 to 3	5 to 3
2	6 to 4	6 to 4
3	8 to 5	8 to 5
4	10 to 6	10 to 6
5	13 to 7	12 to 7

12.— $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours each day, commencing at 9 in the morning, and closing at $3\frac{1}{2}$ in the evening, except one hour, which is spent at dinner or in play.

13.—Saturday in each week, with a half-day occasionally, when the rooms are required for a public meeting or a tea meeting. 3 vacations: the first, for a fortnight, at Christmas; the second, for a week, at Easter; the third, for a week in winter, if the weather is not wet; and the Government holidays.

14.—238, but if wet in winter, 243.

15.—From 1 week to 3 or 4 years.

16.—Cannot tell.

17.—6d., 9d., and 1s. per week. The pupils provide their own requisites, except books; these at 6d., £1 4s; at 9d., £1 16s.; and at 1s., £2 8s.

18.—School fees, £113 17s. 6d., received by the master for the support of himself and family; salary, £110 5s.; and a bonus for 1857 (only) of £15 12s.; total, £239 14s. 6d.

19.—Average number, 93; total cost of each, £2 11s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

20.—1st class, alphabet and two letters, morning and evening; 2nd class, reading 1 hour, answering $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, spelling $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; 3rd class, same as second class. 4th and 5th classes: Carpenter's spelling book 1 hour Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; grammar 1 hour Tuesday and Thursday; history 1 hour on Tuesday; reading, answering, and spelling, 1 hour Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; writing on paper $\frac{1}{2}$ hour Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday; reading Bible or Testament 1 hour Tuesday and Wednesday; geography 1 hour Thursday, either books or maps; catechism, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours on Friday. The above in the morning; in the evening, figures, tables, and arithmetic up to practice. The girls work 1 hour each day.

21.—

	Good.	Bad.	Total.
Bibles	20	8	28
Testaments	24	...	24
Catechisms.....	...	67	67
1st reading book	46	20	66
2nd ditto	50	14	64
Sequel to No. 1.....	36	...	36
Ditto No. 2	34	4	38
3rd reading book	35	8	43
4th ditto	30	6	36
5th ditto	24	...	24
History of England	12	...	12
Mitchell's geography.....	18	12	30
Grammar of ditto.....	92	18	110
Ditto of history	34	...	34
Carpenter's spelling book	12	...	12
English grammar	13	...	13
Arithmetics	11	2	13

Wanted: Copy-books, pens, ink, slates and pencils, with a blackboard.

22.—Maps: The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, 12 object lessons, 38 tablet boards for spelling and reading lessons.

23.—Correction on the hands, or kept in school during the play-hour. No instructions on the above.

24.—Once, by the Chairman of the Local Board; no prizes.

25.—The Chairman of the Local Board; once; at the yearly examination; about two hours. Report:—"I have this morning examined the school in all its departments, and have found the children who have been in the school for any period well acquainted with the rudiments of ordinary education. They furnish abundant evidence of careful and intelligent instruction on the part of the teachers. The number of senior children recently introduced into the school, who are exceedingly deficient in culture, detracts somewhat from the favorable impression produced by a general examination.—WILLIAM HESSELL, Chairman. 17 December, 1857."

26.—Patrick Carroll.

27.—Elizabeth Carroll.

28.—Patrick Carroll, Dublin; E. Carroll, Luigan, County Armagh.

29.—Patrick Carroll, 52; E. Carroll, 28.

30.—January 10, 1853.

31.—Trained in Dublin.

32.—Educated for a teacher at Santry School, but trained in Dr. Bell's system, under Mr. Flinley, head master of the Foundling Hospital, from September, 1826, until the end of October, 1827. No certificate, being a paid master.

33.—Experience of 26 years before receiving present appointment.

34.—Salary for master and mistress, £110 5s.

35.—Fees, £113 17s. 6d.; bonus, for 1857 only, £15 12s.

36.—Total from school, £239 14s. 6d.

37.—Instruction out of the Scriptures twice a week, with catechism on Friday; the master; Rev. William Hessel, Wesleyan Minister; Bibles, Testaments, catechisms.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

1. Albury	Mr. Moore.	30. Maitland, W.....	Miss McIntyre.
2. Armidale	Mr. Brown.	31. Miller's Forest ...	Mr. O'Callaghan.
3. Bathurst	Mrs. Haselden.	32. Morpeth.....	Mr. Donnelly.
4. Burrowa.....	Mrs. Ryan.	33. Mudjee	Mr. Maloney.
5. Brisbane, N.	Mr. Arkins.	34. Menangle	Mr. Kelly.
6. Bungendore	Mr. Lenahan.	35. Maitland E.	Mr. Ashton.
7. Berrima.....	Mr. Mergin.	36. Penrith	Mr. McGuinn.
8. Balmain.....	Mr. Hogan.	37. Prospect	Mr. Langton.
9. Braidwood	Mr. Southwell.	38. Pymont	Mrs. Searson.
10. Bungonia	Mr. Doyle.	39. Parramatta-street..	Mr. Dwyer.
11. Campbelltown ...	Mr. O'Grady.	40. "	Mrs. Wills.
12. Church Hill	Mrs. Meaghey.	41. Petersham	Mr. McGuirk.
13. Camperdown	Mr. Maloney.	42. Queanbeyan	Mr. Bestor.
14. Charcoal Creek ...	Mr. Tresnan.	43. Richmond	Mr. Dowling.
15. Concord	Mr. Plunkett.	44. Raymond Terrace	Mr. Harding.
16. Collector	Mr. O'Sullivan.	45. Redfern	Mrs. Ryan.
17. Cattai Creek	Mr. Cuack.	46. Rosebrook	Mr. Tierney.
18. Darlinghurst	Mr. Molony.	47. Singleton	Mr. Coghlan.
19. "	Mrs. O'Callaghan.	48. Sussex-street	Mr. Rooney.
20. Fortitude Valley..	Mr. Cahill.	49. "	Mr. Rice.
21. Gosford	Mr. Conroy.	50. Sofala	Mr. Hart.
22. Goulburn	Mr. Carolan.	51. South Creek	Mr. Hudson.
23. Hartley	Mr. O'Callaghan.	52. Shoalhaven	Mr. D'Aran.
24. Jamberoo	Mr. McCarthy.	53. Tumut	Mr. Finnegan.
25. Kent-street S. ...	Mr. O'Donnell.	54. Wollongong	Mr. Baker.
26. "	Mrs. Glissan.	55. Windsor	Mr. Hynes.
27. Kent-street N. ...	Mr. Ryan.	56. Waverley	Mr. Oddie.
28. "	Mrs. Fay.	57. Yass	Mr. Jacob.
29. Maitland, W.....	Mr. Foley.		

ALBURY.

- 1.—Albury.
- 2.—Brick, newly built, needs no enlargement.
- 3.—1,000 square feet.
- 4.—87,120 square feet.
- 5.—One of brick, and one of wood, newly built.
- 6.—The school being used as a church is not divided; 1,000 square, and 13,000 cubic, feet.
- 7.—56.
- 8.—Doors and windows.
- 9.—35 males and 33 females on the roll book; average attendance, 28 males and 28 females.
- 10.—Maximum, 14 years; minimum, 5 years, both sexes.
- 11.—Five classes—junior class, 13, from 6 to 4 years; second class, 8, from 7 to 5 years; third class, 9, from 7 to 6 years; fourth class, 15, from 14 to 9 years; fifth class, 11, from 14 to 7 years.
- 12.—7 hours; commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning, terminating at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; recreation, from 12 until 2 o'clock.
- 13.—Two holidays, Saturday and Sunday. Two vacations, a fortnight at Christmas, and ten days at Easter.
- 14.—250.
- 15.—It is difficult to state exactly, owing to the migratory habits of the population. I should say about three years.
- 16.—I cannot say exactly, there are perhaps 50 who do not attend at any school.
- 17.—The charge varies from 6d. to 1s., and some gratis; it depends upon the circumstances of the parents; there is no charge made for books; where the children attend regularly during the entire year the total charge is from £2 8s. to £1 4s.
- 18.—£55 9s.; the Government stipend, £70; total amount from all sources during the period specified, £125 9s., appropriated to the support of the teacher and his family.
- 19.—£3 18s. 4½d., or £3 18s. 5d., nearly.
- 20.—Junior class—first book of reading lessons, sequel, second book, and third book, 20 minutes each; grammar, geography, writing, arithmetic, Christian doctrine and prayers, 30 minutes each; spelling and meanings, 15 minutes each; inspection of copies, sums and tables, 35 minutes; and needlework, two hours on the evenings of Wednesday and Friday in each week.
- 21.—First book, sequel, second, third, and fourth books of reading lessons, grammar, geography, arithmetic (all prepared by the Christian Brothers), Carpenter's spelling book, Ingram's arithmetic, Christian doctrine (by his Grace the Archbishop of Sydney), Reeve's history of the Bible; the books are in good order, and sufficient for the present requirements of the school.
- 22.—This school is very deficient in maps, &c., a map of The World being the only one with which it is provided; a second one is required; also, maps of the Colonies, Palestine, and of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

23.—Placing idle children standing or kneeling in the centre of the school, or punishing them on the hand with a leather strap, is the only mode of correction used. I have received no instructions on this subject.

24.—There are two examinations during the year, one at Christmas, and one at Easter; there are prizes of books and pictures awarded and given to the most deserving pupils at the Christmas examination.

25.—The school is visited once a week by the Roman Catholic Pastor, unless when he is absent on the mission; one hour is generally occupied in the performance of this duty.

“The children attending this school have given me general satisfaction in their studies”
“at the examination held here at Christmas.—CORNELIUS TWOMEY, C. C., Albury.”

26.—Thomas W. Moore.

27.—Mary Moore.

28.—Dublin, Belfast, Ireland.

29.—38 and 19 years.

30.—1st March, 1858.

31.—Both trained.

32.—Model school, Sydney and Dublin, one year, first class.

33.—Clerk; five years' experience in this Colony.

34.—My salary is £70 per annum, the mistress of the female school *no salary*.

35.—£55 9s.

36.—£125 9s.

37.—Prayer, Christian doctrine, Bible history, every morning, by the teacher; visited by the Rev. Father Twomey, Roman Catholic Pastor; catechism by his Grace the Archbishop of Sydney, and Reeve's history of the Bible.

ARMIDALE.

1.—Armidale.

2.—Wood; good condition; needs enlargement.

3.—720 superficial feet.

4.—4,840 square yards.

5.—Of wood; in good condition.

6.—210 superficial feet; 1,680 cubic ditto.

7.—35.

8.—Doors, back and front windows, with fireplaces to each room.

9.—40 males, 46 females; total, 86. Average attendance, 34 males, 36 females total, 70.

10.—Males, 15 to 4; females, 17 to 4.

11.—Eight; average number in each class, 11; 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, 17 to 12; 4th, 15 to 9; 5th, 14 to 10; 6th, 13 to 8; 7th, 10 to 7; 8th, 7 to 4.

12.—6; from 9 to 4 o'clock; 1 hour at noon, for dinner and recreation.

13.—One, Saturday; two, 14 days each, at Christmas and Easter.

14.—231.

15.—About 4 years.

16.—None.

17.—6d., 9d., and 1s. weekly; approximate annual cost of books furnished by the parents of the children attending the school, £12; ditto by the Board for the past year, £5; total, £17. Annual charge for each pupil according to the above weekly payments, £1 3s., £1 14s. 3d., £2 6s.

18.—School fees, £81; Government stipend, £52 10s.; total, £133 10s., appropriated to the support of the teacher and his family.

19.—Annual average cost of the education of each pupil, £1 17s. 6d.

20.—Forenoon—Writing, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour; spelling, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; Christian doctrine, historical catechism and prayers, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour; English grammar and geography, alternately, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour; tables and mental arithmetic, $\frac{1}{4}$ hour. Afternoon—Reading, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd division, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour; history (sacred and profane) alternately, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour; geometry, $\frac{1}{4}$ hour; arithmetic, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hour. Females' sewing class, 3 to 4 o'clock.

21.—Murray's grammar, Christian Brothers' ditto, Sullivan's geography, Christian Brothers' ditto, Chambers' geometry, Walkinghame's arithmetic, Ingram's ditto, and Christian Brothers'; Carpenter's spelling book, Mavor's ditto; expositors, by the Christian Brothers, with their progressive series of reading books, viz., 4th, 3rd, 2nd, and 1st, with sequel; Lingard's history of England, &c.

22.—2 maps of The World, and 1 of Australasia. Others very much required, namely, map of Europe, England, Ireland, Scotland, &c., with a pair of globes.

23.—Kneeling and confinement during recess.

24.—Twice; by the Revs. M'Carthy and Dunne, assisted by other gentlemen. Prizes awarded to pupils according to merit, at each examination; such as histories, biographies, travels, poems, prayer books, &c.; in general at the expense of the Rev. M'Carthy.

25.—Revs. M'Carthy and Dunne, every week, from a half-hour to an hour.

26.—John Brown, male department.

27.—Mrs. J. Brown, female department; John Monahan, J. J. Naughten, Michael Brydale, Theresa Naughten, Mary Donnallan, and Julia Ryan, monitors.

28.—John Brown and Mrs. Brown, Ireland; monitors, Armidale.

29.—John Brown, 31; Mrs. Brown, 30.

30.—4th January, 1858.

- 31.—Not trained.
- 32.—
- 33.—Six months with the Christian Brothers, in America, book-keeper, &c.
- 34.—£70 from September, 1858.
- 35.—£81 to 30th ditto, ditto.
- 36.—£133 to 30th ditto, ditto.
- 37.—Instructions in the Christian doctrine, daily; with prayers every morning and evening by the teachers; Revs. M'Carthy and Dunne, Roman Catholic clergymen. The Christian doctrine, revised and enlarged by his Grace the Archbishop of Sydney; Fleury's historical catechism of the New and Old Testament; Reeve's history of the Christian Church; ditto ditto of the New and Old Testament; ditto ditto of the New Testament, &c.

BATHURST.

- 1.—Bathurst.
- 2.—The church is used as a school.
- 3.—Number of superficial square feet in girls' school, 728; infant school, 625.
- 4.—Number of superficial square feet in ground attached to school, 5,518.
- 5.—The water-closets are in good condition.
- 6.—Number of cubic feet in girls' school, 15,288; infant school, 6,875.
- 7.—Average number assembled in girls' school, 40; infant school, 50.
- 8.—The church is well ventilated.
- 9.—The annual average number on the books in girls' school, 42; infant school, boys, 18; girls, 67; total, 85. Annual average attendance at the schools, girls, 32; infants, boys, 12; girls, 43; total, 55.
- 10.—Maximum age of pupils in the schools, 15; minimum age, 4.
- 11.—Number of classes in girls' school, four; infant school, five; average number in each class, 10; infants, 12. Maximum and minimum age in each class:—Girls' school, first class, 15 to 14; second class, 14 to 12; third class, 12 to 9; fourth class, 11 to 8. Infant school:—First class, 10 to 8; second, 8 to 6; third, fourth, and fifth, 6 to 4.
- 12.—Number of school hours, 5; in the morning from 9 to 12 o'clock; afternoon, from 2 to 4. The two intervening hours appropriated to dinner and play.
- 13.—There is one holiday a week, which is Saturday. Three weeks' vacation at Christmas, and a fortnight at Easter.
- 14.—The number of school days in the year is 226.
- 15.—The average length of the period during which the pupils remain at the school is from 3 to 5 years.
- 16.—The number of children in the neighborhood not attending the school are few.
- 17.—Weekly charge made to each pupil in girls' school, 1s. 4½d.; quarterly charge, £1 17s. 11½d. Infant school, weekly charge, 6d.; quarterly, 6s. 6d.; there is no charge made for books furnished by the Board. Total annual charge made to each pupil in girls' school, £3 11s. 10½d.; infant school, £1 4s.
- 18.—The annual amount of school fees received in the year 1858 from the pupils in girls' school, £120; amount received from the infant school in the year 1858, £55 4s. These fees are appropriated by the head mistress to keeping a house and supporting the assistant mistress. The total amount received towards the support of the school, £175 4s.
- 19.—The annual average total cost of each pupil, girls, £3 11s. 10½d.; infants, £1.
- 20.—The subjects of instruction in the school comprise grammar, geography, history, arithmetic, and writing. The time allotted to each subject in each day is a quarter of an hour.
- 21.—The Christian Brothers' books are used, also Formby's Bible stories, and Lingard's history of England. The books are in tolerable order.
- 22.—Maps, blackboards, and prints of animals, birds, natural curiosities, are also used; they are in pretty good condition.
- 23.—The system of correction employed in the school is varied; sometimes the pupils are put kneeling in the middle of the room, at others they are made to stand on a form, and occasionally they are tapped on the hands with a cane. The teachers have the instructions used by the Christian Brothers.
- 24.—The pupils are examined twice in the year—in June by the Very Rev. Dean Grant, and at Christmas, publicly, also by the Very Rev. Dean Grant, by the teachers, and by visitors.
- 25.—The school is inspected by the Very Rev. Dean Grant. Prizes, consisting of handsome books, are distributed at Christmas.
- 26.—Name of head teacher, Elizabeth Haselden.
- 27.—Assistant teacher, Bride Berry. There are no others.
- 28.—Birthplace of head teacher, London; assistant teacher, Naas, Kildare.
- 29.—Age of head teacher, 28; assistant teacher, 21.
- 30.—Both mistresses were appointed January 11th, 1858.
- 31.—Neither mistress was trained as a public teacher.
- 32.—
- 33.—Both mistresses have followed the occupation of teaching since the age of seventeen, and have never had any other employment.
- 34.—Head teacher's salary from the Board, £52 10s.; assistant teacher's, £40.
- 35.—There are no other emoluments.

36.—Total annual income of head teacher for the year 1858, £227 14s.; assistant teacher's total income, £40, with board and lodging.

37.—The Christian doctrine is taught every Sunday in the church, from 3 till 4 o'clock, by the teachers and ladies of the congregation, each class being examined by the clergymen—the Very Rev. Dean Grant, and the Rev. Patrick Donnelly. The Christian doctrine catechism is used.

BURROWA.

- 1.—Burrowa.
- 2.—The school at present is held in the Roman Catholic Church, which is built of stone; the present condition of the church good.
- 3.—1,800 feet.
- 4.—1,760 feet.
- 5.—None.
- 6.—The aisle of the church.
- 7.—
- 8.—Eight ventilators and door.
- 9.—Males, 122; females, 174, on the rolls. The average number attended: boys, 167; girls, 114.
- 10.—Males, between the ages of 13 and 4 years; females, between 16 and 5 years.
- 11.—Three classes in the school; the number in each class,—first class, 7 pupils; second class, 8 pupils; third class, 9 pupils; ages, between 14 and 8 years.
- 12.—Commencing at 9 o'clock, terminating at 1 o'clock; 1 hour intervening for recreation; commencing again at 2 o'clock, terminating at 4.
- 13.—Easter, 1 week; Christmas, 3 weeks; holidays, 6.
- 14.—165 days.
- 15.—The one-half of the pupils remained 165 days during the period of 8 months.
- 16.—I cannot tell.
- 17.—The greater number pay 13s. per quarter; some pay 10s. per quarter; I teach a few for 6s. 6d. per quarter. No books for sale.
- 18.—During the period of 8 months I received £25 10s. for school fees from the parents and guardians of the pupils attending the school, that is from 8th February to 30th of September, 1858. I took charge of the school 8th February, 1858. Received from the Board of Education, for that period, £36 16s. 4d.; total amount, £62 6s. 4d.
- 19.—
- 20.—According to classification; geography is taught 3 days of the week, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays; grammar on Thursdays and Tuesdays.
- 21.—First, second, and third—grammar, geography, spelling books, arithmetics; first books, sequel, and second books much wanted.
- 22.—One map of The World; the map of Europe much wanted.
- 23.—A mild discipline used; no written account from the Board concerning discipline.
- 24.—No stated times for examination; no prizes given in school.
- 25.—
- 26.—Bridget Ryan.
- 27.—Birthplace, Cashel, Ireland.
- 28.—
- 29.—30 years.
- 30.—February, 1858.
- 31.—Trained.
- 32.—Dublin Model School, Autumn, 1849, for the period of 5 months; first division of third class.
- 34.—£4 15s. 10d. periodically.
- 35.—I received £25 10s. school fees for the period of eight months.
- 36.—Total amount of salary from the Board for eight months, £36 16s. 4d.; school fees, £25 10s.; total, £62 6s. 4d.
- 37.—The Christian doctrine taught daily by the teacher, according to the rules of the Roman Catholic Church.

BRISBANE.

- 1.—North Brisbane.
- 2.—A wooden building in tolerable condition, and quite large enough.
- 3.—Area of schoolhouse, 50 by 25=1,250 superficial square feet.
- 4.—Area of girls' playground, 100 by 50=5,000 superficial square feet; boys' playground, 160 by 160 = 2,560 superficial square feet.
- 5.—Separate weatherboarded closets, in good condition.
- 6.—All one schoolroom, solid content=15,000 cubic feet.
- 7.—Average number of pupils attending, 50 to 60.
- 8.—Amplly ventilated by three doors and three windows.
- 9.—Annual average number on the roll—boys, 40; girls, 50; average attendance, 30 boys and 40 girls.
- 10.—Maximum age—boys 15 years, and girls 17 years.

- 11.—Six classes, averaging 10 pupils, varying in age from 4 to 17 years.
- 12.—6 hours each day; commencing at 9 a.m., terminating 4 p.m.; cessation of study from 12 to 1 o'clock, employed in recreation, &c.
- 13.—One holiday in each week; two vacations, at Christmas two weeks, and at Easter one week.
- 14.—Total number appropriated to school duties in the year, 237 days.
- 15.—Average length of period from first entrance of pupils to their finally leaving school, about 4 years.
- 16.—The number of children between 5 and 15 years not attending, 7.
- 17.—Weekly charge for each pupil, 6d.; no annual charge for books; total annual charge for each pupil, £1 4s. 6d.
- 18.—Total amount received from pupils during the twelve months ending the 30th September, 1858, £62 10s.; from other sources, none; total amount received within the above-mentioned period, £132 10s., for the teacher's use.
- 19.—Annual total cost of education of each pupil, £2 4s. 2d.
- 20.—First and second class, spelling and reading; third and fourth class, reading, writing, dictation; fifth and sixth class, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography; to spelling and reading 1 hour; to reading, writing, &c., 1½ hours; and the remaining to other business and subjects.
- 21.—Books used at school,—primer, first book, second book, sequel to do., third book, Carpenter's spelling book, grammar. The supply of books at present inadequate to the wants of the school.
- 22.—No maps or instruments at present in school for the wants of same.
23. Mode of correction—corporal, moderate and occasional. No written instruction regarding the manner of correction used in the school from any Board of Education, &c.
- 24.—Often visited in the year by the Very Rev. Dean Rigney; no prizes.
- 25.—Visited by the Very Rev. Dean Rigney; supply of books, maps, &c., wanted in the school.
- 26.—Head teacher, Mr. Arkins.
- 27.—None.
- 28.—Birthplace of head teacher, Ireland.
- 29.—About 40 years of age.
- 30.—Appointed to present office, March 1st, 1859.
- 31.—Trained as a teacher.
- 32.—At Sydney; cannot say for how long a period.
- 33.—Cannot say what business previous to teaching.
- 34.—Annual amount of salary, £70.
- 35.—Exclusive of salary, £62 10s.
- 36.—Total amount of income, £132 10s.
- 37.—Religious instruction, in Butler's and historical catechism; visited by the Very Rev. Dean Rigney.

BUNGENDORE.

- 1.—Bungendore.
- 2.—Wood, needs repairs.
- 3.—480 superficial square feet.
- 4.—Not enclosed.
- 5.—Good.
- 6.—480 superficial square feet, 4,800 cubic feet.
- 7.—40 in the schoolroom.
- 8.—Two glass windows on hinges.
- 9.—24 boys and 33 girls.
- 10.—From 4 to 17 years.
- 11.—Four classes—10 in each, from 4 to 17 years.
- 12.—Six hours—from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., with an interval of one hour for dinner and recreation.
- 13.—None in each week, excepting church festivals; two vacations in the year, at Easter and Christmas, of 14 days.
- 14.—233 days.
- 15.—From 4 to 5 years.
- 16.—About 17.
- 17.—14s. for each pupil; no charge for books.
- 18.—£29 towards support of teacher; no other sources except the Government stipend, £81 10s.
- 19.—£2 0s. 9d.
- 20.—From the first rudiments to Euclid, constantly employed during the school hours.
- 21.—The necessary school books by the Christian Brothers; good; others needed.
- 22.—None; maps required.
- 23.—According to discretion of teacher; none.
- 24.—Quarterly, by the Chairman of the Local Board and others; no prizes.
- 25.—Frequently by the clergyman and others.
- 26.—George Lenehan.
- 27.—None.
- 28.—Killyon, County Meath, Ireland.

- 29.—28 years.
 30.—June, 1857.
 31.—Not trained.
 32.—
 33.—Being educated in first class schools; a solicitor's clerk for 7 years.
 34.—£52 10s. from Government.
 35.—£29.
 36.—£81 10s. per annum.
 37.—Roman Catholic once a day; by teacher from an abridgment of the Christian doctrine; Roman Catholic clergyman gives instructions.

BERRIMA.

- 1.—Berrima.
 2.—The house is constructed of wood, viz.,—slabs and shingles; is in a passable condition, requires some repairs, and is rented.
 3.—The superficial area of schoolhouse is 264 square feet, or 23 cubic feet.
 4.—There is no special ground for the use of the pupils, but they take exercise on the Market Green.
 5.—The water-closet is constructed of slabs and bark, and is divided into two compartments of six feet square each.
 6.—There is but one room, as before stated.
 7.—The average number in the room is 27.
 8.—A tolerable provision for ventilation.
 9.—The annual average number on the book is 39; average number in attendance 27, viz.:—13 males and 14 females.
 10.—The maximum and minimum age of males, 17 and 5; of females, 15 and 5 years.
 11.—Number of classes, three; average number in first class, 6; in second class, 12; in third class, 10; maximum and minimum age, in first class 17 and 9, in second 15 and 7, and in third 7 and 5 years.
 12.—The pupils attend 6 hours each day, the school opening at 9, and closing at 4, with one hour, viz., from 12 to 1 o'clock, for dinner.
 13.—One holiday, viz., Saturday in each week; two vacations in the year, viz., one at Christmas, of about a fortnight's duration, and the other at Easter, not quite a week.
 14.—Total number of school days in the year, about 235.
 15.—The average period during which pupils remain at school is about three years.
 16.—There are 12 children, between the ages of 15 and 5 years, who do not usually attend the school.
 17.—Some of the pupils pay 1s., some 6d., and some 3d., per week; there has been no charge for books as yet; total annual charge for each pupil £2 12s., and £1 6s., and 13s.: the annual amount of school fees received from the pupils during the 12 months ending the 30th September, 1858, was £36 15s. 6d., which was appropriated to the use and maintenance of the teacher; nothing received from other sources, except the Government stipend; making a total of £89 5s. 6d.
 18.—Average annual total cost of the education of each pupil, £3 6s. 1½d.
 20.—The subjects of instruction given to the first class are—spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Christian doctrine, tables, &c.; to the second class, all the above-mentioned, except grammar and geography; to the third class, spelling, reading, tables, &c.; the precise time allotted to each of these subjects is about half an hour each day.
 21.—The books used in the first class are—the third book of reading lessons, grammar, geography, arithmetic, spelling book, historical catechism, &c.; in the second class, second book of lessons, &c.; and in the third class, first reading book, sequel. The books in use are in pretty good condition, but some first reading books and sequels are much wanted.
 22.—There are no prints, diagrams, &c., in the school, but some would be very desirable.
 23.—It is sometimes found necessary to punish the children by slapping on the hand, and otherwise, to preserve discipline; but there are no instructions from any Board, &c., on the subject.
 24.—Rev. Mr. Magennis holds a general examination of the pupils with reference to their progress every Christmas, and no prizes have been as yet given.
 25.—The school is visited by the Rev. Mr. Magennis, generally once a week, when he is at home; and he spends half an hour, and sometimes longer, as time permits, in examining the children, &c. There is no report on the state of the school.
 26.—Patrick J. Mergin.
 27.—There is no assistant teacher, or pupil teacher, &c.
 28.—Ireland.
 29.—42 years.
 30.—1st March, 1857.
 31.—Not trained as a teacher.
 32.—
 33.—Had considerable experience in teaching before present appointment, but not under any Board.
 34.—Annual amount of salary of teacher, £52 10s.
 35.—Fees and allowances, £36 15s. 6d.
 36.—Total annual income of teacher, £89 5s. 6d.

37.—Religious and moral instructions are given by the teacher every day, from the Christian doctrine, &c. The Rev. Mr. Magennis visits the school very often. The books used for the purpose of conveying religious and moral instructions are those published by the Christian Brothers—Christian doctrine, historical catechism, &c.

BALMAIN.

- 1.—Balmain.
- 2.—The school is held in the church.
- 3.—
- 4.—2,125 square yards.
- 5.—Two water-closets constructed of wood, and in good condition.
- 6.—
- 7.—34.
- 9.—24 boys, 41 girls; 14 boys, 24 girls.
- 10.—Boys, from 13 years to 4; girls, from 16 to 3 years.
- 11.—Five mixed classes; average in each, 7. First class: maximum, 16 years; minimum, 11 years. 2nd class: maximum, 11 years; minimum, 8 years. Third class: maximum, 9 years; minimum, 6 years. Fourth class: maximum, 10 years; minimum, 5 years. Fifth class: maximum, 8 years; minimum, 3 years.
- 12.—School opens at 9 a.m. and closes at 4 p.m.; dinner and recreation, from one to two o'clock.
- 13.—One holiday in each week—Saturday; two vacations each year—Christmas, a fortnight; at Easter, one week.
- 14.—239.
- 15.—18 months.
- 16.—About 20.
- 17.—Weekly charges—3d., 6d., and 1s.; annual charges—13s., £1 6s., and £2 12s.; no charge for books.
- 18.—Amount of school fees—£32 5s. 9d., appropriated to the support of teacher and her family; Government salary, £70; total amount of support, £102 5s. 9d.
- 19.—Average cost of each pupil, £3 0s. 0½d.
- 20.—Copy of time table for Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays—
From 9 to 9:30, first, second, third, fourth, and fifth classes, preparing lessons; from 9:30 to 10, first, second, third, fourth, and fifth classes, catechism and prayer; from 10 to 11, first, second, third, and fourth classes, writing; fifth class, lessons; from 11 to 11:30, first, second, and third class, spelling; fourth class, lessons; fifth class, tablets; from 11:30 to 12, first class, reading; second class, preparing geography or grammar; third and fourth classes, preparing lessons; fifth class, tablets; at 12, first, second, third, fourth, and fifth classes, Angelus; 12 to 12:30, first class, grammar or geography; second class, reading; third class, spelling; fourth class, reading; fifth class, lessons; from 12:30 to 1, first, second, third, fourth, and fifth classes, singing; from 1 to 2, dinner; from 2 to 3, first, second, third, and fourth classes, arithmetic; fifth class, tablets; from 3 to 3:30, first class, reading and needlework; second class, reading; third and fourth classes, spelling; fifth class, tablets; from 3:30 to 4, first, second, third, fourth, and fifth classes, singing and prayer.
- 21.—Reeve's history of the church, Old and New Testaments, third reading book by the Christian Brothers, first book of modern geography, Murray's grammar, Carpenter's spelling. All the books used in first class are used in second, with the exception of Reeve's history of the church. Third class, second reading book by the Christian Brothers, Mavor's spelling; fourth class, first book and sequel by Christian Brothers; fifth class, tablets; condition tolerable. The number of books is inadequate to the wants of the school.
- 22.—Map of The World, others much needed.
- 23.—System of correction employed—admonition, confinement, and minor punishments; and, in cases of incorrigibility, expulsion; no instructions received on the subject.
- 24.—Twice a year, at Christmas and Midwinter by the clergyman and Mr. Wiles, the school inspector; prizes in the shape of pictures, medals, &c., have been awarded to the most deserving pupils.
- 25.—By the Very Rev. J. J. Therry, at least once a week for about half an hour; Mr. Wiles, the school inspector, three times a year.
"I have examined the children attending this school, and feel much pleasure in stating that they have acquitted themselves with credit in the several classes in which I examined them; they also displayed some very neat specimens of needlework, the number present was not so large as would be desired, in consequence of the festival of Christmas being so near; there were, however, about fifty.—JOHN H. WILES.
"December 23, 1858."
"I have this day visited this school, and found the children very orderly and attentive, the number present was fifty.—J. H. WILES.
"March 2, 1859."
- 26.—Maria Hogan.
- 27.—None.
- 28.—Golden, County Tipperary, Ireland.
- 29.—34 years.
- 30.—May, 1857.
- 31.—
- 32.—

33.—Taught a private school for twelve months, had charge of Roman Catholic Orphan School for eleven months, taught Denominational School, Petersham, for three years, and at Appin for ten months; received my education at Thurles' Conveht.

34.—Annual salary, £70.

35.—£32 5s. 9d.

36.—£102 5s. 9d.

37.—Catechism and prayer twice a day by teacher; visited by Very Rev. J. J. Therry; Christian doctrine, catechism, historical catechism, and Douay Bible.

BRAIDWOOD.

1.—Braidwood.

2.—Chiefly of wood, and needs enlargement.

3.—420.

4.—4,840.

5.—2 water-closets, built of stone, and shingled, and in good condition.

6.—Superficial feet, 420; cubical feet, 3,990.

7.—60.

8.—4 glass windows, each 2 ft. 4 in. by 2 ft. 9 in., working on pivots, and 1, 1 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft., working on hinges.

9.—Average number on the roll for the quarter ending March 31st, 1859, boys 40, girls 40, total 80; average attendance, boys 30, girls 30, daily.

10.—Boys 16 to 2, girls 16 to 2.

11.—Four; boys, first class, age 16 to 12; second class, 11 to 8; third class, 9 to 7; fourth class, 5 to 2; number in each class, 10; girls, first class, age 15 to 11; second class, 11 to 9; third class 8 to 6; fourth class, 4 to 2; number in each class, 10.

12.—Commences at 9 a.m. and terminates at 4 p.m.; intervening cessation of study from 12½ p.m. to 2 p.m.; such time employed in recreation and eating lunch or dinner.

13.—Holidays for the quarter ending March 31st, 1859, 2; vacations for the year, 1 month; usually given as follows—at Easter one portion and at Christmas the other portion.

14.—For the quarter ending March 31st, 1859, 61 days.

15.—Cannot state.

16.—Don't know of any; believe there are none.

17.—Average per week, 9d.; total for the year, whether they attend or not, £1 19s. sterling.

18.—£29 17s. 2½d., for the quarter ending March 31st, 1859; £44 17s. 2½d. ÷ 60, gives an average of 1s. 2d. per week, or £3 per annum.

20.—Boys, Christian doctrine, geometry, book-keeping, English grammar, geography, history, reading, writing, and arithmetic, first class; Christian doctrine, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, history, and arithmetic, second class; Christian doctrine, spelling, reading, writing on slates, and numeration, third class; alphabet and spelling, fourth class. Time table—from 9 to 9½ a.m.—; from 9½ to 9¾ a.m., prayer; from 9¾ to 10½ a.m. Christian doctrine; from 10½ to 11½ a.m., reading, parsing, and spelling; from 11½ a.m. to 12 noon, writing; at noon the Angelus Domini is said; from 12 noon to 12½ p.m., examined on orthography, etymology, and syntax; from 2 to 3 p.m., arithmetic and mathematics; from 3 to 3¾ p.m., geography or English grammar; from 3¾ to 4 p.m., prayer and singing. *Note.*—English grammar and geography on alternative days. Girls taught same as boys, with the exception of mathematics. *Note.*—Girls taught needlework on Tuesdays and Fridays 2 hours each day.

21.—Christian Brothers' first, second, third, and fourth books, English grammar, geography, supplied by the Board; Chambers' geometry and book-keeping, mensuration, as in N. school; Mavor's spelling purchased by the scholars; number not adequate.

22.—Prints, 1 set, diagram, a gourd, and knitting-needle, 1 map of The World, 1 of Europe, 1 of North and South America, 1 blackboard, 2 desks, 9 forms, all in good condition; wanted, two desks, a rostrum, a pair of terrestrial globes, maps of Asia, Africa, and the principal countries of Europe.

23.—For punishment, placed apart from the other scholars, sometimes on their knees; slight corporal punishment administered; instructed by the Board to avoid as much as possible corporal punishment.

24.—Rev. E. O'Brien visits and examines weekly, and distributes prizes monthly; prizes usually of a religious character.

25.—Rev. E. O'Brien, weekly; generally remains one hour, sometimes two hours. No report made as yet of this school.

26.—Mr. James Southwell.

27.—Mrs. James Southwell.

28.—Mr. James Southwell, born in Cork, Ireland; and Mrs. James Southwell, born in Tyrone, Ireland.

29.—Mr. James Southwell, 29; Mrs. James Southwell, 23 years.

30.—December, 1858.

31.—Yes.

32.—At St. Benedict's; Sydney, for two months; first-class certificate.

33.—Occupation before that of a teacher, ship and Custom House agent.

34.—£60 sterling

35.—Nil.

36.—£44 17s. 2½d., for the quarter ending March 31st, 1859.

37.—Doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church taught daily, by the teachers; visited by the Rev. E. O'Brien, Roman Catholic pastor; books, Christian doctrine, and historical catechism.

BUNGONIA.

- 1.—Bungonia, District of Goulburn.
- 2.—Of wood; in good repair. Much in want of writing desks.
- 3.—504 square feet.
- 4.—1 square acre; granted for church and school; not enclosed.
- 5.—No water-closets at present provided.
- 6.—1 room, 504 square feet, 28 cubic feet.
- 7.—24 pupils, the average number in attendance daily.
- 8.—1 door, 1 window; no ceiling—open to the roof.
- 9.—30; average number attending, 17 boys, 7 girls.
- 10.—From 5 to 16 years; boys and girls same.
- 11.—Five classes, 5 in each—from 12 to 15, from 10 to 12, from 8 to 10, from 4 to 8.
- 12.—5 hours; from 9 to 12, from 2 to 4; intervals, dinner and play.
- 13.—1 day; 2 vacations—Christmas, 10 days; Easter, 8 days.
- 14.—237 days.
- 15.—From 1, 2, or 3 years, more or less.
- 16.—About 20 children.
- 17.—No fixed charge; each family paying in proportion to circumstances. No charge for books.
- 18.—About £23; salary, £52 10s.; total, £75 10s., amount received from all sources.
- 19.—About £3 5s. each pupil.
- 20.—In proportion to ages; from first to third books in reading lessons, grammar, geography, writing, arithmetic—daily, 15 to 20 minutes.
- 21.—Rev. J. Reeve's general history church, Christian Brothers, from first second, and third book lessons, Carpenter's spelling book, &c.; new ones required.
- 22.—1 large map of The World, in good order; no other diagrams, prints, &c., furnished; some useful ones required.
- 23.—Gentle correction with a rod; no official instructions received from any other quarter on this subject.
- 24.—On the several occasional visits of the clergyman to the parish, say 6 times during the year 1858; no prizes or rewards given.
- 25.—By the Local Board; 4 times; about 1 hour; report sent to the Head Board, but no copy left.
- 26.—John Doyle.
- 27.—No assistant.
- 28.—Ireland.
- 29.—50 years.
- 30.—December 1st, 1857.
- 31.—Yes.
- 32.—Kent-street Denominational Model School; 3 months; 2nd class.
- 33.—Storekeeper.
- 34.—£52 10s.
- 35.—£23.
- 36.—£75 10s.
- 37.—Prayers and catechism; daily; by the teacher; formerly visited by the Very Rev. Dean Walsh, Catholic clergyman; and at present by the Rev. P. Magennis, Catholic clergyman, Berrima; catechism, as approved by His Grace the Archbishop, and historical catechism, by Monsieur Fleury.

CAMPBELLTOWN.

- 1.—Campbelltown—mixed school.
- 2.—Front and foundation stone, rest brick; repairs good; a separate apartment necessary to be added for the infants, who average at present 20.
- 3.—64 square yards, or 576 square feet.
- 4.—About an acre, or 4,840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet.
- 5.—In good repair.
- 6.—Only 1 apartment; 576 square feet; 8,640 cubic feet.
- 7.—About 70.
- 8.—4 pulley windows.
- 9.—For 1858 roll—annual average 49 boys, 48 girls; daily annual average 37 boys, 38 girls.
- 10.—From 3 to 14, in both sex.
- 11.—Five classes, 13—first class, from 3 to 7 years; second, and sequel to second, 7 to 9; third, 9 to 11; and fourth, 11 to 14.
- 12.—6 hours—9 till 4; recreation 1 till 2.
- 13.—1—Saturday; 2—2 weeks at Christmas, 1 at Easter.

- 14.—139 days.
 15.—Some a week, some a month, some 2, 3, 6, 9, or 12 months, and longer.
 16.—About 20.
 17.—Some 6d. per week, some 10d. per week, and some nil; none supplied for sale, one of the greatest deficiencies; £1 4s. and £2.
 18.—£44 12s. 9d.; support of teacher, nil; £132 2s. 9d.
 19.—£1 15s. 2½d.
 20.—Christian doctrine, 9 till 10; reading and spelling, 10 till 11; history and composition, 11 till 12; arithmetic, 12 till 1; recreation, 1 till 2; reading and spelling, 2 till 3; grammar and geography, every alternate day, 3 till half-past 3; half-past 3 till 4, writing.
 21.—Second, sequel, third, and fourth reading books, Carpenter's spelling, grammars, geographies, and arithmetic; very bad; yes—some geometries, mensurations, algebras, book-keepings, and a few elementary works on natural philosophy; not near so.
 22.—24 reading and spelling tablets, 6 large and 8 small geographical maps, 8 desks, 12 forms, 2 teacher's desks, 1 clock, 1 small blackboard; good repair; others much needed, viz.:—a press for books, a pair of globes, astronomical diagrams of the seasons and planets, in wood, and a map of The World, in two Hemispheres.
 23.—Punishment on the hands, detention from recreation, and kneeling and standing for a certain period; none whatever.
 24.—By none; no prizes or rewards.
 25.—By the Rev. Mr. Roche; sometimes weekly; about 10 minutes; pupils progressing.
 26.—James O'Grady.
 27.—Nil.
 28.—County Clare, Ireland.
 29.—36 years.
 30.—Sometime in July, 1852.
 31.—Yes.
 32.—Marlborough-street, Dublin; 5 months; first class.
 33.—No occupation.
 34.—£87 10s. per annum; no other teachers.
 35.—£44 12s. 9d. per annum, for the year ending 30th September, 1858—as may be seen at query 13; dwelling, rent free.
 36.—£132 2s. 9d., for the year ending 30th September, 1858—see query 18.
 37.—The Christian doctrine; daily; by the teacher; yes, by the Rev. Mr. Roche, R.C. priest; the Christian doctrine only.

CHURCH HILL.

- 1.—Church Hill, Sydney.
 2.—Of stone, and is in good condition.
 3.—3,600 square feet.
 4.—There is no land adjoining the school for the use of the pupils.
 5.—The water-closets are built of brick, and are in good condition.
 6.—3,600 square feet, and 33,200 cubic feet.
 7.—130 children.
 8.—10 windows.
 9.—The average number on the books is 130 girls, and 30 boys. The average number in daily attendance is 111 girls and 26 boys.
 10.—Maximum age of girls, 15 years; minimum, 3. Maximum age of boys, 7; minimum, 3.
 11.—The school is divided into five classes:—
- | Classes. | Girls—Maximum. | Minimum. | Boys—Maximum. | Minimum. |
|----------|----------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| 1st | 15 | 10 | None. | |
| 2nd | 11 | 8 | None. | |
| 3rd | 9 | 7 | None. | |
| 4th | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 |
| 5th | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
- 12.—5½ hours; commencing at 9 a.m. and terminating at 4 p.m. Cessation of study from half-past 12 to 2 o'clock p.m., for dinner and recreation.
 13.—One holiday in each week, Saturday; and two vacations in the year, Easter and Christmas. The children get a week at Easter, and a fortnight at Christmas.
 14.—230 days.
 15.—I have children attending this school these ten years, and there are many who may be absent for two or three months and return again, so that I cannot say when they have actually left the school.
 16.—Cannot answer.
 17.—The sum charged to each pupil for instruction is from 3d. to 1s. per week. No charge for books. Total annual charge for each pupil is from 13s. to £2 12s.
 18.—Annual amount of school fees, £27; Government salary, £140; total amount of support, £167. The school fees and Government salary go to the support of the teachers.
 19.—The annual total cost for each pupil is £1 2s. 8½d.

20.—Copy of time table for

TIME.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Fifth Class.
9 to 9½	Preparing lessons. Writing. Grammar and geography, on alternate days.	Preparing lessons. Writing. Same as first.	Preparing lessons. Writing. Same as first and second.	Preparing lessons. Writing on slates. Lessons.	Preparing lessons. Lessons.
9½ to 10½					
10½ to 11	Lessons. Arithmetic.	Lessons. Arithmetic.	Lessons. Arithmetic.	Catechism. Arithmetic.	Catechism. Arithmetic.
11 to 12					
12 to 12½					
12½ to 2			Dinner and recreation.		
2 to 2.45	Reading and grammar exercises. Needlework.	Same as first. Needlework.	Same as first and second. Needlework.	Lessons. Arithmetic and singing.	Lessons.
2.45 to 3.45					
3.45 to 4			Religious instruction to all.		

21.—First class.—Reeve's history of the Bible, Reeve's history of the church, Young's history of England, Bible, lesson book by Christian Brothers, English grammar by Christian Brothers, geography by Christian Brothers, Fleury's historical catechism and arithmetic by Christian Brothers. Second class—Nearly all the above books are used by this class, together with lesson book by Christian Brothers. Third class—Some of the above books are used by this class, together with lesson book by Christian Brothers. Fourth class.—Lesson book by Christian Brothers. Fifth class.—

22.—Prints, none; diagrams, none; four maps—Europe, Asia, Africa, and America—condition good. Terrestrial globe. Prints, diagrams, and a map of The World, and of Australia are needed.

23.—Admonition, chastisement, and if necessary, expulsion.

24.—Twice a year, at Christmas and June, by Rev. J. Keating, Rev. P. Newman, the inspector (Mr. Wiles), and others, when prizes such as books or pictures are given to deserving pupils.

25.—By Rev. J. Keating, at least once a week, and by the inspector (Mr. Wiles), generally once a month.

“December 14, 1858.

“In reference to the children whom I have examined to-day—the first class, I have much pleasure in being able to state that I am much pleased by their answering in their different classes; but I am particularly pleased with the accuracy and correctness with which they read.—P. NEWMAN, C. C.”

“I assisted at the examination of the children attending this school, and was much pleased with their answering in general.—J. H. WILES.”

“I fully concur in the above remarks.—J. KEATING.”

26.—B. G. Meagher.

27.—Matilda Meagher.

28.—Cashel, Ireland.

29.—B. G. Meagher, 25 years; M. Meagher, 22 years.

30.—October 14, 1854.

31.—Not trained.

33.—Four years' experience.

34.—Salary of head teacher, £111; assistant, £56.

35.—£27.

36.—£167.

37.—Instruction on religious subjects once a day, by the teacher. Religious instruction is also given once a week by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Rev. J. Keating, Catholic clergyman. The Christian doctrine and historical catechisms.

CAMPERDOWN.

1.—The school is situated at Camperdown.

2.—The schoolhouse is constructed of brick, and needs repairs.

3.—The area of the schoolhouse is 672 square feet.

4.—There is half an acre for the use of the school, but the pupils have the use of two acres at the present time.

5.—The water-closets are constructed of brick, and are in tolerable condition.

6.—The schoolhouse consists of one room, which contains 672 square feet and 8,068 cubic feet.

7.—The average number of pupils in attendance is 105.

8.—The schoolhouse is ventilated by casement windows.

9.—The annual average number on the roll is 139—83 boys and 56 girls. The average number in attendance is 65 boys and 40 girls.

10.—The maximum age of boys is 14 years, and of girls 14. The minimum age of boys is 4 years, of girls 4 years.

11.—The school is divided into seven classes; the average number in each class is 15. The maximum and minimum ages are as follow:—In the first class 14 and 12, in the second 11 and 9, in the third 10 and 8, in the fourth 9 and 7, in the fifth 7 and 6, in the sixth 6 and 5, and in the seventh 5 and 4 years.

12.—The pupils attend 6 hours each school day; the hours of attendance are from 9 until 1 o'clock, and from 2 until 4. The intervening hour is allowed for dinner and play.

13.—There is one holiday allowed in each week, namely, Saturday. There are two vacations in each year—one at Christmas of a fortnight's duration, and one at Easter of three days' duration. There are also about five or six church holidays.

14.—The number of days appropriated to school studies during the year terminated 30th September, 1858, was 243.

15.—The average length of time that pupils remain at school is five or six years.

16.—There are five children in this district between the ages of 5 and 15 years, who do not usually attend school.

17.—There are several pupils who pay no school fees, others who pay 3d., others who pay 6d., others who pay 9d., and others who pay 1s. per week. There is no annual charge for books. The total annual charge for each pupil is equal to £1 4s. 1½d.

18.—The fees received from the pupils during the year ended 30th September, 1858, amounted to £126 15s. 6d. The amount received from Government was £71 3s. 4d. The total amount was £197 18s. 10d.

19.—The annual total cost of the education of each pupil was £1 17s 7½d.

20.—The several subjects of instruction are spelling, reading, writing, grammar, geography, history, arithmetic, geometry, prayers, and catechism. The girls are taught to sew about five hours every week. The school hours are allotted for instruction in the following order:—From 9 o'clock until 15 minutes to 10 is allotted to spelling and prayers; from 15 minutes to 10 until 15 minutes past 10, the first and second classes write, during which time the third and fourth classes read; from 15 minutes past 10 until 15 minutes past 11, the first and second classes read, each lesson continues half an hour; from 15 minutes past 11 until 12 o'clock is allotted to grammar and geography alternately; from 12 until half-past 12, to catechism; from half-past 12 until 10 minutes to 1, to geometry. After which the Angelus is recited, and the children dismissed until 2 o'clock. The afternoon is allotted to arithmetic by the first, second, and third classes. The fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh classes are taught lessons as in the forenoon.

21.—English grammar, geography, history of the Bible, history of the church, history of England, historical catechism, third book of reading lessons by the Christian Brothers, and arithmetic, are used by the first class; grammar, geography, third book, and arithmetic, are used by the second class. The second book of reading lessons by the Christian Brothers is used by the third class. The sequel to the first book is used by the fourth class, and the first book and tablets are used by the fifth, sixth, and seventh classes. These books and tablet sheets are very much worn.

22.—There are 13 maps in the school, 7 of which scarcely deserve mention, they are very small and quite worn. The remainder are 2 maps of The World, 1 of Europe, 1 of Asia, 1 of New South Wales, and 1 of Palestine. There are 7 desks, 14 forms, 2 tablet stands, a blackboard, and bookpress.

23.—I use a strap to preserve discipline and enforce attention to study. I have been instructed to do so by one of the managers of the school.

24.—The school is visited by the Rev. Father Corish about five or six times a year. The principal examination with reference to the progress of the children is at Christmas, at which time only prizes are given—religious books or prints.

25.—The school is officially visited by Mr. J. H. J. Wiles once a year. The time occupied in the performance of this duty is about three hours. The following is the last report on the state of the school taken from the roll-book:—

“ 17 December, 1858.

“ I was present at the examination of the children of this school, and was much pleased with their answering in Christian doctrine, grammar, geography, and arithmetic; their writing was very creditable; they were well-conducted, orderly, and attentive. The number present was 105.”

26.—The name of the head teacher is James Maloney.

27.—The name of assistant teacher is Mrs. Maloney.

28.—Both teachers were born in Ireland.

29.—The respective ages are 37 and 32.

30.—Date of appointment to present office, December, 1856.

31 & 32.—Not trained as a teacher.

33.—I had had about ten years' experience in teaching previous to my present appointment, and no other occupation or business before adopting that of a teacher.

34.—The salary for the year ended 30th September, 1858, was £71 3s. 4d.

35.—The school fees amounted to £126 15s. 6d.

36.—The total income of master and mistress for the above year was £197 18s. 10d.

37.—Religious instruction is given once a week by the Nuns of the House of the Good Shepherd.

CHARCOAL CREEK.

- 1.—Charcoal Creek, Illawarra.
- 2.—Constructed of wood, repairs and enlargement necessary.
- 3.—442 square feet.
- 4.—680 square yards.
- 5.—No water-closets.
- 6.—One apartment only, 442 square feet, 7 feet high to rafters on wall plate, 3,094 cubic feet.
- 7.—From 64 to 78.
- 8.—No provision, but as a substitute we open back windows.
- 9.—The number on the books for the last four years, 38 boys and 55 girls; total 93; it exceeded that number in former years. The average daily attendance for the same time is 30 boys, 44 girls; total 74.
- 10.—Maximum of boys 16 years, of girls 14 years.
- 11.—Seven classes; about 10; maximum of first class 16 years, and minimum 10 years, second class 8 and 7, third class 8 and 7, fourth class 7 and 6, fifth class 6 of each, and of the sixth and seventh classes about 5 and 4.
- 12.—6 hours; commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning and terminating at 4 in the afternoon. One hour allowed at 1 o'clock for dinner and recreation.
- 13.—One holiday in each week; two vacations in the year, one at Christmas (for two weeks), and the other at Easter (for one week).
- 14.—245 days, health and weather permitting.
- 15.—Very hard to tell, as some children after spending four or five years at school are kept at home, perhaps for two or three years, return again for a year or so, but not in regular attendance.
- 16.—Cannot tell.
- 17.—Where four or five come from the same party I only charge for three, at 5s. per quarter for each, or £1 per annum. If six I charge for four when in regular attendance, if otherwise I allow for absent time.
- 18.—Received £49 5s. 8d. from the parents of the children, and £65 12s. 6d. from Government, which (after paying rent for the schoolroom and keeping the same in repair) is exclusively appropriated to the maintenance of the teacher and family, and is found insufficient for that purpose.
- 19.—The cost referred to is £1 4s. 8½d. for each child.
- 20.—The subjects of instruction are selected from the reading lessons of the day, together with half-hour's instruction on geography and grammar.
- 21.—Tablets, first books, sequels to ditto, second books, and third and fourth series of ditto, all by the Christian Brothers, and in very indifferent condition; and also grammar and geography; a fresh supply very much required; the few we have not half sufficient.
- 22.—No prints, diagrams, instruments, nor even desks, having to use tables purchased by the teacher, as a substitute for the latter. The maps are—one of Australia, one of the British Isles, one of Africa, one of America, and one of The World.
- 23.—Moderate chastisement. There has been a letter from the Board on the subject.
- 24.—Four times by the parish priest, for the time being, but no prizes.
- 25.—Not visited by any inspector lately, and no report unless the remarks left on the roll-book by visitors.
- 26.—Peter Tresnan.
- 27.—No assistant teachers nor monitors, unless chosen by the teacher when required.
- 28.—County of Leitrim, Ireland.
- 29.—50 years.
- 30.—In January, 1845.
- 31.—Not.
- 32.—
- 33.—Thirteen years practical experience as a teacher at home; no previous occupation.
- 34.—The present salary is £70, having lately the liberal increase of £4 7s. 6d. per annum.
- 35.—None.
- 36.—£120, or thereabouts.
- 37.—Christian doctrine, and historical catechism every alternate day, Reeve's history of the church and of the Bible twice each week, and Testament lessons twice each week, all given by the teacher, together with the instruction given by the Roman Catholic clergyman, whenever he calls.

CONCORD.

- 1.—Concord.
- 2.—Brick.
- 3.—1,265 superficial square feet.
- 4.—3,150 square feet.
- 5.—Brick, good.
- 6.—740 superficial square feet, or 11,100 cubic feet.
- 7.—36.
- 8.—Eight gothic windows.
- 9.—
- 10.—Males, from 13 to 3 years; females, from 12 to 3 years.

- 11.—
- 12.— $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours; commencing at 9 o'clock a.m., and terminating at 4 o'clock p.m.; dinner and recreation from half-past 12 o'clock to 2 o'clock.
13. Saturday in each week, the Anniversary of the Colony, St. Patrick's Day, and the Queen's Birth Day; vacation, two weeks at Christmas, and two weeks at Easter.
- 14.—272.
- 15.—
- 16.—
- 17.—
- 18.—
- 19.—
- 20.—Spelling, reading, writing, grammar, geography, history, Christian doctrine, arithmetic, composition, elocution, Latin, classics; half an hour allotted to each subject of instruction.
- 21.—From first to fourth series of class books, tablets, by the Christian Brothers; condition bad; inadequate to wants of the school.
- 22.—Five, viz.: one map of The World, one of Australia, one of New South Wales and Victoria, one of the Holy Land, one of the British Isles.
- 23.—In accordance with the rules issued by the Denominational School Board; corporal punishment in extreme cases.
- 24.—Chairman of the Local Board.
- 25.—Rev. P. Birch, eighty times per annum; casual visitors, His Grace Archbishop Polding, Rev. Mr. Corish, Rev. Mr. Sheridan, Messrs. Wiles, M'Grath, and Lindon.
- 26.—George Argyle Plunkett.
- 27.—
- 28.—Ireland.
- 29.—39.
- 30.—18th of October, 1858.
- 31.—1st, by the Christian Brothers, Sydney.
- 32.—2nd, Model School, Kent-street, Sydney.
- 33.—Fourteen years a teacher; previous occupation, medical student.
- 34.—£61 5s.
- 35.—The present teacher was not in charge of the school previous to the 30th of September, 1858.
- 36.—
- 37.—Christian doctrine, Scriptural history, &c., once a week; Rev. Patrick Birch, Catholic clergyman.

COLLECTOR.

- 1.—Collector.
- 2.—All stone, needs no repairs.
- 3.—46 square feet.
- 4.—4,840 square feet.
- 5.—All wood, and in good condition.
- 6.—46 square feet.
- 7.—29 pupils.
- 8.—There are six windows, which can be open at pleasure.
- 9.—29·7 boys, 25·4 girls; average number attending school, 15 boys, 14 girls.
- 10.—Males, from 5 to 11; females, from 4 to 13 years.
- 11.—Four classes of boys, four classes of girls; average age of each class, 8 years.
- 12.—The school commences at 9 o'clock a.m., and terminates at 4 o'clock p.m.; all the children return home to dinner.
- 13.—Half a holiday; two vacations, about five days each, at Christmas and Easter.
- 14.—284 days.
- 15.—From 3 to 4 years.
- 16.—About 44.
- 17.—School fees for each child, 8s. 11d.; the price of books I am not aware of.
- 18.—Fees received from pupils, £12 10s. 3d.; from Government, £52 10s.; total, £65 0s. 3d.
- 19.—£2 4s. 10d. each child, annually.
- 20.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and catechism; an hour each on an average.
- 21.—First, second, and third books of reading lessons, grammars, geographies, and arithmetics, in good condition; no other kinds are needed at present.
- 22.—There is one map of The World, which is sufficient at present.
- 23.—Should a child be incorrigible in the school, the only mode of correction I use, is to give them no dinner, and keep them in the school during dinner hour, and which I find to answer well.
- 24.—Generally once a month, when prizes are given them in the shape of books.
- 25.—By the Local Board, and about twelve times a year.
- 26.—Thomas Denis O'Sullivan.
- 27.—None.
- 28.—County Waterford, Ireland.
- 29.—48 years.

- 30.—1st of November, 1849.
 31.—Yes.
 32.—National Model School, Dublin, four months; second class certificate.
 33.—Constantly teaching.
 34.—Annual salary, including school fees, £65 0s. 3d.
 35.—£12 0s. 3d.
 36.—£65 0s. 3d.
 37.—Catechism, once a day, by the teacher; the Very Rev. Dean Walsh, Catholic pastor, catechisms, and historical catechisms.

CATTAI CREEK.

- 1.—Cattai Creek.
 2.—Constructed of wood, needs repairs.
 3.—The number of superficial square feet contained in the area of the schoolhouse is 403.
 4.—The number of square yards contained in the playground is 4,840.
 5.—There are no water-closets.
 6.—The number of square feet, 360, and 2,520 cubic feet, is contained internally in the schoolroom.
 7.—The average number of pupils usually assembled in the school was 27.
 8.—The provision for the ventilation is two windows, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 feet.
 9.—The annual average number on the books was 19 boys and 15 girls; total, 34.
 10.—The maximum and minimum age of the male sex is from 6 to 14 years, and 5 to 12 for the female sex.
 11.—The school is divided into four classes; the average number in each is 6; the maximum and minimum age in each class is 9 to 14, 7 to 12, 6 to 9, and 5 to 8 years.
 12.—The number of hours during each day the pupils attend the school is 6; they commence at 9 o'clock and leave off at 12, until 1 o'clock, when they resume their studies again until 4. The cessation hour is generally occupied in partaking of their lunch, after that the boys have a game of cricket or marbles.
 13.—The number of holidays in each week is one; the number of vacations in each year is two,—the duration of each a fortnight at Christmas and a week at Easter.
 14.—The total number of days appropriated to school studies during the year was 236.
 15.—The average length which pupils remain at this school is about 4 years.
 16.—The number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years in the district who do not usually attend the school is about 10.
 17.—The weekly charge for each pupil who is able to pay is from 3d. to 6d.; no charge for books; the annual charge 13s. 6d. for each pupil.
 18.—The annual amount of school fees received from the pupils of the school during the twelve months ending 30th September, 1858, was £14 3s. 11d., appropriated towards supporting and clothing self and family, together with £52 10s., received from the Denominational School Board, which makes a total of £66 13s. 11d.
 19.—Dividing the last-mentioned total by the average number, 27, gives £2 9s. 5d. nearly for the annual education of each pupil.
 20.—The several subjects of instruction given to each are spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, and catechism; the time devoted to each is about 40 minutes.
 21.—A list of the titles of all books used in each of the several classes is as follows:—First book of reading lessons, sequel to first book, second book of reading lessons, third book of reading lessons, fourth ditto or litany class book, first book of modern geography, an introduction to the school expositor, a school grammar of the English language, a commercial arithmetic, all by the Christian Brothers; an abridgment of the Christian doctrine for the use of the faithful, by the direction of His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney. The condition of some of the books is good, others are indifferent. There are some first and second books of lessons required,—the number now is scarcely adequate to the wants of the school.
 22.—The above list, together with a number of tablets on the first series of reading lessons, some historical catechisms, containing summary of the sacred history, history of the Old and New Testaments, a map of The World, a roll-book, are all the prints apparatus in this school. The map is in good condition, but we need a map of Europe and Australia; also a blackboard.
 23.—The system of correction employed in the school to preserve discipline is the ferula. There has been rules and regulations received from the Denominational Board, and no more.
 24.—The pupils of the school are examined at least four times a year by the Rev. Dr. Hallinan, and prizes distributed at Christmas,—that is, Catholic and Protestant prayer books.
 25.—The school is officially visited by the Rev. Dr. Hallinan at least six times a year, and examined quarterly; the length of time occupied by him in the performance of this duty is about three hours. There is no report on the state of the school; the present condition of it is good.
 26.—Name of teacher, James Cusack.
 27.—There is no other.
 28.—Birthplace of teacher, Ireland.
 29.—Age of teacher, 35 years.

- 30.—Date of appointment to present office, 18th January, 1854.
 31.—Trained.
 32.—At Kent-street North Model School, for nearly two months. My certificate of capability from Mr. O'Bryan, the then model teacher, had been, I understand, sent to the Board by that worthy scholar; previous to undertaking the present appointment I followed the profession since I had left off going to school,—that is, since the year 1844 I taught in my native country, and immediately after landing in this Colony I adopted the same mode.
 33.—Is included in the above.
 34.—Annual amount of salary, £52 10s.
 35.—Fees from pupils, £14 3s. 11d.
 36.—Total amount of income of teacher, £66 13s. 11d.
 37.—The Christian doctrine is taught daily by the teacher; the school is visited frequently by the Rev. Dr. Hallinan, of the Roman Catholic religion. Names of the books for such purpose:—An abridgment of Christian doctrine for the use of the faithful, by direction of His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney; an historical catechism, containing summary of the sacred history, by Monsieur Fleury.

DARLINGHURST.—(Boys.)^①

- 1.—Darlinghurst.
 2.—Of stone; it does not need repair or enlargement.
 3.—1,620.
 4.—1,008 square yards, enclosed; without the enclosure there is a commonage.
 5.—The water-closets are of wood, and their condition is good.
 6.—1,620 square feet, and 16,200 cubic feet.
 7.—Number on the roll, 208.
 8.—5 windows.
 9.—Annual average number on the books, 176; annual average attending the school, 127.
 10.—The maximum age, 15 years; and the minimum age, 5.
 11.—The school is divided into four classes, the average number in each class, 52. The maximum and minimum ages in each class are as follows:—First class, max. 8, min. 5; second class, max. 10, min. 6; third class, max. 12, min. 6; fourth class, max. 15, min. 9.
 12.—The pupils attend school during 5½ hours each day; the school duties commence at 9 o'clock in the morning, and terminate at 4 in the afternoon; the intervening cessation of studies, from 12½ to 2 o'clock, is employed in taking luncheon and in recreation.
 13.—One holiday (Saturday) in each week, two vacations each of a fortnight's duration—they occur at Christmas and Easter.
 14.—237.
 15.—
 16.—Can't say.
 17.—The terms are 6d., 9d., or 1s. per week; and the total annual charge 26s., 39s., or 52s.; the pupils are not charged for the use of the books supplied to the school by the Board.
 18.—School fees received during the year, £157 10s.; the fees are appropriated to paying rent, water rates, &c., the residue going to the support of the teacher; and amount of support received during the year, £245. The Government salary and the school fees have been the only sources from which the school has received support during the time I have been teacher of it.
 19.—£1 18s. 6¾d.
 20.—School opens at 9 o'clock a.m. and closes at 4 o'clock p.m., on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays; from 9 to 9¼, preparation of lessons; 9¼ to 10, prayer; 10 to 10½, catechism; 10½ to 11½, reading, spelling, explanation of lessons; 11½ to 12, writing; at 12, the Angelus; 12 to 12½, reading, spelling, explanation of lessons; 12½ to 2, recreation; 2 to 3, arithmetic, geometry, mensuration, and algebra; 3 to 3¾, grammar and geography; 3¾ to 4, prayer.
 21.—The books used in the classes are—the first, second, third, and fourth books, and the grammar and arithmetic by the Christian Brothers, Reeve's history of the church, historical and Christian doctrine catechisms, Young's history of England, Kearney's compendium of history, Sullivan's geography generalised, and spelling-book superseded, Chambers' geometry, the mensuration published by the Irish National School Board, Tyson's algebra, and some others; present condition, tolerable; the number is inadequate to the wants of the school.
 22.—The maps used in the school are—a map of The World, of Europe, Asia, America, and Africa; the following were purchased by myself for the use of the school—two maps of Ireland, two of England, one of New South Wales, and several other small maps, and also a case of mathematical instruments; present condition, tolerable; prints, diagrams, maps, and instruments are needed.
 23.—Admonition, reproof, confinement, chastisement, and in cases of incorrigibility, expulsion; I have received no written instructions on the subject; the foregoing is, I believe, the nature of those I received.
 24.—Twice a year, by the Rev. Father Sheridan, the inspector and others; prizes, such as books, medals, crosses, &c., are given at the Christmas examination.

25.—By the Rev. Father Sheridan, and the inspector; the rev. gentleman visits the school at least once a week, the length of his visits is usually half an hour; the length of time occupied by the inspector in his monthly visits, is from half an hour to an hour.

“December 15, 1858.

“Having been present on the occasion while the children underwent a strict examination in the different subjects taught in this school, I am therefore much pleased in having it in my power to give a most favorable report of the school, both as regards the manner in which it is conducted, and the mode of imparting instruction, two circumstances reflecting the greatest credit on the efficient teacher, Mr. O'D. Molony.—JOHN F. SHERIDAN.”

“December 15, 1858.

“I was present at the examination of the pupils of this school, and I was very much pleased with their very prompt and accurate answering in history, grammar, geography, spelling, arithmetic, mensuration, and geometry; which fully proves there has been no pains spared by their teacher, Mr. Molony, for their improvement. Their attention, as well as their cleanliness, was also very creditable.—J. H. J. WILES, Inspector.”

26.—Patrick O'D. Molony.

27.—There are no assistant teachers, pupil teachers, or monitors, attached to the school.

28.—Tipperary, Ireland.

29.—31 or 2 years.

30.—March, 1852.

31.—Trained.

32.—At the National Model School, Dublin; six months; when trained I was only assistant teacher, soon after when appointed teacher, I was placed in the first division of the second class, and my name placed on the roll as candidate for the highest class.

33.—

34.—Annual salary, £87 10s.

35.—Fees received during the year, £157 10s.

36.—£245.

37.—Catechetical instruction; daily; by the teacher; the Sisters of Charity visit twice a week, visited by the Rev. Father Sheridan; Catholic; historical and Christian doctrine catechisms.

DARLINGHURST.—(GIRLS.)

1.—Darlinghurst.

2.—Of stone; it needs neither repair nor enlargement.

3.—836 square feet.

4.—About 1,000 square yards.

5.—Weatherboarded and in good condition.

6.—8,360 cubic feet.

7.—68.

8.—3 windows.

9.—Average on the books, 99; average attendance, 68.

10.—Maximum age, 14; minimum, 4.

11.—Four classes; the average in each is 25.

12.—Maximum age in first class, 14; minimum, 10 years. Maximum age in second class, 13; minimum, 8 years. Maximum age in third class, 11; minimum, 8 years. Maximum age in fourth class, 9; minimum, 4 years.

12.—5½ hours; commencing at 9 a.m. and terminating at 4 p.m.; cessation of studies from half-past 12 to 2; employed in taking luncheon and in recreation.

13.—One holiday in each week (Saturday); vacations, two, of a fortnight's duration each; they occur at Christmas and Easter.

14.—237.

15.—I cannot say the average length of time the pupils remain at the school as there are many attending still who were attending at my appointment.

16.—Cannot say.

17.—The terms are—6d., 9d., or 1s. per week; the pupils are not charged for the use of the books supplied by the Board.

18.—£43 5s. 6d.; appropriated to the support of the teacher; £89 10s. 6d.

19.—£1 6s. 4d.

20.—Copy of time table: School opens at 9 a.m., closes at 4 p.m., on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. Business: from 9 to 9¾, preparation of lessons; from 9¾ to 10, prayer; from 10 to 10½, catechetical instruction; from 10½ to 11½, reading classes; from 11½ to 12, writing; at 12, the Angelus; from 12 to 12½, spelling classes, &c.; from 12½ to 2, recreation; from 2 to 3, arithmetic; from 3 to 3¾, grammar, geography, &c.; from 3¾ to 4 o'clock, prayer; the afternoons of Thursdays are devoted to needlework.

21.—First, second, third, and fourth reading books, grammar, geography, and arithmetic, by the Christian Brothers, Reeve's history of the church, history of England (Young), historical and Christian doctrine, catechisms; their present condition is tolerable; other books are needed; the number at present is inadequate to the wants of the school.

22.—The maps used in the school are—The World, Asia, America, Africa, Europe, and Ireland; prints, diagrams, and maps are needed.

23.—Admonition, reproof, and correction; I have received no written or other instructions on this subject.

24.—Twice a year by the Rev. F. Sheridan, the inspector, and others; prizes are occasionally given.

25.—The Rev. F. Sheridan visits at least once a week; the inspector visits once a month; the length of each visit is usually half an hour.

“ I was present at the examination of the girls at this school, and was greatly pleased with their answering in the Christian doctrine, grammar, geography, spelling, &c.; they were attentive and neat in their attire; the number present was about seventy.

“ J. H. WILES.”

“ I fully concur with the above report.—J. F. SHERIDAN.”

26.—Johanna H. O'Callaghan.

27.—

28.—Tipperary, Ireland.

29.—28 years.

30.—June 1st., A.D. 1857.

31.—Trained.

32.—In the Dublin Model School for 5 months; certificate of competency, second class.

33.—

34.—Present salary, £50.

35.—£43 10s. 6d.

36.—£89 10s. 6d.

37.—Catechetical instruction for half an hour each day, by the teacher; also, once a week by the Sisters of Charity, for about half an hour.

FORTITUDE VALLEY.

1.—Fortitude Valley; mixed.

2.—A brick building, in good condition; not large enough.

3.—Area of schoolhouse, $38 \times 22 = 836$ superficial square feet.

4.—Area of girls' playground, $150 \times 42 = 6,300$ superficial square feet; area of boys' playground, 12,420 superficial square feet.

5.—Separate weatherboarded closets, in good condition.

6.—All one schoolroom; solid content = 7,448 cubic feet.

7.—Average number of pupils attending, 80 to 90.

8.—Amplly ventilated by two doors and three windows.

9.—This school is not yet one year established; consequently cannot give the annual average. At present on the roll:—boys, 56; girls, 49. Average attendance, 80 to 90.

10.—Maximum age:—boys, 15 years; girls, 16 years. Minimum age:—boys, 3 years; girls, 4 years.

11.—Five classes, averaging 14 pupils, varying in age from 4 to 16 years.

12.—6 hours each day; commencing at 9 a.m., terminating 4:30 p.m.; cessation of study from 12:30 to 2 o'clock, employed in recreation, &c.

13.—Half-holiday in each week. Two vacations; at Christmas two weeks, and at Easter one week.

14.—Total number appropriated to school duties in the year, 261.

15.—Cannot give a reply—this school having been only recently established.

16.—The number of children between 5 and 15 years not attending, 8.

17.—Weekly charge for each pupil, 4d. No annual charge for books. Total annual charge for each pupil, 16s. 4d.

18.—This school was not established twelve months previous to 30 September, 1858.

19.—Cannot give a reply, for above-mentioned reasons.

20.—1st and 2nd class, spelling and reading; 3rd and 4th class, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography; 5th class, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, dictation, and historical catechism. Time devoted to reading, 2 hours; to writing and arithmetic, 2 hours; to grammar, half an hour; remaining time to other business subjects.

21.—Books used at school:—primer, first book, second book, sequel to do., third book, Carpenter's spelling, grammar, geography. The supply of books at present inadequate to the wants of the school.

22.—No maps or instruments at present in the school; much required.

23.—Mode of correction,—corporal, moderate, and occasional. No written instructions regarding the manner of correction used in the school from any Board of Education, &c.

24.—Often visited in the year by the Very Reverend Dean Rigney. No prizes.

25.—Visited by the Very Reverend Dean Rigney. A supply of books, maps, &c., wanted in the school.

26.—Head teacher, Richard H. Cahill.

27.—Monitors,—James Hartley, Mary Ann Eaton.

28.—Birthplace of head teacher,—Dublin, Ireland; birthplace of monitors, Brisbane.

29.—Age of head teacher, 30 years; age of monitors, 15 and 16 years.

30.—Appointed to present office, September 1st, 1858.

31.—Trained as a teacher.

32.—St. Benedict's Catholic Training School. One month in Training School.

33.—Engaged in private tuition.

34.—Annual amount of salary, £52 10s.

- 35.—Exclusive of salary, £69.
 36.—Total amount of income, £121 10s.
 37.—Religious instruction in Butler's and historical catechism. Visited by the Very Reverend Dean Rigney.

GOSFORD.

- 1.—Gosford, Brisbane Water.
 2.—This school is a weatherboard building. It does not require repairs, enlargement, or improvement.
 3.—The schoolroom contains about 1,500 square feet in the area.
 4.—The land on which the school has been erected contains about 1 acre at least, enclosed by a high paling.
 5.—The condition of the water-closets is very good.
 6.—There is only one large schoolroom, which is sometimes used as a chapel, and contains about 1,440 square feet, and 17,280 cubic feet.
 7.—The average number of pupils amounts to 20 boys, and 12 girls.
 8.—Extremely good. There are 4 large glass windows, which open at the top part; and the upper half of the door is composed of glass.
 9.—The annual average number on the books is 24 males and 13 females; and the average attending the school is 20 boys and 12 girls.
 10.—The maximum age of the pupils is from 11 to 13 years, and the minimum age is from 4 to 5 years.
 11.—The number of classes is three for boys, and two for girls. Each class contains 6 or 7 for boys, and 5 for girls.
 12.—The school bell is rung every morning regularly at half-past 8 o'clock, and again at 9 o'clock, when teaching commences. At 1 o'clock the children are permitted to leave the school for dinner, or any purpose that may be desirable; at 2 o'clock the bell is rung for them to return to their studies and lessons; and at half-past 3 they are dismissed for the day.
 13.—On Saturday only there is no school. There are only two vacations in the year; one at Christmas, for one fortnight, and the other at Easter, for about ten days.
 14.—About 275 days.
 15.—I have been here since October, 1857; so I cannot say.
 16.—I know very few, but I do not know except what I may learn from other people.
 17.—I charge and am paid quarterly. The fees which I charge for the more advanced pupil, 10s. per quarter; and for the youngest, 5s.; which is paid without the slightest murmur or grumble. No charge for books.
 18.—The annual amount of school fees received during 12 months ending 30 September, 1858, was £31. I do not receive any other support except my salary, which amounts to £61 5s., so that the total support amounts to £92 5s.
 19.—About £1 for each pupil.
 20.—1st class:—Prayer, spelling class off the book, Christian doctrine, Fleury's historical catechism, reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic. 2nd class:—prayer, spelling off the book, catechism, reading, writing, arithmetic. 3rd class:—reading, spelling, and religious instruction. The time allowed for each class varies from a quarter to half an hour.
 21.—The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd books of reading lessons by the Christian Brothers, Reeve's history of the Bible, commercial arithmetic, 1st and 2nd part, school grammar, and geography—all by the Christian Brothers. I have got also Carpenter's spelling. These books are in a very fair condition, and I do not want any at present, unless I can get some that may be more useful than what I possess at present.
 22.—I have one map of The World. I have applied for more, but did not get any.
 23.—I use very little correction in this school, as I find that the children require very little. I have not received any instructions from anyone, except from the Rev. M. Woolfrey or some member of our Local Board.
 24.—There was an examination held at this school on the 23rd of December, 1849, at which the Rev. M. Woolfrey presided, assisted by Mr. Dunn and Mr. Fagan, who are members of our Local Board. The children were examined, and the Rev. M. Woolfrey distributed some valuable books as prizes. (See quarterly return for December, 1858.)
 25.—The Rev. M. Woolfrey visits the school very often, and seems perfectly satisfied as to how it is conducted.
 26.—John James Conroy.
 27.—None.
 28.—Dublin.
 29.—38 years.
 30.—In October, 1858. I was appointed to this school from Jamberoo, where I had charge of the school since January, 1851.
 31 & 32.—No, except at the Model School for eight weeks.
 33.—An attorney and solicitor of the Four Courts, Dublin.
 34.—£61 5s.
 35.—£31.
 36.—£95.
 37.—Prayers are read twice each day by the teacher. The Rev. M. Woolfrey visits the school very often. History of the Bible by Reeve, Fleury's historical catechism, Christian doctrine, poor man's catechism.

GOULBURN.

- 1.—Goulburn.
- 2.—The school is built of brick, and is in excellent condition.
- 3.—900.
- 4.—For boys, 2,660 ; and for girls, 3,600 feet.
- 5.—Substantial brick houses.
- 6.—The schoolhouse is one room, containing 18,900 cubic feet, and 900 superficial square feet.
- 7.—67.
8. 4 windows $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, half of each opens ; also, two folding doors.
- 9.—94 average on roll ; 44 males and 50 females ; 33 males and 34 females is the average attendance.
- 10.—Females from 2 to 15, and males from 2 to 17.
- 11.—7 classes, 14 in each. The maximum and minimum age in each class runs thus :—First class, from 12 to 17 ; second, 10 to 12 ; third, 7 to 10 ; fourth, 5 to 7 ; fifth, 3 to 5 ; sixth, 3 to 4 ; and seventh, 2 to 4. The total average age of the 94 on the roll is, males 9 and females 8.1.
- 12.— $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour dinner and recreation ; business commences at 9 and terminates at 4 p.m.
- 13.—One general holiday in each week, Saturday. We also take the Queen's Birthday, 17th March, and 27th January. The vacations are :—At Christmas 10 days ; in June 10 days ; and at Easter 3 days, making in all 79 holidays throughout the year, including vacations.
- 14.—The number of days devoted to school duties is 234.
- 15.—8 years.
- 16.—If I gave an answer to this question I would not certify this document is correct.
- 17.—£2 12s. per annum.
- 18.—£130 school fees ; salary, £84 ; total, £214.
- 19.—About £3 per annum for each pupil.
- 20.—First class—spelling, reading, writing, grammar and geography (alternately) ; arithmetic, mensuration, and geometry, as one subject, $\frac{2}{3}$ hour for each, except the last, which subject occupies $1\frac{1}{4}$ hour ; second class—spelling, reading, writing, grammar and geography (alternately), and arithmetic, one hour each subject ; third class—spelling, reading, grammar and geography (alternately), writing and arithmetic, one hour each subject ; fourth class—spelling, reading, writing, grammar and geography (alternately), and arithmetic, one hour each subject ; fifth class—spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and arithmetical tables, one hour each subject ; sixth class—spelling, reading, writing on slates, arithmetical tables, one hour each subject ; seventh class—spelling, reading, and singing arithmetical tables, one hour each subject. The above are the subjects taught on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. Friday is set apart for recapitulation ; and a note made in a book for that purpose of the progress of each pupil. The last Friday at the end of three months is classification day. $1\frac{1}{4}$ hour is devoted to discipline, religious instruction, and vocal music, given simultaneously.
- 21.—First class—fourth book of reading lessons, grammar, geography, arithmetic, mensuration, and geometry ; second class—third book of reading lessons, grammar, geography, arithmetic ; third class—second book of reading lessons, grammar, geography, arithmetic ; fourth class—second book of reading lessons, grammar, geography, arithmetic ; fifth class—sequel to second book of reading lessons, arithmetic on blackboard ; sixth class—first book of reading lessons ; seventh class—tablet lessons. The stock of books is not at all sufficient ; and the few we have are in a very bad condition.
- 22.—A small map of Ireland, Australia, Palestine, and The World ; also, two 12-inch globes, and two sets of mathematical instruments.
- 23.—Generally, the children are ruled by kindness ; but when reproof fails, the culprit is kept locked in the schoolroom an hour or so after the school is dismissed.
- 24.—The pupils are examined, specially, twice each year by the Very Rev. Dean Walsh, assisted by the more intelligent of the parents. No prizes given.
- 25.—The Very Rev. Dean Walsh visits weekly, in the capacity of Chairman of the Local Board.
- 26.—H. D. Carolan.
- 27.—Mrs. Carolan, and Miss Sarah Carolan.
- 28.—H. D. Carolan, 27 ; born in County Down, Ireland.
- 29.—Mrs. Carolan, 17 ; and Miss Carolan, 14 ; both born in Dundalk, Ireland.
- 30.—1st March, 1858.
- 31.—Yes.
- 32.—In Marlboro'-street, Dublin (National Model School), $4\frac{1}{2}$ months, second class.
- 33.—
- 34.—The female and assistant are not paid.
- 35.—This question has been answered. (See No. 18.)
- 36.—This question has been answered. (See No. 18.)
- 37.—The teachers give instruction from Reeve's history of the Bible, and also from Reeve's history of the church. The Very Rev. Dean Walsh, Catholic clergyman, gives weekly instruction from the books I have already mentioned, viz. : Reeve's history of the Bible and church ; also in historical catechism by Mons. Fleury.

HARTLEY.

- 1.—Hartley.
- 2.—Schoolhouse is constructed of wood, plastered and whitewashed, and in tolerably good condition.
- 3.—375 superficial square feet.
- 4.—There is no ground specially appropriated for the purpose of recreation.
- 5.—The water-closets are composed of wood and stringy-bark; are in good preservation.
- 6.—The schoolhouse is not divided into compartments, but one end is appropriated to the males and the other end to the females.
- 7.—30.
- 8.—The ventilation is quite sufficient for the size of the house, having two windows on the same side with the door and one in the rear, all contrived so as to open.
- *9.—Average number on the books, 34, viz., 18 boys and 16 girls; average number actually attending, 29, viz., 15 boys and 14 girls.
- 10.—Boys, 17—5; girls, 14—4.
- 11.—The school is divided into three classes; the average number in first class (boys) is 6; max. and min. age, 17—14; second ditto 6; age 12—9; third ditto 3; age 8—5; first class (girls) average number 7; max. and min. age 14—12; second ditto 4; age 9—7; third ditto 3; age 6—4.
- 12.—5½; that is, from 9 in the morning till 4 in the evening, with the exception of 1½ hour which is allowed for dinner and recreation.
- 13.—There is one entire holiday in each week; the number of vacations in the year is two—one at Christmas, the other at Easter; the former continues for 3 weeks and the latter a fortnight.
- 14.—The total number of school days during 9 months, 169.†
- 15.—Cannot be determined in this particular instance, as the roll-books in previous use are not at hand.
- 16.—Cannot determine exactly; between 15 and 20.
- 17.—1s. per week; no charge for books.
- 18.—The information sought cannot be afforded for reasons previously assigned; nothing received from other sources towards the support of the school.
- 19.—The average annual total cost of the education of each pupil cannot here be obtained in the manner recommended; it may be stated however that £3 may be taken as a standard.
- 20.—The subjects of instruction given are—to first class: catechism of Christian doctrine ½ hour in the morning; reading from third or fourth book, ½ hour; spelling from Young's, ½ hour; writing ½ hour; arithmetic 1 hour (from 2 to 3 p.m.); ¾ hour lessons in English grammar, geography, or history, or writing from dictation (subjects transposed) every day. Second class: catechism of Christian doctrine, ½ hour; spelling from Carpenter's, ½ hour; reading from second book, ½ hour; writing, ½ hour; arithmetic, same time as first class, with subsequent lessons in the rudiments of English grammar and geography for ½ hour. Third class called to tablets three times in the day, and continue at each lesson for ½ hour; the remaining time is spent by third class in rehearsing for tablet exercises from first book of lessons.
- 21.—The books used by first class are third and fourth books of lessons, history of England, history of the Old and New Testaments, Murray's grammar, geography, &c.; by second class, second book of lessons, Carpenter's spelling, Murray's grammar, geography, historical catechism, &c.; by third class, first books and sequels to ditto. The books are at present sufficient for the use of the school, and in good preservation; some second books and sequels, such as are used in the National Schools in Ireland, and a dozen geography generalised are required.
- 22.—There are no prints or diagrams; there are three maps, one of Australasia, by Jones, on rollers; one of The World, on Mercator's projection, also on rollers; and a map of New South Wales and Victoria, all in good condition. There are two others at least required, a map of Europe and one of Africa.
- 23.—Slapping on the palm of the hand; no instructions of any kind in relation to the manner of enforcing discipline, but the manager frequently inquires after the manner in which the teacher inflicts chastisement.
- 24.—There are two stated examinations in the year, one at Christmas and another at Easter, conducted by the Chairman and members of the Local Board. On such occasions the prizes generally distributed are books of devotions, medals, &c., prefaced by the distributor with some appropriate exhortation to the receivers, tending to encourage perseverance and emulation.
- 25.—The school is officially visited by the Chairman or other member of the Local Board. The Chairman, who is the inspector, invariably visits the school once a week, except when his ecclesiastical duties require his presence up the country, in which case the office of inspector devolves for the time being on any of the present members of the Local Board. There is no report written in the present books but one, of which this is a copy:—

"January 10, 1859.

"I have this day examined the pupils attending this school, and I express myself highly pleased with the general answering and personal appearance of the scholars; the answering of the first class, boys and girls, in particular, was very creditable.—J. PHELAN, Chairman of the Local Board."

The

* The answers sought in question No. 9 cannot be given for the period required, as the roll-book furnishes information only from January, 1853, up to the present, during which time a period of five months elapsed, viz., from the 31st March to the 1st September, during which there was no school at all. The average above given is consequently only for nine months.

† The same observations apply to this answer as those to question No. 9.

The present teacher having been recently removed to this school is not prepared to offer any remarks on the report quoted above, and as to the state of the school he must confine himself to merely stating from personal experience that the pupils attending this school, boys and girls, shew much more intelligence and intellectual improvement than the majority of those of the same class in the schools in Sydney.

26.—John Charles O'Callaghan.

27.—None.

28.—

29.—

30.—1st April, 1858; appointed to present school 1st March, 1859.

31.—Not.

32.—

33.—Three years; previous occupation, newspaper correspondent.

34.—£52 10s., annual amount of teacher's salary.

35.—May be calculated to amount to £40 annually.

36.—About £92 10s.

37.—The religious instruction given principally embraces the principal mysteries of the Catholic faith, the ten commandments, the sacraments, &c., with lessons from the Old and New Testaments; these are given on an average once a week, by the inspector and manager, the Rev. Mr. Phelan, R. C. C., Hartley.

JAMBEROO.

1.—Jamberoo, situate in the district of Mlawarra.

2.—Constructed of wood, and at present in good repair; needs no enlargement.

3.— $5\frac{1}{2}$ superficial square feet in length, by 4 superficial square feet in breadth.

4.—4,840 square yards, which were given in with the church and attached thereto, upon which the pupils can exercise.

5.—1 water-closet, and in good repair.

6.— $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet in breadth. There is another portion of the building, appropriated to Divine service, into which the children have not hitherto gone, same length and breadth as the former.

7.—49 pupils usually attend in the school.

8.—The school contains 4 windows, each 4 feet long and 3 feet wide.

9.—The number on the roll-book is 80; average number in daily attendance, boys 25, girls 24; total, 49.

10.—7 girls from 12 to 15 years old, and the remainder from 6 to 12 years; 8 boys from 12 to 16 years, and the remainder from 7 to 12 years old.

11.—The school is divided into five classes. The first class consists of 10 pupils, whose ages vary from 12 to 15 years; the second class contains 8, who are from 9 to 12 years old; the third class contains 11, whose ages are from 7 to 9 years; the fourth class contains 11, who are from 7 to 8 years old; the fifth class contains 9, whose ages are 7 years.

12.—The school opens at 9 o'clock a.m., and closes at 4 p.m. on all days throughout the week, Saturday and Sunday excluded. The children get one hour each day for dinner and exercise, from 12 until 1 o'clock.

13.—No school on Saturdays or Sundays throughout the year. There are two vacations in the year—one the week before Easter Sunday, the other two days previous to Christmas Day; the former holds one week, and the latter nine days.

14.—241 days appropriated to school during the year, all holidays and vacations excluded.

15.—Children usually, from their first entrance to their finally leaving the school, remain 7 years.

16.—About 40 children, between the ages of 5 and 15 years in this vicinity who do not attend here.

17.—The charge for each pupil quarterly is 7s.; the charge for books I cannot tell at present; the annual charge for each pupil is £1 8s.

18.—Amount received from pupils during the year ended 30th September, 1858, £48 12s. 1d.; amount received from all sources during the above-mentioned period, £108 3s. 1d.

19.—Answered in No. 17.

20.—The first, second, third, and fourth classes are employed in writing each morning for $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour; after that the first, second, and third are engaged in spelling for $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour, and the fourth in Christian doctrine; again they are $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour engaged in English grammar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour at geography; they are then, until 12 o'clock, at arithmetic; the first, second, and third classes after dinner are engaged in reading for $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour, $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour in parsing, $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour at prayers, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an-hour at arithmetic. The other classes are attended to by a monitor during this time.

21.—There are some sequels, second books, and third and fourth books in the school; they are in good condition; a few arithmetics and Christian doctrines wanted.

22.—Two maps are hung in the school; no more required.

23.—The children are quiet in this school; if occasion require, they are corrected with a small cane on the hands.

24.—This school was visited on the 4th November, 1857, by the Venerable Archdeacon M'Encroe, who was well pleased with the school—known by his remark. I cannot tell whether there was a prize given.

- 25.—I find there was an examination in this school on the 14th June, 1858; could not tell whether there was a prize given.
- 26.—William McCarthy.
- 27.—Edward Rigny.
- 28.—Master, Galway, Ireland; pupil teacher, Jamberoo.
- 29.—24 years, and 15 years.
- 30.—1st December, 1857.
- 31.—Trained.
- 32.—At St. Benedict's Roman Catholic Model School during the months of October and November, 1857; can teach arithmetic, English grammar, mensuration, book-keeping, geography, geometry, and algebra.
- 33.—Answered in No. 32.
- 34.—Annual salary, £60.
- 35.—
- 36.—Total income, £120.
- 37.—Prayers twice a day; catechism on Sunday. Visited by the Rev. Peter Young, Roman Catholic priest, monthly.

KENT-STREET SOUTH.—(Boys.)

- 1.—Kent-street South.
- 2.—Brick and wood; condition good.
- 3.—504 square feet.
- 4.—675 square feet.
- 5.—Water-closet built of brick; condition good.
- 6.—504 square feet; 7,560 cubic feet.
- 7.—108.
- 8.—2 doors and 2 windows.
- 9.—108; 70.
- 10.—Maximum, 17; minimum, 5.
- 11.—Five classes; 21. First class, maximum, 8 years; minimum, 5 years. Second class, maximum, 12 years; minimum, 8 years. Third class, maximum, 14 years; minimum, 9 years. Fourth class, maximum, 15 years; minimum, 10 years. Fifth class, maximum, 17 years; minimum, 13 years.
- 12.—5½; hour of commencing, 9 o'clock; hour of terminating, 4 o'clock; cessation of study from half-past 12 to 2 o'clock—dinner and recreation.
- 13.—One holiday in each week, Saturday; 2 vacations each year, Christmas and Easter, 2 weeks each.
- 14.—244.
- 15.—18 months.
- 16.—The number of Catholic children in this district who do not attend school is, as far as I have been able to ascertain, about 30.
- 17.—Weekly charges, 6d., 9d., and 1s.; annual charges, £1 6s., £1 19s., and £2 12s.
- 18.—£112 0s. 8d.; house-rent and teacher's support; nothing from other sources except Government salary. Total amount, including salary, £199 10s. 8d.
- 19.—Average annual cost of each pupil, £1 16s. 11d.
- 20.—First class, from 9 to 10, lessons; 10 to 11, spelling; 11 to 12, writing on slates; 12 to 12½, catechism and prayers; 12½ to 2, dinner and recreation; 2 to 3½, lessons; 3½ to 4, catechism and prayers. Second class, 9 to 9½, writing; 9½ to 10, preparing lessons; 10 to 11, examined on lessons; 11 to 12, spelling; 12 to 12½, catechism and prayers; 12½ to 2, dinner and recreation; 2 to 3½, arithmetic and tables; 3½ to 4, catechism and prayers. Third class, 9 to 9½, writing; 9½ to 10, preparing lessons; 10 to 11, examined on lessons; 11 to 12, preparing grammar, geography, and spelling; 12 to 12½, examined on the above, catechism, and prayers; 12½ to 2, dinner and recreation; 2 to 3½, arithmetic and tables; 3½ to 4, catechism and prayers. Fourth class, 9 to 9½, writing; 9½ to 10, preparing lessons; 10 to 11, examined on lessons; 11 to 12, preparing grammar, geography, and spelling; 12 to 12½, examined on the above, catechism, and prayers; 12½ to 2, dinner and recreation; 2 to 3½, arithmetic and tables; 3½ to 4, catechism and prayers. Fifth class, 9 to 9½, studying lessons; 9½ to 10, examined on lessons, parsing; 10 to 11, preparing grammar, geography, and spelling; 11 to 12, examined on grammar, geography, and spelling; 12 to 12½, catechism and prayers; 12½ to 2, dinner and recreation; 2 to 3½, arithmetic, mensuration, and writing; 3½ to 4, catechism and prayers.
- 21.—First, second, third, and fourth class reading books, by the Christian Brothers; arithmetic, grammar, and geography, by ditto; Young's history of England, Reeve's history of the church, Carpenter's spelling, mensuration, published by the Irish National Board; Thompson's geometry and algebra, Douay Bible, historical catechism, by Fleury; Christian doctrine catechism. Condition tolerable. The number of books is inadequate to the wants of the school.
- 22.—Maps of The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; condition tolerable. The maps of England, Ireland, and Scotland are needed; also, prints, diagrams, and instruments.
- 23.—Admonition, confinement, and other minor punishments, such as compelling a boy to stand for some time in a conspicuous part of the schoolroom; no instructions received on the subject.

24.—Twice, by the school inspector, the Rev. Fathers Sheehy and Ford; rewards in the shape of books have been distributed to meritorious pupils once a year.

25.—By the school inspector, Mr. Wiles; about 12 times a year; from 1 to 2 hours.

“ 8 December, 1858.

“ We have attended the examination of the children of this school, and feel much satisfaction in reporting on their general proficiency.—A. J. FORD, S. J. A. SHEEHY.”

“ I feel much pleasure in testifying to the above.—J. H. WILES.—No. present, 77.”

26.—John O'Donnell.

27.—

28.—Bunbeg, County Donegal, Ireland.

29.—25 years.

30.—September, 1857.

31.—Trained.

32.—Normal establishment, Marlborough-street, Dublin, from 11th August to 18th December, 1852 ($4\frac{1}{2}$ months); certificate of competency third class (entered as probationer.)

33.—

34.—Annual salary, £87 10s.

35.—£112 0s. 8d.

36.—£199 10s. 8d.

37.—Catechism and prayers twice a day by teacher; visited by Rev. Father Sheehy; Christian doctrine catechism, historical catechism, and Douay Bible.

KENT-STREET SOUTH.—(GIRLS.)

1.—Kent-street South.

2.—Brick and wood; condition pretty good.

3.—505 square feet.

4.—486 square feet.

5.—Materials brick; condition, good.

6.—504 square feet; 7,560 cubic feet.

7.—91.

8.—Two doors and two windows.

9.—67 females, 24 males; actual average, 45 females, and 16 males.

10.—Maximum age of females, 13 years; minimum, 3 years. Males, maximum, 7 minimum, 4 years of age.

11.—Five classes; average number in each class is 18. First class, maximum, 4 years; minimum, 3 years. Second class, maximum, 6 years; minimum, 5 years. Third class, maximum, 8 years; minimum, 6 years. Fourth class, maximum, 10 years; minimum, 8 years. Fifth class, maximum, 13 years; minimum, 11 years.

12.— $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours; commencing at 9 o'clock, terminating at 4 o'clock; cessation of study from half-past 12 to 2 o'clock for dinner and recreation.

13.—One holiday in each week, Saturday; two vacations in the year, Christmas and Easter, two weeks each vacation.

14.—244.

15.—About 18 months.

16.—The number of Catholic children in this district who do not attend is about 20.

17.—Weekly, from 4d., 6d., and 1s.; no charge for books; annual charge for each pupil, 17s. 4d.; 26s.; 52s.

18.—£50, teacher's support; nothing from other sources; total amount, £90.

19.—Average annual cost of each pupil, £1 9s. 6d.

20.—From 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$, prayer and catechism; $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10, alphabet and spelling; 10 to 11, reading, spelling, &c.; 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$, grammar and spelling task; $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, geography, exercises, &c.; 12 to $12\frac{1}{2}$, reading and parsing exercises; $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 2, dinner and recreation; 2 to 3, arithmetic for some, writing, &c.; 3 to $3\frac{1}{4}$, writing, sewing, crochet work, &c.; $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4, prayer and vocal singing; finish.

21.—First class, first books, by the Christian Brothers; second class, second and sequel, by ditto; third class, third books, by ditto, Carpenter's spelling book, arithmetic by Christian Brothers, Christian doctrine, geography, and grammar, by ditto; fourth class, fourth book, grammar, arithmetic and geography, by ditto, Christian doctrine, history, catechism, by Monsieur Fleury, Carpenter's spelling, &c., Reeve's history of Bible; fifth class, Christian Brothers' grammar and arithmetic, geography, and lesson book, Young's history of England, Carpenter's spelling book, historical catechism by Monsieur Fleury, and Douay Bible, Testament.

22.—There are no prints, diagrams, or instruments; the map of The World; maps of Europe, Asia, America, and Australia are needed; also, map of Ireland.

23.—Admonition, confinement, and other minor corrections, kept from play during recreation or dinner.

24.—Visited by the inspector and Rev. Messrs. Ford and Sheehy; no prizes are given.

25.—By the inspector, Mr. J. H. Wiles, 12 times, from 1 to 2 hours each time.

“ 8 December, 1858.

“ I was present at the examination of the children attending this school, and was much pleased with the general good answering of the children in their various classes.—S. J. A. SHEEHY, C. C.”

“ I feel much pleasure in agreeing with the above.—A. J. FORD.”

“ I was

"I was much pleased with the answering of the children in general, &c.—JOHN
"H. WILES."

- 26.—Ellen Glissan.
- 27.—None.
- 28.—Rathkeal, County Limerick.
- 29.—45 years.
- 30.—December, 1855.
- 31.—
- 32.—
- 33.—Taught a private school in Liverpool-street, Sydney, for nearly ten years, also in America, Quebec, New York, Detroit, as public teacher, and as private governess in Quebec.
- 34.—£40.
- 35.—£50.
- 36.—£90.
- 37.—Catechism daily by teacher, and once a week by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Sisters of Charity. Visited by the Rev. Father Sheehy, O. S. B. History, historical catechism, Douay Bible, Christian doctrine, catechism.

KENT-STREET NORTH, SYDNEY.—(Boys.)

- 1.—Kent-street North, Sydney.
- 2.—Stone; condition good; needs no enlargement, &c.
- 3.—728 square feet.
- 4.—1,300 square feet.
- 5.—Within the space attached to the school is a water-closet, built of stone, and in a tolerable state of repair.
- 6.—728 square feet, and 12,376 cubic feet.
- 7.—112.
- 8.—5 large windows.
- 9.—The annual average number on the books, 112; attending the school, 84.
- 10.—Maximum age, 16 years; minimum, 5 years.
- 11.—The school is divided into 5 classes; average number in each class, 23; the maximum and minimum ages are—first class, 16 to 11 years; second class, 13 to 9 years; third class, 12 to 8 years; fourth class, 10 to 7 years; fifth class, 8 to 5 years.
- 12.—5½ hours; commencing at 9 o'clock, a.m., and terminating at 4 p.m.; cessation of study, from half-past 12 to 2 o'clock, p.m., for dinner and recreation.
- 13.—One holiday in each week, Saturday; two vacations in the year—at Christmas a fortnight, and at Easter a week.
- 14.—240.
- 15.—Cannot say, being only one year in present school; and, also, many children have been absent two, three, and even four months, and return again; so that I cannot say when children have left the school.
- 16.—I will not attempt to answer this question, neither do I consider it possible for the Sydney teachers to do so.
- 17.—Weekly sum, from 6d. to 1s.; for books, nothing; total, from 26s. to 52s. per year.
- 18.—Amount of school fees, £100 8s., which is appropriated to paying rent for residence, and the remainder to the support of the teacher; other sources, none; Government salary, £87 10s.; total amount of support from all sources during the year, £187 18s.
- 19.—Average annual cost of the education of each pupil, £1 13s. 7d.
- 20.—First class, from 9 to 9·15, preparing lesson; 9·15 to 9·25, prayer; 9·25 to 9·45, reading, spelling, and explanation; 9·45 to 10·5, preparing grammar, geography, and spelling tasks; 10·5 to 10·20, the same; 10·20 to 10·35, the same; 10·35 to 10·50, reciting tasks; 10·50 to 11·5, acting as monitors; 11·5 to 11·15, the same; 11·15 to 11·30, weights and measures; 10·30 to 12, writing; noon, Angelus; 12 to 12·20, grammar and geography exercises, on alternate days; 12·20 to 12·30, prayer; 12·30 to 2, dinner and recreation; 2 to 2·20, acting as monitors; 2·20 to 3·30—Monday, algebra—Tuesday, mensuration—Wednesday, geometry—Thursday and Friday, arithmetic; 3·30 to 4, catechism and prayer. Second class, from 9 to 9·15, preparing lesson; 9·15 to 9·25, prayer; 9·25 to 9·45, preparing lessons; 9·45 to 10·5, reading, spelling, and explanation; 10·5 to 10·20, preparing grammar, geography, &c., tasks; 10·20 to 10·35, the same; 10·35 to 10·50, the same; 10·50 to 11·5, reciting tasks; 11·5 to 11·15, getting tasks; 11·15 to 11·30, weights and measures; 11·30 to 12, writing; noon, Angelus; 12 to 12·20, same as first class; 12·20 to 12·30, prayer; 12·30 to 2, dinner, &c.; 2 to 2·20, arithmetic, by teacher and monitors; 2·20 to 3·30, arithmetic; 3·30 to 4, catechism and prayer. Third class, from 9 to 9·15, preparing lesson; 9·15 to 9·25, prayer; 9·25 to 9·45, preparing lessons; 9·45 to 10·5, the same; 10·5 to 10·20, reading, spelling, and explanation; 10·20 to 10·35, preparing tasks, &c.; 10·35 to 10·50, the same; 10·50 to 11·5, the same; 11·5 to 11·15, reciting tasks; 11·15 to 11·30, multiplication, tables, &c.; 11·30 to 12, writing; noon, Angelus; 12 to 12·20, arithmetic, by monitor; 12·20 to 12·30, prayer; 12·30 to 2, dinner, &c.; 2 to 2·20, lesson, by teacher or monitor; 2·20 to 3·30, arithmetic; 3·30 to 4, catechism and prayer. Fourth class, from 9 to 9·15, preparing lesson; 9·15 to 9·25, prayer; 9·25 to 9·45, preparing lessons; 9·45 to 10·5, the same; 10·5 to 10·20, the same; 10·20 to 10·35, reading, spelling, and explanation; 10·35 to 10·50, preparing table tasks; 10·50 to 11·5, reciting tasks; 11·5 to 11·15, the same; 11·15 to 11·30, preparing lesson; 11·30 to 12, writing;

writing; noon, Angelus; 12 to 12·20, arithmetic, by monitor; 12·20 to 12·30, prayer; 12·30 to 2, dinner, &c.; 2 to 2·20, lesson, by teacher or monitor; 2·20 to 3·30, arithmetic; 3·30 to 4, catechism and prayer. Fifth class, from 9 to 9·15, spelling, &c.; 9·15 to 9·25, prayer; 9·25 to 9·45, preparing lesson; 9·45 to 10·5, lesson, by monitors; 10·5 to 10·20, the same; 10·20 to 10·35, preparing lessons; 10·35 to 10·50, the same; 10·50 to 11·5, addition tables; 11·5 to 11·15, the same; 11·15 to 11·30, preparing lesson; 11·30 to 12, writing on slates; noon, Angelus; 12 to 12·20, preparing lesson; 12·20 to 12·30, prayer; 12·30 to 2, dinner, &c.; 2 to 2·20, lesson, by teacher or monitor; 2·20 to 3·30, writing on slates; 3·30 to 4, learning prayers, &c.

21.—First class:—Young's history of England; Reeve's history of the Church; Reeve's history of Bible; Old and New Testaments; Bible; lesson book, by Christian Brothers; arithmetic, first and second parts, by ditto; English grammar, by ditto; geography, by ditto; and Carpenter's spelling-book. Second class:—All those books used by the first class, except the history of England, instead of which, the lesson book by Christian Brothers. Third class:—Lesson book, English grammar, and geography, by Christian Brothers; Carpenter's spelling book, and small arithmetic by National Board. Fourth class:—Lesson book, by Christian Brothers, and arithmetic, by National Board. Fifth class:—Lesson book and tablet lessons, by Christian Brothers.

22.—The mechanical powers; diagrams representing the seasons; eclipses; effect of refraction; comparative magnitude of the planets; altitude of the sun in Summer and Winter in the latitude of London; the planetary system; phenomena of tides; and phases of the moon. Maps—of The World (in a poor condition), Europe, Asia, Africa, and America (in good condition), Australasia, Scotland, New South Wales, and South America (in tolerable condition); maps of Ireland, England, and Australia are needed; also, a pair of globes, viz., celestial and terrestrial.

23.—System of correction employed is admonition, solitary confinement, chastisement, and, in cases of incorrigibility, expulsion.

24.—Twice a year, at Christmas and Midwinter, by the Revs. J. Keating, P. Newman, the school inspector (Mr. Wiles), and others, when prizes, such as books, pictures, or crosses are awarded to deserving pupils.

25.—By Rev. P. Newman, at least once a week, when he generally spends from half an hour to an hour in examining some of the classes, and looking after the general working of the school; and also by the inspector, at least once a month. See copy of last report:—

“ 13 December, 1858.

“ In reference to the examination of the children of this school held on to-day, I have much pleasure in being able to state that I have been very much pleased with their answering, in their respective classes, and particularly with the correctness with which they read.—P. NEWMAN, Catholic Clergyman.”

“ I assisted at the above examination of this school, and have much pleasure in saying the children acquitted themselves with great credit, and satisfaction to me and to the other gentlemen who assisted at the examination.—JOHN HENRY J. WILES.”

26.—John Ryan.

27.—None.

28.—Tipperary, Ireland.

29.—27 years.

30.—June, 1855.

31.—

32.—Taught a National School in Ireland; held a second-class certificate.

33.—Experience of four years under the National Board in Ireland; taken from school to fill such appointment.

34.—Government salary, £87 10s.

35 & 36.—School fees, £100 8s.; total amount, £187 18s.

37.—Exercises in catechism every day, by teacher. Rev. P. Newman, Catholic clergyman, visits regularly. His Grace the Archbishop, also Rev. J. Keating, and other Catholic clergymen, visit occasionally. Historical and Christian doctrine catechisms are used in the school for religious instruction.

KENT-STREET NORTH, SYDNEY.—(GIRLS.)

1.—Kent-street North.

2.—Stone; state of the building good.

3.—756 square feet.

4.—2,100 square feet.

5.—One, in a tolerable state of repair.

6.—Superficial square feet, 756; cubic feet, 12,852.

7.—See No. 9.

8.—Three large windows.

9.—Average on the books: girls, 82; boys, 27; total, 81.

10.—Maximum age of girls, 13 years, minimum, 3 years; maximum age of boys, 7 years, minimum, 3 years.

11.—Number of classes, 5; average in each class, 25. First class, maximum, 13, minimum, 10 years; second class, maximum, 11, minimum, 9 years; third class, maximum, 10, minimum, 8 years; fourth class, maximum, 9, minimum, 6 years; fifth class, maximum, 7, minimum, 3 years.

12.—5½ hours; commencing at 9 a.m. and terminating at 4 p.m.; cessation of study, from half-past 12 to 2 p.m., for dinner and recreation.

13.—One holiday in the week, Saturday; two vacations, a fortnight at Christmas, and a week at Easter.

14.—257.

15.—Can't say, as many who are left are likely to return.

16.—Can't give an accurate reply, but believes there are about 20.

17.—Weekly payments, from 3d. to 1s.; annual 13s. to 52s.; no charge for books.

18.—School fees, £40 5s. 6d.; a portion towards the paying of rent for dwelling, the remainder for the support of teacher; other sources, none; from salary, £78 15s.; total amount of support, £119 0s. 6d.

19.—The average annual cost of each child, £1 1s. 10d.

20.—First class, from 9 to 9.15, preparing lessons; 9.15 to 9.25, prayer; 9.25 to 9.45, reading, spelling, and explanation; 9.45 to 10.5, preparing grammar, geography, and spelling tasks; 10.5 to 10.20, the same; 10.20 to 10.35, the same; 10.35 to 10.50, reciting tasks, &c.; 10.50 to 11.5, acting as monitresses; 11.5 to 11.15, the same; 11.15 to 11.30, weights and measures; 11.30 to 12, writing; noon, Angelus; 12 to 12.20, grammar and geography exercises, on alternate days; 12.20 to 12.30, prayer; 12.30 to 2, recreation; 2 to 2.20, acting as monitresses; 2.20 to 3.30—Monday, arithmetic—Tuesday, needlework—Wednesday, arithmetic—Thursday, needlework—Friday, arithmetic; 3.30 to 4, catechism and prayer. Second class, from 9 to 9.15, preparing lessons; 9.15 to 9.25, prayer; 9.25 to 9.45, preparing lessons; 9.45 to 10.5, reading, spelling, and explanation; 10.5 to 10.20, preparing grammar, geography, and spelling; 10.20 to 10.35, the same; 10.35 to 10.50, the same; 10.50 to 11.5, reciting tasks; 11.5 to 11.15, learning table tasks; 11.15 to 11.30, weights and measures; 11.30 to 12, writing; noon, Angelus; 12 to 12.20, same as first class; 12.20 to 12.30, prayer; 12.30 to 2, recreation; 2 to 2.20, arithmetic, by teacher; 2.20 to 3.30, same as first class; 3.30 to 4, catechism and prayer. Third class, from 9 to 9.15, preparing lessons; 9.15 to 9.25, prayer; 9.25 to 9.45, preparing lessons; 9.45 to 10.5, preparing lessons; 10.5 to 10.20, reading, spelling, and explanation; 10.20 to 10.35, the same; 10.35 to 10.50, the same; 11.5 to 11.15, reciting tasks; 11.15 to 11.30, multiplication tables, &c.; 11.30 to 12, writing; noon, Angelus; 12 to 12.20, arithmetic, by monitress; 12.20 to 12.30, prayer; 12.30 to 2, recreation; 2 to 2.20, lessons by teacher or monitress; 2.20 to 3.30, same as first and second class; 3.30 to 4, catechism and prayer. Fourth class, from 9 to 9.15, preparing lessons; 9.15 to 9.25, prayer; 9.25 to 9.45, preparing lessons; 9.45 to 10.5, the same; 10.5 to 10.20, the same; 10.20 to 10.35, reading, spelling, and explanation; 10.35 to 10.50, preparing table tasks; 11.5 to 11.15, reading and spelling by monitress; 11.15 to 11.30, multiplication tables; 11.30 to 12, writing; noon, Angelus; 12 to 12.20; arithmetic, by monitress; 12.20 to 12.30, prayer; 12.30 to 2, recreation; 2 to 2.20, lesson, by teacher or monitress; 2.20 to 3.30, multiplication tables; 3.30 to 4, catechism and prayer. Fifth class, 9 to 9.15, spelling, under teacher; 9.15 to 9.25, prayer; 9.25 to 9.45, preparing lessons; 9.45 to 10.5, the same; 10.5 to 10.20, the same; 10.50 to 11.5, at lessons, under monitress; 11.15 to 11.30, addition tables; 11.30 to 12, writing on slates; noon, Angelus; 12.20 to 12.30, prayer; 12.30 to 2, recreation; 2 to 2.20, lesson, by teacher or monitress; 2.20 to 3.30, addition tables; 3.30 to 4, catechism and prayer.

21.—First class:—Bible, Young's history of England, Reeve's history of the church, Reeve's history of the Bible, lesson book, arithmetic, grammar and geography, Carpenter's spelling book. Second class:—Reading book, grammar and geography, arithmetic and Carpenter's spelling-book. Third class:—Lesson book, Carpenter's spelling-book and geography. Fourth class:—Lesson book. Fifth class:—Lesson book and tables. The books used by the above classes are all by the Christian Brothers. Present condition tolerable; others needed; present number in use not sufficient.

22.—A number of drawings representing animals; diagrams, none; maps—The World, Palestine and Switzerland; instruments none; present condition good. Maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, England, Ireland, and Australia are needed. A pair of globes are also needed.

23.—Admonition, chastisement, and, if necessary, expulsion; no written or other instructions given.

24.—Twice, by Revs. J. Keating, P. Newman, Mr. Wiles (inspector), and others, when prizes, such as books, crosses, pictures, &c., are given to deserving pupils.

25.—By the Rev. P. Newman, and school inspector, Mr. Wiles. The former visits at least once a week, when he usually remains half an hour; and the latter at least once a month, when he generally spends an hour.

“The Venerable the Archdeacon remarked to me at the Midwinter examination that “he was very much pleased with the very great improvement of the girls of the Kent-street school. I fully concur in his remarks.”—P. NEWMAN.”

26.—Mary Anne Fay.

27.—None.

28.—King's County, Ireland.

29.—Age, 28 years.

30.—October, 1857.

31.—Trained.

32.—National Model School training department, Dublin, for 6 months, possessing second-class certificate.

33.—

34.—£78 15s.

35.—Fees, £40 5s. 6d.

36.—Total, £119 0s. 6d.

37.—Catechism, once a day, by teacher; visited by the Rev. P. Newman, Catholic clergyman; historical and Christian doctrine catechisms.

WEST MAITLAND.—(Boys.)

- 1.—West Maitland.
- 2.—Chiefly of bricks; the present condition of the building is good, being nearly new, and it needs no improvement or enlargement.
- 3.—1,250.
- 4.—210 square yards. There is a large paddock adjoining.
- 5.—Brick, and they are in good condition.
- 6.—1,250 square feet and 15,000 cubic feet.
- 7.—73.
- 8.—6 large windows.
- 9.—88, the annual average on the books, and 68 the annual average attendance.
- 10.—14 and 4 years.
- 11.—Five, and the average number in each class is respectively as follows:—14 and 10, 12 and 9, 11 and 7, 10 and 6, and 6 and 4 years.
- 12.—6 hours; commencing at 9 a.m. and terminating at 4 p.m.; cessation between 1 and 2 o'clock, which time is occupied by the children in recreation and taking dinner.
- 13.—One holiday, Saturday, in each week; and two vacations in each year; they occur at Christmas and Easter, and the duration of each is 11 days.
- 14.—239 days.
- 15.—3 years.
- 16.—It would be scarcely possible to answer this question with any degree of accuracy in so populous a place as West Maitland. There are several private schools, and in each Roman Catholic children are pupils.
- 17.—1s. a week to some, and 6d. per week to others; no charge for books; and the total annual charge for each pupil is £2 8s. to a few, and £1 4s. to the remainder *who pay*.
- 18.—£86 13s. 8d., which sum was appropriated by myself; from Government, £70; total amount from all sources, £156 13s. 8d.
- 19.—£2 6s. 6d.
- 20.—From 9 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$, preparation for lessons; 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 o'clock, prayers; a prayer before study, at which the Angelus Domini is said; 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, catechism; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, reading classes; 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 o'clock, writing; 12 o'clock, the Angelus Domini; 12 to 1 o'clock, spelling classes, &c.; 1 to 2 o'clock, recreation; 2 to 3 o'clock, arithmetic; 3 to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$, lessons in grammar and geography; 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 o'clock, prayers. On each day (except Monday and Thursday, when one half hour of the time devoted to reading and arithmetic is employed in teaching English history and writing to dictation) this is the course of instruction.
- 21.—The literary class book, a school grammar of the English language, first book of modern geography, the school expositor, a commercial arithmetic, Christian doctrine, historical catechism, book-keeping, geometry, and a history of the church and Bible are used in the 5th class: the third book of reading lessons, grammar, geography, arithmetic, Carpenter's spelling-book, Christian doctrine, and historical catechism are used in the 4th class: second book of reading lessons, arithmetic (part the 1st), spelling-book, and Christian doctrine are used in the 3rd class: sequel to the first book of reading lessons, arithmetical tablets, and Christian doctrine are used in the 2nd class: and the first book of reading lessons and first series of ditto in the 1st class. The present condition of the books is pretty good; the number in use is not adequate to the wants of the school.
- 22.—A map of The World on Mercator's projection; a map of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, constructed for the use of Irish National Schools; a map of Australia; and a black-board. Their present condition is very good. A map of The World in two Hemispheres and a better map of Australia are needed.
- 23.—Moral influence, corporal punishment, and marking for the notice of the parents and patron particular cases of diligence or inattention.
- 24.—In 1857 only once, in consequence of the floods; and in 1858 once, because at Easter the children were passing through a course of religious instruction. The examinations were previously held twice a year. The prizes given by the Very Rev. Dean Lynch are books and pictures.
- 25.—The Very Rev. Dean Lynch visits the school, upon an average, every three weeks, and his stay is regulated by circumstances and the report of the teacher.
- 26.—Timothy Foley.
- 27.—No assistants.
- 28.—Mahara, Ennistymon, County Clare.
- 29.—26 years.
- 30.—October, 1855.
- 31.—Trained.
- 32.—At the Roman Catholic Model School, Sydney, for 6 weeks. Archdeacon M'Encroe holds the certificate.
- 33.—Assisted to teach the school of a relation.
- 34.—£70 per annum.
- 35.—£86 13s. 8d.
- 36.—£156 13s. 8d.

37.—Each day, as already stated, the Christian doctrine and historical catechism are taught by the teacher, and frequently by the Very Rev. Dean Lynch. Within the last twelve months several weeks have been devoted by the Dean to prepare the children for the sacraments of confirmation and the holy eucharist. The school is visited by the Very Rev. Dean Lynch, Catholic pastor. The books used are a Christian doctrine, historical catechism, containing a summary of Christian morality and sacred history, and a history of the church and Bible.

WEST MAITLAND.—(GIRLS.)

- 1.—West Maitland.
- 2.—Chiefly of bricks; present condition, good; needs no repairs.
- 3.—600 square feet; 6,000 cubic feet.
- 4.—210 square yards.
- 5.—Bricks, and in good condition.
- 6.—600 square, and 6,000 cubic feet.
- 7.—62.
- 8.—4 large windows
- 9.—73 and 62, the annual average attendance.
- 10.—14 and 4 years.
- 11.—Five; the average in each class 12; and the maximum and minimum age in each class—14 & 10, 12 & 9, 11 & 10, 10 & 6, and 6 & 4.
- 12.—6 hours; commencing at 9 a.m. and terminating at 4 p.m.; cessation between 1 and 2 o'clock, which is chiefly occupied by the children in taking dinner.
- 13.—One in each week, Saturday; two vacations each year, and they occur at Christmas and Easter.
- 14.—237 days.
- 15.—Three years.
- 16.—This question cannot be answered for so populous a town as West Maitland, and where there are so many public and private schools.
- 17.—1s. in some cases, and 6d. in other instances; no charge for books; £2 8s. for a few; £1 6s. for the remainder *who pay*.
- 18.—£75 4s. 8d., and £52 10s. from Government; total £127 14s. 8d.
- 19.—£2 1s. 2d.
- 20.—From 9 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ o'clock, preparation for lessons; 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 o'clock, prayer, &c.; 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, catechism; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, reading classes; 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 o'clock, writing; 12 o'clock, the Angelus Domini; 12 to 1 o'clock, spelling classes, &c.; 1 to 2 o'clock, recreation; 2 to 3 o'clock, arithmetic; 3 to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ o'clock, lessons in grammar and geography; 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 o'clock, prayer.
- 21.—The literary class book, a school grammar of the English language, first book of modern geography, the school expositor or an introduction to the spelling, meaning, and derivation of the English language, a commercial arithmetic, Carpenter's spelling book, Christian doctrine, the historical catechism, and a history of the church and Bible, are used in the third class. The third book of reading lessons, grammar, geography, arithmetic, Carpenter's spelling book, Christian doctrine, and the historical catechism, are used in the fourth class. The second book of reading lessons, arithmetic, part of the first, and the Christian doctrine, in the third class. Sequel to the first book of reading lessons, and first series of do., in the first class. There is not an adequate supply.
- 22.—A map of The World, 6 of Colton's pictorial representations of the divisions of the land and water.
- 23.—Corporal punishment, and reports to the Very Rev. Dean Lynch.
- 24.—During 1857 and 1858; once by the Very Rev. Dean Lynch, and prizes of books and pictures are given to the most deserving children.
- 25.—Once upon an average in every three weeks by the Very Rev. Dean Lynch, and his stay in the school varies according to circumstances.
- 26.—Flora M'Intyre.
- 27.—None.
- 28.—Glasgow, Scotland.
- 29.—22 years.
- 30.—1st June, 1858.
- 31.—Yes.
- 32.—At the Catholic Model School, Sydney, for six weeks; Archdeacon M'Encroe holds Miss M'Intyre's certificate.
- 33.—Governess for three years.
- 34.—£52 10s.
- 35.—£75 4s. 8d.
- 36.—£127 14s. 8d.
- 37.—The Christian doctrine and historical catechism are taught every day by the teacher, and frequently by the Very Rev. Dean Lynch, Catholic pastor. The books used are a Christian doctrine and historical catechism, containing a summary of Christian morality and sacred history, and a history of the church and Bible.

MILLER'S FOREST.

- 1.—Miller's Forest.
- 2.—A wooden building; in tolerable repair, but not large enough for the number of pupils at present attending.
- 3.—20 feet by 14.
- 4.—1 rood.
- 5.—Water-closet built of wood, and in good repair.
- 6.—20 feet by 14, and 11 feet in height.
- 7.—In the one only room appropriated for teaching the average number of pupils usually assembled is 50.
- 8.—Ventilation provided by opening of two small windows.
- 9.—Annual average number, 50; average number attending the school, the same; consisting of 23 males, 27 females.
- 10.—Males, from 4 to 14 years; females, from 4 to 13 years.
- 11.—Into four classes; the average number in the first class is 10 pupils; in the second, 13; in the third, 14; and in the fourth class 13; the ages of the first class are from 5 to 4 years; of the second, from 8 to 6; of the third, from 11 to 8; and of the fourth, from 14 to 11 years.
- 12.—6 hours; commencing at 9 o'clock a.m. and terminating at 4 o'clock p.m.; allowing from 1 to 2 o'clock for recreation.
- 13.—Saturday in each week; and 2 vacations in the year; 10 days at Christmas, and 10 days at Easter.
- 14.—241 days appropriated to school studies during the year.
- 15.—10 years, off and on.
- 16.—None.
- 17.—From 2d. to 1s. per week; or, annually, from 8s. 8d. to £2 12s.; no charge for books.
- 18.—Annual amount of school fees received from the pupils for the year ending 30th September, 1858, £42 10s., which amount was appropriated towards the teacher's support; annual amount received from Government towards the support of the school, £52 10s.; total amount received from all sources towards the support of the school for the above-mentioned period, £95.
- 19.—Total annual average of the education of each pupil, £1 18s.
- 20.—Subjects of instruction to the first class, Christian doctrine, spelling, easy reading lessons and tables; to the second, Christian doctrine, spelling, reading, writing, and simple rules in arithmetic; to the third, Christian doctrine, spelling, reading, writing on paper, compound rules in arithmetic, English grammar, and geography; and to the fourth class, historical catechism, reading, writing, sometimes from copies and sometimes from dictation, compound rules in arithmetic, spelling, history, grammar, and geography. The time allotted to each of the above subjects is as follows:—From 9 o'clock to 9½, preparation for lessons; from 9½ to 10, prayer before study; from 10 to 10½, catechism; from 10½ to 11½, reading lessons; from 11½ to 12, writing; from 12 to 1, spelling classes, &c.; from 1 to 2, recreation; from 2 to 3, arithmetic; from 3 to 3½, lessons in grammar and geography; and from 3½ to 4 o'clock, prayer.
- 21.—First class, the first book of lessons, and sequel to it, by the Christian Brothers, and Christian doctrine, by Archbishop Polding; second class, the second book of lessons, by Christian Brothers, Christian doctrine, universal spelling book, and single arithmetic, by ditto; third class, Christian doctrine, by Archbishop Polding, Carpenter's spelling book, Reeve's history of the Bible, third book of reading lessons, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic, by Christian Brothers; fourth class, Fleury's historical catechism, Carpenter's spelling book, Reeve's history of the Bible, grammar, geography, and double arithmetic, by Christian Brothers; books in middling condition; school-books by Christian Brothers much required; number of books at present in the school is not adequate to its wants.
- 22.—1 map only—a map of The World; there is no other school apparatus; the map is in good condition; school maps, diagrams, and a renewal of desks and benches are much required.
- 23.—Reprimand and slight chastisement.
- 24.—The pupils are examined twice a year by the members of the Local Board, who distribute prizes of books, prints, and pictures, periodically.
- 25.—There is no official inspector, but the school is inspected by the resident clergyman once a month.
- 26.—Timothy O'Callaghan.
- 27.—Monitor, John Casey.
- 28.—Of Timothy O'Callaghan, Co. Clare, Ireland; of John Casey, Raymond Terrace, New South Wales.
- 29.—Age of Timothy O'Callaghan, 23 years; of John Casey, 14 years.
- 30.—Latter end of March, 1857.
- 31.—Yes.
- 32.—At the Model School, St. Benedict's, Sydney, ten weeks; certificate of competency obtained therefrom.
- 33.—
- 34.—Annual amount of salary of head teacher, £52 10s.
- 35.—School fees, £42 10s.
- 36.—£95.
- 37.—Religious instruction in connection with the Catholic religion; once a day; by the teacher; the school is visited by the Rev. E. J. Luckie, resident clergyman of the Catholic Church; the Christian doctrine, by Archbishop Polding, Fleury's historical catechism, and Reeve's history of the Bible.

MORPETH.

- 1.—Morpeth.
- 2.—All wood. The walls are constructed of rough slabs, and are for the most part in a weathered and disjointed condition, and therefore require plastering and whitewashing both within and without.
- 3.—640 square feet.
- 4.—2,250 square yards.
- 5.—They are built of wood, are 12 feet high, have a double inclined roof, and are in good condition.
- 6.—No separate rooms.
- 8.—Not any ventilation specially provided for.
- 9.—40 boys and 43 girls; and 28 boys and 29 girls.
- 10.—14 and 5 years; and 15 and 4 years respectively.
- 11.—Four; the average number in each is 8, 22, 15, and 12; and the maximum and minimum age in each are 15 and 10, 14 and 7, 10 and 8, and 9 and 4 years respectively.
- 12.—5; school duties begin at 9 a.m. and end at 4 p.m.; the children are dismissed at noon for two hours, during which they eat their pieces or dinners, and sport themselves round the hills.
- 13.—One holiday, no half-holidays; a vacation at Christmas for a fortnight, and one at Easter for a week.
- 14.—240.
- 15.—About 5 years.
- 16.—Probably about 200.
- 17.—Average weekly charge, 6d. per week; no charge for books; total annual charge for each, £1 6s. per annum.
- 18.—£50, which was appropriated to the teacher's wants; Government salary, £78 15s.; total support, £128 15s.
- 19.—£2 5s. 2d.
- 20.—The first class is instructed each day in the Catholic catechism, in reading, in writing, in grammatical exercises, comprising orthography, etymology, and syntactical parsing, in geography, and in arithmetic; the time given by this class to each of the foregoing subjects is $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour respectively. The course of instruction to the second class is almost the same as the foregoing. The third class spends $\frac{1}{2}$ hour at catechism, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour at writing, and the rest of the school day in preparing spelling and reading lessons, and reciting them. The fourth class gets four A B C and spelling lessons, which occupy twenty minutes each.
- 21.—Third and fourth books of reading lessons, grammar, geography, and arithmetic in the first class; second book of reading lessons, grammar, geography, and arithmetic in the second class; sequel to the first book of reading lessons in the third class; and first book of reading lessons in the fourth class. Historical works are needed. The number of second class reading books are not adequate; the rest are. All the books are in good condition, except the second book of reading lessons.
- 22.—Map of The World, map of Asia, map of Africa, and a map of Palestine; all decent. A good map of Australia and a map of Europe are needed, as also some contrivances to illustrate the vicissitudes of the seasons, &c.
- 23.—Detention in the school after hours is the general mode of punishing delinquents; no instructions received on this head.
- 24.—Once a year by the priest; no prizes given.
- 25.—The priest examines the school once a year, and spends two hours in doing so.
- 26.—Thomas Donnelly.
- 27.—None.
- 28.—Ireland.
- 29.—26 years.
- 30.—1st March, 1856.
- 31.—Trained.
- 32.—At the Catholic Model School, Sydney; spent a month there, and obtained a first-rate certificate of competency.
- 34.—£78 15s.
- 35.—£50.
- 36.—£128 15s.
- 37.—The children are instructed every morning by the teacher in the Catholic religion; the books used for that purpose are the Christian doctrine and the historical catechism.

MUDGEES.

- 1.—Mudgee.
- 2.—Chiefly of bark, secured to wooden frame, and lined with calico; a better building is much required, and will be erected as soon as possible.
- 3.—658 feet.
- 4.—13,200 feet.
- 5.—In good state and repair.
- 6.—There is but one room, measuring 658 feet.
- 7.—24.
- 8.—Natural openings through sheets of bark on the roof, and made openings through calico on the sides of the building.

- 9.—On the books, girls 18, boys 19; attending, girls 13, boys 11.
- 10.—14 and 3 years.
- 11.—Three classes, average number 12; 1st class, 8 and 13 years, 2nd class, 5 and 14 years, 3rd class, 3 and 6 years.
- 12.—7 hours each day; commencing at 9 o'clock a.m. and ending at 4 p.m.; cessation from study from half-past 12 to 2 p.m., which time is allowed for dinner and recreation.
- 13.—One and a half days each week; vacations at Christmas and Easter, at Christmas 14 days, at Easter 8 days; for certain feasts throughout the year, 8 days.
- 14.—258 days.
- 15.—The names of a large majority of the pupils are on the books.
- 16.—Cannot ascertain without considerable difficulty.
- 17.—Annual charge to each pupil, £1 14s. 3d.; no charge for books.
- 18.—From pupils, £43 18s. 7d., appropriated to the use and benefit of the teachers; from Government, £52 10s.; total, £96 8s. 7d.
- 19.—£4 4s. 0½d.
- 20.—Instructions to 3rd class in alphabet, 1 hour; spelling, ½ hour; multiplication tables, ½ hour; catechism and prayers, ¼ hour. Instructions to 2nd class, spelling, ¼ hour; catechism, ¼ hour; reading, 1 hour; grammar, ¼ hour; geography, ¼ hour; simple rules in arithmetic, ½ hour; tables, ¼ hour. Instructions to 1st class, catechism, ¼ hour; spelling, ¼ hour; reading, ½ hour; grammar, ¼ hour; geography, ¼ hour; compound rules in arithmetic, ½ hour; ciphering, 1 hour; and on Thursdays and Fridays, instructions during one hour each day to 1st and 2nd classes on the maps; ½ hour each day devoted to writing; and one hour each day employed by girls in learning to sew, &c.
- 21.—1st book of lessons, used in 3rd class; 2nd and 3rd books of lessons, grammars, geographies, spelling books, arithmetics, used in 2nd class; 4th book of reading lessons, grammars, geographies, spelling books, arithmetics, and Reeve's history of the Bible, used in the 1st class; a supply of each of the above books is much needed.
- 22.—Maps of The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, England, Ireland, Scotland.
- 23.—Moderate corporal punishment and confinement during recreation time; general instructions of the Denominational Board.
- 24.—General examination once a year, partial examination at indetermined periods; no prizes distributed.
- 25.—By Chairman of the Local Board.
- 26.—James Moloney.
- 27.—Catherine Moloney.
- 28.—County Limerick, Ireland.
- 29.—Teacher, 38 years; assistant, 22 years.
- 30.—1st of May, 1858.
- 31.—Trained as teachers.
- 32.—At Model School, Sydney; certificate of competency given to the Denominational Board. Assistant teacher's certificate of competency from National Board of Education, Ireland.
- 34.—Annual amount of teacher's salary, £52 10s.; assistant teacher receives no salary.
- 35.—Amount of fees from pupils, £43 18s. 7d.
- 36.—Total income, £96 8s. 1d.
- 37.—Instruction on the dogmas and precepts of revealed religion, taught by the Catholic Church, every day by the teachers; occasionally during week days by the Roman Catholic pastor of Mudgee; on Sundays, by the Roman Catholic pastor and teachers; the abridgment of Christian doctrine approved of by His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney.

MENANGLE.

- 1.—Menangle.
- 2.—Entirely of wood; it is large enough, and needs neither repairs nor improvement.
- 3.—660.
- 4.—5,760 square yards.
- 5.—Built of wood, and are in good condition.
- 6.—6,600 cubic feet.
- 7.—56.
- 8.—4 large windows, 2 doors.
- 9.—40 males; 41 females.
- 10.—14 and 4 of each sex.
- 11.—Four; the three lowest of these are sub-divided into 6 divisions; there are about 14 or 15 in each class; their ages are—first class, 8 to 4; second class, 9 to 6; third class, 14 to 6; fourth class, 14 to 8.
- 12.—6; school begins at 9 a.m. and ends at 4 p.m.; dinner and playground 1 to 2.
- 13.—The whole of Saturday in each week; 2 vacations of 1 and 2 weeks respectively, at Easter and Christmas.
- 14.—About 240.
- 15.—About 6 years; but the attendance is very much interrupted, this being a new agricultural district.
- 16.—About 20.
- 17.—7s. 6d. per quarter for each, with the exception of 6, who are as low as 5s. the annual charge for books, &c., &c., about 5s.; about 35s.

18.—£78 10s.; to the use of the teachers; annual salary from Board, £70; total £148 10s.

19.—Average annual total cost of the education of each pupil, £1 16s. 7½d.

20.—9 to 10, third and fourth classes write; first and second classes spell and read. 10 to 10·40, second, third, and fourth classes spell and read, &c. 10·40 to 11, first class spell; higher classes prepare grammar or geography. 11 to 11·30, grammar and geography alternate days. 11·30 to 12 tables, &c., and other tasks. 12 to 1, arithmetic; first and second classes spell, &c. 1 to 2, dinner and playground. 2 to 2·40, needle and fancy work, with arithmetic; higher classes, second class write. 2·40 to 3, higher classes get lessons; junior classes spell and read. 3 to 3·40, higher classes spell and read, &c., &c. 3·40 to 4, religious instruction.

21.—Arithmetics, Christian Brothers and National Board; English grammar, Christian Brothers and National Board; spellings, Carpenter's, Mavor's; geography, National Board and Christian Brothers; reading books, Christian Brothers, for fourth class. Third class—same as fourth, save reading books, which are National Board. Second class—Christian Brothers and Board reading books; spellings, Mavor's, &c. First class—Christian Brothers, National Board, Moore's, &c. They are in fair condition; we require more.

22.—Tablets by Christian Brothers; 1 map of The World, Mercator's; maps of Europe, Asia, and America, &c., and a blackboard are needed.

23.—That recommended by the Irish National Board of Education—kindness combined with firmness.

24.—About 12 times yearly; by the Rev. J. P. Roche, and occasionally by other clergymen; no prizes given, except by the teacher, and these, religious books and cash; the former about 8 times, and the latter 6, during the last 22 months.

25.—By none, save those mentioned in last paragraph; each visit occupied about an hour. The following copies of reports from Rev. James Martin and Rev. J. P. Roche:—

“ January 11, 1858.

“ Visited the school at Menangle. The children were examined in the various branches, and they appear to be making great proficiency.—J. MARTIN.”

“ I visited this school, and examined the children in their studies, and am glad to say they are getting on well.—J. P. ROCHE.”

“ March 16, 1858.

“ The visits of the Rev. Mr. Roche have been so regular he did not think it necessary to add other reports, although he frequently expressed himself pleased with the answering of the children.—DENNIS KELLY, Teacher.”

26.—Dennis Kelly.

27.—Mary Anne Kelly.

28.—The former, Limerick; the latter, Cork.

29.—33 and 23 years respectively.

30.—D. Kelly in May, 1853; Mary Anne in July, 1854.

31.—Trained.

32.—At the Normal Establishment, Dublin, in 1844; for 6 months; third division, first, or highest class.

33.—No other occupation before that of teacher.

34.—£70 per annum.

35.—About £80 per annum.

36.—About £150.

37.—The Christian doctrine and historical catechisms are taught on the evenings of every school day by the teachers; the clergyman who visits is a Roman Catholic.

EAST MAITLAND.

1.—East Maitland.

2.—Wood; in good condition; at present no enlargement or other improvement required.

3.—Schoolroom, 576; needleroom, 270.

4.—2,420 square yards.

5.—Of wood; one closet with two apartments, two sittings in each; fair condition.

6.—Schoolroom, 575 superficial, and 5,760 cubic, feet; needleroom, 270 superficial, and 2,655 cubic, feet.

7.—Schoolroom—morning 56, afternoon 32; girls' needleroom—afternoon 24.

8.—In the schoolroom the Gothic heads of six windows fall down, which give ample ventilation; needleroom, four windows.

9.—For the year ending 30th September, 1858, annual average on the books, 44 boys, 40 girls; annual average attendance, 32 boys, 24 girls.

10.—Males and females, from 14 to 4; one only over that, a boy, 16.

11.—Five classes; average number, 11; maximum and minimum age in 1st class, 14 and 10; 2nd class, 16 and 8; 3rd class, 9 and 6; 4th class, 8 and 5; and infant class, 6 and 4.

12.—5½ hours; commencing at 9 a.m. and terminating at 4·15 p.m.; cessation from study, 1¼ hours, viz., from 12·15 to 2 p.m.; interval employed in dinner and recreation.

13.—Every Saturday is a holiday; Christmas, 14; holidays of obligation of the Catholic Church, 4—Whit Monday, 26th January, 17th March, and 24th May; also, Easter, 3 days.

14.

- 14.—About 240 days.
- 15.—About 3 years.
- 16.—To this question no accurate reply can be given.
- 17.—Weekly, 4d. to 6d. ; quarterly, 5s. to 6s. 6d. ; many of the children are paupers ; at present no charge for books in the school.
- 18.—£40 13s. ; to the support of the teacher and family ; none from any other source ; from all sources, £128 3s.
- 19.—Annual average cost, including Government salary, on the books, £1 10s. 6½d. ; average attendance, £2 5s. 9½d.
- 20.—School opens at 9 o'clock, with the prayer "Come, Holy Ghost." Monday, Senior classes—to 9½, historical catechism or Christian doctrine ; to 9¾, mental arithmetic ; to 10¼, writing ; to 11¼, reading and spelling ; to 11¾, grammar ; to 12¼, arithmetic : Junior classes—from 9¾ to 10, Christian doctrine ; to 11½, preparing lessons ; to 12, reading and spelling ; to 12¼, infant class. Afternoon—Senior classes—from 2 to 2½, exercises blackboard ; to 4, arithmetic and writing sums in sum books, with book-keeping ; needlework (girls), 1½ hours ; preparing lessons for next day, to be learned at home, from 4 to 4¼. Junior classes—From 2 p.m. to 2½, writing and figure copies ; to 3½, reading and spelling ; needlework, (girls) 1 hour ; from 3 to 3¼, infant class. Tuesday, Morning—Senior classes—to 9¾, historical catechism or Christian doctrine ; to 10¼, writing ; to 11, reading and spelling ; to 11¾, dictation ; to 12¼, arithmetic. Junior classes—from 9¾ to 10, Christian doctrine ; to 11½, preparing lessons ; to 12, reading and spelling ; to 12¼, infant class. Afternoon—Senior classes—from 2 to 2½, exercises blackboard ; to 4, arithmetic and writing sums in sum books with book-keeping ; needlework, (girls) two hours ; preparing lessons for next day, to be learned at home, from 4 to 4¼. Junior classes—from 2 to 2½, writing and figure copies ; to 3½, tables, mental arithmetic ; needlework (girls) 1 hour. Wednesday, Morning—Senior classes—to 9¾, mental arithmetic, to 10¼, writing ; to 11, reading and spelling ; to 11½, grammar ; to 12, geography ; to 12¼, arithmetic. Junior classes—from 9¾ to 10, Christian doctrine ; to 11½, preparing lessons ; to 12, reading and spelling ; to 12¼, infant class. Afternoon—Senior classes—from 2 to 3, geography ; to 4, religious instruction ; needlework (girls), 1 hour ; preparing lessons for next day, to be learned at home, from 4 to 4¼. Junior classes—from 2 to 3, writing and figure copies ; to 4, religious instruction. Thursday, Morning—Senior classes—to 9¾, historical catechism or Christian doctrine ; to 10¼, writing ; to 11¼, reading and spelling ; to 12, dictation ; to 12¼ arithmetic. Junior classes—from 9¾ to 10, Christian doctrine ; to 11½, preparing lessons ; to 12, reading and spelling ; to 12¼, infant class. Afternoon—Senior classes—from 2 to 2½, exercises blackboard ; to 4, arithmetic and writing sums in sum books, with book-keeping ; needlework (girls), 1½ hours ; preparing lessons for next day, to be learned at home, from 4 to 4¼. Junior classes—from 2 to 2½, writing and figure copies ; to 3½, reading and spelling ; needlework (girls), 1 hour ; from 3 to 3¼, infant class. Friday, Morning—Senior classes—to 9¾, mental arithmetic ; to 10¼, writing ; to 11, reading and spelling ; to 11½, grammar ; to 12¼, geography. Junior classes—from 9¾ to 10, Christian doctrine ; to 11½, preparing lessons ; to 12, reading and spelling ; to 12¼, infant class. Afternoon—Senior classes—from 2 to 2½, exercises blackboard ; to 4, arithmetic and writing sums in sum books, and book-keeping ; needlework (girls), 1½ hours ; preparing lessons for next day, to be learned at home, from 4 to 4¼. Junior classes—from 2 to 2½, writing and figure copies ; to 3½, tables and mental arithmetic ; needlework (girls), 1 hour. At noon, each day, the Angelus. School dismissed with prayer at 4¼ p.m.
- 21.—Christian Brothers' literary class book, third book of reading lessons, school expositor, or an introduction to the spelling, meaning, and derivation of the English language, school grammar, first book of modern geography, and commercial arithmetic ; also, Reeve's history of the Bible, first book of arithmetic for the use of National schools, historical catechism, and Christian doctrine, are used in the 1st class. In the 2nd class—Christian Brothers' second book of reading lessons, grammar, and geography, with the first book of arithmetic for the use of National schools, Carpenter's spelling assistant, and Christian doctrine. In the third class,—sequel to the 1st book of reading lessons (Christian Brothers), and Christian doctrine. Fourth class :—Christian Brothers' first book of reading lessons, and Christian doctrine. Infant class :—Christian Brothers' tablets, and Christian doctrine. Tolerable condition, with exception of the junior class books, which, from constant use, are not in good condition. Other kinds are desirable—not adequate.
- 22.—A map of The World (Johnston's) on Mercator's projection ; of Europe and America (Arrowsmith's), for the use of National schools, Ireland ; of Palestine (Knight's) in the time of Our Saviour ; and a blackboard ; all in good condition. Chambers' small Atlas maps, pasted on boards, viz. :—of Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, and Palestine ; with lithographed maps of the British Isles and Palestine, published in Sydney. Not in good condition. Maps of Asia, Africa, and Australia are required.
- 23.—Drill, moral influence, detention after school hours, and corporal punishment. Copy from the supplementary regulations issued by the Denominational School Board, 18th October, 1848. Rule 8—"Corporal punishment must be avoided."
- 24.—Once, at Christmas, by the Local Board, at which time prizes in the shape of books, pictures, &c., are awarded.
- 25.—By the Rev. John Kenny, from 15 to 30 minutes ; (*vide* Educational Commissioners' Report of the school.)
- 26.—Thomas Ashton.
- 27.—Emily M. Ashton, schoolmistress ; Thomas H. Ashton, jun., monitor.
- 28 & 29.—Thomas Ashton, city of Dublin, 42 ; Emily M. Ashton, Sydney, 36 ; Thomas H. Ashton, jun., 14.
- 30.—19th October, 1847.

- 31.—Not trained.
- 32.—
- 33.—By instructing children in catechism. Clerk.
- 34.—£128 3s.
- 35.—£40 13s.
- 36.—£128 3s.
- 37.—Christian doctrine and Scriptural history are taught daily by the teacher, and often by the Rev. John Kenny. By the Catholic pastor of East Maitland. Reeve's history of the Bible, historical catechism, and Christian doctrine.

PENRITH.

- 1.—Penrith.
- 2.—Of wood; requires improvement.
- 3.—900.
- 4.—About half an acre.
- 5.—There are separate water-closets, in good order.
- 6.—One room, (see query No. 3.)
- 7.—An average of about 65 daily, during the year.
- 8.—Well ventilated by doors and windows.
- 9.—Average, on the books, 100; the males and females pretty nearly divided.
- 10.—Maximum 15 years—minimum 5 years.
- 11.—Number of classes, eight. The number in each class varies, some classes number 12 and some much less.
- 12.—The hour of commencing studies, 9 a.m. The hour of terminating studies, 4½ p.m. One hour and a half is allowed for dinner and recreation, commencing at 12 a.m.
- 13.—One holiday—Saturday. A fortnight's vacation at Christmas, and one week's vacation at Easter.
- 14.—240 days devoted to studies.
- 15.—Uncertain—beyond calculation.
- 16.—Cannot say, but believe that there are not many.
- 17.—Weekly charge from 1s. to 6d.; no charge for books.
- 18.—Fees from the pupils, £62; from Government, £78 15s.; total, £140 15s.
- 19.—Average annual cost of each pupil, £2 3s.
- 20.—In English, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, sacred and profane history, and book-keeping. The first four classes are taught every day, the others, alternately for an hour, each day.
- 21.—The series of books used in the schools conducted by the Christian Brothers; the supply is very inadequate.
- 22.—Maps of the World, Africa, America, and Palestine.
- 23.—Scarcely any corporal punishment resorted to.
- 24.—Frequent; books, prints, &c.
- 25.—Favorable reports entered in the roll-book. Visited by the Chairman of the Board very frequently.
- 26.—Luke McGuinn.
- 27.—Susan McGuinn; James Carroll, monitor.
- 28.—Ireland.
- 29.—Luke McGuinn, 37 years; Mrs. McGuinn, 28; James Carroll, 14.
- 30.—1856.
- 31.—Not formally trained.
- 32.—
- 33.—Ten years teaching in London, previous to 1856.
- 34.—£78 15s. Monitor not paid.
- 35.—£62.
- 36.—£140 15s.
- 37.—In catechism, Reeve's history of the Old and New Testament, the Douay Bible, Fleury's historical catechism. Rev. Michael Brennan, Roman Catholic. Instruction often given.

PROSPECT.

- 1.—Prospect.
- 2.—The church serves for the purpose of a school; is in good repair; constructed chiefly of brick; needs no improvement.
- 3.—Number of square feet contained in the school, 900.
- 4.—Ground adjoining the school for the use of the pupils, 222 square yards 2 feet.
- 5.—No water-closets.
- 6.—School contains 900 square feet, 10,800 cubic feet.
- 7.—Average annual number of pupils who attend school, 28.
- 8.—The school is ventilated by eight windows.
- 9.—Annual average number on the roll—20 boys, 16 girls; total, 36. Average number attending school—15 boys, 13 girls; total, 28.
- 10.—Age of pupils.—Males—maximum, 12; minimum, 5. Females—maximum, 9; minimum, 4.

- 11.—Four classes. Number in tablet, 7; age—maximum, 6; minimum, 4. Number in first class, 6; age—maximum, 8; minimum, 6. Number in second class, 12; age—maximum, 9; minimum, 6. Number in third class, 11; age—maximum, 12; minimum, 9.
- 12.—Pupils attend school 6 hours each day. School duties commence at 9 o'clock in the morning and terminate at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The only cessation from study is from 1 to 2 o'clock, when the pupils go to dinner.
- 13.—The only holiday is Saturday. Number of vacations two—14 days at Christmas and 7 days at Easter.
- 14.—Number of school days appropriated to study during the year ending 30th September, 1858—250.
- 15.—Average period which pupils attend school, 3 years.
- 16.—Number of children who do not attend the school, 5.
- 17.—Average annual charge for each pupil, 22s.
- 18.—School fees received during the year ending the 30th September, 1858, £28, appropriated to the teacher's use; amount of salary, £52 10s.; total amount of support, £80 10s.
- 19.—Average annual cost of the education of each pupil, £2 17s. 6d.
- 20.—From 9 to 9.45, preparation for lessons; from 9.45 to 10, prayer; from 10 to 10.30, catechism; from 10.30 to 11.30, reading; from 11.30 to 12, writing; from 12 to 1, spelling lessons; from 1 to 2, recreation; from 2 to 3, arithmetic; from 3 to 3.45, lessons in geography and grammar; 3.45 to 4, prayer.
- 21.—First, second, and third book of reading lessons, grammar, geography, spelling, historical catechism and Christian doctrine. The books are in good condition; the number at present is adequate to the wants of the school.
- 22.—One map of The World; a map of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America is required.
- 23.—Corporal punishment is avoided, no written instructions on the subject of correction.
- 24.—Once a year by the Chairman of the Local Board; no prizes given.
- 25.—By the Chairman of the Local Board; one hour; school visited quarterly.
- 26.—William Langton.
- 27.—
- 28.—Kilkenny City, Ireland.
- 29.—23 years.
- 30.—1 January, 1856.
- 31.—Trained as a teacher.
- 32.—At St. Mary's National School, Kilkenny, and subsequently at the Roman Catholic Model School, Sydney, for a period of six months; second class certificate.
- 33.—
- 34.—Annual salary, £52 10s.
- 35.—Amount of school fees for the year ending 30th September, 1858, £28.
- 36.—Total income, £80 10s.
- 37.—Instruction in Christian doctrine and historical catechism every day by the teacher.

PYRMONT.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Pyrmont.
- 2.—Stone; repairs good; rented by the teacher. A new schoolhouse much needed.
- 3.—224 square feet.
- 4.—127 square yards, or 1,143 square feet.
- 5.—In good repair.
- 6.—Only one apartment—124 square feet, 2,016 cubic feet.
- 7.—About 45.
- 8.—One large window.
- 9.—For 1858:—Annual average on the roll, 18 boys, 23 girls; daily annual average, 16 boys, 21 girls.
- 10.—From 3 to 15 in both sexes.
- 11.—Five classes; 7; First, and sequel to first, from 3 to 8 years; second, and Mavor's spelling book, from 8 to 12; third, from 12 to 15.
- 12.—6 hours, 9 till 4; recreation, 12 till 2.
- 13.—One, Saturday; two weeks at Christmas, two at Easter.
- 14.—132 days.
- 15.—Some a week, some a month, some 3, 4, 5, 9, or 12 months, and longer.
- 16.—About 12.
- 17.—Some 3d., 6d., and 9d. per week, and some nil. None supplied for sale, one of the greatest deficiencies. £1 16s., £1 4s., and 12s.
- 18.—£39 19s. 9d. Support of teacher, nil. £92 9s. 9d.
- 19.—£2 10s. 3d.
- 20.—Prayers and the Christian doctrine, 9 till 10; reading and spelling, 10 till 11½; writing, 11½ till 12; recreation, 12 till 2; arithmetic, 2 till 2½; reading, spelling, 2½ till 3½; geography and mental arithmetic, 3½ to 4.
- 21.—Tegg's first book, sequel to first, second book, Mavor's spelling book, third book, geographies, and arithmetics, all very bad. Yes; some grammars and first books badly wanted, as also some fourth reading books. No.
- 22.—Twenty-two reading and spelling tablets, one map of The World, three desks, four forms, other maps, and a teacher's desk, and more desks and forms for the accommodation of the children.

- 23.—Punishment on the hands, detention from recreation and kneeling, and standing for a certain period. None whatever.
- 24.—By none. No prizes or rewards.
- 25.—John H. Wiles, Esq., inspector, sometimes weekly and sometimes monthly; 15 minutes; pupils advancing.
- 26.—Rosabella Searson.
- 27.—Nil.
- 28.—Kent, England.
- 29.—25 years.
- 30.—1 September, 1858.
- 31.—Not.
- 32.—Nil.
- 33.—Five years conducting a National School in Ireland; going to a Model School.
- 34.—£52 10s. per annum; no other teacher.
- 35.—£39 19s. 9d. per annum for the year 1858, as may be seen at query 18; dwelling rent very high, £1 per week.
- 36.—£92 9s. 9d. for the year 1858. (See query 18.)
- 37.—The Christian doctrine once a day, by the teacher. Yes, by the Rev. Mr. Corish, Roman Catholic priest; the Christian doctrine only.

PARRAMATTA-STREET.—(Boys.)

- 1.—Parramatta-street, Sydney.
- 2.—Stone; condition tolerable; needs repairs, but no enlargement.
- 3.—1,768 square feet.
- 4.—600 square yards.
- 5.—Water-closet constructed of wood, and in good condition.
- 6.—1,768 square feet; 22,984 cubic feet; only 1 room.
- 7.—132.
- 8.—2 doors and 10 windows, all made to open.
- 9.—171; 132.
- 10.—Maximum age, 16 years; minimum, 5 years.
- 11.—The school is divided into five classes; average number in each class, 26; the maximum and minimum ages are—first class, 16 to 11; second class, 13 to 9; third class, 12 to 9; fourth class, 10 to 7; fifth class, 8 to 5.
- 12.—6 hours; school opens at 9 a.m. and closes at 4 p.m.; dinner and recreation from 1 to 2 o'clock.
- 13.—1 holiday in each week, Saturday; two vacations annually, viz.:—at Christmas and Easter, duration of the former a fortnight, of the latter a week.
- 14.—242.
- 15.—About 18 months.
- 16.—As far as I can discover, I imagine the number of Catholic children who do not attend to be about 97.
- 17.—Weekly charges, 6d., 9d., and 1s.; annual charges £1 6s., £1 19s., and £2 12s.; no charge for books.
- 18.—Amount of school fees, £111 8s. 10d., which is appropriated to paying rent of residence, and to the support of teacher; Government salary, £122 10s.; total amount of support, £233 18s. 10d.
- 19.—Average annual cost of each pupil, £1 15s. 10d.
- 20.—From 9 to 9·45, first class, geometry or Latin grammar; second, third, and fourth classes, preparing lessons; fifth class, tablets. From 9·45 to 10, prayer. From 10 to 10·30, first, second, and third classes, spelling; fourth and fifth classes, lessons. From 10·30 to 11·30, first class, arithmetic and mensuration; second class, preparing grammar or geography; third and fourth classes, reading; fifth class, spelling. From 11·30 to 11·40, roll. From 11·40 to 12, catechism and Angelus. From 12 to 12·20, first class, preparing lessons; second class, reading; third and fourth classes, lessons on map; fifth class, tables. From 12·20 to 12·45, first class, geography or grammar; second and third classes, spelling on slates; fourth class, spelling; fifth class, tablets. From 12·45 to 1, singing. From 1 to 2, dinner. From 2 to 2·45, first, second, and third classes, writing; fourth and fifth classes, writing on slates. From 2·45 to 3·15, first class, mental arithmetic; second class, mental arithmetic, also on slates; third and fourth classes, arithmetic; fifth class, tables. From 3·15 to 3·45, first class, history; second and third classes, reading; fourth class, tables; fifth class, tablets. From 3·45 to 4, singing and prayer.
- 21.—First class, Young's history of England; Reeve's history of the church; Reeve's history of the Bible; Old and New Testaments; third and fourth class reading books, by Christian Brothers; mensuration, by ditto; Chamber's geometry; Bonycastle's algebra; Eton Latin grammar; arithmetic, first and second parts, by Christian Brothers; English grammar and Sullivan's geography, by National Board; Carpenter's spelling. Second class, third class reading book, by Christian Brothers; Carpenter's spelling; Murray's grammar; National Board geography; arithmetic, first part, by Christian Brothers; Australian geography, by Sir T. Mitchell. Third class, second reading book, by Christian Brothers; Mavor's spelling; arithmetic, by National Board; first book of modern geography. Fourth class, first reading book and sequel, by Christian Brothers; Mavor's spelling. Fifth class, first book and tablet lessons, by Christian Brothers, condition tolerable; the number quite inadequate to the wants of the school.

22.—Mechanical powers, planetary system, maps of The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, Palestine, Ireland, England, and Scotland—in poor condition; Globes much needed.

23.—System of correction—admonition, confinement, and other minor punishments; in some cases corporal punishment is resorted to; incorrigibleness is visited with expulsion; no instructions received on this subject.

24.—Twice a year, at Christmas and Midwinter, by the Rev. Fathers Corish, O'Connell, Sheehy, Sheridan, Mr. Wiles the inspector, Mr. Makinson, and others. Prizes in the shape of books, medals, &c., are awarded to the most deserving pupils on each occasion.

25.—By the Rev. M. A. Corish, weekly, for half an hour, and by the school inspector at least once a fortnight.

“ 8 December, 1857.

“ Having been present at the examination in Mr. Dwyer's school, I feel happy in being able to certify that the pupils in attendance answered in such a manner in their several classes as to give entire satisfaction to the gentlemen present, viz. :—Dean O'Connell, Rev. S. J. A. Sheehy, Rev. — Sheridan, &c., and to reflect great credit on this very efficient teacher.—M. A. CORISH.”

“ I attended the examinations of the children of this school; the boys answered the several questions proposed to them with quickness and accuracy; they were both orderly and attentive; their answering in arithmetic, grammar, and geography, was very good. The senior classes evinced a good knowledge of geometry and mensuration.—J. H. WILES.”

26.—John Dwyer.

27.—John Clifton.

28.—Golden, County Tipperary, Ireland; Sydney, New South Wales.

29.—Respective ages, 27 years, and 17 years.

30.—1st January, 1852.

31.—Not trained.

32.—

33.—Taught a Denominational school 14 months; always receiving instruction. The 4½ years almost immediately previous to my departure from Ireland for this Colony were spent at a first class boarding-school, where I went through a thorough classical course, and acquired a good knowledge of mathematics; no occupation previous to that of teaching.

34.—£122 10s., Government salary.

35.—£111 8s. 10d., school fees.

36.—£233 18s. 10d., total amount.

37.—Catechism and prayer twice a day by teacher. Visited by Rev. M. A. Corish, regularly; by Archbishop Polding, at stated periods. Christian doctrine and historical catechisms, Douay Bible, Old and New Testament.

PARRAMATTA-STREET.—(GIRLS.)

1.—Parramatta-street, Sydney.

2.—Of brick, and needs some little repairs.

3.—The area of the schoolhouse is 1,620 square feet.

4.—600 square yards.

5.—The water-closets are of weatherboards, and in good condition.

6.—One room, containing 1,620 square feet, and 24,300 cubic feet.

7.—The average number is 243.

8.—Ventilated by 2 doors and 7 windows.

9.—The annual average number on the books is 279—44 infant boys and 235 girls.

10.—The maximum age 14 years, and the minimum 3 years.

11.—The school is divided into twelve classes; the average number in each class is 20. The maximum and minimum ages are as follows:—In the 1st class, 14 and 11; in the 2nd, 11 and 9; in the 3rd, 9 and 8; in the 4th, 9 and 7; in the 5th, 7 and 6; in the 6th, 6 and 5; in the other 6 classes the maximum is 6 years and the minimum 3.

12.—The pupils attend school 6 hours each school day; the hours of attendance are from 9 until 1 o'clock, and from 2 until 4 o'clock; the intervening hour is allowed for dinner and recreation.

13.—There is one holiday in the week, viz., Saturday; there are two vacations in the year, one at Christmas of a fortnight, and one at Easter of three days.

14.—The number of days appropriated to studies during the year ending 30th September, 1858, was 249.

15.—The average length of the period that pupils remain at the school is about 5 years.

16.—There may be 15 or 20.

17.—There are some gratis, others pay 3d., 6d., 9d., and 1s. per week; the total annual charge is 13s., 26s., 39s., and 52s.; there is no charge for books.

18.—The fees received from the pupils during the year ending 30th September, 1858, amounted to £218 15s. 2d.; they were appropriated to support of teachers and salary of assistant teacher; the amount received from Government during the same period was £120; the total amount received from all sources during the year was £338 15s. 2d.

19.—The average annual total cost of the education of each pupil was £1 7s. 10½d.

20.—The several subjects of instruction are spelling, reading, writing, grammar, geography, history, historical catechism, Christian doctrine, arithmetic, and needlework. Copy of time table:—School opens at 9 o'clock a.m., and closes at 4 o'clock p.m., on Mondays,

days, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays: from 9 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$, preparation of lessons; 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10, prayer; 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, catechism; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, reading, spelling, and explanation of lessons; 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, writing; 12 to 12 $\frac{3}{4}$, reading, spelling, and explanation of lessons; 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1, singing; 1 to 2, dinner and recreation; 2 to 3, arithmetic; 3 to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$, grammar and geography; 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4, singing and prayer. Every alternate afternoon, needlework for the senior classes.

21.—The books used in the several classes are—the first, second, third, and fourth books, and the grammar and arithmetic by the Christian Brothers, Young's history of England, Reeve's history of the Bible, geography (published by Duffy, of Dublin, for the use of the Catholic schools), Carpenter's spelling, historical catechism, and the Christian doctrine; the condition is tolerable; the number is inadequate to the wants of the school.

22.—There are 5 maps in the school; two of The World, one of Europe, one of Asia, and one of Australia; their present condition is fair; prints, diagrams, maps of Africa, America, England, Ireland, Scotland, and Palestine, and instruments, are needed. There are 12 desks, 20 forms, 2 tablet stands, 2 blackboards, and a book press; also, a gallery for the infants, capable of seating 100.

23.—Admonition, reproof, and sometimes the cane slightly. I have received no written instructions on the subject.

24.—The pupils of the school are examined twice a year, viz., in June and December, by the Most Rev. the Archbishop, the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Rev. M. A. Corish, and one or two other clergymen, and by the inspector; prizes, such as books and prints, are distributed at the Christmas examination.

25.—By the Rev. M. A. Corish and Mr. J. H. Wiles, at least once a week, usually occupying from 20 minutes to half an hour.

“8 December, 1859.

“I attended the examination, when the children evinced a laudable spirit of emulation and a fair improvement in the several classes. They were both very clean and orderly.—
“J. M'ENCROE, Archdeacon.”

“The children were very clean and orderly, and in the classes which I examined answered very well.—D. M. O'CONNELL, Dean.”

“I attended the examination of this school, and was much pleased with the general good answering of the children.—S. J. A. SHEEHY.”

“I assisted at the examination of this school, and was much pleased at the good order of the children and the manner in which they answered the questions proposed to them.—J. H. WILES.”

26.—Name of head teacher, Bridget Lucy Wiles.

27.—Names of assistant teachers, Mary Lillis and Ann Purcill; pupil teacher, Margaret Kelly.

28 & 29.—Mrs. Wiles, aged 32, Ireland; Miss Lillis, 17, Ireland; Miss Purcill, 18, Rio Janeiro; and Miss Kelly, 16, Yass, N.S.W.

30.—1st February, 1847.

31 & 32.—Not trained.

33.—Private teacher for about two years; no other occupation or business previous.

34.—Annual salary of head teacher, £87 10s.; assistant teacher, £31 10s.; second assistant teacher (paid by head teacher), £36; pupil teacher, £15.

35.—Fees received during the year, £218 15s. 2d.

36.—Total annual income, £338 15s. 2d.

37.—Religious instruction given once a week, by the Nuns of the House of the Good Shepherd, and visited by the Rev. M. A. Corish, the Roman Catholic clergyman of St. Benedict's Church. The books used for the purpose are the Christian doctrine and historical catechism.

PETERSHAM.

1.—Petersham.

2.—A stone building, with shingled roof. At present it is large enough, and is in good repair.

3.—The school contains 375 square feet.

4.—Two acres of church lands, being a gift of his Grace the Archbishop.

5.—A stone building, with slated roof, and in good condition.

6.—There being only one schoolroom: it contains 375 square feet, and 3,375 cubic feet.

7.—For the year ending the 30th September, 1858, the average number of children attending has been 47.

8.—The provision made for ventilation being two windows, one on the front and the other on the rear of the school, in each of which is a part that opens; together with two doors and a chimney.

9.—The average number of children on the books for the year ending the 30th of September, 1858, being 71—40 of which are males, and 31 females.

10.—The maximum and minimum age of the male children being 15 and 3 years, and of the female children the same.

11.—There are three classes in the school, having an average of 16 children to each; the maximum and minimum age of the children in the first book of lessons being 8 and 3 years;

years; of the children reading the second book of lessons, 14 and 9; and of the children reading the third book of lessons, 15 and 10 years respectively.

12.—The duration of school duties each day is 5 hours, viz.,—from 9 o'clock in the morning until 12; recreation from 12 until 2 o'clock. School operations commence at 2 o'clock and end at 4 o'clock.

13.—One holiday in each week, viz.,—Saturday; and there are two recesses during the year, one at Easter, for 10 days, and one at Christmas for two weeks' duration—the other occurring holidays being the 6th and 26th of January, the 17th and 25th of March, the 24th of May, and the 1st of November.

14.—There have been 239 school days during the year.

15.—The average duration of time that the children that have finally left, being eighteen months, but such children being of roving parents.

16.—The number of children who do not attend school being about 30.

17.—In accordance with the rules of the Denominational Board, the weekly sum charged for each child whose parents are able to pay being from 3d. to 1s., and no charge is made for books.

18.—Received, as school fees, £65 12s.; and Government salary, £61 19s. 7d., making a total of £127 11s. 7d., which has been the only support of the teacher.

19.—The annual average cost of each pupil that actually attended the school is £2 14s. 3½d.

20.—Children learning the first book of lessons are taught their prayers and catechism, and the outlines of geography; children reading the second book of lessons are taught writing, the rudiments of arithmetic, grammar, geography, easy sentences for dictation, prayers and catechism; children reading the third book of lessons are taught grammar, geography, arithmetic, sketch of sacred history, dictation, and the Christian doctrine. Half an hour each day for prayer, leaving an hour and a half to each class each day during the week.

21.—The books used in the school are the Christian Brothers' first, second, and third book of lessons, their grammar, geography, and arithmetic, and Gannon's spelling book. The first book of lessons not being in good condition, nor in number sufficient for the requirements of the school. The second book of lessons are in good condition, but not in sufficient quantity. All the other books are in good condition, and in sufficient quantity.

22.—The only map in the school being a map of The World, which is nearly worn out, and a blackboard (iron); other maps wanted, such as that of Europe, Asia, Australia, the British Isles, &c.

23.—Very little punishment has ever been used, an admonition being sufficient to maintain order. No written or other instructions regarding school discipline has been given.

24.—The school has been visited twice by the inspector of the Catholic denomination, and prizes of an historical and religious nature are awarded to the children twice each year.

25.—By the inspector of the Catholic denomination three times during the year, and by the clergyman of the district, weekly, the time occupied by each in the discharge of the duty being two hours.

“ 22 December, 1857.

“ I assisted at the examination of this school, the number present being 39. Their “ answering in the Christian doctrines was very good. Some five of his girls, and three “ boys, read very well; but they had a very slight knowledge of grammar or geography. “ The present master has only had charge since the 1st instant.—JOHN H. J. WILES.”

“ 22 September, 1858.

“ I visited this school to-day, and examined a class in reading and grammar, and “ was pleased with the manner the children acquitted themselves. The children were very “ orderly and attentive.—JOHN H. J. WILES.”

26.—Patrick McGuirk.

27.—There are no salaried assistants in this school.

28.—Rathdrum, County Wicklow, Ireland.

29.—27 years.

30.—December, 1857.

31.—Yes, at the Catholic Model School, Sydney.

32.—I attended the Sydney Catholic Model School for two months. Don't know what certificate of competency entitled to.

33.—No other occupation since my arrival to the Colony.

34.—From the 1st September, 1858, annual salary, £70; but previous to the above date, £61 5s.

35.—The total amount of school fees, £65 12s.

36.—The amount of salary received, £61 19s. 7d., making a total annual income of £127 11s. 7d.

37.—The school is visited by the resident clergyman, and by the Sisters of Charity, weekly, for the purpose of imparting catechetical instruction, and explaining the short form of catechism used in the school, and for the purpose of preparing the children for the reception of the sacraments. The principal books on religious instructions being Butler's catechism, Hornihold on the commandments, and Hornihold's real principles.

QUEANBEYAN.

- 1.—Queanbeyan.
- 2.—Built of brick, and in good condition.
- 3.—Contains 848 superficial square feet.
- 4.—1,200 square yards.
- 5.—Water-closets in good condition.
- 6.—848 superficial square feet, and 8,480 cubic feet in schoolhouse.
- 7.—56, average number in attendance.
- 8.—Glass windows.
- 9.—60 on the books, and 56 in attendance—27 males and 25 females.
- 10.—From 16 to 4 years.
- 11.—Into four classes; average number in each 14.
- 12.—From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; from 1 to 2 for recreation.
- 13.—No holidays, except certain festivals of the church, two vacations of 14 days each at Christmas and Easter.
- 14.—233 days, less the holidays of obligation.
- 15.—3 years, generally.
- 16.—8, Catholic children.
- 17.—6d. weekly for each pupil; no charge for books.
- 18.—£41 13s. received from pupils during the twelve months ending 30th September, 1858, appropriated to the best advantage, in supporting the teacher; no fees received from any other source, except the Government stipend of £52 10s.; total support, £94 3s.
- 19.—£1 11s. 4³d. cost of each pupil during the above-mentioned period.
- 20.—From A B C to fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid, &c.; constantly employed during school hours.
- 21.—The requisite school books by the Christian Brothers; the books in use are in the state of mediocrity, the number is inadequate to the wants of the pupils—others are needed.
- 22.—A map of The World, and British Islands, in the state of mediocrity—others are needed.
- 23.—As the teacher thinks proper.
- 24.—Examined quarterly by the Chairman of Local Board, and others, when prizes are distributed to each pupil according to merit.
- 25.—Inspected by the clergyman, frequently.
- 26.—John Beston.
- 27.—None.
- 28.—Dungarvan.
- 29.—Cannot exactly tell, about 30 years.
- 30.—October 20th, 1856.
- 31.—Yes.
- 32.—At National Model School, Dublin, 6 months; a first class certificate.
- 33.—
- 34.—£52 10s., at the above-mentioned period.
- 35.—None, but what is mentioned in answer to question number 18.
- 36.—Already given in answer to question number 18.
- 37.—The Christian doctrine, taught by the teacher at a certain time each day, from a book of that name.

RICHMOND.

- 1.—Richmond.
- 2.—The building is composed of stone and brick, condition good.
- 3.—882 superficial square feet.
- 4.—586²/₃ square yards, and 5,280 square feet.
- 5.—The building is composed of wood, and in good repair.
- 6.—882 square feet, and 10,584 cubic feet.
- 7.—The average number is 38 and a fraction of $\frac{320661}{2233237620}$.
- 8.—The building is ventilated by 8 windows, each 4 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 6 inches.
- 9.—The annual average on the books 55¹/₂; average for males, 24 and a fraction of $\frac{433223040}{1816475070}$; average for females 14 and a fraction of $\frac{320661}{1816475070}$.
- 10.—The maximum for males 14, for females 13; the maximum for males 5, for females 6.
- 11.—Three classes: average number for the 1st class, 9 boys and 10 girls; the maximum for males 14, for females 13; the minimum for males 9, for females 10; average number for the 2nd class, 16 boys and 6 girls; the maximum for boys 14, for girls 12; the minimum for boys 7, for girls 9; average number for the 3rd class, 22 males, 23 females; the maximum 12 for males, for females 12; the minimum for males 5, for females 4.
- 12.—6 hours for study each day. School duties commence at 9 o'clock a.m., and close at 4 p.m.; from 1 o'clock until 2 o'clock at dinner.
- 13.—One holiday in each week (Saturday); vacations, two—one at Easter, and two weeks at Christmas.
- 14.—240 days for school studies during the year.
- 15.—I cannot answer this question.
- 16.—Number of boys not attending school 20, number of girls not attending school 23, between the age of five and fifteen years.
- 17.—The weekly payments are as follows:—From 9d. to 6d., and 4d. and 3d.

18.—The annual amount of school fees, £32 12s. 4d.; from the Government, £52 10s.; total amount, £85 2s. 4d., ending September 30th, A.D. 1858.

19.—£2 4s. 8d., and a fraction of $\frac{1}{16}$, the annual cost of each pupil.

20.—The business of the school commences at 9 o'clock a.m., and closes at 4 o'clock p.m.: from 9 until $9\frac{1}{4}$, at prayers; from $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 10, hearing tasks; from 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$, at the 1st class reading lesson; from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11, hearing the 2nd class reading lesson; from 11 to 12, at the 3rd or infant class; from 12 to $12\frac{1}{2}$, at grammar; from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, at geography; from 1 to 2 at dinner; from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$, at writing; from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$, at arithmetic; from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$, at history; from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4, at the Christian doctrine: every Monday and Thursday, from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$, at dictation and mental arithmetic, instead of history.

21.—10 third books, 8 seconds, 9 sequels, 7 firsts, six histories of the Old and New Testament, 8 arithmetics, 10 geographies, 12 spelling books, 6 historical catechisms, 10 books of the Christian doctrine. The present condition of the books is bad; more books are needed; the number of books at the present time is not sufficient for the use of the pupils attending the school; the books most needed are seconds, sequels, firsts, and arithmetics, one or two mensurations, one or two book-keeping, one author on algebra.

22.—No prints, no diagrams, no instruments, one old map of The World, one small map of the Holy Land, one small map of England, Ireland, and Scotland; their present condition is very bad. A map of The World, and maps of Europe, Asia, America, Africa, and Australia, are needed for the use of this school.

23.—The system of correction used to preserve discipline is to punish any boy or girl with the ruler, by giving them one or two or more slaps on the hand, according to the crime they commit: no written or other instructions to the teacher from inspectors or any other visitors on this subject. The manager of the school once told me to chastise boys or girls that were not good, to keep them in during play time and give them a task to get, or to give them some writing or other thing to do during play time.

24.—To the best of my opinion, about forty-seven times during the year by the Rev. Pat. Hallinan, D.D., pastor of the district. The pupils are examined by the Catholic pastor. Prizes are given to the children according to merit. The description of prizes given are histories of England, pictures of the different Saints in neat frames, historical catechisms, and other useful books, distributed once a year.

25.—The school is visited by the Rev. Pat. Hallinan, D.D., about forty-seven times a year. The time occupied by the Rev. Pat. Hallinan, D.D., varies from 1 to 2 hours, and sometimes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The present condition of the building is very good.

26.—John Dowling.

27.—No assistant teacher; the teacher's wife attends the school one-half of the day to instruct the girls at needlework; she also helps the master to teach the minor classes.

28.—Birthplace, Kilkenny.

29.—Born December 25th, 1830; age 28 years 6 days the 25th of December next.

30.—March 27th, 1857.

31.—Not trained as a teacher.

32.—

33.—I was brought up to teaching from my infancy. In 1845 I was appointed assistant teacher to the National School of Scoughrosteen, County Kilkenny, by Mr. Darcy, the school inspector for the district; I remained there for two years, when I was appointed assistant schoolmaster to the National School at Dunmore, under my own father's jurisdiction, he being the head schoolmaster of the Dunmore National School; I remained there for two years and four months. I underwent an examination, with ten other young men, for the assistant mastership to the school at Kilkenny; I was the successful candidate, and filled the situation for 12 months as assistant teacher to the Union Workhouse School, Kilkenny, when I left, in consequence of my father's illness, to take charge of the school that he was teacher of, namely, the Dunmore National School; I was two months teaching, until my father recovered from his illness. I then stood an examination for the National School at Foulkstown, and received the situation from the Rev. John Kelly, parish priest of St. Patrick's, Kilkenny. I remained there for 14 months, when I was appointed teacher of St. James' National School, Kilkenny City, in the place of Mr. Michael Dowling, who was called up to Dublin to be trained. I remained teaching under the head teacher, Mr. Joseph Dowling, for 9 months, when I resigned and emigrated to this Colony. I had no situation for a few weeks after coming, when I went to see the Very Rev. Archdeacon; when I produced some letters of character from the Mother Country he sent me to teach the school at North Kent-street, under the head teacher, Mr. John O'Brien: I remained there for a few months, when I was appointed to a school. Mr. O'Brien gave me a certificate of competency; this I gave to Francis Flannigan, jun., Esq., one of the members of the Local Board for the school at Broulee, and this gentleman gave it to the Rev. Father Johnston, and I never got it since; but I hold a copy of it.

34.—The annual amount of £52 10s.

35.—£32 12s. 4d.

36.—£85 2s. 4d.

37.—The religious instruction given each day is the Lord's Prayer, the Creed and general confession, with acts of contrition, faith, hope, and charity, and the Christian doctrine; two hundred and forty times in the year; the religious instruction is given by the teacher; the school is visited by the Rev. P. Hallinan, D.D., Catholic pastor of the district. The books used for religious purposes are the New and Old Testament, Christian doctrine, historical catechism, and the Holy Bible.

RAYMOND TERRACE.

- 1.—Raymond Terrace.
- 2.—Schoolhouse, a wooden building, in good condition ; large enough for the number of pupils at present attending.
- 3.—40 feet by 20.
- 4.—2 acres.
- 5.—Water-closet built of wood, and in good repair.
- 6.—40 feet by 20, and 12 in height.
- 7.—There is only one room, in which the average number usually assembled is 35.
- 8.—Ventilation provided by opening of sashes.
- 9.—Annual average number 35—the same number attending the school—consisting of 22 males and 13 females.
- 10.—Males, from 4 to 13 years ; females, from 4 to 13 years.
- 11.—Four classes—10 pupils in the first class ; 9 in the second ; 10 in the third ; and 6 in the 4th. The ages of first class are from 5 to 4 years ; of the second, from 8 to 6 ; of the third, from 10 to 8 ; and of the 4th, from 13 to 10 years.
- 12.—Six hours—commencing at 9 a.m. and terminating at 4 p.m. ; from 1 to 2 o'clock for recreation.
- 13.—Saturday in each week ; and two vacations in the year, ten days in each.
- 14.—241 days.
- 15.—From 4 to 15 years.
- 16.—None.
- 17.—From 2d. to 1s. per week ; no charge for books.
- 18.—Annual amount of school fees received from the pupils for the year ending 30th September, 1858, £39 12s., which amount was appropriated towards the teacher's support ; annual amount received from Government towards the support of the school, £52 10s. ; total amount received from all sources towards the support of the school for the above-mentioned period, £92 2s.
- 19.—Total annual average cost of each pupil for education, £2 12s. 7d.
- 20.—Subjects of instruction for the first class,—Christian doctrine, spelling, easy reading lessons, and tables ; for the second, Christian doctrine, spelling, reading, writing on slates, and simple rules in arithmetic ; for the third, Christian doctrine, spelling, reading, writing on paper, compound rules in arithmetic, history, grammar, and geography ; and for the fourth class, historical catechism, reading, writing, arithmetic, history, grammar, and geography. The time allotted to each of the above subjects is as follows:—From 9 o'clock to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$, preparation for lessons ; from 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10, prayer before study ; from 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, catechism ; from 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, reading classes ; from 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, writing ; from 12 to 1, spelling classes, &c. ; from 1 to 2, recreation ; from 2 to 3, arithmetic ; from 3 to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$, lessons in grammar and geography ; and from 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 o'clock, prayer.
- 21.—In first class,—first book and sequel to do. by the Christian Brothers, and Christian doctrine by Archbishop Polding ; in the second—the second book of reading lessons by Christian Brothers, Christian doctrine, and Carpenter's spelling book ; in the third class—third book by Christian Brothers, Christian doctrine, Reeve's history of the Bible, grammar and geography by the Christian Brothers, and arithmetic by do. ; and in the fourth class—Fleury's historical catechism, fourth book by Christian Brothers, history of England (by a member of the Ursuline community, St. Mary's, Waterford), grammar, geography, and arithmetic by Christian Brothers. Books in bad condition ; school books by the Christian Brothers much required ; number of books at present in the school not adequate to its wants.
- 22.—Two maps only, one of The World and another of Australia ; there is no other school apparatus ; the maps are in bad condition ; school maps, diagrams, and a renewal of desks and benches are required.
- 23.—Reprimand and slight chastisement.
- 24.—The pupils are examined twice a year by the Members of the Local Board, who distribute periodically prizes of books, prints, and pictures.
- 25.—There is no official inspector ; the school is inspected by the resident clergyman once a month.
- 26.—Henry Harding.
- 27.—Mrs. Harding.
- 28.—Birthplace of each, Tipperary, Ireland.
- 29.—40 years and 38 years.
- 30.—1st March, 1859.
- 31.—Not trained.
- 32.—
- 33.—Teaching for five years in the Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta ; employed previously at a newspaper office.
- 34.—£92 2s.
- 35.—None.
- 36.—£92 2s.
- 37.—Religious instruction in connection with the Catholic Church, once each day by the teacher. The school is visited by the Rev. E. J. Luckie, resident clergyman of the Catholic Church ; the books used for religious instruction are,—the Christian doctrine, catechism by Archbishop Polding ; Fleury's historical catechism, and Reeve's history of the Bible.

REDFERN.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Redfern.
- 2.—Brick ; needs repairs.
- 3.—338 square feet.
- 4.—7,200 square feet.
- 5.—Pretty good.
- 6.—338 square feet ; 4,056 cubic feet.
- 7.—105.
- 8.—5 windows.
- 9.—Annual average number on the books, 69 females and 47 males ; annual average attending the school, 62 females and 43 males.
- 10.—Maximum age of boys, 14 years ; minimum, 3 years. Maximum age of girls, 16 years ; minimum, 3 years.
- 11.—5 classes ; average number in each class, 23. First class, maximum, 16 years ; minimum, 10 years. Second class, maximum, 12 years ; minimum, 8 years. Third class, maximum, 10 years ; minimum, 6 years. Fourth class, maximum, 7 years ; minimum, 5 years. Fifth class, maximum, 6 years ; minimum, 3 years.
- 12.—5½ hours ; commencing at 9 o'clock, forenoon ; and terminating at 4 o'clock, afternoon ; cessation of study from half-past 12 to 2 o'clock, afternoon, for dinner and recreation.
- 13.—One holiday in each week, Saturday ; two vacations of a fortnight's duration each, Christmas and Easter.
- 14.—235 days.
- 15.—Cannot say.
- 16.—Cannot say.
- 17.—Weekly payments, 6d., 9d., and 1s. ; no charge for books. Total annual charge for each pupil, £1 6s., £1 19s., and £2 12s.
- 18.—£80 14s 7d. ; school fees towards the support of the teacher ; other sources none ; Government salary, £87 10s. Total amount of support, £168 4s. 7d.
- 19.—Average annual cost of each pupil, £1 12s. 1d.
- 20.—From 9 to 9¾, preparation for classes ; 9¾ to 10, prayer ; 10 to 10½, catechism ; 10½ to 11½, reading and spelling ; 11½ to 12, writing ; 12, the Angelus ; 12 to 12½, monitor classes ; 12½ to 2, recreation ; 2 to 3, arithmetic ; 3 to 3¾, grammar, geography ; 3¾ to 4, prayer, and sometimes hymn singing.
- 21.—The first, second, third, and fourth class books, by the Christian Brothers ; geography, grammar, and arithmetic, by the Christian Brothers ; Carpenter's spelling book, Young's history of England, Reeve's history of the church, and history of the Bible ; present condition not good, others are needed ; the number of those in use are not adequate to the wants of the school.
- 22.—Maps of The World, Asia, America, and Australia ; no prints or diagrams ; maps, prints, and diagrams are needed.
- 23.—Admonition, reproof, confinement ; no written instructions received on the subject.
- 24.—Twice a year ; at Christmas and Midwinter by the inspector, the Rev. Father Corish, and others ; rewards of merit, such as books, crosses, medals, &c., given by the teacher at the Christmas examination.
- 25.—By the Rev. Father Corish and the inspector ; at least 6 times a year by the inspector, the length of whose visits vary.

" 21 December, 1858.

" I have assisted at the examination of the children attending this school, and they have answered very creditably in the Christian doctrine, historical catechism, reading, grammar, spelling, and geography. There was also a very good display of needlework executed by the young ladies attending the school. Number of children present, 90.—
" J. H. WILES, Inspector."

- 26.—Mrs. P. M. Ryan.
- 27.—None.
- 28.—Eyrecourt, County Galway, Ireland.
- 29.—47.
- 30.—June, 1844.
- 31.—Trained as governess.
- 32.—
- 33.—Governess.
- 34.—Government salary, £87 10s.
- 35.—School fees, £80 14s. 7d.
- 36.—Total annual income, £168 4s. 7d.
- 37.—Catechetical instruction, daily, by the teacher ; by Rev. Father Corish, Catholic clergyman ; historical and Christian doctrine, catechisms.

ROSEBROOK.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Rosebrook.
- 2.—Composed of wood, in good condition, needs no repairs or other improvement.
- 3.—308 square feet in schoolroom.
- 4.—9,680 square yards.
- 5.—Water-closets built of ironbark slabs on sleepers, in good condition.
- 6.—308 square feet, and 2,464 cubic feet.
- 7.—About 40 pupils.

- 8.—Three glass windows containing 12 panes each, lower sashes raised when necessary.
- 9.—64; about 37 average number attending school; 14 boys and 23 girls.
- 10.—14 and 4 years.
- 11.—Four classes; average in each class, 10; and the following is the maximum and minimum age in each class—14 and 10, 12 and 9, 11 and 6, and 6 and 4 years.
- 12.—6 hours the pupils attend each day; the school opens at 9 o'clock and terminates at 4 o'clock; one hour's cessation, during which the pupils take dinner and recreation.
- 13.—The school is open five days in each week, no school on Saturdays; two vacations in each year, first vacation continues four days, and the second eight days; vacations occur at Easter and Christmas.
- 14.—245 days appropriated to study.
- 15.—About 3 years.
- 16.—About 12 children.
- 17.—5s. charged per quarter for each pupil; no charge for books.
- 18.—Amount of school fees received for the twelve months ending the 30th of September, 1858, £25 2s. 10d., appropriated to the support of myself and family; £52 10s. from Government; from all sources, £77 12s. 10d.
- 19.—£2 1s. 11½d.
- 20.—From 9 to 9¾, preparation for lessons; from 9¾ to 10, prayer; a prayer before study, at which the Angelus Domini is said; from 10 to 10½, catechism; from 10½ to 11½, reading classes; from 11½ to 12, writing; at 12, the Angelus Domini; from 12 to 1, spelling classes, &c.; from 1 to 2, dinner and recreation; from 2 to 3, arithmetic; from 3 to 3¾, lessons in grammar and geography; from 3¾ to 4, prayer; the girls are instructed in sewing, &c.
- 21.—The literary class book, a school grammar of the English language, first book of modern geography, the school expositor, a commercial arithmetic, Christian doctrine, an historical catechism, and a history of the church and Bible are used in the fourth class; the third book of reading lessons, grammar, geography, arithmetic, Carpenter's spelling book, Christian doctrine, and historical catechism are used in the third class; the second book of reading lessons, arithmetic (part first) and Christian doctrine are used in the second class; the sequel to the first book of reading lessons, arithmetical tablets, first book of reading lessons, and first series of ditto are used in the first class. Books are in fair condition; I don't think other kinds are needed, the present number is not sufficient.
- 22.—A map of The World on Mercator's projection in fair condition, other maps are needed.
- 23.—Moral influence, and detained after school hours.
- 24.—The pupils are examined once a year by the Very Rev. Dean Lynch; prizes are given at each examination, and they consist of books and pictures.
- 25.—By the Very Rev. Dean Lynch six times a year; he remains sufficiently long to ascertain the state of the school, and act upon my report.
- 26.—Andrew Tierney.
- 27.—Mary Tierney.
- 28.—County Tipperary, Ireland.
- 29.—43 and 19 years are the respective ages.
- 30.—1st February, 1852.
- 31.—Trained.
- 32.—Catholic Model School, Sydney, for one month; also, for three months, at Toomavara, Ireland; certificate from Catholic Model School not specified; certificate from the other school, second division of the second class.
- 33.—Teaching since 1836; taught a National School for 12 years.
- 34.—£52 10s.; assistant teacher has no salary.
- 35.—£25 2s. 10d.
- 36.—£77 12s. 10d.
- 37.—Christian doctrine, historical catechism, and a history of the church and Bible are taught every day by the teacher, and often by the Very Rev. Dean Lynch; the school is visited by the Very Rev. Dean Lynch, Catholic pastor. The books used for the above purpose are,—a Christian doctrine, historical catechism and a history of the church and Bible. The Very Rev. Dean Lynch has given instructions during the year to the children preparing for confirmation and first communion.

SINGLETON.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Singleton, Patrick's Plains.
- 2.—Wood; used presently as a chapel, a new one being built, which is not in immediate need of repairs.
- 3.—1,200.
- 4.—9,608.
- 5.—1 brick; 126 cubic feet; and 1 wood, 144 cubic feet; both neat and good.
- 6.—1 room; 1,200 square, and 12,000 cubic, feet.
- 7.—45.
- 8.—4 large windows which admit of being opened, and 2 doors.
- 9.—29 boys, and 27 girls.
- 10.—Boys, 15 and 5; girls, 14 and 4.
- 11.—Six; the average number in each 7; the maximum and minimum ages in each—first, 15 and 9; second, 12 and 8; third, 10 and 6; fourth, 10 and 6; fifth, 7 and 5; sixth, 9 and 4.

- 12.—5 hours; commencing at 9 o'clock a.m. and terminating at 4 p.m.; two hours cessation, from 12 to 2 o'clock, during which the pupils dine, play cricket, marbles, &c.
- 13.—1 holiday per week; and 2 vacations per annum—the first at Easter, and the second at Christmas; duration of the former 6 days, and that of the latter 9.
- 14.—246.
- 15.—Six months.
- 16.—Not in a position to ascertain.
- 17.—6d. per week for those who do pay, except 6 who pay 1s. each; nothing for books.
- 18.—£59 9s. 9d., which is received by the teachers as an addition to their Government salary of £84; total £143 9s. 9d.
- 19.—£3 3s. 9½d.
- 20.—From 9 o'clock a. m. to 9½, writing; at 9½, prayer; from 9½ to 10, preparation for lessons for the first and second classes, and reading, with explanation, for the other 4 classes; from 10 to 10½, examination of first and second classes in orthography, oral and written, and arithmetical tables (by monitors) for those of the other classes who are commencing that subject; from 10½ to 11, reading lessons for the first and second classes; from 11 to 12, arithmetic for all classes; at 12 the Angelus Domini is said; from 12 to 2, recreation; from 2 to 2½, catechism; from 2½ to 3, study of grammar for the first and second classes, and reading and geographical instruction for the other classes; from 3 to 3½, grammatical analysis for the first and second classes, and plain and fancy needlework for the females of the other classes; from 3½ to 4, geography for all classes; at 4, prayer.
- 21.—First class, the Christian Brothers' third reading book, school expositor, grammar, first book of modern geography, first and second books of arithmetic, Sullivan's spelling book superseded, and Abbot Fleury's summary of sacred history; second, the Brothers' second reading book, grammar, geography, arithmetic, Murray's edition of Carpenter's spelling assistant; third, the Brothers' sequel to the first book; fourth, the Brothers' first book of reading lessons; fifth and sixth, the Brothers' tablet sheet; these are nearly new, except the first reading book and the expositors, which will soon be unfit for use; but the number is inadequate to the present wants of the school; besides, the Brothers' fourth reading book and second book of geography are needed.
- 22.—A map of The World on Mercator's projection, Hughes' map of Palestine in the time of our Saviour, ditto of Canaan, Allen's map of the British Isles, Bett's family Atlas—9 maps, Chamber's Atlas—9 maps, a map of New England and the Clarence District, all good; a large blackboard, an old flat table, and plenty of good cedar seats; 6 proper school-desks, and modern maps on a large scale of the five Continents are needed.
- 23.—Admonition, prudent correction, and in case of incorrigibility expulsion.
- 24.—Partially almost every month, and thoroughly at Christmas, when prizes of Bibles and prayer books, &c., are given by the Rev. Mr. Hanly.
- 25.—The patron, Rev. Mr. Hanly, who resides on the spot, almost every week, and some weeks twice, who remains whole days; and John Brown, Esq., J.P., member of the Local Board, often; they have forgotten to make a report.
- 26.—Cornelius Coghlan.
- 27.—Mary Teresa Coghlan.
- 28.—Mr. Coghlan, Parsons Town, King's Co., and Mrs. Coghlan, Listowel, Co. Kerry, Ireland.
- 29.—The former 28, and the latter 27.
- 30.—The former March, 1858, and the latter (then Miss Collins) in June, 1853.
- 31.—Both trained.
- 32.—Mr. Coghlan (who had considerable experience in teaching under the Irish National Board) spent three months in the Catholic Model School, North Kent-street, Sydney; and Mrs. Coghlan in the seminary of the Listowel Convent, where she assisted for two years.
- 33.—Both maintained themselves by tuition since they ceased to be pupils.
- 34.—£84 sterling for both, the salary not separate.
- 35.—£59 9s. 9d.
- 36.—£143 9s. 9d.
- 37.—Instruction in the catechism of the Christian doctrine, daily by the teachers, and weekly by the Rev. Mr. Hanly, Roman Catholic, who use the Old and New Testaments, and Fleury's sacred history.

SUSSEX-STREET.—(Boys.)

- 1.—Sussex-street, Sydney.
- 2.—Of wood; its present condition is tolerable.
- 3.—414.
- 4.—There is no enclosed ground.
- 5.—The water-closets are in fair condition.
- 6.—There is only one room; the number of superficial feet is 414, of cubic feet 6,210.
- 7.—42.
- 8.—Four windows, and one door.
- 9.—50; 42.
- 10.—The maximum age is 15 years, the minimum 5.
- 11.—There are three classes; the average number is 14. The maximum and minimum ages are as follows:—First class 7 and 5, second class 10 and 7, third class 14 and 10.

12.— $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours; the school duties commence at 9, and terminate at 4; cessation of study, from half-past 12 to 2—this time is spent at dinner and recreation.

13.—One holiday every week; and two vacations, of a fortnight each, at Christmas and Easter.

14.—248.

15.—About 18 months.

16.—15.

17.—6d., 9d., and 1s. per week; there is no charge for books.

18.—£47, teacher's support; £61 5s. from the Denominational Board; there is nothing received from other sources; the total amount received was £108 5s.

19.—£2 11s. 7d.

20.—9 to $9\frac{3}{4}$, preparation of lessons; $9\frac{3}{4}$ to 10, prayer; 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$, catechism; $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$, reading, spelling, &c.; $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$, writing, and the Angelus; $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 2, dinner; 2 to 3, arithmetic; 3 to $3\frac{3}{4}$, lessons in geography or grammar; $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4, prayer.

21.—The first, second, and third lesson books (the Christian Brothers'); the Christian Brothers' grammar and arithmetic; the first book of geography, published by Duffy, Dublin; Carpenter's spelling book. No other kinds of books are needed; and there is a sufficient supply at present; their condition is tolerable.

22.—There are three large maps,—The World, America, and Africa. There is also a small blackboard; a large blackboard is required, and maps of Europe, the British Isles, and Australia.

23.—Admonition, reproof, and sometimes slight punishment, such as a tap on the hand.

24.—They are examined twice a year by the Rev. Mr. Sheehy, and the inspector.

25.—By the inspector, twelve times a year, from half an hour to an hour.

“ 9 December, 1858.

“ I have this day held examination in this school, and have been much pleased with the answering of the boys.—D. O. M. O'CONNELL, Dean of St. Mary's.”

“ I have also assisted at the examination of this school, and the answering of the boys in general was very creditable.—J. H. WILES.”

26.—Thomas Rooney.

27.—There is no other teacher or monitor.

28.—Dundalk, Ireland.

29.—26 years.

30.—1st March, 1859.

31.—Trained.

32.—At the Normal Institution of the Irish National Board of Education for 5 months. First division of third class.

33.—

34.—£61 5s.

35.—£47 school fees—no other emoluments.

36.—£108 5s.

37.—The teacher devotes an hour every day in teaching catechism, and in prayer. The Rev. Mr. Sheehy, Roman Catholic, the abridgment of the Christian doctrine, and Fleury's catechism.

SUSSEX-STREET.—(GIRLS.)

1.—Sussex-street, Sydney.

2.—Of wood; its present condition is tolerable.

3.—414.

4.—There is no enclosed ground.

5.—The water-closets are in fair condition.

6.—There is only one room; the number of superficial feet is 414; of cubic feet, 6,210.

7.—46.

8.—Two windows and one door.

9.—Annual average on the books, 11 boys and 70 girls; average number attending school, 8 boys and 38 girls.

10.—The maximum age is 14 years, the minimum, 4.

11.—There are five classes, average number is 9. First class, max. 13, min. 8; second class, max. 10, min. 7; third class, max. 7, min. 5; fourth class, max. 6, min. 5; fifth class, max. 5, min. 4.

12.— $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours; the school duties commence at 9, and terminate at four; cessation from study from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 2, this time is spent at dinner and recreation.

13.—One holiday every week; two weeks' vacation at Christmas, and one week at Easter.

14.—246.

15.—From eighteen months to two years.

16.—14.

17.—From 2d. to 1s. There is no charge for books.

18.—£38; teacher's support, £61 5s., from the Denominational Board, there is nothing received from other sources.

19.—£2 3s.

20.—9 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$, preparation of lessons; 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10, prayer; 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, catechism; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, reading, spelling, &c.; 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, writing and the Angelus; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2, dinner; 2 to 3, lessons in geography or grammar; 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4, prayer.

21.—The first, second, and third lesson books, by the Christian Brothers, grammar, and arithmetic, the first book of geography, published by Duffy, Dublin; Carpenter's spelling book, history of Old and New Testaments. No other kinds are needed; there is a sufficient supply at present.

22.—There is one large map of Europe, one of Asia, and a small map of The World; there is also a small blackboard and tablet stand.

23.—Admonition, reproof, and sometimes slight punishment, such as a slap on the hand.

24.—They are examined twice a year by the visiting clergyman, Rev. Mr. Sheehy, and the inspector. There are none given unless by the teacher; such as books and pictures, after examinations.

25.—By the visitor, once a fortnight, for half an hour; by the inspector, once a month, same time.

“9 December, 1857.

“I have been present at an examination held to-day. I have been much pleased with the answering of the children, and their very neat appearance.—D. O. M. O'CONNELL.”

“I assisted at the examination of this school, and was much pleased with the general good answering of the children.—S. J. A. SHEEHY.”

“I assisted at the examination of this school, and was much pleased with the answering of the children in the Christian doctrine, grammar and geography. They read very well indeed, and they were also very neat and attentive.—JOHN H. J. WILES.”

26.—Ellen Rice.

27.—There is no other teacher.

28.—City of Limerick, Ireland.

29.—40 years.

30.—1851.

31.—Untrained.

32.—

33.—Teaching for eight years; kept a draper's shop previous.

34.—£61 5s.

35.—£38 7s. 6d. school fees; no other emoluments. £99 12s. 6d.

37.—The teacher, a half-hour every day in teaching catechism and prayer; the Sisters of the Good Shepherd give instructions generally once a week; Rev. Mr. Sheehy, Roman Catholic; the abridgment of the Christian doctrine, and Fleury's catechism.

SOFALA.—(MIXED.)

1.—Sofala, District of the Turon River, in the County of Roxburgh.

2.—Size of the schoolroom, 478 superficial feet.

3.—Building entirely composed of wood; in good repair, with the exception of the roof.

4.—Size of the playground for the use of the pupils is 1,069 superficial feet.

5.—Water-closets are built of wood; and in good and healthy condition; size of each—1 for the boys and 1 for the girls—is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ superficial feet.

6.—The measurement of the general schoolroom, which is the only room appropriated to teaching, in consequence of there being no other, 478 superficial and 4,138 cubic feet.

7.—The average number of pupils attending the school during the year ending the 30th September, 1858, was, on each day, 26, being all congregated in one room.

8.—The schoolroom is ventilated by 4 windows, measuring—No. 1, 20 by 30 inches; No. 2, 18 by 24 inches; No. 3, 16 by 21 inches; No. 4, 10 by 10 inches; and by 2 doors always left open—1 being 5 feet 6 inches in height, and 1 foot 10 inches in width; the other door being 5 feet 11 inches in height and 2 feet 3 inches in width; it is also ventilated by a large fireplace, measuring 6 feet 4 inches in length, 4 feet in height, and being of the depth of 3 feet 4 inches.

9.—The annual average number on the books during the year ending September 30th, 1858, was 20 males, and 23 females; and the average number attending the school during that period was 12 males, and 14 females.

10.—The maximum age of the boys 14 years, and the girls 15 years; the minimum age of the girls 4 years, and the boys 3 years.

11.—The school is divided into 8 classes, 4 being boys and 4 being girls:—Boys—first class, maximum age, 14 years; minimum, 8 years. Second class, maximum age, 12 years; minimum, 6 years. Third class, maximum age, 6 years; minimum, 5 years. Fourth class, maximum age, 5 years; minimum, 3 years. Girls—first class, maximum age, 15 years; minimum, 10 years. Second class, maximum age, 12 years; minimum, 7 years. Third class, maximum age, 6 years; minimum, 5 years. Fourth class, maximum age, 5 years; minimum, 4 years. The average number in each class being 5.

12.—The number of hours in each day during which the pupils attend school are 6, namely, from 9 to 12 a.m. and from 1 to 4 p.m.; the intervening time is occupied by the children getting dinner. Many of them living at a distance do not return until half-past 1 o'clock.

13.—Saturday in each week is a holiday, in consequence of the parents keeping their children at home to cut wood, carry water, &c.; during the week of the races none of the children attend

attend school; the other holidays are at Christmas, a fortnight, 1 week at Easter, and 1 week at Whitsuntide.

14.—The total number of days appropriated to school duties during the year are 255; this is after allowing for 6 days required by the Roman Catholic Church to be kept as holidays, and the usual holiday of Saturday.

15.—The average length of time during which the pupils attend school, from the period of their first entering until their finally leaving, is about 9 years.

16.—The number of children in the locality between the ages of 5 and 15 who do not usually attend school is very difficult to ascertain, owing to the migratory character of the population; but as far as can be relied on, the number is stated to be about 60. The census returns would give the number correctly.

17.—The charge for instruction is made weekly at 1s. per week, but when parents plead poverty, 6d. only is charged; but in two-thirds of cases only is the money received, as some parents never pay, and when asked for the money, will withdraw their children from the school; although these bad debts appear amongst the teacher's receipt of fees, he rarely receives them; there is no charge made for books.

18.—The annual amount of school fees which should have been received from the pupils in the year ending September 30th, 1858, amounted to £63 7s. 6d.; the whole of these fees, as far as they were really paid, were appropriated by the teacher for his own support; no other sums were received by the teacher towards the support of the school, nor by or from any person, saving and excepting his salary of £52 10s. received from the Denominational Board.

19.—Dividing the last-mentioned total by the average number of pupils attending the school, at the period named, will give an annual average cost of £4 9s. 1½d. for the education of each pupil.

20.—The first class is instructed in writing, reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, and geography; boys and girls receive the same instruction. The second class, in writing, reading, spelling, and arithmetic; boys and girls receive the same instruction. The third class, in spelling and learning to write; boys and girls receive the same instruction. The fourth class, in the alphabet and monosyllables; boys and girls receive the same instruction. There are separate classes of boys and girls, and the time allotted to each subject amongst them collectively is—1 hour for writing, 1 hour for spelling, 1 hour for reading, half an hour for geography, half an hour for English grammar, and 2 hours for arithmetic.

21.—Books used in the school, in the boys' and girls' first classes, are Carpenter's spelling, Christian Brothers' third reading book, Christian Brothers' arithmetic, Christian Brothers' English grammar, National School geography, Roman Catholic catechism; boys' and girls' second classes, Christian Brothers' sequel to first book, Christian Brothers' second book, Roman Catholic catechism; boys' and girls' third classes, Christian Brothers' first book; boys' and girls' fourth classes, placards containing the alphabet, monosyllables, &c. The present number of any of the books does not exceed six, and they are in a very much worn condition, and quite inadequate to the wants of the school; other books are much needed, such as histories, elocutionists, parsing lessons, books of poetry, &c.

22.—The school is destitute of prints, diagrams, maps, instruments, and other school apparatus; it only possesses 6 two-penny maps of the four portions of the globe; a supply of large maps is much wanted, as well as globes, and blank tablets made of cedar wood or sheet iron to describe to children the different subjects.

23.—The mode adopted to preserve discipline is twofold, consisting of corporal punishment and confinement after school hours; no instructions on this subject have been received by the teacher from any official authority.

24.—The pupils have been examined twice a year, Easter and Christmas, by the Rev. Chairman of the Local Board, who distributes prizes, chiefly of a religious character, according to his judgment and discretion.

25.—The school is weekly visited by the Rev. Chairman of the Local Board, who interrogates the children at his discretion; no report of an official character has been made by the Rev. Chairman as to the state of the school.

26.—The name of the teacher is Edward Hart.

27.—There are no assistant teachers, pupil teachers, or monitors employed in the school.

28.—The birthplace of the teacher is Kilkenny City, Ireland.

29.—The age of the teacher is 55.

30.—Date of appointment to present office, 1st October, 1858.

31.—Not trained as a teacher.

32.—Answered by answer to question 31.

33.—Had no previous occupation as a teacher; was employed in London in the printing and bookselling business, and as a book-keeper for upwards of 25 years, before undertaking the office of teacher in this Colony.

34.—The annual amount of the salary of the teacher is £52 10s.

35.—The fees derived from pupils, if paid, would amount to £63 7s. 6d.; no other emoluments or allowances received.

36.—Total amount of income, derived from school salary, £52 10s.; fees, if all paid, £63 7s. 6d.; together would amount to £115 17s. 6d.

37.—Religious instruction consists of catechising children daily, and on Sundays for half an hour each day in the Roman Catholic catechism; no other books are used. The school is only visited by the Rev. Chairman of the Local Board, Rev. Dennis M'Guinn, clergyman in the Roman Catholic Church.

SOUTH CREEK.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—At St. Mary's, South Creek.
- 2.—Chiefly of wood.
- 3.—360 square feet.
- 4.—2,420 square yards.
- 5.—The water-closets are in good repair.
- 6.—180 square feet, and 2,700 cubic feet in each room.
- 7.—An average of about 13 in each room.
- 8.—Annual average on roll, 40 (26 boys, 14 girls); the average attending is 31 (19 boys, 12 girls).
- 9.—The school is well ventilated.
- 10.—Males, maximum 14 years, minimum 4 years; females, maximum 13 years, minimum, 4 years.
- 11.—Into five classes, the average in each class is 6: first class, maximum 14 years, minimum 11 years; second class, maximum 12 years, minimum 10 years; third class, maximum 10 years, minimum 8 years; fourth class, maximum 7 years, minimum 6 years; fifth class, maximum 5 years, minimum 4 years.
- 12.—They attend 6 hours during the day, commence at 9 o'clock, closes at 12; commences at 1, and closes at 4.
- 13.—No holidays allowed; the vacations are twice a year, a fortnight at Christmas, and a week at Easter.
- 14.—254 days set apart for study.
- 15.—1 year, 6 months.
- 16.—10 children.
- 17.—1s. is the maximum, and 6d. the minimum; no charge made for books.
- 18.—£22 10s. 6d. are the fees; none received from any other source.
- 19.—£22 10s. 6d. ÷ 31 = 14s. 6d., which is the average annual cost of the education of each pupil.
- 20.—To the first class is given grammar and parsing for half an hour; first and second catechism for an hour; writing for half an hour; arithmetic for an hour; writing from dictation, half an hour; spelling, half an hour; geography for half an hour. The third, fourth, and fifth classes, 1½ hour for reading lessons, &c.
- 21.—For the first class, arithmetic, grammar, geography, reading book, by the Christian Brothers; Carpenter's spelling book, Christian doctrine, Reeve's history of the Bible. For second class: arithmetic, grammar, geography, reading book, by the Christian Brothers; Carpenter's spelling book, Christian doctrine, &c. For third class: arithmetic, reading book, by Christian Brothers; Christian doctrine, &c. For fourth and fifth class: first book of lessons. There are some first books of lessons wanted.
- 23.—A boy at a time is appointed with a slate in his hand to write down the names of those he will see disorderly and making a noise; no instructions received.
- 24.—The pupils of the school are examined once a year, by the Rev. M. Brennan; and he visits the school about twice a month, and examines a class or two in reading, &c.; no prizes are given.
- 25.—The school is visited or inspected by no other than Rev. M. Brennan, about thirty times during the year, and remains about twenty minutes.
- 26.—Michael Hudson.
- 27.—None.
- 28.—Thomastown, County Kilkenny, Ireland.
- 29.—19 years.
- 30.—1st September, 1858.
- 31.—I was trained as a teacher.
- 32.—At the National Model School, Kilkenny, for one year and four months; possessing certificate of second division of third class.
- 33.—Included in the above.
- 34.—£52 10s.
- 35.—£22 10s. 6d.
- 36.—£75 0s. 6d.
- 37.—The Christian doctrine, once a day, for one hour, and a lesson is read every day out of Reeve's history of the Bible, by first and second class, and explained by teacher; visited by the Rev. M. Brennan, Roman Catholic pastor; the books used for religious instruction are the Christian doctrine, Reeve's history of the Bible, the historical catechism by Monsieur Fleury.

SHOALHAVEN.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Shoalhaven.
- 2.—Constructed of wood, and requiring only repairs.
- 3.—320 square feet.
- 4.—2,420 square yards.
- 5.—Constructed of wood, and in very bad repair.
- 6.—320 square feet, and 3,200 cubic feet.
- 7.—38.
- 8.—2 doors and 2 windows.

- 9.—27 boys, 16 girls; 23 boys, 15 girls.
 10.—16 boys, 11 girls; 11 boys, 5 girls.
 11.—Four classes; 22 in first class, 13 boys, 9 girls; 5 in second class, 2 boys, 3 girls; 5 in third class, 3 boys, 2 girls; 11 in fourth class, 9 boys, 2 girls.
 12.—7 hours, commencing at 9 o'clock, terminating at 4 o'clock, 1 hour of which is given for recreation and dinner.
 13.—17th and 25th of March, 13th of May, 20th and 25th of October, with a vacation from 24th of December to 4th of January, and one from 1st to 6th of April; this school has also been closed from 1st to 7th June, on account of a change of teachers.
 14.—241.
 15.—3 years.
 16.—103.
 17.—6s. 9d. per quarter for education; books, &c., are not charged for, as they are not allowed out of the school.
 18.—£42 7s. 3d., for the teacher's benefit.
 19.—£1 2s. 6d.
 20.—First class, from 9 to 10, catechism; 10 to 11, alphabet; 11 to 12, multiplication, tables, and alphabet; 12 to 1, dinner and recreation; 1 to 3, alphabet; 3 to 4, tables and historical catechism. Second class, from 9 to 10, catechism; 10 to 11, spelling; 11 to 12, reading; 12 to 1, dinner and recreation; 1 to 1½, spelling; 1½ to 2½, reading; 2½ to 3, writing; 3 to 4, tables and historical catechism. Third class, from 9 to 10, catechism; 10 to 11, spelling; 11 to 11½, reading; 11½ to 12, writing; 12 to 1, dinner and recreation; 1 to 1½, spelling; 1½ to 2½, reading; 2½ to 3½, writing and arithmetic; 3½ to 4, historical catechism and tables. Fourth class, from 9 to 10, repetition of lessons; 10 to 10¾, writing; 10¾ to 11½, arithmetic; 11½ to 12, reading; 12 to 1, dinner and recreation; 1 to 1½, writing; 1½ to 2½, arithmetic; 2½ to 3, spelling; 3 to 3½, reading; 3½ to 4, historical catechism and tables.
 21.—First class use first book; second class, the sequel to first book; third class, the second book; fourth class, the third book, and Reeve's history of the Bible; they are all in good order. There are some first books required, also a couple of Euclid's elements.
 22.—There are no prints, diagrams, or maps, in the school, but are all required.
 23.—Admonition, and when it fails, the rod; this is the advice of the Chairman of the Local Board (Rev. P. Young); this is the only instruction given.
 24. & 25.—The Rev. P. Young, and the Members of the Board, 3 times, about 3 hours. "I have examined the school this day, 27th of January, 1858, the children were very clever and orderly; with a few exceptions the children of Mr Doherty's school do give great satisfaction; they have this quarter to improve a little in the reading, with regard to the stops and cadence in order to avoid any kind of singing—REV. P. YOUNG." The present state of the school is very bad as to attendance and state of repair.
 26.—Thomas d'Aran.
 27.—Monitors are taken in succession from the roll-book.
 28.—Ireland.
 29.—25 years.
 30.—1st June, 1858.
 31.—Trained.
 32.—At St. Benedict's, four or five months.
 33.—
 34.—£52 10s.
 35.—£42 7s. 3d.
 36.—£94 17s. 3d.
 37.—Roman Catholic, twice a day by the teacher; Rev. P. Young, Roman Catholic catechism, Bible catechism, Reeve's history of the Bible.

TUMUT.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Tumut.
 2.—The building is constructed of brick, its present condition is good, needing no improvement or repairs.
 3.—Number of superficial square yards contained in the area of the building—80, or 720 square feet.
 4.—The number of superficial square yards of land in the ground adjoining the school for the use of the pupils—24,200, or 5 acres.
 5.—The water-closets provided for the use of the pupils are built of bark, and are fitted up internally in the ordinary manner.
 6.—That portion of the church wherein the school is taught is not subdivided into rooms. For its superficial area, see No. 3.
 7.—Average number of pupils on the books during eight months ending the 30th of September, 1858—47 males, 11 females; and the average number of pupils attending the school during the same period (8 months)—43 males, 9 females.
 10.—Maximum age of pupils—males 16, females 14; minimum, males, 5; females, 6.
 11.—The school is divided into four classes, average number in each class—13 pupils. Maximum age—first class, 7; second class, 10; third class, 12; fourth class, 16; minimum age—first class, 5; second class, 8; third class, 8; fourth class, 12.

12.—The pupils attend the school 6 hours daily; the school opens at 9 o'clock a.m., ditto closes at 4 p.m. Hour of intermission, 1 to 2.

13.—On Saturdays the school closes at 1 o'clock p. m., constituting half-holiday weekly.

14.—285 days are annually appropriated to school duties.

15.—Average length of period during which the pupils remain at the school from the date of their first entrance to the date of their finally leaving— $6\frac{1}{2}$ months.

16.—The number of children in the district, between the ages of 5 and 15 years, who do not usually attend this school, is estimated at 25.

17.—The quarterly sum charged to the pupils for instruction varies with their respective proficiencies, from 7s. 6d. to 13s. per quarter. No charge is made to the pupils for books; those in use being the property of the Denominational School Board, supplied as a free and fixed stock. The highest annual sum charged to any pupil, exclusive of books, as above, £2 12s.

18.—The total amount of school fees received from the pupils attending the school during eight months, ending the 30th September, 1858, was £31; and the salary received from the Denominational School Board during the same period, £38 6s. 8d. Total amount derived from both sources towards the support of the school, £69 6s. 8d.

19.—The last-mentioned sum, £69 6s. 8d., divided by 52—the average number of pupils attending during eight months, ending September, 1858—the average total cost of the education of each pupil is £1 6s. 8d during that period.

20.—First class: first division, alphabet. Second division: combining and spelling. The pupils of this class are instructed by the teacher or monitor at regular intervals during school hours.

Second class :

	HOURS.	SUBJECTS TAUGHT.	HOURS.	SUBJECTS TAUGHT.
M.	9 to 10	Writing copies on slate.	2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$	Carpenter's spelling.
	10 „ 11	Preparing lessons.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ „ $3\frac{1}{2}$	Arithmetic, simple rules.
	12 „ 1	Second book reading and spelling.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ „ 4	Descriptive geography.
T.	9 „ 10	Writing copies on slate.	2 „ 3	Second book reading and spelling.
	10 „ $12\frac{1}{2}$	Arithmetic, simple rules.	3 „ 4	Arithmetic, simple rules.
	$12\frac{1}{2}$ „ 1	Second book reading and spelling.		
W.	9 „ 10	Writing on slate.	2 „ $3\frac{1}{2}$	Arithmetic, exercises.
	10 „ $10\frac{1}{2}$	Rudiments, grammar, arithmetic.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ „ 4	Second book reading and spelling.
	$10\frac{1}{2}$ „ 1	Arithmetic, simple rules.		
Th.	9 „ 10	Writing copies on slate.	2 „ 3	Second book reading and spelling.
	10 „ $10\frac{1}{2}$	Reading, Christian doctrine.	3 „ 4	Arithmetic, exercises.
	$10\frac{1}{2}$ „ 1	Arithmetic, simple rules.		
F.	9 „ 10	Writing copies on slate.	2 „ 3	Writing easy sentences.
	10 „ $10\frac{1}{2}$	Mental arithmetic.	3 „ $3\frac{1}{2}$	Second book reading and spelling.
	$10\frac{1}{2}$ „ 1	Arithmetic, simple rules.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ „ 4	Geography, mathematical.
S.	9 „ 10	Writing copies on slate.		
	10 „ 11	Christian doctrine, reading and spelling.		(The school closes at 1 o'clock to-day.)
	11 „ 1	Historical catechism.		

Third class :

	HOURS.	SUBJECTS TAUGHT.	HOURS.	SUBJECTS TAUGHT.
M.	9 to 10	Writing on paper.	2 to 3	Arithmetic on paper.
	10 „ $10\frac{1}{2}$	Third book reading, &c., &c.	3 „ $3\frac{1}{2}$	Spelling from dictation.
	$10\frac{1}{2}$ „ 1	Writing and parsing, select pieces.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ „ 4	Descriptive geography.
T.	9 „ 10	Writing on paper.	2 „ 3	Arithmetic on paper.
	10 „ $10\frac{1}{2}$	Third book reading.	3 „ $3\frac{1}{2}$	Spelling from dictation.
	$10\frac{1}{2}$ „ 1	Writing select pieces, punctuating, and parsing.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ „ 4	Descriptive geography.
W.	9 „ 10	Writing copies on paper.	2 „ $2\frac{1}{2}$	Grammar, parsing.
	10 „ 11	Composition and parsing.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ „ 3	Mathematical geography.
	11 „ 1	Arithmetic on paper.	3 „ 4	Arithmetic on paper.
Th.	9 „ 10	Writing copies on paper.	2 „ 3	Writing select pieces and parsing the same.
	10 „ $12\frac{1}{2}$	Arithmetic, practical.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ „ 4	Mathematical geography.
	$12\frac{1}{2}$ „ 1	Arithmetic, mental.		
F.	9 „ 10	Writing and parsing.	2 „ $2\frac{1}{2}$	Reading "English Reader."
	10 „ $12\frac{1}{2}$	Arithmetic on paper.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ „ $3\frac{1}{2}$	Arithmetic on paper.
	$12\frac{1}{2}$ „ 1	Spelling from dictation.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ „ 4	Descriptive geography.
S.	9 „ 10	Writing select pieces.		
	10 „ 12	Christian doctrine, reading and explanation.		(The school closes at 1 o'clock to-day.)
	12 „ 1	Scripture history.		

Fourth class: the pupils of this class read, and are lectured with those of the 3rd class, except in extra branches.

21.—Titles of books used in the school: First book, by the Christian Brothers, second book, do., third book, do., arithmetic, do., grammar, do., geography, do., Christian doctrine, sacred history, school expositor spelling, Carpenter's spelling, Murray's English reader. The present condition of the books is very good; a supply of first class books and grammars is much required.

22.—There are no prints, diagrams, or instruments in the school; geography is taught from Chambers' School Atlas; a supply of maps is needed, a map of The World more particularly.

23.—With a view to promote order, and due attention to studies in the school, recourse is made to kindness and civility, rather than harshness and severity; if, however, such means are found unsuited, notice of the fact is given to the members of the Local School Board, who will, if they see such a course advisable, adopt measures to expel any insubordinate pupils from the school.

24.—The pupils are examined by the Rev. M. M'Alroy, Roman Catholic clergyman, Yass, with reference to their progress, at least four times a year; no prizes are distributed at such examinations.

25.—The school is officially visited by the Rev. P. Bermingham, Roman Catholic pastor, Yass, not fewer than four times a year; three hours at least are employed at such visits in the examination of the pupils; no report exists on the state of the school.

26.—Name of the teacher, Denis Finnegan.

27.—No paid monitors, pupil or assistant teachers are attached to the school.

28.—Birthplace of teacher, Cullyhanna, County Armagh, Ireland.

29.—Age of teacher, 23 years.

30.—Date of appointment to the present office, 13th August, 1857.

31.—Yes; trained as a teacher.

32.—Trained in the Irish National Model Schools, Marlboro'-street, Dublin, during a period of $4\frac{1}{2}$ months, and there classed in the second division of second class.

33.—

34.—Annual salary derived by the teacher from the Denominational School Board, £57 10s.

35.—Exclusive of school fees, no other allowances or emoluments are received in aid of the school.

36.—The total average income derived by the teacher from the school, during eight months ending the 30th September, 1858, was £69 6s. 8d.

37.—Religious instruction is given once daily by the teacher; the school is visited frequently, as stated in Nos. 24 and 25, by the Rev. P. Bermingham, and the Rev. M. M'Alroy, Roman Catholic clergyman, Yass; the following are the titles of books at present used in the school, for the purpose of imparting religious instruction: 1. Christian doctrine, 2. Sacred history.

WOLLONGONG.—(MIXED.)

1.—Wollongong.

2.—The above is built entirely of wood, and requires to be newly shingled.

3.—The number of superficial square feet in the schoolhouse is 640.

4.—There are 500 square yards in the land adjoining for the use of the pupils.

5.—The water-closets are built of wood; there is one for each sex; they are kept clean.

6.—The schoolhouse contains but one room, which contains 640 square, and 6,400 cubic, feet.

7.—The average number of pupils assembled had been 42.

8.—The school is ventilated by four windows which slide up and down.

9.—The annual average on the books had been—males, 28; females, 27; the average number in daily attendance had been—males, 20; females, 22.

10.—The maximum age of males is 14; minimum, 4; the maximum of females, 15; and the minimum, 4 years.

11.—The number of classes is five; the average number in each class is 8; the maximum and minimum age in each class is—in the first class, 15 and 10; in the second, 11 and 9; in the third, 8 and 7; in the fourth, 7 and 6; and in the fifth class, 7 and 4 years respectively.

12.—The pupils attend school each day for 6 hours; there is cessation of study for one hour. School commences at 9 and terminates at 4 o'clock; such of the pupils as do not go home to dinner engage in play.

13.—There is one holiday in each week; there are two vacations in the year, one at Christmas, the other at Easter, the duration of the former is 3 weeks, of the latter 4 days.

14.—The total number of days appropriated to school studies during the year had been 235.

- 15.—I cannot reply to this question.
- 16.—I do not know how many children there are in this district who do not attend this school.
- 17.—The weekly charge for each pupil is 6d. ; there is no charge for books ; and the total annual charge is £1 1s. 9d. for each pupil.
- 18.—The amount of school fees from pupils for the year ending the 30th September, 1858, was £45 14s. 9d., which was appropriated by the teacher to his own use ; the only other source of support was £87 10s. from Government ; and the total amount from these two sources was £133 4s. 9d.
- 19.—The total annual average cost of each pupil was £3 3s. 9d., for the year ending the 30th September, 1858.
- 20.—The subjects of instruction given to each class are—to the first class, reading, writing, spelling, grammar, geography, arithmetic, Christian doctrine, history ; the time given to each of these subjects, arithmetic excepted, is 20 minutes ; the time devoted to arithmetic is 1½ hour ; to the second class the same as the first, history excepted ; to the third class, reading, writing, arithmetic, Christian doctrine ; to the fourth class, reading and writing ; and to the fifth class, reading and spelling ; the time given to the various classes is about 20 minutes.
- 21.—The books in the first class are the Christian Brothers' third book of reading lessons, grammar, geography, arithmetic, Reeve's history of the Bible, Fleury's historical catechism, Christian doctrine ; the books in the second class are, Christian Brothers' second book of reading lessons, grammar, geography, arithmetic, and Christian doctrine ; in the third class, the books are the Christian Brothers' second book of reading, Christian doctrine ; the books in the fourth class are, Christian Brothers' sequel to first book of reading and Christian doctrine ; and in the fifth class, first book of reading. Most of the above books are in a bad condition, and there is an insufficiency of them, especially for the junior classes.
- 22.—There are in the school maps of Europe, Asia, The World, and Australasia—the last is an old one and of little use—maps of America, Africa, and Australia are required
- 23.—To preserve discipline moral means are principally used, physical ones, sometimes ; there are no written or oral instructions that I am aware of from any person or body of persons.
- 24.—The pupils are examined twice a year by the clergyman of the district ; prizes, consisting of religious books, are awarded once a year.
- 25.—The school is officially visited by the clergyman of the district only, the average of whose visits may be once a week.
- 26.—The name of the head teacher is John Baker.
- 27.—There are no assistant teachers of any kind.
- 28.—The birthplace of the head teacher is Cork, Ireland.
- 29.—Age of the above, 36 years.
- 30.—Date of appointment to present office, October, 1856.
- 31.—The teacher was trained as such.
- 32.—The teacher was trained at Cork by Presentation Brothers ; the time occupied in training was six months ; the institution issued no certificates of competency.
- 33.—
- 34.—The annual salary of the head and only teacher is £87 10s.
- 35.—The fees of the teacher are £45 14s. 9d.
- 36.—The total annual income of the teacher is £133 4s. 9d.
- 37.—The religious instruction given is that contained in the Christian doctrine, historical catechism, and is given once a day by the teacher. The school is visited by a Catholic clergyman, whose name is Rev. W. H. Johnson ; the Christian doctrine, historical catechism, and Reeve's history of the Bible are the books used in the school for religious purposes.

WINDSOR.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Church-street, Windsor.
- 2.—The schoolhouse is constructed of wood. The present condition is good, if the plastering only were repaired.
- 3.—The area is 640 square feet.
- 4.—The ground for the use of the pupils is 9,120 square yards.
- 5.—The water-closets are of wood, and by no means in a good condition at present. They are about erecting new ones in their place.
- 6.—The school contains 640 square feet, and 5,760 cubic feet.
- 7.—The average number assembled there during the last year is 44.
- 8.—The schoolroom is ventilated by opening 3 doors and 6 windows.
- 9.—The average on the roll-book during last year was 35 boys and 30 girls ; and the average daily attendance, 24 boys and 20 girls.
- 10.—The maximum age of boys is 13 years, and the minimum 4 years. The maximum age of girls is 13 years, and minimum 4 years.

11.—The number of classes is four. In the first class there are, on an average, 4 boys and 5 girls. Maximum age of boys, 13 years; and of girls, 13 years. Minimum age of boys is 9 years; and of girls, 10 years. In the second class there are, on an average, 12 boys and 6 girls. Maximum age of boys is 12 years; and of girls, 10 years. Minimum age of boys is 7 years; and of girls, 8 years. In the third class there are, on an average, 5 boys and 4 girls. Maximum age of boys 9 years; and of girls, 9 years. Minimum age of boys is 6 years; and of girls, 6 years. In the fourth class there are, on an average, 4 boys and 6 girls. Maximum age of boys in this class is 6 years; and of girls, 7 years. And the minimum age of boys is 4 years; and of girls, 4 years.

12.—The pupils attend the school for 6 hours each day; commencing at 9 o'clock a.m., and terminating at 4 o'clock p.m. There is a cessation of studies from 12 to 1 o'clock, when they go to dinner and play. The attendance on Saturdays is from 9 to 12 o'clock.

13.—There are no more than 6 or 7 holidays throughout the year occurring on week days; these are religiously observed. There are 2 vacations in the year—one of a fortnight at Christmas, and the other of one week at Easter.

14.—The total number of days appropriated to school studies during the year is 243 days, exclusive of half of Saturdays.

15.—The pupils remain in the school on an average;—boys 2 years, and girls $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, from their entrance to their leaving it.

16.—The number of children from 5 to 15 years of age in the town, that do not usually attend the school, is about 6 boys and 8 girls.

17.—The weekly charge for instruction is from 3d. to 1s. each.

18.—The annual amount of school fees received from the pupils during the twelve months ending the 30th September, 1858, was £48 2s. 1d., appropriated to the support of the teacher; the Government salary for the same period was £78 15s. The total amount was £126 17s. 1d.

19.—The average annual cost of the education of each pupil was £2 4s. 6d., in the period above-mentioned.

20.—The subjects of instruction given are:—To the first class: spelling and meaning task, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, Christian doctrine, historical catechism, history of England, English grammar, and geography. To the second class: spelling and meaning tasks, reading, writing, arithmetic, Christian doctrine, English history, English grammar, and geography. To the third class: spelling task, Christian doctrine, reading, writing, arithmetic tables. To the fourth class: spelling. The time allotted to spelling and Christian doctrine is one hour each day; to reading, an hour and a half; to writing and book-keeping, half an hour; to arithmetic, an hour and a half; to English grammar, half an hour; to geography, half an hour; and to history, half an hour.

21.—The titles of the books used in the first class are:—Christian doctrine, Carpenter's spelling, Christian Brothers' third book of reading lessons, school grammar of the English language, first book of modern geography, commercial arithmetic, Fleury's historical catechism Dolman's catechism of English history, Reeve's history of the Holy Bible, and Reeve's history of the church. In the second class:—Christian doctrine, Carpenter's spelling, Christian Brothers' second book of reading lessons, grammar, geography, arithmetic, and history as in first class. In the third class:—First book of reading lessons, and sequel to the first book. In the fourth class:—Christian Brothers' spelling and reading tablet lessons. The present condition of them is, in general, good, and their number adequate.

22.—National School maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; Mercator's map of The World, a map of New Holland, map of New South Wales and Victoria, map of the British Isles, and a map of Palestine.

23.—Pupils are punished for disorderly behaviour and neglect of study by placing them on their knees, and giving them from 3 to 6 slaps on the hand with a rod, and making them write an exercise in the hour of cessation from study.

24.—The pupils are examined previous to vacation at Christmas, and books are then given as prizes to the most deserving.

25.—The school is visited very frequently by the Rev. Dr. Hallinan, the pastor. He spends half an hour in general in each visit.

26.—The teacher's name is Patrick Hynes.

27.—Mrs. Hynes assists in the school.

28.—Ireland is the birthplace of both.

29.—The teacher's age is about 45 years.

30.—Appointed 1st June, 1854.

31.—

32.—Not trained as a teacher.

33.—Has been employed in teaching since his leaving school.

34.—The annual amount of salary of teacher is £78 15s.

35.—Fees exclusive of salary, £48 2s. 1d.

36.—Total annual income derived from the school, £126 17s. 1d.

37.—The Rev. Dr. Hallinan, the pastor, generally gives religious instruction whenever he visits the school. The book he uses on such occasions is the Christian doctrine.

WAVERLEY.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Waverley.
- 2.—Wood; present condition tolerable.
- 3.—512 square feet.
- 4.—140 square yards.
- 5.—Two closets, in good condition.
- 6.—One room, 512 square feet, 6,144 cubic feet.
- 7.—About 26.
- 8.—Three windows on one side, and two on opposite side.
- 9.—On the books, 18 boys, 20 girls; attendance, 13 boys, 13 girls.
- 10.—Boys, from 10½ to 4½; girls, from 12 to 3 (at the present time.)
- 11.—Five mixed classes, and one only girls; average in each class, from 4 to 5; first reading class from 12 to 7; second, from 10 to 7; third, from 8 to 6; fourth, from 8 to 5; fifth, from 5 to 4½; sixth, 3.
- 12.—5½ hours; from 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m.; from 12:30 to 2 scholars go home to dine.
- 13.—Saturday only in each week; and two vacations, three or four days at Easter and a fortnight at Christmas.
- 14.—About 236 days.
- 15.—From a few weeks to four and five years.
- 16.—Cannot answer this.
- 17.—Weekly, from 3d. to 1s.; no charge for books.
- 18.—£42 1s. 7d. to support of teacher; from Government, £52 10s.; total amount, £94 11s. 7d.
- 19.—Annual cost of each child, £3 15s. 8d.
- 20.—First, second, and third classes, geography and grammar, about 45 minutes two days in the week; fourth and fifth, 20 minutes two days per week; first, second, third, and sixth classes, reading and spelling 30 minutes each day; fourth and fifth, 1 hour each day; first class, arithmetic 45 minutes four days each week; second and third, 45 minutes every day; first class, dictation or letter writing, 45 minutes one day per week; all classes, Christian doctrine, 30 minutes each day; first, second, and third classes learn historical catechism, 15 minutes two days a week. All who are able write in copy books, and on slates, 20 minutes each day. English grammar, by the Christian Brothers; first book of modern geography; spelling assistant, by Thos. Carpenter; commercial arithmetic, the first, second, and third books of reading lessons, sequel to first book of reading lessons, all by the Christian Brothers; Reeve's history of the Bible, an abridgment of Christian doctrine, historical catechism, by the Abbé Fleury.
- 21.—First class—third book of reading lessons, and English grammar, by Christian Brothers, Carpenter's spelling, modern geography, arithmetic, sometimes Reeve's history of the Bible, Christian doctrine, and historical catechism. Second class—second book of reading lessons, and all the rest as above. Third class—sequel to first book of reading lessons; other lessons as above, only in smaller quantity. Most of the books in bad condition; require a fresh supply of nearly all the kinds named, and histories of England needed.
- 22.—One map of The World (Mercator's) and two Hemispheres; prints, and other maps, much wanted.
- 23.—Chiefly moral suasion; physical punishment occasionally resorted to.
- 24.—Once, yearly, by the Catholic inspector of schools; no prizes or rewards of merit.
- 25.—By the Catholic Inspector; once a year, and for about three hours, and by the clergyman of the district occasionally. Copy of inspector's report, under date 22nd December, 1858:—"I have examined the children of this school in Christian doctrine, reading, spelling, grammar, and geography, and have been much pleased with their answering. They acquitted themselves very creditably; they were very orderly and attentive. Their writing was very good."
- 26.—Ann Mary Oddie.
- 27.—As monitors, Mary Ann Hooper and Catherine Walsh; no assistant teachers.
- 28.—Both in the neighborhood of Waverley.
- 29.—12 and 10, respectively.
- 30.—Appointment of mistress, January, 1855.
- 31.—No.
- 32.—
- 33.—14 years' experience in teaching in private families, and schools.
- 34, 35, & 36.—See answer No. 18; no paid assistants.
- 37.—From Christian doctrine every day in the week, Saturday excepted, by the mistress. Christian doctrine. Visiting clergyman Roman Catholic.

YASS.

- 1.—Yass.
- 2.—Material, brick ; condition, good ; needs ceiling and enlargement.
- 3.—329 square feet.
- 4.—8,470 square yards.
- 5.—Material, brick ; condition, good.
- 6.—329 square feet, 3,948 cubic feet.
- 7.—From 40 to 52.
- 8.—Two windows and a door, open.
- 9.—Average, during 6 months, ended 31st December, 1858, on the books, 53 ; attending, 42.
- 10.—Maximum, 17 years, minimum, 5 years.
- 11.—Four classes : in first, 12, age 14 years and 5 years ; in second, 10, age 13 years and 8 years ; in third, 13, age 15 years and 9 years ; in fourth, 7, age 17 years and 12 years.
- 12.—6 hours ; commences at 9 o'clock a.m., and closes at 4 o'clock p.m. ; 9 to 9:10, prayer ; 12 to 12:15, prayer, and roll called ; 1 to 2, dinner and recreation ; 3 to 3:45, catechism ; 3:45 to 4, prayer.
- 13.—From 1 o'clock on Saturday ; two vacations, one at Easter, during 2 weeks, 1 at Christmas, during 3 weeks.
- 14.—About 240 days.
- 15.—Some have continued three years, others only one month.
- 16.—Cannot say the number.
- 17.—From 6d. to 1s. per week ; none for books ; from £1 4s. to £2 8s. per annum.
- 18.—Amount received during the three months ending 30th Sept., 1858, £20 15s. 6d. ; received from Government, £16 10s. ; total amount, £37 5s. 6d.
- 19.—Total cost of each pupil during the same, 6s. 0½d.
- 20.—To first class—reading and spelling, 3 hours ; prayers, 30 minutes ; writing, 50 minutes ; counting, 45 ; catechism, 45 minutes. Second class—writing, 50 minutes ; reading, 1 hour ; arithmetic, 1 hour ; spelling, 45 minutes ; grammar, 30 minutes ; tables, 30 minutes ; praying, 30 minutes ; catechism, 45 minutes. Third class—writing, 50 minutes ; reading and spelling, 45 minutes ; grammar, 1 hour ; arithmetic, 1 hour ; geography, 1 hour ; praying, 30 minutes ; catechism, 45 minutes. Fourth class—arithmetic, &c., 50 minutes ; grammar, 30 minutes ; writing, 30 minutes ; geometry, 1 hour ; reading, 30 minutes ; dictation, 15 minutes ; geography, 30 minutes ; history, 30 minutes ; praying, 30 minutes ; catechism, 45 minutes.
- 21.—First reading book, in tablet form, condition good ; second, third, and fourth reading books, condition bad ; school grammar, first book of modern geography, condition very bad ; arithmetic, part 1, commercial arithmetic, in two parts, condition very bad (the forementioned works are by the Christian Brothers ; spelling book, by Dr. Young ; plain geometry, by Chambers ; mensuration, by the Commissioners, Ireland ; history (modern) by Peter Fredet ; book-keeping, by Morrison. The number is inadequate to the wants of the school.
- 22.—Large Map of The World, small map of British Isles, small map of Holy Land, a blackboard, 4 flat desks, 10 forms ; condition good ; needed—a large map of Europe, a large map of Asia, of Africa, of America, and of Australia.
- 23.—Confinement after-hours, kneeling, and slap with a switch on the hands ; no instruction received on the subject.
- 24.—Twice a year, examined by the Roman Catholic clergyman ; prizes are given once a year, books.
- 25.—By none, officially ; no report exists.
- 26.—John Jacob.
- 27.—None.
- 28.—Ireland.
- 29.—31 years.
- 30.—1st of June, 1858.
- 31.—Trained.
- 32.—At the Model School, Parramatta, Sydney, during two months ; have no certificate.
- 33.—Had nine years' experience as teacher under the Board of National Education, Ireland.
- 34.—£60.
- 35.—About £80.
- 36.—About £140.
- 37.—Catechism, daily, by teacher ; the Rev. Mr. Bermingham and the Rev. Mr. M'Alroy, Roman Catholics. An abridgment of Christian doctrine, by His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney, and the catechism of perseverance.

No. 2.

SECRETARY TO DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Denominational School Board Office,
Sydney, 24 November, 1859.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the accompanying additional Returns of Denominational Schools, which have been received from Church of England Schools in the Sydney Diocese since my letter, dated 14th instant, was transmitted to your office.

I have, &c.,

C. E. ROBINSON.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

SYDNEY DIOCESE.

1. St. Andrew's	Mr. Adams.	34. Mudgee	Mr. Taylor.
2. Infant	Jane Mellor.	35. Narellan	Mr. Hartley.
3. Appin	Mr. Simons.	36. Newtown.....	Mr. Newman.
4. Ashfield	Mr. Maybury.	37. Paddington	Mr. Green.
5. Bathurst	Mr. Darney.	38. Parramatta.....	Mr. Hole.
6. Burwood	Mr. Watts.	39. Pennant Hills....	Mr. Thomas.
7. Camden	Mr. Reeves.	40. Penrith	Mr. Bass.
8. Campbelltown.....	Mr. Evans.	41. St. Phillip's	Mr. Bardsley.
9. Canberra.....	Mr. Line.	42. Picton	Mr. Webb.
10. Castlereagh	Mrs. Fulton.	43. Pitt Town	Mr. Wylie.
11. Christ Church.....	Mr. Turton.	44. Pyrmont.....	Mr. Gale.
12. Cobbidee	Mr. King	45. Queanbeyan	Mr. Ford.
13. Colo	Mr. Lawrence.	46. Randwick	Mrs. Edson.
14. Darlinghurst	Mr. Hardy.	47. Richmond	Mr. Griffiths.
15. Denham Court	Mrs. Millar.	48. Ryde	Mrs. Kendall.
16. Emu Plains.....	Mr. Parkes.	49. Seven Hills.....	Mr. Anderson.
17. Enfield	Mr. Body.	50. Shoalhaven.....	Mrs. Thistleton.
18. East Bargo	Mr. Stanmore.	51. South Creek	Mr. Lincoln.
19. Glebe	Mr. Fletcher.	52. Surry Hills.....	Mr. Holliday.
20. Goulburn.....	Mr. Kirke.	53. Sutton Forest.....	Mr. Dicker.
21. Holeworthy	Mr. Taylor.	54. Trinity	Mr. Bode.
22. Jamberoo.....	Mr. Saunders.	55. Ulladula	Mr. Done.
23. St. James'	Mr. Coburn.	56. Waterloo Estate.....	Mr. Loftus.
24. Kelso	Mr. Hinder.	57. Waverley	Miss Hartley.
25. Kiama.....	Mr. Thomson.	58. Wilberforce	Mr. Wenban.
26. Kurrajong, N.....	Mr. Anderson.	59. Windsor	Mr. Quaife.
27. St. Leonard's	Mr. Hussey.	60. Wollongong	Mr. Browne.
28. Liverpool.....	Mr. Whitehead.	61. Woonona	Mr. Eden.
29. Lord's Forest	Mr. Crew.	62. Yass	Mr. Paul.
30. Macquarie River.....	Mr. Crawford.	63. Balmain	Mr. Loten.
31. Marsfield.....	Mr. Breathour.	64. Dapto, N.	Mr. Jeston.
32. Menangle	Mr. Drewe.	65. Sofala	Mr. Corbett.
33. Mulgoa	Mr. Colquhoun.	66. Redfern	Mr. Geo. Turton.

ST. ANDREW'S.—(PRIMARY—MIXED.)

- 1.—Old Burial Ground.
- 2.—Constructed of stone ; present condition, very good ; needs no enlargement.
- 3.—Schoolroom, 45 feet long, 17 feet wide ; $45 \times 17 = 765$ square feet.
- 4.—A very small space.
- 5.—Very good.
- 6.—Length, 45 feet ; width, 17 feet ; height to top of the side wall, 12 feet ; $45 \times 17 \times 12 = 9,180$ cubic feet.
- 7.—Annual average, 63.
- 8.—Hinged windows, and ventilators in the roof.
- 9.—Annual average on roll, 46 boys and 54 girls = 100 ; annual average attendance, 27 boys and 36 girls = 63.
- 10.—Age, from 6 to 14.
- 11.—Three classes ; present average in each class, 31 ; in 1st class—age, from 9 to 14 ; 2nd class, from 8 to 11 ; third class, from 6 to 9.
- 12.—School duties, 5 hours each day, from 9 to 12 a.m. and from 2 to 4 p.m.
- 13.—Every Saturday, with public holidays ; vacations—a fortnight at Christmas, a week at Easter, and a week in June.

- 14.—No. of school days in the year, 234.
- 15.—The population is very fluctuating, and consequently the length of time which some children attend is very short.
- 16.—Most of the Protestant children in the parish attend school.
- 17.—Weekly charge, from 9d. to 1s.; those unable to pay receive gratuitous instruction. The children provide their own copy-books; other books, &c., are supplied by the Denominational Board. Total annual charge for each pupil, £1 14s. 4d.
- 18.—Annual amount of school fees, £108 5s. 3d., appropriated to the benefit of the teacher. £195 15s. 3d., total amount.
- 19.—£195 15s. 3d. ÷ 63 = £3 2s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., average annual total cost of the education of each pupil.
- 20.—Assembling, singing and prayer, quarter of an hour each morning. Subjects—1st class: Scripture, three-quarters of an hour every day, except Friday; catechism, three-quarters of an hour every Friday; geography, half an hour every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; grammar, half an hour every Tuesday and Thursday; writing, half an hour every day; dictation, half an hour every Tuesday and Thursday; mental arithmetic, half an hour every Tuesday and Thursday; mapping, half an hour every Wednesday and Friday; reading and spelling, 1 hour every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; Latin and Greek roots, half an hour every Monday and Wednesday; history, 1 hour every Tuesday and Thursday; arithmetic, 1 hour every day. 2nd class: Scripture, catechism, geography, grammar, writing, and arithmetic, the same as 1st class; reading and spelling, 1 hour every day; dictation, half an hour every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; arithmetical tables, half an hour every Tuesday and Thursday; mapping, half an hour every Tuesday and Thursday. 3rd class: Scripture, catechism, and arithmetic, the same as 1st class; reading and spelling, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours every day; arithmetical table, half an hour every day; writing on slates, half an hour every day; writing on paper, half an hour every day.
- 21.—1st class—Bibles and Testament, English grammar, published by the Irish National Board; first arithmetic, ditto ditto; spelling, taught by dictation, by Richard Bithell, C.T.; fourth book, by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; English history, ditto ditto; geography, ditto ditto. 2nd class—Bible and Testament, grammar, geography, and dictation, the same as 1st class; third book, by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; first arithmetic, by the Irish National Board. 3rd class—Bible and Testament; second book, by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; arithmetic, on blackboard.
- 22.—Maps, &c.:—The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, England, The British Isles, Australia, Palestine, countries of the Old Testament, and countries of the New Testament; three sheets Johnston's illustrations of natural philosophy, and blackboard.
- 23.—Confinement and extra lessons after school hours, and the "cane" under aggravated circumstances.
- 24.—Examined by the Rev. G. King, M.A.; books, as prizes of merit, distributed yearly.
- 25.—Visited frequently by the Rev. G. King, M.A.; and inspected twice a year by Mr. Cuthbert, inspector of Church of England schools.
- 26.—Alexander Adams.
- 27.—No paid monitors.
- 28.—Near Enniskillen, county Fermanagh, Ireland.
- 29.—23 years.
- 30.—1st October, 1858.
- 31 & 32.—Not trained at any institution.
- 33.—Was an assistant teacher for a year and nine months, and taught a public school three years and eight months, previous to the present appointment.
- 34.—£87 10s. per annum from the Denominational Board.
- 35.—£108 5s. 3d., school fees received during the year.
- 36.—£195 15s. 3d., total annual income of the teacher.
- 37.—Religious instruction given weekly by the Rev. G. King, M.A., the incumbent. Subjects—Bible and catechism.

• ST. ANDREW'S.—(INFANT.)

- 1.—Old Burial Ground.
- 2.—Constructed of stone; present condition very good, needs no enlargement.
- 3.—Schoolroom, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 17 feet wide; 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 17 = 467 $\frac{1}{2}$ square feet.
- 4.—A very small space.
- 5.—Very good.
- 6.—Length, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet; width, 17 feet; height to the top of the side wall, 12 feet: 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 17 by 12 = 5,610 cubic feet.
- 7.—Annual average, 79.
- 8.—Hinged windows and ventilators in the roof.
- 9.—Annual average on roll, 50 boys, 65 girls = 115. Do. attendance, 39 boys, 40 girls = 79.
- 10.—Age, from 3 to 8.
- 11.—Four classes; present average in each class, 26. In 1st class, age from 6 to 8; 2nd class, from 5 to 7; 3rd class, from 4 to 5; 4th class, from 3 to 5.
- 12.—School duties, 5 hours each day, from 9 to 12 a.m. and from 2 to 4 p.m., except half an hour relaxation from 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 11 a.m.

- 13.—Every Saturday, with public holidays. Vacations—a fortnight at Christmas, a week at Easter, and a week in June.
- 14.—Number of school days in the year, 234.
- 15.—The population is very fluctuating, and, consequently, the length of time which some children attend is very short.
- 16.—Most of the Protestant children in the parish attend school.
- 17.—Weekly charge, 6d. Those unable to pay receive gratuitous instruction. Books, tablets, &c., are supplied by the Denominational Board. Total annual charge for each pupil, 14s. 8d.
- 18.—Annual amount of school fees, £58 13s. 6d., appropriated to the benefit of the teacher; £119 18s. 6d., total amount.
- 19.—£119 18s. 6d. ÷ 79 = £1 10s. 4½d., average annual total cost of the education of each pupil.
- 20.—Assembling, singing, and prayer, quarter of an hour every morning. Subjects, 1st and 2nd class: arithmetical tables, half an hour every Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday; catechism, half an hour every Wednesday and Friday; scripture, half an hour every day; infant school songs quarter of an hour every day; reading and spelling, 2 hours every day; natural history, half an hour every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; object lesson and singing, half an hour every Tuesday and Thursday; writing on slates, half an hour every day; relaxation, half an hour every day, from 10½ to 11 a.m. 3rd class: arithmetical tables, catechism, Scripture, infant school songs, natural history, object lesson and singing, writing on slates, and recess the same as 1st class; spelling, 2 hours every day. 4th class: arithmetical tables, catechism, Scripture, infant school songs, natural history, object lesson and singing, and recess the same as 1st class; learning hymns, &c., half an hour every day; letters and spelling, 2 hours every day.
- 21.—Books used in the school: lesson book, No. 1, published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; primer, ditto; tablet lessons; catechism, taught orally.
- 22.—24 sheets, &c., illustrations of natural history; blackboard.
- 23.—Confinement and extra lessons after school hours, and “the cane” under aggravated circumstances.
- 24.—Examined by the Rev. G. King, M.A. Books, as prizes of merit, distributed yearly.
- 25.—Visited frequently by the Rev. G. King, M.A., and inspected twice a year by Mr. Cuthbert, inspector of Church of England schools. State of the school, very fair.
- 26.—Jane Mellor.
- 27.—No paid monitors.
- 28.—Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, England.
- 29.—
- 30.—17th February, 1855.
- 31.—St. James’ Model School.
- 32.—A short period.
- 33.—
- 34.—£61 5s. per annum from the Denominational Board.
- 35.—£58 13s. 6d., school fees received during the year.
- 36.—£119 18s. 6d., total annual income of the teacher.
- 37.—Religious instruction given weekly by the Rev. G. King, M.A., the incumbent.
- Subjects—Bible and catechism.

APPIN.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Appin.
- 2.—Schoolhouse private property, rented by teacher.
- 3.—Length of schoolroom, 22 feet; breadth, 17 feet; height, 9 feet.
- 8.—Three windows, two doors, and one chimney.
- 9.—Daily average during the year, 3 boys and 10 girls.
- 10.—Eldest boy 16, youngest 7; eldest girl 12, youngest 5.
- 11.—First class from 10 to 5, second class from 8 to 12, third class from 8 to 16.
- 12.—5 hours; from 9 till 12, and from 1 till 3—intermediate hour for dinner.
- 13.—One day (Saturday); a week at Easter and Whitsun., and a fortnight at Christmas.
- 14.—226 days
- 17.—6d. and 9d. per week.
- 18.—£20 from parents; annual stipend, £52 10s.; total, £72 10s.
- 19.—56s. per head.
- 20.—History, grammar, geography, reading and spelling, catechism, arithmetic, writing.
- 21.—Titles of books used in the school:—First, second, and third reading books, history of England, Mitchell’s Australia, elements of geography, English school grammar, arithmetical tables, National school book No. 3. A fourth reading book is greatly needed for the elder scholars.
- 22.—1 map of The World, 1 ditto of Australasia, 1 ditto of Europe, 1 ditto of England and Wales, 2 of the Holy Land; all in good condition. No others required.
- 23.—Standing on the form, and detention during the dinner hour.
- 24.—Inspected by the Rev. Mr. Sparling, 16 times during the year; no prizes given.
- 25.—By the Diocesan Inspector.
- 26.—Mary Jane Simons.
- 28.—Born in the Old Kent Road, London.
- 29.—In the year 1830.

- 30.—March 12, 1857.
 32.—Monitor for two years at the British and Foreign Schools, Borough Road, London.
 33.—10 years' experience.
 36.—£72 10s.
 37.—Religious instruction, once a day, by the teacher. List of books for such instruction:—Bibles, Testaments, common prayer, primers, Sunday religious tracts, church catechism. The church catechism, broken into short sentences, is a book much required.

ASHFIELD.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Ashfield.
 2.—A slab building, in bad condition, and not in any respect adapted for a school.
 3.—211.
 4.—2,663 square yards.
 5.—Weatherboard; one seat; out of repair, and quite full.
 6.—One room only. 211 superficial square feet, and 1,508 cubic feet.
 7.—29.
 8.—Two windows to open, and apertures between each slab.
 9.—On the books, 23 boys; 18 girls. In attendance, 17 boys; 12 girls.
 10.—Boys—maximum, 15; minimum, 5. Girls—maximum, 14; minimum, 4.
 11.—Four each, boys and girls.
 12.—5, viz.,—morning, 9 to 12; afternoon, 2 to 4. Interval—dinner, &c.
 13.—The Saturday in each week. Three weeks at Christmas; Good Friday; Easter week; 26th January (anniversary of the Colony), and Queen's Birthday.
 14.—238.
 15.—The attendance so irregular it is impossible to say.
 16.—Not known. There is another public school in the village.
 17.—6d., 9d., and 1s. per week. Total annual charge, 13s. 11¼d. No charge for books (See question 19.)
 18.—Fees from children, £28 12s., appropriated to the teacher to enable him to exist. Government salary, £70. Total amount from all sources toward the support of the school, £98 12s.
 19.—Divided by the number actually attending the school, £2 8s. 1¼d.; and by the average number, £3 8s.
 20.—First and second class:—Monday—Old Testament, grammar, arithmetic, geography, reading; Tuesday—New Testament, geography, arithmetic, history, church catechism; Wednesday—Old Testament, dictation, &c., history, grammar, exercises; Thursday—New Testament, grammar, geography, reading, church catechism; Friday—Old Testament, geography, reading, grammar exercises, dictation. Writing in copy-books, and written arithmetic, every day. Third class:—Writing, arithmetic, reading, dictation, and spelling, every day, varied according to circumstances, and church catechism on Tuesday and Thursday. Fourth class:—Reading, spelling, catechism, &c. Time allotted to each subject from half an hour to three-quarters of an hour.
 21.—First class:—Bible, class reading book, fourth book of lessons, history of England, English grammar, geography, and church catechism. Second class:—New Testament, third book, fourth book of lessons, grammar, geography, and church catechism. Third class:—New Testament, second book, sequel No. 1 to second book of lessons, and church catechism. Fourth class:—First reading book, first book of lessons, reading series, and lesson cards.
 22.—In the school:—Maps—The World, Asia, Australasia, Palestine, Syria (Old Testament), Syria (New Testament), and St. Paul's travels. Maps required:—Europe, Africa, and England and Wales.
 23.—As mild as possible to be effective. Corporal punishment avoided except in extreme cases; generally additional lessons after school hours. No written or other instructions on this subject ever received by the teacher.
 24.—Four times by the Rev. T. H. Wilkinson. No rewards given since Christmas, 1857.
 25.—W. J. Cuthbert, Esq., Diocesan inspector, twice, and the greater part of the day on each occasion.
 26.—William Henry Maybury.
 27.—Mistress, Agnes Eliza Maybury.
 28.—Worcester, England; both.
 29.—Teacher, 44; mistress, 14.
 30.—First of March, 1856.
 31.—Not.
 32.—See No. 31 question.
 33.—Three years teacher of the school at Canterbury, and a few weeks at St. James' Model School. Before adopting the occupation of a teacher was a commercial agent in England.
 34.—Teacher, £70.
 35.—£28 12s.
 36.—£98 12s.
 37.—Principally by the teacher, when opportunities offer. Sometimes visited by the Rev. T. H. Wilkinson, of the Church of England.

BATHURST.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Bathurst.
(Nos. 2 to 6.)—The schoolhouse belonging to the Church of England is in course of erection on the ground allotted for the purpose, contiguous to All Saints' Church. It is in an unfinished state; upwards of £800 has been subscribed and expended, and the building is now standing still for want of funds to complete it.
- 2.—The school is held, and has been since 1849, in a room or rooms belonging to the teacher, for which he pays the rent; at present there is but one room so occupied; built of brick; a separate building from the dwelling-house; with fireplace, brick floor, and an open shingled roof; the room is in a tolerable state of repair.
- 3.— $33\frac{1}{2}$ superficial yards, or 300 superficial feet.
- 4.—The master allows the pupils, during the dinner recess, the use of the yard in which the schoolroom is situated.
- 5.—2 detached water-closets, both at present in bad repair, and in need of cleansing and repairing.
- 6.—1 room of 300 superficial feet; the cubic measure I cannot state; the walls of the room being $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, surmounted by an open roof, which I have no means of measuring.
- 7.—At present 34 boys and 29 girls are assembled in this one room; the numbers vary in a trifling degree, from illness, occasional absences, &c.
- 8.—None, but what is afforded by the chimney and the open roof.
- 9.—Last year the average numbers on the books were 102, but who were assembled in two rooms.
- 10.—15 years and 5 years.
- 11.—Five classes. First class, 1 boy, maximum age 13 years; 1 girl, ditto 15 years. Second class, 7 boys, maximum age 13, minimum age 10 years; 2 girls, maximum age 10, minimum age 9 years. Third class, 9 boys, maximum age 10, minimum age 8 years; 11 girls, maximum age 15, minimum age 8 years. Fourth class, 11 boys, maximum age 11, minimum age 7 years; 13 girls, maximum age 11, minimum age 6 years. Fifth class, 9 boys, maximum age 6, minimum age 5 years; 5 girls, maximum age 6, minimum age 5 years.
- 12.—5 hours 20 minutes; commencing at 9 a. m. till 12-10 noon, and from 2 p. m. till 4-10 p. m.; from 12-10 noon till 2 p. m. for refreshment and recreation.
- 13.—Saturday in each week, holiday; 3 vacations, 6 days at Easter, 8 days at Mid-winter, and 14 days at Christmas.
- 14.—233 days; viz., 365 — 132.
- 15.—The average length of the period from the time of the pupils, first entrance to the time of their leaving school has been about 5 years.
- 16.—I have no means of ascertaining.
- 17.—A weekly sum not exceeding 1s.; in many cases not one-half that amount, and in some cases no payment at all is received; some parents pay monthly or quarterly at the same rate.
- 18.—During the 12 months ending September 30, 1858, the money received from the pupils was £163 14s. 2d., from the Government, £87 10s.; total, £251 4s. 2d. from all sources towards the support of the school during that period; appropriated to the master's use, out of which he had to pay rent, and the expenses of keeping school, firing, stationery, and incidental expenses.
- 19.— $£251\ 4s.\ 2d. \div 102 = £2\ 9s.\ 3d.$, total cost of education of each pupil.
- 20.—9 till $9\frac{1}{2}$, each day, opening prayer and Scripture reading, a collective lesson. Monday:—First class, $9\frac{1}{2}$ till 12—the time nearly equally divided—geography, catechism of history, dictation, and arithmetic; 2 till 4 p. m., writing, reading, and arithmetic—girls, needlework. Second class, $9\frac{1}{2}$ till 12, geography, spelling, dictation, and arithmetic; 2 till 4 p. m., writing, and reading history—girls, needlework. Third and fourth classes, $9\frac{1}{2}$ till 12, writing, grammar, spelling, and arithmetic—girls, needlework; 2 till 4 p. m., arithmetic and reading. Fifth class, $9\frac{1}{2}$ till 12, and 2 till 4 p. m., each day, alphabet and syllables, learning to read in first and second books of lessons, writing on slates, and exercises in numbers. Tuesday:—First class, $9\frac{1}{2}$ till 12, writing, grammar, grammatical exercises, and catechism of astronomy; 2 till 4 p. m., arithmetic, and reading. Second class, $9\frac{1}{2}$ till 12, writing, grammar, spelling, and grammatical exercises; 2 till 4 p. m., reading and arithmetic. Third and fourth classes, $9\frac{1}{2}$ till 12, elements of geography, spelling, and dictation; 2 till 4 p. m., writing, and reading. Wednesday:—First class, $9\frac{1}{2}$ till 12, geography, catechism of history, dictation, and arithmetic; 2 till 4 p. m., writing, reading, and arithmetic. Second class, $9\frac{1}{2}$ till 12, geography, spelling, dictation, and arithmetic; 2 till 4 p. m., writing, and reading history. Third and fourth classes, $9\frac{1}{2}$ till 12, writing, grammar, spelling, and arithmetic; 2 till 4 p. m., arithmetic, and reading. Thursday:—First class, $9\frac{1}{2}$ till 12, writing, grammar, grammatical exercises in writing, and catechism of astronomy; 2 till 4 p. m., arithmetic, and reading—girls, needlework. Second class, $9\frac{1}{2}$ till 12, writing, grammar, spelling, and grammatical exercises; 2 till 4 p. m., reading and arithmetic—girls, needlework. Third and fourth classes, $9\frac{1}{2}$ till 12, elements of geography, spelling, and dictation—girls, needlework; 2 till 4 p. m., writing and reading. Friday:—First class, $9\frac{1}{2}$ till 12, repetition of geography, grammar, history, and astronomy, and mental arithmetic; 2 till 4 p. m., tables and arithmetic in class, and scriptural instruction. Second class, $9\frac{1}{2}$ till 12, repetition of geography, grammar, and spelling, and mental arithmetic; 2 till 4 p. m., tables and arithmetic, scriptural instruction and catechism. Third and fourth classes, $9\frac{1}{2}$ till 12, repetition of lessons, spelling, geography, and grammar; 2 till 4 p. m., tables and arithmetic, scriptural instruction and catechism. 12 till 10m. past, closing school; 4 till 10m. past, prayer and closing school.

21.—First and second classes, compendium of geography, in good condition; English grammar, ditto; Bonsworth's geography for young Australians, ditto, 12 required; Ludlow's class book, ditto; sixth reading book, ditto; fourth reading book, ditto, 6 required. Third and fourth classes, elements of geography, in a dilapidated condition, 24 required; English grammars, in good condition; third reading book, ditto, 6 required; sequel to second book, requiring renewal, 12 required. Fifth class, first book, requiring renewal, 24 required; sequel to second reading book, ditto, 12 required. All the classes, Bibles, requiring renewal, 12 required; Testaments, ditto, 12 required; church catechisms, ditto, 50 required. In use in the school, not supplied by the Board,—Catechisms of history of England and astronomy, arithmetics, and Carpenter's spelling-book. Books required: fifth reading books, second reading books, and second sequel to ditto, alphabet and syllables in tablets, figures and writing characters, elements of geometry, treatise on mensuration, treatise on arithmetic, first book of arithmetic, book-keeping and key to ditto, arithmetical tablet.

22.—Maps of The World, Africa, Palestine during the time of Our Saviour, Europe, and Australasia; required, maps of Palestine divided into tribes, of Asia, America, Great Britain, and Ireland, diagrams, &c., for elementary instruction, blackboard and easel, and school clock, &c.

23.—Principally confinement after school hours, with lessons; corporal punishment with the cane as little resorted to as possible, in conformity with instructions received some years since from the Central Denominational School Board.

24.—An annual examination at Christmas in each year by the Rev. Chairman, assisted by the members of the Local Board; prizes of books were distributed at Christmas, 1857. Examined by W. J. Cuthbert, Esq., 24 August, 1857; time occupied, one day.

25.—The school is weekly visited by one or both of the clergyman at Bathurst, members of the Local Board.

26.—J. L. Darney.

27.—No paid assistant teachers; the master is assisted in the duties of the school by one of his daughters, and some of the elder scholars as monitors; and the girls are taught needlework by Mrs. Darney.

28.—Master born at Surrey, England.

29.—50 years.

30.—January 1st, 1849.

31.—Not trained as a teacher.

32.—

33.—5 years a private tutor; master of Church of England school, Kelso, from January, 1840, to May, 1841; master of a private school in Bathurst, from May, 1841, till appointment to present school, in 1849; 14 years of experience in teaching previous to undertaking present employment.

34.—£87 10s. per annum, Government salary.

35.—Fees from parents of pupils.

36.—At present not more than £183 10s. from all sources.

37.—Scriptural reading and explanation each morning from 9 till 9½; the school visited every week by one or both of the Church of England clergymen at Bathurst, viz., the Rev. T. Sharpe, M.A., and the Rev. G. M. Fox; the books used for religious instruction are the Holy Scriptures and church catechisms, &c.

BURWOOD.—(MIXED.)

1.—Burwood, Longbottom, Parramatta Road.

2.—The schoolhouse is a brick building on a stone foundation, a shingle roof; in good repair.

3.—The area of the schoolhouse contains 800 superficial square feet.

4.—There is no land adjoining the schoolhouse for the use of the pupils.

5.—There is one water-closet for the use of the pupils, built with bricks, and in good repair.

6.—There is only one room, which contains 800 superficial square feet, and 9,600 cubic feet.

7.—The average number of pupils usually assembled is 46.

8.—The room is well ventilated, having 6 windows that can be raised and a chimney.

9.—The annual average number on the books is 46, and the average number attending the school is 46—31 boys, 15 girls.

10.—The maximum and minimum age of the pupils is—males, 15 and 4; females, 12 and 3 years.

11.—The school is divided into four classes; average number in each class, 12; maximum and minimum age of each class is—1st class, 15 and 17; 2nd class, 10 and 4; 3rd class, 7 and 4; 4th class, 5 and 3 years.

12.—The pupils attend the school 5 hours each day; commencing at 9 a.m. and ending at 4 p.m.; there is a cessation of 2 hours, from 12 to 2, which is occupied in dining and recreation.

13.—There is a holiday on Saturday in each week; and three vacations during the year—1 week at Easter, 1 week in June, and 2 weeks at Christmas.

14.—There are about 236 school days in the year.

15.—This question I cannot answer accurately.

- 16.—I cannot answer this question.
- 17.—The fee charged at this school is 1s. per week to those who can afford to pay it, and 6d. to others.
- 18.—The amount of school fees received from the pupils during the year ending 30th September, 1858, is £39 14s.; this amount is part of the teacher's income; amount received from the Denominational School Board, £70; total amount received, £109 14s.
- 19.—The average annual cost of the education of each pupil is £2 7s. 8½d.
- 20.—Reading and spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, church catechism; there is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour allotted to each of these subjects.
- 21.—The books used in this school are the Bible, history of England, the Roman empire, first, second, third, and fourth books, the primer, faith and duty of a Christian, chief truths, &c., &c.; most of the books are in a bad condition; the school is in want of a supply of new books.
- 22.—The furniture of the school consists of 5 desks, 17 benches, 1 table, 1 chair, 1 desk-stool, a clock, and 7 maps in good condition; a blackboard is wanted.
- 23.—The cane is used when required.
- 24.—The Diocesan Inspector of Church of England Schools, occasionally; there are no prizes or rewards given to the children.
- 25.—The school is visited by the Rev. M. D. Meares, Mrs. Meares, and other ladies residing at Burwood. The Rev. M. D. Meares visited the school 31 times during the year 1858.
- 26.—John Watts.
- 27.—Ada Moffat.
- 28.—England.
- 29.—John Watts, 58; Ada Moffat, 31.
- 30.—September 1, 1850.
- 31.—Not trained as a teacher.
- 32.—Nil.
- 33.—One week at St. James' School; commercial agent.
- 34.—Annual salary of head teacher, £70.
- 35.—Amount of school fees, £39 14s.
- 36.—Total amount of income, £109 14s.
- 37.—The children receive religious instruction from the Rev. M. D. Meares, minister of the Church of England at Burwood; the books used are the Bible and church catechism.

CAMDEN.—(MIXED AND INFANTS.)

- 1.—St. John's School, Camden.
- 2.—The primary school is constructed of bricks, and is in good repair. In consequence of its inefficient size, and an increase in the number of pupils, a slab building has been erected for an infant school, but this is far too small, in very bad repair, and quite unfit for the purpose.
- 3.—Primary school, 32 feet by 16 feet = 512 square feet. Infant school, 14 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 6 inches = 166·75 square feet.
- 4.—None.
- 5.—A very unsuitable slab building in bad repair, and the only one for the use of both boys and girls.
- 6.—Primary school, superficial area 512, No. of cubic feet, 6,144; infant school, superficial area 166·75, No. of cubic feet, 1,667·5.
- 7.—Primary school, boys, 26; girls, 25: total 51. Infant school, boys, 27; girls, 21: total, 48.
- 8.—Trap-door in the roof, and by the windows.
- 9.—Boys, 68; girls, 58: total, 126; boys, 53; girls, 46: total, 99.
- 10.—Boys, from 3 to 14 years; girls, from 3 to 12 years.
- 11.—Primary school, three classes—First class, 26; ages from 8 to 14 years; average age, boys, 11; girls, 10; second class, 21; ages from 7 to 12 years; average age, boys, 9; girls, 9½; third class, 19; ages from 7 to 10 years; average age, boys, 8; girls, 8½. Infant school, 3 classes—First class, 22; ages from 6 to 10 years; average age, boys, 7½; girls, 8; second class, 19; ages from 4 to 8 years; average age, boys, 6; girls, 6; third class, 19; ages from 3 to 7 years; average age, boys, 5; girls, 5.
- 12.—5 hours; from 9 to 12½ a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m.; the interval from 12½ a.m. to 2 p.m. is the children's dinner time.
- 13.—Every Saturday is a holiday; three vacations in each year, viz.:—2 weeks at Christmas, 1 week at Easter, and 1 in July.
- 14.—About 238 days.
- 15.—About 3 years.
- 16.—Cannot obtain any reliable information.
- 17.—6d. per week, or 6s. 6d. per quarter; £1 6s. per annum.
- 18.—Fees from pupils during the twelve months ending 30th September, 1858, £135 14s. 6d.; Government salary, £87 10s.: total amount received, £223 4s. 6d.
- 19.—Annual average total cost of each pupil, £2 5s. 1·15d.
- 20.—Monday and Wednesday, Tuesday and Thursday, and Friday, first, second, and third classes, from 9 to 9¼, opening school, singing, and prayers; Monday and Wednesday, Tuesday and Thursday, first, second, and third classes, 9¼ to 10, Scripture lessons; Friday, first,

first, second, and third class, catechism. Monday and Wednesday—from 10 to 10½ o'clock, first class, writing in copies; second class, arithmetic; third class, reading; 10½ to 11, first, second, and third classes, home lessons and recreation; 11 to 11½, first class, reading and geography; second class, writing in copies; third class, arithmetic; 11½ to 12, first class, arithmetic; second class, reading; third class, writing in copies; 12 to 12½, first, second, and third classes, singing; 2 to 2½, first class, reading; second class, arithmetic; third class, reading; 2½ to 3, first class, grammar; second class, reading; third class, writing on slates; 3 to 3½, first class, arithmetic; second class, writing from dictation; third class, arithmetic; 3½ to 4, first class, writing from dictation; second and third class, mental arithmetic and tables. Tuesday and Thursday—from 10 to 10½, first class, writing in copies; second and third classes, grammar; 10½ to 11, first, second, and third classes, home lessons; 11 to 11½, first class, reading; second class, writing in copies; third class, arithmetic; 11½ to 12, first class, grammar; second class, arithmetic; third class, writing in copies; 12 to 12½, first class, arithmetic; second and third classes, reading; 2 to 2½, first class, reading; second class, arithmetic; third class, reading; 2½ to 3, first class, history and grammar; second class, reading; third class, arithmetic; 3 to 3½, first class, writing from dictation; second and third classes, geography; 3½ to 4, first, second, and third classes, object lessons. Friday—from 10 to 10½, first class, writing in copies; second class, mental arithmetic; third class, reading; 10½ to 11, first, second, and third classes, home lessons; 11 to 11½, first class, reading; second class, writing in copies; third class, mental arithmetic; 11½ to 12, first class, mental arithmetic; second class, reading; third class, writing in copies; 12 to 12½, first class, map drawing, second and third classes, slate arithmetic; 2 to 2½, first class, reading; second class, arithmetic; third class, reading; 2½ to 3, first class, grammar; second class, reading; third class, writing on slates; 3 to 3½, first class, arithmetic; second class, writing from dictation; third class, arithmetic; 3½ to 4, first class, writing from dictation; second and third classes, tables. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday—from 4 to 4:10, closing the school, singing, and prayer. The girls are taught sewing on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

21.—

Books.	Condition.		Total.	Remarks.
	Good.	Bad.		
Bibles	46	..	46	
Testaments	48	..	48	
English history	18	..	18	
Grecian history	8	..	8	
Class reading book (Ludlow's)	10	12	22	Required, 12.
Fourth book	27	..	27	
Grammar (Irish National Society)	12	..	12	Required, 12.
Geography do.	12	..	12	do. 12.
Arithmetic do.	3	..	3	do. 24.
Second Class :—				
Third book (Irish National Society)	10	8	18	Required, 12.
Third book	12	..	12	
Third Class :—				
Second book (Christian Knowledge Society)	6	8	14	Required, 12.
Infants :—				
Second book (Christian Knowledge Society)	8	10	18	Required, 24.
First book do. .. .. .	..	18	18	do. 24.
Sheet reading lessons .. .. .	..	..	..	All bad.

22.—Maps :—The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia, Palestine, England, countries mentioned in the Old and New Testaments, all in good order; required, maps of New South Wales and the British Islands; 1 easel, 1 required; 1 blackboard, 2 required; 15 forms in bad condition; 6 desks in bad condition, 3 required.

23.—By striking the hand with a cane; no instructions received.

24.—Twice; by the clergyman and Local Board, who distribute the prizes given by the clergyman and schoolmaster, consisting of books and other useful articles.

25.—By the Local Board, two days in the year; the Diocesan inspector of schools.

26.—Henry Pollock Reeves.

27.—No paid assistant.

28.—London.

29.—28 years.

30.—1st January, 1856.

31.—Trained.

32.—Sir John Guest's school, Dowlais, South Wales, nearly three years; second class.

34.—Salary, £87 10s.

35.—School fees, £135 14s. 6d.

36.—£223 4s. 6d.

37.—The children are instructed by the teacher every morning in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England, and the school is visited by the Rev. H. Tingcombe, Church of England minister. Books :—Faith and duty of a Christian, parables, lessons from the Bible, Church of England catechism.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Campbelltown.
- 2.—Built of brick, and in good condition.
- 3.—765 superficial square feet.
- 4.—3 acres 10 perches, attached to the schoolhouse.
- 5.—1 small weatherboard closet in bad condition—not sufficient.
- 6.—1 room containing 765 superficial square feet, and 9,180 cubic feet.
- 7.—65.
- 8.—4 small ventilators fixed in the ceiling.
- 9.—Average number on roll—boys, 34; girls, 46. Average number in attendance—boys, 29; girls, 34.
- 10.—Maximum and minimum ages—boys, 3 to 15; girls, 5 to 15.
- 11.—Eight classes; four boys and four girls. Average number in each class, 10; maximum and minimum age in each class—first class, boys 10 to 15, girls 10 to 15; second class, boys 9 to 12, girls 9 to 13; third class, boys 7 to 12, girls 5 to 10; fourth class, boys 3 to 6, girls 5 to 7.
- 12.—5 hours; commencing at 9 a.m., and closing at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 4 p.m.; an interval of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour allowed between 11 and 12 o'clock (to save constant interruption of school), and two hours, from 12 to 2, for dinner and recreation.
- 13.—1 holiday (Saturday) in each week; and 3 vacations during the year, viz., 1 week at Easter, 1 ditto at Midsummer, and 2 ditto at Christmas.
- 14.—239.
- 15.—Average length of stay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.
- 16.—A considerable number of children in the district do not attend the school; but it is impossible to say the exact number or age.
- 17.—Weekly charges—4d., 6d., 9d., and 1s.; quarterly, 5s., 7s. 6., and 10s.; annual charges range as follows—16s., 24s., 36s., and 40s.; no charge for books.
- 18.—Annual amount of fees received during the year ending 30th September, 1858, £63 10s. 8d.; appropriated by the teacher towards his support; the amount of salary received from Government, £87 10s.; total amount in support of school, £151 0s. 8d.
- 19.—Total annual average cost of each pupil, £2 7s. $11\frac{1}{4}$ d.
- 20.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday—first, second, and third classes: 9 to $9\frac{1}{4}$, inspecting cleanliness, opening school, prayer and singing, drill. Monday—first class: $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 Old Testament, 10 to 11 written arithmetic, 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ general geography, $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 reading; second class: $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 Old Testament, 10 to 11 written arithmetic, 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ general geography, $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 reading; third class: $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 writing on slates, 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ tables, $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 dictation and spelling, 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ reading, $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 Scripture lesson. Tuesday—first class: $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 New Testament, 10 to 11 written arithmetic, 11 to 12 grammar and etymology; second class: $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 New Testament, 10 to 11 written arithmetic, 11 to 12 grammar and etymology; third class: $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 writing on slates, 10 to 11 Scripture lesson, 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ reading, $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 dictation and spelling. Wednesday—first class: $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 Old Testament, 10 to 11 Australian geography, 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ reading, $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 dictation and spelling; second class: $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 Old Testament, 10 to 11 reading, 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ tables, $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 Church catechism; third class: $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 writing on slates, 10 to 11 reading, 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ Church catechism, $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 dictation and spelling. Thursday—first class: $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 New Testament, 10 to 11 grammar and etymology, 11 to 12 history; second class: $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 New Testament, 10 to 11 grammar and etymology, 11 to 12 history; third class: $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 writing on slates, 10 to 11 Scripture lesson, 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ reading, $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 dictation and spelling. Friday—first class: $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 familiar lecture, 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ dictation and spelling, $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 Church catechism, 11 to 12 written arithmetic; second class: $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 familiar lecture, 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ dictation and spelling, $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 Church catechism, 11 to 12 written arithmetic; third class: $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 writing on slates, 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ Scripture lesson, $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 Church catechism, 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ reading, $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 written arithmetic. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday—first, second, and third classes: 12 to 12-10 closing school, saying grace. Monday—first class: 2 to 3 writing in copy books, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ dictation and spelling; second class: 2 to 3 writing in copy books, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ dictation and spelling; third class: 2 to 3 writing on slates, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ reading. Tuesday—first class: 2 to 3 writing in copy books, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ mapping, &c.; second class: 2 to 3 writing in copy books, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ mapping, &c.; third class: 2 to 3 writing on slates, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ reading. Wednesday—first class: 2 to 3 vocal music, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ dictation and spelling; second class: 2 to 3 vocal music, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ dictation and spelling; third class: 2 to 3 writing on slates, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ tables. Thursday—first class: 2 to 3 writing in copy books, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ geometry; second class: 2 to 3 writing in copy books, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ geometry; third class: 2 to 3 writing on slates, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ dictation and spelling. Friday—first and second classes: 2 to 3 writing in copy books, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ extra drill; third class: 2 to 3 writing on slates, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ extra drill. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday—first, second, and third classes: $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 general instruction, 4 to 4-10 closing school, prayer, and singing. The girls are taught needlework on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons; the fourth class consists of infants learning the alphabet.
- 21.—Bible, Testament, prayer book, Church catechism, Scripture history, English ditto, Roman ditto, reading book for female schools, Australian geography, general ditto, arithmetic, grammar, table books, first class reading book, second ditto, third ditto, fourth ditto. The books now in use are in good condition, and quite adequate for the purpose to which they are adapted; the school is not supplied with easy reading books (fit for the third class children) which are much required.

22.—Map of The World (2), Europe, British Isles, Asia, North America, South America, Australia, Holy Land, Asia Minor; blackboard, geometryboard. The above are in good condition. A pair of globes would be a great acquisition.

23.—Punishments used in the school for the elder children consist of loss of position in class, caning, detention after school hours, and disgrace class; for the infants, fool's cap.

24.—Twice during the year by the Chairman and Local Board, and occasionally by inspector of Church of England schools; prizes will be given this year in the school for the first time at Midsummer, consisting of books.

25.—By the inspector of Church of England schools and the Local Board; the school was inspected three months since by the inspector—one day was taken up in the examination; the clergyman, as Chairman of the Local Board, visits the school once a week—no report exists. *Remarks*—When the present teacher took charge of the school it had fallen off considerably, owing to the unsettled state of the master; but since the permanent appointment of the present teacher it has increased, and is now in a flourishing condition.

26.—George R. Evans.

27.—No assistants except wife.

28.—25 years.

29.—Scotland, Ayrshire.

30.—16th October, 1858.

31.—Trained.

32.—At St. James' Model School; 4 months' training.

33.—Merchant's clerk.

34.—£87 10s.

35.—£63 10s.

36.—£151.

37.—See time table, No. 20. The school is visited by the Rev. E. Smith, Church of England minister. List of books—See No. 21.

CANBERRA.—(MIXED.)

1.—Canberra, in the district of Queanbeyan.

2.—Stone, with boarded floor and shingled roof.

3.—324.

4.—The school is situated on an open plain.

5.—2; stone; condition good.

6.—There is only one room; 324 superficial feet, 2,916 cubic feet.

7.—11.

8.—The room is unceiled, and sufficiently ventilated through the shingles.

9.—The average number on the roll:—boys, 9; girls, 14. Average attendance:—boys, 5; girls, 6.

10.—Maximum age of boys, 15; minimum, 6. Maximum age of girls, 15; minimum, 4.

11.—Number of classes, four; average in each, 6. Ages:—1st class:—maximum, 15; minimum, 10. 2nd class:—maximum, 13; minimum, 6. 3rd class:—maximum, 12; minimum, 8. 4th class:—maximum, 7; minimum, 4.

12.—School commences at 9. An interval of five minutes is allowed to each sex, for necessary purposes, at 11. They then resume studies till 12; from that hour till 1 p.m. for dinner and play; school recommences at 1 p.m. and closes at 3 p.m.

13.—A whole holiday on Saturday; a vacation of three weeks at Christmas and two days at Easter.

14.—236.

15.—The school having been open about eighteen months only, no fair average can be given.

16.—About 30, principally Roman Catholics.

17.—The weekly charge is 9d., or 9s. 9d. per quarter. No charge is made for books.

18.—£32; appropriated towards the support of teacher and family; salary from Denominational Board, £52 10s. Total, £84 10s.

19.—Dividing the above amount by the average number actually attending, viz., 23, will give the average cost for each pupil,—£3 13s. 5½d.

20.—Instruction is given in the following subjects:—1st class,—reading, writing, arithmetic, Bible history, catechism, spelling by dictation, grammar, geography, and history; 2nd class,—reading, writing, arithmetic, Bible history, catechism, spelling, grammar, and geography; 3rd class,—reading, writing, spelling, multiplication tables, and numeration; 4th class,—alphabet and 1st reading book, the formation of letters and figures, and the multiplication tables. To the girls needlework is taught by Mrs. Line. Owing to the very irregular attendance, it is impossible to teach the above subjects at any stated times. The time devoted to each subject is usually about half an hour.

21.—1st class:—Bible, 3rd and 4th book, English history, Scripture history, elements of geography, 1st book of arithmetic, &c. 2nd class:—2nd book, history of Our Saviour, miracles of Our Saviour, &c., 1st book of arithmetic. 3rd class:—reading series No. 1, lesson book No. 1, sheet lessons on Scripture and natural history. 4th class:—easy lesson book No. 1. The books at present in use are in good condition. Grammar books are needed. The other books are adequate in point of numbers.

22.—A map of The World, ditto of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and of England and Wales.

- 23.—Very little correction is needed ; when it is, a small switch is employed across the hands or shoulders.
- 24.—Only one public examination has taken place. The school is frequently visited by the Chairman of the Local Board. Prizes were given at Easter, 1858 (books).
- 25.—The only visitor (officially) is the Chairman of Local Board ; generally once a week.
- 26.—Thomas Line.
- 27.—Mrs. Thomas Line (needlework.)
- 28.—England.
- 29.—30.
- 30.—July 1st, 1857.
- 31.—Not trained.
- 32.—
- 33.—Attended St. James' Model School for three months ; previous occupation, traveller.
- 34.—£52 10s.
- 35.—The office of clerk to St. John's, at a salary of £10 per annum.
- 36.—£94 10s.
- 37.—Religious and moral instruction is blended with the reading lessons ; every day ; by the teacher. Visited by Rev. Pierre Galliard Smith, Church of England. The Bible, catechism and reading books.

CASTLEREAGH.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Castlereagh.
- 2.—Chiefly of brick, present condition very indifferent and needs repairs.
- 3.—42 feet long, 18 feet broad.
- 4.—9,680 yards.
- 5.—None.
- 6.—
- 7.—
- 8.—
- 9.—No books have been received in this school as yet ; the average number attending the school, 9 boys, 10 girls.
- 10.—Boys, from 13 to 5 ; girls, from 13 to 6.
- 11.—Average number in each class, 6 ; first class, from 13 to 9 ; second class, from 14 to 9 ; third class, from 10 to 8 ; fourth class, from 10 to 7 ; fifth class, from 8 to 5.
- 12.—School commences at 9 o'clock and terminates at 4 o'clock ; one hour for recreation from 12 o'clock until 1 o'clock.
- 13.—One holiday in each week ; and two vacations during the year—one commencing at Easter, other at Christmas.
- 14.—252 days.
- 15.—Six years.
- 16.—
- 17.—Each pupil pays from 3s. to 2s. per month ; the total annual charge from £1 16s. to £1 4s.
- 18.—£30.
- 19.—£1 11s.
- 20.—First class : reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar taught orally, writing from dictation and memory ; second class : reading, writing, and arithmetic, geography and grammar taught orally ; third class : reading, writing, and arithmetic ; fourth class : reading ; fifth class : reading.
- 21.—First class, M'Culloch's course of reading, history of England, the scholar's spelling assistant, tutor's assistant ; second class, the scholar's companion, spelling book, introduction to arithmetic ; third class, reading lesson book ; fourth class, reading lesson book ; fifth class, child's first book. The books in present use are nearly worn out, and we are very much in want of books for every class.
- 22.—Two maps of Australia, and a small globe ; we want a map of The World and Palestine.
- 23.—When the pupils talk during school hours, they stand on a stool ; if they are careless and do not know their lessons, they are deprived of the hour of recreation, and confined in a room ; no written instructions have been received.
- 24.—The pupils are examined twice a year by the Rev. T. Unwin ; no prizes given.
- 25.—By Rev. T. Unwin and the diocesan inspector every half-year.
- 26.—Maria Theresa Fulton.
- 27.—Clara Fulton.
- 28.—Australia.
- 29.—Ages, 34 and 15.
- 30.—1st January, 1859.
- 31.—No.
- 32.—
- 33.—4 years a governess in a private family, 12 years keeping a school.
- 34.—None.
- 35.—None.
- 36.—£30.
- 37.—The New Testament, Church catechism, history of the creation and fall of man taught orally ; religious instruction given twice a week by the teachers ; school visited by Rev. T. Unwin.

CHRIST CHURCH.—(MIXED AND INFANT.)

- 1.—Pitt-street South, Sydney.
- 2.—Brick, on a stone foundation. The roof shingled; condition, good; urgently requires enlargement.
- 3.—3,006 square feet.
- 4.—29,005 square feet.
- 5.—Brick and shingled; furnished with pans and traps.
- 6.—Primary school, 1,137 square feet, 21,115 cubic feet; classroom, 252 square feet, 2,163 cubic feet; infant school, 700 square feet, 12,993 cubic feet.
- 7.—Primary school, 190; infant school, 131.
- 8.—Primary school, six ventilators in roof, each 2 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 6 inches; eight windows, having each an opening 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot. Classroom, three ventilators in roof, each 3 feet by 1 foot 6 inches. Infant school, five ventilators, same as primary school.
- 9.—Annual average number on the books:—Primary school, 253 boys, 160 girls; total, 413. Infant school, 210 boys, 118 girls; total, 328. Average number attending the school:—Primary school, 147 boys, 80 girls; total 227. Infant school, 78 boys, 35 girls; total 113.
- 10.—Primary school—oldest boy 16, youngest 7 years; oldest girl 16, youngest 7 years. Infant school—oldest boys 10, youngest 2 years; oldest girl 10 years, youngest 2 years.
- 11.—Primary school, four classes:—

	Boys.	Eldest.	Youngest.	Girls.	Eldest.	Youngest.
1st class	45	16	9	16	16	10
2nd class	42	15	8	20	14	8
3rd class	43	12	7	31	11	7
4th class	17	12	7	13	10	7
- Infant school, thirteen classes—averaging 10.
- 12.—School hours—morning, 9 to 12½; afternoon, 2 to 4.
- 13.—Holidays—every Saturday, five or ten days at Christmas, five at Easter, 26th January, Queen's Birthday, 10th September. Half-holidays—St. Patrick's day, St. Andrew's day, and Ascension day.
- 14.—245.
- 15.—Primary school—boys, 16 months; girls, 13 months. Infant school—boys, 12 months; girls, 13 months.
- 16.—The district too populous for the number to be ascertained—a question of police.
- 17.—Weekly charge from 6d. to 1s., the children for the most part purchasing the more necessary books. No annual charge.
- 18.—Primary school:—Fees £411 5s., Government salary £129 10s. 10d., parochial association £50, total £590 15s. 10d. Infant school:—Fees £190 19s. 9d., Government salary £61 5s.; total £252 4s. 9d. Fees are appropriated by the teachers.
- 19.—Primary school, £2 12s.; Infant school, £1 3s. 3d.
- 20.—Time table. Primary school:—

FIRST CLASS.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY.	TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
9:0 to 9:20 .. Drill. Prayers. Roll.	9:0 to 9:20 .. Drill. Prayers. Roll.
9:20 to 10:0 .. Repetition of lessons.	9:20 to 10:0 .. Repetition of lessons.
10:0 to 10:30 .. Writing.	10:0 to 10:30 .. Writing.
10:30 to 11:0 .. Dictation.	10:30 to 11:0 .. Grammar and parsing.
11:15 to 11:30 .. Recess.	11:15 to 11:30 .. Recess.
11:30 to 12:30 .. Secular reading.	11:30 to 12:30 .. Scripture reading and question.
2:0 to 2:15 .. Drill and roll.	2:0 to 2:15 .. Drill and roll.
2:15 to 2:45 .. Geography.	2:15 to 3:15 .. Sums and mental arithmetic.
2:45 to 4:0 .. Arithmetic.	3:15 to 4:0 .. Singing.
4:0 to 4:15 .. Prayers.	4:0 to 4:15 .. Prayers.
WEDNESDAY.	
9:0 to 9:20 .. Drill. Prayers. Roll.	10:0 to 10:45 .. Catechism and question.
9:20 to 10:0 .. Letters. Examined.	From 10:45 .. Arithmetic.

SECOND CLASS.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY.	TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
9:0 to 9:20 .. Drill. Prayers. Roll.	9:0 to 9:20 .. ————
9:20 to 9:45 .. Writing.	9:20 to 9:45 .. ————
9:45 to 10:30 .. Repetition, &c.	9:45 to 10:30 .. ————
10:30 to 11:15 .. Dictation.	10:30 to 11:15 .. Parsing.
11:15 to 11:30 .. Recess.	11:15 to 11:30 .. ————
11:30 to 12:30 .. Arithmetic.	11:30 to 12:30 .. Arithmetic.
2:0 to 2:15 .. Drill and roll.	2:0 to 2:15 .. ————
2:15 to 2:45 .. Geography.	2:15 to 3:45 .. Reading Script. and question.
3:30 to 4:0 .. Arithmetic.	4:0 to 4:15 .. Prayers.
4:0 to 4:15 .. Prayers.	
WEDNESDAY.	
9:0 to 9:20 .. Prayers, &c.	11 to 11:15 .. Tables.
10:30 to 11:0 .. Catechism and question.	11:30 .. Arithmetic.

THIRD

THIRD CLASS.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY.		TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.	
9:0 to 9:20 ..	Prayers, &c.	9:0 to 9:20 ..	_____
9:20 to 10:0 ..	Repetition.	9:20 to 10:0 ..	_____
10:0 to 10:30 ..	Writing.	10:0 to 10:30 ..	_____
10:30 to 11:15 ..	Dictation.	10:30 to 11:15 ..	Parsing.
11:15 to 11:30 ..	Recess.	11:15 to 11:30 ..	_____
11:30 to 12:30 ..	Reading, secular.	11:30 to 12:30 ..	Scripture reading, &c.
2:0 to 2:15 ..	Roll, &c.	2:0 to 2:15 ..	_____
2:15 to 2:45 ..	Geography.	2:15 to 3:15 ..	Arithmetic.
2:45 to 4:0 ..	Arithmetic.	3:15 to 4:0 ..	Singing.
4:0 to 4:15 ..	Prayers.	4:0 to 4:15 ..	Prayers.
WEDNESDAY.			
9:0 to 9:20 ..	Prayers, &c.	9:45 to 11:15 ..	Arithmetic.
9:20 to 9:45 ..	Tables, &c.	11:30 to 12:0 ..	New Testament, question.
From 12:0 ..		Arithmetic.	

FOURTH CLASS.

DAILY.		DAILY—continued.	
9:0 to 9:20 ..	Prayers, &c.	2:0 to 2:15 ..	Drill, &c.
9:20 to 9:45 ..	Writing.	2:15 to 2:45 ..	Read to monitor.
9:45 to 10:30 ..	Repetition.	2:45 to 3:30 ..	„ to teacher.
10:30 to 11:30 ..	Recess.	3:30 to 4:0 ..	Tables.
11:30 to 12:30 ..	Arithmetic.		

Infant school:—

9:0 to 9:20 ..	Each day, prayers.
9:20 to 10:45 ..	Inspection. Reading and spelling to monitors.
10:45 to 11:30 ..	Recess to younger children. Monitors—writing and arithmetic, and recess.
11:30 to 12:30 ..	Monitors—writing and arithmetic. Younger children—Monday and Friday, Scripture lesson; Tuesday, Grammar lesson; Wednesday, Geography; Thursday, Natural history.
2:20 to 3:0 ..	Reading and spelling, in classes.
3:0 to 3:30 ..	Object lesson, excepting Wednesday, when the whole afternoon is used for lessons, &c., in the Gallery.

21.—Primary school books:—First class:—Bible, New Testament, faith and duty, Church catechisms, prayer book, history of England, fourth book (Irish National), Lennie's grammar, Goodache's arithmetic, Nesbit's mensuration, arithmetical questions (on cards, principally from Thompson and Colenso), arithmetical tables. Second class:—Same books as first, with the exception of history of England and Nesbit's mensuration, and in addition, third book (Irish National). Third class:—New Testament, faith and duty, Church catechism, prayer book, second sequel second book (Irish National), Lennie's grammar, arithmetical questions, and tables. Fourth class:—Church catechism, second book (Irish National), and arithmetical tables. Condition of books indifferent; Bibles and Testaments are needed. It would be well if an edition of the I. N. S. books, adapted to the Colony, could be published.—Infant school books:—Simpson's primer, parables, Sermon on the Mount, miracles, history of Our Saviour, reading series No. 1 and No. 2, first reading book, second book, New Testament, second sequel to second lesson book. Books in good condition. Easy reading books wanted.

22.—Primary school maps, &c.:—Maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, 2 of The World, 2 of England and Wales, North America, South America, 2 of Palestine (Old Testament) and 2 of Palestine (New Testament), of travels of St. Paul, of Australasia, and of New South Wales; 1 musicboard, 1 blackboard, 1 harmonium, 2 desks for teachers, two presses and shelves, 1 school-bell, 2 tables, 18 desks. Condition good; another blackboard required.—Infant school maps, &c.:—1 map of The World, 12 country scenes, 56 prints of animals, &c., 12 natural history cards, 2 alphabets, 1 set Scripture lessons, 1 sheet proportionate sizes of animals, 12 small lesson posts, 1 large ditto, 1 large slate, 1 arithmeticon.

23.—Discipline is maintained by corporal punishment, and by impositions according to age, sex, or disposition. No written instructions have been received on this subject.

24.—No examination of pupils, except in reading, during the year, the actual proficiency of each pupil being determined by a system of daily marks. Marks for punctuality, regularity, and application, are daily registered, and books selected by the teachers, and approved by the clergyman, are once a year distributed to the most deserving.

25.—The school is visited by the Rev. W. H. Walsh, on an average, two or three times during the week. No account has been kept of the length of his visits, and the teachers know of no existing report on the state of the school.

26.—Primary school—head teacher, Samuel Turton. Infant school—G. R. Wood.

27.—Primary school—assistants, S. F. Ward, Ann Turton, John Turton. Infant school—assistant, Sarah Wood.

28.—Samuel Turton,	Battacolo,	29,	30,	31.
George Wood,	London,	30,	1849,	Not trained.
Seth Ward,	Crockerton,	33,	1854,	ditto.
Anne Turton,	Fenton,	50,	1847,	ditto.
John Turton,	Narellan,	16,	1857,	ditto.
Sarah Wood,	Paris,	26,	1854,	ditto.

32.—

33.—Samuel Turton; school at Narellan 7½ years, Sunday-school in England 5 years; educated at the Grammar-school, Newark-on-Trent, Nottingham; grocer.—George Wood, assistant teacher, in this school 4 years; no previous occupation. Seth Ward, assistant teacher, St. James' Grammar-school 1 year; private schools 6 years. Educated at King Edward VI. Grammar-school, Bruton, Somerset.

34.—Salary, Samuel Turton £87 10s.; G. Wood, £61 5s.; S. Ward, £50..

35.—Primary school—Fees, &c., £486 12s. 6d.—Infant school, £190 19s. 9d.

36.—Samuel Turton, £454; S. F. Ward, £136 15s. 10d.; G. R. Wood, £252 4s. 9d. Three assistants, nil.

37.—Instruction in the principles of religion is given every day by the teachers.* The books used are—the Bible, church catechism, and faith and duty of a Christian.

COBBIDEE.—(MIXED.)

1.—Cobbidee, County of Cumberland.

2.—Of brick, and in good condition.

3.—1,630 square feet; 35 feet by 18 feet.

4.—About half an acre.

5.—Two water-closets, in good condition.

6.—A second room; 168; 14 feet by 12 feet.

7.—From 38 to 44 pupils.

8.—By opening the windows and doors.

9.—Average on the books—boys, 328; girls, 368. Average attendance, 40 to 50.

10.—From 4 to 12 years; girls from 3 to 12 years.

11.—Six classes. First class, No. 10, age 7 to 13; second class, No. 2, age 6 to 11; third class, No. 8, age 6 to 13; fourth class, No. 9, age 4 to 10; fifth class, No. 7, age 4 to 9; sixth class, No. 5, age 3 to 5.

12.—5 hours; commencing at 9 o'clock a.m., and closing at 4 o'clock p.m. Cessations—10-50 till 11, and from 12 till 1-15 o'clock, intervening time at dinner and play.

13.—One holiday in each week, Saturday; vacation as stated in rules.

14.—About 280 days.

15.—Unknown.

16.—Unknown.

17.—From 3s. to 6s. per quarter for instruction; no charge for books, pens, ink, slates, or pencils.

18.—Annual fees from pupils, £38; appropriated to the teacher; no other emolument. Received from the Denominational School Board, £70 annually.

19.—About £1 13s. yearly for each pupil.

20.—First and second classes, half an hour for spelling, &c.; half an hour for writing, half an hour for reading; 1 hour for arithmetic; half an hour for some kind of exercise. In the afternoon, half an hour for dictation, 1 hour for grammar or geography, half an hour for mental arithmetic, and half an hour for singing and prayer. The other classes are employed in reading, writing, spelling, and various other little or simple exercise.

21.—The Holy Bible; history of England and Greece; the class reading book; the third book, the second book, and first series; a small supply.

22.—Map of The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, England and Wales, Australia and Australasia, with maps of the Holy Land.

23.—Kindness.

24.—Annually, Easter Tuesday; rewards of merit by the clergyman at his own cost.

25.—By the diocesan inspector of schools, and the Rev. T. Hassall, minister, who visits it frequently and instructs them.

26.—Simeon King.

27.—No assistant except myself, A. C. King, wife of the above.

28.—England.

29.—S. King, 39 years; A. C. King, 28 years of age.

30.—September, 1856; A. C. King, 1 January, 1859. Present assistant teacher, Thos. Fiddian; age, 16; birthplace, Sydney; paid by myself.

31.—A trained teacher for private schools.

32.—Conducted a school of my own in England.

33.—See No. 32.

34.—£70 per annum; teacher's assistants not paid.

35.—About £38.

36.—About £108 per annum.

37.—I trust the Christian's religion taught daily. We have a good Sabbath school, superintended by the Rev. T. Hassall.

COLO.—

* The second master of the primary school holds office as a parochial visitor, or Scripture reader, and conducts the more systematic portion of the religious instruction on behalf of the superintending parochial clergyman.

COLO.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Colo.
- 2.—Chiefly of wood ; good condition.
- 3.—615 square feet.
- 4.—1,315 square yards.
- 5.—No water-closets.
- 6.—300 square feet ; 2,400 cubic feet.
- 7.—22.
- 8.—3 windows.
- 9.—Annual average number on the books, 11 boys, 20 girls.
- 10.—4 to 15 years.
- 11.—The school is divided into four classes ; average number in each class, 7. Ages in each class—first class, 12 to 15 ; second class, 9 to 13 ; third class, 8 to 11 ; fourth class, 4 to 7.
- 12.—From 9 to 12-10 ; 2 to 4-10.
- 13.—Saturday in each week ; vacation, 4 weeks in the year, January and July.
- 14.—324.
- 15.—
- 16.—There are not any children but what attend the school, between the ages of 5 and 15, that I am aware of, in the locality.
- 17.—Total annual charge for each pupil, £1 10s.
- 18.—No teacher during part of the year 1858.
- 19.—
- 20.—First class, religious instruction, reading, writing, spelling or dictation, grammar, geography, arithmetic, and tables ; second class, religious instruction, reading, writing, spelling or dictation, grammar, geography, arithmetic, and tables ; third class, religious instruction, reading, spelling, writing on slates, and tables ; fourth class, reading and spelling ; 30 minutes allotted to each subject.
- 21.—First class, Bible, class reading book, English history, fourth book (S.P.C.K.), grammar, arithmetic, geography, tables, catechisms. Second class, Testament, Scripture history, third book (S.P.C.K.), grammar, geography, arithmetic, tables, and catechisms. Third class, Scripture history, second book (S.P.C.K.), history of Our Lord, &c., chief truths, catechism and tables. Fourth class, primer, first lesson book.
- 22.—Map of the Holy Land, World, and Africa.
- 23.—Cane.
- 24.—Examined by teacher half-yearly ; no prizes given.
- 25.—By Local Board.
- 26.—Richard Lawrence.
- 27.—None.
- 28.—London.
- 29.—30 years.
- 30.—July, 1858.
- 31.—Yes.
- 32.—Sydney, 1 month.
- 33.—
- 34.—Annual Government salary, £52 10s.
- 35.—
- 36.—£94 10s.
- 37.—The religious instruction is given by teacher, with the books mentioned in question 21 for that purpose.

DARLINGHURST.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—St. John's, Darlinghurst.
- 2.—The school is constructed of stone, and is in good repair.
- 3.—School, 60 feet by 24 feet = 1,440 square feet.
- 4.—Playground, 40 yards by 29 yards = 160 yards = 1,000 yards.
- 5.—A very unsuitable boarded building, and in bad repair.
- 6.—One room ; superficial area, 1,440 feet, 25,920 cubic feet.
- 7.—Average number of pupils usually assembled, boys, 51 ; girls, 26 ; total, 77.
- 8.—Hinged windows.
- 9.—Annual average number on the books, boys, 59 ; girls, 41 ; total, 100. In daily attendance, boys, 45 ; girls, 25 ; total, 70.
- 10.—Boys, from 5 to 14 years ; girls, from 5 to 13 years.
- 11.—Five classes. First class, 13 ; 9 to 14 years. Second class, 14 ; 8 to 13 years. Third class, 17 ; 6 to 12 years. Fourth class, 14 ; 6 to 10 years. Fifth class, 19 ; 5 to 8 years.
- 12.—Five hours ; from 9 to 12 a.m. and from 2 to 4 p.m. The interval from 12 a.m. to 2 p.m. allowed for dinner.
- 13.—Every Saturday is a holiday. Three vacations in each year, viz., two weeks at Christmas, one week at Easter, and one week in June.
- 14.—About 236 days.
- 15.—
- 16.—No reliable information.

17.—The payments are weekly, and vary from 6d to 1s. No charge made for books. The annual charge for each child in the first class, £2 8s.; second class, £1 16s.; third, fourth, and fifth classes, £1 4s.

18.—Fees from pupils during the twelve months ending September 30th, 1858, £51 10s. 6d.; Government salary, £87 10s.; total amount received, £139 0s. 6d.

19.—Annual average total cost of each pupil, £2 7s. 11½d.

20.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 9 to 9¼, opening school, singing, and prayer. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, first, second, and third classes, 9¼ to 10, Scripture lesson; Friday, 9¼ to 10, catechism. Monday and Wednesday: first class—10 to 10½, grammar; 10½ to 11½, arithmetic on slates; 11½ to 12, writing in copy books; 2 to 2½, history; 2½ to 3, dictation; 3 to 3½, natural philosophy; 3½ to 4, object lesson. Second class—10 to 10½, arithmetic on slates; 10½ to 11, grammar; 11 to 11½, dictation; 11½ to 12, writing in copy-books; 2 to 2½, history; 2½ to 3, arithmetic on slates; 3 to 3½, natural philosophy; 3½ to 4, object lesson. Third class—10 to 10½, arithmetic on slates; 10½ to 11, tables; 11 to 11½, grammar; 11½ to 12, writing in copy books; 2 to 2½, reading; 2½ to 3, arithmetic, oral; 3 to 3½, writing on slates; 3½ to 4, tables. Fourth class—9¼ to 10, catechism; 10 to 10½, dictation; 10½ to 11, arithmetic; 11 to 11½, grammar; 11½ to 12, reading; 2 to 2½, writing; 2½ to 3, arithmetic; 3 to 3½, reading; 3½ to 4, tables. Fifth class—9¼ to 10, catechism; 10 to 10½, reading; 10½ to 11, tables; 11 to 11½, grammar; 11½ to 12, writing; 2 to 2½, making figures; 2½ to 3, arithmetic; 3 to 3½, reading; 3½ to 4, spelling. Tuesday and Thursday: first class—10 to 10½, geography; 10½ to 11, dictation; 11 to 11½, arithmetic on slates; 11½ to 12, writing in copy-books; 2 to 2½, reading; 2½ to 3, arithmetic on slates; 3 to 3½, composition; 3½ to 4, arithmetic, oral. Second class—10 to 10½, geography; 10½ to 11, dictation; 11 to 11½, arithmetic on slates; 11½ to 12, writing in copy-books; 2 to 2½, reading; 2½ to 3, arithmetic on slates; 3 to 3½, composition; 3½ to 4, arithmetic, oral. Third class—10 to 10½, arithmetic on slates; 10½ to 11, geography; 11 to 11½, reading; 11½ to 12, writing in copy-books; 2 to 2½, tables; 2½ to 3, reading; 3 to 3½, writing on slates; 3½ to 4, spelling. Fourth class—9¼ to 10, reading; 10 to 10½, arithmetic; 10½ to 11, tables; 11 to 11½, geography; 11½ to 12, writing; 2 to 2½, dictation; 2½ to 3, catechism; 3 to 3½, making figures; 3½ to 4, reading. Fifth class—9¼ to 10, reading; 10 to 10½, tables; 10½ to 11, arithmetic; 11 to 11½, geography; 11½ to 12, writing; 2 to 2½, reading; 2½ to 3, catechism; 3 to 3½, writing; 3½ to 4, tables. Friday: first class—10 to 10½, grammar; 10½ to 11½, arithmetic on slates; 11½ to 12, writing in copybooks; 2 to 2½, sacred geography; 2½ to 3, map drawing; 3 to 3½, mental arithmetic; 3½ to 4, drill. Second class—10 to 10½, arithmetic on slates; 10½ to 11, grammar; 11 to 11½, arithmetic on slates; 11½ to 12, writing; 2 to 2½, sacred geography; 2½ to 3, map drawing; 3 to 3½, mental arithmetic; 3½ to 4, drill. Third class—10 to 10½, arithmetic on slates; 10½ to 11, reading; 11 to 11½, arithmetic, oral; 11½ to 12, writing; 2 to 2½, sacred geography; 2½ to 3, writing on slates; 3 to 3½, reading; 3½ to 4, drill. Fourth class—9¼ to 10, catechism; 10 to 10½, reading; 10½ to 11, dictation; 11 to 11½, arithmetic; 11½ to 12, writing; 2 to 2½, writing; 2½ to 3, reading; 3 to 3½, spelling; 3½ to 4, drill. Fifth class—9¼ to 10, catechism; 10 to 10½, reading; 10½ to 11, arithmetic; 11 to 11½, tables; 11½ to 12, writing; 2 to 2½, tables; 2½ to 3, reading; 3 to 3½, spelling; 3½ to 4, drill.

21.—

BOOKS.	Condition.		Total.	Remarks.
	Good.	Bad.		
First class.				
Bibles	24	20	44	
Testaments	40	13	53	
English history	28	....	28	
Roman history	9	....	9	
Class reading book (Ludlow's)	13	....	13	Required, 12.
Fourth book	20	....	20	
Grammar, Irish National	14	....	14	Required, 12.
Geography, do.	4	....	4	Required, 24.
Arithmetic, do.	11	....	11	Required, 12.
Second class.				
Third book	36	....	36	
Chronology	4	....	4	Required, 12.
Spelling book	6	....	6	
Third class.				
Second book, Irish National	24	....	24	
History of our Saviour	28	....	28	
Chief truths	26	....	26	
Table book .. .. .	....	2	2	Required, 24.
Fourth class.				
First book	12	24	36	
Sermon on the Mount	37	....	37	
Fifth class.				
Reading cards .. .. .	....	....	122	

22.—Maps in good condition:—Palestine, countries mentioned in the Old Testament, countries mentioned in the New Testament, St. Paul's travels. Maps in bad condition:—The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia. Fresh maps are required in place of the bad ones. One blackboard—one required; one clock, 4 desks—6 required; 20 forms, 122 cards, 2 sheets Johnson's diagrams of natural philosophy.

- 23.—By striking the hand with a cane; no instructions received.
 24.—Once every half year by the clergyman, who distributes books as prizes.
 25.—By the inspector of Church of England Schools, once every year; time occupied in inspecting the school, 6 hours.
 26.—Samuel Jackson Hardy.
 27.—
 28.—Templemore, Ireland.
 29.—26 years.
 30.—1st February, 1858.
 31.—
 32.—
 33.—Two years and a half experience previous to undertaking present appointment; occupation before adopting that of a teacher, clerk.
 34.—Government salary, £87 10s.
 35.—Pupils' fees, about £52 10s.
 36.—£140.
 37.—The children are instructed by the teacher every morning in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England. The school is visited by the Rev. W. R. Croxton, Church of England minister. Books:—Faith and duty of a Christian, parables, lessons from the Bible, Messiahs, Sermon on the Mount, Church of England catechism.

DENHAM COURT.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Denham Court.
- 2.—Very much out of repair; shingles and slabs rotten.
- 3.—Area of school, 325 feet.
- 4.—Playground, 1 acre, or 4,840 yards.
- 5.—Water-closets, none.
- 7.—Average daily attendance, 34.
- 9.—Number on the roll-book, 42; sexes nearly equal.
- 10.—Ages of pupils, from 4 to 14 years.
- 11.—Number of classes, four.
- 12.—Hours of tuition, from 9 a.m. to $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 p.m.
- 13.—Holidays every Saturday, and 10 days at Christmas.
- 14.—School days during the year, 240.
- 15.—Average attendance before leaving school, 2 years.
- 17.—Weekly payments of 6d. each.
- 18.—Fees from scholars in 1858, £37.
- 20.—1st and 2nd classes: reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography (orally), and miscellaneous questions, Scripture history; different branches taught according to attendance of children.
- 21.—Bibles, Testaments, third books, second books, chief truths, catechisms; sufficient at present.
- 22.—Maps of New South Wales, Syria, travels of St. Paul, Palestine; a map of The World very much wanted.
- 23.—Slight corporal punishment and confinement.
- 24.—By the diocesan inspector of schools.
- 25.—Visited daily by the clergyman unless from home.
- 26.—Annie Millar; age, 23; birthplace, Hunter's River.
- 31.—Trained at Narellan school for 4 years; appointed to present 1st July, 1858; total income fees and salary per annum, £87; religious instruction given daily; singing and prayer at opening and closing.

List of books issued from St. James' Model School to Denham Court, September, 1859:—12 primers, 12 catechisms, 6 second book, I.N.B., 12 first, do., 6 geography, do., 12 arithmetics, do., 24 slates, 1 set reading lessons on sheets, 1 map of The World.—
 J. COBURN.

EMU PLAINS.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Emu Plains.
- 2.—School constructed of stone, and in good condition.
- 3.—Length, 36 feet; breadth, 18 feet; height, 12 feet.
- 4.—13,920 square yards.
- 5.—Constructed of wood, and not in good condition.
- 6, 7, 8, & 9.—There is only one room, which is well ventilated by means of the windows which are made to open for that purpose. The average number of pupils usually assembled is—boys, 19; girls, 14: total, 34. The average number on the books, 46.
- 10.—Boys, from 3 to 14; girls, from 4 to 14 years of age.
- 11.—Number of classes, three. Average number—1st class, 1; 2nd class, 9; 3rd class, 15.
15. Age—1st class, from 6 to 14 years of age; 2nd class—from 8 to 12; 3rd class—from 3 to 9.
- 12.—Number of hours, 5. Morning, from 9 o'clock till 12; afternoon, from 2 till 4; dinner recess, from 12 till 2.

13.—One day in each week (Saturday); two vacations in the year—duration of each, two weeks.

14.—240.

15.—6 years.

16.—There are in the district some 15, between the ages of 5 and 15, who do not attend any school.

17.—The annual sum charged to each pupil, £1 19s.; for books, 4s: total, £2 3s.

18.—School fees, £50, appropriated by the master for his own benefit; salary, £70; Diocesan Society, Penrith, £6: total, £126.

19.—£2 10s.

20, 21, & 22.—

TIME TABLE.

TIME.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
1st hour, 9 to 10.	1st class { Scripture lesson. New Testament. 2nd class—Ditto. 3rd " —Ditto.	1st class { Scripture lesson. Old Testament. 2nd class—Ditto. 3rd " —Ditto.	1st class { Scripture lesson. New Testament. 2nd class—Ditto. 3rd " —Ditto.	1st class { Scripture lesson. Old Testament. 2nd class—Ditto. 3rd " —Ditto.	1st class { Scripture lesson. New Testament. 2nd class—Ditto. 3rd " —Ditto.
2d hour, 10 to 11.	1st class { Writing & reading. 2nd " —Arithmetic. 3rd " { Reading & writing.	1st class { Writing & reading. 2nd " { writing. 3rd " { Reading & tables.	1st class { Writing & reading. 2nd " —Arithmetic. 3rd " { Reading & writing.	1st class { Reading & writing. 2nd " { Reading & writing. 3rd " { Reading & tables.	1st class { Writing & reading. 2nd " { Reading & writing. 3rd " { Reading & writing.
3rd hour, 11 to 12.	1st class—Arithmetic. 2nd " { Writing & reading. 3rd " { Tables and reading.	1st class—Arithmetic. 2nd " —Arithmetic. 3rd " { Writing & arithmetic.	1st class—Arithmetic. 2nd " { Writing & reading. 3rd " { Tables and arithmetic.	1st class—Arithmetic. 2nd " —Arithmetic. 3rd " { Writing & arithmetic.	1st class—Arithmetic. 2nd " —Arithmetic. 3rd " { Tables and arithmetic.
4th hour, 2 to 3.	1st class { History & dictation. 2nd " { Tables and reading. 3rd " { Writing & reading.	1st class—History. 2nd " { Reading & tables. 3rd " { writing.	1st class—Dictation. 2nd " —Arithmetic. 3rd " { Reading and tables.	1st class—Geography. 2nd " { Reading and mental arithmetic. 3rd " { and tables.	1st class { Australian geography. 2nd " { Reading & tables. 3rd " { Reading & writing.
5th hour, 3 to 4.	1st class { Mental arithmetic. 2nd " { Mental arithmetic and writing. 3rd " —Tables.	1st class—Geography. 2nd " { Mental arithmetic. 3rd " { Tables and arithmetic.	1st class { Mental arithmetic. 2nd " { Reading and tables. 3rd " { Arithmetic and writing.	1st class { History & dictation. 2nd " —Tables. 3rd " { Writing & arithmetic.	1st class { Mental arithmetic. 2nd " —Arithmetic. 3rd " { Tables and arithmetic.

23.—The system adopted at St. James' Model School.

24.—There are two public examinations in the year, at Christmas and Midwinter; are conducted by the clergyman, members of Local Board, and the master of the school. Prizes given at Christmas, and consist of books, selected mainly from the works of the Religious Tract Society.

25.—By the diocesan inspector of schools twice in the year. On one of the last two occasions the examination lasted two days.

26.—Thomas Parkes.

27.—None.

28.—England.

29.—30.

30.—1 May, 1859.

31.—Yes.

32 & 33.—St. James' Model School, for one month.

34.—Government salary, £70.

35.—£56.

36.—£126.

37.—The school is visited twice a week by the clergyman of the district. The books used by him for the purpose of giving religious instruction are the Bible and church catechism.

ENFIELD, LIVERPOOL ROAD.—(MIXED.)

1.—Enfield.

2.—The schoolhouse is a stone building.

3.—The area of the schoolhouse contains 702 superficial square feet.

4.—The playground is 44 square yards.

5.—There is one water-closet for the use of the pupils built of bricks, and in good repair.

6.—There is only one room, which contains 702 superficial square feet, and 10,530 cubic feet.

7.—The average number of pupils usually assembled is 31.

8.—The room is well ventilated, having 4 large windows and 3 doors one-third of each opening.

9.—The annual average number on the books is 45, and the average number attending the school is 31; boys 14, girls 17.

10.—The maximum and minimum age of the pupils is—males, 10 and 4; females, 13 and 4.

11.—The school is divided into 3 classes; average number in each class, 15. Maximum and minimum age of each class is—first class, 10 and 8; second class, 10 and 9; third class, 7 and 4 years.

12.

12.—The pupils attend the school $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours each day, commencing at 9 a.m. and ending at 4 p.m.; there is a cessation of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours—12 $\frac{1}{2}$ till 2—which is occupied in dining and recreation.

13.—There is a holiday on Saturday in each week, and 3 vacations during the year—1 week at Easter, 1 week in June, and 2 weeks at Christmas.

14.—There are about 236 school days in the year.

15.—This question I cannot accurately answer.

16.—I cannot answer this question.

17.—The fee charged at this school is 1s. per week to those who can afford to pay it, and 6d. to others.

18.—The amount of school fees received from the pupils, during the year ending 28th February, 1859, was £36; this amount is part of the teacher's income; the amount received from the Denominational School Board was, up to the above period, £39. Total amount received, £75.

19.—The average annual cost of each pupil in educating is £1 13s. 4d.

20.—Reading and spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography, church catechism. There is about $\frac{2}{3}$ of an hour allotted to each of those subjects.

21.—The books used in this school are the Bible, Testament, first book, second book, third book, fourth book, the primer, faith and duty of a Christian, chief truths, &c., &c. The books are in good condition; the school is in want of a supply of more books.

22.—The furniture of the school consists of 6 desks, 18 stools, 1 table, 1 book-shelf, and 7 maps in good condition; a blackboard is wanted.

23.—The cane is used when required.

24.—The diocesan inspector of Church of England schools occasionally; there are no prizes or rewards given to the children.

25.—The school is visited by the Rev. M. D. Meares; the Rev. M. D. Meares visited the school 25 times during the year.

26.—George Body.

27.—Mary Body.

28.—Callington, Cornwall, England.

29.—George Body 56, and Mary Body 54.

30.—30 March, 1856, but previously taught the same school for 7 years.

31.—A trained teacher.

32.—At the National Central School, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Lane, London, under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Bell, in the year 1827; was in training 7 months; a first class certificate was given me when I left the institution.

33.—Have been a teacher from 26 years of age.

34.—Annual salary of head teacher, £39.

35.—Amount of school fees, £36.

36.—Total amount of income, £75.

37.—The children receive religious instruction from the Rev. M. D. Meares, minister of the Church of England residing at Burwood; the books used are the Bible and the church catechism.

EAST BARGO.—(MIXED.)

1.—Wilton, East Bargo.

2.—Of wood, and in need of repair.

3.—576.

5.—Made of wood, and in bad repair.

6.—273.

7.—12.

8.—1 door, 2 windows.

9.—26; 12; 7 males, 5 females.

10.—13 and 5.

11.—4; 3.

12.— $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours; 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; interval dinner and play.

13.—1 day in 1 week, 2 weeks at Christmas, 1 week at Easter.

14.—234.

15.—7 years.

16.—16 of other denominations.

17.—Children of the 1st and 2nd class, 24s.; the rest, 16s.

18.—£39 10s. 6d.

20.—History, grammar, geography, arithmetic, Scriptures, catechism; the whole time is allotted to these studies with reading, writing, and spelling, *i. e.* five hours a day, 5 times per week.

21.—12 Bibles, 9 Testaments, 12 grammars, 12 geographies, 6 English histories, 9 sequels, 12 catechisms, 6 arithmetics, 12 Scripture explanations, &c.

22.—12 prints, 1 map of World, 1 England, 1 Australia, 1 St. Paul's travels, 1 N. Syria, 1 S. Syria.

23.—Detention, and standing up on forms.

24.—Once a month, usually by the Rev. H. Sparling; no prizes.

26.—William Henry Stansmore.

28.—Margate, England.

29.—37 years.

30.—August, 1855.

31.—No.

32, 34, 35, 36, & 37.—See Answers to Nos. 18, 24, and 21.

GLEBE.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Parish of St. John, Bishopthorpe, Glebe.
- 2.—Constructed of brick and stone, with shingled roof; requires no enlargement, no repairs, excepting lime whitening and painting internally.
- 3.—Contains 1,368 square feet internally.
- 4.—1,313 square yards.
- 5.—Constructed of brick, and in good repair, with accommodation for ten, exclusive of master's and mistress's closets.
- 6.—Boys' school contains 648 square feet, and 10,386 cubic feet; girls' school contains 720 square feet, and 11,520 cubic feet.
- 7.—74 boys and 30 girls.
- 8.—Open about 4 inches on sides, between top of wall and roof, also same along top of roof.
- 9.—103 boys and 38 girls.
- 10.—15 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, boys; $14\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 years, girls.
- 11.—3 classes of boys, and 3 of girls. Boys:—First class, average number 23; age, 15 to 12. Second class, 29; 12 to 7. Third class, 21; 8 to $3\frac{1}{2}$. Girls:—First class, average number, 7; age, $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 7. Second class, 9; $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 8. Third class, 14; 9 to 4.
- 12.—9 to 12 a.m. 2 to 4 p.m.; play, 11 to 11:15—12 to 2 dinner time.
- 13.—Holidays:—Saturday each week; vacation, 2 weeks, Midsummer and Midwinter; Christmas day, Good Friday, Anniversary of Colony.
- 14.—286 days.
- 15.—Not being established long enough to know.
- 16.—A great many in girls. On account of love of change, or desire to obtain employment as servants, are not easily induced to attend.
- 17.—The highest 1s., the lowest 6d.; no annual charge for books; depends on number of weeks in attendance.
- 18.—£160 16s. 2d., master keeps it; £87 10s. from Denominational Board; total, £248 7s.
- 19.—£2 7s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
- 20.—Religious instruction, 5 hours; reading, depends on class, average 6 hours; writing, 5 hours; arithmetic, $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours; spelling, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. English history, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours; English grammar, 2 hours; geography, 2 hours; taught only to the upper half, partly during the period the other subjects are being taught.
- 21.—The Holy Bible, book of common prayer, Ludlow's class reading book, 1 and 2 reading books (Irish National Board), lesson book, part 1 (S.P.C.K.), abridgment of Scriptures, Nos. 1, 2, 3 (Baxter), parables, miracles, Sermon on Mount. A number of books required on history, geography, and grammar, as there are none belonging to the school, and no means to procure them.
- 22.—12 desks, 36 ink-stands, 1 table, 1 clock, 2 blackboards; maps of The World, Europe, England and Wales, Australia (2), Palestine, St. Paul's travels.
- 23.—Corporal punishment, extra lessons, detention after school hours.
- 24.—From September, 1857, to September, 1858, twice; December 18th, by Rev. W. M. Cowper; March 17th, 1858, by Mr. Cuthbert, diocesan inspector. After examination, December, 1857, 16 books were given as prizes; on 22nd December, 1858, by Rev. W. Drake, when a few presents were given.
- 25.—Mr. J. C. Cuthbert, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
- 26, 28, & 29.—John Fletcher, Lancaster, 33.
- 27, 28 & 29.—Mary Fletcher, Scarborough, Yorkshire, 27.
- 30.—Master, December, 1856; mistress, August, 1858.
- 31.—Yes.
- 32.—Apprenticed for 5 years, at 11 years of age, to Mr. C. S. Sidgwick, Skipton, Yorkshire, and in 1850 was 6 months in training at the National Society's Training Institution, Westminster; gained Government certificate, 1849—3 of third class.
- 33.—Mrs. Fletcher taught sewing in Conbury National School, Yorkshire.
- 34.—The school fees, and £87 10s. from Denominational Board; Mrs. Fletcher has nothing. P.S.—Mrs. Fletcher has resigned, and it is a source of anxiety how to obtain a schoolmistress, as the fees from girls are so precarious, and as no settled sum could be possibly promised. Girls there are in numbers, as before mentioned, attending seldom any school; provided, therefore, we could obtain a grant from Government to enable the Local Board to support her, during the period of establishing herself, the girls' school might prove equally efficient as that of the boys.
- 35.—None.
- 36.—Depends on school fees.
- 37.—Christianity, according to the doctrines of the United Church of England and Ireland; 1 hour every day; by master, occasionally by Rev. W. Drake; Bible, and prayer book. Visited by Rev. W. Drake, Minister of St. John's, Bishopthorpe.

GOULBURN.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Goulburn.
- 2.—Brick, out of repair, requires to be considerably enlarged.
- 3.—1,855 superficial square feet.
- 4.—2,018 superficial square feet.
- 5.—Two, each containing four seats, all in good condition.
- 6.—Two rooms, 338 and 425 superficial square feet, 4,238 and 4,947 cubical feet.
- 7.—46 and 40.
- 8.—The windows formed to open from the bottom and the top pane from each of the eastern, gothic, gable windows removed.
- 9.—Number on the books, boys, 59; girls, 48; total, 107. Attendance, boys, 46; girls, 40; total, 86.
- 10.—Boys, maximum, 15; minimum, 4; girls, maximum, 16; minimum, 4.
- 11.—Seven classes: First class, 4 to 8; second class, 5 to 10; third class, 6 to 10; fourth class, 7 to 10; fifth class, 8 to 12; sixth class, 8 to 16; seventh class, 9 to 14.
- 12.—5 hours, viz., from 9 to 12 a.m.; 2 to 4 p.m. The noon cessation is employed by the children in getting their dinners, playing and preparing for their afternoon lessons.
- 13.—One, every Saturday; during the year, 25 days, viz., 10 at Christmas, 3 at Easter, 5 at Midwinter, and 7 on casual occasions, such as Queen's Birthday, &c.
- 14.—236 days actually in school, exclusive of Sundays.
- 15.—10 months; one-fourth of those who enter the school remain less than three months; one-fourth less than six months; one-fourth less than twelve months; one-seventh less than two years; and three twenty-eighths have been in the school from the time the present teacher took it.
- 16.—Not known.
- 17.—1s. weekly, or 21s. quarterly if not paid in advance. The books are purchased by the pupils, average about 2s. per annum.
- 18.—£151 9s. 6d. appropriated to the master's use, and £87 10s. received from Government; total, £238 19s. 6d.
- 19.—£238 19s. 6d. ÷ 108 = £2 2s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; including books, £2 4s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
- 20.—First class, the alphabet and counting; second class, reading, spelling, and simple rules, tables, and writing on slates; third class, the same as second class, reading from the second book of the Irish National series, Holy Scripture and Church of England catechism; fourth class, the same as second class, reading from the third book of the same series, Holy Scripture and Church of England catechism; fifth class, the same as fourth class, writing in copy-books, grammar taught orally from the lessons, mental arithmetic, and dictation; sixth class, history, reading and spelling with derivation from fourth book of same series, grammar from text book, dictation, slate and mental arithmetic, Scripture lessons with Scriptural proofs of Christian doctrine according to Church of England catechism; seventh class, ancient history, spelling, &c., from fifth book of same series, grammar and derivation from text book, analytical parsing, geography, mental arithmetic, arithmetic in theory and practice, dictation, and letter writing.
- Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 9 to 9.30, prayer and reading Holy Scripture, and conversation thereon; Mondays and Wednesdays, 9.30 to 10.20, first and third class, reading and spelling; second and fourth class, writing; fifth and seventh class, reading, spelling, and parsing; sixth class, writing; Tuesdays and Thursdays, first and third class, writing on slates; second and fourth class, reading, &c.; fifth and seventh class, writing; sixth class, reading and derivation; ten minutes recess. Monday and Wednesday, 10.30 to 11.15, first and third class, writing; second and fourth class, reading, &c.; fifth and seventh class, writing; sixth class, reading, spelling, and derivation; Tuesday and Thursday, first and third class, reading and spelling; second and fourth class, writing copy-books; fifth and seventh class, reading, spelling, and parsing; sixth class, writing. Monday and Wednesday, 11.15 to 12, first and third class, tables; second and fourth class, arithmetic; fifth and seventh class, arithmetic; sixth class, grammar; Tuesday and Thursday, first and third class, tables; second and fourth class, arithmetic; fifth and seventh class, arithmetic; sixth class, grammar; two hours recess. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 2 to 3, girls sewing. Monday and Wednesday, 2 to 3, first, second, third, and fourth classes, tables and arithmetic; fifth, sixth, and seventh classes, arithmetic on blackboard; Tuesday and Thursday, 2 to 3, first and third class, tables; second and fourth class, arithmetic and tables; fifth, sixth, and seventh classes, arithmetic on blackboard; Monday and Wednesday, 3 to 4, first and third class, reading; second and fourth class, arithmetic; fifth and seventh class, geography; sixth class, arithmetic; Tuesday and Thursday, first and third class, reading; second and fourth class, slate arithmetic; fifth and seventh class, grammar; sixth class, arithmetic; 4 *et seq.*, singing, prayer, and dismissing school. Friday, 9.10 to 10.30, first and third class, reading and spelling; second, fourth, and fifth class, writing; sixth and seventh class, repeating Scripture lessons and explanation; 10.40 to 11.30, first and third class, writing on slates; second and fourth class, reading and Church catechism; fifth class, Church catechism; sixth and seventh class, writing; 11.30 to 12, first, second, third, and fourth class, conversation on the Bible; fifth, sixth, and seventh class, arithmetical tables; 1 to 2, first, second, third, and fourth classes, Church catechism; fifth, sixth, and seventh class, dictation; 2 to 4, first and third class, dictation; second and fourth class, lesson on common things and dictation; fifth, sixth, and seventh class, mental arithmetic.
- 21.—Irish National series of reading books from 1 to 5, Irish National grammar, geography, and arithmetic, spelling superseded by Sullivan, Bible, Testament, and Church of England catechism, copy-books; the teacher always keeps a stock on hand from which the pupils purchase; considered adequate.

22.—Maps of The World, Europe, Asia, North America, England, Australia (faint outline), Palestine (faint outline), Old and New Testaments, travels of St. Paul; all in useable condition; 1 blackboard, 4 desks and 1 table, and 14 benches. Wanted—a clock for each room, a blackboard, 2 tables, 2 desks, and map of Australia in bold outline.

23.—Moral force, such as standing on a form, keeping in school during playtime; when these fail, the cane; about five per cent. require corporal punishment; no instructions or observations on the subject in the school.

24.—Twice, viz., at Christmas and Midwinter by the master, in the presence of the Chairman and other members of the Local Board, and as many of the parents and friends of education as are disposed to come. Reward books for merit have been given once a year by the present master at his own option and expense, principally religious and historical books.

25.—By the Chairman and members of the Local Board four times during the year 1858, exclusive of the examination; such visits generally occupy half an hour.

26.—Theophilus Kirke.

27.—Maria Kirke and Eliza Wilson.

28.—Mrs. Kirke, at York; E. Wilson, at Bury.

29.—T. Kirke, 44; M. Kirke, 42; E. Wilson, 16.

30.—October 1st, 1857.

31.—Not.

32.—

33.—Nine years; draper and accountant.

34.—£87 10s.; pupil teacher paid out of the private funds of the teacher.

35 & 36.—See No. 18.

37.—The Bible every day for twenty minutes by the master, and once a week for two hours the Church of England catechism with Scripture illustrations, and by the resident clergyman of the Church of England at irregular intervals. Books used—the Bible and Church catechism.

HOLSWORTHY.—(MIXED.)

1.—Holsworthy, Liverpool.

2.—Wood; needs a little plastering.

3.—384 square feet.

4.—1,289 square yards.

5.—Wooden, containing two seats, one out of repair.

6.—384 superficial square feet; 5,760 cubic feet.

7.—17.

8.—1 ventilator at the top.

9.—Annual average on books, boys, 14; girls, 14; total, 28. Average attendance, boys, 9; girls, 8; total 17.

10.—No means of ascertaining, the people are so ignorant that they don't know the ages of their own children.

11.—Three classes; 9; 12; 7. (*Vide* reply No. 10.)

12.—5 hours per day; from 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.; recess for lunch and recreation 1 hour 30 minutes.

13.—1 holiday per week; 2 vacations, fortnight each, 1 at Christmas, 1 at Midwinter.

14.—237 days.

15.—New school, therefore not ascertainable.

16.—*Vide* No. 10.

17.—9d. and 6d. per week, no other charge; £1 16s. and £1 4s. per annum.

18.—Paid to teacher, £20 4s.; voluntary contributions, £14 6s. 3d.; Government, £27 10s.; total amount of support, £62 0s. 3d.

19.—Divided by 28, annual average actually attending, cost each child, £2 4s. 3d.

20.—Spelling, 1½ hours each day; reading, 1 hour ditto; writing, ¾ of an hour ditto; arithmetic, 1 hour ditto; religious, ½ an hour ditto; singing, ¼ of an hour ditto; tables, ¼ of an hour ditto. Same subjects and time for each class.

21.—Bible, Testament; two kinds of primer, S.P.C.K.; Watts' Hymns; second, third, and fourth books of Irish Board; third book, S.P.C.K.; tables and tablet lessons. Condition, fair; supply, enough; want history of England.

22.—1 blackboard, 4 feet by 4 feet; 1 iron tablet frame; maps needed.

23.—Punishments—reproof, tasks, corporal punishment, and expulsion.

24.—Twice by a student of Moore College; no periodical prizes.

25.—W. J. Cuthbert, Esq., and Rev. W. Hodgson, M.A., &c.; twice; 30 minutes.

26.—Elizabeth Stevenson Taylor.

27.—None.

28.—England.

29.—29.

30.—September, 1857.

31.—Not trained.

33.—Assistant teacher 18 months; none.

- 34.—Variable, at present £50.
 35.—£34 10s. 3d.
 36.—£62 0s. 3d.
 37.—Scriptural instruction, 30 minutes daily; teacher or Moore College student, Rev. W. Hodgson, Church of England; Bible, New Testament, religious primer, Watts' Hymns.

JAMBEROO.—(MIXED AND INFANTS.)

- 1.—Jamberoo, Illawarra.
 2.—Constructed of wood; in good repair; greatly needs the addition of a classroom.
 3.—800 square feet.
 4.—10,500 square yards.
 5.—1 weatherboard closet for sole use of pupils, enclosed with high paling fence; in thorough repair.
 6.—1 room only appropriated for teaching; superficial area, 800 square feet; contains 11,500 cubic feet.
 7.—Average assemblage of pupils, 70.
 8.—Four windows, opening 36 feet superficial; and two doors, opening 46 feet superficial. Escape for bad air through the roof.
 9.—Annual average on the books: boys, 45; girls, 35. Annual average attendance: boys, 40; girls, 30.
 10.—Boys, 15 years to 4 years; girls, 16 years to 4 years.
 11.—Six classes—1st, 5; 2nd, 9; 3rd, 17; 4th, 20; 5th, 17; 6th, 4. Maximum and minimum age in the 1st class, 16 years to 12 years; 2nd, 16 to 11; 3rd, 9 to 12; 4th, 13 to 8; 5th, 8 to 6; 6th, 6 to 4 years.
 12.—School hours, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Cessation of study, from 12.30 to 1.30, allowed for dinner.
 13.—No holidays or half-holidays allowed; two vacations of two weeks each, one in Christmas and one in June.
 14.—233.
 15.—4 years.
 16.—No means of ascertaining.
 17.—Average charge per head for each pupil, 2s. 7d. per quarter; no charge for books; total annual charge, 11s. 6d.
 18.—£39 7s. 6d.; appropriated to the teacher's salary; £70 per annum from the Government; total amount from all sources, £109 7s. 6d.
 19.—£1 13s. 7½d.
 20.—Reading English—1st class, 30 minutes on 4 days of the week; 2nd ditto, ditto; 3rd ditto, ditto; 4th ditto, 30 minutes every day; 5th ditto, 1 hour every day; 6th ditto, ditto. Writing—1st class, 30 minutes every day; 2nd ditto, ditto; 3rd ditto, ditto; 4th ditto, 1 hour every day; 5th and 6th, ditto, ditto. English grammar—1st class, 30 minutes on 4 days of the week; 2nd ditto, ditto; 3rd ditto, ditto. Geography—1st class, 30 minutes every day; 2nd ditto, ditto; 3rd ditto, ditto; 4th ditto, ditto. Dictation—1st class, 30 minutes every day; 2nd ditto, ditto; 3rd ditto, 30 minutes on 4 days of the week. English history—1st class, 30 minutes on 4 days of the week; 2nd ditto, ditto; 3rd ditto, ditto. Music—1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes, for 30 minutes on 4 days of the week. Arithmetic—1st and 2nd classes 1½ hours on 4 days; 3rd ditto, 1 hour on 4 days a week; 4th ditto, 1½ hours every day. Scripture lessons—1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes, 30 minutes each day. Church catechism—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th classes, 30 minutes on Fridays. Drill—1st, 2nd, 3rd; 4th, 5th, and 6th classes, 30 minutes on Fridays. Spelling—3rd and 4th classes, 30 minutes each day.
 21.—Books used in the 1st class: History of England (S.P.C.K.); fourth book (ditto), history of Rome, English grammar (Irish National), geography (Stewart's), arithmetic (Irish National), Sullivan's spelling book superseded. Books used in the 2nd class, same as above. Books used in the 3rd class: fourth book (Irish National), third book (ditto), English grammar (ditto), Stewart's geography, Bithell's dictation. Books used in the 4th class: second book (Irish National), second book (S.P.C.K.), arithmetic (Irish National), Stewart's geography, Mavor's spelling, tables (Irish National). Books used in the 5th and 6th classes: Simpson's primers. The books in present use are much worn; other kinds of books are needed; number of those in use are quite inadequate to the wants of the school.
 22.—Maps of The World, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Europe, England and Wales, Palestine, Canaan, Holy Land, travels of St Paul; blackboard; 12 prints, illustrative of Scripture history; 12 ditto ditto natural history; 12 ditto ditto the book and its story. The majority are nearly worn out; a new blackboard and easel are needed, a clock, musical diagrams, and globes.
 23.—System of discipline, mild and firm; corporal punishment seldom resorted to, and never excessive. The teacher has received written instructions on the subject in the "Rules for the management of Church of England schools in the middle district, 1853."
 24.—Two examinations in the year, by the chairman of the Local Board; prizes distributed once a year; they consist of books, toys, &c.
 25.—The school is visited by the diocesan inspector of schools, once a year; inspection, 5 hours.

- 26.—William Saunders.
 27.—Monitors : John Young, William Davis, John Saunders, Jeremiah Davis, John Davis, Mary Anne Young, Jessie Cole, James Barnes.
 28.—Head teacher, born in England; monitors, in Jamberoo, New South Wales.
 29.—Age of the head teacher, 34 years.
 30.—Appointed in January, 1849.
 31.—Trained.
 32.—Trained in the British Training Schools, for three years.
 34.—Salary, £70 per annum.
 35.—School fees, £39 7s. 6d.
 36.—£109 7s. 6d.
 37.—The religious instruction of the children attending the school embraces Scripture lessons, learning the Church catechism with explanations; every day; once a week, by the clergyman of the parish, on the other days by the teacher; visited frequently by the Rev. Percy J. Smith, of the Church of England; the books used for the purpose are—the Bible, Church catechism, Watts' hymns.

ST. JAMES' MODEL SCHOOLS.

PRIMARY SCHOOL (MIXED.) INFANT SCHOOL (MIXED.)

- 1.—St. James', Sydney.
 2.—Brick; in a fair state of repair.
 3.—67 × 42 = 2,814 square feet.
 4.—Boys' playground—34 yards × 18 yards = 612 square yards; girls' and infants' playground—58 yards × 12 yards = 696 square yards.
 5.—A stone building, divided into two parts; greatly in need of repairs.
 6.—The primary school has three rooms, viz., a large room and two classrooms; the infant school one room only:—

	ft.	ft.	sq. ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	cub. ft.
Large room ...	42	× 37	= 1,554	and	42	× 37	× 15 = 23,310
Classroom (a)...	30	„ 21	„ 630	„	30	„ 21	„ 15 „ 9,450
„ (b)...	30	„ 21	„ 630	„	30	„ 21	„ 15 „ 9,450
Infant room ...	67	„ 42	„ 2,814	„	67	„ 42	„ 20 „ 56,280

- 7.—Primary school:—average number in each room, 40; sometimes all are in “large room.” Infant school:—average number in each room, 75.
 8.—By large windows in each side of the building, which are constructed so as to open and shut when required.
 9.—Primary school:—annual average on the books,—90 boys, 65 girls; average attendance,—68 boys, 52 girls. Infant school:—annual average on the books—50 boys, 55 girls; average attendance—36 boys, 39 girls.
 10.—Primary school:—maximum age, 14 years; minimum age, 7 years. Infant school:—maximum age, 8 years; minimum age, 3 years.
 11.—Primary school, six classes; average of 19 in each; and an advanced class, 7. 1st class:—boys—maximum age, 14 years; minimum age, 10 years: girls—maximum age, 14 years; minimum age, 10 years. 2nd class:—boys—maximum age, 12 years; minimum age, 10 years: girls—maximum age, 12 years; minimum age, 10 years. 3rd class:—boys—maximum age, 12 years; minimum age, 8 years: girls—maximum age, 13 years; minimum age, 9 years. 4th class:—boys—maximum age, 12 years; minimum age, 8 years: girls—maximum age, 10 years; minimum age, 8 years. 5th class:—boys—maximum age, 11 years; minimum age, 7 years: girls—maximum age, 10 years; minimum age, 8 years. 6th class:—boys—maximum age, 9 years; minimum age, 7 years: girls—maximum age, 8 years; minimum age, 7 years. Infant school, six classes; average of 12 in each. 1st class:—maximum age, 8 years; minimum age, 5 years. 2nd class:—maximum age, 7 years; minimum age, 4 years. 3rd class:—maximum age, 6 years; minimum age, 5 years. 4th class:—maximum age, 8 years; minimum age, 5 years. 5th class:—maximum age, 7 years; minimum age, 3 years. 6th class:—maximum age, 5 years; minimum age, 3 years.
 12.—5 hours; commencing at 9 a.m., terminating at 4 p.m.; from 12 a.m. to 2 p.m., a recess, during which the pupils eat their dinner and have recreation.
 13.—One holiday in each week (Saturday); two vacations in the year, of two weeks each, Midwinter and Christmas.
 14.—236.
 15.—
 16.—
 17.—Three weekly charges—6d., 9d., or 1s., as the parents can afford it.
 18.—Primary school amount of fees, £180; infant school amount of fees, £53; appropriated to form a part of the teacher's salary. Amount of salaries received from the Denominational Board, £112 10s. Total amount of support, £180 + £87 10s. + £25 + £53 = £345 10s.
 19.—£345 10s. ÷ 260 = about £1 6s. to each child.

20.—

TIME TABLE.

TIME.		LIST OF SUBJECTS.														
		MONDAY.			TUESDAY.			WEDNESDAY.			THURSDAY.			FRIDAY.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.
9 to 9¼		Inspecting cleanliness; opening school; prayers and singing.														
9¼	10	* 1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	3
10	10½	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4
10½	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7	10	10
11	11½	8	18	7	7	8	18	8	6	8	8	7	14	8	6	12
11½	12	8	6	10	8	12	7	6	12	10	11	8	7	13	7	10
2	2½	14	14	6	11	11	10	12	8	3	8	12	10	15	15	8
2½	3	6	7	8	14	8	6	18	4	18	12	18	6	15	15	6
3	3½	12	4	14	17	17	8	15	15	6	6	14	8	16	16	16
3½	4	9	9	9	17	17	9	15	15	11	9	13	9	16	16	16

N. B.—The girls have needlework from 2 to 3 p.m. each day.

21.—Primary school:—The class reading book, the third and fourth books (S.P.C.K.), the third book (I.N.B.), first reading book, 2nd lesson book, elements of geography, arithmetic (I.N.B.), history (S.P.C.K.), grammar (I.N.B.), Bithell's spelling book, table books, the Old and New Testaments, Scripture questions, abridgment of Scripture history, church catechism, primers; all in fair condition; required—2nd book (S.P.C.K.), and grammars (I.N.B.). Infant school:—Scripture plates, Scripture tablets, reading tablets, tablets of alphabet, tablet of Scripture alphabet, pence and multiplication tables, spelling tablet, sheet of animals, ball frame, box of bricks, numeral letters.

22.—Maps of The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America (N. & S.), Australia, England, Palestine, St. Paul's travels, Johnston's illustration sheets, sheet of animals, patent abacus, blackboards, &c.

23.—The system of correction employed is as follows:—loss of place, bad marks, tasks; and when other means fail, corporal punishment is resorted to.

24.—Once in a year, Christmas, by the Local Board and diocesan inspector. Books are given as prizes; and to the boy and girl who have the greatest number of good marks for the year, Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B., and Lady Denison, present a silver medal with the name of the boy or girl engraved thereon.

25.—Almost daily by some of the Local Board, or by the clergyman—the Rev. Canon Allwood, B.A., incumbent of St. James', and very often by the diocesan inspector, W. J. Cuthbert, Esq.

26.—Isaac Coburn, organizing master, &c.

27.—John Huffer, acting master of the school; female teacher, Fanny Maria Vaile; candidate teachers in training. Infant school—mistress, Jane Cameron.

28.—I. Coburn, England; J. Huffer, England; F. M. Vaile, England; J. Cameron, Scotland.

29.—26 years; 28 years; 29 years; 21 years of age.

30.—I. Coburn appointed master of the model school, September, 1855; and to present appointment (head teacher and organizing master), September, 1858; J. Huffer, September, 1858; F. M. Vaile, July, 1857; J. Cameron, infant mistress, February, 1858.

31.—I. Coburn and J. Huffer, trained as teachers.

32.—At the Metropolitan Training College, Highbury, near London. I. Coburn, as a pupil teacher, and two years at the Training College; certificate of competency, a second class of the second year. J. Huffer, a Queen's scholar; a year and a half at the Training College; certificate of competency, a third of the first year.

33.—

34.—£250 annual salary of head teacher from Denominational Board. J. Huffer, £50 annual salary from the Board, which he pays over to the female teacher as a part of her salary. Female teacher, £50 annual salary; total, £100. Candidate teachers, £4 6s. 8d. per month.

35.—I. Coburn, none; J. Huffer, school fees from the primary school, £180, and a residence; F. M. Vaile, none.

36.—(See answers Nos. 34 & 35.)

37.—(See answers Nos. 20, 21, & 25.)

KELSO.—(MIXED)

- 1.—Kelso, County of Roxburgh.
- 2.—Brick, shingled roof which is being renewed; master's residence requires enlargement.
- 3.—1,023 square feet.
- 4.—6,134 square yards.
- 5.—There are two water-closets under one roof, but divided by a brick wall, and each closet is 4 feet 6 inches square.
- 6.—540 superficial feet, 6,480 cubic feet.
- 7.—46, the average number during the last 12 months.
- 8.—The only ventilation is by the lower sashes of the windows, which are far from sufficient.
- 9.—Average number on the books, 62; attending, 46.
- 10.—Maximum 12 years, minimum 5 years, of both sexes.
- 11.—Five classes, average 9 in each class—first class, maximum 12, minimum 9 years; second class, maximum 12, minimum 7 years; third class, maximum 9, minimum 7 years; fourth class, maximum 7, minimum 6 years; fifth class, maximum 6, minimum 5 years.
- 12.—School commences at 9 a.m., closes at 10 minutes past 12; commences at 2 p.m., closes at 10 minutes past 4; time of cessation spent in eating meals and in play.
- 13.—Holiday on Saturdays; vacations take place in June and December, and continue 14 days in each month.
- 14.—256.
- 15.—Only 11 of the children who now attend have done so since the appointment of the present teacher, viz., March, 1857; population migratory.
- 16.—About 20.
- 17.—Children pay from 6d. to 1s. weekly; copy-books and slates are all which the pupils provide; annual average charge, £1 13s.
- 18.—Fees received by the master from the parents during 12 months, £85 11s. 10d.; stipend from Government, £87 10s.; total, £173 1s. 10d.
- 19.—Dividing the above by 46 gives the average, £3 15s. 2½d.
- 20.—According to instructions given by the diocesan school inspector.
- 21.—First class—Bible and church catechism; history of England, published under the direction of the Committee of Education; third book, published by same authority—both are used as reading books; English grammar, published by the National Board of Education in Ireland; geography, by the same authority as the history of England; arithmetic—first book, by the National Board of Education. Second and third classes—book of dictation, by Richard Bithell, C.T.—this book is also used by the first class; second reading book, published by the Committee of General Education; arithmetic, geography, and grammar—the same as the first class. Fourth and fifth classes—reading book; sequel No. 1 to the second book of lessons, as published for Her Majesty's Stationery Office; first reading book, published by the Committee of Education; several new books are required.
- 22.—Maps—Europe, 1; The World, 1; Palestine, 2; Australia, 1; New South Wales and Victoria, 1; skeleton map of the British Isles, 1. 1 case and 2 blackboards, a dozen sheets of alphabetical and simple reading, sheets with metal frames; all the above are in good repair.
- 23.—Discipline is generally enforced by confinement during mid-day recess; corporal punishment is discouraged.
- 24.—The pupils are examined by members of the Local Board once in 6 months; rewards are distributed at Christmas, consisting of books which treat of history, natural history, biography, and travels.
- 25.—By the diocesan inspector, 25th August, 1859, but principally by the Chairman of the Local Board, and generally once a week.
- 26.—Edward Robert Hinder.
- 27.—The children attending the school are placed alternately as monitors over the classes.
- 28.—Calcutta, birthplace of the master.
- 29.—30 years.
- 30.—February, 1857.
- 31.—Yes.
- 32.—St. James' Model School, Sydney; 6 weeks; no certificates were issued at that time; the master underwent an examination.
- 33.—Previous to present appointment the teacher had charge of the Denominational School, Pitt Town, and before that was clerk and draftsman.
- 34.—£87 10s. annual salary of teacher.
- 35.—Fees from children 6d. to 1s. weekly from each child.
- 36.—Total annual income, £173 1s. 10d.
- 37.—The Rev. William Lisle, clergyman of the Church of England in this parish, visits the school generally once a week, and uses the Bible and Church of England catechism in instructing the children.

KIAMA.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Township of Kiama.
- 2.—Wood; very bad, even dangerous in stormy weather; thorough repair, if not a new building altogether.
- 3.—800.
- 4.— $\frac{1}{2}$ acre; the schoolhouse (until recently used as a church) and the master's residence built upon an acre of land originally granted by Government for a place of worship, afterwards exchanged for the site upon which the present church is built; the Government have reserved a site for a school, but in a very unsuitable situation.
- 5.—Quite sufficient; of wood.
- 6.—800 square feet; about 20,000 cubic feet.
- 7.—30.
- 8.—Very deficient; 2 small windows to open, and they badly situated for the purpose.
- 9.—Males, about 30; females, about 20. Males, about 18; females, about 12.
- 10.—Males, 12 and 4 years; females, 13 and 4 years.
- 11.—Five, 9: 1st class, 13, 10; 2nd class, 12, 8; 3rd class, 10, 6; 4th class, 9, 5; 5th class, 6, 4.
- 12.—9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.; one hour's interval occupied by healthy games.
- 13.—1 holiday; 2 weeks at Christmas and 2 weeks in Midwinter.
- 14.—240.
- 15 & 16.—
- 17.—5s. a quarter the average, all within prescribed limits; nil; £1.
- 18.—Not known; about £20; master's support.
- 19.—
- 20.—

SUBJECTS.	CLASS 1.		CLASS 2.		CLASS 3.		CLASSES 4 & 5.	
	Day.	Week.	Day.	Week.	Day.	Week.	Infants.	Infants.
Reading	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	1	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	..
Dictation	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	..
Writing	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	1	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	..
Geography .....	..	1	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
Ditto, Drawing .....	..	1	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
Arithmetic	1	..	1	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..
Mental ditto .....	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Grammar .....	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
History .....	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
Lecture .....	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
Music .....	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..
Church catechism .....	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
Scripture lessons	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Geometrical drawing .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Home lessons (various)	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..
Needlework .....	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	5

21.—1st class: Fourth reading book (National), compendium geography (ditto), English grammar (ditto), arithmetic (ditto), history of England (S. P. C. K.), prophecies of Messiah (ditto). 2nd class: Third reading book (National), elements geography (S.P.C.K.), grammar (National), arithmetic (ditto), prophecies of the Messiah (S. P. C. K.) 3rd class: Second reading book (S. P. C. K.) 4th class: First reading book (S. P. C. K.)

22.—Maps: The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia, Palestine (Old Testament), ditto (New Testament), and England; 1 blackboard.

23.—Bad marks; occasional use of cane. Since 1 September, 1858, the managers have not found it necessary to give instructions on this subject.

24.—Since September, 1858, four times—once by Church of England inspector, once by organizing master, twice by the clergyman; prizes distributed once a year of small books.

25.—In addition to the visits of the inspector and organizing master, the school is visited by eight visitors, viz.,—T. S. Kendall, Esq., J.P., and Mrs. Kendall; R. J. Perrott, Esq., J.P., and Miss Perrott; T. Chapman, Esq., J.P., and Mrs. Chapman; W. D. Meares, Esq., and Mrs. Meares—a gentleman and lady taking it in turn weekly; also twice or three times a week by the clergyman.

27.—William Thompson.

28.—London.

29.—32 years.

30.—September 1, 1858.

31.—Not.

32.—

33.—St. James' Model School; 5 months; draper's assistant.

34.—From Local Board, £70 per annum, with promise or confident expectation of £2 additional.

35.—£30 hitherto, expectation of £54, children's fees.

36.—Expecting £72 + £54 = £126.

37.—See time table; also once or twice a week by Rev. F. Ashwin, United Church of England and Ireland; the Bible, book of common prayer. (See answer to No. 21).

GERRINGONG.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Township of Gerringong.
- 2.—Wood; good; no.
- 3.—800.
- 4.—1,350 square yards.
- 5.—Not any.
- 6.—800 square feet; 11,200 cubic feet.
- 7.—28.
- 8.—7 windows to open.
- 9.—Males, 26; females, 17. Males, 16; females, 12.
- 10.—Males, 12 years, 5 years; females, 16 years, 4 years.
- 11.—Three. 1st class, 13; 2nd class, 12; 3rd class, 18. 1st class, 16, 8; 2nd class, 9, 6; 3rd class, 7, 4.
- 12.—9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.; 1 hour interval; healthy games.
- 13.—One holiday; 2 weeks at Christmas and 2 weeks in Midwinter.
- 14.—240.
- 15.—
- 16.—About 8.
- 17.—Very various, but all within the limits prescribed by the Denominational School Board. None. Particulars very various; average, £46 10s. 6d. by 43.
- 18.—£46 10s. 6d; teacher's support. *Nil*. The master has been living in the confident expectation of receiving from the Denominational School Board an annual salary of £50, to date from June, 1858;—a sad disappointment. Total amount, £46 10s. 6d.
- 19.—£1 1s. 7d.

20.—

TIME TABLE.

TIME.	MONDAY.			TUESDAY.			WEDNESDAY.			THURSDAY.			FRIDAY.		
	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.
9½ to 10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
10 to 10½	1	1	4	1	1	4	2	2	4	1	1	4	12	12	4
10½ to 11	5	9	7	7	9	4	3	3	7	9	7	4	3	3	9
11 to 11½	7	7	9	9	7	7	7	11	9	6	6	9	13	9	7
11½ to 12	8	8	8	15	15	15	8	8	8	16	16	16	8	8	8
12 to 1	Dinner hour recess.														
1 to 1½	7	5	4	5	7	1	9	9	4	10	10	7	7	7	4
1½ to 2	3	3	4	3	3	4	7	5	6	17	9	1	6	6	9
2 to 2½	9	9	7	7	5	9	19	19	7	14	7	9	9	9	7
2½ to 3¼	10	7	9	11	2	7	5	7	2	3	3	5	15	15	4
3¼ to 3½	Devotional exercise, &c., &c. Needlework, 1 hour daily.														
SUBJECTS.															
1 Bible history.															
2 Church catechism.															
3 Writing.															
4 Writing (slates).															
5 Dictation and spelling.															
6 Arithmetic (oral).															
7 Arithmetic (written).															
8 Arithmetic (mental).															
9 Reading.															
10 Grammar.															
11 Geography.															
12 Geography (Australian).															
13 Geography (Scripture).															
14 History.															
15 Singing.															
16 Drill.															
17 Drawing, mapping.															
18 Needlework.															
19 Familiar lectures.															
20 Home Lessons.															

21.—List of books in use:—1st class: Bibles, 3rd reading books, 2nd reading books, history of England, English grammar, 1st geography, 1st arithmetic, church catechism. 2nd class: Bibles, church catechisms, 2nd reading books, English grammars, 1st geography, 1st arithmetic. 3rd class: easy reading and spelling, tablet lessons.

22.—Maps: The World, England and Wales, Australia, Palestine, Syria. Wanted papers containing sums in four simple rules, and papers containing lessons in reading and spelling.

23.—Very little correction needed—that administered of the gentlest kind;—bad marks; keeping in school during playtime, and a slight use of the cane. The managers have not seen it necessary to give instructions on the subject.

24.—Since August, 1858, the school has been examined three times, viz.,—by the Church of England inspector, the organizing master, and the clergyman; also, partially by the Lord Bishop of Sydney.

- 25.—Since August, 1858, once by the Church of England inspector, a day; once by the organizing master, a week; from time to time by members of the Local Board.
- 26.—Francis Banks Reed.
- 27.—None.
- 28.—Ipswich, Suffolk, England.
- 29.—37 years.
- 30.—May, 1857.
- 31.—Not.
- 32.—
- 33.—5 years a teacher in a private school in England, and 2 years master of the Church of England school at Mount Pleasant, near Kiama. Commercial clerk.
- 34.—Head master, £46 10s. 6d.
- 35.—*Nil*, if expectation stated, No. 18, be disappointed.
- 36.—£46 10s. 6d.
- 37.—See Time Table; also, from time to time, by Rev. F. Ashwin, United Church of England and Ireland. The Bible, the book of common prayer.

KURRAJONG (NORTH).—(MIXED.)

- 1.—North Kurrajong.
- 2.—Stone building; needs repairs.
- 3.—35 feet 6 inches long, 20 feet 6 inches broad, 17 feet high.
- 4.—2 acres; fence very bad.
- 5.—1 water-closet needs repairs.
- 6.—1 room 35 feet 6 inches long, 20 feet 6 inches broad, 17 feet high.
- 7.—34 pupils.
- 8.—4 large windows.
- 9.—Number on the book: males, 21·8; females, 32·5. Number attending school: males, 30·84; females, 52·01.
- 10.—Males, 4 to 14 years; females, 4 to 14 years.
- 11.—Three classes; first class: 2 males and 11 females, ages from 10 to 14 years; Second class: 4 males and 9 females, ages from 7 to 10 years; third class: 4 males and 4 females, ages from 4 to 8 years.
- 12.—7 hours per day, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; from noon to 1 p.m. cessation of study, exercise in the open air.
- 13.—1 holiday in each week; vacations, 2 weeks at Christmas and 1 week at Easter.
- 14.—243 school days in the year.
- 15.—4 years.
- 16.—
- 17.—5d. per week; nothing for books; £1 1s. 8d. yearly.
- 18.—School fees, £25; towards the support of the teacher; Government salary, £70; yearly; support from all sources, £95 yearly.
- 19.—Cost of each pupil yearly, £2 15s. 11½d.
- 20.—First class:—Monday: Bible and spelling, from 9·15 to 10; writing, 10 to 11; arithmetic, 11 to 12; catechism, 1 to 2; sewing, 2 to 3; writing from dictation, 3 to 3·45. Tuesday: third book and spelling, 9·15 to 10; writing, 10 to 11; arithmetic, 11 to 12; grammar, 1 to 2; sewing, 2 to 3; writing from dictation, 3 to 3·45. Wednesday: religion and spelling, 9·15 to 10; writing, 10 to 11; arithmetic, 11 to 12; faith and duty, 1 to 2; sewing, 2 to 3; mental arithmetic, 3 to 3·45. Thursday: geography, 9·15 to 10; writing and spelling, 10 to 11; arithmetic, 11 to 12; geography, 1 to 2; sewing, 2 to 3; maps, 3 to 3·45. Friday: history of England, 9·15 to 10; writing and spelling, 10 to 11; arithmetic, 11 to 12; arithmetical tables, 1 to 2; sewing, 2 to 3; mental arithmetic, 3 to 3·45. Second class:—Monday: writing and spelling, 9·15 to 10; Holy Bible, 10 to 11; arithmetic, 11 to 12; catechism, 1 to 2; sewing, 2 to 3; writing from dictation, 3 to 3·45. Tuesday: writing and spelling, 9·15 to 10; reading 2nd books, 10 to 11; arithmetic, 11 to 12; grammar, 1 to 2; sewing, 2 to 3; writing from dictation, 3 to 3·45. Wednesday, writing and spelling, 9·15 to 10; Holy Bible, 10 to 11; arithmetic, 11 to 12; faith and duty, 1 to 2; sewing, 2 to 3; mental arithmetic, 3 to 3·45. Thursday: Writing and spelling, 9·15 to 10; geography, 10 to 11; arithmetic, 11 to 12; geography, 1 to 2; sewing, 2 to 3; maps, 3 to 3·45. Friday: writing and spelling, 9·15 to 10; reading 2nd books, 10 to 11; arithmetic, 11 to 12; arithmetical tables, 1 to 2; sewing, 2 to 3; mental arithmetic, 3 to 3·45. Third class:—Monday: reading 1st book, 9·15 to 10; writing on slates, 10 to 11; reading 1st books, 11 to 12; arithmetic, 1 to 2; catechism, 2 to 3; slates, 3 to 3·45. Tuesday: reading 1st book, 9·15 to 10; writing on slates, 10 to 11; reading 1st book, 11 to 12; arithmetic, 1 to 2; reading 1st book, 2 to 3; slates, 3 to 3·45. Wednesday and Thursday: reading 1st book, 9·15 to 10; writing on slates, 10 to 11; reading, 11 to 12; arithmetic, 1 to 2; reading, 2 to 3; slates, 3 to 3·45. Friday: reading 1st book, 9·15 to 10; writing on slates, 10 to 11; reading, 11 to 12; arithmetic, 1 to 2; reading, 2 to 3; mental arithmetic, 3 to 3·45. While the girls are sewing the boys are doing sums in arithmetic; the school is opened and closed with singing and prayer.
- 21.—First class: Bible, history of England, third book, English grammar, elements of geography, faith and duty of a Christian, arithmetical tables, Church of England catechism. Second class: Bible, second book, English grammar, elements of geography, faith and duty of a Christian, arithmetical tables, Church of England catechism. Third class: first book, arithmetical

arithmetical tables, Church of England catechism. The books are good and no more are needed.

22.—Maps in the school: 1 of Europe, 1 of British Isles, 2 of America, 2 Old and New Testament names, 1 Australasia; a number of old placards, much soiled; worn, 1 black-board, 1 map Asia, 1 Africa, 1 Palestine, 1 British Islands, 1 Australasia, and 1 map of The World.

23.—Rod seldom used; usual correction put by themselves; instructions from the Denominational Central Board of Education.

24.—4 times in the year; Rev. Mr. Elder, Richmond.

25.—Rev. Mr. Elder, Richmond; 4 times in the year; 2 hours each time; by the diocesan inspector of schools.

26.—George Anderson.

27.—Ann Jane Anderson; Mary Ann Anderson.

28.—George Anderson, Scotland, age 50 years.

29.—A. J. Anderson, Ireland, 39 years; M. A. Anderson, Bombay, 15 years.

30.—August, 1850.

31.—Yes.

32.—St. James', Sydney; two months.

33.—

34.—£70.

35.—£25.

36.—£95.

37.—Protestant religion; twice a week; teacher; Rev. Mr. Elder, Church of England Holy Bible and Church of England catechism.

ST. LEONARD'S.

1.—St. Leonard's.

2.—Stone; good; the master complains of insufficient accommodation, and very justly; for he has no kitchen, and only 1 bedroom, 1 sitting-room, and another in which is the staircase, and which is a mere closet.

3.—750 feet.

4.—9,870 feet.

5.—As respectable as such nasty places generally are in this Colony; I am unable to describe more particularly.

6.—1 schoolroom, 450 feet in area; up to the top of the wall, 4,500 cubic feet.

7.—About 25 at this time.

8.—Door and two windows.

9.—March, 1859; number on the roll, 32; number in attendance, 25.

10.—Maximum, 13; minimum, 4.

11.—Three classes:—First class, 6 boys; maximum age, 13 years; minimum, 9 years. Second class, 10 boys; maximum age, 10 years; minimum, 6 years. Third class, 11 boys; maximum age, 7 years; minimum, 4 years. The remainder detached.

12.—5½ hours; from 9 a.m. to 12.5, and from 2 p.m. to 4.10.

13.—All Saturday; fortnight vacations at Midsummer and Midwinter.

14.—235 days, exclusive of vacations, Saturdays, and Sundays.

15.—Data insufficient; perhaps 6 years may be assumed; such an instance is now to be found in the school.

16.—This can be learned by inspecting the Census, a copy of which has not been forwarded by the Denominational Board.

17.—The master receives from 6d. to 1s. per week, according to circumstances; no charge made for books; the total annual charge for each pupil of course varies, according to the time he is in the school, at so much per week; for a year the charge would be 48s., 36s., and 24s., at 6d., 9d., and 1s. per week.

18.—£37 7s. 9d., paid to the master by the parents; the only other emolument is the Government monthly pay, amounting to £61 5s.; in all, £98 12s. 9d.

19.—£3 18s. 10½d.

20.—From 9 to 9½, each day, opening school. From 9½ to 10, Monday—first and second classes, Old Testament; third class, writing. Tuesday—first and second classes, New Testament; third class, writing. Wednesday—first and second classes, Old Testament; third class, writing. Thursday—first and second classes, New Testament; third class, writing. Friday—first and second classes, Old and New Testament; third class, writing. From 10 to 10.40, Monday—first class, arithmetic; second class, writing; third class, reading; Tuesday—first class, writing; second class, arithmetic; third class, reading. Wednesday—first class, arithmetic; second class, writing; third class, reading. Thursday—first class, writing; second class, arithmetic; third class, reading. Friday—first and second classes, arithmetic; third class, reading. From 10.40 to 11.20, Monday—first class, dictation; second class, arithmetic; third class, writing. Tuesday—first class, arithmetic; second class, dictation; third class, writing. Wednesday—first class, dictation; second class, arithmetic; third class, writing. Thursday—first class, arithmetic; second class, dictation; third class, writing. Friday—first and second classes, lessons; third class, writing. From 11.20 to 11.50, Monday—first and second classes, lessons; third class, catechism and hymns. Tuesday—first and second classes, lessons; third class, tables. Wednesday—first and second classes, lessons; third

third class, catechism and hymns. Thursday—first and second classes, lessons; third class, tables. Friday—first and second classes, general instruction; third class, catechism and hymns—From 11:50 to 12:5, each day, closing school.—From 12:5 to 2, recreation.—From 2 to 2:10, each day, opening school. From 2:10 to 2:50, Monday—first and third classes, writing; second class, dictation. Tuesday—first class, dictation; second and third classes, writing. Wednesday—first and third classes, writing; second class, dictation. Thursday—first class, dictation; second and third classes, writing. Friday—first, second, and third classes, writing. From 2:50 to 3:30, Monday—first class, grammar; second class, arithmetic; third class, reading. Tuesday—first class, geography; second and third classes, reading. Wednesday—first class, grammar; second class, arithmetic; third class, reading. Thursday—first class, geography; second and third classes, reading. Friday—first and second classes, mental arithmetic; third class, reading. From 3:30 to 3:55, Monday—first class, arithmetic; second class, reading; third class, writing. Tuesday—first class, arithmetic; second class, geography; third class, writing. Wednesday—first class, arithmetic; second class, reading; third class, writing. Thursday—first class, arithmetic; second class, geography; third class, writing. Friday—first and second classes, general instruction; third class, catechism and hymns. From 3:55 to 4:10, each day, closing school.

21.—First class—Bible, fourth book, evidences of Christianity, history of England, first book, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography; second class—Bible, third book, first book, arithmetic, tables, geography, and catechism; third class—first book, and primer. Some of the books in good order; more wanted.

22.—Maps of England, The World, Asia, Africa, Palestine (a valuable map presented by Rev. W. B. Clarke), Asia, Africa, and America; 3 Scripture maps; terrestrial globe, (given by Rev. W. B. Clarke, broken during the late master's residence, but in part useful); map of Europe wanted, and applied for several times.

23.—No instructions received; the master sometimes uses a cane, which is sometimes also complained of, but, I think, undeservedly.

24.—An examination on the part of inspector; examined by clergyman and master; books have been given by each as rewards.

25.—Since the time of the last master an official inspection has been had, on 9th June and 27th October, 1859; the master considers the state of the school satisfactory.

26.—John Gard Hussey.

27.—None.

28.—Hayes, County of Kent.

29.—28 years.

30.—1 February, 1858.

31.—Trained.

32.—By a fortnight's training at St. James' Model School; the time shortened at the request of the Rev. W. B. Clarke, as the school had no teacher, owing to the ill-health, retirement, and death of the late master.

33.—No certificate produced to Local Board; 2 years teaching in families.

34, 35, & 36.—Answered under No. 17.

37.—Instruction daily in the Scriptures, and in the church catechism twice a week; the school frequently visited by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, M. A.

LIVERPOOL.—(MIXED.)

1.—Liverpool, in the County of Cumberland.

2.—Wooden building, inconvenient shape; requiring repairs, and an additional room suited to the wants of the infant classes.

3.—800.

4.—About 17,000 square yards.

5.—Built of brick, and sufficient for present wants.

6.—800 square feet; 8,000 cubic feet.

7.—From 90 to 100.

8.—Ample provision by means of 9 windows, 1 door, a fireplace, and sundry openings in the weatherboards.

9.—On the books: 80 boys, 60 girls; in attendance: 65 boys, 40 girls.

10.—Maximum: boys, 14 years, girls, 15 years; minimum: boys, 3 years, girls, 3 years.

11.—Five classes, each having an average of 18 to 20 scholars; 1st class, maximum 15, minimum 10; 2nd class: maximum 14, minimum 8; 3rd class: maximum 12, minimum 7; 4th class: maximum 10, minimum 6; 5th class: maximum 9, minimum 3.

12.—The pupils attend at 9 a.m. and leave at noon, when those who bring refreshment, partake of it, and have recreation on the playground till 2 p.m., at which time studies are resumed till 4 p.m., when the school closes.

13. Holiday on Saturday; 3 vacations, viz.: Easter 1 week, Midwinter 10 days, and Midsummer 10 days.

14.—231 days.

15.—From 3 to 4 years.

16.—Unknown.

17.—Weekly sum varying from 2d. to 1s.; average annual charge for each pupil (exclusive of free scholars admitted according to rules), £1 12s.

18.—Amount of fees unknown; Government support, £87 10s.

19.—As the reply to this depends on the completion of information sought in the previous question, it does not admit of an answer.

20.—Reading, writing, and arithmetic, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour daily; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday: spelling $\frac{1}{4}$ an hour; mental arithmetic, $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour; English grammar, $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour. Tuesday and Thursday: English composition, $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour; geography, $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour; vocal music, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour; English history, $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour; church catechism, 20 minutes. Dictation and mutual examination each $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour; needlework $1\frac{1}{4}$ hour, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

21.—Such books as are supplied by the Denominational School Board; the number at present in use is not adequate to the wants of the school; books in use are in good condition.

22.—24 natural history prints, in bad condition; 4 natural history prints, in good condition; tolerable supply of maps; map of England and Wales required; required—teacher's desk, blackboard, and abacus; also, geographical and geometrical diagrams.

23.—Various modes of correction, viz.: detention in school, corporal punishment, dismissal from the school; for written instructions, *vide* "Rules and Regulations for Denominational Schools."

24.—Twice a year, the teacher and Local Board; prizes given at the Christmas examination.

25.—By the clergyman of the parish, regularly every week, during morning school; and the diocesan inspector of schools.

26.—John Whitehead.

27.—Rebecca Waterman.

28.—Sydney, New South Wales.

29.—28 years; 15 years.

30.—1st January, 1859.

31.—Trained.

32.—St. James' Schools, Sydney; 4 years.

33.—13 years.

34.—Teacher's salary, £87 10s. per annum.

35.—£100 more or less.

36.—£187 10s. more or less.

37.—The usual instruction in church schools.

LORD'S FOREST.—(MIXED.)

1.—Lord's Forest, parish of St. George.

2.—Constructed of wood; the building needs painting and other improvements.

3.—648 square feet.

4.—2,508 square yards.

5.—None.

6.—

7.—27 pupils.

8.—

9.—54 on the books; 24 boys and 30 girls.

11.—Four classes; from 5 to 7 pupils in each; first class, age, from 9 to 16; second, from 8 to 9; third, from 6 to 7; fourth, from 4 to 6.

12.—From 10 until 3; 15 minutes cessation from study for the purpose of taking refreshment.

13.—Saturdays, public holidays, and a fortnight at Christmas.

14.—243 days.

15.—From 1 to 2 years.

16.—

17.—From 8s. to £1 annually; no charge for books.

18.—Fees, £27 19s. 3d; salary, £39 10s.; total, £67 9s. 3d.

19.—Annual cost of each pupil, £2 9s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

20.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and needlework; 1 hour, reading; $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour, geography, &c.; 1 hour, writing; 1 hour, arithmetic; 1 hour, needlework.

21.—First class—Bible, Church catechism, third reading book, geography, first book of arithmetic; second class—Testament, Church catechism, second book, reading series No. 2, first book of arithmetic; third class—primer for Sunday schools, reading series No. 1, easy lesson book No. 2, arithmetical tables; fourth class—easy lesson book No. 1; first book in good condition; the number not adequate to the wants of the school.

22.—A map of The World, in good condition; required, the maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and the Holy Land, blackboard, slates, clock.

23.—

24.—By the Rev. Mr. Nixon; no prizes have ever been given.

25.—By the diocesan inspector of schools.

26.—Elizabeth Crew.

27.—Sarah Swaine, Charles Swaine.

28.—Sydney.

29.—40 years; 14 and 11.

30.—1st January, 1856.

31.—Not trained.

- 32.—
 33.—20 years' experience.
 34.—£50.
 35.—None.
 36.—£67 19s. 3d.
 37.—

MACQUARIE RIVER.—(MIXED AND INFANTS'.)

- 1.—Macquarie River, Illawarra.
- 2.—Schoolroom constructed of wood, quite new, needs neither repairs nor enlargement.
- 3.—Area of schoolroom, 510 square feet.
- 4.—Ground for the use of children, one acre = 4,840 square yards.
- 5.—Water-closets not built yet.
- 6.—Only one room appropriated for teaching; contains 510 square square feet superficial, and 7,140 cubic feet.
- 7.—School temporarily closed; average attendance used to be 17.
- 8.—5 sash windows and a door, all of ample size.
- 9.—The school has never been carried on with such regularity as to admit of a correct annual average being made out.
- 10.—No record of ages.
- 11.—No record.
- 12.—School hours from 9-30 a.m. to 12-30, and 1-30 to 3-30 p.m. The hour's interval allowed for dinner.
- 13.—Holiday every Saturday; no half-holidays; two vacations—one at Christmas of three weeks' duration; and one in June of one week.
- 14.—233.
- 15.—No record.
- 16.—No means of ascertaining.
- 17.—Weekly charge of 6d. per head for each child. No charge for books.
- 18.—No record left by the late master of the school; all school fees are appropriated to the teacher; he received £36 per annum from the Denominational School Board.
- 19.—Cannot be ascertained for want of correct accounts.
- 20.—Cannot be answered in the absence of a teacher.
- 21.—Same answer as above. Very few books.
- 22.—No school apparatus except books.
- 23.—Corporal punishment allowed, but seldom resorted to. The teacher has written instructions not to employ punishments excessive in kind or degree.
- 24.—Examinations held twice a year by the Chairman of the Local Board. No prizes distributed.
- 25.—The Chairman of the Local Board visited the school every week while it was in operation.
- 26.—W. Crawford.
- 27.—None.
- 28.—
- 29.—
- 30.—
- 31.—
- 32.—
- 33.—
- 34.—
- 35.—
- 36.—
- 37.—Religious instruction imparted by the teacher on Fridays, and a religious lesson every day. Sometimes instruction given by the clergyman of the parish; the Rev. Percy Jennings Smith, of the Church of England. The Bible, Church catechism and hymn books are used for the purpose.

MARSFIELD.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Parramatta, North.
- 2.—Stone foundation and basecourse; brick wall 14 inches thick, slated roof—a new building.
- 3.—1,200 square feet.
- 4.—Boys' side 618 square yards; girls' side 618 square yards.
- 5.—Boys' side, 3 closets and urinal; girls' side, 3 closets; new and in good condition.
- 6.—Boys' room 600 square feet, 14,700 cubic feet; girls' room 600 square feet, 14,700 cubic feet.
- 7.—Boys' room 36; girls' room 40—girls and little boys.
- 8.—Large ventilating grates below the floors; a hollow skirting pierced with holes all round the rooms, thus admitting fresh air from the lowest point, while the ridge being raised the whole length of the roof allows the escape of heated and foul air at the highest point; the plan answers excellently.

9.—On the books—boys, 60 ; girls, 50. Attending—boys, 44 ; girls, 32.

10.—13 and 3 years.

11.—Boys, five classes ; girls and infants, six classes :—

	Boys.	Maximum.	Minimum.		Girls.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1st class	7	13 years	12 years	1st class	8	13 years	9 years
2nd "	9	13 "	11 "	2nd "	10	9 "	7 "
3rd "	6	12 "	11 "	3rd "	7	7 "	6 "
4th "	21	12 "	8 "	4th "	14	6 "	5 "
5th "	6	8 "	6 "	5th "	9	6 "	5 "
				6th "	13	5 "	3 "

12.—5 hours ; commencing at 9 a.m., ending at 4 p.m., with an interval (for dinner) from 12 noon to 2 p.m.

13.—Whole holiday on Saturday, 2 weeks at Christmas, 1 at Easter, 1 at Midwinter.

14.—238 days.

15.—12 months.

16.—Not having a copy of the Census, I have no means of answering this question.

17.—50 children at 1s. per week, 23 at 9d., 22 at 6d., 9 at 3d., and 6 free.

18.—From pupils, £134 10s. 6d. ; from Government, £87 10s. ; total, £222 0s. 6d.

19.—£2 18s. 5d.

20.—

First Division, Classes 1, 2, & 3—Boys & Girls.		Second Division, Classes 4, 5, & 6—Boys & Girls.	
Subject.	Hours daily	Subject.	Hours daily.
	A.M.		A.M.
Prayers and singing	9 to 9½	Prayers and singing	9 to 9:15
Writing	9½ to 9:40	Reading and spelling	9:15 to 9:40
Dictation	9:40 to 10	Writing on slates	9:40 to 10
Mental arithmetic	10 to 10:30	Tables	10 to 10:30
Arithmetic on slates	10:30 to 10:55	Spelling	10 to 10:55
Out	10:55 to 11:10	Out	10:55 to 11:10
Reading and spelling	11:10 to 12	Writing on slates	11:10 to 12
	P.M.		P.M.
Arithmetic on slates	2 to 2:55	Reading and spelling	2 to 2:55
Out	2:55 to 3:5	Out	2:55 to 3:5
Reading and spelling	3:5 to 3:55	Needlework—girls	} 3:5 to 3:55
Prayers and singing	3:55 to 4:10	Writing on slates—boys	
		Prayers and singing	3:55 to 4:10.

21.—Bibles, Testaments, class reading books, fourth book, third and second book (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge), third and fourth book (National Society of Ireland), sequel to reading series, 1st and 2nd book, abridgment of Scripture history, 1, 2, and 3, English, Roman, and Grecian history, English grammar, geography, parables of Our Lord, miracles, &c., history of Our Lord ; condition indifferent ; if good, sufficient for requirements.

22.—Map of World (bad), England (fair), Australia (fair), 2 Holy Land (bad), 2 Asia Minor (bad), St. Paul's travels (bad), blackboard (fair), prints, animal creation ; clock new.

23.—The cane when necessary ; no written instructions on the subject.

24.—Twice by the Local Board, and others interested ; prizes are given at Midwinter ; a school feast at Christmas.

25.—The diocesan inspector of schools ; the late Mr. Goodman inspected once, but left no report ; Mr. Cuthbert has inspected once, but given no report as yet.

26.—James Breathour, boys' school ; Mrs. J. Breathour, girls' school (without salary).

27.—Monitors are chosen from the classes ; there are no pupil teachers.

28.—Mr. and Mrs. Breathour born in County Limerick, Ireland.

29.—Master's age 59 ; mistress, 47.

30.—September, 1838.

31.—Yes.

32.—Kildare-place Society, Dublin. Master 3 months ; mistress 4 months ; first class certificates.

33.—

34.—Master, £87 10s. ; mistress, nil.

35.—£134 10s. 6d.

36.—£222 0s. 6d.

37.—The faith and duty of a Christian, as taught by the Church of England ; daily, by the master and mistress ; the Rev. William F. Gore, B.A., minister of the Church of England ; Bibles, catechetical series, history of Our Lord, parables, miracles, and discourses, Beaven's help to catechising.

MENANGLE.—(MIXED.)

1.—Menangle.

2.—Wood ; general repairs are much required.

3.—372 feet, exclusive of master's apartments.

4.—15,070 feet.

5.—One closet only for males and females.

6.—372 superficial feet, 2,976 cubic feet.

- 7.—25 pupils.
 8.—5 windows, 2 doors, 1 fireplace; none of the windows open.
 9.—37; boys 10, girls 15.
 10.—Boys, 5 to 11; girls, 5 to 13.
 11.—Three classes; 8 attending; 10 to 13, 8 to 12, 5 to 9.
 12.—7 hours; open at 9 a.m., close at 4 p.m., recess 12:30 to 2 p.m., luncheon and recreation.
 13.—Easter 10 days; Christmas 21 days.
 14.—230.
 15.—Impossible to ascertain.
 16.— Ditto.
 17.—Annual charge £1 6s.; no charge for books.
 18.—£21, master's use, £70 salary; total amount £91.
 19.—£3 12s. 10d.

20.—First class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ opening school, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 reading Holy Scriptures, 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ writing, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 mental arithmetic, 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ spelling, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 geography, 12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ singing, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 recess, 2 to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ girls sew; boys, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oral arithmetic, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 commercial arithmetic, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ reading, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ writing on slates, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 closing school; Tuesday and Thursday, 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ opening school, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ reading Holy Scriptures, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 church catechism, 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ writing, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 grammar, 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ history, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 arithmetic, 12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ object lesson, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 recess, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dictation, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 reading, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ spelling, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ general geography; Tuesday, general grammar; Thursday, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 closing school. Second class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, same as first class to 10 a.m., 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ spelling, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 geography, 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ arithmetic, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 reading, 12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ singing, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 recess, 2 to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ girls sew, boys same as first class; Tuesday and Thursday, same as first class to 10 a.m., 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ spelling, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 writing, 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ grammar, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 oral arithmetic, 12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ object lesson, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 recess, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ reading, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 dictation, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ mental arithmetic, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ general geography Tuesday, general grammar Thursday, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 closing school. Third class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, same as first class to 10 a.m., 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ oral arithmetic, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 spelling, 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ reading, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 writing, 12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ singing, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 recess; girls, same as first class; boys, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ writing on slates, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 mental arithmetic, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ slate arithmetic, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ reading, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 closing school; Tuesday and Thursday, same as first class to 10 a.m., 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ spelling, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 grammar, 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ writing, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 reading, 12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ object lesson, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 recess, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ geography, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 dictation, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ arithmetic, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ mental arithmetic, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 closing school.

21.—First class, third book N. S., good; grammar, ditto, good; arithmetic, ditto, good; third book, S.P.C.K., middling; history, ditto, good; geography, ditto, bad. Second class, second book, N. S., bad; geography, bad. Third class, first book, N. S., good; Holy Bibles and Testaments are used in each class—Bibles good, Testaments middling. *Not.*—N.S., National Society; S.P.C.K., Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Required—fourth book, N. S.; sequel second book, ditto; geographies; not sufficient second books and geographies.

22.—Maps: The World good, Europe middling, Africa good, America good, England good, Australasia middling, Australia good, Palestine good, slates very bad, blackboard good, stools good, table good, desk bad: required—an easel, map of Asia, pasteboard for mounting prints, slates; a writing desk and school-bell are very much required, and that the desk in use be altered and fitted with ink wells; 3 chairs.

23.—Detaining after school hours; if refractory, corporal punishment; no instructions whatever.

24.—7 times by the Local Board; yes, books, yearly.

25.—The diocesan inspector of schools and Local Board; Local Board 7 times, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours:

“18 February.

“Examined third class; read second book and answered questions tolerably well, “spelling good, dictation bad; the discipline of the school not as good as it might be; the “children especially talk too much one to another; but on the whole the school is in a satisfactory state under existing circumstances.—E.R.”

“18 March.

“Examined first class; read and spelt well; answered indifferently arithmetic; “weights and measures, correctly and quickly; grammar, only commenced; geography, map “of Europe, imperfect; Scripture history, very deficient.—EDWARD ROGERS, THOMAS “HAINES.”

“16 April.

“Examined second and third classes in arithmetic, practical and mental.—EDWARD “ROGERS.”

“13 May.

“First class answered well in grammar as far as pronouns; slow in multiplication of “money; with one or two exceptions, the writing bad and carelessly done, and the books “soiled; tables, well said; object lesson, sheep very good. Second and third classes, “arithmetic, addition, and subtraction, simple.—EDWARD ROGERS, THOMAS HAINES.”

“15 July.

“Examined first class—4 girls; Europe, well; arithmetic, in compound multiplica- “tion, reduction, and proportion, well; reading, very good. Second class, second book—5 “girls; compound division, imperfect; Europe, outlines good; reading third book and “spelling, good. The school, as a whole, satisfactory.—EDWARD ROGERS, THOMAS HAINES.”

"5 November, 1858.

"Examined in grammar, arithmetic, and geography. All the first class, except one, absent at harvest. The questions on arithmetic not well answered, and the habit of copying from each other objected to; but in the main the school is satisfactory.—HENRY TINGCOMBE."

Reports for 1859.

"W. J. Cuthbert, Esquire, Inspector, 25th March, 1859, 20 present."

"12 April.

"Examined the first, second, and third classes, in Scripture reading and geography; answers generally satisfactory.—HENRY TINGCOMBE."

26.—Sydney Charles Drewe.

27.—Sarah Elizabeth Drewe.

28.—Sydney.

29.—24; 20.

30.—February 1st, 1858.

31.—Yes.

32.—At St. Michael's school, about 12 months.

33.—

34.—£70.

35.—£21.

36.—£91.

37.—Scripture illustration daily, master; Chairman of Local Board, Church of England. Bible, Testament, church catechism; Sunday school.

MULGOA.—(MIXED.)

1.—Littlefields, Mulgoa.

2.—Stone and brick, no repairs required.

4.—About 150 square yards.

5.—Good.

10.—Males, maximum 14, minimum 6; females, maximum 11, minimum 5.

11.—Four classes; first class, average 6, maximum age 13, minimum 9; second class, 7, maximum 10, minimum 7; third class, 5, maximum 7, minimum 6; fourth class, 2, maximum 6, minimum 5.

12.—Hours from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., play from 1 to 2 p.m.

13.—Saturday is a holiday, 2 weeks at Christmas and 2 weeks at Midwinter.

14.—232 days.

15.—From 3 to 4 years.

17.—3d., 6d., and 9d. a week; no charge for books.

18.—£33 3s. 3d.; £6 gratuity from Penrith Diocesan Society's Treasurer; £52 10s.; total, £91 13s. 3d.

19.—£2 13s. 11d.

20.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, mental arithmetic, and letter writing.

21.—A list of books required for 12 months has been sent, but no books have been received.

22.—10 maps only, in good order.

24.—Twice a year, by the incumbent of Mulgoa; prizes are given.

26, 28 & 29.—Malcolm J. Colquhoun, Scotland, about 48.

27, 28 & 29.—Mrs. Colquhoun, England, 38.

30.—18th September, 1857.

31 & 32.—Trained, at Glasgow.

34, 35 & 36.—£52 10s.; £39 3s. 3d.; £91 13s. 3d.

37.—Daily religious instruction, and occasionally by the clergyman.

MUDGEES.—(MIXED.)

1.—St. John's, Mudgee.

2.—Slabs and shingled; greatly needs enlargement and heightening, also ventilation and repairs; the floor is of bricks.

3.—360 feet.

4.—None exclusively for the purpose; the children are allowed to play about the church enclosure, which consists of about 1 acre.

5.—Two small closets, very low; the cesspools are not sufficiently deep, and are so near the school premises (11 yards only) as to cause a nuisance, and become injurious to health during the heat of summer; they are built of brick, with floors of the same material.

6.—One room only; contains 360 square feet and 3,240 cubic feet; the present master having a large family the old schoolroom is required for its use.

7.—At the present, 55 to 63 children.

8.—None, beyond a low chimney and the lower part of one window; the refraction of the sun's rays on the shingles and slabs during the latter portion of the day makes the room insufferably hot and close.

9.—At present 38 boys and 33 girls; maximum age of boys 14, girls 13; minimum age of boys 3, girls 4; the average annual number as appears by roll book for 1858 is—boys 58, girls 43, total 101. Average number attending the school, as per same, boys 42, girls 33, total 75.

10.—Answered in the 9th.

11.—At present five; viz., first class: 8 boys, 5 girls; maximum age of boys 14, girls 13; second class: 7 boys, 8 girls; maximum age of boys 10, girls 12; minimum age of boys 7, girls 7; third class: 6 boys, 3 girls; maximum age of boys 9, girls 12; minimum age of boys 6, girls 7; fourth class: 6 boys, 10 girls; maximum age of boys 6, girls 7; minimum age of boys 4, girls 5; fifth class: 9 boys, 5 girls; maximum age of boys 6, girls 5; minimum age—boys 3, girls 4.

12.— $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 hours; commence duties at 9 a.m. till noon, or later, according to circumstances, with a cessation from study until 2 o'clock p.m., at which time duties are resumed until $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 o'clock p.m.; the time of cessation from study is supposed to be employed in going to and from dinner; some few from a distance sit in the shade or play about the place.

13.—One holiday in each week, Saturday. There are two vacations each year, 1 week at Midsummer, and a fortnight or thereabouts at Christmas.

14.—About 240.

15.—The time is uncertain and variable; some few from 5 to 7 years; some only 2 or 3.

16.—Since there are other schools, and a constant influx of people to this town, it is impossible to say, or give an estimate; there are very few who attend no school.

17.—At present from 6d. to 1s. per week; I am not prepared to state the annual sum, which is very fluctuating, in consequence of the children being kept from school from trifling causes the whole week; at such times the parents withhold the weekly payment; there are no other charges.

18.—The exact amount of fees cannot be stated; the master and mistress upon leaving never rendered a full account; it is supposed that the fees may have amounted to about £150; about £10 from private contributions, and £12 from the General Denominational School Board towards repairs and furniture.

19.—£2 annual average cost of each pupil.

20.—First and second classes: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour Scripture reading; Tuesday and Thursday evenings $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour reading didactic, historical, and narrative; Monday and Friday grammar with etymological parsing $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour to 1 hour; Tuesday and Thursday morning, geography with maps $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour to 1 hour; writing every morning, Wednesday excepted, $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour; Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday afternoons arithmetic and tables $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours; Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings dictation, letters, and bills of parcels, 1 hour; Wednesday morning Church catechism, 1 hour. Third class: the routine of this class is simply reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, and catechism first steps. Fourth class: reading, spelling, and catechism first steps; fifth class, learning the alphabet at intervals, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour each, during the day, with catechism first steps, in conjunction with the third and fourth classes.

21.—11 elements of geography, 21 Bibles, 16 Testaments, 11 third books, 11 history of England, 18 first book of arithmetic, 20 compendium of geography, 20 English grammar (National School edition), 12 sequel No. 1 to the second book of lessons, 8 fourth book; these books, of their kind, are sufficient for the number attending the school, with the exception of elements of geography.

22.—About 24 unmounted tablets of spelling and reading—some illustrated, 1 map of The World, 1 New South Wales, 1 Palestine, 1 Syria (Old Testament), 1 Syria (New Testament), 1 Australasia, 1 Tasmania; no diagrams, blackboard, or apparatus of any kind; the school is ill supplied with suitable forms or desks; some of the children sit upon logs.

23.—Corporal punishment is occasionally administered for the purpose of enforcing discipline, together with standing out or on a form, and confinement after school hours, and an extra task as an imposition.

24.—Twice a year; occasionally a few books have been distributed as prizes.

25.—There has been hitherto no one visiting or inspecting the school excepting the clergyman about once a fortnight, and occasionally a member of the Board usually only for about a $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour; there is no report of the school in existence.

26.—James Thomas Taylor.

27.—None at present.

28.—St. Mary at Axe, London.

31 & 32.—Was not placed at any school with the design of following the profession of a teacher; was placed at boarding-schools in Middlesex and Northampton from his third until his tenth year, and after, until his seventeenth year, was on a public foundation.

33 & 34.—4 years assistant master at two highly respectable academies in Worcestershire and Beds, from whence he obtained high testimonials which were placed in the hands of the late Bishop of Sydney; and 12 years master of the Church of England Denominational School at Liverpool, New South Wales; no occupation or business before adopting that of teacher; £70.

35.—From 1 January to 18 March, 1859, the fees amount to £8 11s. 2d.; ditto ditto salary received £11 12s. 4d.; no other emoluments during the above time.

36.—The total amount received by the present teacher for the above period, or since his appointment, is £20 1s. 6d.

37.—Visited by the incumbent of St. John's, Mudgee, to give religious instruction, about once a month; no other books used but the Bible and Church of England catechism; in former years religious instruction was given more frequently and more regularly by the clergymen.

Mudgee, 29 March, 1859.

In explanation of the several defective answers as given above, and the somewhat unsatisfactory state of the school, I beg to observe that the school has suffered much in public estimation, and the number of scholars considerably decreased, in consequence of much disagreement and unpleasantness existing between the late master and mistress appointed in July, 1857, the latter leaving somewhat abruptly in July last, and the former rendering himself rather disagreeable to various parents of children, and even to the members of the Local Board, who were at last disheartened to take much interest in the school. The utter want of co-operation thus intimated had the effect of even preventing certain accounts and statements in reference to the school to be kept more regularly. There is, however, a fair prospect, since the appointment of the new master, that the school will soon resume a more satisfactory character.—JAMES GUNTHER, Chairman.

NARELLAN.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Narellan Township, County of Cumberland.
- 2.—Of brick, and in good condition.
- 3.—720 square feet; 40 feet by 18 feet.
- 4.—About two acres.
- 5.—Two water-closets, in good condition.
- 6.—One room; contains 112 superficial feet and 784 cubic feet—the teacher's room.
- 7.—From 8 to 12 pupils.
- 8.—Opening the windows and doors.
- 9.—Average on the books, 40 to 50 males, and 30 to 40 females; average attendance, 50 to 60.
- 10.—From 4 to 14 years of age.
- 11.—Six classes of boys, and six of girls. First class, age, from 10 to 14; second class, 8 to 10; third class, 7 to 8; fourth class, 6 to 7; fifth class, 5 years; sixth class, 4 years. From 6 to 8 in each class.
- 12.—5 hours; commence at 9 o'clock, break up at 12; recommence at half-past 1, break up at 4; intervening time at dinner and play.
- 13.—One holiday in each week, Saturday. Vacation never exceeds a month in the year; principally given at Christmas.
- 14.—About 280 days.
- 15.—From 2 to 4 years.
- 16.—Some few, number unknown.
- 17.—From 3s. to 6s. 6d. per quarter for schooling; no charge for books; 6d. per quarter for pens, ink, and slate pencils.
- 18.—Annual fees from pupils, £65; appropriated to teacher; received from Denominational School Board, £70. No other emoluments.
- 19.—About £1 15s. yearly for each pupil.
- 20.—The first and second classes—half an hour for writing, an hour for reading and spelling, an hour for grammar or geography, an hour and a half for arithmetic, half an hour for dictation, and half an hour for singing and prayer; the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth classes are employed at reading, writing, spelling, &c.
- 21.—The Scriptures, history of England, the class reading book, the third book, the second book. A good supply.
- 22.—Maps of The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, &c. A sufficient supply. There are no diagrams or instruments.
- 23.—What is requisite from a parent to a child, with mildness and love.
- 24.—A general examination once a year by the Local Board and parents of the children, when prizes are awarded of historical, moral, and religious books.
- 25.—The diocesan inspector of schools; the Rev. Thomas Hassall visits the school frequently—examines and instructs the children—reports favorably.
- 26.—John Hartley.
- 27.—Jane Hartley, daughter of the above-mentioned.
- 28.—John Hartley, Oldcastle, County Meath, Ireland; Jane Hartley, Swords, County Dublin, Ireland.
- 29.—John Hartley, 50; Jane Hartley, 15 years.
- 30.—1st October, 1854.
- 31.—A trained teacher.
- 32.—Trained at Oldcastle Lancasterian School until 20 years of age. Obtained a certificate in this Colony.
- 33.—Farming for two years before accepting the appointment.
- 34.—£70 per annum for teacher; assistant not paid.
- 35.—From £55 to £65 per annum.
- 36.—About £130 per annum.
- 37.—The Christian religion and morals are taught daily, by the teacher; the Rev. Thomas Hassall, Church of England clergyman. The Scriptures, Sinclair's catechism. There is a good and efficient Sabbath school.

NEWTOWN.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Newtown.
- 2.—Brick; in good condition.
- 3.—1,320 feet, as per contractor's statement.
- 4.—There is a playground.
- 5.—Brick, and in good condition.
- 6.—Schoolroom, 60 feet by 22 feet; height, 14 feet.
- 7.—76 in all.
- 8.—Well ventilated.
- 9.—About 95; about 70; about 50 males and 20 females.
- 10.—From 14 to 4 years.
- 11.—Six classes; about 12 in a class; variable.
- 12.—From 9 to 12; from 2 to 4 o'clock; intervals the children go to dinner.
- 13.—Saturday, holiday; a week at Christmas and Midsummer.
- 14.—249 days.
- 15.—This question is too variable to admit of an answer definitive.
- 16.—This question is beyond the knowledge of the master.
- 17.—The charge varies from 9d. to 1s. per week.
- 18.—£120 4s 3d; from Government, £70; total, £190 4s. 3d.
- 19.—Annual cost, £2 14s. a head nearly.
- 20.—The children are instructed in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, and the Scriptures, according to ages, &c.
- 21.—The Bible, Testament, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th book, history of Greece, England, Rome, and geography; other books are sent for.
- 22.—Map of World, Palestine, Africa, Australia; desks and stools new; no more needed.
- 23.—Punishment by cane when necessary, but seldom resorted to.
- 24.—Mr. Outhbert visits the school and examines the scholars; no rewards.
- 25.—Visited by the inspector as often and as long as he finds it convenient.
- 26.—Charles Alfred Newman.
- 27.—Rebecca Laurie.
- 28.—England; Sydney.
- 29.—41 years; 23 years.
- 30.—1st April, 1848.
- 31.—Educated for the law.
- 32.—None.
- 33.—Experience, none; lawyer's clerk.
- 34.—£190 4s. 3d.; assistant teacher, nothing.
- 35.—£120 4s. 3d.
- 36.—£190 4s. 3d.
- 37.—Scriptural and catechetical thrice a week; by the master; visited by the Rev. Charles Kemp, Church of England; Bible, catechism, faith and duty.

PADDINGTON.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Paddington.
- 2.—Stone; in good condition; the addition of an infant school would be a great improvement.
- 3.—1,100 feet.
- 4.—4,840 square yards.
- 5.—Wood, in tolerably good condition.
- 6.—One room (sec. 3).
- 7.—88, during the month of March, 1859.
- 8.—Windows which will open, and a hole in the wall near the roof.
- 9.—60 boys, 50 girls; 50, 38.
- 10.—Males, 14, 3; females, 15, 3.
- 11.—Eight, 12, 14: 1st class, 14, 11; 2nd, 12, 10; 3rd, 14, 9; 4th, 11, 8; 5th, 10, 7; 6th, 9, 6; 7th, 7, 4; 8th, 6, 3, respectively.
- 12.—From 9 to 12 a.m., and from 1½ to 3½ p.m.; the intermediate hour and a half is spent in getting dinner and play.
- 13.—One, two, three; a fortnight at Christmas, a week at Easter, and a week at Midwinter.
- 14.—241.
- 15.—12 months.
- 16.—From 300 to 400.
- 17.—From 6d. to 1s. weekly; no charge for books.
- 18.—£106 2s. 3d., towards paying the master's salary; £87 10s. from Government; amounting to £193 12s. 3d. from all sources.
- 19.—Nearly £2 13s.
- 20.—Scripture lessons to the whole school, 4 hours per week; examination in ditto, ½ hour per week; commandments to whole school, ½ hour ditto; object lessons, &c., to whole school, 1 hour ditto; total, 6 hours. To the first division, consisting of 3 classes: Reading, 2½ hours; writing, 2½ hours; arithmetic (slate and mental), 5 hours; dictation, 2 hours; drawing and mapping, 1½ hours; geography, 1 hour; grammar, 2 hours; reproducing lessons,

1 hour; history, 1 hour; total, $18\frac{1}{2}$ hours. To the second division, consisting of three classes: Reading, 3 hours; writing, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours; arithmetic (slate and mental), $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours; dictation, 3 hours; drawing, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours; reproducing lessons, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours; geography, 1 hour; total, $18\frac{1}{2}$ hours. To the third division: Reading, 5 hours; writing, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours; arithmetic (tables and ball frame), 6 hours; repeating hymns, 1 hour; repeating commandments, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. The girls are taught needlework 7 hours per week.

21.—Grammars (I. B.), historic (S. P. C. K.), geographies, (I. B. and S. P. C. K.), arithmetics (I. B.), third, fourth, and sixth books (ditto), Bithell's spelling by dictation, sequel No. 2, second book (I. B.), second book (S. P. C. K.), Parker's reading series No. 2, reading series No. 2 (S. P. C. K.), easy lessons No. 1 (ditto), arithmetical tables (ditto), reading lessons mounted (ditto), case of Scripture subjects (illustrated), ball frame. The books are in good condition; more are needed, viz., arithmetics, Bithell's spelling books, and arithmetical tables. It would be well if all the lesson books were reduced one-half as to matter, as children get tired of them before they are half way through them.

22.—1 blackboard, 1 musicboard and broken easel, work table, master's desk and broken table to stand it on, clock in good condition, 9 desks in good condition; 15 slates, 12 by 9; 15 ditto, 9 by 6, and 18 ditto without frames. Required—a globe, to suspend in the school; at least 2 dozen slates, 2 blackboards and easels, Johnson's illustrations of the mechanical powers. The maps in the school are the following:—Europe, Australia, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Palestine, Syria (Old Testament), Syria (New Testament), The World, England.

23.—The system of correction is the cane, when absolutely necessary, which is seldom. There are no instructions except from the Denominational Board.

24.—Once by the clergyman and the diocesan inspector; the prizes consist of books, distributed annually.

25.—By the diocesan inspector and clergyman—the former twice; the first time he remained all day examining, the second 15 minutes; the latter visits two or three times a week; there is no report of which I am aware; the school is in a flourishing condition.

26.—James Green, born in Oxfordshire, England.

27.—Mary Ann Gregory, born in Sydney.

28.—Head teacher, 25 years.

29.—Assistant teacher, 42 years.

30.—September, 1857; assistant teacher, January, 1858.

31.—The head teacher has been trained.

32.—Head teacher trained in the Metropolitan Training College, for one year and seven months, and possesses a third class certificate.

33.—

34.—The fees in addition to the Government salary, £60.

35.—Nil.

36.—£19 12s. 3d.

37.—Such as is found in the Bible; four times a week, by the head teacher; the school is visited by the Church of England minister; the Bible.

PARRAMATTA.—(MIXED.)

1.—St. John's Parish, Parramatta.

2.—The master's house and old schoolroom of brick; past repair; a new schoolroom of stone lately erected; in perfect repair. The details of the new schoolroom will be given, although it has only been occupied since May, 1859.

3.—Schoolroom, $25 \times 50 = 1,250$ feet.

4.—135 feet by 139 feet.

5.—Of wood; in working order.

6.—1,250 square feet; 20,000 feet cubic.

7.—About 60.

8.—4 doors and 6 windows, and an open belfry.

9.—Boys, 50; girls, 18. Average—boys, 36; girls, 13.

10.—Ages, from 3 to 14 years, for both sexes.

11.—Six classes—boys and girls:—

1st class	.....	12 to 14 years	.....	9 children.
2nd "	.....	10 " 12 "	.....	8 "
3rd "	.....	8 " 10 "	.....	10 "
4th "	.....	7 " 8 "	.....	12 "
5th "	.....	6 " 7 "	.....	10 "
6th "	.....	3 " 6 "	.....	8 "

12.—5 hours; from 9 a.m. to noon; and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; interval from noon to 2 p.m., dinner.

13.—Saturday, a whole holiday; vacations, two; 2 weeks at Christmas, and 2 at Mid-winter.

14.—237 days.

15.—15 months.

16.—Unknown; many attend private schools.

17.—30 at 1s. per week, 16 at 9d., 10 at 6d., 10 at 3d., 2 gratis.

18.—From pupils, £86 2s. 9d.; from Government, £87 10s.; total, £173 12s. 9d.

19.—£3 10s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

20.—In answer to the question, I subjoin the time table :—

MORNING.						AFTERNOON.			
	Classes.	9 to 9.30	9.30 to 10.	10 to 11.	11.10 to 12.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.		
Monday. Thursday.	1 and 2.	Opening school with prayer and singing.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading the Holy Scriptures. Reading, spelling, grammar, &c., or dictation. Reading, &c.	Arithmetic. mental or rule. Dictation.	General lesson in geography, history, &c. The girls spend this hour in the sewing class. Close with prayer and singing.		
	3 and 4.							Reading, spelling, grammar, &c., or dictation. Reading-Holy Scriptures. Reading, &c.	Reading, &c.
	5 and 6.									Dictation.	Arithmetic.
Tuesday. Friday.	1 and 2.				Geography.	Catechism, faith & duty, &c.			
	3 and 4.							Dictation.	Ditto, Reading.
	5 and 6.								
Wednesday.	1 and 2.	Geography.	Catechism, faith & duty, &c.						
	3 and 4.			Dictation.	Ditto, Reading.				
	5 and 6.								

21.—The Bible, the New Testament, class reading books (2nd, 3rd, and 4th), sequels to reading series, first and second books (1st, 2nd, and 3rd); abridgment of Scripture history, grammar, geography, arithmetic, English, Roman, and Grecian history, parables, miracles, history of Our Lord, Sermon on the Mount, chief truths; condition of many indifferent; supply not adequate.

22.—World, fair; England, fair; Australia, Europe, Holy Land, Asia Minor, good; one large slate; prints, globes, and mechanical models much needed.

23.—The cane, when necessary; by written instructions given several years since from the Board.

24.—No examination this year; no prizes given.

25.—The diocesan inspector, once only; no report exists, to my knowledge, of his visit. The visit was made when the children were still in the old room, and under every disadvantage.

26.—Mr. Thomas Hole.

27.—

28.—Mr. Hole was born in England.

29.—45 years.

30.—January, 1841.

31.—Not trained.

32.—

33.—From Duncombe and Crispin Foundation Grammar School; obtained a scholarship of £50 for four years to the University; was an undergraduate at Catherine Hall, Cambridge.

34.—

35.—

36.—

37.—The church catechism is taught, the Scriptures and other books above-named are read daily, and the children are instructed in them by the master; the minister of St. John's, Rev. R. L. King, visits the school and takes an occasional part in the instruction of the children. The names of the books are given above in answer to question 21.

I beg to add a remark with reference to the room hitherto used for school purposes, —that is, until May, 1859,—that for many years it has been past repair, the walls very dirty from decay, the floor damp and on a level with the ground, and therefore necessarily unhealthy as well as dirty; the room itself low, ill-ventilated, re-echoing the least noise, and too narrow for the separation of classes, too low for the formation of a gallery. Under these circumstances (now happily removed by the liberal exertions of a parish already in debt), it is not to be wondered at if the school and the teaching in it have been at a low ebb. The number of children given in the preceding answers, describe the state of things as it existed in the time referred to in the question, the year ending 30 September, 1858.—R. L. K.

PENNANT HILLS.—(MIXED.)

1.—Pennant Hills.

2.—Chiefly of stone; the floor is in a very bad state.

3.—798 square feet.

4.—2,420 square yards.

5.—There are no water-closets.

6.—798 square feet; 9,576 cubic feet.

7.—The average number during the year 1858 was 56.

- 8.—Six of the windows are provided with ventilators.
- 9.—The annual average number on the books during 1858, 36 boys, 47 girls; average daily attendance, 25 boys, 31 girls.
- 10.—Boys, 14 years and 3 years; girls, 12 years and 3 years.
- 11.—Four classes; average in each class, 14.
- 12.—The school duties commence at 9 o'clock a. m., and terminate at 3 p. m. There is a recess from 12 till 1 o'clock, for dinner.
- 13.—One holiday each week. There are two vacations of one week each—the last week of June, and Christmas week.
- 14.—246.
- 15.—About 8 months.
- 16.—Cannot say.
- 17.—The maximum is 1s., the minimum 2d.
- 18.—£59 13s. 2d., partly appropriated by the teacher to making his residence habitable. Government salary, £78 15s. Total amount for 1858, £138 8s. 2d.
- 19.—£2 9s. 5d.
- 20.—The duties of the school commence at 9 o'clock, by inspecting cleanliness, drill, singing, and prayer.—Monday, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 10, first, second, and third classes, church catechism. 10 to 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ —first class, dictation; second class, writing in copy-books; third class, writing on slates. 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ —first class, writing in copy-books; second class, New Testament; third class, reading and spelling. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12—first class, arithmetic (written); second and third classes, spelling. 1.5 to 2—first class, arithmetic (written); second class, dictation; third class, reading and spelling. 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —first class, grammar; second class, arithmetic (written); third class, writing on slates. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3—first, second, and third classes, geography.—Tuesday, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 10—first, second, and third classes, Old Testament. 10 to 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ —first class, grammar; second class, writing in copy-books; third class, writing on slates. 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ —first class, writing in copy-books; second and third classes, reading and spelling. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12—first class, arithmetic (written); second and third classes, spelling. 1.5 to 2—first class, arithmetic (written); second class, grammar; third class, writing on slates. 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —first class, geography; second class, arithmetic (written); third class, reading and spelling. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3—first, second, and third classes, arithmetic (oral)—Wednesday, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 10, first, second, and third classes, New Testament. 10 to 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ —first class, dictation; second class, writing in copy-books; third class, writing on slates. 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ —first class, writing in copy-books; second class, dictation; third class, reading and spelling. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12—first class, arithmetic (written); second class, writing on slates; third class, spelling. 1.5 to 2—first and second classes, arithmetic (written); third class, reading and spelling. 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —first class, grammar; second class, reading and spelling; third class, writing on slates. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3—first, second, and third classes, geography.—Thursday, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 10, first, second, and third classes, Old Testament. 10 to 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ —first class, grammar; second class, writing on copy-books; third class, writing on slates. 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ —first class, writing in copy-books; second and third classes, reading and spelling. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12—first class, arithmetic (written); second and third classes, spelling. 1.5 to 2—first class, arithmetic (written); second class, grammar; third class, writing on slates. 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —first class, geography; second class, arithmetic (written); third class, reading and spelling. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3—first, second, and third classes, arithmetic (oral)—Friday, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 10, first, second, and third classes, church catechism. 10 to 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ —first and second classes, arithmetic (mental); third class, writing on slates. 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ —first class, writing in copy-books; second class, dictation; third class, reading and spelling. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12—first class, arithmetic (written); second class, writing in copy-books; third class, spelling. 1.5 to 2—first class, history of England; second class, arithmetic (written); third class, writing on slates. 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —first class, arithmetic (written); second and third classes, reading and spelling. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3—first, second, and third classes, object lesson. From 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 11 there is a recess of 15 minutes, and from 12 to 1 is the recess for dinner, the children saying Grace before and after meat; the school closing at 3.10, with roll, drill, singing, and prayers. Each afternoon the girls are instructed in needlework by Mrs. Thomas.
- 21.—First division—Old and New Testament, history of England, third reading book, Bithell's spelling by dictation, grammar, geography, and arithmetic books, church catechism. Second division—New Testament, second reading book, grammars and arithmetics, church catechism. Third division—Church catechisms, first reading books, tablets; alphabet class, tablets. The first and second books are much worn, having been in use upwards of two years; the number in fair condition is inadequate to the requirements of the school.
- 22.—Maps—World, Australia, St. Paul's travels, Syria (Old Testament), Syria (New Testament). Apparatus—blackboard, six desks, six stools; the whole in good condition.
- 23.—Chiefly moral influence; corporal punishment if considered necessary.
- 24.—The children are examined half-yearly by the Chairman of the Local Board. Books have been given (as rewards of merit) at the Christmas examinations.
- 25.—The school has been annually visited and examined by the diocesan inspector, W. J. Cuthbert, Esq.; about four hours each examination.
- Extract from inspector's report:—"The general aspect of the school is very pleasing, and highly creditable to the teacher."
- Remarks by Chairman of Local Board:—"Examination of children held January 3, 1859, and the progress they have made I consider highly satisfactory. Their writing does Mr. and Mrs. Thomas infinite credit."
- 26.—David Arthur Thomas.
- 27.—
- 28.—Sydney, New South Wales.

- 29.—27 years.
- 30.—September, 1856.
- 31.—Trained as a teacher.
- 32.—At the St. James' Model School.
- 33.—
- 34.—£78 15s.
- 35.—£59 13s. 2d.
- 36.—
- 37.—Shewn in time-table. By the teacher. Visited by Rev. A. Douglass, clergyman of the Church of England. Bibles and catechisms.

PENRITH.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Penrith.
- 2.—Constructed entirely of wood; in tolerably good repair, and sufficiently commodious.
- 3.—960 square feet are contained in the area of the schoolhouse.
- 4.—4,866 square yards of land adjoining the school.
- 5.—The water-closet is a wooden building, containing 2 compartments (each 8 by 6 feet); situate about 87 feet from the back of the school.
- 6.—The schoolroom (there is only one apartment) contains 960 square feet, and 9,160 cubic feet.
- 7.—The average number of pupils lately assembled is about 33.
- 8.—Sufficiently commodious; no artificial provision made for ventilation.
- 9.—There is no data from which an annual average number on the books can be given.
- 10.—The maximum and minimum ages of the male pupils are 17 and 6 years; of the female pupils, 16 and 7 years.
- 11.—The school is divided into three classes; in the first there are 14 pupils, whose ages are from 10 to 17 years; in the second there are 16 pupils, whose ages are from 7 to 12 years; and in the third there are 9 pupils, whose ages are from 6 to 10 years.
- 12.—The pupils attend school from 9 to 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ a.m., and from 2 to 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ p.m., making 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours each day.
- 13.—No holiday or half-holiday during the week, excepting Saturday; there has been no vacation since the re-opening of the school.
- 14, 15, & 16.—There is no data from which an answer can be given to these questions.
- 17.—Each pupil pays 1s. or 6d. weekly, as decided upon by the Local Board at Penrith.
- 18 & 19.—The school was closed during a portion of 1858.
- 20.—The subjects of instruction, and the time allotted to each, are according to the following scale:—From 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, prayer and Scripture reading every day. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday—Morning: from 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ —first class, writing; second class, reading and spelling; third class, ditto. From 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ —first class, arithmetic (mental); second class, arithmetic (tables); third class, ditto. From 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ —examining copies, &c., and drill. Afternoon: from 2 to 3—first class, dictation (history); second class, arithmetic; third class, reading and spelling. From 3 to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ —first class, reading; second class, writing; third class, ditto. From 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ —singing, prayer, and drill. Tuesday and Thursday—Morning: from 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ —first class, book-keeping; second class, writing; third class, writing (slates). From 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ —first class, arithmetic (by rule); second class, ditto; third class, reading and spelling. From 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ —examining copies, &c., and drill. Afternoon: from 2 to 3—first class, dictation (geography); second class, English grammar; third class, writing. From 3 to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ —first, second, and third classes, catechism and Scripture reading. Every day, from 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ —singing, prayer, and drill.
- 21.—The titles of the books used in the first class are the Bible, class reading book (by Ludlow), history of Greece (series No. 3), history of England (No. 1), Roman Empire (No. 2); second class—New Testament, third book (S.P.C.K.), history of England (No. 1), and reading book for use of female schools; third class—New Testament, parables, the primer, and discourses for children. A fresh supply of books is particularly needed; the present number quite inadequate to the wants of the school.
- 22.—The maps, &c., in the school are, 7 large maps—2 of Europe, 1 each of Asia, Africa, Australia, The World, and England and Wales.
- 23.—The usual system of correction in giving lessons to be learnt after school hours.
- 24.—No instructions have been given to the present teacher.
- 25.—The school is visited once or twice every week by ladies residing at Penrith, and by the clergyman of the Church of England; the duration of the visits is usually from 1 to 2 hours; no report on the state of the school exists.
- 26.—Name of the head teacher, William Bass.
- 27.—Assistant teacher, Mrs William Bass.
- 28.—The birthplaces of the above are Olney and London.
- 29.—Ages 27 and 24 years.
- 30.—Appointed to present office, 20th January, 1859.
- 31.—Trained as a teacher.
- 32.—Horsemarket Academy, Northampton, several years.
- 33.—
- 34.—Salary of head teacher, £87 10s per annum; no other salaries.
- 35.—Amount of fees, &c., not known, the school so recently re-opened.
- 36.—Total income, &c., not known.

37.—Religious instruction is given to the pupils daily; by the teacher; also, by the clergyman of the Church of England, the Rev. Elijah Smith, who visits the school generally twice during the week, and usually catechises the pupils upon religious matters. The titles of the books used for religious purposes are—the Bible, faith and duty, abridgments of Scripture history, catechetical instruction, and parables and discourses for children.

ST. PHILIP'S.—(MIXED, AND INFANTS')

- 1.—Harrington-street.
- 2.—Foundation, stone—walls, brick; the building is in good condition.
- 3.—Superficial area, 2,432 square feet.
- 4.—Area of boys' yard, 566 square feet; girls' yard, 1,443 square feet.
- 5.—Water-closets—boys' 10 feet 10 inches by 7 feet 4 inches, girls' 9 feet by 7 feet 4 inches; both built of brick, shingled, and in good condition.
- 6.—Boys' school is on the ground floor—measurement 1,053 square feet, 14,283 cubic feet; girls' school on the upper story—950 square feet, 15,675 cubic feet; infants' on the same floor as the girls'—250 square feet, 4,126 cubic feet.
- 7.—Boys, 76; girls, 74; infants, 52.
- 8.—The ventilation is through the windows, of which there are four on each side of the schools, opening at the top.
- 9.—The annual average for the year 1858:—boys, on the books, 76, attendance, 61; girls and infants, on the books, 76, attendance, 52.
- 10.—Boys, maximum age 13 years, minimum 6 years; girls, 12 to 6; infants, 6 to 4.
- 11.—Boys' school, three classes: First class, average 23, maximum 13, minimum 8; second class 27, 12 to 8; third class 24, 11 to 6. Girls' school, four classes: First class 15, 12 to 8; second class 12, 11 to 8; third class 17, 10 to 7; fourth class 16, 10 to 6. Infant, three classes:—First class 17, 7 to 5; second class 17, 7 to 4; third class 18, 6 to 4.
- 12.—The children are in school 5 hours each day, from 9 a.m. to 12 o'clock at noon, and from 2 to 4 p.m. They are sometimes, in the morning, allowed ten minutes recreation in the yard; from 12 to 2 o'clock is occupied at home in various ways.
- 13.—Saturday is always a holiday; we have the usual public holidays, and two weeks vacation at Christmas, and one week in June.
- 14.—240 days, for the year ended September 30th, 1858.
- 15.—Cannot answer this question correctly, perhaps about 2 years.
- 16.—No means of knowing how many.
- 17.—15 boys at 1s. per week, 34 at 9d. per week, 25 at 6d. per week, 18 free: girls and infants, 11 at 1s. per week, 108 at 6d., 2 at 9d., 3 at 8d., 11 at 3d., 12 free. There are no other charges; books and other school requisites being found by the Board.
- 18.—Boys' fees, £98 6s. 10d., given to the master, who also received £87 10s. from the Denominational School Board, £10 from St. Philip's Parochial Association, and afterwards a bonus of £25 from the Denominational School Board; total, £220 16s. 10d. Infants' fees, £52, given to the mistress, who also received £61 5s. from the Denominational School Board, and £5 from St. Philip's Parochial Association; total, £118 5s.
- 19.—The annual cost of each pupil in the boys' school, £2 18s. 1¼d., infants', £1 11s 1½d.
- 20.—Boys':—9 to 9½, each day, opening school with singing and prayer: *Monday*, first class, 9½ to 10 arithmetic, 10 to 10½ general geography, 10½ to 11 dictation, 11 to 12 Scripture lesson, 2 to 2½ reading English history, 2½ to 3 writing in copy-books, 3 to 3½ grammar, 3½ to 4 home lessons; second class, 9½ to 10 grammar, 10 to 10½ dictation, 10½ to 11 reading, 11 to 12 Scripture lesson, 2 to 2½ reading, 2½ to 3 writing in copy-books, 3 to 3½ reading, 3½ to 4 home lessons; third class, 9½ to 10 reading, 10 to 10½ writing on slates, 10½ to 11 geography, 11 to 12 Scripture lessons, 2 to 2½ arithmetic, 2½ to 3 writing on slates, 3 to 3½ reading, 3½ to 4 repetition: *Tuesday*, first class, 9½ to 10 dictation, 10 to 10½ grammar, 10½ to 11 arithmetic, 11 to 12 Scripture lesson, 2 to 2½ reading third book, 2½ to 3 singing, 3 to 3½ geography of Europe, 3½ to 4 object lesson; second class, 9½ to 10 geography, 10 to 10½ reading, 10½ to 11 dictation, 11 to 12 Scripture lesson, 2 to 2½ reading, 2½ to 3 singing, 3 to 3½ reading, 3½ to 4 object lesson; third class, 9½ to 10 reading, 10 to 10½ geography, 10½ to 11 writing on slates, 11 to 12 Scripture lesson, 2 to 2½ reading, 2½ to 3 singing, 3 to 3½ arithmetic, 3½ to 4 object lesson: *Wednesday*, first class, 9½ to 10 arithmetic, 10 to 10½ geography of Palestine, 10½ to 11 dictation, 11 to 12 Scripture lesson, 2 to 2½ reading English history, 2½ to 3 writing in copy-books, 3 to 3½ grammar, 3½ to 4 catechism; second class, 9½ to 10 oral arithmetic, 10 to 10½ dictation, 10½ to 11 reading, 11 to 12 Scripture lesson, 2 to 2½ reading, 2½ to 3 writing in copy-books, 3 to 3½ reading, 3½ to 4 catechism; third class, 9½ to 10 reading, 10 to 10½ writing on slates, 10½ to 11 repetition, 11 to 12 Scripture lesson, 2 to 2½ arithmetic, 2½ to 3 writing on slates, 3 to 3½ reading, 3½ to 4 catechism: *Thursday*, first class, 9½ to 10 dictation, 10 to 10½ arithmetic, 10½ to 11 grammar, 11 to 12 Scripture lesson, 2 to 2½ reading class reading book, 2½ to 3 drill, 3 to 3½ drawing, 3½ to 4 object lesson; second class, 9½ to 10 grammar, 10 to 10½ reading, 10½ to 11 drawing, 11 to 12 Scripture lesson; 2 to 2½ reading, 2½ to 3 drill, 3 to 3½ reading, 3½ to 4 object lesson; third class, 9½ to 10 reading, 10 to 10½ writing on slates, 10½ to 11 writing on slates, 11 to 12 Scripture lesson, 2 to 2½ reading, 2½ to 3 drill, 3 to 3½ geography, 3½ to 4 object lesson: *Friday*, first class, 9½ to 10 arithmetic, 10 to 10½ geography of Australia, 10½ to 11 dictation, 11 to 12 Scripture lesson, 2 to 2½ reading poetry, 2½ to 3 writing in copy-books, 3 to 3½ mental arithmetic, 3½ to 4 catechism; second class, 9½ to 10 geography, 10 to 10½ dictation, 10½ to 11 reading, 11 to 12

12 Scripture lesson, 2 to 2½ reading, 2½ to 3 writing in copy-books, 3 to 3½ mental arithmetic, 3½ to 4 catechism; third class, 9½ to 10 reading, 10 to 10½ repeating hymn; 10½ to 11 writing on slates, 11 to 12 Scripture lesson, 2 to 2½ reading, 2½ to 3 writing on slates, 3 to 3½ repetition, 3½ to 4 catechism; 12 to 2 dinner, each day. Girls':—9 to 9½, each day, opening school with singing and prayer: *Monday*, first class, 9½ to 10 dictation, 10 to 10½ writing in copy-books, 10½ to 11 reading, 11 to 12 Scripture, 2 to 2½ arithmetic, 2½ to 3 mental arithmetic; second class, 9½ to 10 reading, 10 to 10½ dictation, 10½ to 11 grammar, 11 to 12 Scripture, 2 to 2½ writing on slates, 2½ to 3 reading; third and fourth classes, 9½ to 10 writing on slates, 10 to 10½ reading, 10½ to 11 catechism, 11 to 12 Scripture, 2 to 2½ reading, 2½ to 3 writing on slates: *Tuesday*, first class, 9½ to 10 geography, 10 to 10½ arithmetic, 10½ to 11 reading, 11 to 12 Scripture, 2 to 2½ arithmetic, 2½ to 3 dictation; second class, 9½ to 10 reading, 10 to 10½ geography, 10½ to 11 writing in copy-books, 11 to 12 Scripture, 2 to 2½ arithmetic, 2½ to 3 reading; third and fourth classes, 9½ to 10 writing on slates, 10 to 10½ reading, 10½ to 11 general questions, 11 to 12 Scripture, 2 to 2½ reading, 2½ to 3 writing on slates: *Wednesday*, first class, 9½ to 10 grammar, 10 to 10½ arithmetic, 10½ to 11 reading, 11 to 12 Scripture, 2 to 2½ sacred geography, 2½ to 3 reading; second class, 9½ to 10 writing in copy-books, 10 to 10½ reading, 10½ to 11 arithmetic, 11 to 12 Scripture, 2 to 2½ reading, 2½ to 3 dictation; third and fourth classes, 9½ to 10 writing on slates, 10 to 10½ catechism, 10½ to 11 reading, 11 to 12 Scripture, 2 to 2½ arithmetic, 2½ to 3 reading. *Thursday*, first class, 9½ to 10 reading, 10 to 10½ geography, 10½ to 11 writing in copy-books, 11 to 12 Scripture, 2 to 2½ grammar, 2½ to 3 singing; second class, 9½ to 10 grammar, 10 to 10½ reading, 10½ to 11 arithmetic, 11 to 12 Scripture, 2 to 2½ dictation, 2½ to 3 singing; third and fourth classes, 9½ to 10 writing on slates, 10 to 10½ object lesson, 10½ to 11 reading, 11 to 12 Scripture, 2 to 2½ reading, 2½ to 3 singing. *Friday*, 9½ to 10 dictation, 10 to 10½ reading, 10½ to 11 grammar, 11 to 12 Scripture, 2 to 2½ reading, 2½ to 3 writing in copy-books; second class, 9½ to 10 reading, 10 to 10½ geography, 10½ to 11 dictation, 11 to 12 Scripture, 2 to 2½ mental arithmetic, 2½ to 3 reading; third and fourth classes, 9½ to 10 writing on slates, 10 to 10½ general questions, 10½ to 11 reading, 11 to 12 Scripture, 2 to 2½ reading, 2½ to 3 writing on slates; 12 to 2 dinner, 3 to 4 needlework, each day.

21.—First class, boys,—the Bible, Ludlow's class reading book, third book of the S. P. C. K. series; English history, do.; faith and duty, do. Second class, New Testament, second book, S. P. C. K. series; second book, No. 2, do. Third class, Simpson's primer, easy lesson book, and lesson book, No. 1, S. P. C. K. series. First class, girls,—Bible, and third book, S. P. C. K. series. Second class, do., New Testament; second book, S. P. C. K. series. Third class, do., lesson book, No. 1, S. P. C. K. series. Fourth class, do., Simpson's primers. The infants are taught from lesson sheets; we are in want of more Bibles; the rest of the books are in a fair condition.

22.—Maps in the boys school,—The World, Australia, England, and Wales, North and South America, Palestine, St. Paul's travels, Asia, Africa, Australasia, natural philosophy; girls' school,—The World, Australia, England and Wales, Europe; infants' school,—twelve prints, natural history, four Scripture history, and thirteen other lesson sheets.

23.—The cane is sometimes used, and the children are often kept in school, as a punishment, after school hours.

24.—The Local Board visit the schools on the first Tuesday in each month for the purpose of examining the children; prizes of a religious and moral character are awarded to the children once a year.

25.—The diocesan inspector, Mr. W. J. Cuthbert, visited the schools five times during the twelve months ended 30th September, 1858; these visits occupied half an hour each; Mr. Cuthbert also spent the whole day of 17th June, 1857, examining the children in the boys' school.

26.—James Bardsley.

27.—Alice Bardsley, Martha Earl, Mary Johnson.

28.—Master, Oldham, Lancashire, England; mistress, Liverpool, do.; Martha Earl, Sheffield, Yorkshire, England; Mary Johnson, Sydney, New South Wales.

29.—James Bardsley, 28 years; Alice Bardsley, 24 years; Martha Earl, 64 years; Mary Johnson, 16 years.

30.—Master, 1st October, 1856; mistress, 1st April, 1859; Martha Earl, 1825; Mary Johnson, 1st March, 1859.

31.—Not trained.

32.—Both master and mistress possess third class certificates from the Committee of Council in England.

33.—The master has been teaching for 10 years; left his last situation in England to come out to Sydney under his present engagement.

34.—Master's salary from Government, £87 10s.; mistress', do., £61 5s.; Mrs. Earl and Mary Johnson are paid from the girls' school fees; the former receiving 16s. per week, and the latter 6s. per week.

35.—Boys' fees for 1858, £98 6s. 10d., besides which the master received £10 from St. Philip's Parochial Association, and a bonus from the Denominational School Board of £25; the school mistress received for the same year (1858), fees, £52; St. Philip's Parochial Association, £5.

36.—Total income of master for 1858, £220 16s. 10d.; total income of mistress for 1858, £118 5s.

37.—The teachers give a Scripture lesson for 1 hour every day; the Very Rev. the Dean of Sydney and his curate, the Rev. J. Steele, frequently give the children religious instruction; the books used for this purpose are the Bible, church catechism, and the faith and duty of a Christian.

PICTON.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—The district of Picton, in the County of Camden.
- 2.—The house in which the school is held is composed of a kind of loam (generally called a mud house). It is in a very bad condition. The sides are kept from falling out by stays made of bricks. It greatly needs enlargement: it contains four rooms, for which the master has to pay rent, and at the same time to use three out of the four rooms for the school.
- 3.—There are in the four rooms known as the schoolhouse about 500 square feet.
- 4.—The master allows out of the land rented by him with the schoolhouse, 308 square yards.
- 5.—There are two water-closets built of slabs, and they are in very good condition.
- 6.—In the room appropriated to teaching there are 154 square feet, and 1,386 cubic feet.
- 7.—In each of the three rooms there are about 13 pupils averagely assembled.
- 8.—There is no provision made for the ventilation of either of the three rooms.
- 9.—The annual average number on the books of boys, is 30; of girls, 36; and the average number attending the school is, of boys, 18; and of girls, 20.
- 10.—The oldest boy in the school is 15, and the oldest girl is 15: the youngest boy is 4, and the youngest girl, 3 years of age.
- 11.—The school is divided into three classes: in the first the average number is 13; in the second, 15; in the third, 10. The maximum age in the 1st class is 15; in the 2nd class, 14; in the 3rd class, 8. The minimum age in the 1st class, 8; in the 2nd class, 7; in the 3rd class, 3.
- 12.—The pupils attend the school 5 hours daily: from 9 till 12 a.m., and from 2 till 4 p.m. The hours of cessation from study are from 12 till 2, when their time is spent in eating their dinners and in recreation.
- 13.—Saturday is the holiday in the week; there are no half-holidays given. There are two vacations in the year—a fortnight at Christmas and a fortnight at Midwinter.
- 14.—There are about 218 days in the year appropriated to school studies.
- 15.—As far as I can judge, not being in the school any length of time, about seven years is the average length of time pupils remain at school here from first entrance; but if the time is deducted from that that pupils are kept away to assist parents in home pursuits, I should say that they are not more than three years at school from their first entrance.
- 16.—There are about ten in the district known, who do not attend the school.
- 17.—The annual sum charged to each pupil for instruction is £1 9s., nothing further being charged: this is, therefore, the sum total.
- 18.—I cannot answer this question positively, as I was not in the school till February, 1858; but as near as I can judge the amount of school fees received from pupils from September, 1857, till September, 1858, amounts to about £35. These fees are appropriated by the master for his sustenance. The Denominational Board pay the master for this period the sum of £70. The total amount, therefore, received for this period towards the support of this school, is £105.
- 19.—The average annual total cost of the education of each pupil is about £2 15s.
- 20.—Reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, and dictation. 1 hour is devoted to reading, 1 hour to spelling, 1 hour to writing, 1 hour to arithmetic, half an hour on each day to geography or grammar, and half an hour to dictation. This is the time allotted for such subjects in each day throughout the week.
- 21.—The class reading book, the society's 4th book, the society's 2nd book, the Testament, and the society's 1st book. The books now in use are in bad condition; other kinds of books are needed, and the number at present in use is inadequate to the wants of the school.
- 22.—A map of The World, a map of the countries mentioned in the Old Testament, and one of countries mentioned in the New Testament. A map of South America, a map of Europe, and a map of Australia; also a blackboard. Their present condition is good, and for the present no others are needed.
- 23.—The system of correction used in the school is as follows:—Any misdemeanour committed, the pupil has to stay in after school hours and prepare some lesson or perform some school duty in expiation of such offence. No written or other instruction has been received by the master from any person on this subject.
- 24.—About twelve times during the year the pupils have been examined with reference to their progress—principally by the Rev. J. Carter, Chairman of the Board. No prizes or other rewards of merit are given in the school.
- 25.—By the Rev. J. Carter; by him the school is visited weekly, different times being spent by him in the school, sometimes half an hour, at other times an hour or two, and sometimes longer. No report of the state of the school exists.
- 26.—William Webb.
- 27.—None are engaged in the school.
- 28.—Head teacher's birthplace is Hornsey, Middlesex.
- 29.—Ditto ditto age, 28.
- 30.—The 1st of February, 1858.
- 31.—Yes.
- 32.—At St. John's College, Battersea, for the period of fourteen months; possessed of no certificate, not undergoing any examination for certificate.
- 33.—None; master has been teaching from the age of 15 years.
- 34.—Head teacher's salary is £70 per year.
- 35.—Head teacher is in receipt of fees from pupils amounting to about £40 a year.
- 36.—Head teacher's total annual income amounts to about £110; deducting rent, £12 yearly, which he pays for the school, it would be £98 yearly.

37.—The Bible or Testament is read in the school nearly every day. Moral instruction is blended with nearly every lesson by the master. The school is visited by the clergyman of the district. He belongs to the Church of England. The Bible, Testament, the Church of England catechism, Scripture history, parts 1, 2, and 3, the Messiah, the primer, &c.

PITT TOWN.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Pitt Town, County of Cumberland.
- 2.—Bricks and wood; needs repairs.
- 3.—1,376 superficial square feet.
- 4.—None allowed.
- 5.—A brick closet, in good repair.
- 6.—720 square feet; 10,800 cubic feet.
- 7.—50.
- 8.—2 doors, 6 windows, 1 chimney.
- 9.—The annual average number on the books, boys, 38; girls, 43; total, 81. Average number attending the school, from 1st October, 1857, to 30th September, 1858, were—boys, 25; girls, 30; total, 55.
- 10.—Maximum age, 15 years; minimum, 4 years, of both sexes.
- 11.—Number of classes, four. Average number in each class—first class, 8; second class, 11; third class, 14; fourth or infant class, 17. Maximum age—first class, 15 years; second class, 12 years; third class, 10 years; fourth class, 7 years. Minimum age—first class, 11 years; second class, 9 years; third class, 7 years; fourth class, 4 years.
- 12.—5 hours, commencing at 9, and terminating at 3 o'clock; from 12 to 1 o'clock, the interval is employed in taking refreshment and exercise.
- 13.—Saturday in each week; two vacations of 2 weeks each, about 21st June, and 24th December.
- 14.—Number of school days from 1st October, 1857, to 30th September, 1858, was 231.
- 15.—About 4 years.
- 16.—40 to 50.
- 17.—The weekly charge from 6d. to 3d.; no charge for books; the annual charge for each, total, £1.
- 18.—The amount of school fees from the pupils, for the twelvemonth ending 30th ending 30th September, 1858, was, £55, appropriated by the teacher towards the support of himself and family; amount of Government salary, £70; total amount from all sources during the abovementioned period, £125.
- 19.—Average annual total cost for education of each pupil, £2 5s. 5½d.
- 20.—Monday and Wednesday—From 9 to 9¾, first and third classes, reading; second class, writing; fourth class, alphabet. 9¾ to 10½, first and third classes, writing; second class, reading; fourth class, spelling small words. Recess for 5 minutes. Thence to 11¼, first and third classes, arithmetic; second class, grammar; fourth class, alphabet. 11¼ to 12, first class, grammar; second class, arithmetic; third class, spelling; fourth class, small words. 12 to 1, recreation. 1 to 2, first and second classes, reading Scripture; third class, writing; fourth class, alphabet. 2 to 2¾, mental calculation, tables, &c., simultaneously. 2¾ to 3, singing, prayers, &c., on closing school. Tuesday and Thursday—From 9 to 9¾, first and third classes, writing; second class, reading; fourth class, small words. 9¾ to 10½, first and third classes, reading; second class, writing; fourth class, alphabet. Recess for 5 minutes. Thence to 11¼, first class, geography; second class, arithmetic; third class, spelling; fourth class, small words. 11¼ to 12, first and third classes, arithmetic; second class, geography; fourth class, alphabet. 12 to 1, recreation. 1 to 2, first and second classes, reading Scripture; third class, reading; fourth class, spelling small words. 2 to 2¾, mental calculation, tables, &c., simultaneously. 2¾ to 3, singing, prayers, &c., on closing school. On Friday, the whole school learning collects, catechism, and reading Scripture lesson, religious instruction, &c.
- 21.—The first and second classes use the Bible, English history, fourth, third, and class books, Scripture history, catechetical series, catechism, collects, grammar, and geography; third class use Mavor's spelling book; fourth or infant class, first book and alphabet sheet. The books principally used, such as grammars, geographies, table books, catechisms, &c., are in bad condition; no other kind needed, and if in good condition sufficient.
- 22.—A map of Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, of the countries mentioned in the Bible, Palestine, England, Australasia, British Isles, and The World, and a blackboard; the map of The World is very much worn, a new one required.
- 23.—Very little punishment of any sort used. Discipline and energy on the part of the teacher is all that is needed; no written or other instruction respecting it.
- 24.—Twice a year, by the clergyman, Chairman of Local Board; no prizes awarded.
- 25.—By W. J. Cuthbert, Esq., diocesan inspector, on the 19th and 20th November, 1857, and by the Rev. T. Wilson, once a week; the time he occupies is about 1 hour and a half. (*Vide* Supplement to the Denominational School Board Report.)
- 26.—Henry Wylie.
- 27.—None attached.
- 28.—Ireland.
- 29.—50 years.
- 30.—21st February, 1859.

- 31.—Trained as a teacher.
 32.—At Santry, near Dublin, 4 years; at St. James' Model School, Sydney, a month; received a general certificate of qualification from St. James' Model School, in October, 1849. No class certificate was granted at that time.
 33.—No other occupation or business, always a teacher.
 34.—Annual salary of head teacher, £70.
 35.—Only the fees received from the pupils.
 36.—The total annual income of head teacher, derived from the school, including the Government salary, from 1st October, 1857, to 30th September, 1858, was £125.
 37.—Biblical and catechetical once a week; by the teacher, and by the Rev. Thomas Wilson, minister of the Church of England, and Chairman of the Local Board. The Bible, chief truths, church catechism, catechetical series and collects.

PYRMONT.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Mount-street, Pyrmont.
 2.—The boys' school is constructed of wood on stone foundation, and needs repairing; the girls' school is a private house, constructed of stone, at present rented by the teacher.
 3.—The area of the boys' schoolhouse is 830 feet; of the girls', 518 feet.
 4.—The number of feet in the ground adjoining the boys' school is 3,550 feet; in the girls', 450 feet.
 5.—There is no closet to the boys' school; there is one to the girls', built of stone, but too small, being only intended for a private dwelling.
 6.—The boys' room contains 740 square and 8,840 cubic feet, and the girls' room 208 square and 2,080 cubic feet.
 7.—From 90 to 100 in the male school, and from 40 to 50 in the female school.
 8.—The upper sashes of the windows can be lowered, and the spaces between the shingles also serve the purpose of ventilation; this latter provision only applies to the boys' school.
 9.—The average number on the books is 63 boys and 28 girls; total, 91.
 10.—The maximum age of boys, 15 years, and of the girls, 16; the minimum of boys, 4 years; of girls, the same.
 11.—The boys are divided into five classes; the average number in each class is 20; first class, age, from 10 to 15; second class, from 8 to 12; third class, from 7 to 9; fourth class, from 6 to 8; fifth class, from 4 to 7. The girls are divided into four classes; the average number in each is 10; first class, age, from 12 to 16; second class, from 9 to 13; third class, from 6 to 11; fourth class, 4 to 6.
 12.—The number of hours the pupils attend each day is 5, commencing in the morning at 9, and terminating at 12; in the afternoon at 2, and closing at 4.
 13.—No stated weekly holidays; two vacations during the year; each a fortnight; at Christmas and Easter.
 14.—Deducting vacations and general holidays leaves 235 school days.
 15.—About three years is the average length of time the pupils remain at school.
 16.—About 300 that do not usually attend this school.
 17.—The weekly fees are 6d., 9d., and 1s.; the pupils furnish their own books, except stated reading lesson books, inadequately supplied by the Board of Education; the present teacher, Mr. Gale, has provided the books now in use.
 18.—The amount of school fees received during the year ending 30th September, 1858, is £162 13s. 3d.; appropriated to teacher's salary, together with Government allowance of £70, making a total of £232 13s. 3d., out of which the teacher pays rent for two school-rooms (exclusive of residence) to the amount of £49 8s. per annum.
 19.—Total cost of each pupil for the year is £2 11s. 1½d.
 20.—First class: the first class pupils are taught in the morning of each school day—spelling and tables, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour; reading, $\frac{1}{4}$; writing, $\frac{1}{2}$; grammar, $\frac{1}{2}$; arithmetic, $\frac{3}{4}$; geography, $\frac{1}{4}$. In the afternoon—reading, $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour; dictation and arithmetic, 1½ hours. Second class: the same routine is observed in the second class, with the exception of grammar, which is taught orally from their reading lesson books. Third class: the third class pupils are taught in the morning of each day—spelling and tables, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour; reading, $\frac{1}{4}$; writing, $\frac{3}{4}$; and arithmetic, 1¼. In the afternoon—reading, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour; writing on slates and arithmetic, 1¼. Fourth class: the fourth class pupils are taught same as third. Fifth class: the fifth class pupils are taught to read only $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour in morning and same in afternoon.
 21.—The reading books used are the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth (with supplement to fourth) of the National series, Chambers' arithmetic, National arithmetic, Morell's and Lennie's grammars, and geography; the present condition of the books is good, having been lately supplied out of the teacher's income.
 22.—A map of England and Wales, of Australia, Palestine, Syria (Old Testament), Syria (New Testament), St. Paul's travels, and the two hemispheres; all in good condition except the last-named.
 23.—A system of correction, by the use of the cane or other punishment, does not appear necessary to secure good order, but constant employment in school duties seem best calculated to effect that object; the cane, therefore, is only used when extreme necessity requires. Constant employment, however, cannot be kept up in sufficient variety, without a more ample supply of books, slates, and apparatus than is usually apportioned to each school under the present system.

24.—A system of prize-giving is adopted by the teacher every quarter, to the first and second classes, to the extent of 20s. in the year; each prize, 1s.; the plan is found to answer very well.

25.—By the diocesan inspector of schools; last official inspection, 9 July, 1859; time, 1 day; I am unable to state whether the present condition of the school is better or worse than previous to my accepting office, but, as far as I am able to judge, the condition of the school is good.

26.—Robert Vining Gale is the name of the head teacher of the boys' school; and Louisa Gale, of the girls' school.

27.—No assistants or pupil teachers employed.

28.—The male teacher was born in London; the female teacher in British America, but brought up in Scotland.

29.—The male teacher, 41; and the female teacher, 33 years.

30.—Date of present appointment, November 1st, 1858.

31.—The female teacher is a trained teacher; the male teacher is not trained.

32.—The female teacher was trained at a private institution for 3 years, where no certificates were given.

33.—The male teacher has had 13 years' experience; the female teacher has been 16 years employed in teaching previous to present appointment.

34.—The salary of the male teacher is £70 a year; the female teacher has no salary.

35.—The fees derived from the school amount to £162 13s. 3d.

36.—The total income of the teacher, £232 13s. 3d.

37.—Religious instruction is given with church catechism on each Friday afternoon; the titles of the books used, Bible and Testament.

QUEANBEYAN.—(MIXED.)

1.—Trincula-place, Queanbeyan.

2.—Stone walls; shingled roof; lately underwent partial repair, the expense of which has not yet been paid for want of funds; needs further repairs.

3.—Length 25 feet, breadth 15 feet, equal to 375 feet area.

4.—Two roods, not enclosed.

5.—Apartments for male and female children in good repair.

6.—375 square feet, 3,750 cubic feet, in one room.

7.—30.

8.—Door and windows, and fireplace.

9.—48; 30—16 boys and 14 girls.

10.—Males, 14 to 4; females, 13 to 4.

11.—Three. First class—average attendance, 12; 14 to 7 years of age. Second class—average attendance, 10; 10 to 5 years of age. Third class—average attendance, 8; 7 to 4 years of age.

12.—5½ hours; from 9 to 12½, and from 2 to 4; intervening cessation of study from 12½ to 2 for dinner and play.

13.—Saturday, in every week; Good Friday, Easter Monday, January 26th, May 24th, and a fortnight at Christmas.

14.—246.

15.—Two-thirds remain nearly 2 years; one-third uncertain.

16.—Probably 20.

17.—Average, 7d. per week; average total annual charge, £1 10s. 4d.

18.—£65 4s., to the master's benefit; Government salary, £52 10s.;—total, £117 14s.

19.—£3 18s. 6d.

20.—First class—Holy Scriptures, spelling, writing, and arithmetic, every day; dictation, history, geography, and grammar, twice a week; faith and duty, and church catechism, once a week. Second class—subjects the same; distribution of time rather different. Third class—reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic, every day.

21.—Bible, New Testament, class reading book (compiled by Geo. Ludlow), third and fourth reading books, history of England (historical series, No. 1, by S. P. C. K.), geography (epitome of geographical knowledge, ancient and modern, compiled for the use of the teachers and classes of the National Schools in Ireland), grammar (published by direction of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland), faith and duty, are used in the first class; in the second class the second and third books are used, instead of the third and fourth books, in other respects the books are the same in both classes; in the third class, primer and first book are the books used; all the books are in good condition, except the New Testaments.

22.—Maps in the school—The World, Europe, England and Wales, New South Wales and Victoria, Palestine, countries mentioned in Old Testament, countries mentioned in New Testament, St. Paul's travels; maps required of Asia, Africa, and America; a small globe would be found useful; prints—the Ten Commandments.

23.—Gentle corporal punishment, or confinement during play hours; no written instructions.

24.—One general examination at Christmas, with prizes of books, and occasional examinations of the various classes, by the Chairman of the School Board, with one or other of the members of the Board.

25.—Frequently by the Chairman, and occasionally by members of the Board; the master frequently complains of the difficulty he experiences in collecting the school fees from the parents.

26.—John Ford.

27.—One or other pupil of the first class.

28.—East Hothly, County Sussex, England.

29.—37 years.

30.—1 April, 1855.

31.—Not trained.

32.—

33.—Frequently taught small classes of children and adults without remuneration; merchant's clerk.

34.—£117 14s.

35.—House rent.

36.—£117 14s.

37.—This question is best answered by directing attention to the reply to questions of a similar nature.

RANDWICK.—(MIXED.)

1.—Randwick.

2.—New; of stone, and in complete repair.

3.—1,683 square feet.

4.—About 16,000 square feet.

5.—Two, in useful and clean condition.

6.—

7.—20.

8.—Abundant.

9.—24; 20 average; 13 girls, 7 boys.

10.—11 to 4 years.

11.—Three classes; 6, 6, 8 children.

12.—5 hours; commencing at 9, and terminating at 4; from 12 till 2, recreation and dinner.

13.—Saturday in each week; one week at each quarter.

14.—241.

15 & 16 —No data for ascertaining.

17.—From 1s. to 6d. per week; the total annual charge, from £2 8s. to £1 4s.

18 & 19 —As the school only opened in September, 1858, these questions cannot be answered.

20.—Reading, spelling, grammar, geography, writing, arithmetic, catechism, Scripture history.

21.—The reading books of the Irish Society, Sullivan's geography, Cornwall's grammar for beginners, books published by the Christian Knowledge Society; an adequate supply at present for the school.

22.—A set of maps, in fair condition.

23.—No corporal punishment employed.

24.—Twice in each year; rewards, chiefly in books, given at Christmas.

25.—Clergyman of the parish, and the inspector of Church of England schools.

26.—Eliza Edson.

34.—£50, Government salary.

36.—About £75

37.—Visited by the clergyman of the parish.

(As the Randwick school has only been open about nine months, some of the questions are necessarily unanswered.)

RICHMOND.—(MIXED.)

1.—Richmond.

2.—Built of brick and shingled, requires some repairs; a larger schoolroom would be desirable.

3.—450 superficial square feet.

4.—Upwards of 4 acres.

5.—One for each of the sexes; built of bricks and shingled, and in good order.

6.—One room for teaching 450 square feet, 6,720 cubic feet.

7.—Average number of pupils in attendance last month (March), 93.

8.—4 windows on front, 1 on each end, and 3 ventilators on the rear; the windows open.

9.—The average number on class roll for the year 1858, boys, 40; girls, 53; total, 93.

The numbers at present are, boys, 62; girls, 53; total, 120.

10.—Maximum age of girls, 13; minimum age of girls, 3; maximum age of boys, 12; minimum age of boys, 4.

11.—Six classes, including infant class; average in each class, 20. First class, maximum age, 13; minimum age, 9. Second class, maximum age, 13; minimum age, 8. Third class, maximum age, 13; minimum age, 8. Fourth class, maximum age, 12; minimum age, 6. Fifth class, maximum age, 10; minimum age, 5. Sixth class, maximum age, 7; minimum age, 3.

12.—6½ hours; from 9 o'clock, a.m., to 3:30 p.m., with an intermission of one hour (from 12:30 to 1:30) for dinner and play.

13.—School closed on Saturdays. Three vacations in the year; one week at Easter, one week in June, and a fortnight at Christmas.

14.—285 days.

15.—About two years.

16.—Cannot say.

17.—From 3d. to 1s. per week. Children, whose parents are certified by a member of the Local Board to be unable to pay, are taught without any fee; no charge made for books.

18.—Fees from pupils, £60 0s. 4d., appropriated to teacher's use. Salary from Denominational School Board, £87 10s.; total, £147 10s. 4d.

19.—£2 7s. 7d.

20.—First, second, and third classes: 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{4}$, singing and prayer each day. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 10, geography: Tuesday and Thursday, English grammar. 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, writing from dictation each day. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11, arithmetic each day. 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$, reading and spelling. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{4}$, writing on paper each day. 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, examining copies, calling class roll, and singing each day. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, arithmetic by rule and entering each day. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3, mental calculations; Tuesday, arithmetical tables; Thursday, church catechism. 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, spelling from dictation each day. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, singing and prayer each day. From 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, girls learning plain needlework. Fourth and fifth classes: 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{4}$, singing and prayer each day. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 10, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, reading and spelling; Tuesday and Thursday, arithmetic. 10 to 11, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, arithmetic; Tuesday and Thursday, writing easy words from dictation. 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, writing easy words from dictation; Tuesday and Thursday, reading and spelling. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{4}$, writing on paper each day. 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, examining copies, calling class roll, and singing each day. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, arithmetic; Tuesday and Thursday, reading and spelling. 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, reading and spelling; Tuesday and Thursday, writing on slates. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, writing on slates; Tuesday, spelling from dictation; Thursday, church catechism. 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, arithmetical tables; Tuesday and Thursday, hymns. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, singing and prayers each day. Girls learning plain needlework from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Sixth or infant class: 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{4}$, singing and prayer each day. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 10, alphabet, spelling, and learning to read each day. 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, learning to write on slates each day. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, hymns; Tuesday and Thursday, first steps to catechism. 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, spelling and learning to read each day. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, singing each day. 12 to 12 $\frac{1}{4}$, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, tables; Tuesday and Thursday, numeration. 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, singing each day. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, alphabet, spelling, and reading each day. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, first steps to catechism; Tuesday and Thursday, hymns. 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, spelling easy words from dictation each day. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, singing and prayer each day.

21.—First class, Bibles, Testaments, history of England, Ludlow's reader, fourth book, published by The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, geographies (English grammars and arithmetic books are provided by the pupils); second class, Bibles, Testaments, third book; third class, history of Our Lord, Sermon on the Mount, parables, miracles, second book; fourth class, first book; fifth class, first reading book, first and second parts, monosyllables, and dissyllables; sixth class, easy lessons on tablets or sheets; books in fair condition, except those used by the lower classes, of which a supply is at present required.

22.—Maps of The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America (North and South), Australasia, England and Wales, Holy Land, St. Paul's travels, and Syria.

23.—Confinement in schoolroom during dinner and play hours, or after the school is dismissed, or to place the defaulter standing on a form in the centre of the schoolroom; corporal punishment is not resorted to except in extreme cases; this being the written instructions of the Local Board.

24.—The school has not been examined by the Local Board since August last. It is usual to have an examination half-yearly, provided the members of the Board can be brought together; no prizes are given.

25.—By the diocesan inspector of schools and the Rev. Mr. Elder, generally once a week, frequently twice, from an hour to an hour and a half.

“15 October, 1857.

“Visited the school and examined the children, who acquitted themselves in a satisfactory manner; there were 93 present.—JOHN ELDER, A. CORNWELL, W. SMITH.”

“31 August, 1858.

“Visited and examined the school; 81 children present.—JOHN ELDER.”

“Accompanied Mr. Elder, and found the school very satisfactory, making allowance for the want of room for the number of children.—WM. BOWMAN.”

26.—Richard Griffiths, 47 years, Ireland

27.—Eliza Griffiths, 46 years, Ireland; Rachael Griffiths, 24 years, Ireland.

30.—1st April, 1847.

31.—Not trained as a teacher.

33.—By being educated at a large school under the management of the Kildare-place Society; licentiate apothecary.

34.—Annual salary of head teacher, £87 10s.

35.—Fees received from pupils for 12 months to 30th September, £60 0s. 4d.

36.—Total annual income, £147 10s. 4d.

37.—Reading Holy Scriptures, and questioned on the same, church catechism. The children are taught to love and fear God, to honour and obey their parents, and to love their neighbors as themselves; to honour the Queen and all constituted authorities. Holy Bible, Testament, faith and duty of a Christian, catechetical series, church catechism.

RYDE.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Ryde.
- 2.—Brick; needs repairs and enlargement.
- 3.—480.
- 4.—4,840.
- 5.—All right.
- 6.—Cubic feet, 5,280.
- 7.—83.
- 8.—Good.
- 9.—Average number, 83; girls, 50; boys, 33.
- 10.—Girls, 3 to 14; boys, 4 to 13.
- 11.—Four; average, 18.
- 12.—School from 9 to 12, and from 1 to 3.
- 13.—No school on Saturday; the usual holidays as per rules
- 14.—231.
- 15.—
- 16.—
- 17.—Annual charge from 2d. to 1s. per week.
- 18.—Fees, £86 18s. 9d.; salary, £70; total £136 18s. 9d.
- 19.—Average, 5d.
- 20.—
- 21.—Many things are wanted.
- 22.—Maps of The World, Europe, Asia, and Palestine.
- 23.—Gentle castigation with a stick.
- 24.—Examined publicly 4 times a year; prizes (books) once a year.
- 25.—Examined occasionally by minister and Local Board, and the diocesan inspector of schools.
- 26.—Anne Kendall.
- 27.—Isabella Kendall.
- 28.—London.
- 29.—Anne Kendall, aged 39; Isabella Kendall, aged 21.
- 30.—1st March, 1856.
- 31.—Yes; at the Model School, Sydney.
- 32.—For 7 weeks.
- 33.—
- 34.—
- 35.—
- 37.—Visited occasionally, but not at stated periods, by the Rev. George E. Turner, Church of England; and the children are taught from the Bible, history, class reading books, &c.

SEVEN HILLS.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Seven Hills, Parramatta.
- 2.—Weatherboard and brick-nogged, in great need of repair. The building is sufficiently large to contain the number of children at present attending the school, or who are likely to attend.
- 3.—525 superficial square feet.
- 4.—A field of 4 acres, in which the school stands, and to which the children have free access.
- 5.—In a very bad condition.
- 6.—One room only.
- 7.—
- 8.—The open windows and the dilapidated condition of the building afford sufficient ventilation.
- 9.—Average number on the rolls, 22 boys, 21 girls; average number actually attending, 13 boys, 12 girls.
- 10.—Oldest boys, 14 years; oldest girls, 11 years: youngest boys, 5 years; youngest girls, 4 years.
- 11.—Three classes: 1st class, 11; maximum age, 14 years; minimum age, 8 years: 2nd class, 7; maximum age, 9 years; minimum age, 4 years: 3rd class, 7; maximum age, 7 years; minimum age, 4 years.
- 12.—From 9 to 12 a.m.; From 2 to 4 p.m.
- 13.—The whole of Saturday, and a fortnight at Christmas and Midwinter.
- 14.—Number of days in the year devoted to school duties, 240.
- 15.—About 5 years.
- 16.—This question cannot be answered with any degree of accuracy; there is, however, a considerable number of children who never attend any school: no amount of persuasion will induce some parents to send their children to school.
- 17.—The weekly charge is from 1s. to 3d. per week, according to the class the pupil is in. Most of the books are supplied by the Central Board, but spelling, copy, ciphering books, &c., are supplied by the master, and charged to the children, as he states, at town prices.
- 18.—The amount of school fees for year ending September 28th, 1858, is £15 3s. 9d.; salary from Denominational Board, £61 5s.; total amount of salary, £76 8s. 9d. (This statement I have received from the master: my impression is, however, that the receipt from pupils is considerably more than stated.—THOMAS DONKIN, Chairman of Local Board.)

19.—Average total cost to parents, 12s. 1^sd., to Government, £2 9s.; total for each, £3 1s. 1^sd.

20.—Series of reading books, geography (general and Australian), exercises on maps and on slates from memory on the foregoing; spelling and home lessons on the same; written, oral, and mental arithmetic and tables; needlework for girls; singing, drill, and prayers. The time allotted to each subject, as follows:—Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday: 1st class,—arithmetic, 1¹/₂ hours; reading, 1¹/₄ hours; writing, ¹/₂ hour; spelling, ¹/₄ hour; geography, ¹/₂ hour; exercises from memory or dictation, ¹/₄ hour; singing, ¹/₂ hour; tables, ¹/₄ hour: 2nd class,—same as 1st, less advanced: 3rd and junior,—reading, 1 hour; writing on slates, 1 hour; spelling, ¹/₂ hour; tables, ¹/₂ hour; ciphering, 1 hour; church catechism, ¹/₂ hour; singing, prayers, and drilling, ¹/₂ hour,—5 hours: history and chronology on alternate Wednesdays: girls needlework on Thursday afternoon. Tuesday and Friday: 1st class,—reading Old or New Testament, or Scripture history, 1¹/₄ hours; arithmetic, 1¹/₄ hours; church catechism, ³/₄ hour; spelling, ¹/₄ hour; writing, ¹/₂ hour; exercises from memory, ¹/₂ hour; singing, &c., ¹/₂ hour,—5 hours: 2nd class,—same as 1st: 3rd class,—reading, 1 hour; writing on slates, 1 hour; church catechism, 1 hour; ciphering, 1 hour; spelling, ¹/₂ hour; singing, drilling, &c., ¹/₂ hour,—5 hours.

21.—List of books:—Secular,—18 histories of England, entire; 12 histories of Greece, entire; 19 fourth reading books, entire; 19 third ditto; 14 class ditto; 9 English grammars, entire; 7 Australian geographies, all imperfect; 1 Bonwick's geography, ditto; 24 elements of geography, ditto; 12 arithmetics, in fair condition; 12 second reading books, 6 in ditto; 10 tables; 4 first lesson books: religious,—30 Bibles; 28 Testaments; 48 church catechisms; 13 questions, Sinclair's; 10 ditto on the writers; 14 prophecies concerning the Messiah; 24 Scripture histories; 9 Christian truths; 4 faith and duty; 19 Watts's hymns; 12 Collects; 12 Sermon on Mount.

22.—List of maps:—1 Hemispheres; 1 Australasia; 1 Europe; 1 Asia; 1 Africa; 1 North America; 1 South America; 1 Palestine; 1 countries mentioned in New Testament.

23.—System of correction usually by tasks in playtime; corporal correction as light as possible to be effectual.

24.—The school is regularly visited by the clergyman,—generally once a week; no prizes are distributed, and the only reward bestowed on the children is a school-feast once a year, which the clergyman gives at his expense.

25.—The school has never been visited by any inspector to the writer's knowledge.

26.—Alexander Anderson.

27.—None.

30.—August, 1857.

31.—Trained 4 months in St. James' Model School.

32.—Answered in the former.

33.—A short time a private teacher.

34.—See answer to 18.

35.—None.

36.—See 18.

37.—Religious instruction is given by the Episcopalian clergyman generally once a week; the books used are the church catechism, Sinclair's questions, &c.

SHOALHAVEN.—(MIXED.)

1.—Shoalhaven, St. Vincent.

2.—Bark. A new school is contracted for.

3.—240 feet.

4.—Half an acre.

5.—One closet; wants repairs.

6.—240 feet x 8 = 1,920 cubic feet. One room.

7.—31 pupils.

8.—Removing three windows when required.

9.—Average number on books, 40 boys, 39 girls = 79; average attendance, 14 boys, 17 girls = 31.

10.—Males, 13 years, 2 years; females, 13 years, 2 years.

11.—Five classes. 1st class—maximum age, 13, minimum, 8 years; 2nd class—maximum age, 8, minimum, 5 years; 3rd class—maximum age, 10, minimum, 4 years; 4th class—maximum age, 5, minimum, 4 years; 5th class—maximum age, 8, minimum, 2 years. Average number in each class, 6.

12.—5¹/₂ hours; commencing at 9 a.m. and closing at 12-15 p.m.; re-assembling at 2 p.m. and closing at 4-15. One and three-quarter hours cessation for dinner.

13.—One day holiday each week. Two vacations:—Christmas, 10 days; Midsummer, 10 days.

14.—241 days.

15.—About eight months.

16.—The fact of their being three or four other schools in the district makes it almost impossible to answer this query.

17.—1s. per week, some; 6d. per week, others.

18.—£54 18s. 3d. school mistress; £106 other 786 gratuities from various sources, excepting £52 10s. per year from the Denominational Board.

19.—£3 9s. 3¹/₂d. each per year.

20.—Home lessons, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; writing, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; sewing, 1 hour; arithmetic, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; reading, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; singing and closing, $\frac{1}{4}$ hour each day. Recess. Monday, geography; Tuesday, grammar; Wednesday, familiar subjects; Thursday, grammar; Friday, church catechism. Object lessons, 1 hour; mental arithmetic, 1 hour; closing, $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, each day. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes are taught by the mistress, the other two classes by the assistants

21.—1st class—Bible, 3rd book (C. K. S.), geography (National Education, Ireland), grammar (National Education, Ireland), arithmetic (National Education, Ireland), Watts's hymns; 2nd class—Testament, 2nd book (C. K. S.), tables, Watts's hymns; 3rd class—1st reading book (C. K. S., new series), tables, Watts's hymns; 4th class—Primer, table card; 5th class—Alphabets. The school has been very scantily supplied with the books that have been sent. Bibles, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd books, primers, grammars, geographies, arithmetics, church catechisms. They are all in moderate repair; but an extended quantity is required. History, spelling, slates, &c., &c., have never been supplied by the Board.

22.—Maps:—The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Palestine, the Old Testament, England and Wales.

23.—Moderate corporal punishment. Standing on form, and threats of expulsion for bad language. No written or any instructions from any Board on the subject.

24.—The Local Board examines the school twice every year, and prizes of books are then distributed to the most proficient, and to the most regular in attendance at the school.

25.—Mr. Coburn inspected the school for the first time in October, 1858, and remained some days organizing the school. No report.

26.—Eleanor Mottram Thistleton.

27.—William Sowerby Thistleton, assistant; Sowerby G. Thistleton, 2nd assistant; Eleanor L. Thistleton, sewing assistant.

28.—Lancashire, England.

29.—Eleanor M. Thistleton, 41 years; W. S. Thistleton, 55 years; S. G. Thistleton, 12 years; E. L. Thistleton, 10 years.

30.—January, 1856.

31.—Not trained.

32.—None.

33.—Private governess. None.

34.—£52 10s. from the Denominational Board for head teacher. No remuneration for the assistants.

35.—None.

36.—£107 8s. 3d.

37.—Scripture lessons, church catechisms, hymns every day; Bible and church catechism. The Church of England minister, the Rev. Abram. Smyth King, instructs the children regularly in Scripture.

ST. MARY'S, SOUTH CREEK.—(MIXED.)

1.—St. Mary's, South Creek.

2.—Brick building; shingled roof and boarded floor; needing slight repairs in the roof.

3.—36 feet by 18.

4.—Half an acre.

5.—Two distinct and separate closets, both recently repaired and cleansed, but will shortly need further repairs; brick, with shingled roof.

6.—One room (see No. 3).

7.—Average 45 to 50 in the one room.

8.—4 windows, 2 at each side, all opening; one door, chimney, and no ceiling.

9.—During the last eight years the average number on the books has been 70, viz.,—boys, 40; girls, 30; with an average daily attendance of boys, 28; girls, 23; total, 51.

10.—Ages: Boys, 14 to 5; girls, 14 to 4.

11.—Classes, mixed, six; average in each, 8.

12.—Time: $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours daily; 9 to 12, 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$; one hour for dinner, viz., from 12 to 1.

13.—Every Saturday a whole holiday; the last two weeks in June and the like in December; Easter Monday and Tuesday; no half-holidays, except an occasional one by permission of the clergyman.

14.—261.

15.—The period depends much upon the location of the parents—say 3 years.

16.—Not known.

17.—6d. per week; charged only when they attend; rules 2 and 7 Denominational School Rules, p. 11, and which should be read together, have never been put in force in this school; no charge for books.

18.—From 1st September, 1857, to 30th September, 1858: Fees, £43 9s. 6d.; Government salary, £61; gratuity, Penrith Diocesan Society, £6; total, £110 9s. 6d.; the whole received by the master for his own use.

- 19.—Cost to the country, 12s. 5½d.
- 20.—Reading and spelling, writing by dictation, writing in copy-books and on slates, grammar, geography, history, arithmetic (mental and otherwise). Geography and history, every Tuesday and Thursday; writing by dictation and grammar, every Monday and Wednesday; reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, every day. The precise time given to each subject is guided by circumstances, attendance, &c.. The girls are carefully taught both plain and fancy needlework, marking, worsted work, and crochet, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday afternoons.
- 21.—The usual books supplied by the Denominational School Board; condition fair; number generally adequate; more catechisms, with short questions, needed, and more arithmetical tables needed.
- 22.—7 maps, viz., The World, Europe, Australia, England, the British Isles, Old Testament, and Holy Land; 9 short reading boards; nothing at all fit for infant classes, and such are much wanted and have been repeatedly applied for.
- 23.—No instructions as to correction, except the 21st rule, p. 6, Denominational School Rules, which has been closely adhered to. If I consider the cane necessary, I use it without reference to any one.
- 24.—Examination every six months (June and December) by the clergyman, and generally some members of the Local Board; prizes awarded at Christmas only; useful and entertaining books, selected by the clergyman.
- 25.—The diocesan inspector; once, 10th November, 1857; period of visit, 20 minutes past 3 p.m. till 10 minutes to 6 p.m., accompanied by the Rev. T. W. Unwin. I am not aware what his report was. There is a report signed by Messrs. Turton, Levinge, and , but I have never seen it, and consequently cannot furnish a copy. It is in substance, I have been informed—"That the children know nothing; the master incompetent." How these gentlemen arrived at this conclusion I am at a loss to imagine, as from the following statement it must be evident that they did not pursue the course calculated to discover either the efficient working of the school or the competency of the master:—
- I have not cared to enter into controversy upon the subject as some of the school-masters have done, and should not now have alluded to it had I not been invited to do so by the question.
- Mr. Turton and Mr. Levinge spent some twenty minutes (certainly not more) in the school. Mr. Turton heard some half dozen boys read, and asked not more than two or three set questions from a memorandum book he carried with him, and left as soon as Mr. Levinge had obtained from me what statistical information he required. I had no conversation with either of them. The third gentleman signing the report did not visit the school at all, and I have never had the honor of seeing him in my life.
- I have for upwards of eight years given my undivided attention to the interests of the school, and my wife has during the whole period assisted with the junior classes and taught needlework without pay or reward of any kind.
- I do not hesitate to assert that the children attending this school are as morally and properly educated as at any similar institution in the Colony, and while possessing an equal amount of perception and useful information, are far more orderly and well-conducted than at most of the schools I have seen, and I have seen many.
- As regards my own incompetency, it is refuted by the testimony of three successive clergymen who have held this incumbency, and I may perhaps be allowed to add that having been carefully educated for one of the learned professions, I passed most satisfactorily a very rigid examination conducted by some of the most talented men in England. It is not pleasant to be slandered—and the report I consider a deliberate slander on the part of Mr. Turton and Mr. Levinge, but as to the third gentleman it must be something worse, as he could only have signed it to receive his pay—he never saw either the school or myself.
- 26.—Edward Lincoln.
- 27.—Anne Lincoln (unpaid).
- 28.—Edward Lincoln, London; Anne Lincoln, Lee, Kent.
- 29.—Edward Lincoln, 43; Anne Lincoln, 45.
- 30.—April 1, 1851.
- 31.—Yes.
- 32.—Sydney Model School; nearly 3 months; no certificates granted at that period; appointment sanctioned by the Rev. Robert Allwood, and the late Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Sydney, after an examination by the Rev. B. L. Watson.
- 33.—None; eight years since; clerk.
- 34.—£5 2s. 1d. per month.
- 35.—£6; £43 9s. 6d. (No. 18.)
- 36.—£110 9s. 6d.
- 37.—Religious instruction given, and the Church of England catechism taught every Friday by the master, and as often as practicable by the Rev. Elijah Smith, incumbent of St. Stephen's, Penrith, and St. Mary's, South Creek; the Scriptures and Church of England catechism.

SURREY HILLS.—(MIXED AND INFANTS'.)

- 1.—Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.
- 2.—Materials, brick ; condition good ; needs nothing.
- 3.—1,820 superficial square feet.
- 4.—4,902 superficial square feet.
- 5.—As good as circumstances will admit.
- 6.—1,024 superficial square feet, and 14,942 cubic feet, in primary school ; and 330 superficial square feet, and 4,488 cubic feet, in infant school.
- 7.—Average number in primary school, 95 ; and average number in infant school, 26.
- 8.—All the windows open, and there are two ventilators in the roof.
- 9.—Annual average number on the books, males, 90 ; females, 82 ; and the average number attending school, males, 64 ; females, 57.
- 10.—Maximum and minimum age of males, 14 and 3 ; and of girls, 14 and 3.
- 11.—Number of classes, three ; the average number of each class cannot be ascertained from the roll kept by the late master.
- 12.—5 hours ; from 9 to 12, forenoon, and from 2 to 4, afternoon ; the children go home to dinner during the interval.
- 13.—Saturday a whole holiday ; a fortnight at Christmas, and a fortnight at Mid-winter.
- 14.—240 days.
- 15.—Not open long enough to decide upon the time children remain in school.
- 16.—Cannot be ascertained.
- 17.—1s. per week is charged for the first child in a family, and 6d. for every additional one ; no charge ; see first part of this answer for the total annual charge for each pupil.
- 18.—School fees, £157 16s. 9d.
- 19.—Average annual total cost of the education of each pupil, ———.
- 20.—First class, Monday :—Religious instruction, 35 minutes ; reading, 1 hour and 10 minutes ; arithmetic, 1 hour ; mental arithmetic, 15 minutes ; writing, 35 minutes ; dictation, 35 minutes ; letter-writing or gallery lesson, 35 minutes. Tuesday :—Religious instruction, 35 minutes ; grammar, 40 minutes ; dictation, 30 minutes ; arithmetic, 1 hour and 35 minutes ; singing, 15 minutes ; writing, 35 minutes ; reading, 35 minutes. Wednesday :—Religious instruction, 35 minutes ; geography, 40 minutes ; reading, 1 hour and 5 minutes ; arithmetic, 1 hour ; mental arithmetic, 15 minutes ; writing, 35 minutes, writing bills, 30 minutes. Thursday :—Religious instruction, 35 minutes ; grammar, 40 minutes ; dictation, 30 minutes ; arithmetic, 1 hour ; singing, 15 minutes ; writing, 35 minutes ; parsing, 35 minutes ; gallery lesson, 30 minutes. Friday :—Catechism, 35 minutes ; reading, 1 hour and 10 minutes ; arithmetic, 1 hour ; mental arithmetic, 15 minutes ; geography, 35 minutes ; writing a report, 35 minutes ; drawing, 30 minutes. Second class, Monday :—Religious instruction, 35 minutes ; reading, 40 minutes ; dictation, 30 minutes ; arithmetic, 1 hour ; mental arithmetic, 15 minutes ; writing, 35 minutes ; dictation or gallery lesson, 35 minutes. Tuesday :—Religious instruction, 35 minutes ; reading, 1 hour and 10 minutes ; dictation, 30 minutes ; arithmetic, 1 hour and 40 minutes ; singing, 15 minutes ; writing, 35 minutes. Wednesday :—Religious instruction, 35 minutes ; geography, 40 minutes ; reading, 1 hour ; dictation, 30 minutes ; arithmetic, 1 hour and 5 minutes ; mental arithmetic, 15 minutes ; writing, 35 minutes. Thursday :—Religious instruction, 35 minutes ; reading, 1 hour and 10 minutes ; arithmetic, 30 minutes ; grammar, 30 minutes ; singing, 15 minutes ; writing, 35 minutes ; dictation, 35 minutes ; gallery lesson, 35 minutes. Friday :—Catechism, 35 minutes ; reading, 40 minutes ; dictation, 30 minutes ; arithmetic, 1 hour ; mental arithmetic, 15 minutes ; writing, 35 minutes ; geography, 1 hour and 10 minutes ; drawing, 35 minutes. Third class, Monday :—Religious instruction, 35 minutes ; writing, — minutes ; arithmetic, 1 hour ; reading, 1 hour and 5 minutes ; mental arithmetic, 15 minutes ; grammar, 35 minutes ; arithmetic or gallery lesson, 35 minutes. Tuesday :—Religious instruction, 35 minutes ; writing, 1 hour and 15 minutes ; reading, 1 hour and 5 minutes ; spelling, 30 minutes ; arithmetic, 1 hour and 5 minutes ; singing, 15 minutes. Wednesday :—Religious instruction, 35 minutes ; arithmetic, 1 hour and 45 minutes ; reading, 1 hour and 5 minutes ; spelling, 30 minutes ; mental arithmetic, 15 minutes ; dictation, 35 minutes. Thursday :—Religious instruction, 35 minutes ; writing, 1 hour and 15 minutes ; arithmetic, 30 minutes ; reading, 1 hour and 5 minutes ; grammar, 30 minutes ; singing, 15 minutes ; gallery lesson, 35 minutes. Friday :—Catechism, 35 minutes ; writing, 40 minutes ; arithmetic, 30 minutes ; reading, 1 hour and 5 minutes ; spelling, 30 minutes ; mental arithmetic, 15 minutes ; geography, 35 minutes ; drawing, 35 minutes.
- 21.—First class :—The Bible, English history, S.P.C.K., the class reading book compiled by G. Ludlow, arithmetic, by Irish Board. Second class :—The Bible, the third book, by Irish Board. Third class :—The New Testament, sequel No. 1 to the second book, by the Irish Board. In infant school :—The first reading book, S.P.C.K., and step by step. All in good condition ; other books are needed ; and the number of those at present in use is not adequate to the wants of the school.
- 22.—Maps :—Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, The World, Palestine, Journeys of the Israelites, travels of St. Paul, countries mentioned in the Old Testament, S.P.C.K., New South Wales and Australasia, by Jones, Eastern and Western Hemispheres, by Bidwell. In the infant school :—14 Scripture prints, and 24 prints of animals, 3 imitation blackboards on the wall. All in good condition. 4 blackboards, 4 easels, 1 map of England, 1 map of Scotland, 1 map of Ireland.
- 23.—Detention after school hours, and corporal punishment in extreme cases.

- 24.—Twice a year by the diocesan inspector, the clergyman of the district, and the master.
- 25.—By the diocesan inspector of schools; time, one day. (*Vide* Supplement to Denominational School Board's Report.)
- 26.—A. Holliday.
- 27.—D. Holliday, infant mistress.
- 28.—Carlisle, Cumberland; Bishopwearmouth, Durham.
- 29.—45 years; 38 years.
- 30.—March 1st, 1859.
- 31.—Trained.
- 32.—National Society's Training Institution, Battersea; one year; third class certificate.
- 33.—See No. 32.
- 34.—Annual salary of the late master, £200; and of the late infant mistress, £40, with house rent free.
- 35.—None.
- 36.—
- 37.—Religious and catechetical instruction twice a week by the clergyman, and three times a week by the master. The Bible and church catechism.

SUTTON FOREST.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Sutton Forest.
- 2.—Brick; out of repair; roof needs fresh shingling, being very leaky; ceilings require fresh plastering; and the floor in many places is in want of repairs. The room in which the school is held is very inadequate to the number of scholars assembled in it for instruction, and needs enlargement.
- 3.—836 square feet.
- 4.—14,400 square feet, or 1,600 square yards.
- 5.—None provided.
- 6.—240 superficial feet; 2,040 cubic feet.
- 7.—40 pupils; average greatest number, 56.
- 8.—None; 1 window in the room 3 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 3 inches.
- 9.—36 average on book for 8 months—boys 16, girls 20, total 36; the former master left no records of the school prior to July, 1858.
- 10.—Boys—maximum age 14 years, minimum 4 years; girls—maximum age 13 years, minimum 3 years.
- 11.—Divisions I, II, and III—first class, maximum age 13 years, minimum 9 years; second class, maximum age 13 years, minimum 6 years; third class, maximum age 12 years, minimum 5 years; fourth class, maximum age 13 years, minimum 5 years; fifth class, maximum age 9 years, minimum 3 years.
- 12.—5 school hours per day, viz.:—morning, 10 o'clock to 1; 5 minutes recess at 12 o'clock; 1 o'clock to 2, dine and play. Afternoon, 2 o'clock to 4.
- 13.—1 day per week, viz.:—Saturday; 2 vacations at Christmas and Midwinter, each of a fortnight's duration.
- 14.—240 days.
- 15.—Cannot say, for want of former register books.
- 16.—No means of ascertaining.
- 17.—Children below 6 years of age 6d. per week, 6s. per quarter, £1 4s. per year; over 6 years of age 9d. per week, 9s. per quarter, £1 16s. per year. The above refers to parents sending only one child to school, as every additional child after the first is only charged according to the scale for children below 6 years of age.
- 18.— } Cannot say, for the same reason as mentioned in answer to No. 15—no
19.— } records.
- 20.—From 10 to 10½, each day, inspecting cleanliness, opening school, singing, prayer, and collecting home lessons. Monday, Division I:—10½ to 11 Old Testament; 11 to 11½ arithmetic, oral, or tables; 11½ to 12 mapping or drawing; 12 to 12½ dictation and spelling, and writing on slates; 12½ to 1 geography, general; 2 to 2½ writing on copy-books. 2½ to 3 grammar and etymology; 3 to 3½ arithmetic, mental. Division II:—10½ to 11 Old Testament; 11 to 11½ writing on slates; 11½ to 12 reading; 12 to 12½ arithmetic, written on slate or blackboard; 12½ to 1 geography, general; 2 to 2½ writing on copy-books; 2½ to 3 grammar and etymology; 3 to 3½ arithmetic, mental. Division III:—10½ to 11 writing on slates; 11 to 11½ reading; 11½ to 12 arithmetic, oral, or tables; 12 to 12½ New Testament; 12½ to 1 geography, general; 2 to 2½ reading; 2½ to 3 New Testament; 3 to 3½ arithmetic, mental. Tuesday, Division I:—10½ to 11 Old Testament; 11 to 11½ arithmetic, written on slate or blackboard; 11½ to 12 grammar and etymology; 12 to 12½ geography, Australian; 12½ to 1 vocal music; 2 to 2½ writing on copy-books; 2½ to 3 reading; 3 to 3½ writing on slates. Division II:—10½ to 11 Old Testament; 11 to 11½ arithmetic, oral, or tables; 11½ to 12 grammar and etymology; 12 to 12½ arithmetic, written on slates or blackboard; 12½ to 1 geography, Australian; 2 to 2½ writing on copy-books; 2½ to 3 reading; 3 to 3½ arithmetic, oral, or tables. Division III:—10½ to 11 writing on slates; 11 to 11½ reading; 11½ to 12 arithmetic, oral, or tables;

12 to 12½ church catechism; 12½ to 1 geography, Australian; 2 to 2½ reading; 2½ to 3 writing on slates; 3 to 3½ arithmetic, oral, or tables. Wednesday, Division I:—10½ to 11 New Testament; 11 to 11½ geography of Palestine and reading; 11½ to 12 grammar, etymology, and writing on slates; 12 to 12½ arithmetic, written on slate or blackboard; 12½ to 1 geography of Palestine; 2 to 2½ writing on copy-books; 2½ to 3 reading; 3 to 3½ arithmetic, written on slate or blackboard. Division II:—10½ to 11 New Testament; 11 to 11½ writing on slates; 11½ to 12 reading; 12 to 12½ arithmetic, written on slate or blackboard; 12½ to 1 geography of Palestine; 2 to 2½ writing on copy-books; 2½ to 3 reading; 3 to 3½ arithmetic, written on slate or blackboard. Division III:—10½ to 11 writing on slates; 11 to 11½ arithmetic, oral, or tables; 11½ to 12 church catechism; 12 to 12½ reading; 12½ to 1 geography of Palestine; 2 to 2½ reading; 2½ to 3 New Testament; 3 to 3½ arithmetic, written on slate or blackboard. Thursday, Division I:—10½ to 11 New Testament; 11 to 11½ reading; 11½ to 12 geography, general, and writing on slates; 12 to 12½ arithmetic, written on slate or blackboard; 12½ to 1 geography, Australian; 2 to 2½ writing on copy-books; 2½ to 3 geography, Australian; 3 to 3½ reading. Division II:—10½ to 11 New Testament; 11 to 11½ writing on slates; 11½ to 12 reading; 12 to 12½ arithmetic, written on slate or blackboard; 12½ to 1 geography, Australian; 2 to 2½ writing on copy-books; 2½ to 3 geography, Australian; 3 to 3½ reading. Division III:—10½ to 11 writing on slates; 11 to 11½ arithmetic, oral, or tables; 11½ to 12 church catechism; 12 to 12½ reading; 12½ to 1 geography, Australian; 2 to 2½ reading; 2½ to 3 New Testament; 3 to 3½ reading. Friday, Division I:—10½ to 11 church catechism; 11 to 11½ arithmetic, mental; 11½ to 12 arithmetic, written on slate or blackboard; 12 to 12½ arithmetic, oral, or tables; 12½ to 1 history; 2 to 2½ poetry; 2½ to 3 geography of Palestine; 3 to 3½ extra drill. Division II:—10½ to 11 church catechism; 11 to 11½ arithmetic, oral, or tables; 11½ to 12 reading; 12 to 12½ grammar and etymology and writing on slates; 12½ to 1 mapping or drawing; 2 to 2½ poetry; 2½ to 3 geography of Palestine; 3 to 3½ extra drill. Division III:—10½ to 11 church catechism; 11 to 11½ reading; 11½ to 12 arithmetic, oral, or tables; 12 to 12½ reading; 12½ to 1 writing on slates; 2 to 2½ poetry; 2½ to 3 reading; 3 to 3½ extra drill. From 1 to 2 is the dinner recess; and from 3½ to 4 is for general instruction, as lecture, object lesson, &c., &c.

21.—Books used by first division: Bibles, S.P.C.K., one-half good, not a supply; elements of geography, geographical series No. 1, ditto, good, not a supply, not a good treatise; an English grammar for the use of schools, I.N.S.S., good, not a supply; fourth reading book, S.P.C.K., good, not a supply; first book of arithmetic, for the use of schools, I.N.S.S., good, not a supply; history of England, historical series No. 1, S.P.C.K., good, not a supply. Books needed for first division: 6 fourth reading books, as above; 1 dozen orthographical exercises—Sullivan's spelling book superseded, a very good one for the purpose; 1 dozen Australian geographical treatises; 1 dozen elementary geographies; 1 dozen English grammars, same as above; 1 dozen fifth book of lessons, S.P.C.K.; 1 dozen Bibles; 1 dozen arithmetics, as above; ½ dozen history of England, as above; 2 or 3 dozen table books. Second division, classes second and third: second class, third reading book, S.P.C.K., good, a supply; reading series, No. 2, part 1st, ditto, good, not nearly a supply. Third class, second reading book, ditto, bad, not a supply. Books, &c., wanted for second division: 1 dozen second reading books, as above; 1 dozen reading series, No. 2, part 1st, as above; sets of cards, containing sums in the elementary rules of arithmetic. Third division, classes fourth and fifth: lesson book, No. 1, S.P.C.K., and reading series, No. 1, ditto, good, a supply. Wanted for third division: arithmetical tables, viz., addition and multiplication, on sheets.

22.—Maps: The World, old, 6 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 4 inches, published by S.P.C.K., worn and indistinct; Australasia, 1849, 5 feet 8 inches by 5 feet, published by Piddington, Sydney, good condition—names too small to be of use in a school; Asia, 5 feet 4 inches by 4 feet 6 inches, published by S.P.C.K., good condition; Africa, recent, 5 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches, ditto, ditto; N. America, 1840, 4 feet by 3 feet 2 inches, ditto, ditto; S. America, 4 feet by 3 feet 2 inches, ditto, ditto; Palestine in time of Our Saviour, 2 feet 4 inches by 1 foot 10½ inches, ditto, worn but not defaced. Maps required: The World, Europe, and Canaan in tribes. Prints and diagrams, none. Wanted: a print of the comparative sizes of animals; also, geometrical figures for drawing. 2 school desks, 6 feet 2 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches broad, and 3 feet high; gradients of surface for writing,—one 25 degrees the other 21 degrees; they are parallel, double-sided, and cumbersome; 1 is good, the other needs repairing—rather old; desk room insufficient. 6 forms for sitting, 6 feet 6 inches long, 11 inches broad, 1 foot 6 inches high, in good condition. Master's desk—1 foot 11 inches long, 1 foot 3 inches broad, 10 inches high—resting on a set of shelves, 1 foot 3½ inches long, 1 foot 3½ inches broad, 1 foot 11 inches high; made roughly, by the master, out of an old deal case. Wanted, urgently, easel and blackboard; also, a more suitable desk for the master, as well as an additional desk for the pupils.

23.—By working on the moral susceptibilities of the elder children, and striving to awaken self-interest, with a sense of the value of honorable behaviour; by losing their position in class; by writing and learning lessons after school hours; sometimes, in cases of idleness, by sending them to a lower class for a time; by striking off their names from monotorial lists; and, in cases of necessity, by corporal punishment, by means of a stick, on the hand; no instructions.

24.—At the end of every half-year by the clergyman of the parish; no rewards given.

25.—None since appointment of present master; no report known of.

26.—Henry Dicker.

27.—None attached.

28.—Plymouth.

- 29.—31 years.
 30.—1st July, 1858.
 31.—No.
 32.—
 33.—5 years, 1845 to 1850, Church of England Sunday-school teacher; 4 years, 1850 to 1854, teacher in English parochial schools; in 1855 schoolmaster on board "South Sea," immigrant vessel, Plymouth to Adelaide; 1855 to 1858, teacher in South Australia under the Adelaide Board of Education, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years; an artizan previous to being occupied as a teacher.
 34.—Teacher's salary, Government, £70 per annum.
 35.—School fees, half-year ending December 31, 1858, £17 9s. 3d. = £34 18s. 6d. per annum; total £104 18s. 6d. per annum.
 36.—No records previous to July, 1858.
 37.—According to Church of England, by the minister of the parish, Rev. Thomas Horton, from time to time. Books: Bibles, Testaments (New), and church catechism.

TRINITY.—(MIXED AND INFANT.)

- 1.—Lower Fort-street, Sydney.
 2.—Stone.
 3.—No residence.
 4.—Primary school, 2,016 square feet; infant school, 3,360 square feet.
 5.—Stone, and recently erected.
 6.—Primary school, 840 square feet; 13,440 cubic feet; infant school, 600 square feet; 9,600 cubic feet.
 7.—Average in primary school, 75 children; do. in infant school, 78 children.
 8.—In primary school, 3 large traps in the roof; 2 openings in south end; 2 in the western wall; 4 windows in the eastern side; in infant school, 2 traps in the roof; 2 openings in south side, and 2 windows in the north side.
 9.—Annual average on the books, 73 boys; 34 girls; total, 107; do. attending, 54 boys; 24 girls; total, 78.
 10.—Maximum age, boys, 15; girls, 13; minimum, boys, 8; girls, 7.
 11.—Four classes, from 10 to 14; first class, age, 10 to 15; second, 10 to 12; third, 8 to 9; fourth, 7 to 8.
 12.—Number of hours, $5\frac{1}{2}$; commencing at 9 a.m., closing at $4\frac{1}{4}$ p.m.; cessation, $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours, dining.
 13.—Holiday on Saturdays; on public occasions; a fortnight twice in each year, viz.:—June and December.
 14.—School days, 235.
 15.—Unable to tell; change of residence; change to other schools; and children as soon as they are able to earn at all being removed from school altogether.
 16.—This question I am also unable to answer.
 17.—The weekly payments vary from 6d. to 1s.; no annual charge for books; I have no annual charge, the children attending always pay weekly.
 18.—The amount of school fees received to 30th September, 1858, was £109 17s. 10d., appropriated to my own use; annual salary, £87 10s.; total amount received, £197 7s. 10d.
 19.—Cost of each pupil per annum, £2 10s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 20.—Every day, all the classes:—From 9 to $9\frac{1}{4}$, inspecting cleanliness, opening school, prayers and singing, calling the roll; $9\frac{1}{4}$ to a quarter to 10, reading the Scriptures, Old and New Testament alternately; quarter to 10 to $10\frac{1}{4}$, writing; 10 to $10\frac{1}{4}$, closing school, singing grace, dismissing; $10\frac{1}{4}$ to 2, dinner recess; 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$, inspecting cleanliness, opening school, singing grace, calling roll; 4 to $4\frac{1}{4}$, closing school, prayers and singing, dismissing. Monday, first class—from $10\frac{1}{4}$ to 11, geography; 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$, dictation; $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, mental arithmetic; $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$, sums; $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4, reading history; second class—from $10\frac{1}{4}$ to 11, dictation; 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$, geography; $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, tables; $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$, reading; $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4, sums; third class—from $10\frac{1}{4}$ to 11, spelling; 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$, Scripture; $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, tables; $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$, sums; $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4, reading. Tuesday, first class—from $10\frac{1}{4}$ to 11, dictation; 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$, English grammar; $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, tables; $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$, reading class book; $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4, sums; second class—from $10\frac{1}{4}$ to 11, English grammar; 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$, dictation; $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, mental arithmetic; $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$, sums; $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4, reading fourth book; third class—from $10\frac{1}{4}$ to 11, reading; 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$, spelling; $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, sums; $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$, reading; $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4, sums. Wednesday, 1st class—from $10\frac{1}{4}$ to 11, geography; 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$, dictation; $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, mental arithmetic; $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$, sums; $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4, reading; second class—from $10\frac{1}{4}$ to 11, dictation; 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$, geography; $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, tables; $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$, reading; $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4, sums; third class—from $10\frac{1}{4}$ to 11, spelling; 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$, geography; $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, Scripture; $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$, sums; $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4, reading. Thursday, first class—from $10\frac{1}{4}$ to 11, collects; 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$, church catechism; $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, bills, receipts, or letters; $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$, reading; $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4, sums; second class—from $10\frac{1}{4}$ to 11, collects; 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$, Church catechism; $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, bills, receipts, or letters; $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$, sums; $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4, reading; third class—from $10\frac{1}{4}$ to 11, Church catechism; 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$, Scripture; $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, reading; 2 to $3\frac{1}{4}$, reading; $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4, sums. Friday, first class—from $10\frac{1}{4}$ to 11, dictation; 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$, English grammar; $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12,

12, tables; second class—from $10\frac{1}{4}$ to 11, English grammar; 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$, dictation; $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, mental arithmetic; third class—from $10\frac{1}{4}$ to 11, reading; 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$, spelling; $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, tables; $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 4, first, second, and third classes, reading the Psalms for the ensuing Sunday, church catechism simultaneously, familiar lecture, hymns.

21.—First class, Bible and Testament, class book, history of England, geography, English grammar, dictation, ciphering; second class, Bible and Testament, fourth book, second book (National), geography, English grammar, dictation, ciphering; third class, Bible and Testament, second book, parables, &c., geography, English grammar, spelling, ciphering; fourth class, first book, geography, spelling, ciphering; very bad condition; other books required; inadequate.

22.—Maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, The World, Australia, Palestine, Old and New Testament, 3 Johnson's diagrams of mechanics; no key to them; maps in good condition; required,—map of England and Wales, British Islands, journeys of the children of Israel.

23.—Corporal when requisite; keeping in occasionally. For instructions to teachers, see rules and regulations issued by the Denominational School Board.

24.—Until very lately the examination of pupils and the distribution of prizes have been very irregular; at present the school is visited regularly every Tuesday by the Rev. E. Rogers, and a member of the Local Board; rewards or prizes have not been given for some time.

25.—Visited officially by the Church of England school inspector, Mr. Cuthbert; during the year 1858, as per roll book; Mr. Cuthbert visited the school 30th March and 11th of August. Other visitors,—Revs. Thomas Hassall, Samuel Fox, F. Ashwin, and Edward Rogers, members of Local Board, Messrs. Webb and Flavelle; not less than one hour, sometimes more; I have no regular report on the roll, either quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly; I should say from remarks made occasionally, favorable.

26.—George Henry Bode.

27.—Not any.

28.—Bath, Somersetshire, England.

29.—57 years.

30.—Easter, 1854.

31.—Not trained.

32.—

33.—23 years in England and Ireland; 13 years at Penrith, New South Wales; 6 months at St. Peter's, Cook's River; 5 years in Trinity; total, 41 years 6 months as a teacher. No other occupation but that of a teacher.

34.—Salary, £87 10s.

35.—Fees, &c., £109 17s. 10d.

36.—£197 7s. 10d.

37.—According to tenets of the Church of England; the Old and New Testaments are read alternately day by day, and questioned by the teacher on what has been read, and explanations made when requisite. Yes, by the incumbent of the parish, Rev. Edward Rogers, Church of England. Bible, Testament, church catechism, and various others published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The Church of England catechism is heard every Friday.

ULLADULLA.—(MIXED SCHOOL.)

1.—Ulladulla.

2.—Wood; in good repair.

3.—525.

4.—1 acre.

5.—None whatever.

6.—1 room only, containing 525 square, 4,200 cubic, feet.

7.—20.

8.—4 windows.

9.—36 on the roll, 18 boys, and 18 girls; 20 in attendance, 13 boys, 7 girls.

10.—Boys, 14 to 5; girls, 11 to 4.

11.—Three classes: 1st, 14 to 9; 2nd, 12 to 6; 3rd, 8 to 4.

12.—From 9 till 12; recess for dinner and play, 12 till 2. Afternoon, 2 till 4.

13.—Saturday only; 2 weeks at Midsummer, 2 weeks at Midwinter.

14.—232.

15.—Very uncertain; about 18 months.

16.—The settlement of Ulladulla includes an area of about 120 square miles, over which a small population is so thinly scattered, that it is very difficult to ascertain the exact number of children. The district registrar's account is the only source from which an approximate statement can be made. From this it appears there are about 130 children under 5 years of age, and about 70 between 5 and 15; of whom 34 are on the school roll, the remainder are either at too great a distance to attend, or are so badly wanted on the farms, that their services cannot be dispensed with. These causes operate very injuriously on the attendance of those children whose names are on the roll. The average attendance during the last two years, has been about '55 of their time.

17.—Nominal charge, 1s. per week; parents pay what sum they please; no charge for books.

18.—£40 18s., appropriated to the teacher's use ; Denominational Board, £52 10s.
Total amount, £92 10s.

19.—£2 11s. 4½d.

20.—

TIME TABLE.

No.	Subjects.	FIRST CLASS.					
		Time.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
1	Scripture lessons.	9—9½	1	1	1	1	1
		9½—10	2	7	14	14	9
2	Catechism.	10—10½	7	9	7	9	7
		10½—11	8	6	8	5	6
3	Writing copy.	11—11½	5	12	9	7	10
		11½—12	11	17	10	7	13
4	Ditto slates.	12½—2	19	20	19	20	19
		2—3	3	3	3	3	16 & 14
5	Dictation and spelling.	3—3½	9	7	7	11	18
		3½—4	7	6	6	17	Collects, Psalms, &c.
6	Arithmetic, oral.						
7	Ditto slate.						
8	Ditto mental.						
SECOND CLASS.							
9	Reading.	9—9½	1	1	1	1	1
		9½—10	2	7	14	13	7
10	Grammar.	10—10½	9	5	7	5	9
		10½—11	8	9	8	9	5
11	Geography, general.	11—11½	5	12	5	6	10
		11½—12	11	17	10	7	13
12	Ditto scriptural.	2—3	3	3	3	3	16 & 18
		3—3½	7	6	9	11	Collects, Psalms, &c.
13	Ditto Australian.	3½—4	6	7	7	17	
14	History.						
15	Needlework.						
THIRD CLASS.							
16	Drill.	9—9½	1	1	1	1	1
		9½—10	4	9	4	13	4
17	Mapping.	10—10½	7	4	9	4	9
		10½—11	9	7	7	7	13
18	Familiar lecture.	11—11½	8	12	13	9	10
		11½—12	11	8	10	8	12
19	French.	2—3	3	3	3	3	16 & 14.
		3—3½	4	4	4	11	18
20	Latin.	3½—4	9	9	8	8	Collects, Psalms, &c.

No. of Lessons Weekly—5 Scripture, 1 catechism, 4 writing copy, 8 ditto slates, 4 dictation, 4 oral arithmetic, 8 written arithmetic, 4 mental ditto, 5 reading, 2 grammar, 2 general geography, 1 Australian ditto, 2 history, 4 needlework, 1 drill, 2 mapping, 1 familiar lecture, 3 French, 2 Latin.

21.—

BOOKS.

By what Class used.	Title of Book.	Condition.
Monitor's only	Hall's French Course, 1 and 2	Good ; property of teacher.
" "	Smith's inductive Latin	" " "
" "	Colenso's arithmetic	" " "
" "	" " algebra	" " "
" "	Tate's mechanics	" " "
1st, 2nd, 3rd class	Bibles	" " school
2nd class	Testaments	" " "
1st "	Fourth reading book, (National.)	" " "
2nd "	Third " " "	Much worn.
3rd "	Second " " "	" " "
3rd "	Primers	" " "
1st "	History of England, (C.K.S.)	" " "
1st "	Geography, Irish	Good.
1st "	School grammar, (C.K.S.)	Much worn.
1st "	Chronology, (C.K.S.)	" " "
1st, 2nd, 3rd class	Irish arithmetic	Worn out.
1st and 2nd "	Small geography, (Denominational Board)	" " "
1st, 2nd, 3rd "	Arithmetical tables	" " "

These books, if kept up in number and condition, are sufficient for the present state of the school. A more simple grammar and geography for young children, and the Scholar's Atlas, published by the English National Society, would be valuable additions ; as also a pair of globes.

22.—The World, Australia, Asia, North America, South America, Africa, Syria, Palestine illustrating the patriarchal ages ; Palestine divided into tribes ; Palestine (2) illustrating

illustrating the New Testament ; 30 plates, natural history ; 6 plates, moral lessons, ; 12 plates, Scriptural illustrations. All in excellent condition. No Europe, much wanted ; blackboards and chalk, much needed.

23.—Discipline and order are maintained, as far as possible, by moral influence alone. An uniform course of drill accustoms the children to a prompt obedience to the word of command, and renders coercive measures almost needless. Should a child manifest wilful insubordination or vice, its own conscience convicts it of the evil ; therefore, to multiply words would be injurious, chastisement must follow. No written instructions have been given by any visitor upon this subject.

24.—Monthly ; by the different members of the Local Board ; no prizes are distributed.

25.—At the monthly examinations, the examiner usually spends about six or seven hours in the performance of this duty. The school was inspected by the diocesan inspector on the 25th and 26th October, 1858 ; he expended the whole of the first and a large portion of the second day in the inspection. The following notes are taken from the roll book, which were made by the Local Board after the examinations.

1857 :—

“ I feel quite satisfied with the children’s progress since they were last examined.—
“ EDWARD KENDALL.”

“ September 23.

“ I have examined the school this day, and consider the scholars are progressing very favorably, especially in writing ; and considering the state of the weather, which has prevented the children from attending as often as they otherwise would, the school is in a very satisfactory state. I would recommend a little more attention to arithmetic, in which I consider the children are rather backward.—W. H. WASON, Chairman.”

“ November 11.

“ The children were examined this day in reading, writing, drawing, dictation, geography, arithmetic (slate and mental), Scripture, and English history. It is much to be desired that the parents would send the children more regularly, as the roll book shows a great deficiency in this respect. The children who have been examined have progressed in every branch, in a most satisfactory manner.—DAVID WARDEN.”

“ January 29.

“ Having examined the school this day, I think generally it is going on very favorably, in dictation especially ; the first class have much improved, and I have great pleasure in remarking the very orderly and cleanly appearance of the children. Mrs. Wason, having examined the sewing, is pleased with the progress the girls have made, considering the short time and irregular lessons, on account of wet weather keeping the children from school. In mental arithmetic and geography (Europe), their answers were very satisfactory.—
“ W. H. WASON, Chairman.”

“ February 26.

“ I have examined the school this day in dictation, arithmetic (slate and mental), geography (Asia), history, and writing, and feel quite satisfied with the progress they have made generally, and especially with their clean and orderly appearance.—W. SECCOMBE.”

“ March 29.

“ I have examined the children of the Ulladulla school, under the instruction of Mr. Done, and was very much pleased with the general answering, and the cleanly appearance of the children.—A. S. KING, Clergyman.”

“ April 23.

“ I examined the children of this school, and am satisfied with the progress they have made since my last visit.—JOHN KENDALL.”

“ August 12.

“ On resigning my office of Chairman, everything was working favorably, and the school in a progressive state.—W. H. WASON, Chairman.”

“ September 24.

“ The school was examined this day, and I am satisfied with the children’s progress.—
“ W. SECCOMBE.”

“ November 21, 1858.

“ I have this day examined some of the children ; their writing was generally good. The second class read well, and the children generally seem to understand Bible history tolerably.—P. H. SHEAFFE.”

“ SCHOLASTIC.—Mr. Done’s school was examined yesterday by David Warden, Esq., J.P., and Percy Sheaffe, Esq., J.P., and found to be in a very efficient and flourishing state.”

26.—John Done.

27.—No paid teachers or monitors ; monitors—John Done, Frances Done, David Buchan.

28.—City of Worcester ; Island of Guernsey ; Hertfordshire ; Ulladulla.

29.—42, 12, 10, 10.

30.—1st January, 1857.

31.—Not in any institution ; many years principal of a boarding-school near London, in union with the Royal College of Preceptors, where the pupils were examined half-yearly, and received diplomas.

32.—Licentiate’s diploma of the Royal College of Preceptors.

33.—Vide 31.

34.—£52 10s. Vide 27.

- 35.—None.
 36.—£32 10 ; £40 18s. from school fees.
 37.—Scripture lesson daily, by master. Rev. A. S. King, Church of England, Shoalhaven ; Holy Scriptures, church catechism, chief truths, miracles and parables of Christ.

WATERLOO ESTATE, REDFERN.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Waterloo Estate.
- 2.—It is built of wood, and quite new.
- 3.—The area of the building contains 990 superficial square feet.
- 4.—The playground contains 11,810 superficial square feet, or 1,312 square yards 2 square feet.
- 5.—There are two closets, and convenience for three children in each of them.
- 6.—The area of the schoolroom is 990 superficial square feet ; the room contains 10,890 cubic feet, without the open roof ; from the floor to the principals is 11 feet, and from the lower edge of the principals to the ridge of the roof 7 feet 6 inches, which contains 3,712·5 cubic feet ; therefore the room contains, in all, $10,890 + 3,712·5 = 14,602·5$ cubic ft.
- 7.—The average number of children assembled in the school, 70 children.
- 8.—The provisions for ventilating the school are twelve windows and two doors.
- 9.—The school has not been open twelve months.
- 10.—The maximum and minimum age of the boys, from 2 to 13 years, and of the girls from 2 to 14 years.
- 11.—The school is divided into six classes. The number of pupils, and maximum and minimum ages, in each class are as follows : Boys—first class, 9, 7 to 13 years ; second class, 15, 6 to 12 years ; third class, 13, 2 to 6 years. Girls—first class, 8, 12 to 14 years ; second class, 12, 8 to 10 years ; third class, 13, 2 to 6 years.
- 12.—The pupils attend the school $5\frac{3}{4}$ hours each school day, viz.,—from 9 in the morning till half-past 12 at noon ; and from 2 o'clock in the afternoon till a quarter past 4.
- 13.—One day in each week (Saturday) is always a holiday ; the school is then cleaned, and arrangements made for the Sunday-school ; one week is given at Christmas, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday, Easter Monday, 26th of January, and the school feast, which occurs one day in April, are holidays.
- 14.—Without reckoning Sundays, there are 249 school days.
- 15.—I have not had the school long enough to give a satisfactory answer to that question.
- 16.—The district is too large and populous for me to tell how many children there are between the ages of 5 and 15 that do not come to the school.
- 17.—9d. is my average weekly charge to each pupil for instruction ; the annual sum will be £1 18s. 3d.
- 18 & 19.—The school has not been open twelve months.
- 20.—The pupils are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, spelling, dictation, and history. The school opens and closes with singing and prayer. First class, boys and girls (in separate classes), Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday mornings :—Writing in copy-books, half an hour ; writing grammar exercises, 20 minutes ; examining exercises, quarter of an hour ; repeating hymns and poetry, quarter of an hour ; spelling exercises, quarter of an hour ; tables ditto, quarter of an hour ; church catechism, 10 minutes ; writing exercises in geography, half an hour ; exercises in arithmetic, half an hour. Afternoon, first class, boys :—Reading fourth book and class reading books, 1 hour ; arithmetic, 1 hour. Wednesday and Friday mornings :—Writing in copy-books, half an hour ; exercises in geography, half an hour ; arithmetic, half an hour ; examining exercises, quarter of an hour ; repeating hymns and poetry, quarter of an hour ; spelling exercises, quarter of an hour ; tables ditto, quarter of an hour ; exercises in arithmetic, half an hour. Afternoon, Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, first class, girls, reading sixth class book, 1 hour ; needlework, 1 hour. Wednesday afternoon :—Boys, reading the Holy Scriptures, 1 hour ; arithmetic, 1 hour—girls, reading the Holy Scriptures, 1 hour ; needlework, 1 hour. Second class boys and second class girls.—The same arrangement as above, with this exception—that the days have to be reversed. Afternoon—Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, boys :—arithmetic, 1 hour ; reading third class book, 1 hour. Wednesday—reading the Holy Scriptures, 1 hour ; arithmetic, 1 hour. Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, girls :—reading third class books, 1 hour ; needlework, 1 hour. Friday, first and second classes, boys and girls—reading the Holy Scriptures, chief truths, religious primers, hymns, and prayer. Third, or Infant classes, begin school with prayer and singing ; writing, half an hour ; reading, half an hour ; spelling, half an hour ; tables, half an hour ; catechism, half an hour ; writing, three-quarters of an hour ; afternoon, writing 1 hour, and reading 1 hour, concluding with prayer and singing.
- 21.—The books used in each of the several classes in the school are as follows :—First class, boys—Bibles and Testaments, fourth class books, grammars, geographies, class reading books, table books, books of arithmetic, collects, church catechism, chief truths, hymn books, religious primers. Girls—Bibles and Testaments, sixth class books, grammars, geographies, class reading books, table books, books of arithmetic, collects, church catechisms, chief truths, hymn books, religious primers. Second class boys and second class girls—Bibles and Testaments, third class books, grammars, geographies, table books, first books of arithmetic, collects, church catechisms, chief truths, hymn books, religious primers. Third, or Infant classes—religious

religious primers, sequel No. 1 to the second book of lessons, a primer for the use of Sunday-schools, parables of Our Blessed Saviour, miracles of Our Blessed Saviour, and multiplication cards. The condition of the books is as follows:— $3\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Bibles, 4 dozen Testaments, most of them in good condition; 1 dozen sixth class books, much worn; 1 dozen class reading books, good condition; 2 dozen third class reading books, very much worn; $1\frac{1}{2}$ dozen fourth class books, much worn; 17 second class reading books, nearly worn out; 2 dozen first books of arithmetic, in very bad condition; 1 dozen English grammars, in good condition; 1 dozen geography, in good condition. Very small slight paper-covered books—2 dozen parables of Our Blessed Saviour, in good condition; 2 dozen miracles of Our Blessed Saviour, in good condition; 40 collects, in very bad condition; about 1 dozen arithmetical table books, in very bad condition; Watts's Divine songs—very few—I am much in want of them; 8 church catechisms, nearly worn out; 2 dozen chief truths, in very middling condition; 2 dozen religious primers, very much worn. I am very much in want of books.

22.—Maps, &c.:—Map of The World, of Europe, of Australia, of countries mentioned in the Old Testament; of countries mentioned in the New Testament; of Palestine; map illustrating the travels of St. Paul; 2 dozen illustrated lesson papers; 12 dozen plain ditto; 3 large cards—the Lord's Prayer, Commandments, and the Creed, all in good condition. I require a map of Asia, Africa, and North and South America.

23.—The instructions to the teachers from the Board of Education on punishment is as follows:—"Corporal punishment is allowed, but should be avoided as far as is compatible with the maintenance of due order and discipline; the master will endeavor to win the children by kindness, united with firmness, and will discriminate between idleness and inability." I endeavor to follow the above advice.

24.—The pupils are examined by the Rev. A. H. Stephen; and by Dr. Hansard, who visits the school once or twice a week, and who also has the management of the Sunday-school. Prizes are given for good behaviour and regular attendance once every year, consisting of instructive books, toys, &c. Prizes are also given in the Sunday-school for good conduct and regular attendance.

25.—The school is officially inspected by Mr. W. J. Cuthbert; I cannot say how often during the year, as I have not had the school a year yet.

26.—William Arthur Loftus.

27.—My wife teaches the children needlework. The pupil teachers or monitors of the school are as follows:—Jane Burns, aged 14, Sydney; Hannah Bunting, aged 14, Sydney; Phoebe Hayes, aged 13, Sydney; Margaret Miller, aged 13, Dunholm, Roxburgh shire, Scotland; Jane Weight, aged 13, Camberwell, near London; Elizabeth Montgomery, aged 12, Botany; William Turner, aged 13, Staffordshire, England; Henry Malone, aged 12, Botany; Walter O'Reily, aged 12, New York, America.

30.—I was appointed to present office 1st June, 1858.

31.—I am not a trained teacher.

32.—

33.—I kept a private school for four years; I had 72 pupils previous to accepting the present appointment. I am by profession an historical engraver—pupil to H. T. Ryall, historical engraver to Her Majesty. I was educated at the London University.

34.—I am to receive annually £50.

35 & 36.—I have not had the school a year; therefore I cannot satisfactorily answer those questions.

37.—The religious instruction is given by the Rev. A. H. Stephen, clergyman of the Church of England, and by Dr. Hansard, and also by myself, as before-mentioned, twice during the week. The Bible is the only book in the school, but many other instructive and religious books are brought to the school and read to the pupils by Dr. Hansard.

WAVERLEY.—(MIXED.)

1.—Waverley.

2.—Of stone, and in good condition.

3.—960 superficial feet.

4.—40 feet \times 130.

5.—Two, in good condition.

6.—960 superficial feet, 15,360 cubic feet.

7.—40 pupils.

8.—Ventilators in roof, windows, and doors.

9.—32 boys, 34 girls, annual average on books; 20 boys, 20 girls, annual average attendance.

10.—From 4 to 13 years of age.

11.—Six classes:—1st class, 11 to 13; 2nd class, 9 to 11; 3rd class, 8; 4th class, 7; 5th class, 6; 6th class, 4 and 5; from 8 to 12 in each class.

12.—5 hours; 9 till 12; 2 till 4 o'clock; intervening hours, dinner, recess, and play.

13.—One holiday in each week, a fortnight at Christmas, one week at Easter, one week at Midwinter.

14.—240 days.

15.—Cannot judge; school opened only seventeen months.

16.—(Too absurd to be answered.)

17.—From 6d. to 1s. per week; 28s., annual average charge for each pupil; books supplied.

- 18.—£37 10s.; appropriated to teacher; £22 10s. received from Denominational School Board; total, £60. For 7 months, from 1st March to 30th September, 1858.
- 19.—£1 9s.; from 1st March to 30th September, 1858.
- 20.—Scripture, writing, arithmetic (mental and written), dictation, reading, spelling, history, grammar, and geography, alternately; girls, needlework, half an hour to each lesson.
- 21.—The Holy Scriptures, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th reading books, Sullivan's geography, grammars, &c.; a good supply.
- 22.—Map of The World, Australia, England, Palestine; blackboard.
- 23.—With firmness and kindness.
- 24.—Once a year, by Local Board, when prizes are awarded of religious and moral books.
- 25.—Diocesan inspector, Church of England schools; and frequently by the clergyman.
- 26.—Isabella Hartley.
- 27.—None; (monitors taken from amongst the pupils.)
- 28.—Dublin.
- 29.—Twenty-two.
- 30.—1st March, 1858.
- 31.—Not trained.
- 32.—Obtained a registered teacher's certificate, at voluntary examination of Church of England teachers, held Christmas, 1857.
- 33.—Assistant at Narellan school.
- 34.—£50.
- 35.—£56.
- 36.—£106.
- 37.—Christian religion daily; teacher, Rev. S. Mitchell; the Holy Scriptures, catechism.

WILBERFORCE.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Wilberforce.
- 2.—Bricks and wood; needs repairs.
- 3.—672 square feet.
- 4.—Not enclosed; lies open to the common.
- 5.—A wooden closet, in good repair.
- 6.—672 square feet, 6,720 cubic feet.
- 7.—48.
- 8.—1 door, 8 windows, and 1 chimney.
- 9.—57; the annual average number attending the school are—males, 23; females, 25;—total, 48; from 1 October, 1857, to 30 September, 1858.
- 10.—Maximum age, 15 years; minimum, 5 years, of both sexes.
- 11.—Number of classes, four; average number in each class—first class, 8; second, 9; third, 6; fourth, 5. First class—maximum age, 15; minimum, 10 years. Second class—maximum, 13; minimum, 7 years. Third class—maximum, 10; minimum, 6 years. Fourth class—maximum, 9; minimum, 5 years.
- 12.—5 hours; commencing at 9 and terminating at 3 o'clock; the interval, from 12 to 1 o'clock is employed in taking refreshments and exercise.
- 13.—Saturday in each week; 2 vacations, of 2 weeks each, at Midwinter and Christmas.
- 14.—The number of school days, from 1st October, 1857, to 30th September, 1858, were 246.
- 15.—About 4 years.
- 16.—About 50.
- 17.—The weekly charge from 6d. to 3d. each; no charge for books; total annual charge for each, 17s.
- 18.—The amount of school fees from the pupils for the twelve months ending 30th September, 1858, were £47 18s. 2d., appropriated by the teacher towards the support of himself and family; amount of Government salary, £70;—total amount from all sources during the above-mentioned period, £117 18s. 2d.
- 19.—Average annual total cost for each pupil, £2 1s. 4d.
- 20.—From 9 to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ —first class, spelling and reading; second, third, and fourth classes, learning lessons. From 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ —first class, learning lesson; second class, spelling and reading; third class, learning lesson; fourth class, spelling to one of first class. From 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11—first and second classes, learning lesson; third class, spelling and reading; fourth class, learning lesson. From 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ —first, second, and third classes, arithmetic; fourth class, spelling and question. From 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12—first, second, and third classes, arithmetic; fourth class, learning lesson. From 12 to 1—recreation, &c. From 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ —tables or questions for the whole school. From 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ —the whole either writing or ciphering. On the Friday morning all say the collect, catechism, and questions on the maps. On the Friday evening all, except the girls, write and cipher. The girls do needlework on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening. From 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3—prayers, &c., on closing school.
- 21.—The first and second classes use the Bible, English history, fourth and third class books, Scripture history, catechetical series, catechisms, grammars, and geographies; third class use Dr. Young's spelling book; fourth class use first book and primer. Books required in the collects, catechisms, primers, and first books.
- 22.—A map of Europe, North America, of the countries mentioned in the Bible, a map of England and Wales, and a map of The World; a new map of The World is much needed.

- 23.—Corporal correction is employed as directed by the Board of Education.
 24.—Twice a year by the clergyman, Chairman of the Local Board; no prizes awarded.
 25.—By W. J. Cuthbert, Esq., diocesan inspector, on the 19th November, 1857, and by the Rev. T. Wilson, once a week; the time occupied is about an hour and a half.
 26.—John Wenban.
 27.—None employed.
 28.—England.
 29.—55 years.
 30.—4 November, 1842.
 31.—Not trained as a teacher.
 32.—No training institution established at that time.
 33.—Examined by the Rev. C. Kemp, then minister at Wilberforce; my previous occupation, a wheelwright.
 34.—Annual salary of head teacher, £70.
 35.—Only the fees received from the pupils.
 36.—The total annual income of head teacher derived from the school (including the Government salary), from 1st October, 1857, to 30th September, 1858, was £117 18s. 2d.
 37.—Biblical and catechetical, once a week, by the teacher, and by the Rev. T. Wilson, minister of the Church of England, and Chairman of the Local Board; the Bible, chief truths, church catechism, collect, and catechetical series.

WINDSOR.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Bridge-street, Windsor.
 2.—Brick; some repairs are required.
 3.—1,652 superficial square feet.
 4.—24,052 square feet, or 2,672 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards.
 5.—Their condition is tolerable; but, as to description, I am at a loss to describe them dimensions seem to be not required.
 6.—One room for teaching, 40 feet in length, 20 in breadth, 14 in height; $40 \times 20 = 800$ square feet (ground floor); and $40 \times 20 \times 14 = 11,200$ cubic feet.
 7.—29 average during 1858.
 8.—There are six windows, which can be opened when required.
 9.—Average number on the books, 40; average number attending, 16 boys, 13 girls.
 10.—Maximum, 13 boys; minimum, 7 boys: maximum, 12 girls; minimum, 6 girls.
 11.—Six classes: 1st, 6; 2nd, 4; 3rd, 5; 4th, 8; 5th, 12; 6th, 5. Ages: 1st,—maximum 13, minimum 9: 2nd,—maximum 13, minimum 11: 3rd,—maximum 12, minimum 9: 4th,—maximum 10, minimum 8: 5th,—maximum 10, minimum 7: 6th,—maximum 6, minimum 5.
 12.—5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours; morning commencing at 9 a.m. to 12:30; afternoon commencing at 1:30 p.m. to 3:30; the interval of 1 hour at noon is employed in getting their dinners and play.
 13.—1 day in each week, *i.e.* Saturday; annual vacations, a week at Easter and a week at Christmas.
 14.—231: not necessarily every year alike.
 15.—Some have staid a few years, and some only a few weeks or a few days; how can I find an average in this case that will be near the truth?—perhaps 2 years.
 16.—That I know nothing whatever about.
 17.—No quarterly, half-yearly, or annual charges: by the week charges of 3d., 4d., 6d., &c., to 1s.,—none greater.
 18.—£24 2s. 9d.: the appropriation,—who has to do with that but myself? it might have been expended in the purchase of tea and sugar, pens, paper, or any, or all of those articles; no amount from any other source; total from all sources, £111 12s. 9d.
 19.—£111 12s. 9d. \div 29 = £3 16s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., annual cost of each.
 20.—1st class,—reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English history: 2nd class,—same as 1st: 3rd class,—reading, writing, arithmetic, geography: 4th class,—reading, and writing on slates: 5th,—spelling and easy reading: 6th,—learning alphabet.
Note.—Spelling exercises in 1st 5 classes; Scripture reading and church catechism throughout, except 6th class.
 1st class,—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning,—history, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; grammar, $\frac{1}{4}$ hour; geography, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; Scripture reading, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; writing, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour; remaining time, arithmetical exercises, arithmetical tables, &c.: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon,—reading various books, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; remainder of time principally arithmetic; girls, needlework.
 2nd class,—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning,—spelling and writing from dictation, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; writing copies, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; reading New Testament, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; geography, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; exercises in other books, and with slates, remainder of time, history and grammar: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon,—arithmetic, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours; spelling and reading, $\frac{1}{4}$ hour; arithmetic remainder of time, with arithmetical tables; girls, needlework.
 3rd class,—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning,—writing from dictation, $\frac{1}{4}$ hour; in copy-books, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour; New Testament and geography, 1 hour; use of the maps, reading lessons in various books, with arithmetic and tables, remainder of the time: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon,—arithmetic, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours; spelling and reading, arithmetic and tables, remainder of the time.
 4th class,—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning,—writing on slates, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; spelling and reading, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; writing in copy-books, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; reading at intervals, in various books, remainder of time: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon,—reading at intervals, with

with writing on slates, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; arithmetical tables, girls, needlework, &c. 5th class,—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning,—spelling, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; afterwards reading at intervals: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon,—spelling and reading at intervals; girls, needlework. 1st class,—Tuesday and Thursday morning,—instead of history—grammar and geography; Scripture reading and church catechism occupies about the same time: Tuesday and Thursday afternoon,—the same as other days; and so of all the classes, with but slight variations.

21.—List of books:—1st and 2nd class,—the Bible, New Testament, 2nd book, 3rd book, 4th book, English school grammar, elements of geography, history of England, outlines of chronology: 3rd class,—New Testament, 2nd book, 3rd book, elements of geography, faith and duty of a Christian, miracles, parables: 4th class,—2nd book, 1st book, Simpson's primers, miracles, parables, Sermon on the Mount: 5th class,—1st book, ditto (new series), Simpson's primer, large cards and cartoons: 6th class,—alphabets, large and small. The condition of those in use are tolerable, and are adequate to the use of the school.

22.—List of maps in the school:—The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America (in 2 parts), New Testament, Old Testament, England and Wales,* British Islands, travels of St. Paul, Palestine.* Those marked * are not in good condition.

23.—No written instructions upon this subject.

24.—The school is examined about once a week, by the clergyman, with reference, of course, to the progress of the children. Prizes have not lately been given, there being no funds to provide them.

25.—By the clergyman weekly. The diocesan inspector has also paid one or two visits to the school. The length of time so occupied is limited by the discretion of the inspector. A Board of three examiners, appointed under an Act of Council, also visited, and reported on the school, some two or three years ago. I have never been furnished with a copy of their report.

26.—Edward Quaife.

27.—None.

28.—England.

29.—50.

30.—1840.

31.—Not trained.

32.—At the time of Mr. Quaife's appointment trained teachers were not to be had. He had no certificate of competency.

33.—Another Church of England school during 2 years before the present appointment. These two comprise my experience in teaching, except visiting for a short time a school, for instruction in the method of teaching, previous to my first appointment, in 1838. Respecting things before, I think they are points without the circumference.

34.—£87 10s.

35.—Fees paid by the parents of a few of the children.

36.—The aforesaid salary and the aforesaid fees.

37.—Religious and moral instruction by the clergyman weekly,—the Rev. Henry J. Stiles, M.A., priest of the Church of England. The books used for this purpose are the Holy Scriptures, and the various contents of the book of common prayer. Beyond these it is not found necessary to travel. But the instruction is chiefly by oral catechising, adapted to the requirements of children.

WOLLONGONG.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Wollongong.
- 2.—Brick; good; requires shingling.
- 3.—600 square feet.
- 4.—2,000 square yards.
- 5.—1 door wanting; requires shingling.
- 6.—1 room; 600 square feet.
- 7.—About 50 pupils.
- 8.—Windows that open at the top.
- 9.—60, viz., 34 boys and 24 girls.
- 10.—Boys from 13 to 3 years; girls the same.
- 11.—3 divisions of 20 children each.
- 12.—5 hours; beginning at 10 o'clock a.m., and leaving off at 4 p.m.
- 13.—1, Saturday; 2 vacations of a fortnight each, occurring at Midsummer and Christmas.
- 14.—238.
- 15.—Cannot answer this question, not having been long enough in my present position to form an opinion.
- 16.—Cannot answer this question.
- 17.—6d. per week; no charge for books.
- 18.—£65 5s. 6d., which goes to augment the master's stipend.
- 19.—£1 6s.
- 20.—The school is divided into 3 divisions of 20 children each; the subjects of instruction are—Bible lesson, catechism, writing in copy-books, writing on slates, dictation, spelling, oral arithmetic, writing ditto, mental ditto, reading, grammar, geography (general), Scriptural geography, Australian ditto, history, vocal music, mapping, needlework, familiar lecture, home lessons, drill, and so varied as to bring each subject a certain number of times every week.

21.—First division: class reading books, third books, history of England, history of Rome; second division: third books, history of England; third division: first and second books, geographies, grammars, and arithmetics; these books are published by direction of the Committee of General Literature and Education, appointed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge—except the grammars and arithmetics, which are the same as those issued by the National Board.

22.—Map of The World, Asia, Europe, England and Wales, Australia, Palestine; 2 blackboards, 1 clock, 2 desks for master's use, 4 desks for the use of the pupils, 2 cap stands, 14 forms, 1 stool; required 1 large press for keeping school books in.

23.—Keeping in after school hours and extra lessons are the usual modes of punishment; corporal punishment is allowed, but is only resorted to in extreme cases; printed rules furnished by the Central Board.

24.—Twice, by the Chairman of the Local Board.

25.—By the inspector of Church of England Schools, once; time occupied—4 hours.

26.—James Carson Browne.

27.—No special assistant; a monitor chosen daily from first division.

28.—Longford, Ireland.

29.—32 years.

30.—January, 1857.

31.—Yes.

32.—At St. James' Model School, Sydney; five months.

33.—Clerk.

34.—£70.

35.—£65 5s. 6d.

36.—£135 5s. 6d.

37.—Bible lesson and catechism 4 times a week by the teacher—Rev. Thomas Campbell Ewing, Church of England clergyman.

WOONONA.—(MIXED.)

1.—Woonona, near Wollongong.

2.—Built wholly of wood (weatherboarded); present condition good; needs no repairs, but requires enlargement.

3.—Schoolhouse, 720 feet superficial.

4.—Land adjoining the school about half-an-acre.

5.—Two separate water-closets, in good condition.

6.—There is only one schoolroom, and no classrooms (see answer 3.)

7.—About 30.

8.—Three glazed sashes, which can be opened.

9.—Annual average number on books, 31; average daily attendance, 29, viz., 10 boys, and 9 girls.

10.—Maximum age:—males, 13; females, 14. Minimum age:—males, 4; females, 5.

11.—The school is divided into four classes:—

	No. in each class.	Maximum age.	Minimum age.
1st class	3	13	12
2nd class	10	13	8
3rd class	8	14	5
4th class	6	8	4

12.—The number of school hours is $5\frac{1}{2}$; hour of commencement, 9, to $12\frac{1}{2}$; from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$, dinner and recreation; and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$, school duties.

13.—A whole holiday every Saturday, and a week's vacation in June and December.

14.—250.

15.—The school has been opened only four years.

16.—The number cannot be ascertained, but there is a large population.

17.—Some pupils pay 1s., and some 6d. per week, according to proficiency. The pupils find their own spelling books; but there is a good stock of reading and other books belonging to the school. The total annual charge for each pupil is £2 12s. and £1 6s. respectively, according to proficiency.

18.—School fees received during the year 1858, £39 8s. 6d.; stipend from Denominational Board, £52; total, £91 8s. 6d., which was paid to the teacher for his support.

19.—Average annual cost of education of each child, £3 3s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

20.—The school is opened by reading Bible and prayers from 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ each day: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, first and second classes, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ writing, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ arithmetic, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ reading and spelling, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ geography and grammar, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 mental arithmetic; third and fourth classes, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ writing, reading, and spelling, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ reading and spelling, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ arithmetic, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ arithmetic, reading and spelling, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 tables and numeration; and on Fridays, each class, church catechism: Tuesday and Thursday, first and second classes, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ writing bills and receipts, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ mental arithmetic, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ reading Bible, learning collects, &c., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ practical arithmetic, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 reading Scripture history; third and fourth classes, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ writing, reading and spelling, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ tables and numeration, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ learning divine songs, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ reading

reading chief duties, Scripture history, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 arithmetic. Dinner and recreation from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ each day. 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ the school closes with prayers and singing each day; the girls are instructed every afternoon in needlework.

21.—The number of books in use in the school are sufficient, and consist of the following, viz.:—Mavor's spelling books, Carpenter's spelling books, 2nd book of lessons, sequel to 2nd book of lessons (National), 3rd book of lessons (National), 3rd book of lessons (Denominational), class reading books National, 4th book of lessons (National), 6th book of lessons (National), 1st book of arithmetic (National), grammar (National), compendium of geography (National), history of England.

22.—15 tablets on natural history; maps:—World, Travels of St. Paul, Palestine, countries mentioned in Old Testament, countries mentioned in New Testament, 1 teacher's desk, 2 flap desks, 13 forms. The whole are in good condition, but the writing desks are totally insufficient.

23.—Learning extra lessons during recreation. There are no instructions issued by anyone on this subject.

24.—The school is regularly visited by Mr. Thomas Hale and the Rev. C. T. Ewing. No prizes are given.

25.—By the diocesan inspector of schools, and the organizing master; I do not know how often; there is no report in the schoolhouse.

26.—David Robert Eden.

27.—Harriet Eden.

28.—London.

29.—38 and 36 respectively.

30.—February 25, 1859.

31.—Yes.

32.—National Model School, Sydney.

33.—

34.—£52 per annum.

35.—School fees about £40 per annum.

36.—About £92 per annum.

37.—Moral and religious instruction is given every day,—by reading the Scriptures and having the same expounded by the teacher, by instruction in catechism of Church of England, by learning hymns and portions of church service, and by the periodical examination of the clergyman of the Church of England. The Old and New Testament, church prayer book, hymn books, are in use in the school.

Facts not asked for, but given by the Local Patron, Mr. Thomas Hale:—

The schoolhouse and master's residence were built entirely by private subscription; and the same, together with the land, given and conveyed free of expense to the Denominational School Board by Mr. Hale.

The teacher's salary was paid by private funds for the first two years; the Denominational Board have never expended one shilling on the schoolhouse or residence; therefore, there are good grounds for the Board enlarging the master's residence, which is *very much required*, and increasing the miserable salary of the teacher.

Woonona, 24 March, 1859.

THOS. HALE.

YASS.—(MIXED.)

1.—Yass.

2.—Wood: it both needs repair and enlargement.

3.—396 feet.

4.—The ground is open all round.

5.—A single closet with two seats, but without a door.

6.—396 superficial, and 2,772 cubic, feet.

7.—44.

8.—Three windows to open.

9.—Average number on the roll:—Boys, 43; girls, 21. Averaging number attending school—boys, 31; girls, 13.

10.—Boys, 14 and 3; girls, 9 and 3 years.

11.—1st class, 14 and 8—attendance, 11; 2nd class, 14 and 7—attendance, 12; 3rd class, 13 and 5—attendance, 12; 4th class, 7 and 3—attendance, 9.

12.—5 hours daily: school opens at 9 a.m., closes at 4 p.m. 2 hours for dinner time.

13.—One day in each week (Saturday); 2 vacations in the year of a fortnight each, June and December.

14.—239.

15.—

16.—

17.—The weekly charge of 1s. is made for the elder pupils, and 6d. for the younger ones; no charge for books.

18.—School fees, £86 18s. 6d., appropriated to the support of the master; amount received from the Denominational School Board, £78 15s.: total amount of support, £165 13s. 6d.

19.—Average cost of each child's education, £3 15s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.

20.—

TIME TABLE.

SUBJECTS.	TIME.	MONDAY.			TUESDAY.			WEDNESDAY.			THURSDAY.			FRIDAY.		
		I.	II.	III.	I.	II.	III.	I.	II.	III.	I.	II.	III.	I.	II.	III.
1. Bible lesson	9 to 9¼	Opening school; inspecting cleanliness; singing and prayer.														
2. Reading (secular)	9¼ to 10	1	1	14	1	1	14	1	1	14	1	1	14	1	1	14
3. Arithmetic, oral	10 to 10½	11	4	1	3	11	11	16	9	4	7	2	11	11	4	15
4. " written	10½ to 11	4	11	4	4	2	4	4	2	11	4	3	2	4	2	11
5. " mental	11 to 11½	4	2	2	10	4	2	4	11	2	4	11	3	8	11	2
6. Geography, general	11½ to 12	10	9	9	6	4	10	10	4	9	2	4	9	9	15	9
7. " Australian																
8. Grammar																
9. Tables	2 to 2½	13	10	14	13	15	14	13	6	14	13	4	14	13	8	14
10. Dictation	2½ to 3	8	13	3	8	13	2	8	13	3	10	13	12	2	13	4
11. Spelling	3 to 3½	2	3	2	2	10	4	2	10	2	15	10	2	10	2	2
12. Scripture lesson	3½ to 4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
13. Writing (in books)																
14. " (on slates)	4 to 4:10															
15. Church of Eng. Catechism																
16. Lessons on general subjects																

The girls commence needlework at 3 o'clock.

21.—

CLASSES.	NAMES OF BOOKS.	NO. OF COPIES.	
		In good order.	Wanted.
First class: Boys, 12; girls, 7; total, 19..	Fourth book of lessons (Irish)	11	12
	Grammars	8	12
	Arithmetics	6	12
	Church of England catechisms	20	
	Third book of lessons (S.P.C.K.)	7	12
	Bibles	17	
Second class: Boys, 15; girls, 5; total, 20	Spelling taught by dictation	3	12
	Third book of lessons (Irish)	7	12
	Scripture history (abridgment), No. 1	12	12
	Ditto ditto No. 2	22	
	Ditto ditto No. 3	7	12
	Church of England catechisms	36	
Third class: Boys, 10; girls, 4; total, 14..	Descriptive reading cards	12	
	Other reading cards	24	
	Lord's Prayer	1	
	Belief	1	
Fourth class: Boys, 4; girls, 10; total, 14	Ten Commandments	1	
	Reading cards	12	

Books not in the school, but wanted: Fifth book of lessons (Irish), 20; table books, sheets of tables, 20; catechisms, broken into short questions, 20; ditto, with Scripture proofs, 20; first book of lessons, 20; Ingram's arithmetic, 20.

22.—Prints, none; diagrams, none. Maps: a map of The World and of Palestine, lent by the Rev. C. F. Brigstocke; a small blackboard, not very good. Needed: Maps of The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, blackboard and easel, sheet of natural history, sheet of natural philosophy.

23.—Corporal punishment, and confinement after school hours; no instructions have been given to me.

24.—They were examined last Christmas when prizes were distributed, consisting of books.

25.—Since I have been master the school has never been officially visited or inspected. The school is progressing as favorably as I could wish, but there are a great number of Protestant children who are either sent to the Roman Catholic school, or allowed to run the street.

26.—Charles Paul.

27.—

28.—Greenwich, Kent.

29.—27 years.

30.—July, 1858.

31.—Trained.

32.—St. James' Model School, Sydney; six months.

33.—Carpenter.

34.—£78 15s.

35.—School fees, £86 18s. 6d.

36.—Annual income, £165 13s. 6d. for the year ending July, 1859.

37.—Religious instruction is given every morning by the master from either the Old or New Testament; visited by the Rev. T. Kemmis, Church of England; the Holy Bible, Church of England catechism.

BALMAIN.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—Balmain.
- 2.—Stone; good; has been lately enlarged.
- 3.—1,200.
- 4.—About 4,000 feet.
- 5.—Brick; good, but need cleansing.
- 6.—Superficial feet, above 1,200; cubic feet, above 18,000; there is but one room.
- 7.—95 during the first three-quarters of the year 1859.
- 8.—Windows which open, and ventilators.
- 9.—Boys, 85; girls, 40 = 125 during the first three-quarters of the year 1859.
- 10.—13 and 4.
- 11.—Five of boys, and five of girls.
- 12.—5 hours of attendance; from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m.
- 13.—Saturday in each week; at Christmas, 14 days; at Midwinter, 14 days.
- 14.—233.
- 15.—
- 16.—I have no means of ascertaining.
- 17.—From 6d. to 1s. per week; no charge for books.
- 18.—Unknown, the master was changed at the beginning of the year 1859. In payment of master, Government salary, £87 10s.
- 19.—I am not in possession of sufficient information to enable me to answer this correctly.
- 20.—Grammar, geography, arithmetic, history, biography, chronology, reading, writing, and religious instruction, half an hour each day.
- 21.—The same as generally used in Denominational schools of the Church of England.
- 22.—Maps of—Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, World, British Isles, Australia, Palestine, prints to assist in teaching astronomy and natural history, blackboard; general condition, good; none needed at present.
- 23.—Cane used when considered necessary; no written instructions received.
- 24.—Half-yearly, by the clergyman; a few prizes, value from 4d. to 2s., were given at the time of the examination.
- 25.—The school is visited by the clergyman of St. Mary's Church, Balmain; no record of visits kept, and no report made.
- 26.—Heber Loten.
- 27.—Miss Buckridge.
- 28.—England; Australia.
- 29.—33; 21.
- 30.—1st of January, 1859, 1st March, 1859.
- 31.—Yes.
- 32.—St. James', one month.
- 33.—
- 34.—Head master, £87 10s.; no other Government stipend.
- 35.—£120 per year; no other emolument.
- 36.—£207 10s.
- 37.—Bible lesson by master half an hour daily; Rev. W. Stack, Church of England; Bible, Scripture questions, faith and duty, catechism, &c.

WEST DAPTO.—(MIXED.)

- 1.—West Dapto.
- 2.—Of wood, very old and dilapidated; requires to be pulled down and rebuilt.
- 3.—972.
- 4.—114·950 square yards.
- 5.—One building divided into two compartments; built of slabs, falling down from decay.
- 6.—399 square feet in the only room appropriated for teaching.
- 7.—23.
- 8.—5 windows.
- 9.—Cannot answer it.
- 10.—Boys, 14 to 5 years; girls, 13 to 4 years.
- 11.—Four classes.—First class 5, age 14 to 11 years; second class 8, age 12 to 7 years; third class 5, age 10 to 7 years; fourth class 9, age 10 to 4 years.
- 12.—5 hours; from 9 a. m. to 12 p. m., and from 1 p. m. to 3 p. m. One hour allowed for relaxation, between the hours of 12 and 1, employed at play in the ground adjoining the school.
- 13.—Holiday on Saturday; two vacations during the year—viz., at Christmas and Midwinter—two clear weeks at each period.
- 14.—229.
- 15.—Cannot answer it.
- 16.—Cannot answer it.
- 17.—10s., or 6s. 6d. per quarter, according to the ability of the parents or guardians to pay. No charge for books; no total annual charge.
- 18.—Cannot answer it.
- 19.—Cannot answer it.

20.—Scripture history, catechism, broken ditto, parables and history of Our Saviour, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and history. The time allotted to each subject according to the "Time Table" issued by the Board for the use of schools in the country districts.

21.—Bibles, Testaments, catechism, collect-books, parables and history of Our Saviour, first, second, third, and fourth reading books, class reading books, history of England; copies of grammar, geography, and arithmetic, required.

22.—Maps of The World, and of Europe, both worn out, blackboard; maps required.

23.—Impositions, corporal punishment only in extreme cases. Rules on this subject from the Denominational School Board.

24.—Half-yearly, by the Local Board; prizes (books) awarded at Christmas.

25.—By the Rev. Wm. West Simpson, M.A., Chairman of Local Board, occasionally.

No report exists on this subject.

26.—George Gambier Chambers Jeston.

27.—Mrs. Jeston.

28.—G. G. C. Jeston, born at Leamington, Warwickshire, England; Mrs. Jeston, born at Maiden Bradley, Wilts.

29.—G. G. C. Jeston, 32 years; Mrs. Jeston, 27 years.

30.—February 1st, 1859.

31.—No.

33.—3 months in Adelaide, S. A., 4½ years under the Denominational School Board.

34.—£70.

35.—Cannot answer it.

36.—Cannot answer it.

37.—Instruction in the Scriptures daily, and in the catechism, collects, &c., weekly, by the master; visited by the clergyman of the parish, Church of England. For list of books see answer 21.

SOFALA.—(MIXED.)

1.—Sofala.

2.—Slab and bark, in good repair.

3.—600.

4.—A quarter of an acre.

5.—One, in indifferent condition.

6.—One room, 6,300 cubic feet.

7.—One room, 77.

8.—Six windows.

9.—On the books, 117; 61 males, 56 females. 77; 40 males, 37 females, in actual attendance, on the books.

10.—Eldest, 14; youngest, 4.

11.—Five classes.

12.—5 hours; 9-15 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.; 1-45 to 3-30 p.m.

13.—One half-holiday in the week; vacation, 10 days at Easter, 14 days at Christmas.

14.—288.

15.—The fluctuating nature of the population renders it impossible to answer this question.

16.—Not ascertainable without reference to the Census Returns.

17.—38, at 1s. per week; 25, at 6d. per week; 14 free.

18.—Fees, £133 16s., salary, £52 10s.; total, £186 6s.

19.—£1 11s. 10d.

20.—See Time Table.

21.—Bible, faith and duty, church catechism, English history, geography, English grammar, arithmetic, fourth book, third book, second book, first book, primer.

22.—Maps—World, travels of St. Paul, illustrating Old Testament, illustrating New Testament, England, Australia.

23.—Extra tasks; Denominational Board Rules.

24.—One annual examination by Local Board; prize books given.

25.—By members of Local Board daily, from 15 minutes to an hour, and the diocesan inspector of schools.

26.—Thomas Corbett.

27.—Mrs. Roy.

28.—T. Corbett, a native of Ireland; Mrs. Roy, a native of England.

29.—Age, 38,—T. Corbett; Mrs. Roy, about 40.

30.—T. Corbett, 1st September, 1852; Mrs. Roy, 1st April, 1858.

31.—No.

32.—Competency certified by the inspector.

33.—Private experience. T. Corbett in Gold Police, Mrs. Roy, private teacher.

34.—T. Corbett, Government salary, £52 10s.; Mrs. Roy, paid by Mr. Corbett, £50.

35.—For 1858, £133 16s.

36.—£186 6s.

37.—Holy Scriptures, church catechism, faith and duty, three times a week, by teachers; visited by Rev. H. A. Palmer, Church of England.

REDFERN.—(MIXED AND INFANT.)

- 1.—Cleveland Paddock, Chippendale and Redfern.
- 2.—Of wood; condition, good.
- 3.—Primary school, 1,366 square feet; infant school, 355 square feet.
- 4.—Adjoining ground, 25,265 square feet.
- 5.—2 water-closets, weatherboard and shingled, with cesspool.
- 6.—Primary school, 1,250 square feet, 23,125 cubic feet; infant school, 336 square feet, 4,200 cubic feet.
- 7.—Primary school, 110; infant school, 58.
- 8.—Primary school, each of the ten windows has an opening 9 inches by 7 inches, also, a raised saddle-board to the roof; infant school, 6 open casements, 4 feet 6 inches by 3 feet.
- 9.—165 boys, 131 girls; total, 296; average attending, 103 boys, 65 girls; total, 168.
- 10.—Maximum, boys, 14; girls, 15; minimum, each sex, 3.
- 11.—Average in each class: class 1, 36; eldest, 15; youngest, 9. Class 2, 40; eldest, 13; youngest, 7. Class 3, 34; eldest, 12; youngest, 6. Class 4, 22; eldest, 9; youngest, 5. Class 5, 20; eldest, 7; youngest, 4. Class 6, 16; eldest, 6; youngest, 3.
- 12.— $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours; from 9 to $12\frac{1}{2}$, and from 2 to 4; $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour allowed in the morning for play.
- 13.—Every Saturday, New Year's Day, Anniversary, Good Friday, Easter week, Queen's Birthday, Christmas week.
- 14.—245.
- 15.—Cannot be ascertained.
- 16.—The district being a large and very thickly peopled one it is impossible to say.
- 17.—The weekly charge ranges from 3d. to 1s.; no charge made for books; the pupils provide such as are not supplied by the Central Board.
- 18.—£195 4s. 11d., fees; £87 10s., salary; total, £282 14s. 11d.; of this £50 has been paid to an assistant; the remainder appropriated by the master.
- 19.—£1 13s. 8d.
- 20.—

TIME TABLE.—FIRST CLASS.

TIME.	MONDAY & THURSDAY.	TUESDAY & FRIDAY.	TIME.	WEDNESDAY.
9 to 9:15	Singing and prayers.	Singing and prayers.	9 to 9:15	Prayers.
9:15 to 9:45	Writing.	Writing.	9:15 to 10:15	Catechism & question.
9:45 to 10:30	Repetition.	Repetition.	10:15 to 10:45	Tables.
10:30 to 11:15	Reading (secular).	Reading Scripture.	The remainder of the day is occupied by each pupil in working two questions in such rules of arithmetic as he may have gone through; on completing his task he is allowed to leave.	
11:15 to 11:30	Recess.	Recess.		
11:30 to 12:30	Dictation.	Parsing.		
2 to 3	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.		
3 to 3:45	Geography.	Composition.		
3:45 to 4	Prayers.	Prayers.		

SECOND AND THIRD CLASSES.

- 9 to 9:15 — Singing and prayers.
- 9:15 to 9:45 — Repetition.
- 9:45 to 10:30 — Writing.
- 10:30 to 11:15 — Dictation.
- 11:15 to 11:30 — Recess.
- 11:30 to 12:30 — Arithmetic.
- 2 to 3:15 — Reading.
- 3:15 to 3:45 — Geography, Monday and Thursday; arithmetic on other days.
- 3:45 to 4 — Prayers.
- 21.—Bibles, Testaments, catechisms, Ludlow's class books, 4th Irish National, 3rd ditto, 2nd sequel 2nd book, compendium of geography, 4th book, S.P.C.K., 3rd ditto, Simpson's primer, 1st and 2nd lesson book, Goodacre's arithmetic.
- 22.—Blackboard, maps of The World, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, England, Ireland, Scotland, travels of St. Paul, Palestine; 16 desks, condition good, 25 forms, 2 tables, 1 teacher's desk, 1 book-press, 2 book-shelves, 6 tablets.
- 23.—Corporal; no written instructions on the subject.
- 24.—No periodical examination; prizes are selected and awarded by the superintending clergyman, once a year.
- 25.—By the diocesan school inspector; *vide* Report of Denominational School Board for 1857.
- 26.—George Turton.
- 27.—Edna Turton; Miss Coote.
- 28.—George Turton, Gosport; Edna Turton, Burnley.
- 29.—George Turton, 44; Edna Turton, 29.
- 30.—5th November, 1855.
- 31.—Not trained; Miss Coote not regularly appointed.
- 33.—Of no experience; grocer.
- 34.—Head teacher, £232 14s. 11d.; Edna Turton, nil.; assistant teacher, £50.
- 35.—£195 4s. 11d.
- 36.—£282 14s. 11d.
- 37.—Instruction in Bible history, and the principles of religion, almost every day, by the master; twice a week by the clergyman; and occasionally by a member of the Local Board.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.
(PARISH OF ST. LAWRENCE, SYDNEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 28 February, 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of Members of the United Church of England and Ireland, and other Residents, in and connected with the Parish of St. Lawrence, Sydney, New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That your Petitioners are deeply interested in the cause of general Education.

That in the Parish of St. Lawrence, with which your Petitioners are connected, there are flourishing Church of England Schools, in which more than 300 children are under daily instruction.

That your Petitioners are most anxious to see these Schools made as efficient as possible; that to this end more spacious and commodious buildings for the primary schools and additional teachers are required.

That your Petitioners have already raised from private sources, and are prepared to expend, upwards of twelve hundred pounds for the erection of new buildings, and have for some time paid, also from private sources, fifty pounds a year towards the salary of an Assistant Master, besides providing for expenses of repairs and improvements of the existing School Buildings.

That your Petitioners are unable to obtain aid, either for building purposes, or for additional Teachers, from the Denominational School Board, whose funds are inadequate to the claims upon them.

That your Petitioners, finding it impossible to do more towards the improvement of the said schools from private sources, and at the same time desiring to see them raised to full efficiency, subject to rigid Government inspection, pray your Honorable House to sanction such a distribution of the funds set apart for Educational purposes as may allow an adequate and equitable measure of aid being granted for the support and improvement of the said Schools.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

[Here follow 346 Signatures.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1860.

[Price, 6d.]

450—

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SPECIAL ROMAN CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

(PETITION FROM WEST MAITLAND.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 16 February, 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholics of the District of West Maitland,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners respectfully address your Honorable House upon the present partial and restrictive mode of distributing the funds allotted for public education, and they trust that their appeal will be interpreted as an indication of their zeal for the welfare of the community, of which the Roman Catholics form so considerable and influential a portion.

That your Petitioners, whilst impressed with a deep sense of the importance of education, and a sincere desire to impart it to their children, are unable on conscientious and insuperable grounds to avail themselves of the presumed benefits of the National Schools.

That your Petitioners' objection to these schools arises from the lauded and prescribed absence of that doctrinal and symbolical teaching which Roman Catholic children can only receive in schools conducted by approved Roman Catholic teachers, and on principles strictly Catholic.

Your Petitioners firmly believe that the exclusion from the schools of all Catholic symbols and devotional habits is calculated to engender an indifference in the youthful mind towards religion, for which no worldly advantages could adequately compensate.

That your Petitioners, therefore, pray your Honorable House to take the foregoing premises into favorable consideration, and appropriate from the sum proposed to be assigned to the National Schools such a share thereof as the Roman Catholics of the Colony are entitled to, and thus enable them without a sacrifice of principle to impart such an education to their children as will prepare them to compete with their fellow citizens upon the battle-field of life, and shew forth in their conduct the benign and salutary influence of learning and science when guided and sustained by religion.

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

[Here follow 528 Signatures.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1860.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SPECIAL ROMAN CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

(PETITION FROM RAYMOND TERRACE AND NEWCASTLE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 16 February, 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholics, resident in the Districts of Raymond Terrace and Newcastle,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have learned, with profound regret and apprehension, that a Bill has been introduced to your Honorable House, having for its object the discontinuance of the Denominational System of Education as at present supported by the State, and the establishment in its stead of what is known as the "National System."

2. That your Petitioners cannot accept any system of public education that fails to provide for the effectual religious instruction of their children in the public schools, as the National System notoriously does.

Your Petitioners, being fully persuaded that the great aim of all practical primary education should be to develop the religious instincts of the children and to discipline their youthful hearts to virtue and righteousness, at the same time that their intellects are cultivated and trained to reason, would respectfully urge it upon the consideration of your Honorable Body that the Denominational System alone, if effectively organised, is capable of accomplishing those desirable objects.

3. That whilst your Petitioners are as willing as any of their fellow colonists to yield any matters purely indifferent or practically separate, they are in duty bound to state that in this most important affair of education the abandoning of their own integral system would be a bartering of religious duty and privilege, for which no secular advantages could be an adequate compensation.

Your Petitioners would beg to further add that they are firmly convinced that Roman Catholic children cannot be properly educated except in Roman Catholic schools and amidst the symbols and practices of Catholic devotion.

4. That your Petitioners would most respectfully assure your Honorable House that their objections to the so-called National Schools are not such as might be removed by modifications in matters of detail. Their objections are urged against the vital defects of the system, which have been so often prominently brought before the general public by both writers and speakers, and which, in the opinion of your Petitioners, have been incontrovertibly proved to exist, and whose injurious tendencies they are bound to deprecate, but especially against that fundamental principle of indifference with respect to denominational religious teaching and practice that eminently but unhappily characterises those schools; and they are, therefore, insuperable.

5.

5. That your Petitioners, not being able to participate in the presumed benefits of the so-called National Schools, as other denominations may, are in fact suffering an injustice to the extent of their rateable share of the funds allocated to these schools from the common purse.

6. That your Petitioners, therefore, pray your Honorable House to redress this injustice by causing the sum appropriated to the Roman Catholic schools to be set apart, in the ratio of the Roman Catholic to the whole population, from the gross amount expended upon public education, before deduction of the sum allocated to the said National Schools.

7. That your Petitioners, finally, earnestly entreat your Honorable House to reject any measure having for its object the repeal of the present Denominational System of Education, until an efficient system of education, in which religious instruction holds a prominent place, shall have been determined upon by the Legislature.

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

[Here follow 200 Signatures.]

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SPECIAL ROMAN CATHOLIC EDUCATION.
(PETITION FROM ARMIDALE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 25 January, 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholics of Armidale, New England,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

1. That the Roman Catholics of the Colony cannot avail themselves of the National Schools.
2. That their objection to those schools is not one which might be removed by any modification in matter of detail, but that it is against the fundamental principle of indifference in respect of denominational religious teaching and practice, and is therefore insufferable.
3. That your Petitioners are firmly convinced that Roman Catholic children cannot be properly educated except in Roman Catholic schools, taught by Roman Catholics, and amidst the symbols and practices of Roman Catholic devotion.
4. That the practically compulsory forbearance from Catholic devotional habits and destitution of Catholic symbols imposed on Catholic children in the National Schools, although, in theoretical statement, they may be represented as simply negative, are, in reality, a most subtle and positive persecution.
5. That Catholics are as willing as any of their fellow Australians to yield any matters purely indifferent, or even practically separate, for the sake of mutual accommodation and comprehension; but that, in this most important affair of education, the abandoning of their own integral system would be a barter of religious duty and privilege, for which no secular advantages could be an adequate compensation.
6. That your Petitioners, therefore, not being able to participate, as other denominations may, in the presumed benefits of the National Schools, are, in fact, suffering an injustice to the extent of their rateable share in the sum devoted out of the common purse to the so-called National Education System.
7. That your Petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House to redress this injustice by causing the sum appropriated for Roman Catholic Schools to be set apart, in the ratio of the Roman Catholic to the whole population, from the gross amount expended on public education before deduction of the sum assigned to the said National Schools.

[Here follow 85 Signatures.]

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SPECIAL ROMAN CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

(PETITION FROM BERRIMA, SUTTON FOREST, AND MITTAGONG.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 February, 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Berrima, Sutton Forest, and Mittagong,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

1st. That the Roman Catholics of this Colony cannot avail themselves of the National Schools.

2nd. That their objection to these schools is not one which might be removed by any modification in matters of detail, but that it lies against the fundamental principle of indifference in respect of denominational religious teaching and practice, and is therefore insuperable.

3rd. That your Petitioners are firmly convinced that Roman Catholic children cannot be properly educated except in Roman Catholic schools, taught by Roman Catholics, and amidst the symbols and practice of Roman Catholic devotion.

4th. That the practically compulsory forbearance from Catholic devotional habits and destitution of Catholic symbols imposed on Catholic children in National Schools, although in theoretical statement they may be represented as simply negative, are, in reality, a most positive and subtle persecution.

5th. That Catholics are as willing as any of their fellow Australians to yield any matter purely indifferent, or even practically separate, for the sake of mutual accommodation; but that, in this most important affair of education, the abandoning of their own integral system would be a barter of religious duty and privilege, for which no secular advantage could be an adequate compensation.

6th. That your Petitioners, therefore, not being able to participate, as other denominations may, in the presumed benefits of the National Schools, are, in fact, suffering an injustice to the amount of their rateable share in the sum devoted out of the common purse to the so-called National Education System.

7th. That your Petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House to redress this injustice by causing the sum appropriated for Roman Catholic Schools to be set apart, in the ratio of the Roman Catholics to the whole population, from the gross amount expended on public education before deduction of the sum assigned to the said National Schools.

8th. That to give practical effect to the claims herein set forth by your Petitioners, it is necessary that the Roman Catholic Schools be vested in Roman Catholic Trustees.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[*Here follow 97 Signatures.*]

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SPECIAL ROMAN CATHOLIC EDUCATION.
(PETITION FROM BRAIDWOOD.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 13 April, 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholics of the District of Braidwood,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners, expecting the Education question to be shortly settled, beg respectfully to impress upon your Honorable House that, upon firm conviction, they cannot accept the National System under any modification.

That your Petitioners are firmly convinced that Roman Catholic children cannot be properly educated unless they be taught by teachers of their own denomination, and be trained to devotional habits by the use of religious books and symbols; at the same time, that they receive a safe secular education.

That your Petitioners, not being able as other denominations may to avail themselves of the National System, are thereby suffering an injustice, to the extent of their rateable share, in being taxed for schools in which they cannot participate; and this is more grievously felt by the fact, that had Roman Catholics a fair proportion of the sums voted for educational purposes, they might now have many more schools in this district, among which would be those of Lower Araluen and Major's Creek, where they have gone to considerable expense in erecting suitable buildings for Roman Catholic Schools.

That your Petitioners, therefore, pray your Honorable House may be pleased to redress this injustice, by causing the sum appropriated for Roman Catholic Schools to be set apart, in the ratio of Roman Catholics to the whole population, from the gross amount voted for Public Education, before deduction of the sum assigned to the said National Schools.

That your Petitioners humbly beg your Honorable House to take the premises into your favorable consideration.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

[Here follow 233 Signatures.]

1859-60.

—
Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

—
SPECIAL ROMAN CATHOLIC EDUCATION.
 (PETITION FROM ALBURY IN FAVOR OF.)

—
Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 10 April, 1860.
 —

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the District of Albury,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That Petitioners look upon the allotment of a large annual sum to the National Education System, in which Catholics can have no share, as an act of injustice to said Catholics.

Petitioners wish to convince Honorable Members that neither the National System of Education nor any modification thereof can satisfy the Catholics of this important district.

Furthermore, the Catholics here, in general, consider it unreasonable to have taxes imposed on them by the State, unless the said State would vote an adequate sum of money for a system of education approved of by the Archbishop of Sydney and the Catholic Clergy of the Colony.

That your Honorable House would, in a special manner, have all the Catholic Schools of the Colony vested in Catholic Trustees, as a strict right due to them.

Petitioners trust, therefore, that your Honorable and Learned Assembly will take the Draft of this Petition into kind consideration.

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

[Here follow 24 Signatures.]

—
 Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1860.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC EDUCATION BILL.

(PETITION OF THE HON. JAMES MACARTHUR AND SIR WILLIAM MACARTHUR.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 7 October, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
The Petition of the undersigned,—

SHEWETH:—

That, believing the National, or Lord Stanley's System of Education, to be especially adapted to the circumstances and wants of this Colony, your Petitioners (besides pecuniary and other contributions) made over to the Commissioners of National Education, incorporated under the Acts of the Colonial Legislature, 11th Victoria, No. 48, and 16th Victoria, No. 16, one acre of land in the Town of Camden, and about three acres at Westbrook, in the District of Camden, as sites for School-houses, and the appurtenances thereto; the said land, without the buildings, being worth between five and six hundred pounds.

That your Petitioners perceive that a Bill is now before your Honorable House, intituled, "A Bill to promote Public Education," by which it is proposed to dissolve the Board of National Education, and to vest all lands and other property held by that Board in the Executive Council for the time being, which your Petitioners fear would subject the course of Public Education to sectarian and other influences, varying according to the changes and fluctuations of party politics, and preventing the steady and consistent working of any system whatever.

That the abovementioned lands having been made over in fee to the National Board, to be applied to the carrying out of Lord Stanley's System of National Education, cannot, as your Petitioners submit, be withheld from that object, or applied in promotion of any other, without the infringement of vested rights, if not the direct violation of a trust.

Your Petitioners pray, therefore, that your Honorable House will cause such provisions to be inserted in "the Bill to promote Public Education," as shall effectually prevent any such infringement or violation, and secure the National System of Education from the injurious operation of political or sectarian influences.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

JAMES MACARTHUR.
WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1859.

1912

1913

1914

1915

1916

1917

1918

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC EDUCATION BILL.

(PETITION FROM RAYMOND TERRACE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 October, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales, assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Landed Proprietors, Residents, and Others, in
the District of Raymond Terrace,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That your Petitioners see that liberal provision has been made by the State for the higher branches of Education, in grants and endowments to the University and Affiliated Colleges of the Colony, they therefore pray that in any system of Public Education about to be introduced to your Honorable House, Industrial Institutions, as well as a Reformatory Institutions for Juvenile Offenders, may form a part of the said system of Education, so as to provide, on the one hand, for a large number of neglected and destitute children—affording them such a method of Education as may enable them to support themselves at trades and occupations as they grow up into life ; and on the other hand providing for youthful delinquents a place of security, where they may be disciplined and trained so as to correct their evil habits, and so be restored to society ; saving them thereby from the contamination of prisons and associations which must render them dangerous members of society.

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

[Here follow 33 Signatures.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer. 1859.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC EDUCATION BILL.

(PETITION FROM WOLLOMBI.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 October, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the Electorate of Wollombi,—

SH EWETH :—

That your Petitioners most emphatically, but respectfully, object to the Public Education Bill now before your Honorable House, as we believe its substitution in place of the existing system of public teaching will be fraught with many and serious disadvantages to the progress of education.

That we feel assured the proposed system of education will, if placed on trial, be found faulty in the extreme, as its management in such case will be placed on an uncertain basis, subject to change at the caprice of every succeeding Ministry.

That we are constrained to regard the intended perversion of the National School property from its present use and purpose, if carried into effect, to be a direct violation of public faith, inasmuch as your Petitioners, confiding in official promises, have contributed one-third of the sum expended on the erection of the school and its fittings belonging to that establishment in this district.

That from our experience of the salutary effect produced by the means of the existing system of teaching, we cannot but view any innovation or change in their present management otherwise than with feelings of unfeigned apprehension.

That your Petitioners entreat your Honorable House to take the foregoing particulars under serious regard, and not allow, therefore, the Educational Bill now under your consideration to pass into law.

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

[Here follow 65 Signatures.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1859.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes, as well as the use of specialized software tools. The goal is to ensure that the data is both reliable and easy to interpret.

The third part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the results. It shows that there is a clear trend in the data, which is consistent with the initial hypothesis. The author also discusses the limitations of the study and suggests areas for future research.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key findings and a list of references. The author expresses their appreciation for the support and assistance provided by the research team and funding agencies.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC EDUCATION BILL.

(PETITION FROM KIAMA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 October, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the inhabitants of Kiama, in the said Colony, passed at a Public Meeting on the eleventh day of October instant,—

SHEWETH :—

That your Petitioners believe that the measure proposed by Government for the Education of the Country will not only continue but vastly increase the evils of the present Denominational System.

That it is the opinion of your Petitioners that the State should support but one System of Education, such system being carried out through management responsible to the Country, and under efficient inspection.

That your Petitioners feel convinced that the present National System in its general aspects is the best adapted for the state of the population of this Country.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your Honorable House not to carry the proposed Bill into effect, but to let the present National System of Education remain with such amendments as your Honorable House might in its wisdom provide.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Signed, for and on behalf of the said Meeting,

11 October, 1859.

JAMES COLLEY,
Mayor of Kiama, Chairman.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC EDUCATION BILL.

(CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF BALMAIN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 29 November, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Balmain,—

SH EWETH :—

That your Petitioners regard the existing arrangements for the promotion of Primary Education in this colony as very unsatisfactory.

That the Bill which has been introduced into your Honorable House by the Government, for the advancement of Public Education, is, in the opinion of your Petitioners, well calculated to effect this object, and is especially worthy of support, inasmuch as it secures direct responsibility to Parliament in the administration of the public funds.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to assent to this measure, and thereby confer a great boon upon the community.

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

[Here follow 55 Signatures.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1859.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC EDUCATION BILL.

(PETITION OF ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP, CLERGY, AND LAITY OF SYDNEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 29 November, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Roman Catholic Archbishop, Clergy, and Laity of the City of Sydney,—

SHEWETH :—

That the Education Bill which is now before the House is to them an object of alarm and aversion, because of its indefiniteness and its proposal to intrust so important and sacred a matter, as is that of Public Education, to a fluctuating body.

That, whilst your Petitioners have no wish to indulge any doubt as to the sincere impartiality of intention that may have guided the promoters of the said Bill, nor to deny the salutary operation of the Privy Council System as it is actually administered in England, they cannot but be sensible of the very wide difference which exists between the relative position of political, and more especially of religious bodies, as they are found in England, and the position which, by force of circumstances as well as by constitutional enactment, they reciprocally occupy in this colony.

Your Petitioners, therefore, in view of this very different condition of things relative to Public Education, as they exist in England and as they exist in this country, desire most of all, that whatever sum may be set apart for Public Education should be divided ratably according to population, amongst the several Denominations that are now found here.

And then, for themselves, your Petitioners, the Catholics, would undertake that their teachers shall, upon examination, be found to have communicated the degree of secular instruction which the Government may require, if the pecuniary inducements offered to teachers be generally considered adequate to attract the talent necessary for such standard of teaching.

But if this division of funds be not deemed practicable, your Petitioners still entreat that no Bill may be passed which shall not secure perfect freedom with respect to religious training, the only sound basis of any education; and, as a necessary condition of this freedom, the right of all heads of Denominations, or of their Courts, to present for Government sanction all candidates for appointments as teachers of their schools; to dismiss, after trial by themselves or their Courts, all such teachers, their capacity for secular instruction notwithstanding; and, further, to present for appointment their Denominational Inspectors.

In its present state, then, your Petitioners beg that the said Bill may not pass.

And they will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 2,266 Signatures.]

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

(PETITION OF TEACHERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 6 October, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Teachers of Public Schools in the said Colony,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That, whereas a Bill to promote Public Education has been introduced into Parliament by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, your Petitioners would beg respectfully to submit for the consideration of your Honorable House the following matters affecting them as Public Instructors :—

1st. That, as by the principles of the Privy Council scheme the Teacher is not regarded as a public servant, but is chiefly responsible to the local authorities of the School, your Petitioners therefore pray that all Public Teachers may be held directly responsible to the Board of Public Education for the efficient discharge of their duties.

2nd. That, whereas the Executive Council is liable to frequent change arising out of political circumstances, and cannot, therefore, be regarded as the most suitable body to administer the Educational affairs of the Colony, your Petitioners pray that the interests of Education may be intrusted to a Board of a more permanent character.

3rd. That your Petitioners regret to find that although the proposed Board of Public Education and their Inspectors are very properly prohibited, by the third Clause of this Bill, from interfering with any religious instruction which may be given in Public Schools, yet the position of the Teacher in this, and indeed in every other respect, is wholly undefined ; your Petitioners therefore pray that the position and duties of Teachers in the public service may be specifically defined.

4th. That your Petitioners, recognizing the great importance of securing efficient inspection of Schools, therefore pray that your Honorable House will affirm the principle that it is expedient and just that no persons should be appointed to the office of Inspector, but such as have acquired practical experience in conducting Primary Schools,

Your Petitioners therefore pray that in the settlement of this important question your Honorable House will be pleased favorably to consider the various points herein set forth.

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

1 October, 1859.

[Here follow 29 Signatures.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1859.



1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

(PETITION FOR ITS CONTINUANCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 14 October, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned,—

SH EWETH :—

That your Petitioners are of opinion that the National System of Education, as administered by the Board, incorporated under the Acts of Council, 11 Victoria, No. 48, and 16 Victoria, No. 16, is the best suited to the social state and requirements of this Colony :—

- 1st. Because, without infringing civil or religious equality, it teaches, in a simple and practical mode, the great principles and moral truths of Christianity.
- 2nd. Because it imparts sound elementary knowledge on those subjects which belong to a comprehensive system of popular instruction, and are requisite for the ordinary business of life.
- 3rd. Because, by uniting in one School children of various Religious Denominations, instead of dividing them into separate Schools, it provides for the better remuneration of the Teacher, and is, therefore, the most economical and efficacious.
- 4th. Because by such union at School Christian charity and neighborly feeling are encouraged, and children grow up in that kindly spirit towards each other which becomes fellow citizens, although holding diverse religious opinions.

On the foregoing grounds your Petitioners are strongly impressed with the superior advantages of the National System, and desire to see it generally adopted, not, however, by means of undue influence or interference with the opinions, or even prejudices of others, but as the legitimate result of sound principles, untrammelled in their operation by unwise legislation.

Your Petitioners respectfully submit that, although obvious advantage would arise from entrusting the administrative duties of the Government, in reference to Education, to a single Board, or Department, that Department ought to be free from the influences and vicissitudes of general politics; and that the Minister at its head should not be subject to displacement, except by the express vote of both Houses of Parliament. On these points the provisions of the Education Bill, now before your Honorable House, appear to your Petitioners to be open to grave objection, and in their operation, it is feared, would be found most prejudicial to the advancement of Education,—subjecting it to fluctuating or antagonistic action, and to influences from which it ought to be scrupulously guarded.

Your Petitioners further submit that the clause of that Bill for dissolving the National Board, and transferring the land and other property now vested in that Board—as

well as its administration, functions, and patronage—to the Executive Council for the time being, appears to them impolitic, and to trench upon principles which it should be the object of sound legislation rigidly to uphold.

Your Petitioners rely on the right feeling, and practical intelligence of your Honorable House for the settlement of the important question of Public Education, in a manner to elevate the Educational Institutions of this Colony, and to render them as widely beneficial as the sparse population and circumstances of the Country will allow.

In conclusion, your Petitioners earnestly pray your Honorable House to maintain the National System unimpaired as the best system of popular Education that has been devised for this Colony; securing it against open aggression, or the yet greater danger of concealed but systematic encroachment.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 12 Signatures.]

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

(PROMOTION OF, BY MEANS OF DUTIES ON TEA AND SUGAR.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 January, 1860.

To the Honorable Legislative Assembly, New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned Female Inhabitants of New South Wales, residing at Sydney,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners are made acquainted, by recent public discussions, with the lamentable fact that thousands of their fellow colonists of both sexes are in a state of deplorable ignorance ; and it appears to them that, unless urgent and prompt measures are taken to provide more extended means of education for the rising generation than is now afforded by the Colony, the fearful amount of ignorance which already exists will be largely increased.

2. That your Petitioners are aware it is unusual for females to interfere in any matters at all partaking of a political character, but satisfied as they are of the great advantages which would accrue to the Colony if all its inhabitants were properly educated, and knowing that the want of education is the cause of most of the crime and intemperance, and consequent misery, to which so many of the less fortunate of their sex are the unhappy victims, they (your Petitioners) feel themselves not only justified, but that they would be guilty of great want of sympathy if they failed, in urging upon your Honorable House the great necessity which exists for taking active measures to secure, as far as it may be possible, the efficient training of every child in the community.

3. That, to bring about so great a blessing as that which would be conferred upon the Colony by universal education, it will, in the opinion of your Petitioners, amongst other steps, be absolutely necessary to abolish all fees in the elementary schools, as they feel assured—many of them by practical experience and observation—that this first main step must be taken in order to meet the cases of poor or indifferent parents.

4. That your Petitioners believe that the proposal, which has recently been made, to raise a large educational fund by retaining for that purpose the tea and sugar duties would be a most appropriate and admirable method, as, by means of a fund so raised, to which all would contribute, the poorest equally with the richest parents would be placed in a position to get their children educated in the public schools, without entertaining any sense of dependence or the slightest feeling that they were receiving pauper instruction.

5. That your Petitioners further believe, that if the above duties were exclusively devoted to defray the cost of public education, they would be cheerfully paid by all classes of the community.

6. That your Petitioners, aware of the defective condition of female education in this Colony, desire to impress upon your Honorable House the extreme desirability of providing in any scheme of general education for a more extended course of instruction for females, than that usually given in primary schools ; and therefore pray that, wherever Grammar Schools may be hereafter established, institutions of a corresponding description may be founded for the better education of females.

7. Your Petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House to take the premises into your earnest consideration, and to adopt such measures with reference thereto as shall tend to the advancement of the intellectual, moral, and religious welfare of the Colony.

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

[Here follow 559 Signatures.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1860.

[Price, 6d.]

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

(PROMOTION OF, BY MEANS OF DUTIES ON TEA AND SUGAR.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 January, 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned Judges, Professors of the University, Clergymen,
Professional men, Bankers, Merchants, and other Citizens of Sydney, &c.,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the importance of the education of the children of the Colony, and are earnestly desirous of seeing it so extended and improved as to bring within its action the 17,582 educable boys, and the 16,532 ditto girls, which the last Census shews are growing up in total ignorance.

2. That your Petitioners, believing the happiness and social prosperity of every country to be dependent on the educational state of its inhabitants, are of opinion that it is the imperative duty of this community to take such measures as may be found necessary to secure the moral and intellectual training of each one of its members.

3. That your Petitioners entertain a strong conviction that whatever may be decided upon as the system or systems of instruction, or mode of distribution of educational funds, large means will be required to place the Government in a position to offer education to every child in the Colony.

4. That, before the community can hope to secure for itself the blessings of universal education, your Petitioners consider that it will be essential that means be provided—for extending the benefit of Primary Schools, in which no fees are charged, to all parts of the Colony; for Industrial Schools in convenient localities; for a large number of additional teachers, as well as for increasing the stipends of some of the present school-masters; for additional inspectors of schools in order to secure proper supervision. And your Petitioners believe it will be very desirable that means be provided:—1. For one or more Normal Colleges to secure the proper education and framing of the teachers. 2. For the adoption of a prize system; and especially for the institution of scholarships, in order to open the University Colleges and Grammar Schools to the most promising of the pupils of the lower schools. 3. For a Nautical and a Reformatory School. 4. For aiding Mechanics' Institutes and establishing Free Libraries, as well as for carrying out any other object in connection with education your Honorable House in its wisdom may see fit.

5. That, from recent proceedings, your Petitioners are aware that the tea and sugar duties will shortly cease to be sources of the general revenue; but they believe your Honorable House would be best consulting the interests of the poorer classes, as well as of society generally, by providing that the Government should continue to collect those duties, but should set them apart as a distinct fund for the promotion of public education.

6. That whatever differences of opinion your Petitioners may hold as to whether the duties are or are not felt by the community, they are all agreed that the advantages from a fund so raised would weigh down all objections.

7. That by such an appropriation of these duties the general revenue might be relieved from the burden of educational grants, and means provided to carry out most of the measures before alluded to.

8. That your Petitioners are most anxious to draw the attention of your Honorable House to the following very great advantages which would result from the raising of a school fund in the manner proposed. That, as the parents themselves would be contributors, although perhaps to no greater extent than twopence for each member of his family, schools supported by such a fund would be divested of a pauper character. The poorest equally with the richest parent would, by virtue of the tea and sugar he consumed, be in a position to demand entrance into them for his children, not as an act of charity—not as a political concession—but as a right.

9. Your Petitioners wish further to observe, that a fund so supported will increase just in proportion to the population, and consequently in proportion to the probable educational requirements of the Colony; and that, although the total amount is large, it is collected at a trifling cost.

10. That large expenditure in the education of the people is consistent with the soundest principles of political economy, inasmuch as the records of nations shew that just in proportion as the people become enlightened so will crime, the concomitant of ignorance, disappear. Whatever is given to education is more than saved in police expenditure.

Your Petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House to take the premises into your earnest consideration, and to adopt such measures with reference thereto as shall tend to the advancement of the intellectual, moral, and religious welfare of the Colony.

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

[Here follow 1,069 Signatures.]

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

(PROMOTION OF, BY MEANS OF DUTIES ON TEA AND SUGAR.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 16 February, 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned Male and Female Inhabitants of Berrima,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the importance of the education of the children of the Colony, and are earnestly desirous of seeing it so extended and improved as to bring within its action the 17,582 educable boys and the 16,532 ditto girls which the last Census shews are growing up in total ignorance.

2. That your Petitioners, believing the happiness and social prosperity of every country to be dependent on the educational state of its inhabitants, are of opinion that it is the imperative duty of this community to take such measures as may be found necessary to secure the moral and intellectual training of each one of its members.

3. That your Petitioners entertain a strong conviction that, whatever be decided upon as the system or systems of instruction or mode of distribution of the educational funds, large means will be required to place the Government in a position to offer education to every child in the Colony.

4. That before the community can hope to secure for itself the blessings of universal education, your Petitioners consider it will be essential that means be provided for extending the benefit of the Primary Schools, in which no fees are charged, to all parts of the Colony; for Industrial Schools in convenient localities; for a large number of additional teachers, as well as for increasing the stipends of some of the present schoolmasters; for additional inspectors of schools, in order to secure proper supervision. And your Petitioners believe it will be very desirable that means be provided—1. For one or more Normal Colleges to secure the proper education and training of the teachers. 2. For the adoption of a priz system, and especially for the institution of scholarships, in order to open the University Colleges and Grammar School to the most promising of the pupils of the lower schools. 3. For Mechanics' Institutions, Free Libraries, and a Nautical and a Reformatory School, as well as for carrying out any other object in connection with education your Honorable House in its wisdom may see fit.

5. That, from recent proceedings, your Petitioners are aware that the tea and sugar duties will shortly cease to be sources of the general revenue; but they believe your Honorable House would be best consulting the interests of the poorer classes, as well as of society generally, by providing that the Government should continue to collect, but to set them apart as a distinct fund for the promotion of public education.

6. That, whatever differences of opinion your Petitioners may hold as to whether the duties are or are not felt by the community, they are all agreed that the advantages from a fund so raised would weigh down all objections.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.—PETITION.

7. That by such an appropriation of these duties the general revenue might be relieved from the burden of educational grants, and means provided to carry out most of the measures before alluded to.

8. That your Petitioners are most anxious to draw the attention of your Honorable House to the following very great advantages which would result from the raising of a school fund in the manner proposed:—That, as the parents themselves would be contributors—although perhaps to no greater extent than twopence for each member of his family—schools supported by such a fund would be divested of a pauper character: the poorest equally with the richest parent would, by virtue of the tea and sugar he consumed, be in a position to demand entrance into them for his children, not as an act of charity—not as a political concession—but as a right.

9. Your Petitioners wish further to observe, that a fund so supported will increase just in proportion to that of the population, and consequently in proportion to the probable educational requirements of the Colony; and that, although the total amount is larger, it is collected at a trifling cost.

10. That large expenditure in the education of the people is consistent with the soundest principles of political economy, inasmuch as the records of nations shew that just in proportion as the people become enlightened so will crime, the concomitant of ignorance, disappear. Whatever is given to education is more than saved in police expenditure.

11. Your Petitioners, therefore, pray your Honorable House to take the premises into your earnest consideration, and to adopt such measures with reference thereto as shall tend to the advancement of the intellectual, moral, and religious welfare of the Colony.

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

[Here follow 136 Signatures.]

1859.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

HEALTH OFFICER, SYDNEY.

(REPORT FOR 1858.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

REPORT FROM THE HEALTH OFFICER OF PORT JACKSON FOR THE
YEAR 1858.

Sydney, 1 May, 1859.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward to you the following Returns:—

1. A nominal List of the Ships visited during the year 1858.
2. A nominal List of the Government Emigrant Ships which have arrived in the Colony during the same year.
3. A nominal List of Ships conveying German Immigrants to the Colony in 1858.
4. A nominal List of Ships bringing Chinese Immigrants during 1858.

These Returns shew the tonnage of ships carrying Immigrants; the ports from which they sailed; the number of days occupied in making the voyage; the number of births and deaths on the voyage; and the number of Immigrants, British and Foreign, which have arrived during the year.

5. A List of the Ships which have been placed in Quarantine,—shewing the ports from which they sailed; the number of deaths that occurred among the passengers of each ship during its detention in Quarantine; the duration of the Quarantine in each case, and the nature of the disease which occasioned it.

The number of vessels visited during the year was 432, and, with the exception of three, the sanitary state of all of them was good.

Of the five vessels placed in Quarantine, two of them were free from disease at the time of their arrival in Port; but as cases of small-pox had occurred on board of them during the voyage it was thought advisable to detain them in Spring Cove for observation, and that the clothing and bedding of the Immigrants and crew might be washed and cleaned. The other three were vessels conveying Government Immigrants, and were placed in Quarantine under the following circumstances, viz:—

Measles had prevailed on board the "Northern Light," during the whole of the voyage, and there were several cases on board on the day of her arrival.

The same disease was prevalent on board the "Forest Monarch," and she also brought some cases into Port.

As soon as these ships were brought to anchor in Spring Cove the sick were separated from the healthy, and put on board the Hospital Ship, and the other passengers were landed, and accommodated in the houses on shore.

The ships, with the healthy portion of the Immigrants, were released after ten days detention,—no new cases having occurred, and all the means of purification considered necessary having been completed. The sick from the “Northern Light” remained in Quarantine for 21 days, and those from the “Forest Monarch” for 38 days.

On the arrival of the “Admiral Lyons” there were four cases of fever on board, and although the disease was not of a contagious character, the sick, with several other of the Immigrants, who were in a delicate state of health, and not sufficiently strong to take employment, or to undertake a journey into the interior to join their friends, were landed at Spring Cove, there being no accommodation at the Depôt for the reception of such cases. The ship, with the healthy portion of the passengers, proceeded to Sydney after five days detention. This being a salted ship, there had been, as is usual in such vessels, a great deal of sickness during the voyage.

The German Immigration was limited to three vessels, bringing 739 passengers.

The health of the people on arrival was good, and, with the exception of one case of small-pox, which occurred on board the “Armin,” the sickness during the voyage was, in each case, of a very trifling character, and the rate of mortality low.

Although the passengers by these vessels were better provisioned, and suffered less from sickness than the German Immigrants which arrived in previous years, there is still much room for improvement in the arrangements under which German Immigration is conducted. The most striking defects on board these ships being want of space, deficiency of ventilation, and a total absence of any system for ensuring order and cleanliness among the passengers. In reference to the Chinese Immigrants it has been asserted that leprosy, and other loathsome skin diseases, are prevalent among them. Such is not the case on their arrival in Port Jackson; and no class of Immigrants suffer so little from sickness during the voyage, or present a more healthy and cleanly appearance on entering the Port.

Of the 11,827 Chinese who embarked at Hongkong, 31 only died during the voyage, and 10 of the deaths occurred among the people of the “Agamemnon.” The unusual rate of mortality on board of this ship being attributable to her long detention at Sourabaya, where the people became affected with acute dysentery. The causes of death were chronic dysentery, and *delirium tremens*, induced by want of the accustomed quantity of opium. The ships were well provisioned, and in most instances clean, and although the Act of Parliament regulating the Chinese Emigration from Hongkong does not provide for the effectual ventilation of the 'tween decks, and is in other respects faulty, it cannot be said that the ships were over-crowded, or that the health of the people suffered in any way from the effects of the voyage.

I have, &c.,

HAYNES GIBBES ALLEYNE, M.D.,

Health Officer, Port Jackson.

THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT.

No. 1.

NOMINAL LIST of Ships from Great Britain, visited by the Health Officer of Port Jackson, during the year 1858.

NO.	NAME OF SHIP.	TONNAGE.	NO.	NAME OF SHIP.	TONNAGE.
1.	Lochiel	675	50.	Lady Head.....	660
2.	Peter Maxwell	1,058	51.	Lizzie Oakford	1,030
3.	Henrietta	755	52.	Bride	565
4.	City of Benares	651	53.	Macduff	352
5.	Redan	859	54.	Herald of the Morning	1,364
6.	Lansdowne	715	55.	Pekin	710
7.	Ellen Douglass	894	56.	Oliver Jordan	1,067
8.	General Windham	760	57.	Oliver Cromwell	478
9.	Star of Peace.....	1,183	58.	Indiaman	880
10.	Telegraph	1,118	59.	Princess Royal	913
11.	Octavius	880	60.	Isca	587
12.	Cairngorm	1,161	61.	Theresa	667
13.	Frances A. Palmer	1,636	62.	Fitzjames	1,307
14.	Malay.....	249	63.	Woolloomooloo	627
15.	Queen of Avon	507	64.	John Banks	751
16.	Stebonheath	1,014	65.	H. B. Mildmay	865
17.	T. S. Millidge	720	66.	Royal Sovereign	580
18.	Union	999	67.	Grand Trianon	1,046
19.	Lismoyne	506	68.	Achilles	553
20.	Omar Pasha	1,000	69.	Damascus	960
21.	Escort	765	70.	Electra	606
22.	Oliver Van Nord	584	71.	Speedy	1,031
23.	Lohella	823	72.	Pam Flush	967
24.	Koetemair	1,000	73.	Margaret Mitchell.....	984
25.	Raby Castle	691	74.	Wave of Life	887
26.	Alarm	1,178	75.	David M'Ivor	868
27.	John Bunyan	550	76.	L. A. Bang	906
28.	Joshua	804	77.	Constantine	608
29.	Switzerland	650	78.	Heather Bell	392
30.	Henrietta	776	79.	Vimeira	960
31.	Asterion	1,281	80.	Clarendon	870
32.	Hercules	440	81.	Golconda	1,124
33.	Duchess of Sutherland	380	82.	Gladiolus	556
34.	Phœnician	468	83.	British Merchant	1,060
35.	B. F. Hoxie	1,246	84.	La Hogue	1,300
36.	Northern Light.....	1,220	85.	Free Trader	460
37.	Cherokee	652	86.	Light of the Age	1,287
38.	Czar	1,147	87.	Granite City	780
39.	Caroline.....	559	88.	Mary Pleasants	789
40.	El Dorado	638	89.	Mary Russell Mitford	529
41.	Saxon King	450	90.	Glen Isla	1,060
42.	Amstel	688	91.	Lochiel	574
43.	Dawstone	541	92.	Electric Spark	1,215
44.	Tribune	1,122	93.	Walter Hood	1,000
45.	Centurion	640	94.	Duncan Dunbar.....	1,330
46.	Maid of Judah	655	95.	Forest Monarch	875
47.	Castilian	1,064	96.	Star of Peace	1,113
48.	Isabella Jones	568	97.	Admiral Lyons	1,133
49.	Mejjie	560	98.	Victor	400

NOMINAL LIST of Ships from Ports other than in Great Britain, visited by the Health Officer of Port Jackson, during the year 1858.

NO.	NAME OF SHIP.	TONNAGE.	NO.	NAME OF SHIP.	TONNAGE.
1.	Telegraph	700	12.	Telegraph	700
2.	Ariel	138	13.	Zone	89
3.	Eagle.....	124	14.	London	700
4.	Wanderer	139	15.	Bonnie Doon	226
5.	Highland Lassie	179	16.	Eliza Goddard	192
6.	Ocean Queen	120	17.	Alert	170
7.	London	700	18.	Wonga Wonga	700
8.	Wonga Wonga	700	19.	Collaroy.....	200
9.	Simla.....	2,500	20.	London	700
10.	Leon	215	21.	Wonga Wonga	700
11.	Emma Prescott	160	22.	Ocean	190

NOMINAL LIST, &c.—continued.

NO.	NAME OF SHIP.	TONNAGE.	NO.	NAME OF SHIP.	TONNAGE.
23.	Othano	766	94.	Waratah	1,287
24.	Gratia	108	95.	Hellespont.....	767
25.	Woodlark	225	96.	Onyx	250
26.	Africa	361	97.	Vernon	230
27.	Junior	460	98.	Victoria Packet.....	180
28.	Cheetah	131	99.	Wonga Wonga	700
29.	Kensington	549	100.	Port Jackson	560
30.	Kate	230	101.	Telegraph	700
31.	Vulture	160	102.	Raven	115
32.	Herault .....	.....	103.	Sabina	310
33.	Spec	200	104.	Wonga Wonga	700
34.	Black Sea	791	105.	European	1,800
35.	Emily Hort	141	106.	Collaroy.....	250
36.	John Williams	232	107.	H. M. S. Iris, 26 guns .....	.....
37.	Fanny	200	108.	Fortune	160
38.	Favorite	78	109.	London	700
39.	Clarendon	198	110.	Carrie Leland	316
40.	Telegraph	700	111.	Wave	180
41.	Sverig	500	112.	City of Sydney	700
42.	Dunedin	208	113.	Zone	90
43.	Anna Maria	263	114.	Eagle	125
44.	Fanny	189	115.	Union.....	131
45.	Damascus	100	116.	William and Martha.....	311
46.	London	700	117.	Almeda	190
47.	Wonga Wonga	700	118.	Hugomont	903
48.	Telegraph	700	119.	India	454
49.	Eagle	125	120.	Water Witch	280
50.	London	700	121.	Gazelle	230
51.	Wonga Wonga	700	122.	Azzan	596
52.	Bright Planet	166	123.	Roscoe	360
53.	Salcombe Castle.....	124	124.	Spec	200
54.	Monarch.....	280	125.	Northern Eagle.....	661
55.	Wanderer	139	126.	Christian	230
56.	Zone	96	127.	Prince ..	281
57.	Golden Spring	198	128.	Thames	280
58.	Salem.....	130	129.	Bella Vista.....	320
59.	Melanie	136	130.	Panama	1,139
60.	Hebe	198	131.	Lennulla	400
61.	Francis	110	132.	Noe	380
62.	Callender	130	133.	Osterling	363
63.	Telegraph	700	134.	London	700
64.	Bengal	667	135.	H. M. S. Magæra .....	.....
65.	Caroline	130	136.	Wanderer	140
66.	Mary Grant	186	137.	Cornelius De Witte	569
67.	Queen of the Seas	1,400	138.	Gem	100
68.	Northern Light	1,100	139.	City of Sydney	700
69.	Alfred the Great	649	140.	Horatio	278
70.	Union	130	141.	London	700
71.	Oberon	48	142.	Constant.....	576
72.	Railleur .....	.....	143.	City of Sydney	700
73.	Governor	230	144.	Royal Saxon	510
74.	Ferdinand	267	145.	London	700
75.	Postillion	329	146.	John Ormerod	187
76.	Emigrant	579	147.	Caroline ..	127
77.	Wizard ..	1,651	148.	City of Sydney	700
78.	Venus	60	149.	Columbian	1,800
79.	Emeu.....	2,000	150.	Mary Grant	166
80.	City of Sydney	700	151.	Abyssinian.....	1,072
81.	City of Sydney	193	152.	Alexander	596
82.	Freak.....	244	153.	General	671
83.	Samuda	860	154.	Louisa	198
84.	Victoria	1,800	155.	Phantom	165
85.	Cornwall	580	156.	Chance ..	468
86.	Smaithmore	923	157.	Henrietta	104
87.	Haleyon	674	158.	Canova	596
88.	Cossipore	834	159.	Lochinvar	199
89.	Fanny Kirchner	636	160.	London	700
90.	Sebastopol	609	161.	City of Sydney	700
91.	Gilbert Jamieson	197	162.	Callender	130
92.	Staghound	112	163.	Vanquish	128
93.	Triton	185	164.	Stag Hound	112

NOMINAL LIST, &c.—continued.

NO.	NAME OF SHIP.	TONNAGE.	NO.	NAME OF SHIP.	TONNAGE.
165.	Annie.....	475	236.	H.M.S. Cordelia, 11 Guns.....	.....
166.	Wonga Wonga	700	237.	Melanie	136
167.	Dunedin.....	208	238.	Victoria Packet.....	170
168.	Fortune	200	239.	Bella Vista.....	175
169.	Henrietta Wilhelmina	500	240.	John Ormerod	187
170.	Golden Spring	189	241.	Stag Hound	112
171.	Australasian	2,000	242.	Agnes.....	104
172.	De Zwarte Twaan	336	243.	Notion	109
173.	City of Sydney	700	244.	Golden West	1,440
174.	Thames	580	245.	Carolina	377
175.	Prince Arthur	479	246.	Billiton	580
176.	Wonga Wonga	700	247.	Anna Lange	980
177.	City of Sydney	700	248.	Daniel Watson	190
178.	Pauline	98	249.	Regia	230
179.	Kestrel	180	250.	Norway	3,100
180.	Raillieur .....	.....	251.	Emily Hort	140
181.	Lalla Rookh	170	252.	Brothers.....	493
182.	Samuel Appleton	780	253.	Eudorus.....	130
183.	Rein Deer	497	254.	Amaranth	666
184.	Mastiff	1,030	255.	Bonnie Doon	340
185.	Kate .....	.....	256.	Matanza.....	437
186.	Ocean Chief	1,087	257.	H.M.S. Iris, 28 Guns .....	.....
187.	Amherst.....	170	258.	William Kirchner.....	400
188.	Georges	791	259.	Pearl	40
189.	Souvenir.....	130	260.	Amherst.....	170
190.	Adona.....	115	261.	Gratia	230
191.	Carrie Leland.....	316	262.	Spec	200
192.	Fanny Garriques	190	263.	Hebe	591
193.	Favorite.....	198	264.	Taranaki	130
194.	Fanny Fisher.....	238	265.	Sverte	187
195.	Hebe	198	266.	Magnolia	650
196.	Norwood.....	850	267.	Lili.....	163
197.	Tynemouth	1,200	268.	Cygnat	498
198.	Zone	200	269.	Eagle	125
199.	Glimpse	501	270.	Favorite.....	198
200.	Agamemnon	973	271.	Rebecca	250
201.	Carrington.....	598	272.	Louisa	74
202.	Beatrice	877	273.	Louis and Miriam	230
203.	Aurora	1,400	274.	Caroline Hort	258
204.	Johanna Hendrio Ferdinand... ..	714	275.	Phantom	147
205.	Escort.....	475	276.	Kestrel	191
206.	Tickler	59	277.	Benjamin	497
207.	Kleber	448	278.	Fanny Fisher.....	230
208.	Maria	150	279.	Columbine.....	424
209.	Washington Alston	536	280.	Fernand.....	269
210.	William	700	281.	Clarence Packet.....	62
211.	Notre Dame de Victoire	792	282.	Louise	250
212.	H.M.S. Herald .....	.....	283.	Mousse de Nantes	365
213.	Formose	701	284.	Schawgri	340
214.	George Kendal	879	285.	Quito.....	503
215.	Robertina	213	286.	Australasian	2,500
216.	Anna Maria	233	287.	Daylight	547
217.	Yarrow	228	288.	William Brig.....	120
218.	Unknown	40	289.	Oberon	48
219.	Spec	200	290.	Amelia Breillat.....	162
220.	Clarendon	157	291.	Carrie Leland	320
221.	Raillieur .....	.....	292.	Alexander	35
222.	Mary Nicholson.....	358	293.	John Ormerod	187
223.	Scotia.....	98	294.	Robertina	213
224.	Clarence Packet.....	61	295.	Launceston.....	328
225.	George Raines	1,000	296.	Revival	450
226.	Thisbe .....	.....	297.	Albion	141
227.	Tomogonops	695	298.	Milan, 4 Guns .....	.....
228.	Shamrock	230	299.	Eagle	300
229.	Independence.....	190	300.	Novara, 40 Guns .....	.....
230.	Eli Whitney	380	301.	Capella	377
231.	Woodlark	200	302.	Leichhardt.....	589
232.	Lord Warriston	1,144	303.	Armin	500
233.	Freak	150	304.	Curlew	180
234.	Caernarvon.....	280	305.	Witchcraft.....	1,310
235.	Stately	576	306.	S. G. Glover	860

NOMINAL LIST, &c.—*continued.*

NO.	NAME OF SHIP.	TONNAGE.	NO.	NAME OF SHIP.	TONNAGE.
307.	Azzam	580	321.	Concord	510
308.	Spec	200	322.	Carl Auguste.....	555
309.	Plyaway	1,275	323.	Jan Val Schaffelaer	530
310.	Thames	220	324.	Cherokee	652
311.	Sylphide	622	325.	Kate	230
312.	Wild Wave	179	326.	H.M.S. Herald, 26 Guns .....	.....
313.	Black Sea	791	327.	Sabina	310
314.	Salvadore	628	328.	Catherina et Gertruda	276
315.	Mathilda	689	329.	Stately	565
316.	John Wesley.....	250	330.	Calvert	563
317.	Lochinvar	199	331.	New Forest.....	230
318.	Kestrel	190	332.	John Bunyan.....	496
319.	Mathilda	189	333.	Vulture	168
320.	Phoenix	404	334.	Phantom	220

HAYNES GIBBES ALLEYNE, M.D.,
Health Officer.

No. 2.

RETURN of British Emigrant Ships, shewing the names and tonnage of the Ships, Port of Departure, and number of days on the voyage, number of births and deaths on the voyage, and the total number of British Emigrants landed in Port Jackson during 1858.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port of Departure.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	No. of Passengers landed.
Peter Maxwell	1,058	Liverpool	90	3	2	330
Telegraph	1,118	Do.	89	1	1	396
Stebonheath	1,014	Plymouth	150	4	5	354
Escort	765	Do.	105	1	1	239
Joshua	804	Southampton.....	97	3	4	292
Switzerland	640	Liverpool	90	0	0	238
Northern Light.....	1,283	Do.	88	2	7	418
Castilian	1,064	Do.	84	3	16	417
Lady Head.....	664	Do.	103	0	0	2
Herald of the Morning.....	1,355	Do.	105	3	6	447
Fitzjames	1,307	Plymouth	96	3	2	457
Grand Trianon	1,049	{Southampton and Queenstown.....	130	5	6	402
David M'Ivor	862	Liverpool	112	2	5	374
Golconda	1,124	Do.	111	4	4	378
Mary Pleasants.....	786	Do.	111	0	2	276
Forest Monarch.....	877	Portsmouth	118	5	13	330
Admiral Lyons	1,133	Liverpool	96	2	8	439
				41	82	5,889

HAYNES GIBBES ALLEYNE, M.D.,
Health Officer.

No. 3.

RETURN of German Immigrant Ships, shewing the names and tonnage of the Ships, the number of days on the voyage, the number of births and deaths on the voyage, and the number of Passengers landed at Port Jackson, during the year 1858.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port of Departure.	No. of days on the Voyage.	Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	No. of Passengers landed.
Fanny Kirchner	636	Bremen.....	125	1	2	214
Wilhelmina Kirchner	630	Do.	137	5	1	233
Arnim	624	Do.	141	10	1	292
Totals .....	.....	.....	....	16	4	739

HAYNES GIBBES ALLEYNE, M.D.,
Health Officer.

HEALTH OFFICER, SYDNEY.—REPORT FOR 1858.

No. 4.

RETURN of Ships conveying Chinese Immigrants, shewing the names, tonnage, and superficial measurement of the vessels, the Port of Departure, the number of days on the voyage, the number of deaths on the voyage, the number of Males and Females, and the total number of Chinese landed in Port Jackson, during the year 1858.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	No. of superficial feet.	No. of days on the Voyage.	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	Total.	No. of Deaths.	Port of Departure.
Orthano	766	3,315	52	350	..	380	..	Hongkong.
Alfred the Great....	649	2,939	77	301	1	302	1	"
Queen of the Seas ..	1,400	4,823	75	558	..	558	..	"
Wizard	1,600	5,230	58	967	1	968	..	"
Cornwall	580	2,243	65	317	..	317	1	"
Hugoumont	962	4,087	72	455	..	455	..	"
Agamemnon	974	4,071	139	443	..	443	10	"
Panama	1,140	3,250	43	496	..	496	1	"
Abysinnian	1,072	4,716	52	446	..	446	3	"
Mastiff	1,030	4,127	58	488	..	488	..	"
Ocean Chief	1,026	2,932	60	544	..	544	..	"
Norwood	849	3,200	75	449	..	449	..	"
Tynemouth (steamer)	1,364	8,359	57	696	..	696	2	"
Aurora	1,398	3,617	75	530	..	530	..	"
Johannes Hendri- cus Ferdinand.. }	717	3,490	72	377	..	377	..	"
Beatrice	887	2,439	67	377	..	377	..	"
William	703	4,123	81	356	..	356	2	"
Formosé	701	3,873	70	472	..	472	2	"
Lord Warriston	1,144	4,019	93	562	..	562	2	"
George Kendal	897	3,530	68	343	..	343	..	"
Norway	2,075	8,288	92	1,230	..	1,230	3	"
Hebe	591	2,264	87	246	..	246	3	"
Bengal	667	2,988	100	323	..	323	..	"
Anna Lange	989	.....	87	469	..	469	1	"

HAYNES GIBBES ALLEYNE, M.D.,
Health Officer.

No. 5.

RETURN of Ships placed in Quarantine during the year 1858, shewing the Ports from which they sailed, the diseases which occasioned the Quarantine, the number of Deaths at the Quarantine Station, and the duration of Quarantine in each case.

Name of Ship.	Port of Departure.	Disease.	No. of Deaths in Quarantine.	No. of days the Sick remained in Quarantine.	No. of days Ship and healthy people remained in Quarantine.	REMARKS.
1. Northern Light ..	Liverpool ..	Measles..	1	21	10	Government Immigrants.
2. Macduff	Do.	Small-pox	0	..	7	Private Merchant Ship.
3. Arnim	Bremen	Do.	0	..	10	German Immigrant Ship.
4. Forest Monarch..	(Calling at Cape of Good Hope.) Portsmouth ..	Measles..	5	38	10	Government Immigrant Ship.
5. Admiral Lyons ..	Liverpool ..	Fever ..	4	50	5	Do. do.
			10			

HAYNES GIBBES ALLEYNE, M.D.,
Health Officer.

1859.

NEW SOUTH WALES

VACCINATION.

(REPORT FROM MEDICAL ADVISER TO GOVERNMENT.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT to THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Parramatta, 19 April, 1859.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Government, the Report of the Superintendent of the Vaccine Institution, Sydney, of the transactions of the year 1858, which has been delayed by that gentleman's illness.

2. In addition to the Report and Table of Vaccinations performed by himself, Dr. Rutter has drawn up a list of the numbers vaccinated by those to whom he has furnished supplies of lymph.

I have, &c.,

R. GREENUP,

Medical Adviser to the Government.

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Vaccine Institution,
Sydney, April, 1859.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, my progress during the year 1858.

I regret to state that the excitement caused by the existence of small-pox in the Sister Colony was of a very temporary character, and that the past year has exhibited a return of the general apathy which has marked the preceding years.

The medical practitioners of this City have been extremely active, and judging from the constant demand for vaccine lymph, upwards of six hundred charges having been supplied by me, I infer that Vaccination has been more extensively practised than formerly, but there can be no doubt upon reference to the number of births that a vast number remains unvaccinated.

The demand from the Country for lymph was also very active, and medical practitioners having kindly furnished me with returns of the numbers vaccinated by them during the year, I am in a position to render a list of their names, and their respective returns.

The total number amounts to two thousand and ninety-two; these returns are independent of the annual returns sent to you by the Government Vaccinators, and afford a satisfactory proof that Vaccination is by no means neglected by gentlemen practising in the Country.

The number of individuals vaccinated at the Institution was six hundred and thirty-seven.

The usual supplies of vaccine lymph have been forwarded, upon requisition, to New Zealand, the Islands of the Pacific, &c.

I have, &c.,

JOHN YATES RUTTER,

Superintendent, Vaccine Institution.

DR. GREENUP,

Medical Adviser to the Government.

REPORT ON VACCINATION.

NAMES of Medical Men who have supplied me with Returns of the Numbers Vaccinated during the year 1858.

Getty	Morpeth	171	Pickerton	Lower Araluen	40
Walker	Camden	63	Barker	Richmond River ...	2
Mason	Ulladulla ...	15	Owen	Albury	19
Alexander ...	Wellingrove	40	Ross	Molong	25
Murray	Ulladulla	36	Montgomery..	Uralla	13
Finn	Hartley	40	Griffiths	O'Connell Plains ...	53
Do	Do	50	Mrs. Darvall ..	Ryde	60
Bühn	Manning River	115	Dick	Victoria Barracks...	3
Gabriel	M'Leay River	22	Smith	Wollombi	35
Clarke	Penrith	100	Glennie	Singleton	165
Morgan	Binalong	35	Morton	Queanbeyan	80
Large	Tumut	55	Stephenson ...	Point Cottage, Taree	81
Clarke	Louisa Creek	116	Cadell	Raymond Terrace...	40
Tibbits	Dubbo	32	Dibdin	Adelong	44
Glennie	Singleton	68	Codrington ...	Braidwood	25
Harford	Tumut	13	Aeret	Clarence Town	153
Ross	Molong	8	Ryegate	Bowenfels	160
Pickerton	Lower Araluen.. ...	186			

2092

1859-60.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VACCINATION.

(REPORT OF MEDICAL ADVISER FOR 1859.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Parramatta, 26 March, 1860.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to furnish, for the information of the Government, the general return of persons vaccinated at the different Government vaccine institutions—during the year 1859, distinguishing the age and sex; also, the report of the Superintendent of the Vaccine Institution in Sydney, with the return of the persons vaccinated in Sydney during the year 1859, distinguishing the age and sex; and also the different quarters of the year.

Three Enclosures:—
1.—General Return.
2.—Mr. Rutter's Report.
3.—Sydney Quarterly Returns.

2. The total number of vaccinations is 1,580; of which 1,520 were successful, 16 unsuccessful, and 44 unascertained.

3. I annex, in the margin, the number of persons vaccinated in each year since 1853 inclusive, shewing an annual average of less than 2,000.

1853.....	2,885
1854.....	1,842
1855.....	964
1856.....	1,523
1857.....	3,640
1858.....	1,174
1859.....	1,580

4. As the annual average of births is now over 12,000, the number of young children unprotected by vaccination is obvious.

7) 13,608

5. Unless some legislative enactment enforces vaccination, I know no better plan than the one indicated in my last year's report, which I need not here repeat—not utter Cassandra-like prophecies on the neglect of so easy and safe a precaution.

1,944—
annual average
for 7 years.

6. Notwithstanding the increase in the number of vaccinators the result is not above the usual average, and the remark from almost all is, that the public, especially the laboring class, is very apathetic.

7. With reference to the appointment of additional vaccinators, recommended in Mr. Rutter's report, I can see no objection to such increase; on the contrary, so long as only one vaccinator is appointed to one district, I think an increase desirable.

8. The reason for appointing only one in a district is, that the greater the number of vaccinations performed by any one individual the better they will be, almost necessarily; for he who vaccinates 500 will have ten times the number of cases to choose from which he has who only vaccinates fifty, and the difference of a few hours in the age of the vesicle from which lymph is taken will often make the difference of good and bad results.

9. The vaccinator at Windsor having reported that the applicants were too few to make it worth while to have a public vaccinator for that district, the institution was then closed and transferred to Yass in November; at the end of the year there had been no vaccinations there.

I have, &c.,

THE HONORABLE
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

R. GREENUP,
Medical Adviser to the Government.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

GENERAL Return of Persons Vaccinated by the Superintendents of the Government Vaccine Institutions, from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1859.

	1 MONTH AND UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.						1 YEAR AND UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.						5 YEARS AND UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE.						10 YEARS AND UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE.						ADULTS.						TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES OF VACCINATION.					
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unascertained.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unascertained.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unascertained.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unascertained.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unascertained.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unascertained.
Sydney	227	181	408	408	..	..	125	105	230	230	..	..	11	14	25	25	..	..	6	10	16	16	..	..	..	4	4	4	..	..	369	314	683	683	..	..
Maitland	25	18	43	43	..	..	37	30	67	67	..	..	6	8	14	14	..	..	3	3	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	59	130	130	..	..
Parramatta	13	16	29	29	..	..	18	18	36	36	..	..	3	8	11	11	..	..	1	9	10	10	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	35	53	88	88	..	..
Bathurst	15	11	26	17	..	9	16	37	53	35	1	17	7	8	15	4	..	11	8	1	9	6	..	3	3	3	6	3	..	3	49	60	109	65	1	43
Newcastle	67	67	134	134	..	..	23	34	57	57	..	..	..	4	4	4	..	..	1	3	4	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	91	109	200	200	..	..
Brisbane	18	22	40	36	3	1	25	19	44	40	4	..	3	2	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	43	89	81	7	1	
Goulburn	36	31	67	67	..	..	41	35	76	76	..	..	2	10	12	12	..	..	4	7	11	11	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	83	86	169	169	..	..
Wollongong.....	24	25	49	46	3	..	24	15	39	37	2	..	4	1	5	5	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	3	1	4	3	1	..	55	44	99	93	6	..
Windsor .....	..	1	1	..	1	..	7	2	9	8	1	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	13	11	2	..	
Yass .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	425	372	797	780	7	10	316	295	611	586	8	17	37	56	93	82	..	11	23	36	59	56	..	3	6	14	20	16	1	3	807	773	1,580	1,520	16	44

REPORT ON VACCINATION.

R. GREENUP, M.D.,
Medical Adviser to the Government.

Parramatta, 20 March, 1860.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Vaccine Institution,
27 February, 1860.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a Report of my proceedings during the year 1859.

I have again to notice the continuance of the same apathy shewn by the public to avail themselves of the benefits placed at their disposal by the Government, and by my daily attendance at the Institution in Macquarie-street and the Benevolent Asylum.

I am much indebted to the valuable assistance afforded by the Press, in its frequent allusion to the subject of Vaccination, and by pointing out the serious ravages which small pox has and is making, in the mother country and other parts of the world.

I regret to notice that my return of children vaccinated does not embrace the *laboring class*, but is chiefly composed of the *middle class*. My endeavors to obtain the attendance of the first-named class are fruitless—personal solicitations, by visits, &c., are treated with indifference.

The demand for vaccine lymph, by the medical men of this city and suburbs, continues active, as also from the country, New Zealand, the Islands—especially from the missionaries, who are zealous vaccinators, and whose assistance is more eagerly sought and gratefully appreciated by the natives of the Islands than by the lower classes of our cities.

I am frequently written to by medical men in the country, soliciting the appointment of district vaccinators; and I would respectfully suggest your attention, as to the propriety of asserting their wishes to the Government; as the benefits of vaccination cannot be too widely diffused, especially in such places as Albury, &c.

I have vaccinated, during the year, six hundred and eighty-three individuals, and have transmitted by post six hundred and thirty-three charges of lymph.

I have, &c.,

JOHN YATES RUTTER,
Superintendent, V. I.

R. Greenup, Esquire, M.D.,
Medical Adviser to the Government.

[Enclosure

1859.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

HEALTH OFFICER, MORETON BAY.

(REPORT FOR 1858.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE GOVERNMENT RESIDENT, MORETON BAY, to THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL
SECRETARY.

(No. 59-59.)

*Government Resident's Office,
Brisbane, 22 March, 1859.*

SIR,

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 15th ultimo, I do myself the honor to transmit the Annual Report of the Health Officer at Brisbane, for 1858.

2. Dr. Hobbs' absence on leave has caused some delay in obtaining the enclosed document.

I have, &c.,

THE HONORABLE
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.J. C. WICKHAM,
Government Resident.*Brisbane, 16 March, 1859.*

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose you my Annual Report, as Health Officer of Moreton Bay, for the year 1858.

The number of vessels arriving in this Port during the past year has been unusually small.

The condition of the Immigrants, both English and Foreign, has been remarkably good; it being scarcely possible to conceive a smaller amount of mortality than that shewn by this Report.

I have, &c.,

THE GOVERNMENT RESIDENT,
Brisbane.

W. HOBBS.

No. 1.

NOMINAL List of Ships visited by the Health Officer of Moreton Bay during the year 1858.

<i>From Great Britain.</i>		<i>From Ports other than Great Britain.</i>	
	Tonnage		Tonnage.
1. Gazehound.....	383	1. Janet Dickson	66
2. Ascendant.....	517	2. Diana	400
3. Alfred	1,278	3. W. B. Dean	92
	<hr/>	4. Brilliant	112
	2,178	5. W. B. Dean	92
	<hr/>		<hr/>
			762
			<hr/>

No. 2.

RETURN shewing the total number of Emigrant Ships from the United Kingdom and Europe, during the year 1858; the number of Passengers in each; nature of Disease prevalent during the voyage; number of Deaths; and Causes of Death.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port of Sailing.	Number of Passengers.	Nature of Diseases prevalent during the Voyage.	Number of Deaths.	Causes of Death, or nature of Disease causing Death.
Diana	400	Bremen.....	104	Sea sickness and other unimportant maladies	1	Infant soon after birth.
Ascendant	517	Plymouth....	235				Sea sickness, diarrhoea.
Alfred	1,278	Liverpool....	437	Sea sickness, rheumatism, diarrhoea..	4	1 asthma, 1 delirium tremens, 2 debility.

No. 3.

NOMINAL List of Ships which have been placed in Quarantine during the year 1858; shewing the Ports from which they sailed; the nature of Disease causing Quarantine; number of Deaths while in Quarantine; and whether Emigrant or other ship.

— Nil. —

Brisbane,
March 16, 1859.

W. HOBBS,
Health Officer.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LATE GOVERNMENT SURGEON AT GLADSTONE.

(CORRESPONDENCE IN REFERENCE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 29 November, 1859.

RETURN to an *Address* from the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, to the Governor General, dated 27 September, 1859, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table,—

“ All Correspondence which has taken place between the late
 “ Government Surgeon of Gladstone and the Government,
 “ relative to the payment of his salary, the appointment he
 “ held; and of any other correspondence which they have
 “ bearing upon the subject.”

(Mr. Walsh.)

SCHEDULE.

NO.		PAGE.
1.	Captain O'Connell, Commissioner of Crown Lands, recommending the removal of Dr. Robertson, the Resident Surgeon at Port Curtis, from his situation. 13 December, 1856	2
2.	Medical Adviser to the Government to the Colonial Secretary, submitting the Salary Abstracts for the salary of Dr. Robertson for approval in the absence of the Certificate of the Government Resident, whose office had been abolished. 14 January, 1857	2
3.	Under Secretary to Medical Adviser to the Government, in reply. 28 February, 1857	3
4.	Under Secretary to Auditor General, conveying authority for the payment of Dr. Robertson's salary. 7 March, 1857	3
5.	Dr. Robertson to Colonial Secretary, applying for continuance of salary and allowances, and for compensation for loss of office. 13 August, 1857	3
6.	Under Secretary to Captain O'Connell, apprising him of the discontinuance of the office of Resident Surgeon, and of the authority given for the issue of his salary. 21 August, 1857	4
7.	Under Secretary to Dr. Robertson, apprising him that his letter of 13th August, 1857, No. 5, has been referred for the report of Captain O'Connell. 5 September, 1857	4
8.	Under Secretary to Captain O'Connell, forwarding for his report a copy of Dr. Robertson's letter of 13th August, 1857, No. 5. 5 September, 1857	4
9.	Captain O'Connell to the Colonial Secretary, in reply. 25 November, 1857	5
10.	Under Secretary to Captain O'Connell, in continuation. 6 July, 1858	5
11.	Under Secretary to Dr. Robertson, in reply to his letter of 5th September, 1857. 17 July, 1858	5
12.	Captain O'Connell to the Colonial Secretary, submitting an account furnished by Dr. Robertson for medical attendance, &c., for the first seven months of 1857. 11 September, 1858	6
13.	Under Secretary to Captain O'Connell, in reply. 29 September, 1858	7
14.	Government Resident, Port Curtis, to the Colonial Secretary, further on the subject of the claim of Dr. Robertson. 26 March, 1859	7
15.	Under Secretary to Government Resident, in reply, and intimating that the Government will not object to entertain any moderate claim Dr. Robertson may submit. 31 May, 1859	8
16.	Dr. Robertson's Petition to the Governor General, soliciting payment of his salary for the first seven months of 1857. 16 August, 1859	8
17.	Under Secretary to Dr. Robertson, in reply. 8 September, 1859	9

LATE GOVERNMENT SURGEON AT GLADSTONE.

No. 1.

CAPTAIN O'CONNELL to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Gladstone,
13 December, 1856.

SIR,

It is my unpleasant duty to report to you that I have had several times brought under my notice the constant inebriety of Dr. Robertson, the Resident Surgeon at Port Curtis.

2. I have twice had to place persons in observation over him, when suffering from *delirium tremens*; and on the day of the Government land sale of the 14th of last month, I had publicly to request him to withdraw from the room, owing to his drunken interference with persons desirous of examining the tracings of the allotments about to be put up.

3. Before I learnt the abolition of my office of Government Resident, I had, in consequence of some similar misconduct on Dr. Robertson's part, only refrained from taking immediate notice of it on his placing his resignation in my hands, and now, although not connected officially with Dr. Robertson, I deem it my duty to bring the subject under the notice of Government, as a sequence of my former responsibilities, and as the principal Government official at this place.

4. I may take this opportunity of mentioning that I believe the District of Port Curtis to be now capable of maintaining a Medical Practitioner from the resources of private practice, and I do not see why Government need any longer continue a Resident Surgeon for the small amount of duty he has to perform.

5. It would, perhaps, be but fair, that Government should contribute some portion towards the retaining fee, which the public will necessarily have to raise to induce an eligible Medical Practitioner to locate himself in Gladstone; and as there are duties, such as attendance on the Native Police, the Aborigines, and prisoners confined in the lock-up, which Government must provide for, it would be as well to allow—say £150 a-year for this purpose, to be given, however, only after a competent medical man had located himself and commenced practice.

6. I regret to be compelled to state (as far as Dr. Robertson is concerned—for when capable he was always zealous in the performance of his duties) that there is not the smallest prospect of his being of any utility to the settlement, and I think, both for his own sake and that of the public, his removal from hence is much to be desired.

I have, &c.,

M. C. O'CONNELL,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

THE HONORABLE
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 2.

MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Medical Adviser's Office,
Parramatta, 14 January, 1857.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to enclose the Pay Abstract of the Resident Surgeon of Port Curtis, with a note from him stating that Captain O'Connell has declined to sign it being no longer the Government Resident.

2.

2. As I know nothing of the circumstances beyond my belief that Mr. Robertson is still the Surgeon at Port Curtis, I have thought it better to sign the Pay Abstract, and to send it to you that it may be stopped if there be anything irregular.

I have, &c.,

R. GREENUP,

Medical Adviser to the Government.

THE HONORABLE
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

[Enclosure in No. 2.]

Gladstone, Port Curtis,
31 December, 1856.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the enclosed Pay Abstracts for your signature, as head of the Medical Department, Captain O'Connell having declined doing so in consequence of his being no longer Government Resident. I would beg you to have the goodness, after signing them, to forward the same to the Auditor General.

I have, &c.,

A. C. ROBERTSON.

R. Greenup, Esq., M.D.,
Medical Adviser to the Government,
Parramatta.

No. 3.

UNDER SECRETARY to MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 28 February, 1857.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, submitting the Pay Abstract of the Resident Surgeon of Port Curtis, which Captain O'Connell has not signed in consequence of his being no longer Government Resident,

I am directed to inform you that, under the circumstances, authority has been given to the Auditor General for payment of the amount, viz., £118 ls. 1d.

I have, &c.,

W. ELYARD.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER
TO THE GOVERNMENT.

No. 4.

UNDER SECRETARY to AUDITOR GENERAL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 7 March, 1857.

SIR,

In transmitting to you the enclosed Pay Abstract of the Resident Surgeon of Port Curtis, which Captain O'Connell has declined to sign, I am directed to inform you that, under the circumstances of the office of Government Resident having been discontinued, payment of the salary due may be made on the certificate of Dr. Greenup.

2. The letter which accompanied your report on this claim is returned herewith.

I have, &c.,

W. ELYARD.

THE AUDITOR GENERAL.

No. 5.

DR. ROBERTSON to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Gladstone, Port Curtis,
13 August, 1857.

SIR,

Having received an official communication from Dr. Greenup, Medical Adviser to the Government, informing me that no money had been voted in the Estimates for the appointment of Resident Surgeon, Port Curtis, which communication is dated July 8th, 1857, and received by me per brig "Burnett," 5th August, 1857, up to which time I have been doing the duties of Resident Surgeon,

I shall feel obliged by your placing my present application before His Excellency the Governor General and Executive Council, to my being allowed the allowances up to the date I received the intimation that no such appointment with allowances now exists, which I beg most respectfully to say I had not any official intimation of. I will also feel obliged by your requesting I may be allowed the usual three months' compensation for the loss of my appointment.

THE HONORABLE
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

I have, &c.,
A. C. ROBERTSON.

No. 6.

UNDER SECRETARY to CAPTAIN O'CONNELL.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 21 August, 1857.*

SIR,

I am directed to inform you, that in consequence of the representation contained in your letter of the 13th of December last, the office of Resident Surgeon at Port Curtis has been discontinued. The pay of Dr. Robertson (who resigned that office) up to the 31st December, was authorised in March last to be issued on the certificate of the Medical Adviser, as the former reported to him that you had declined to sign them, as being no longer Government Resident.

CAPTAIN O'CONNELL, J. P.,
Port Curtis.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD.

No. 7.

UNDER SECRETARY to DR. ROBERTSON.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 5 September, 1857.*

SIR,

I beg to inform you that it has been found necessary to refer to Captain O'Connell your letter of the 13th ultimo, respecting the continuance of salary to you as Resident Surgeon, Port Curtis, beyond the time to which it has been paid, and applying for compensation for the loss of the appointment.

2. When the required report shall have been received, and a decision given upon the case, a further communication will be made to you without delay.

A. C. ROBERTSON, ESQ.,
Gladstone, Port Curtis.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD.

No. 8.

UNDER SECRETARY to CAPTAIN O'CONNELL.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 5 September, 1857.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 13th December last, transmitting the resignation of the Resident Surgeon at Port Curtis, and to my communication of the 21st ^{13 August, 1857.} ultimo, No. 13, I am directed to forward the copy of a letter from Dr. Robertson applying for payment of his salary to be continued up to the 5th August, 1857, and to request that you will have the goodness to report on the subject of the duties performed by him.

CAPTAIN O'CONNELL, J. P.,
Port Curtis.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD.

No. 9.

No. 9.

CAPTAIN O'CONNELL to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Gladstone,
25 November, 1857.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th September last, No. 15, which reached this on the 14th October, during my absence on duty at the Fitzroy, and, in reply, I beg to report in compliance with your desire,—

2. That Dr. Robertson has been in the performance of the duties of Resident Surgeon, as he states, up to the date of his receiving the notification he mentions from Dr. Greenup, that no salary had been voted in the Estimates of the current year for the appointment he held.

3. In my letter to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary of the 13th December, 1856, I did not transmit any resignation of Dr. Robertson's; I only brought under the notice of the Government certain irregularities in his conduct, which seemed to me to render his retention of his appointment undesirable, and I suggested, as I told him I should do, as the least painful mode of removing him, that the appointment of Resident Surgeon should cease altogether, and not appear in the Estimates of the ensuing year.

4. Owing to arrangements connected with the change of Government at that time, all appointments of 1856 were carried on without alteration for the first quarter of 1857, and I received no intimation of the intentions of the Government with reference to this matter until I got your communication of the 21st August, No. 13, on the 3rd October, by the overland mail, and since then the one I am now replying to.

5. It seems to me, therefore, Dr. Robertson is entitled to his salary up to the date of his receiving the official notification from Dr. Greenup of its discontinuance. He could not, and indeed was not, inclined to abdicate his duties,—I being no longer Government Resident had no power to deal with him of my own authority, and he continued to perform those duties, and I must say, in a much more satisfactory manner than he had previously done up to the 5th August last.

I have, &c.,

M. C. O'CONNELL, J.P.

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 10.

UNDER SECRETARY to CAPTAIN O'CONNELL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 6 July, 1858.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 27th November last, stating that it appears to you that Dr. Robertson is entitled to salary, up to the date of his receiving notification of the discontinuance of the office of Resident Surgeon at Port Curtis, I am directed to inform you, that the Colonial Secretary having read your communication of the 13th December, 1856, must decline to ask the Parliament for salary for Dr. Robertson, during any portion of 1857.

I have, &c.,

W. ELYARD.

M. C. O'CONNELL, ESQ.,

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS,

Port Curtis.

No. 11.

UNDER SECRETARY to DR. ROBERTSON.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17 July, 1858.

SIR,

Referring to my letter of the 5th September last, respecting your application to be allowed salary as Resident Surgeon, Port Curtis, beyond the 31st December, 1856, I am now directed to inform you, that a report on your claim has been received, but that
the

the Colonial Secretary having perused the communication made to the Government by Captain O'Connell, on the 13th December, 1856, of the circumstance under which your resignation was placed in that officer's hands, must decline to ask Parliament for salary for you, during any portion of 1857.

ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON, ESQ.,
Gladstone.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD.

No. 12.

CAPTAIN O'CONNELL to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Gladstone,
11 September, 1858.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose an account furnished by Dr. A. C. Robertson, lately Resident Surgeon to the Settlement of Port Curtis, for medical attendance on prisoners in the lock-up, and also on the various Government Departments in this place, during the first seven months of the year 1857.

2. It was during this period of time that Dr. Robertson was carrying on his duties under the impression that he still held the appointment of Resident Surgeon—the discontinuance of that office not having been notified to him.

3. It appears, however, that no salary was voted for a Resident Surgeon for Port Curtis, for the year 1857; and yet, from his carrying on the duties under his official appointment, there can be no doubt he is entitled to remuneration.

4. I beg therefore strongly to recommend that his claim be allowed.

THE HONORABLE
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

I have, &c.,
M. C. O'CONNELL, J. P.

[Enclosure in No. 12.]

A. 13.—No. 1.

No. of Abstract No. }
to Warrant No. of 185 . } Voucher No.

The Department of the GOVERNMENT RESIDENT, Port Curtis,

Dr. to DR. A. C. ROBERTSON, Gladstone.

For the undermentioned Services performed for the Department, viz. :—

8 August, 1857.—To Medical Attendance, from the 1st January to the
8th August, 1857, at the Lock-up and on the Govern-
ment Departments, including 275 visits £182 13 4

I certify that the Services charged in the above Account were satisfactorily performed, according to agreement, by the above-named individual. I further certify that they were necessarily required for the Public Service, and that the rates charged were the most reasonable for which the same could be procured at the time they were stipulated for.

M. C. O'CONNELL, J. P.

Received on the day of 185 , from the Sum of
Pounds Shillings and Pence, Sterling, in full payment of the above
Account, for which have signed Duplicate Receipts of the same Tenor and Date, pursuant
to Warrant of Government, No. , dated the day of 185 .

A. C. ROBERTSON.

Witness

N. B.—The number of visits are as stated by Dr. Robertson; no account having been kept, as it was presumed he was in receipt of a Government salary at the time.

M. O'C., J. P.

No. 13.

No. 13.

UNDER SECRETARY to CAPTAIN O'CONNELL.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 29 September, 1858.*

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, forwarding and recommending the payment of an account from Dr. A. C. Robertson, late resident Surgeon to the Settlement of Port Curtis, for medical attendance on prisoners in the lock-up, and also at the various Government Departments at Gladstone, from 1st January to 8th August, 1857, amounting to £182 13s. 4d., and in reply, to inform you, that the Colonial Secretary is quite willing to propose a fair remuneration for any services which Dr. Robertson may have performed, but that, as that gentleman was dismissed for irregular conduct, in consequence of your letter of 13th December, 1856, he cannot be recommended for any higher rate than he would have received had he remained a Public Officer.

2. I am further directed to state that the charge per visit is high, and that Mr. Cowper cannot understand what Government Departments there are at Gladstone for Dr. Robertson to visit, who, it is also understood, lived in Government Quarters.

I have, &c.,

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE,
Gladstone.

W. ELYARD.

No. 14.

CAPTAIN O'CONNELL to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Gladstone,
26 March, 1859.*

SIR,

I have the honor again to address you with reference to previous correspondence on the subject of a claim made by Dr. A. C. Robertson, formerly Resident Surgeon at this place, for his pay and allowances during the first seven months of the year 1857, when he was, without any notice of the discontinuance of his appointment, in the performance of his duties here.

2. I have been unable to communicate with Dr. Robertson until lately, owing to his absence at the Canoona diggings, but he has now returned to Gladstone, and I have acquainted him with the decision of the Colonial Secretary, that the charge made in the accompanying voucher appears larger in amount than the sum the Colonial Secretary is disposed to submit to the vote of the Legislative Assembly, as a remuneration for Dr. Robertson's services; and I have, at Dr. Robertson's request, again to bring this matter before you for consideration.

3. The strong points in Dr. Robertson's favor seem to me to be these:—That he received no notification of dismissal; that after being regularly appointed he continued, without interference, in the performance of his duties up to the date to which he claims pay; and that under such appointment he was bound to remain here and could not absent himself without leave.

4. It appears to me these facts, if established, as doubtless they can be, would enable Dr. Robertson to obtain compensation for his services against any private individual with whom he had entered into a similar compact, and I think, even for this reason alone, the Government should admit his claim.

5. It is quite true I had great reason to be dissatisfied with his conduct towards the latter end of 1856, and had I the power at the time, should have suspended him, but as it was I was enabled only to report his misconduct, and no action was taken in the matter (so far as any notification to Dr. Robertson of the decision of the Government was concerned) until August, 1857, during all which time he was ostensibly, and in practice, the Resident Surgeon.

6. Dr. Robertson's salary was at the rate of £300 per annum (£200 fixed salary and £100 temporary increase) or £25 per month, that is—£181 9s. for seven months and eight days, the period for which he claims pay, but I believe he would be glad to get any amount Government may think fit to award him, being in great distress.

7. As there can be no doubt this complication of a continuance of services, for which no provision was made, arose from the frequent changes of the Government at the time, and also from the difficulties of communication with this place, causes over which no human power could exercise control, I would again very respectfully urge Dr. Robertson's claim upon the favorable consideration of the Government.

I have, &c.,

M. C. O'CONNELL,

Government Resident.

THE UNDER SECRETARY,
Sydney.

No. 15.

UNDER SECRETARY to CAPTAIN O'CONNELL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 31 May, 1859.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 26th March last, on the subject of the claims made by Dr. A. C. Robertson, formerly Resident Surgeon at Gladstone, for pay and allowances during the first seven months of the year 1857, I am directed to inform you, that the Government having considered the claim in question, as well as the grounds upon which it has been recommended by you, they are unable to recognize any right on the part of Dr. Robertson to receive the salary attached to his office subsequently to the period of its abolition.

But while on these grounds the claim cannot be admitted, if Dr. Robertson will submit one moderate in amount, and afford the particulars of the services rendered by him, the Government will not object to entertain it.

2. I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to apprise Dr. Robertson accordingly.

I have, &c.,

W. ELYARD.

THE GOVERNMENT RESIDENT,
Port Curtis.

No. 16.

To His Excellency SIR WILLIAM THOMAS DENISON, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief for the Australian Colonies.

The humble Memorial of the undersigned,—

Respectfully Sheweth,—

That your Memorialist was appointed Resident Surgeon, at Port Curtis, on the 8th of March, 1855.

That your Memorialist continued in the performance of his duties, as such Resident Surgeon, up to the 5th day of August, 1857.

That your Memorialist, on the 5th day of August, received notification that his salary had been discontinued from the 1st day of January, 1857.

That, during this period of seven months, your Memorialist was in the performance of his duties without any idea that his appointment had been done away with.

That your Memorialist was the more confirmed in this belief, because after the period from which he eventually learnt his pay had been discontinued he received supplies of Medicines on requisitions sent in by him to the Medical Adviser to the Government in Sydney.

That

That your Memorialist is under severe pecuniary loss by the withholding of his salary during the period from the 1st day of January to the 5th day of August, 1857, inasmuch as he was attending many people against whom he kept no account—supposing it was in the performance of his Government duties—whereas otherwise these visits would have been charged for in his private medical practice.

That your Memorialist trusts your Excellency will be good enough to take his case into your favorable consideration, and authorize the issue of his salary for the period he claims it.

A. C. ROBERTSON.

Gladstone, 16 August, 1859.

*Medical Adviser's Office,
Parramatta, 8 July, 1857.*

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 5th May, enclosing Pay Abstract, I regret to inform you, that, on sending them to the Audit Office, I learn that there is no vote for a Resident Surgeon at Port Curtis, and, consequently, no available funds.

You are, I believe, entitled to compensation; I am not quite certain as to the rate, but I think it will amount to three months' pay.

A. C. Robertson, Esq.,
Surgeon, Port Curtis.

I have, &c.,
R. GREENUP,
Medical Adviser to the Government.

No. 17.

UNDER SECRETARY to DR. ROBERTSON.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney 8 September, 1859.*

SIR,

In reply to your Petition of the 16th instant, claiming pay and allowances as Resident Surgeon at Gladstone for the first seven months of the year 1857, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you, that the Government cannot recognize any right on your part to receive the salary attached to the above office, subsequently to the period of its abolition; but that if you submit a claim moderate in amount, and afford the particulars of the services rendered by you, the Government will not object to entertain it.

A. C. ROBERTSON, ESQ.,
Gladstone.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. ALEXANDER BERRY.

(PETITION IN REFERENCE TO PROPOSED MUNICIPALITY AT SHOALHAVEN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 21 September, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Alexander Berry, of the North Shore, near Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Esquire,—

SH EWETH :—

That your Petitioner is, and has for many years, been the owner of a large quantity of land in the County of Camden, in the said Colony, on the Shoalhaven River.

That sometime ago a letter written by the Reverend John Dunmore Lang, Doctor in Divinity, was published in a certain newspaper, called *The Illawarra Mercury*, in which the writer thereof among other things stated, that the possession by your Petitioner of the aforesaid lands, and the manner in which your Petitioner acted as the owner thereof, were prejudicial to the interests of the Public at large; and also stated what he called two remedies, one of which—namely, the removal of your Petitioner from this World—he therein called a remedy in the hand of God, and the other of which he therein alluded to as a remedy in the hands of man, which he also therein stated he would more fully explain in a subsequent letter.

That accordingly the said Reverend John Dunmore Lang wrote and published in the said newspaper, on the twenty-seventh day of December last, another letter, headed “The Shoalhaven Incubus, and its Remedy,” in which, among other things, is the following passage :—“To take a single case in point, how greatly would it promote the advancement of the Shoalhaven District generally, and how much would it add to the comfort of the Inhabitants of the upper part of the river, if the north arm of the Crookhaven River were cleared, so that the Sydney Steamers could go up the main river as high as the small Steamers go at present, without encountering the delays and the cost of transhipment, or haying to wait for the high water to cross the flats, as at present? That single improvement—which, I am told by those who know, could be effected for a few thousand pounds—would add immensely to the comfort of the general population of the District, and would enhance the value of every acre of land, and every town allotment along the river. No doubt the cost of such an improvement would fall upon the Inhabitants, or rather upon the owners of property generally,—but in what proportion? Why, supposing the rate for such a purpose to be only sixpence a pound on the yearly rental—which I do not suppose it would exceed, at the very utmost—‘I, John Jones, the owner of a half-acre allotment in the Government Township, which, at Mr. Berry’s standard of value for such property, would be worth five pounds a year, saying nothing about the slab hut I have built upon it,—would be rated at half-a-crown per annum,—no great amount, surely, for a good workman like myself.’ ‘I, Simon Frazer, the proprietor of a thirty-acre farm, valued at a pound an acre of yearly rent, would be rated at fifteen shillings,—a mere nothing

“ ‘ compared

“ compared with the additional cost to which I am subjected at present, by having to send
 “ my kegs of butter—my potatoes and grain—by a small Steamboat, to be transhipped
 “ into the large one at Greenwell Point.’ But what would Mr. Berry’s quota be for this
 “ public improvement—which, to tell you the plain truth, he does not want, and detests the
 “ very idea of? Why, sixpence an acre on 90,000 acres would be exactly £2,250—a mere
 “ nothing, of course, to Mr. Berry, or rather no more (if half as much) to him, than the
 “ fifteen shillings to Simon Frazer, or the half-crown to John Jones; and if Mr. Berry
 “ refused to pay that mere nothing, the Sheriff, or other authority in the case, would
 “ immediately attack the Island in the Crookhaven River,—which he bought the other
 “ day over the heads of the two industrious young men, who would otherwise have very
 “ soon transformed it into a perfect paradise—and sell it for the rates; and supposing
 “ another sixpence (making a shilling in all) were to be imposed by the vote of the
 “ Municipality for the roads and bridges of the District, thereby subjecting John Jones to
 “ the payment of five shillings in all, and Simon Frazer to thirty, the rate would amount
 “ to other £2,250, or £5,000 in all, for Mr. Berry! In short the Berry Domain is the veri-
 “ table Shoalhaven Diggings, under the Municipal Corporations Act; and the best of it is, it is
 “ all ‘surfacing’ for any Municipality that chooses to pick up the loose gold of the mammoth
 “ monopolist. There are no deep sinkings necessary in the case; it is all the simplest pro-
 “ cess imaginable,—‘cut and come again’ being the word; and as to quartz crushing, which
 “ is necessary on the Adelong and other diggings, and which requires rather expensive
 “ machinery, there will be nothing of the kind needed at the Berry Diggings,—the only
 “ thing to be crushed there being a miserable earthworm, which can be done by the simplest
 “ possible process—the mere vote of the Shoalhaven Municipality.”

That in order to carry out the plan so pointed out by the said writer of the said letters, and to verify his prediction that your Petitioner would become “the doomed victim of Municipal taxation,” certain persons residing at the Town of Nowra and at Nowra Hill, and Greenhills, in the county of St. Vincent, on the opposite side of the said Shoalhaven River to your Petitioner’s said land, and a few persons residing at a place called Good Dog, in the said County of Camden, recently presented a Petition to His Excellency the Governor, stating that they were desirous of availing themselves of the powers of Municipal self-government, and of the endowment connected therewith under the Municipalities Act, 22nd Victoria, No. 13, and suggested that the following should be the boundaries of the said Municipality, namely,—“commencing at the point where Cabbagetree Creek enters the Shoalhaven River; thence by said creek as far as where it meets the Braidwood Road, and by said road, south, four miles beyond the Yellow Water Hole; then by a line east to meet the Jervis Bay or Southern Road, where it intersects Currambene Creek at the Upper Falls, and by the said Southern Road to meet Mr. K. Mackay’s boundary line; thence continued said line direct along Messrs. Graham and De Mestre’s boundary, to Shoalhaven River, then by a line north and south from Berry’s Wharf, Greenhills, across the Shoalhaven River to Bumaderry Creek; then by a line bearing east two chains; then by a line about north-east to the edge of the swamp at the back of William Kennedy’s, and by said margin of swamp as far as Shean’s corner of paddock, then by a direct line north-east to Jaram Creek, and by said creek to its confluence with the Broughton Creek, and by said Broughton Creek, upwards, as far as its junction with Broughton Mill Creek; then by Broughton Mill Creek to the coast range, and by said range, being a line bearing about south-west to meet Kennedy’s Road, and by said road to the Shoalhaven River; and by said river, to point of commencement,” and in which said Petition the said Petitioners state that they desire that the Town of Nowra and Suburbs should be divided into two wards—that the Shoalhaven River be the boundary of each ward, and that the said wards be incorporated by the designation of the Nowra and Good Dog Wards, and pray as follows:—“That your Excellency and the Honorable the Executive Council may be pleased to take the premises into consideration, and that the said Town of Nowra, Nowra Hill, Greenhills, and Good Dog, may be divided into two wards and proclaimed with the boundaries aforesaid a Municipality under the Municipalities Act of 1858.”

That the substance of the said Petition was published in a Supplement to the *New South Wales Government Gazette* on the seventeenth day of March last, by which it appears that the same purports to have been signed by one hundred and three householders residing at Nowra, Nowra Hill, Greenhills, and Good Dog.

That

That Nowra is a duly proclaimed Township, and is situated entirely in the said County of St. Vincent, on the opposite side of the said Shoalhaven River to your Petitioner's said lands.

That neither Nowra Hill, Greenhills, nor Good Dog, are Cities, Townships, Hamlets, or Rural Districts, nor do they collectively or individually constitute a City, Township, Hamlet, or Rural District, having any legal existence as such, or any defined boundaries.

That the greater part of the area of land so as aforesaid sought to be formed into a Municipality, belongs to your Petitioner, and is situate in the said County of Camden, and is known by the name of Meeroo, and the place known as Good Dog is comparatively a small place, yet the said name of Good Dog is used in the said Petition as comprising all the said lands on the Camden side of the said river.

That many of the names purporting to be signed to the said Petition are not genuine—that many of them are those of persons who have signed a Petition against the formation of the said proposed Municipality, and that many others of the said signatures are equally open to valid objections which would appear if a scrutiny was allowed respecting them.

That the Petitioners by selecting the particular area they desire the Government to form into a Municipality, have disfranchised the bulk of the householders of the District, and seek to include all those portions of your Petitioner's lands, on which there are no inhabitants, and to exclude all those parts thereof which are inhabited, the Petitioners well knowing that if a fair selection of lands on either side the river had been made, the majority of the householders would have petitioned against the locality being made a Municipality, as in fact they have done, but the Petitioners endeavour to evade this difficulty by drawing a line with all sorts of defections, so as to include all those parts of your Petitioner's lands which are unoccupied, (and are indeed only fit for pastoral purposes, having been originally a large swamp,) and to exclude all those parts thereof which are populous, the principle of selection not having been any natural fitness or connection of the respective localities for being formed into one Municipality, but simply that of including all lands on which there are no persons who can oppose their Petition, and of excluding all those which are occupied by householders who are desirous that a Municipality shall not be created.

That this is obvious, your Petitioner submits, appears from the following facts:—The Petitioners propose an eastern boundary on the southern side of the river, coterminous with land granted to Prosper De Mestre, not because there are any natural limits there, but because if the locality were extended more to the eastward, there would be included a large number of householders opposed to the Municipality, there being just to the eastward of that boundary a large population, all of whom are desirous of not having a Municipality. The proposed line then crosses the Shoalhaven River, and instead of following the banks of the river immediately diverges in a direction so as to exclude a comparatively small quantity of land, possessing, however, the embarrassing feature of being inhabited by two hundred and ninety-six individuals, the whole of whom are also opposed to the views of the Petitioners, and the same plan is pursued throughout, the general result being, that the proposed area on the north side of the river includes not more than one hundred and fifty-three persons, and excludes upwards of four hundred and sixty persons residing immediately to the eastward of the proposed boundary line on the north side of the river.

That your Petitioner respectfully submits in the first place, that the provisions of the Municipalities Act do not warrant the householders of Nowra, in including in a Municipality of that Town any lands lying on the opposite side of the river, such river being a large navigable one of great width, and the land on the opposite side being in a different county, and altogether unconnected with Nowra, and your Petitioner submits, that it is absurd to call the large District on the north side of the river a suburb of Nowra.

That three hundred and sixty-two householders residing in the said proposed Municipality, and its immediate vicinity, duly petitioned against the creation of such Municipality.

That shortly after the aforesaid Petition was so published in the said *Government Gazette*, the following paragraph appeared in the said *Illawarra Mercury*:—

“MUNICIPALITY OF NOWRA.—In our last page will be found the contents of the “Petition from the inhabitants of Nowra, and the neighbourhood, praying to be incorporated. Go a-head Shoalhaven Diggings.”

That

That on the eighth day of April last, your Petitioner addressed a letter or memorial to His Excellency the Governor General, setting forth your Petitioner's objections to the creation of the said Municipality, and submitting that the creation thereof would be contrary to the spirit as well as the letter of the said Municipalities Act.

That your Petitioner received a reply to the said letter or memorial, stating that the same had been referred to the Secretary of Lands and Public Works, by whom it was forwarded to the Office of the Colonial Secretary.

That on the fifth day of May last, your Petitioner forwarded the said Petition of the said three hundred and sixty-two householders, against the creation of the said proposed Municipality, to the said Colonial Secretary, together with a letter, in substance as follows:—

The Honorable The Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

Sydney, 5 May, 1859.

Sir,

I did myself the honor, on the 8th ultimo, of addressing a letter to His Excellency the Governor General, on the subject of a Petition of certain inhabitants of Greenhills, the Town of Nowra, and a few people of Good Dog, to erect a large portion of my property at Shoalhaven into a Municipality, with which letter I also sent a copy of a Petition of Inhabitants opposed to any Municipality in the District in question, also a sketch of their proposed Municipality, and a copy of the second letter, headed "Shoalhaven Incubus," published in the *Illawarra Mercury*, by the Reverend Dr. Lang.

My letter and the above-mentioned documents were transmitted by Mr. Alfred Denison, on the 11th ultimo, to the Secretary of Lands and Public Works; and from a communication from that Department, I learn that they were sent to your Office on the 18th ultimo.

I therefore now do myself the honor of transmitting to you the original Petition against a Municipality, signed by 326 individuals.

My former letter to his Excellency was so full and explicit, that it requires only a few additions.

1st. I may call your attention to the fact, that in a large portion of my property on the north side of the Shoalhaven River and west of Broughton's Creek, containing upwards of 20,000 acres, the Nowra Petition contains only four names at a place called Jasper Creek, and only about twenty-six at another place, more to the westward, called Good Dog.

2nd. That many of the names attached to the Petition in favor of the Municipality will be found to be apocryphal, as appears from a memorandum which I have received and now attach. These are only given by way of example of the manner in which the Petition has been got up; but I am satisfied I shall be able, and I undertake, to prove that many of the alleged signatures to the Petition for the Municipality are not genuine; that many of those alleged to have signed it have signed the Petition now enclosed against it; and that equally valid objections exist against others of the alleged signatures to the Petition in favor of the Municipality, if a scrutiny be allowed, as I presume it will be if the application for constituting the proposed Municipality be not refused upon the higher grounds of objection set forth in my letter to His Excellency. In fact, I attach comparatively little weight to the irregularities to which I have adverted (although I believe them to be, and insist upon them as being, fatal to the application). What I emphatically protest against is the attempt of a minority to overrule a majority, under any sham or trickery, and extending the Municipality of the embryo village of Nowra across the Shoalhaven River, in the County of Camden.

I have, &c.,

ALEXANDER BERRY.

That having received no official communication on the subject, your Petitioner instructed his Solicitors, Messieurs Johnson and Johnson, to communicate with the Government on the subject, and that the following correspondence has taken place between them and the said Colonial Secretary thereon:—

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

181, Pitt-street, Sydney,
30 August, 1859.

In the application to erect Nowra, Nowra Hill, Greenhills, and Good Dog, into a Municipality.

Sir,

We have been instructed by Mr. Alexander Berry, to address you on the subject of a Memorial from him to His Excellency the Governor General, presented on the 8th of April last, respecting a Petition of certain Inhabitants of Greenhills, Nowra, Nowra Hill, and Good Dog, praying for the erection of a Municipality in that locality, to which Memorial he has not received any reply beyond being informed shortly after its presentation, that it had been referred to your Department.

From the facts stated in that Memorial and the Petitions accompanying it, and the time which has since elapsed, we are induced to believe that the Executive Government has arrived at the conclusion that the application of the individuals who petitioned for the formation of the Municipality in question is one which cannot be granted; but, as it is a matter of great importance to Mr. Berry, we shall feel obliged by being informed on his behalf how the matter at present stands.

We have, &c.,

JOHNSON & JOHNSON.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

181, Pitt-street, Sydney,
1 September, 1859.

In the application to erect Nowra, Nowra Hill, Greenhills, and Good Dog, into a Municipality.

Sir,

Since writing our letter herein to you dated the 30th ultimo, we have been informed by Mr. Berry, that he has heard that the Government has decided upon granting the prayer of the individuals who petitioned for the creation of the Municipality in question.

Not

Not having received any official communication on the subject, he is of course not in a position to assume that what he has heard is true—but in order to prevent as far as in his power so great an act of injustice to him, he has instructed us formally to protest, as we hereby do, against the Government pursuing such a course, and respectfully to request that if the proposed Municipality has not already been actually created, he may be afforded an opportunity of being heard before the Executive Council against it.

We have, &c.,
JOHNSON & JOHNSON.

Messrs. Johnson and Johnson, 181, Pitt-street.

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
2 September, 1859.*

Gentlemen,

In reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the Petition for a Municipality at Shoalhaven, and the Petitions which have been received against the establishment of such Municipality, together with communications received from the Honorable Alexander Berry, have been duly laid before the Executive Council, and that the necessary Proclamation constituting the Municipality, will be published as soon as a survey of a portion of the boundaries—which the Surveyor General considers necessary, to prepare a reliable description—is received, and which he states may be expected to be furnished to him by Mr. Licensed Surveyor Parkinson, in the course of the next week.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD.

The Honorable The Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

*181, Pitt-street, Sydney,
2 September, 1859.*

In the application to erect Nowra, Nowra Hill, Greenhills and Good Dog into a Municipality.

Sir,

In reply to your communication of this date, in answer to ours of the 30th ultimo, we beg most respectfully to call your attention to our letter of yesterday, and earnestly to request that Mr. Berry may be allowed to be fully heard on the subject of his rights, before any decision adverse to them is acted upon.

We have, &c.,
JOHNSON & JOHNSON.

That in answer to a communication made by your Petitioner to the Surveyor General's Office, on the subject of the proposed boundaries of the said Municipality, your Petitioner received the following reply :—

Alexander Berry Esq.,

*Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 8 September, 1859.*

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your application for a copy of the Chart of the Nowra Municipality, I beg to inform you that the correct Chart of this Municipality has not been prepared, and that until the boundaries suggested shall have been approved of by the Government, they are of course merely suggestions.

2. There is not, that I am aware of, any intention to depart to any material extent from the boundaries prayed for in the Petition, excepting at the head of Broughton Mill Creek, where the Kiama Municipality takes in a portion of what the Nowra Petition asked for.

3. When the boundaries shall have been approved of, any respectable Surveyor, whom you may employ, or Mr. Langley who now works privately in this Office, will be permitted to make a tracing for you.

I have, &c.,
A. G. M'LEAN,
Acting Surveyor General.

That on the nineteenth day of September instant, your Petitioner's said Solicitors received a letter from the said Colonial Secretary's Office, of which the following is a copy :—

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17 September, 1859.*

Messrs. Johnson & Johnson, 181, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Gentlemen,

Your letters of the 1st and 2nd instant, on the subject of the erection of Nowra, Nowra Hill, Greenhills and Good Dog into a Municipality, having been laid before the Executive Council, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the formation of the Municipality, having already been decided upon, as intimated to you in my letter of the 2nd instant, in pursuance of the Act of the Local Parliament, 22nd Vict., No. 13., and after a full consideration of all the representations addressed to the Government, in favor of, and in opposition to such measure, it is the opinion of the Council, that it is now quite beyond their power, to reopen the matter, or to advise that the request of Mr. Berry which you have submitted, that he may be heard before the Council on the subject, should be entertained.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD.

That

That your Petitioner having, as appears by the foregoing correspondence, applied in vain to His Excellency the Governor, and the said Executive Council, for a hearing in support of his objections to the creation of the said proposed Municipality, now appeals for justice to your Honorable House.

And your Petitioner humbly prays that your Honorable House will take the premises into your consideration, and adopt such measures in relation thereto, in order to ensure justice and right to your Petitioner, as to your Honorable House in its wisdom shall seem meet.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

ALEXR. BERRY.

Sydney, 20 September, 1859.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SHOALHAVEN MUNICIPALITY.
(PETITION OF LANDHOLDERS AND OTHERS AT SHOALHAVEN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 7 October, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Landed Proprietors in the District of Shoalhaven.

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That your Petitioners have heard with surprise that their names have been fraudulently made use of to a certain Petition against the incorporation of the Nowra and Good Dog Municipality.

That your Petitioners signed the Petition for the incorporation of Nowra and Good Dog Wards, and never signed any Petition against the incorporation of said places.

That your Petitioners, therefore, earnestly hope that their names alluded to in the counter Petition against Nowra will not be looked upon as genuine.

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

[Here follow 6 Signatures.]

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SHOALHAVEN MUNICIPALITY.

(PETITION OF JAMES GRAHAM.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 7 October, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, landowner, in the District of Shoalhaven,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioner signed a counter Petition a few months since against one Municipality for the whole District, and collected several signatures to the said counter Petition.

That your Petitioner finds that his name, and the other names so collected by him, have been fraudulently used against the Nowra Municipality, which your Petitioner had no intention of opposing.

Your Petitioner, therefore, feels bound, in honesty, to make this fact known to your Honorable House, so that should an investigation take place this will account for the same names appearing on both Petitions.

Your Petitioner is also desirous of clearing himself of all suspicion in this matter, and of shewing those whose names he collected that he was quite ignorant of the fraud practised against the incorporation of Nowra, by said names being so used to suit a purpose contrary to the wishes of said parties.

Your Petitioner, therefore, earnestly, yet most respectfully, hopes that his name, and the other names collected by him, namely,—James Waddington, Barrangella, farmer; William Ringland, Green Hills, landholder; James Cumberland, Rock Hills, landholder; K. Murray, Nowra, householder; John Wallice, Nowra, householder—will not be looked upon as opposed to the Nowra Municipality, such names, his own, and the others collected by him, having been signed against “one Municipality for the whole District,” and were never intended against Nowra, as the Petition to incorporate Nowra was not in existence at that time.

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

JAMES GRAHAM,
Landholder, Green Hills.

1860.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SHOALHAVEN MUNICIPALITY.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 25 January, 1860.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 27 September, 1859, praying that His Excellency the Governor General would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ All Correspondence relating to the establishment of a Municipality of Nowra, also the description of the approved boundaries of such Municipality, accompanied by a plan shewing the same, and, as nearly as may be, the boundaries specified in the “ Petition.”

(Mr. Hay.)

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SHOALHAVEN MUNICIPALITY.

No. 1.

To His Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., Governor General,
&c. &c., and to the Honorable the Executive Council in and for the Colony
of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants, being resident householders of the Government
Township of Nowra, Nowra Hill, Greenhills, and Good Dog, in the District of
Shoalhaven,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners are desirous of availing themselves of the powers of
Municipal self-government, and of the endowment connected therewith, under the Muni-
cipalities Act.

That the population of the said Town of Nowra and suburbs, proposed to constitute a
Municipality, amounts at the present time to not fewer than six hundred.

That your Petitioners respectfully suggest, that the following be the boundaries of
the said Municipality:—Commencing at the point where Cabbagetree Creek enters the
Shoalhaven River; thence by said creek as far as where it meets the Braidwood Road, and
by said road south four miles beyond the Yellow Water Hole; then by a line east, to meet
the Jervis Bay or Southern Road, where it intersects Currambene Creek at the Upper Falls,
and by the said Southern Road to meet Mr. K. Mackay's boundary line; thence continue
said line direct along Messrs. Graham and De Mestre's boundary to Shoalhaven River; then
by a line north and south from Berry's Wharf, Greenhills, across the Shoalhaven River,
to Bumaderry Creek; then by a line bearing east two chains; then by a line about north-
east to the edge of the swamp, at the back of William Kennedy's, and by said margin of
swamp as far as Shean's corner of paddock; then by a direct line north-east to Jaram Creek,
and by said creek to its confluence with Broughton Creek, and by said Broughton Creek
upwards as far as its junction with Broughton Mill Creek; then by Broughton Mill Creek to
the coast range, and by the said range, being a line bearing about south-west to meet
Kennedy's road, and by said road to the Shoalhaven River, and by said river to the point
of commencement.

Your Petitioners deem it advisable that the said Town of Nowra and suburbs,
proposed to constitute a Municipality, should be divided into two Wards, and that the
Shoalhaven River be the boundary of each Ward, and that the said Wards be incorporated
by the designation of the "Nowra" and "Good Dog" Wards.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Excellency, and the Honorable the
Executive Council may be pleased to take the premises into consideration, and that the said
Town of Nowra, Nowra Hill, Greenhills, and Good Dog, may be divided into two Wards,
and proclaimed, with the boundaries aforesaid, a Municipality, under the Municipalities
Act of 1858.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

William Ratnell, Nowra
Miel. Hyam, Greenhills
John Robertson, Greenhills
Stephen Callican, Nowra
George Tory, Nowra
Mrs. H. Halcrow, Greenhills
John Scheidel, Nowra
John Hibbard, Nowra
Edwin Palmer, Nowra
James Kidd Murray, Nowra
Joseph Cordwell, Nowra
M. A. Hyam, Nowra Hill

John Montgomery, Nowra
Thomas Boyce, Nowra
Thomas Grieve, Nowra
Willet Burry, Nowra
John Wallace, Nowra
John Summerfield, Nowra
John Hodgkinson, Nowra
John Ryan, Nowra
Henry Goddard, Greenhills
Owen Hewett, Nowra
Stephen Crouch, Nowra
William Kerr, Greenhills

Peter

Peter M'Laren, Greenhills	Charles Moffit, Good Dog
William Rose, Nowra	Henry Middleton, Good Dog
David Watts, Greenhills	Isaac Barclay, Good Dog
James M'Kay, Greenhills	Thomas M'Kenzie, jun, Good Dog
Joseph Thomson, Greenhills	Zaccheus G. Bice, Good Dog
Oswald Hitchcock, Greenhills	Thomas Smith, Good Dog
Charles Robson, Greenhills	Edward Wearing, Good Dog
John Moses Murphy, Greenhills	Samuel Watts, Good Dog
Herman Brown, Greenhills	John Riordan, Good Dog
D. Lereberg, Greenhills	James Coffey, Bolang
William Robinson, Greenhills	Mich. Doherty, Good Dog
James M'Guire, Greenhills	Wm. Roach, Bolang
John Doneley, Greenhills,	Joseph Smith, Good Dog
Duncan Robertson, Greenhills	Thos. Dillon, Good Dog
Joseph Ralf, Greenhills	William Adams, Good Dog
George Rolfe, Greenhills	William Doherty, Good Dog
George Lee, Greenhills	Edward Bryant, Good Dog
John Wheeler, Greenhills	John Brittan, Good Dog
William Spain, Depôt	Thomas Soper, Good Dog
John Holland, Depôt	Patrick Dwyer, Good Dog
George Hopkinson, Depôt	Joseph Knight, Good Dog
Thomas Hockey, Depôt	James Bennett, Good Dog
Robert Gardiner, Nowra	John M'Pherson, Jasper Creek
Alex. Galloway, Nowra Hill	Lewis M'Intyre, Jasper Creek
William Reynolds, Nowra Hill	Robert Thorburn, Jasper Creek
Thomas Goddard, Greenhills	John Thorburn Jasper Creek
William Purdie, Cabbagetree Flat	William Brown, Nowra Creek
Adam Robson, Worrigeer Swamp	William Ringland, Greenhills
Martin Manyon, Greenhills	Richard H. P. Kemp, Greenhills
John Rowen, Greenhills	Michael Egan, Greenhills
John Riordan, Good Dog	John Sullivan, Depôt
James Reading, Good Dog	Edward Newnhan, Nowra Hill
Joseph Watts, Nowra	Seth Hawker, Greenhills
Francis Carberry, Nowra Hill	George Miller, Greenhills
John Camps, Good Dog	Joshua Miller, Rockhill
James Calican, Nowra	James Cumberland, Rockhill
Henry Moss, Greenhills	Henry Kruanstuiver, Kaddabester
John Gibson, Good Dog	Conner Cleary, Greenhills
John M'Pherson, Good Dog	Joseph Hempstead, Greenhills
William M'Grath, Good Dog	

No. 2.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 15 March, 1859.*

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

NOWRA, NOWRA HILL, GREENHILLS, AND GOOD DOG PETITION.

IN pursuance of the Act of the Colonial Parliament, 22 Victoria, No. 13, His Excellency the Governor General, with the advice of the Executive Council, has directed the publication of the substance and prayer of a Petition addressed to His Excellency, as hereinafter set forth, signed by one hundred and three householders residing at Nowra, Nowra Hill, Green Hills and Good Dog, praying for the erection of their locality into a Municipality.

CHARLES COWPER.

THE Petitioners state that they are desirous of availing themselves of the powers of Municipal self-government, and of the endowment connected therewith, under the Municipalities Act.

That the population of the town of Nowra and Suburbs, amount at the present time to not fewer than six hundred.

The Petitioners suggest that the following be the boundaries of the said Municipality:—Commencing at the point where Cabbagetree Creek enters the Shoalhaven River, thence by said creek as far as where it meets the Braidwood Road, and by said road south four miles beyond the Yellow Water Hole; then by a line east to meet the Jervis Bay or Southern Road, where it intersects Currambene Creek at the Upper Falls, and by the said Southern Road to meet Mr. K. Mackay's boundary line; thence continued said line direct along Messrs. Graham and De Mestre's boundary to Shoalhaven River; then by a line north and south from Berry's Wharf, Green Hills, across the Shoalhaven River to Bumaderry Creek

Creek; then by a line bearing east 2 chains; then by a line about north-east to the edge of the swamp at the back of William Kennedy's; and by said margin of swamp as far as Shean's corner of paddock; then by a direct line north-east to Jaram Creek; and by said creek to its confluence with Broughton Creek; and by said Broughton Creek upwards as far as its junction with Broughton Mill Creek; then by Broughton Mill Creek to the coast range; and by said range, being a line bearing about south-west to meet Kennedy's Road; and by said road to the Shoalhaven River; and by said river to point of commencement.

The Petitioners desire that the Town of Nowra and Suburbs should be divided into two Wards; that the Shoalhaven River be the boundary of each Ward; and that the said Wards be incorporated by the designation of the "Nowra" and "Good Dog" Wards.

And the Petitioners pray as follows:—"That your Excellency and the Honorable the Executive Council may be pleased to take the premises into consideration, and that the said Town of Nowra, Nowra Hill, Green Hills, and Good Dog, may be divided into two Wards, and proclaimed, with the boundaries aforesaid, a Municipality under the Municipalities' Act of 1858."

[Here follow the signatures which are the same as in No. 1.]

No. 3.

MR. H. MOSS to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, respecting certain Signatures attached to Petition from Nowra for Municipality. 4 April, 1859.

(This letter cannot at present be traced)

No. 4.

ALEXANDER BERRY, ESQ., to THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Sydney, 8 April, 1859.

To His Excellency SIR WILLIAM THOMAS DENISON, Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General in and over all Her Majesty's Colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

I have the honor to call the attention of your Excellency to a Petition addressed to you, in alleged pursuance of the Act of the Colonial Parliament, 22 Victoria, No. 13, stated to be signed by one hundred and three householders residing at Nowra, Nowra Hill, Green Hills, and Good Dog, praying for the erection of their locality into a Municipality, the substance and prayer of which are set forth in the second Supplement to the *New South Government Gazette* of the 15th March last.

I beg respectfully to apprise your Excellency that the said Petition is the result of a scheme concocted by the Rev. Dr. Lang, for the purpose of extorting from me, under color of the provisions of the Act in question, an enormous amount of taxation, in order to carry out an object which is not only opposed to the wishes of myself but also to the interests and desires of a large majority of the householders of the district sought to be affected by the Petition referred to. It is, in fact, an attempt to effectuate, under color of law, a most enormous fraud and injustice.

I am persuaded I shall thoroughly satisfy your Excellency that the terms I have used are fully warranted by the facts which I am about to bring under your Excellency's notice, and that, when the true state of the case is known, it will be manifest that the persons who have got up the Petition are attempting to effect an object which is directly opposed to the real meaning and intent of the law which they profess to act upon, in order to carry out their own purposes to my prejudice.

It is notorious that I have been libelled in the most scandalous manner by the above-named Reverend individual, in two letters written by him and published in the *Illawarra Mercury*, and that, in consequence of the unusual course pursued by the late Attorney General

General (Mr. Lutwyche), justice has been denied to me in respect of those libels. I should not now refer to this subject if it were not necessary, in order to make your Excellency aware of the real circumstances under which the Petition has been got up.

It is not necessary for me now to trouble your Excellency with any reference to the first of the two libels referred to, beyond stating, that the writer mentions therein what he calls "a remedy in the hands of God," to effect the object he professes to desire, namely,—the making my lands available for the public at large, which object, he is pleased to say, might be effected by my removal from this world; and that, he goes on to say, that there is another remedy, in the hands of man, which he promises to make apparent in his following letter, the second of the libels in question.

I send herewith, for your Excellency's perusal, a copy of that second letter. It appeared in the *Illawarra Mercury* of the 27th of December last, and is headed, "The Shoalhaven Incubus, and its Remedy." I will not trouble your Excellency with any lengthened reference to its contents; but, to shew the animus of the writer, which led him to devise the plan now attempted to be carried out, I beg your Excellency's particular attention to the two following paragraphs:—

"To take a single case in point—how greatly would it promote the advancement of the Shoalhaven District generally, and how much would it add to the comfort of the inhabitants of the upper part of the river, if the north arm of the Crookhaven River were cleared, so that the Sydney steamers could go up the main river as high as the small steamers go at present, without encountering the delays and the cost of transshipment, or having to wait for the high-water to cross the flats, as at present? That single improvement—which I am told by those who know, could be effected for a few thousand pounds—would add immensely to the comfort of the general population of the district, and would enhance the value of every acre of land, and every town allotment along the river. No doubt the cost of such an improvement would fall upon the inhabitants, or, rather, upon the owners of property generally—but in what proportion? Why, supposing the rate for such a purpose to be only sixpence a pound on the yearly rental, (which I do not suppose it would exceed, at the very utmost),—I, John Jones, the owner of a half-acre allotment in the Government Township, which at Mr. Berry's standard of value for such property, would be worth five pounds a-year, saying nothing about the slab-hut I have built upon it, would be rated at half-a-crown per annum—no great amount, surely, for a good workman like myself.—I, Simon Frazer, the proprietor of a thirty-acre farm, valued at a pound an acre of yearly rent, would be rated at fifteen shillings—a mere nothing, compared with the additional cost to which I am subjected at present, by having to send my keg of butter, my potatoes, and grain, by a small steamboat, to be transhipped into the large one at Greenwell Point.' But what would Mr. Berry's quota be for this public improvement, which, to tell the plain truth, he does not want, and detests the very idea of? Why, sixpence an acre on 90,000 acres would be exactly £2,250—a mere nothing, of course, to Mr. Berry, or, rather, no more (if half as much) to him than the fifteen shilling^s to Simon Frazer, or the half-crown to John Jones; and if Mr. Berry refused to pay that mere nothing, the Sheriff, or other authority in the case, would immediately attach the island in the Crookhaven River, which he bought the other day over the heads of the two industrious young men who would otherwise have very soon transformed it into a perfect paradise, and sell it for the rates. And supposing another sixpence (making a shilling in all) were to be imposed by the vote of the Municipality for the roads and bridges of the district, thereby subjecting John Jones to the payment of five shillings in all, and Simon Frazer to thirty, the rate would amount to other £2,250, or £5,000 in all, for Mr. Berry!

"In short, the Berry domain is the veritable Shoalhaven diggings, under the Municipal Corporation's Act; and the best of it is, it is all 'surfacing' for any Municipality that chooses to pick up the loose gold of the mammoth monopolist. There are no deep sinkings necessary in the case. It is all the simplest process imaginable—'cut and come again' being the word. And as to quartz-crushing, which is necessary in the Adelong and other diggings, and which requires rather expensive machinery, there will be
" nothing

“ nothing of the kind needed at the Berry diggings; the only thing to be crushed there
 “ being a miserable earth-worm, which can be done by the simplest possible process—the mere
 “ vote of the Shoalhaven Municipality.”

In pursuance of the suggestions thus thrown out, and to endeavour to verify Dr. Lang's prediction, that I shall become “ the doomed victim of Municipal taxation,” the promoters of the Petition have framed their proceedings in a way well calculated to effect that object, but which I respectfully, but with the utmost confidence, submit to your Excellency, are utterly unwarranted by law.

In order to enable your Excellency to understand the exact nature of the case, I send herewith a plan, an inspection of which will shew how the Petitioners, by selecting the particular area they desire the Government to form into a Municipality, have disfranchised the bulk of the householders of the district; and seek to include all those portions of my lands on which there are no inhabitants, and to exclude all those parts thereof which are inhabited,—the Petitioners well knowing, that if a fair selection of lands on either side the river had been made, the majority of the householders would have petitioned against the locality being made a Municipality—as, in fact, they have done—but the Petitioners endeavour to evade this difficulty by artfully drawing a line, with all sorts of deflections, so as to include all those parts of my lands which are unoccupied (and are indeed only fit for pastoral purposes, having been originally a large swamp) and to exclude all those parts thereof which are populous, the principle of selection not being any natural fitness or connexion of the respective localities for being formed into one Municipality, but simply that of including all lands on which there are no persons who can oppose their scheme, and of excluding all those which are occupied by householders who are desirous that a Municipality shall not be created. This is obvious from the following facts:—The Petitioners propose an eastern boundary, on the southern side of the river, conterminous with land granted to Prosper De Mestre, not because there are any natural limits there, but because if the locality were extended more to the eastward there would be included a large number of householders opposed to the Municipality, there being just to the eastward of that boundary a large population, all of whom are desirous of not having a Municipality. The proposed line then crosses the Shoalhaven River, and, instead of following the banks of the river, immediately diverges in a direction so as to exclude a comparatively small quantity of land, possessing, however, the embarrassing feature of being inhabited by 296 individuals, the whole of whom are also opposed to the views of the Petitioners, and the same plan is pursued throughout—the general result being, that the proposed area on the north side of the river includes not more than 153 persons, and excludes upwards of 460 persons residing immediately to the eastward of the proposed boundary line on the north side of the river, as shewn in the accompanying plan, the general direction of the boundaries as proposed by the Petitioners being shewn by the red line, and the population on the excluded portions being marked thereon.

Now, I respectfully submit, in the first place, that the provisions of the Municipalities Act do not warrant the householders of Nowra in including in a Municipality of that town lands lying on the opposite side of the river, such river being a large navigable one, of great width, and the land on the opposite side being in a different county, and altogether unconnected with Nowra. It is, I submit, absurd to call the large district on the north side of the river a suburb of Nowra—it would be not more unreasonable, indeed not so unreasonable, to include Balmain and the North Shore in one Municipality.

In the second place I submit, if the proposed locality is to include any land on the north side of the river, it should be formed on a just principle, so as to include as well those parts which are, comparatively speaking, populous, as those portions which are only susceptible of being used for grazing purposes, and are, therefore, uninhabited, and, for that reason only, are proposed by the Petitioners to be included in the projected Municipality.

I beg to send herewith copies of Petitions from 362 householders residing in the proposed Municipality, and its immediate vicinity, and who are clearly entitled to participate in deciding upon the question whether a Municipality shall at present be introduced. These, with those who have signed the Petition for a Municipality, comprise nearly every householder in the district. Your Excellency will, therefore, perceive that there is a majority of those

those entitled to decide the question, of nearly four to one against having a Municipality. I do not now send the originals of these Petitions (which are in my possession) as it may be requisite, in point of form, to place them in the hands of the Colonial Secretary.

It is manifestly the true meaning of the Municipal Corporations' Act, that the majority of the householders of any town, &c., shall decide whether its provisions shall be adopted or not, but the course pursued on this occasion is in direct conflict with that principle, and I submit, therefore, clearly contrary to law.

However erroneous that Act may be in some of its principles, and however difficult it may be found in working, yet I am warranted in supposing that it was really intended for the public good, and that it was not the intention of the promoters of the measure that it should be made a handle to oppress individuals like myself by their unprincipled neighbours. I have no objection to the people of Nowra and Greenhills managing their affairs by a Municipality, but I am quite capable of managing mine without one, and without any Government endowment, which I repudiate in toto. I have reared up my establishment without any assistance from the Government, and my property (very nearly the whole of which has been *purchased*) has rather been a *tributary* appendage to New South Wales than a part of it, and I am desirous that it should continue so as long as I am interested in it; but I am very unwilling to be rendered tributary to the people of Greenhills and Nowra, who have long been a great annoyance to me, as a source of drunkenness and dissipation.

I beg to remind your Excellency that there has never been any Government expenditure on my estate, even for roads. My brother declined to accept of any money voted by the Council for that purpose,—indeed until lately there has never been a main road laid out to Shoalhaven, and even now it has been only done as far as the boundary of the Police District of Kiama, and this, contrary to the spirit of the Parish Road Act, has been proclaimed as a parish road.

To shew your Excellency how the suggestions of Dr. Lang have been acted upon in this matter, I beg to call your Excellency's attention to the following paragraph, which appeared in the *Illawarra Mercury*, of the 24th March last, under the heading

“ MUNICIPALITY OF NOWRA.

“ In our last page will be found the contents of the Petition from the inhabitants of “ Nowra and the neighbourhood, praying to be incorporated.—Go ahead ‘ Shoalhaven “ Diggings.’ ”

I appeal with confidence to your Excellency for protection from the injustice thus threatened to be perpetrated towards me. To you and your Executive Council alone can I look for such protection. The Act in question having provided no other means of averting the grievous wrong attempted.

I, therefore, respectfully and earnestly pray, that for the reasons herein stated, your Excellency will decline to comply with the prayer of the Petition.

There are objections of a technical nature to the Petition, to which I do not now advert, as I cannot believe it to be possible that this appeal will be made in vain.

I have, &c.,

ALEXR. BERRY.

[Enclosure in No. 4.]

Illawarra Mercury, Monday, December 27th, 1858.

THE SHOALHAVEN INCUBUS—AND ITS REMEDY.

To the Editor of the *Illawarra Mercury*.

LETTER No. II.

Sir,—The Municipal Corporations Act of the last Session of Parliament is destined to effect a salutary revolution in this Colony, second only in importance to that which will be effected by the famous Electoral Act for the reformed Parliament. The principle of the Act in question is, that all real property shall be subject to taxation for local purposes, and objects within the municipal district in which it is situated.

It was to this Act, and to its future and salutary operation, that I referred when I stated in my former letter on this subject, that in addition to the remedy in the hands of God for the enormous social and political grievance of the Shoalhaven District, there was also a remedy in the hands of man. In the ordinary course of nature Mr. Alexander Berry must, ere long, be summoned to answer before a higher tribunal than any upon earth for the use and abuse of the immense property with which he was entrusted, in the providence of God, and through his own insatiable cupidity, in the Shoalhaven District of New South Wales. That property was entrusted to Mr. Berry as one of his stewards in this lower world by the

the great proprietor of Heaven and Earth, and he was unquestionably bound to make use of it for the welfare and advancement of society, for the benefit of his fellowmen in the land he lived in. How he has discharged this, his bounden duty—how he has acquitted himself of this sacred trust in times past, my former letter on this subject will sufficiently shew. Leaving the Great Creator, therefore, to apply His own sovereign and effectual remedy for the Shoalhaven grievance when He pleases in His own time and way, let us now see what is practicable for the redress of this enormous grievance in the hands of men, under the Municipal Corporations Act passed in the last Session of the present Parliament.

The principle of the Act in question is, that it enables the inhabitants of any particular municipal district to tax themselves for all local purposes and improvements, for roads, bridges, wharves, the improvement of river navigation, &c; and the beauty of it is, that while the people under this Act are left to tax themselves, and while all tax-payers in the municipality are on precisely the same footing (the rich and the poor meeting together on perfectly equal terms, and the smallest proprietor's vote being equally influential with that of the largest,) all property, however acquired, and by whomsoever possessed, is subject to the same just measure under the same equitable law in proportion to its value. It is the want of such a measure for the last thirty years that has served to create and preserve those vast solitudes that are observable in other parts of the Colony as well as in the district of Shoalhaven, although it may be to a lesser extent the great land shark, the determined monopolist, like Mr. Berry, being permitted from time to time under the existing system to add to his domain, whether by grant or purchase, thousands and tens of thousands of acres, and leave it all as nearly as possible in a state of nature, till it should acquire an enormously increased value by the mere lapse of time and the progress of settlement in the adjoining localities, without ever contributing on account of his immense property either to the district or to the State.

There is no such folly or madness as this permitted to exist in any other civilized country under the sun. In other countries similarly situated, as in Canada and the United States, there is a local tax for local purposes and improvements imposed upon the land whenever it passes either by grant or purchase out of the hands of the Crown or the Public into those of any private proprietor, and although that tax is comparatively small in its amount, it is large enough to be felt pretty keenly, and lands acquired in either of the ways I have just mentioned, and left to lie waste by their proprietors, like ninety-nine out of every hundred acres of the Berry domain, are ever and anon sold by the Sheriff for the local rates. Now this process is productive of a highly salutary effect in two different ways—on the one hand, by subjecting all the property of any particular district to an equal and equitable amount of taxation, it stimulates and provides for all necessary public improvements, and thereby enabling the industrious man to obtain many advantages for his family of which he would otherwise be deprived, at a comparatively small cost, and to bring them up, in some degree at least, in the enjoyment of the blessings and comforts of civilization; on the other hand, it places a salutary check or restraint upon the would-be monopolist, as he knows right well that if he purchases more land than he already possesses, whether he allow it to lie waste or not, every acre of it will be subject to the local rates, which, although a mere trifle to the proprietor of a few acres, will amount to something very serious indeed to the proprietor of eighty or ninety thousand.

To take a single case in point, how greatly would it promote the advancement of the Shoalhaven District generally, and how much would it add to the comfort of the inhabitants of the upper part of the river, if the north arm of the Crookhaven River were cleared, so that the Sydney steamers could go up the main river as high as the small steamers go at present, without encountering the delays and the cost of transhipment, or having to wait for the high water to cross the flats, as at present? That single improvement—which I am told by those who know could be effected for a few thousand pounds—would add immensely to the comfort of the general population of the district, and would enhance the value of every acre of land and every town allotment along the river. No doubt the cost of such an improvement would fall upon the inhabitants, or rather upon the owners of property generally, but in what proportion? Why, supposing the rate for such a purpose to be only sixpence a pound on the yearly rental, which I do not suppose it would exceed to the very utmost—"I, John Jones, the owner of a half-acre allotment in the Government township, which, at Mr. Berry's standard of value for such property, would be worth five pounds a-year, saying nothing about the slab-hut I have built upon it, would be rated at half-a-crown per annum—no great amount, surely, for a good workman like myself." "I, Simon Frazer, the proprietor of a thirty-acre farm, valued at a pound an acre of yearly rent, would be rated at fifteen shillings—a mere nothing, compared with the additional cost to which I am subjected at present, by having to send my kegs of butter, my potatoes, and grain, by a small steamboat, to be transhipped into the large one at Greenwell Point." But what would Mr. Berry's quota be for this public improvement, which, to tell the plain truth, he does not want, and detests the very idea of? Why, sixpence an acre on 90,000 acres, would be exactly £2,250—a mere nothing, of course, to Mr. Berry; or, rather, no more (if half as much) to him than the fifteen shillings to Simon Frazer, or the half-crown to John Jones; and if Mr. Berry refused to pay that mere nothing, the Sheriff, or other authority in the case, would immediately attach the island in the Crookhaven River, which he bought the other day over the heads of the two industrious young men, who would otherwise have very soon transformed it into a perfect paradise, and sell it for the rates. And supposing another sixpence (making a shilling in all) were to be imposed by the vote of the Municipality for the roads and bridges of the district, thereby subjecting John Jones to the payment of five shillings in all, and Simon Frazer to thirty, the rate would amount to other £2,250, or £5,000 in all, to Mr. Berry. In short, the Berry domain is the veritable Shoalhaven Diggings, under the Municipal Corporations Act. And the best of it is, it is all "surfacing," for any Municipality that chooses to pick up the loose gold of the mammoth monopolist. There are no "deep sinkings" necessary in the case. It is all the simplest process imaginable, "cut and come again," being the word. And as to the quartz-crushing, which is necessary on the Adelong, and other diggings, and which requires rather expensive machinery, there will be nothing of the kind needed at the Berry diggings—the only thing to be crushed there being a miserable earth-worm, which can be done by the simplest possible process, the mere vote of the Shoalhaven Municipality.

No wonder, therefore, that Mr. Berry should be dead against a Municipality for the Shoalhaven District! No wonder that he should have sent out one of his rural police, or *gens d'armes*, in plain clothes, with a Petition against it, for all his serfs to sign! It is quite natural that he should do all this, considering his antecedents as a veritable land-shark for the last thirty five years. It is quite natural that he should indulge in all sorts of semi-maniacal ravings on this subject, giving the said policeman a semi-official memorandum of his own, although without his name, to accompany the Petition, in which he condescends to designate the much-respected and patriotic Member for the district, that "old canting fool," because, forsooth, he is in favor of a Municipality for Shoalhaven, which he, himself, the said Mr. Alexander thinks quite unnecessary for fifty years to come! All this, I say, is perfectly natural, and to be regarded as a matter of course on the part of the venerable land monopolist.

But how any of the smaller proprietors of Shoalhaven—for they are all small in the extent of their possessions, in comparison with Mr. Berry—how any of them can object to a Municipality for that district, surpasses my comprehension. But so it is, I am sorry to say. They can surely have no idea—these Shoalhaven people—how rich the Berry diggings are; otherwise there would be a perfect *rush* in the district for a Municipality. How small an amount, even at the rate of a shilling in the pound on their valued rental, would any of these proprietors have to pay, in comparison with the immense amount that would be payable from the Berry domain! And, considering that that whole amount, together with an equal amount for so many years from the General Revenue, would be available for

public

public improvements of all kinds in the district, the value of property throughout the Shoalhaven district would be exceedingly enhanced, and the material comfort of all classes of the inhabitants indefinitely increased, at a mere trifle of cost to the smaller proprietors.

One of the arguments commonly made use of against Municipal Corporations, for particular localities—and such an argument, I understand, has not been unheard of even at Shoalhaven—is, that if we should once set a-going a taxing machine, it would go on, in spite of us, like the Dutchman's cork leg, that went by machinery, and there would be no saying where it would carry us. This, I reply, would be all very true, if the taxation were to be imposed by other people: but the Act provides that it shall be imposed, in every instance, by the tax-payers themselves; and these tax-payers are surely the best parties to decide how far they can or will go in that particular direction.

Again. It is urged that the same property will be taxed twice over, both in the case of the landlord and of the tenant; but this is quite a mistake, or, rather, it is a mere chance allegation, put forth to frighten simple-minded people. No property can, in any case, be taxed twice over. Either the landlord or the tenant must pay the rate, but not both. Sworn valuers of all property in the district will, of course, be appointed by the Municipality, but any item of that property will only be subjected to taxation once.

But the future Shoalhaven Municipality will have it in its power to render good service both to the State and to the district. It is alleged there that Mr. Berry's grants and purchases amount only to about 8,000 acres, but that he is actually in possession of at least 10 or 15,000 acres, to which he has no right or title whatsoever. The Municipality will, therefore, have to petition the Government, and get the Member for the district to move, in the Reformed Parliament, for a copy of all grants to Mr. Berry, and those he holds from, with an account of all his purchases; that a survey and measurement of his domain, together with that of all the other land in the district, should be effected, and the public get their own again, if any portion of the domain should have been unjustly annexed, either by Mr. Berry or others.

Although I have written exclusively of the Shoalhaven District in this letter, there are many other Municipal Districts throughout this Colony to which the same remarks as those I have made in reference to that district will apply in a greater or lesser degree, although there is no such flagrant case of monopoly as Mr. Berry's to be found or dealt with in any other part of the Colony, there will be something for example for the Wollongong District Municipality to deal with of a similar kind, and Mr. Berry himself is, unfortunately, likely to be as much a marked man for taxation at the North Shore in this harbour as he is at Shoalhaven—Horror of Horrors! They are talking of a Municipal Corporation at St. Leonard's, also, where Mr. Berry is lord of the manor, and, doubtless, as fair a mark for municipal taxation as he is even at Shoalhaven. They tell of an old West India merchant, in my native town of Greenock, who had been taught to repeat the "Psalms of David in metre" by his pious father, a worthy Presbyterian Minister, when he was a hopeful and promising boy; on one occasion when returning home from a convivial party at two o'clock in the morning, and when, to use the common expression, he found the breadth of the street more distressing than its length, he was heard singing as best he could to one of our old Scotch psalm tunes—

"The troubles that afflict the just,
"In number many be."

I suspect when both the St. Leonard's and the Shoalhaven Municipalities come into being, and lay hold at once on the doomed victim of municipal taxation, Mr. Berry will be more than half inclined to take up the same dismal lament. In the country to the northward, the Australian Agricultural Company have diggings for several Corporations to get hold of, and if the united claims of such Municipalities should accelerate the breaking up of that worthless concern, which, with such high pretensions at its outset, has hitherto done so little for the Colony, there will be no loss to the State.

In conclusion, the District Municipalities Act is destined to work out a social revolution of the most salutary description for this whole Colony; and, as the Shoalhaven District is the one in which such an institution will have the most enormous abuse to deal with, and will well deserve the utmost credit from the community, if it does so fearlessly and honestly, I trust there will be liberal and energetic men enough in that noble district to bring it into immediate and effective operation, and thereby to set a bright example to all the Colony. With the Electoral Act on the one hand, and the Municipal Corporations Act on the other, we have much to thank the Cowper Ministry for, in taking two such steps at once in the right direction. Let us avail ourselves, therefore, of our privileges in both respects, and do all that in us lies to elevate our noble country to the high position it is destined to attain among the nations of the earth.

I am, &c.,
JOHN DUNMORE LANG.

No. 5.

ALEXANDER BERRY, ESQ., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sydney, 5 May, 1859.

SIR,

I did myself the honor, on the 8th ultimo, of addressing a letter to His Excellency the Governor General, on the subject of a Petition of certain inhabitants of Greenhills, the Town of Nowra, and a few people of Good Dog, to erect a large portion of my property at Shoalhaven into a Municipality, with which letter I also sent a copy of a Petition of inhabitants opposed to any Municipality in the district in question; also a sketch of their proposed Municipality, and a copy of the second letter, headed "Shoalhaven Incubus," published in the *Illawarra Mercury* by the Revd. Dr. Lang.

My letter and the abovementioned documents were transmitted by Mr. Alfred Denison on the 11th ultimo to the Secretary of Lands and Public Works, and, from a communication received from that department, I learn that they were sent to your office on the 18th ultimo.

I, therefore, now do myself the honor of transmitting to you the original Petition against a Municipality, signed by 362 individuals, all householders, and residing within the district.

My former letter to His Excellency was so full and explicit that it requires only a few additions.

1st. I may call your attention to the fact that in a large portion of my property on the north side of the Shoalhaven River, and west of Broughton's Creek, containing upwards of 20,000 acres, the Nowra Petition contains only four names, at a place called Jasper's Creek, and only about twenty-six at another place more to the westward, called Good Dog.

2nd. That many of the names attached to the Petition in favor of the Municipality will be found to be apocryphal, as appears from a memorandum which I have received and now attach. These are only given by way of example of the manner in which the Petition has been got up, but I am satisfied I shall be able, and I undertake to prove that many of the alleged signatures to the Petition for the Municipality are not genuine, that many of those alleged to have signed it, have signed the Petition now enclosed against it, and that equally valid objections exist against others of the alleged signatures to the Petition in favor of the Municipality if a scrutiny be allowed, as I presume it will be if the application for constituting the proposed Municipality be not refused upon the higher grounds of objection set forth in my letter to His Excellency. In fact, I attach comparatively little weight to the irregularities to which I have adverted, (although I believe them to be, and insist upon them as being fatal to the application); what I emphatically protest against is the attempt of an unprincipled minority to overrule a majority under any sham or trickery, and extending the Municipality of the *embryo* village of Nowra across the Shoalhaven River into the County of Camden.

I have, &c.,

ALEXR. BERRY.

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 5.]

To His Excellency SIR WILLIAM THOMAS DENISON, Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General in and over Her Majesty's Colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

We, the undersigned Petitioners, householders of the Police District of Shoalhaven, respectfully state to your Excellency, that it has come to our knowledge that certain individuals, residing in said District, are desirous of establishing a Municipality in terms of the Colonial Act of Parliament, 22 Victoria, No. 13.

Therefore we, the undersigned householders, respectfully Petition that your Excellency will not sanction the establishment of any Municipality in the District of Shoalhaven in terms of said Act, such a Municipality being altogether premature, unsuited to our circumstances, and would prove highly prejudicial to our interests.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

R. Borrowdale, Pyre, farmer
 Thomas Delf, Pyre, farmer
 Joseph Hutchinson, Dry Run, farmer
 Archibald M'Lean, Dry Run, farmer
 Allan Filomny, Pyre, farmer
 Thomas Condon, Pyre, farmer
 John Shannon, Pyre, farmer
 John Turner, Dry Run, farmer
 Patrick Corney, Appletree Orchard,
 farmer
 Duncan Finlayson, Greenwell Point,
 farmer
 Charles Dixon, Pyre, farmer
 Alexander Campbell, Pyre, farmer
 Lachlan M'Taggart, Pyre, farmer
 Hugh Bats, Pyre, farmer
 Angus Noble, Pyre, farmer
 Benjamin Hart, Pyre, farmer
 Matthew Hart, Pyre, farmer
 Robert Miller, Crookhaven, farmer
 William Bruce, Crookhaven, farmer
 Peter M'Lean, Pyre, farmer
 Robert Leslie, Pyre, farmer
 Andrew Noble, Pyre, farmer
 Lachlan M'Kinnon, Pyre, farmer
 James Lucheus, Pyre, farmer
 George Jamison, Pyre, farmer

Alexander Aberdeen, Crookhaven,
 farmer
 D. Waddell, Pyre, farmer
 Frank Mountin, Pyre, farmer
 Jno. C. Lardner, Pyre, farmer
 Jas. Wilson, Shoalhaven, householder
 Michael Kennedy, Numba, farmer
 John Kennedy, Numba, farmer
 Thomas Ryan, Numba, farmer
 Hugh O'Neil, Numba, farmer
 John R. Lumings, Numba, farmer
 Samuel Cameron, Numba, farmer
 Patrick Kelly, Numba, farmer
 James Lamond, senior, Numba, house-
 holder
 James Lang, Numba, householder
 W. A. Wheatley, Numba, householder
 Robert Bennie, Numba, householder
 William Gollan, senior, farmer
 Alexander Robertson, Numba, farmer
 John Campbell, Numba, farmer
 F. Walters, Numba, farmer
 John M'Kinnon, Numba, farmer
 Joseph Booth, Numba, farmer
 John Watts, Numba, farmer
 William Miller, Numba, farmer
 James Miller, Numba, farmer

Roderick

Roderick McLeod, Numba, farmer	William Kellett, Bomadary, farmer
Malcolm McDonald, Numba, farmer	Peter Burke, Bomadary, farmer
William Gallargar, Numba, farmer	Michael Norton, Bomadary, farmer
John Gollan, Numba, farmer	Peter Sheehan, Bomadary, farmer
Alexander McInnes, Numba, farmer	Michael Fulgar, Bomadary, farmer
John Laird, Numba, householder	Alexander Frazer, Coolangatta, householder
William Weem, Numba, householder	John May, Coolangatta, householder
William Connolly, Pyre, farmer	Wm. Beale, Coolangatta, householder
Wm. McDonnell, Jenghoudy, farmer	Alfred Catten, Boolong, farmer
James Jameison, Brundee, farmer	John McLarren, Boolong, farmer
William Woods, Brundee, farmer	James Thurgate, Boolong, farmer
Isaac Hewett, Brundee, farmer	James Chaseling, Jasper Brush, tenant farmer
Neil Robertson, Brundee, farmer	Robert Pollock, sen., Brundee, tenant farmer
Robert Pollock, Brundee, farmer	Alex. McDonald, Broughton Creek, householder
Thomas Smith, Brundee, farmer	Christopher Binns, Broughton Creek tenant farmer
Stephen Knapp, Brundee, farmer	D. Stewart, Broughton Creek, tenant farmer
David Berry, Coolangatta, farmer	William Stewart, Broughton Creek, tenant farmer
William Berry, Coolangatta, farmer	John Ware, Broughton Creek, householder
Cornelius C. Brettel, Coolangatta, surveyor	William Huxley, Broughton Creek, tenant farmer
John Hill Garven, Coolangatta, minister	Samuel Huxley, Broughton Creek, tenant farmer
John Hawken, Coolangatta, ship-builder	William Farguson, Broughton Creek, tenant farmer
Luke Flanders, Coolangatta, farmer	Thomas Bradshaw, Broughton Creek, householder
Luke Limpings, Coolangatta, farmer	James White, Broughton Creek, householder
Samuel Beaman, Coolangatta, farmer	John McDonald, Murroo, tenant farmer
William Blandford, Coolangatta, farmer	Samuel Mayhew, Good Dog, tenant
George Willett, Coolangatta, farmer	Thomas W. Dixon, Woodside, Good Dog, landholder
John Irvine, Coolangatta, farmer	Charles Burness, Burrier, tenant
John Hakness, Burra, farmer	Henry Hodgkinson, Forest Lodge, Good Dog, landholder
George Davis, Back Forest, farmer	Robert Malley, Good Dog, tenant farmer
James Davis, Back Forest, farmer	Thomas Smith, Good Dog, leaseholder
Wm. Sutherland, Back Forest, farmer	John Camps, Good Dog, landholder
James Davies, Back Forest, farmer	Jas. Evison, Good Dog Creek, tenant farmer
Robert M'Vicar, Broughton Creek, householder	Jas. Rostron, Murroo, tenant farmer
John Bindon, Boolong, farmer	Thomas Williams, Murroo, tenant farmer
Michael Condon, Back Forest, farmer	Hugh Fraser, Murroo, householder
Michael Courtney, Back Forest, farmer	John Collingwood, Jasper Brush, householder
Bryan Feenah, Boolong, farmer	John Davey, Broughton Creek, householder
George Smith, Back Forest, farmer	Jas. Smith, Broughton, tenant farmer
William Smith, Back Forest, farmer	Thomas Smith, Broughton Creek, tenant farmer
William Ison, Back Forest, farmer	Gibson Risk, Broughton, tenant farmer
Matthew Shearlock, Boolong, tenant farmer	Thomas Bramley, Broughton Creek, tenant farmer
George M'Kinnon, Boolong, tenant farmer	Neil M'Lean, Broughton Creek, tenant farmer
Charles Comerford, Boolong, freeholder	Henry Jaques, Broughton Creek, tenant farmer
George Longbottom, Boolong	Angus M'Fadigen, Broughton Creek, tenant farmer
John Gallaher, Boolong	Donald M'Lean, Broughton Creek, tenant farmer
William Nicholson, Boolong, farmer	John Valles, Broughton Creek, tenant farmer
Angus Robertson, Boolong	James Norris, Broughton Creek, tenant farmer
Hy. Comerford, Good Dog, freeholder	
George M'Pherson, Boolong	
William Smith, Boolong, farmer	
Charles M. Bundon, Boolong, farmer	
John Thornburn, Boolong, farmer	
Jas. Gallaher, Good Dog, householder	
Donald Robertson, Boolong	
Hector M'Kinnon, Boolong, farmer	
William Thornburn, Boolong, farmer	
William S. Oke, Boolong, farmer	
Alexander Stewart, Boolong, farmer	
James M'Guire, Boolong, farmer	
John M'Guire, Boolong, farmer	
William Grant, Boolong, farmer	
Thomas Holman, Boolong, farmer	
John Ballantyre, Boolong, farmer	
Samuel Upton, Boolong, farmer	
Edward Sackley, Boolong, farmer	
Patrick Hogan, Bomadary, farmer	
John Riorden, Boolong, householder	
Donald Munro, Bomadary, farmer	
William Kennedy, Bomadary, farmer	

David Livingston, Broughton Creek, tenant farmer	John Conner, Brundee, farmer
John M'Lensie, Broughton Creek, tenant farmer	Maurice Conner, Brundee, farmer
Emanuel Hyndes, Broughton Creek, tenant farmer	John Smith, Brundee, farmer
William Taunton, Broughton Creek, tenant farmer	John Housten, Brundee, farmer
Thomas Loyds, Broughton Creek, tenant farmer	Donald Robertson, Brundee, farmer
William Rawlings, Broughton Creek, householder	James Gallvin, Brundee, farmer
John Robertson, Broughton Creek, tenant farmer	John Fox, Brundee, farmer
John Davis, Mill Creek, landholder	James Housten, Coolangatta, farmer
Wm. Bryen, Mill Creek, landholder	T. Morton Richards, Shoalhaven, Attorney-at-law
Thomas Boyde, Broughton Creek, tenant farmer	Henry Gordon Morton, Numba, Shoalhaven, surveyor
John Gwigg, Broughton Creek, tenant farmer	Arthur Smith, Imdyandy, freeholder, Tommerong
Thomas Hall, Burraga, farmer	Francis Thomson, Numba, householder
David Robertson, Burraga, farmer	Thomas Mawle, Broughton Creek, farmer
Leonard Maxwell, Burraga, farmer	Alfred Mawle, Broughton Creek
James Steward, Boolong, farmer	Donald M'Lean, Broughton, farmer
Donald Robertson, Boolong, farmer	John M'Lean, jun., Broughton Creek, farmer
J. M'Donald, Coolangatta, householder	James A. Chaseling, jun., Jasper Brush, farmer
James Murphy, Coolangatta, farmer	Charles Butler, Jasper Brush, farmer
John Bailey, Broughton Creek, householder	Richard Kust, Jasper Brush, householder
John Weekes, Shoalhaven, householder	Wm. Nean, Good Dog Creek, tenant
Thomas Seale, Coolangatta, householder	Thomas West, Murroo, householder
Henrick Wiegerud, Coolangatta, householder	John F. West, Murroo, householder
James Dwyer, Coolangatta, householder	James Avis, Bomadary, householder
James Horgan, Coolangatta, householder	Josanna Ormtrer, Bomadary, householder
William Holden, Coolangatta, householder	Samuel Thurgood, Bomadary, householder
Edward Beard, Coolangatta, householder	John O'Neil, Broughton Creek, householder
Samuel Casteldine, Coolangatta householder	William Sheen, Broughton Creek, householder
R. A. Bonar, Coolangatta, householder	James Frees, Broughton Creek, householder
Wm. Yeates, Coolangatta, householder	J. Bailey, Broughton Creek, householder
Charles Underwood, Coolangatta, householder	William Campbell, sen., Shoalhaven, householder
Robert Brown, Coolangatta, householder	William Campbell, jun., Shoalhaven, householder
John Tolmy, Coolangatta, Shoalhaven	Henry Caple, Shoalhaven, householder (Foreign name unreadable.)
John Jones, Coolangatta, householder	Kenneth Cameron, Boolong, farmer
Richard Bagnall, Broughton Creek, farmer	Kenneth Finlayson, Boolong, farmer
Thomas Newrey, Broughton Creek, farmer	John Lamond, Boolong, farmer
Richard Jones, Broughton Creek, farmer	John Mathieson, Boolong, farmer
Thomas Niblock, Freeborn, farmer	John Mathieson, jun., Boolong, farmer
H. Andred, Freeborn, farmer	Donald M'Pherson, Boolong, farmer
Ken. Mackenzie, Bundanon, farmer	Henry Waddrips, Bomadary, householder
Isaac Thorburn, Baranjalla, farmer	Patrick Cummins, Bomadary, householder
John Glanville, Mountjoy, farmer	Robert Malloch, Boolong, farmer
Thomas Kennedy, Gates Farm, farmer	Michl. Wagner, Broughton Creek, householder
James Kennedy, Mountjoy, farmer	Charles Thomas, Broughton Creek, householder
Chas. Wardlow, Riversdale, farmer	Wm. Smith, junr., Broughton Creek, farmer
William Hefron, Mountjoy, farmer	James Gallagher, Boolong, farmer
John H. Craig, Numba, householder	Hugh M'Kay, Boolong, farmer
Andrew Madden, Numba, farmer	Alexander Thorburn, Boolong, farmer
G. H. A. M'Intyre, Greenwell Pofnt, farmer	W. L. Richardson, Boolong, farmer
Robert Armstrong, Crookhaven, farmer	Cornelius Sullivan, Black Forest, farmer
Hector Lamont, Dry Run, farmer	Stephen Cooper, Broughton Creek, householder
James Wallace, Brundee, farmer	Henry Murdoch, Broughton Creek, householder

Andrew

Andrew Myers, Shoalhaven, farmer	W. Lovegrove, Terrara, Clerk of Petty Sessions
P. De Mestre, Terrara, miller	Henry Wheatly, Terrara, farmer
John Thomas, Terrara, farmer	John Wheatley, Terrara, farmer
Alfred Thomas, Terrara, farmer	Edward Hughes, Brundee, farmer
J. Wheatley, sen., Terrara, farmer	Thomas Jones, Terrara, sawyer
Alex. Flevill, Terrara, mariner	T. Paterson, Brundee, farmer
James Werth, Terrara, tailor	James Portious, Terrara, engineer
T. Jones, jun., Terrara, storekeeper	William Hughes, Terrara, miller
D. Leseberg, Terrara, watchmaker	John Robertson, Terrara, shoemaker
Wm. Robinson, Terrara, butcher	William Cook, Terrara, farmer
J. Armstrong, Terrara, saddler	Thomas Holme, Terrara, storekeeper
Robert Lamond, Terrara, blacksmith	Samuel Pearson,, Brundee, farmer
Nathan Clark, Terrara, baker	James Tansley, Greenhills, carpenter
John Sullivan, Depôt, shipbuilder	John M'Carthy, Greenhills, innkeeper
Simon Davies, Terrara, wheelwright	Enoch W. Bootz, Greenhills, butcher
Wm. Griffiths, Terrara, builder	A. W. Elyard, Brundee, freeholder
Joseph Forsythe, Terrara, farmer	John Bowen, Greenhills, blacksmith
William Thomas, Terrara, farmer	J. Cordwell, Nowra
William Hornby, Terrara, cooper	A. S. Amon, Burnt Wood Grange, settler
James Goulding, Terrara, farmer	John Moses Murphy, Greenhills, farmer, &c.
Wm. Staddon, Terrara, fisherman	Oswald Hitchcock, Greenhills, carpenter
Ed. Sage, Terrara, mariner	Charles Robson, Greenhills, farmer
Moses Hodgkinson, Terrara, engineer	Joseph Ephraim, Terrara, blacksmith
Thomas Beaver, Terrara, mariner	John Fox, Terrara, farmer
Wm. S. Thistleton, Terrara, teacher	Richard Gouling, Terrara, farmer
A. Mallock, Terrara, storekeeper	James M'Grath, Greenhills, farmer
J. Oates, Terrara, shoemaker	C. Flynn, Greenhills, farmer
John M'Nulty, Terrara, farmer	John Mathers, Terrara, householder
Thomas Kelly, Terrara, farmer	William Brown, Terrara, mariner
Christopher Murray, Terrara, auctioneer	George Rolfe, Greenhills, farmer
Josiah Hervie, Terrara, turner	James Thomson, J.P., Burrier, settler
Henry Rolfe, Terrara, farmer	A. Hitchcock, Burrier, settler
Charles Harvey, Terrara, farmer	C. Burness, Burrier, farmer
James M'Beth, Brundee, farmer	Samuel Millar, Illaroo, farmer
Thomas Rose, Terrara, farmer	John Millar, Burrier, farmer
Thomas Dean, Terrara, fencer	John Birrell, Illaroo, farmer
Patrick Casey, Terrara, fencer	James Macanally, Illaroo, farmer
Daniel Edwards, Terrara, fencer	James Grady, Illaroo, farmer
P. Burnes, Terrara, farmer	William Condie, Burrier, farmer
P. M'Manus, Terrara, farmer	James Waddington, Barungilia, farmer
William Bennett, Terrara, farmer	George Tigley, Barungilia, farmer
William Bennett, Terrara, farmer	John Williams, Barungilia, farmer
Michael Linan, Terrara, farmer	Henry Montyoung, Burrier, farmer
John Herne, Terrara, farmer	Daniel Glanville, Burrier, farmer
John Pepper, Terrara, farmer	Stephen Howe, Burrier, farmer
A. De Mestre, J.P., Terrara, farmer	T. Tregenna Biddulph, Ereee, farmer
John A. Irving, Brundee, farmer	
George Richardson, Terrara, sawyer	
Charles J. B. Shepherd, Terrara, surgeon	

(Enclosure 2 in No. 5.)

LIST of the names of some of the Persons who have signed the Nowra Municipality Petition, who are open to objection.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Objection.</i>
John Robertson	Greenhills...	{ Mr. Berry's tenant at Broughton Creek, does not reside at Greenhills, and has signed contra Petition.
Mrs. Halerow	Greenhills...	No female entitled to vote.
John Sheidel	Nowra	Unnaturalized foreigner.
M. A. Hyam	Nowra Hill..	Infant, under 21 years of age.
Owen Newett	Nowra	No right, squatting on Government land.
William Rose	Nowra	Does not reside in the district.
Oswald Hitchcock	Greenhills...	Signed the counter Petition.
John Moses Murphy ...	Greenhills...	Signed the counter Petition.
John Rowen.....	Greenhills...	Signed the counter Petition.
John Riordon	Good Dog ...	{ No such person known at Good Dog, except John Riordon, who signed counter Petition.
John Riordon	Good Dog ...	{ No such person known at Good Dog, except John Riordon, who signed counter Petition.
James Coffey	Bolang	No such person known at Bolang.
William Roach	Bolang	No such person known at Bolang.
Henry Kruansturiver ...	Kaddabister	Unnaturalized foreigner.
Joseph Watts	Nowra	Name inserted without leave.
John Sullivan	Depôt	Signed the counter Petition.

No. 6.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 28th May, 1859.*

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

NOWRA, NOWRA HILL, GREENHILLS, AND GOOD DOG COUNTER PETITION.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, with the advice of the Executive Council, has directed the publication of the substance and prayer of a counter Petition, to His Excellency as hereinafter set forth, presented on the 7th instant, and signed by three hundred and sixty-two householders of the Police District of Shoalhaven—such counter Petition being in opposition to a Petition previously presented from the same locality, and gazetted on the 17th March last.

CHARLES COWPER.

The counter Petitioners state that it has come to their knowledge, that certain individuals residing in the Shoalhaven District are desirous of establishing a Municipality in terms of the Colonial Act of Parliament, 22 Victoria, No. 13; and they petition as follows, viz., "That your Excellency will not sanction the establishment of any Municipality in the District of Shoalhaven, in terms of said Act, such a Municipality being altogether premature, unsuited to our circumstances, and would prove highly prejudicial to our interests."

[Here follow the Signatures as in Petition.—See Enclosure 1 in No 5.]

No. 7.

ALEXANDER BERRY, ESQ. to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Lyons' Buildings, George-street,
Sydney, 26 May, 1859.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor, in reference to the Nowra and Good Dog Petition for a Municipality at Shoalhaven published in the Supplementary *Government Gazette* of the 15th March last, to transmit for your consideration, three additional Petitions containing twenty names against such Municipality.

George Miller, one of the Nowra petitioners was yesterday convicted of stealing my cattle.

THE HONORABLE

THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

&c., &c., &c.

I have, &c.,

ALEXR. BERRY.

[Enclosure in No. 7.]

To His Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General in and over all Her Majesty's Colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

We, the undersigned Petitioners, householders of the Police District of Shoalhaven, respectfully state to your Excellency that it has come to our knowledge that certain individuals residing in the said district are desirous of establishing a Municipality in terms of the Colonial Act of Parliament 22 Victoria, No. 13.

Therefore, we, the undersigned householders respectfully petition that your Excellency will not sanction the establishment of any Municipality in the District of Shoalhaven in

terms

terms of the said Act, such a Municipality being altogether premature, unsuited to our circumstances, and would prove highly prejudicial to our interests.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

William Ringland, Greenhills, innkeeper.
John Windon, Broughton Creek, settler.
James Waddington, Borangily, farmer.
James Kidd Murray, Nowra, baker.
James Cumberland, Rock Hill, farmer.
James Graham, Greenhills, farmer.

George Lee, Greenhills, householder.
Witness to signature, J. M'Donald.
George Gray, Hadabester, farmer.
Henry Cranstiver, Hadabester, farmer.
Michael Daley, Good Dog, farmer.
Patrick Dwyer, Good Dog, farmer.
Joseph Smith, Good Dog, farmer.

Joseph Goodwin, Barnnelly, householder.
Daniel M'Graw, Greenwell Point, householder.
Witness to signature, J. M'Donald.
Henry Thumbey, Greenwell Point, householder.
Duncan M'Lean, Broughton Creek, farmer.
Andrew Mowat, Broughton Creek, farmer.
William Belsham, Lower Numba, householder.
Samuel Breett, Lower Numba, farmer.
Witness to signature, Henry G. Morton.
David M'Kee, Black Forest, householder.

No. 8.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 13 June, 1859.*

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

NOWRA, NOWRA HILL, GREENHILLS, AND GOOD DOG ADDITIONAL COUNTER PETITIONS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, with the advice of the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, has directed the publication of the substance and prayer of three additional counter Petitions to His Excellency as hereinafter set forth, presented on the 28th ultimo, and signed by twenty householders of the Police District of Shoalhaven—such counter Petitions being in opposition to a Petition previously presented from the same locality, and gazetted on the 17th March last.

CHARLES COWPER.

The counter Petitioners state that it has come to their knowledge, that certain individuals residing in the Shoalhaven District are desirous of establishing a Municipality, in terms of the Colonial Act of Parliament 22 Victoria, No. 13; and they petition as follows, viz., "That your Excellency will not sanction the establishment of any Municipality in the District of Shoalhaven in terms of said Act, such a Municipality being altogether premature, unsuited to our circumstances, and would prove highly prejudicial to our interests."

[Here follow the Signatures as in the foregoing Petitions. See Enclosure in No. 7.]

No. 9.

To His Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, Knight, Governor General of the Australasian Colonies, Vice-Admiral of the same, and Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales and its dependencies;

And to the Honorable the Executive Council.

The Petition of the Nowra Municipal Committee

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners having read the Nowra counter Petition, gazetted on 2nd June, beg that it will not have the effect intended, on the following grounds.

That

That the said counter Petition is quite informal, most of the signatures appended thereto being of parties *not within* the area of the proposed Municipality.

That said counter Petition only contains the names of 45 householders living within the boundaries of the proposed Municipality of Nowra and Suburbs, consequently there is a great majority in favor of the original Petition, gazetted on 17th March last.

That Petitioners most respectfully beg to append a statement signed by the District Constable—the Collector of the Electoral Roll, in reference to the true number of householders on the counter Petition residing within the proposed Municipality.

Therefore your Petitioners, in submitting the above protest against the Counter Petition, hope that your Excellency and the Honorable the Executive Council will be pleased to sanction the prayer of the original Petition for a Municipality for Nowra and Suburbs.

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

Michl. Ryan,
Henry Moss,
James Graham,
James M'Guire,
Thomas Dillon,
Z. Bice,
George Tong.

[*Enclosure 1 in No. 9.*]

I certify there are only forty-five persons' names in the counter Petition against the Municipality of Nowra, Nowra Hill, and Good Dog, that are within the limits of the Petition gazetted on the 17th March last.

Shoalhaven 24 June, 1859.

BERNARD BROWN,
Collector of the Electoral Roll.

[*Enclosure 2 in No. 9.*]

Shoalhaven, 25 June, 1859.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed I beg to forward a Petition from the Nowra Municipal Committee, relative to the counter Petition against the original one.

We hope you will be good enough to present this to Mr. Cowper, with a request that Nowra be proclaimed as soon as possible, as the big men here are doing all they can to thwart Nowra.

I mentioned to Mr. Garrett that we intended to write you, and he appeared very pleased at your interesting yourself in this matter, which as we first placed it in your hands, hope you will be good enough to interest yourself to the end.

Rev. J. D. Lang,
Sydney.

I am, &c.,
H. MOSS,
Hon. Secretary.

No. 10.

UNDER SECRETARY to UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9 July, 1859.*

SIR,

With reference to my letter of the 18th April, No. 63, I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying Petition from the inhabitants of Nowra, Nowra Hill, Greenhills, and Good Dog, praying to be incorporated under the Municipalities Act of 1858, together with other papers relating thereto, and to request that you will move the Secretary for Lands and Public Works to cause a report to be obtained from the Surveyor General, whether the boundaries proposed for the Municipality, as described in the Petition, interfere with those of other Municipalities in the same district, or whether there appears to be otherwise any objection to the adoption by the Government of the proposed boundaries.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR
LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD.

No. 11.

MR. J. GRAHAM to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Greenhills, Shoalhaven, 9 July, 1859.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to bring under your notice the following circumstances, to which I respectfully request your attention, viz.:—

In the Supplement to the *Government Gazette* of Friday, 24th June, is published a counter Petition to that in favor of the Nowra Municipality to which my name is attached.

I beg to assure you that I never signed such or any counter Petition, nor did I authorize any person to affix my name to it.

I would beg to add that I and others did sign a Petition against forming the whole district into one Municipality, and I have reason to believe that mine and other names so signed have been, without our privity or consent, attached to the counter Petition alluded to.

I would also respectfully draw your attention to the fact that, of the 20 names published, seven (named at foot) reside several miles beyond the stated boundaries of the proposed Nowra Municipality, and have no property whatever within said boundaries.

I have, &c.,

JAMES GRAHAM.

THE HONORABLE

CHARLES COWPER, ESQ., M. P.

James Waddington, Barnghelly, farmer.
Joseph Goodwin, Barnghelly, householder.
Daniel M'Grath, Greenhill Point.
Wm. Belsham, Lower Numba.
Samuel Breete, Lower Numba.
David M'Kee, Back Forest.
Henry Thumbey, Greenhill Point.

No. 12.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

*Surveyor General's Office,**Sydney, 2 August, 1859.*

The only portion of the boundary herein applied for which interferes with any other boundary proposed for a municipality, is where that herein proposed embraces a small portion of the south-western corner of the Police District of Kiama, as explained in my B. C. Report of 3rd August, 1859, No. 557, by which it was suggested that this boundary should be adopted.

The boundaries proposed do not appear to be open to material objection, although it will be desirable to make some small amount of survey, for record of position of boundaries and security to the Government, in proclamation, before preparing the description for proclamation.

Whether such survey should be made before it is finally decided whether the Municipality shall be proclaimed or not is a matter for decision.

In the portion of the proposed boundary which is described as "the said (coast) range to meet Kennedy's road," the range in question is represented by surveys to be a table land of considerable breadth, and as this land is still unalienated, it will be well to make the south-eastern extreme of the table land the boundary, as was probably intended by the Petitioners.

Again on the west and east, where roads are proposed as the boundaries, probably because they are known and comparatively definite, it does not seem that better boundaries

could well be found in the immediate vicinity, but it does seem to be very desirable that a principle should be laid down to govern the description of road boundaries.

Where a Municipality is bounded by a road, that road which should form one of the cares of the Municipal Council is obviously excluded from the Municipality, and therefore, perhaps, the best course would, in such cases, be to describe the boundary as the centre of the road, thus throwing half of the maintenance of the line on the land on each side.

GEO. BARNEY,
S. G.

THE UNDER SECRETARY
FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 13.

UNDER SECRETARY to UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18 August, 1859.

SIR,

Referring to the report of the Surveyor General submitted by you under blank cover, on the 6th instant, relative to the boundaries of the proposed Municipality of Shoalhaven, I am directed to forward herewith the papers in the case, and to request that you will move the Secretary for Lands and Public Works to have the goodness to cause the Acting Surveyor General to have the survey alluded to in the above report made as early as possible, if actually necessary.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD,

THE UNDER SECRETARY
FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 14.

MESSRS. JOHNSON & JOHNSON to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.
181, Pitt-street, Sydney,
30 August, 1859.

SIR,

In the application to erect "Nowra, Nowra Hill, Greenhills and Good Dog" into a Municipality, we have been instructed by Mr. Alexander Berry to address you on the subject of a Memorial from him to His Excellency the Governor General, presented on the 8th of April last, respecting a Petition of certain Inhabitants of Greenhills, Nowra, Nowra Hill, and Good Dog, praying for the erection of a Municipality in that locality, to which Memorial he has not received any reply, beyond being informed, shortly after its presentation, that it had been referred to your department.

From the facts stated in that Memorial and the Petitions accompanying it, and the time which has since elapsed, we are induced to believe that the Executive Government has arrived at the conclusion that the application of the individuals who petitioned for the formation of the Municipality in question is one which cannot be granted; but as it is a matter of great importance to Mr. Berry, we shall feel obliged by being informed on his behalf how the matter at present stands.

We have, &c.,
JOHNSON & JOHNSON.

THE HONORABLE
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,
&c., &c.

No. 15.

UNDER SECRETARY to MESSRS. RATNELL, HYAM, AND OTHERS.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 31 August, 1859.*

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to the Petition for the establishment of a Municipality at Shoalhaven, to be divided into two Wards, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the application has been duly laid before the Executive Council, and that the necessary Proclamation constituting the Municipality will be published as soon as a survey of a portion of the boundaries, which the Surveyor General considers necessary to enable him to prepare a reliable description, is received, and which he states may be expected to be furnished to him by Mr. Licensed Surveyor Parkinson, in the course of the next week.

I have, &c.,

W. ELYARD.

MESSRS. WM. RATNELL, MICHAEL HYAM,
and others signing the Petition.

No. 16.

UNDER SECRETARY to MESSRS. JOHNSON AND JOHNSON.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 2 September, 1859.*

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the Petition for a Municipality at Shoalhaven, and the Petitions which have been received against the establishment of such Municipality, together with communications received from the Honorable Alexander Berry, on the subject, have been duly laid before the Executive Council, and that the necessary Proclamation constituting the Municipality will be published as soon as a survey of a portion of the boundaries, which the Surveyor General considers necessary to enable him to prepare a reliable description, is received, and which he states may be expected to be furnished to him by Mr. Licensed Surveyor Parkinson in the course of the next week.

I have, &c.,

W. ELYARD.

MESSRS. JOHNSON AND JOHNSON,
181, Pitt-street.

No. 17.

MESSRS. JOHNSON AND JOHNSON to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*181, Pitt-street,
Sydney, 1 September, 1859.*

In the application to erect "Nowra," "Nowra Hill," "Greenhills," and "Good Dog," into a Municipality.

SIR,

Since writing our letter herein to you, dated the 30th ultimo, we have been informed by Mr. Berry that he has heard that the Government has decided upon granting the prayer of the individuals who petitioned for the erection of the Municipality in question.

Not having received any official communication on the subject he is of course not in a position to assume that what he has heard is true, but in order to prevent, as far as is in his power, the consummation of what he considers so great an act of injustice to him, he has instructed us formally to protest, as we hereby do, against the Government pursuing such a course, and respectfully to request that if the proposed Municipality has not already been actually created, he may be afforded an opportunity of being heard before the Executive Council, against it.

We have, &c.,

JOHNSON & JOHNSON.

THE HONORABLE
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,
&c., &c.

No.

No. 18.

MESSRS. JOHNSON AND JOHNSON to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

181, Pitt-street,

Sydney, 2 September, 1859.

In the application to erect "Nowra," "Nowra Hill," "Greenhills," and "Good Dog," into a Municipality.

SIR,

In reply to your communication of this date in answer to ours of the 30th ultimo, we beg most respectfully to call your attention to our letter of yesterday, and earnestly to request that Mr. Berry may be allowed to be fully heard on the subject of his rights before any decision adverse to them is acted upon.

We have, &c.,

JOHNSON & JOHNSON.

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

&c., &c., &c.

No. 19.

UNDER SECRETARY to MESSRS. JOHNSON & JOHNSON.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 17 September, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,

Your letters of the 1st and 2nd instant, on the subject of the erection of Nowra, Nowra Hills, and Good Dog, into a Municipality, having been laid before the Executive Council, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you, that the formation of the Municipality having already been decided upon, as intimated to you in my letter of the 2nd instant, in pursuance of the Act of the local Parliament, 22 Vict., No. 13, and after a full consideration of all the representations addressed to the Government in favor of, and in opposition to such measure, it is the opinion of the Council that it is now quite beyond their power to re-open the matter, or to advise that the request of Mr. Berry, which you have submitted, that he may be heard before the Council on the subject, should be entertained.

I have, &c.,

W. ELYARD.

MESSRS. JOHNSON & JOHNSON,

181, Pitt-street, Sydney.

No. 20.

MR. G. U. ALLEY to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Shoalhaven, 12 September, 1859.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to submit to your grave consideration, the annexed extracts from a letter, which I considered it necessary to address to Mr. Surveyor Parkinson, relative to the boundaries of the "Nowra and Good Dog Municipality," especially the north-east line, to which I solicit your earnest attention.

The purpose of the *individual* who proposed a line so greatly at variance with the established rule of direct or due lines, was to enclose as much untenanted land of Mr. Berry as possible, to gratify personal feeling. If this course be permitted, it will be inferred that you have sanctioned it because Mr. Berry is opposed to your Government; well knowing that such is neither your wish nor purpose, I have considered it due to you to address the Surveyor on the subject.

The lines at foot represent the Wards of the proposed Municipality set forth in the Petition.

I have, &c.,

G. U. ALLEY.

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Extract.

“ The line running N.E. from Bummadaree to Jorams and Broughton Creek is, upon public grounds, most objectionable; upon private grounds unjust and unfair; and is, officially, an unnecessary and marked departure from the established simple rule which governs the survey and determining of boundary lines.

“ It is objectionable on public grounds, because in the event of Broughton Creek and Numba Lands being formed into a Municipality—a possibility not to be lost sight of—the proposed N.E. line would enclose a very large portion of property belonging to the Broughton Creek part of any Municipality that may be formed there.

2. “ It is unfair and unjust on private grounds, because the N.E. course runs wholly through a large part of property belonging to one person, unoccupied by tenants, without giving him any corresponding advantage for the heavy acreable cess he would have to pay; and thus wantonly taking the line out of its more legitimate course would appear to be more for the purpose of taking in a quantity of land, than necessary for the public good.

3. “ It is a marked departure from the officially established rule of marking boundaries; because, in the absence of natural features affording the means of defining boundaries, it has ever been the rule (more simple and better) to run the lines north, south, east, and west, without any variation; therefore, to depart in *this particular* instance from that rule, would lead to the impression that to gratify the sinister purposes of a few, the Government had sanctioned it, or were entrapped into acquiescence; against this I protest, both on behalf of the Government, and of the many fair dealing persons who agree with me.

“ I therefore recommend that the boundary lines of the Municipality be run due north, south, east, and west; that is, that the sea form the eastern, and the mountain ridge the north and portion of the west boundaries.

“ I have omitted to mention the very strange fact, that in order to accomplish the purpose of diverging N.E. instead of pursuing due north (that is, running the east line due north) the starting point of the eastern boundary of the Good Dog Ward starts one mile west of the east boundary of the Nowra Ward.

“ I would also remark, that if the natural and more correct boundary of the sea be relinquished, a large portion of land will lie between the proposed line and the sea, which will derive every advantage from the operation of the Municipality, without contributing a farthing; this is as unjust as it is unreasonable.

“ The limited and one-sided view of a few individuals should not be allowed to fetter the future operations of a well organized Municipal body, by excluding lands which, by running due lines, properly belong to the institution, nor cause them to act unjustly, by including lands within an improperly extended line, which official practice and justice forbid.

“ I trust you have sufficient authority to run the lines as I have suggested; if not, I request you will forward this letter to head quarters.

G. U. ALLEY.

Mr. Surveyor Parkinson,
&c., &c.,
Shoalhaven.

No. 21.

MEMO. on Mr. G. U. Alley's Letter in respect to the Nowra Municipality boundaries.

The north-east line, to which Mr. Alley objects so strongly, was applied for in the Memorial on which the Municipality is being established.

In the description prepared for Proclamation, however, this line has been omitted, and lines directed to the cardinal points, and which form the boundaries of lands alienated by the Crown, have been substituted.

The inclusion of the land between the Municipality, as proposed, and the sea, would have been contrary to the prayer of the Memorial, and I fail to perceive any grounds on which that inclusion could have been made, while it would probably have resulted in the presentation of a counter Petition, signed by a very large number of persons residing on the lower portion of the Shoalhaven, and who do not desire to be included in the Nowra Municipality.

A. G. M'LEAN.

19th Sept., 1859.

No. 22.

ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND WORKS.

*Surveyor General's Office,**Sydney, 15 September, 1859.*

SIR,

Referring to my blank cover report of the 25th ultimo, No. 612, I have now the honor to forward a description of the boundaries of the Nowra Municipality, as acceded to generally by the parties interested.

2. The name has been printed "Nowra" merely, but it may be altered or amended.

I have, &c.,

THE HONORABLE

A. G. M'LEAN,

THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND WORKS,

A. S. G.

&c., &c., &c.

[Enclosure in No. 22.]

In the Counties of St. Vincent and Camden; commencing at the confluence of Cabbagetree Creek with the Shoalhaven River; and bounded on part of the west by Cabbagetree Creek, upwards, to a marked tree on the Muddy Spring Branch, thence by a line forming partly the east boundary of Thomas Campbell's 1,280 acres, bearing south, to the Braidwood Road, thence by a line along the centre of that road, south-westerly, to a marked tree 4 miles in a direct line from the Yellow Waterhole; on the south by a line, bearing east, 381 chains; on the east by a line, bearing north, 65 chains to the south-west corner of A. Berry's 960 acres; again on the south and east by the south and east boundaries of that land, easterly, and northerly, to the south-west corner of the village reserve at the Falls, Currambene Creek; thence again on the south, east, and again south by the boundaries of that reserve, easterly, northerly, and again easterly, crossing Currambene Creek, to its intersection with the southerly prolongation of the boundary dividing Jas. Layton's 640 acres, James Graham's 85 acres 2 roods, and 101 acres 2 roods, Alex. K. M'Kay's 307 acres 2 roods, Bernard Brown's 303 acres 28 perches, and a measured portion of 303 acres 2 roods and 32 perches, from Prospere De Mestre's 1,300 acres, "Terrara," a measured portion of 293 acres, John Alex. Irving's 299 acres, and a measured portion of 300 acres; thence on the east by that line, bearing north, to the Shoalhaven River, thence by that river, upwards, to the Bomaderry Ferry, thence crossing the river at that ferry to the landing place, thence by the left bank of the Shoalhaven River, downwards, to the south-east corner of John Berry's 1,082 acres, thence by the east boundary of that land, northerly, and the south and east boundaries of John Berry's 640 acres, easterly, and northerly, to Jaram Creek, by that creek, downwards, to its confluence with Broughton Creek, by that creek upwards, to the confluence of Broughton Mill Creek, and by Broughton Mill Creek, upwards, to the south boundary of the Municipality of Kiama; on the north by part of that boundary, being a line bearing west from the head of the Crooked River, and its westerly prolongation to the summit of the mountain, thence by the south-east fall of the mountain, excluding the table land, to the northerly prolongation of the west boundary of Patrick M'Grath's 100 acres; on the remainder of the west by that prolongation, the west boundary of Patrick M'Grath's 100 acres, aforesaid, and its southerly prolongation to the north boundary of Robert Owen's 310 acres by the north boundary of that land and R. Owen's 48 acres, bearing west, to the north-west corner of that 48 acres, thence by the west boundary of that land, and west and south boundaries of Isaac Barday's 30 acres, southerly, and easterly, to the north-west corner of Thomas M'Kenzie's 55 acres, thence by the west boundary of that land and a line, southerly, to the north-west corner of Alex. Berry's 732 acres, and by the west boundary of that land, southerly, to the Shoalhaven River; and again on the south by that river, downwards, to a point opposite to the confluence of Cabbagetree Creek with that river, and thence by a line to that confluence.

No. 23.

MUNICIPALITY OF SHOALHAVEN.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency SIR WILLIAM THOMAS DENISON, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General in and over all Her Majesty's Colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act for establishing Municipal Institutions,*"

"*Institutions*," and commonly styled and cited as "*The Municipalities Act of 1858*," it was amongst other things enacted, that any City, Town, or Hamlet, then or thereafter established, or any Rural District, might, as therein provided, be constituted a Municipality; and it was by the said Act enacted, that the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, might, on the receipt of a Petition signed by not fewer than fifty householders resident within any such City, Town, Hamlet, or Rural District, praying that the same might be declared a Municipality under the said Act, and stating the number of the inhabitants thereof, cause the substance and prayer of such Petition to be published in the *Government Gazette*; and unless a Counter Petition, signed by a greater number of householders, resident as aforesaid, should be received by the Colonial Secretary within three months from the date of such publication, the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, might, by Proclamation published in like manner, declare such City, Town, or Hamlet, or such Rural District, to be a Municipality, by a name to be mentioned in such Proclamation, and might also, by the same or any other Proclamation, define the limits and boundaries thereof, and that upon such publication the Municipality should be constituted accordingly: And it was further enacted that, if any such Petition should contain a request that the desired Municipality should be divided into Wards, the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, might, by the same or any other Proclamation, declare such Municipality to be divided if the population thereof exceed one thousand, into three Wards, and if below that number into two Wards: And whereas a Petition, signed by one hundred and three householders residing at Nowra, Nowra Hill, Green Hills, and Good Dog, in the Counties of St. Vincent and Camden, in the Colony of New South Wales, praying that the same might be declared a Municipality, and divided into two Wards under the provisions of the said Act, and stating that the number of the inhabitants thereof was not less than six hundred, was presented to the Governor, the substance and prayer of which Petition were duly published in the *Government Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act: And whereas no Counter Petition signed by a greater number of householders resident within the said Rural District of Nowra, Nowra Hill, Green Hills, and Good Dog, was received by the Colonial Secretary within three months from the date of such publication: And whereas the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Act, determined to declare by Proclamation such Rural District to be a Municipality by the name hereinafter mentioned, and to divide the said Municipality into two Wards with the limits and boundaries hereinafter defined: Now, therefore, I, Sir William Thomas Denison, the Governor General and Governor-in-Chief aforesaid, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, and with the advice of the Executive Council, do by this my Proclamation declare that the District to be divided into two Wards hereinafter described and named, shall be a Municipality within the meaning of the said Act, and that the limits and boundaries of the said Municipality, and limits and boundaries of the said Wards forming the said Municipality shall be as follows, that is to say:—

MUNICIPALITY OF SHOALHAVEN.

In the Counties of St. Vincent and Camden; commencing at the confluence of Cabbagetree Creek with the Shoalhaven River; and bounded on part of the west by Cabbagetree Creek, upwards, to a marked tree on the Muddy Spring Branch, thence by a line forming partly the east boundary of Thomas Campbell's 1,280 acres, bearing south, to the Braidwood Road, thence by a line along the centre of that road, south-westerly, to a marked tree 4 miles in a direct line from the Yellow Waterhole; on the south by a line, bearing east, 381 chains; on the east by a line, bearing north, 65 chains to the south-west corner of A. Berry's 960 acres; again on the south and east by the south and east boundaries of that land, easterly and northerly, to the south-west corner of the village reserve at the Falls, Currambene Creek; thence again on the south, east, and again south, by the boundaries of that reserve, easterly, northerly, and again easterly, crossing Currambene Creek, to its intersection with the southerly prolongation of the boundary dividing Jas. Layton's 640 acres, James Graham's 85 acres 2 roods, and 101 acres 2 roods, Alex. K. McKay's 307 acres 2 roods, Bernard Brown's 303 acres 28 perches, and a measured portion of 303 acres 2 roods and 32 perches, from Prospre De Mestre's 1,300 acres, "Terrara," a measured portion of 293 acres, John Alex. Irving's 299 acres, and a measured portion of 300 acres; thence on the east by that line, bearing north, to the Shoalhaven River, thence by that river, upwards,
to

to the Bomaderry Ferry, thence crossing the river at that ferry to the landing place, thence by the left bank of the Shoalhaven River, downwards, to the south-east corner of John Berry's 1,082 acres, thence by the east boundary of that land, northerly, and the south and east boundaries of John Berry's 640 acres, easterly, and northerly, to Jaram Creek, by that creek, downwards, to its confluence with Broughton Creek, by that creek, upwards, to the confluence of Broughton Mill Creek, and by Broughton Mill Creek, upwards, to the south boundary of the Municipality of Kiama; on the north by part of that boundary, being a line, bearing west from the head of the Crooked River, and its westerly prolongation to the summit of the mountain, thence by the south-east fall of the mountain, excluding the table land, to the northerly prolongation of the west boundary of Patrick M'Grath's 100 acres; on the remainder of the west by that prolongation, the west boundary of Patrick M'Grath's 100 acres, aforesaid, and its southerly prolongation to the north boundary of Robert Owen's 310 acres, by the north boundary of that land and R. Owen's 48 acres, bearing west, to the north-west corner of that 48 acres, thence by the west boundary of that land, and west and south boundaries of Isaac Barday's 30 acres, southerly, and easterly, to the north-west corner of Thomas M'Kenzie's 55 acres, thence by the west boundary of that land and a line, southerly, to the north-west corner of Alex. Berry's 732 acres, and by the west boundary of that land, southerly, to the Shoalhaven River; and again on the south by that river, downwards, to a point opposite to the confluence of Cabbagetree Creek with that river, and thence by a line to that confluence.

WARDS.

Nowra Ward:—Commencing at the confluence of Cabbagetree Creek with the Shoalhaven River; and bounded on the west, south, and east by the Municipality boundary, southerly, easterly, and northerly, to the Shoalhaven River; and on the north by that river, upwards to Cabbagetree Creek aforesaid.

Good Dog Ward:—Commencing on the Shoalhaven River, at the south-west corner of Alexander Berry's 732 acres, and bounded on the west, north, and east, by the Municipality boundary, northerly, easterly, and southerly, to the Shoalhaven River; and on the south by that river, upwards, to the south-west corner of Alexander Berry's 732 acres aforesaid.

And I do hereby, with the advice aforesaid, declare and direct that such Municipality shall be called by the name of "The Municipality of Shoalhaven."

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Colony, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and in the twenty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(L.S.) W. DENISON.

By His Excellency's Command,
CHARLES COWPER.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

No. 24.

MUNICIPALITY OF SHOALHAVEN.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency SIR WILLIAM THOMAS DENISON, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General in and over all Her Majesty's Colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales, and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS by a certain Proclamation dated the twenty-first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and duly made and published under the provisions contained in the "*Municipalities Act of 1858*" in a Supplement to the *Government Gazette* of the twentieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, a certain District in the

the said Proclamation described and named, and the limits and boundaries whereof were thereby defined, was by the said Proclamation declared to be "a Municipality," within the intent and meaning of the said Act, by the name and style of the "Municipality of Shoalhaven," and the electors for the time being of the said Municipality, immediately upon such publication as aforesaid, became and were a Body Corporate, under such name and style: And whereas it is by the said Act provided and declared, that on a day to be notified by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, within three months after the incorporation of such Municipality,—and twice published in the *Government Gazette* and once in some local newspaper nearest to such municipality, not being less than twenty days or more than forty days from the date of such first publication,—the Returning Officer who, at the first election shall be named in such notice, shall preside at such meeting of Electors as in the said Act is authorized to be holden; and such elections and further proceedings shall be taken as are in the said Act authorized to be taken after such notice as aforesaid: Now, therefore, I, SIR WILLIAM THOMAS DENISON, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act and with the advice of the Executive Council do, by this my Proclamation, nominate and notify that MR. JOHN M'ARTHUR, of Shoalhaven, shall be the first Returning Officer of the said Municipality, and that the first Meeting of the said Electors shall be held at noon, at such place at Shoalhaven as may be fixed for the purpose by public notice, on Wednesday, the nineteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, for the purposes of the said Act.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Colony, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and in the twenty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(L.S.) W. DENISON.

By His Excellency's Command,
CHARLES COWPER.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

No. 25.

THE UNDER SECRETARY to MR. J. M'ARTHUR.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 27 September, 1859.

SIR,

His Excellency the Governor General, with the advice of the Executive Council, having by a Proclamation dated the 21st instant, and duly published in the *Government Gazette*, declared the District of Shoalhaven to be a Municipality, within the meaning of the Act, 22 Victoria, No. 13, to be called the Municipality of Shoalhaven, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint you to be the first Returning Officer of the Municipality.

2. A copy of the Proclamation in which your appointment is notified is transmitted herewith, and you will observe that the first meeting of Electors is to be held at noon, at such place at Shoalhaven as may be fixed for the purpose, on Wednesday, the 19th proximo, and I am to request that you will have the goodness to cause the proclamation to be once published in the nearest local newspaper, as required by the 12th clause of the Act, and to give the necessary notice of the place where the meeting of Electors will be held.

3. I am at the same time desired to enclose for your information, a copy of the Municipalities Act, the 12th and following clauses of which prescribe the duties devolving on Returning Officers, and the steps to be taken for the election of Councillors, and subsequently of the Chairman of the Council, who, as provided for in the 35th clause, will be the future Returning Officer.

4. You will observe, on reference to the 37th clause of the Municipalities Act, that the election of Auditors must also take place on the day fixed for the election of Councillors.

I have, &c.,

MR. JOHN M'ARTHUR,
Returning Officer for the
Municipality of Shoalhaven.

W. ELYARD.

No. 26.

ALEXANDER BERRY, ESQ., to SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

*Lyons' Buildings, George-street,
Sydney, 19 April, 1859.*

SIR,

I did myself the honor of addressing a letter to His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th instant, in opposition to the Petition of certain inhabitants of the village of Nowra, Greenhills, and Good Dog, accompanied with sundry explanatory documents, which Petition, with one hundred and three names, was published in the *Government Gazette* of the 15th ultimo.

Since then, I have been informed by Mr. Alfred Denison, the Private Secretary, that my letter and documents had been sent, on the 11th instant, to the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, for the consideration of the Government, since which I have received no communication on the subject.

Therefore, as this is a matter of great consequence to myself, I request to draw your attention to the subject, and to ask the favor of being informed what steps the Government intend to take in the matter.

I have, &c.,

THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY FOR

LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

ALEXANDER BERRY.

No. 27.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS to ALEXANDER BERRY, ESQ.

*Department of Land and Public Works,
Sydney, 29 April, 1859.*

SIR,

Alluding to your letter of the 19th instant, drawing attention to a former communication in which you protested against the establishment of a Municipality in the District of Shoalhaven; I am directed to refer you to my letter of the 18th instant on this subject, apprising you that the case was referred to the Surveyor General.

I have, &c.,

THE HONORABLE A. BERRY, ESQ., M.L.C.,
North Shore.

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 28.

ALEXR. BERRY, ESQ., to UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

*Lyons' Buildings, George-street,
Sydney, 3 May, 1859.*

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, informing me that the case of the Nowra Municipality had been submitted to the Surveyor General.

In consequence I called this morning at his office, when I ascertained that the original Nowra Petition only had been submitted to him, without any reference whatever to my protest.

I have, &c.,

M. FITZPATRICK, ESQ.,
Department of Land and Public Works.

ALEXR. BERRY.

No.

No. 29.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS to ALEXR. BERRY, ESQ.

*Department of Land and Public Works,
Sydney, 9 May, 1859*

SIR,

I am directed to inform you that your letter of the 3rd instant, on the subject of the proposed Municipality at Nowra, has been forwarded to the Honorable the Chief Secretary, to whom, as stated in my communication of the 18th ultimo, your protest in the matter was referred, and not to the Surveyor General, as was erroneously stated in my letter of the 29th ultimo.

I have, &c.,

THE HONORABLE A. BERRY, ESQ., M.L.C.,
Lyons' Buildings, George-street.

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 30.

SURVEYOR GENERAL to MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR PARKINSON.

*Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 5 August, 1859.*

SIR,

I beg to enclose a tracing and description of the proposed Municipality of Nowra, Nowra Hill, &c., and request that, for accuracy in the preparation of the description to be proclaimed in the *Government Gazette*, you will survey the wall from Currambene Creek to the south boundary of the measured portion south of M'Kays, and the line described from Bunbera Creek to Broughton Creek, including Joram's Creek.

2. You will likewise ascertain and report which is Kennedy's Road, and which Cabbagetree Creek, also the Yellow Waterhole.

I am, &c.,

MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR PARKINSON.

GEO. BARNEY, S.G.

[*Enclosure in No. 30.*]

BOUNDARIES OF NOWRA, NOWRA HILL, &c.

Commencing at the point where Cabbagetree Creek enters the Shoalhaven River; thence by said creek as far as where it meets the Braidwood Road, and by said road south four miles beyond the Yellow Waterhole; then by a line east to meet the Jervis Bay or southern road, where it intersects Currambene Creek at the Upper Falls, and by the said southern road to meet Mr. K. Mackay's boundary line; thence continued said line direct along Messrs. Graham and De Mestre's boundary to Shoalhaven River; then by a line north and south from Berry's Wharf, Greenhills, across the Shoalhaven River to Bumaderry Creek; then by a line bearing east two chains; then by a line about north-east to the edge of the swamp at the back of William Kennedy's; and by said margin of swamp as far as Shean's corner of paddock; then by a direct line north-east to Jaram Creek; and by said creek to its confluence with Broughton Creek; and by said Broughton Creek upwards as far as its junction with Broughton Mill Creek; then by Broughton Mill Creek to the Coast Range; and by said range, being a line bearing about south-west to meet Kennedy's Road; and by said road to the Shoalhaven River; and by said river to point of commencement.

No. 31.

ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL to MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR PARKINSON.

*Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 30 August, 1859.*

SIR,

With reference to the instructions, written and verbal, which you have received for the performance of surveys, and preparation of a report in relation to the proposed boundaries of the Municipality of Nowra, &c., I have now to inform you that it is not proposed to adopt Kennedy's road as a boundary, and that consequently the only survey which will be required at your hands is that between the Shoalhaven River and Broughton's Creek.

This

SHOALHAVEN MUNICIPALITY.

This survey, together with a sketch shewing the boundary which you would propose, between Cabbagetree Creek and Currambene Creek, are most urgently required, and I trust that I shall receive them before the end of the current week.

I have, &c.

A. G. M'LEAN, A.S.G.

MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR PARKINSON.

No. 32.

MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR PARKINSON to THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

*Camp, Braidwood Road,
Shoalhaven, 7 September, 1859.*

SIR,

With reference to your letters dated 5th and 30th ultimo, respectively, instructing me to measure and define certain points according to a description forwarded to me, and which I now return, I have the honor to state that this urgent matter has been delayed up to the present time by incessant rains for 5 days, and my distance from the Post Office (15 miles.)

I herewith return the tracing (received by me on the 20th ultimo,) with the proposed boundaries of the Municipality defined by a green line, which I think will embrace all that is required on the south side of the river, and in submitting the arrangement as proposed on the north side of the Shoalhaven, I believe it will not be objected to. In the description enclosed I have not described the boundaries in full, but I apprehend that can be done in the office, provided my design is approved.

I have, &c.,

SAM. PARKINSON, L. S.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Sydney.

No. 33.

ALEXR. BERRY, ESQ. to ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL.
NOWRA MUNICIPALITY.

SIR,

I have been informed, through the medium of Mr. Elyard, that you have now prepared a corrected Chart of the boundaries of the proposed Nowra Municipality.

I shall therefore feel much obliged by your giving me an official copy of this Chart, as early as possible, and I shall pay the usual charges for the same.

I have, &c.,

ALEXR. BERRY.

A. G. M'LEAN, ESQ.,
Acting Surveyor General.

No. 34.

ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL to ALEXR. BERRY, ESQ.

*Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 8 September, 1859.*

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your application for a copy of the Chart of the Nowra Municipality, I beg to inform you that the corrected Chart of the Municipality has not yet been prepared, and that until boundaries suggested shall have been approved of by the Government, they are of course merely suggestions.

2. There is not, that I am aware of, any intention to depart, to any material extent, from the boundaries prayed for in the Petition, excepting at the head of Broughton Mill Creek, where the Kiama Municipality takes in a portion of what the Nowra Petition asked for.

3. When the boundaries shall have been approved of, any respectable Surveyor whom you may employ, or Mr. Langley, who now works privately in this office, will be permitted to make a tracing for you.

I have, &c.,

A. G. M'LEAN,

A. S. G.

ALEXR. BERRY, ESQ.

SHOALHAVEN MUNICIPALITY.

29

No. 35.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE UNDER SECRETARY.

*Department of Lands,**Sydney, 22 November, 1859.*

SIR,

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 28th September last, I am directed to forward to you a Plan of the Shoalhaven Municipality, required for the purpose of being laid before the Legislative Assembly.

I have, &c.,

MICL. FITZPATRICK.

THE PRINCIPAL

UNDER SECRETARY.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

(PETITION OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 6 October, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Memorial of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Sydney, in Council assembled,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That your Memorialists would beg respectfully to submit to your Honorable House the following matters, seriously affecting the present and future position of the Municipal Council of Sydney, with the hope that the same may receive favorable consideration.

Your Memorialists desire to represent to your Honorable House, that at the time they entered upon their duties the streets of the City were in a deplorable condition, and that to keep the public thoroughfares in repair during the past two and a half years it has cost, to the thirtieth of June last, the sum of one hundred and forty thousand pounds, of which amount eighty thousand pounds has been raised by direct taxation, twenty-five thousand pounds as fees, fines, licenses, and rent, and a further sum of seventeen thousand pounds received from Government, being a portion only of the Parliamentary vote towards the City Fund.

That, as the sum of seven thousand seven hundred and forty pounds had been voted by the Legislature at different periods, towards the formation of the streets opened through Crown Lands in the City, your Memorialists were induced by Government to undertake these works, and have completed them, at the cost of the City.

That during the last Session of Parliament the sum of ten thousand pounds was appropriated in aid of the City for the current year.

That these sums, amounting to seventeen thousand seven hundred and forty pounds, are now withheld, as interest due upon Water and Sewerage Debentures.

That, in consequence of this Act of the Government, and their refusal to pay the amounts due for land resumed for Water purposes, your Memorialists have, for the past four months, discharged the staff usually employed upon the streets, and have been constrained from entering upon any new contracts, and, with the utmost economy, it will require twenty thousand pounds in addition to the ordinary revenue to defray the expenses of the current year.

Your Memorialists beg to represent to your Honorable House that the City of Sydney is now encumbered with a debt of two hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred pounds for Sewerage purposes, and upon this debt the sum of twenty-two thousand nine hundred and

seventy-seven pounds has been paid or retained by way of interest. That the rates received up to the present time under the Sewerage Act amount to the small sum of one thousand two hundred and thirty-nine pounds, leaving a loss upon this item of twenty thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight pounds, and that the total amount of rates derivable under the Sewerage Act is inadequate to pay the interest annually due upon the Sewerage Debt.

That a considerable portion of this sewerage passes along public property in the possession of the Crown, from which no rates are derivable, and that, as only a sixth part of the City is provided with underground sewerage, it is manifestly unjust to constrain those citizens who desire no advantage from the present sewerage to contribute to this impost.

Your Memorialists desire to represent to your Honorable House, that to provide a permanent supply of water to Sydney, the Legislature empowered the Government to borrow two hundred thousand pounds for the construction of the necessary works. That these works, when completed, will cost, irrespective of the purchase of land, the sum of about three hundred and five thousand pounds, of which sum there has been already obtained from Government two hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred and thirty seven pounds, from the Water Fund fifty-two thousand two hundred and sixty pounds, and by way of credit twenty-two thousand two hundred and eight pounds, making a total expenditure of two hundred and eighty-seven thousand eight hundred and five pounds, including the sums of twenty-one thousand eight hundred and forty pounds paid for interest, and eight thousand and thirty-eight pounds for lands in Sydney occupied for the low level Reservoir and for damage done to private property.

That the purchase of land resumed by the Government for the the Water Reserve has already cost the sum of twenty-five thousand eight hundred pounds, and there still remains to be paid very considerable amounts upon claims recently submitted.

That the revenue has not yet been increased by the expenditure of this large outlay, and that the funds derivable from water will be required, for years to come, to defray the expense of laying piping to other parts of the City.

Your Memorialists beg to state that the cost for resumption of Water Rights, for Water Supply, and for the land, was not comprised in the estimate of two hundred thousand pounds submitted by the City Commissioners to the Government. That it never was contemplated that the Citizens of Sydney should, by direct taxation, pay for the land resumed; in proof of which statement it may be remarked, that the late Premier, Mr. Donaldson, submitted for consideration of Parliament the payment for the land so resumed out of the Consolidated Revenue, and a vote for twenty-five thousand eight hundred pounds was obtained, and that sum paid by the Government, over and above the original vote of two hundred thousand pounds. Your Memorialists therefore submit that no portion of the cost for land so resumed should form a charge upon the revenues of the City.

Your Memorialists would respectfully remind your Honorable House, that the Citizens of Sydney have contributed, by direct taxation, during the past two and a-half years, the sum of eighty thousand pounds, and there will be paid twenty thousand pounds more by the close of the year, making one hundred thousand pounds in three years, whilst no other part of the Colony has been subject to direct taxation; and, in addition to the above amount, the sum of forty-three thousand nine hundred and seventeen pounds has been paid or withheld as interest upon an expenditure, which has only produced the small sum of one thousand two hundred and thirty-nine pounds as revenue.

That the present condition of the Corporation finances renders it utterly impossible for your Memorialists to conduct the business of the City with credit to themselves or with satisfaction to their constituents.

Your Memorialists would respectfully solicit the favorable consideration of your Honorable House to the several matters herein set forth, and that such measures may be adopted as the merits of the case demand.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

GEORGE SMITH,
Mayor, City of Sydney.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WORKING OF THE SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
(PAYMENT FOR LAND RESUMED FOR WATER PURPOSES.)

PROGRESS REPORT

FROM

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

WORKING OF THE SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
WITH REFERENCE TO PAYMENT FOR LAND RESUMED FOR WATER PURPOSES;

TOGETHER WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
10 April, 1860.

SYDNEY:
THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
PHILLIP-STREET.

1860.

[Price, 1s. 3d.]

196—A

1859-60.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 12. TUESDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

12. Working of Sydney Municipal Council :—Mr. Broughton moved, pursuant to *amended* notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the working of the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, with special reference to the present position of the Sewerage and Water Debt, and the claim of the Corporation for additional endowment,—with power to send for persons and papers.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of the following Members :—Dr. Lang, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Dalley, Mr. Martin, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Flood, Mr. Black, and Mr. Rotton.
- Debate ensued,—
- And Mr. Jenkins requiring that the proposed Committee be appointed by Ballot,—
- Debate continued.
- Question,—That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the working of the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, with special reference to the present position of the Sewerage and Water Debt, and the claim of the Corporation for additional endowment,—with power to send for persons and papers,—put and passed,—
- Whereupon the House proceeded to the Ballot, and the Speaker declared the following Members to be, with the Mover, the Committee duly appointed, viz :—Mr. Black, Mr. Rotton, Mr. Flood, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Dalley, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Forster.

VOTES, No. 22. THURSDAY, 6 OCTOBER, 1859.

14. Working of the Sydney Municipal Council :—Mr. Broughton moved, pursuant to notice, That the Petition of the Mayor and Aldermen of the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney be printed, and referred to the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Sydney Municipal Council.
- Question put and passed.
- Ordered to be printed, and referred accordingly.

VOTES, No. 37. TUESDAY, 6 DECEMBER, 1859.

22. Sydney Municipal Council :—Mr. Broughton moved, pursuant to notice, That the following Members be added to the Committee upon the Sydney Municipal Council, viz. :—Messrs. Hawkins, Gordon, and Plunkett.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 77. TUESDAY, 10 APRIL, 1860.

4. Working of Sydney Municipal Council :—Mr. Broughton, as Chairman, brought up a Progress Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee on the working of the Sydney Municipal Council, in reference to payment for Land resumed for Water purposes.
- Ordered to be printed.

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1859-60.

WORKING OF THE SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

(PAYMENT FOR LAND RESUMED FOR WATER PURPOSES.)

PROGRESS REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 20th September, 1859, "*to inquire into and report upon the Working of the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, with special reference to the present position of the Sewerage and Water Debt, and the claim of the Corporation for additional endowment;*" and to whom, on the 6th October following, was referred, "*the Petition of the Mayor and Aldermen of the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney*"—have agreed to the following Progress Report:—

Your Committee, in the first instance, resolved to direct their inquiry to the subject of Land resumed by the Crown for Water purposes.

Your Committee find,—

That, during the administration of Mr. Parker's Ministry, a Vote of the House was taken in Committee of Supply, on the 26th February, 1857, for the sum of £25,843 5s. 8d., and adopted by the House on 5th March, 1857; but the sum so voted was not contained in the Act of Appropriation for that or any subsequent year.

2. That the sum so voted was applied to the payment of Land resumed under the "Sydney Water Act, 17th Victoria, "No. 35, section 4, and vested in Her Majesty, for the "uses of the Government of this Colony."

When payment was made of said sum a contingent claim was pending for a further sum of £12,000 on account of Water rights, and judgment since given against the Commissioners for that amount, which sum remains unsatisfied.

3. That during the tenure of office by the Commissioners, they had no funds available for the payment of Land resumed for Water purposes. That they looked upon the Government as the parties to pay for the land; and, as the sum of £200,000 borrowed under the provision of the "Water Act"

was

was for the construction of works, and not for payment of land, the Commissioners resisted the attempt of Mr. Parker's Ministry to charge them with the above sum paid for said land.

4. A reference being made to the then Attorney and Solicitor Generals of the whole subject, they advised their colleagues in the Government that the views taken by the Commissioners were correct. (*Vide Mr. Lane's evidence — question 45.*)

Your Committee, having given the evidence and all the circumstances of the case their best consideration, are of opinion that the Votes and Proceedings of the previous Legislature warrant them in arriving at the conclusion that it was the intention of the Government and the Legislature to provide funds for the payment of Land and Water resumed; and that the cause of not carrying that intention into effect was the omission of the Vote of the House of the 5th March from the Appropriation Act of 1857.

Your Committee therefore report to your Honorable House, that it appears to them to follow from this state of facts, that the Corporation of the City of Sydney should be relieved from the payment of any moneys for Land and Water resumed under the provisions of the Water Act, 17 Victoria, No. 35, "and vested in Her Majesty for the uses of the "Government of this Colony."

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 10 April, 1860.*

· THOMAS BROUGHTON,
Chairman.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

Thursday, 20 October, 1859.

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R. O'Connor, Esq., <i>Clerk of the Legislative Assembly</i>	1
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Thursday, 15 December, 1859.

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1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, 20 OCTOBER, 1859.

Present:—

MR. BROUGHTON,
MR. JENKINS,
MR. PARKES,

MR. ROTTON.

MR. ARNOLD,
MR. BLACK,
MR. FORSTER,

THOMAS BROUGHTON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Richard O'Connor, Esq., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, called in and examined:—

1. *By the Chairman:* You are Clerk of the Legislative Assembly? I am.
2. Can you favor the Committee with any information in reference to a Vote of £25,800 obtained during the Administration of Mr. Donaldson? I have here a memorandum in reference to such a vote. The vote amounted to £25,843 5s. 8d. It was submitted to the House in the Supplementary Estimate for 1856, with the Governor General's Message No. 5, and it is to be found in the Votes and Proceedings for 1856-7, No. 35. It was voted in Committee of Supply on the 26th February, 1857, but taken for the service of the year 1857 by consent in the Committee. It was reported to and adopted by the House on the 5th March, 1857, as will be found on reference to Votes No. 99 of 1856-7. This covers the action of the Committee of Supply, and of the House, in regard to the vote. There was no vote taken to cover the amount in the Committee of Ways and Means; but this vote did not stand alone in that respect, for very many other votes were not covered by votes in Committee of Ways and Means, which were afterwards incorporated in the Appropriation Bill or in separate Bills. At that time the action of the Committee of Ways and Means was not so well understood as it is at the present time. So much for the action of the House and of the Committee of Supply on that vote. Now, all I know after that is this;—Mr. Donaldson put a question to me—whether, having obtained the vote, it was incumbent on him to introduce a Bill for its appropriation. He said he did not want the money, and he desired to know whether, in that case, it was compulsory on him to introduce a Bill for its appropriation.
3. *By Mr. Jenkins:* He did not want the vote? He did not want the vote.—I answered "No;" I told him there were two courses open to him: the usual course, to rescind the vote if he did not want the money; or, as the vote could not have legal effect without the concurrence of the two Houses of Legislature and the Governor-General, to abstain from incorporating it in the Appropriation Bill or in a separate Bill, and it would lapse. He seemed satisfied with this, and neither incorporated the vote in the Appropriation Bill nor brought in a separate Bill for its appropriation. Beyond this I know nothing of the vote. Mr. Donaldson's reasons for this course were part of the policy of the Government—of which, of course, I knew nothing. He merely asked me to point out what was the usual course when a vote was taken for money that was afterwards found not to be required.

R. O'Connor,
Esq.
20 Oct., 1859.

- R. O'Connor, Esq.
26 Oct., 1859.
4. *By Mr. Jenkins*: Mr. Donaldson being at that time Colonial Treasurer? He was at that time Colonial Treasurer. The vote was in compensation for land resumed for the supply of water to the City of Sydney.
 5. *By the Chairman*: Land resumed by the Crown? Yes, for the supply of water to the City of Sydney.
 6. *By Mr. Jenkins*: Do you know whether this sum was placed on the Estimates by His Excellency the Governor General? Yes, by the Governor General's Message No. 5.
 7. In reply to an Address agreed to by the House, or by the action of the Government in the first instance? It was not in reply to an Address, but was submitted in the original Supplementary Estimates.
 8. Do you know the reason which guided Mr. Donaldson in not wanting the vote? No; it was part of the policy of the Government, of which I knew nothing.
 9. *By Mr. Rotton*: Is it a fact that the money never was appropriated? The item passed through all those forms of the House which are frequently held to warrant the expenditure of money before the passing of the Appropriation Bill. We have often had expended money upon no greater authority than was given to this vote; that is to say it was submitted by the Government itself on its own action in the Supplementary Estimates for 1856, the Estimate was referred to the Committee of Supply, the Committee of Supply voted the amount, and the resolution was reported to and adopted by the House; beyond that there was no action taken; but we know that in practice many sums have been actually expended by the Government on no greater authority than was given to that vote.
 10. *By Mr. Jenkins*: Spent without being included in the Appropriation Act? They have been subsequently included in the Appropriation Act, though spent before the passing of that Act.
 11. *By the Chairman*: Is this the particular vote you refer to, No. 213—"Resolved that there be granted to Her Majesty, for the year 1857, a sum not exceeding £28,843 5s. 8d. to defray the amount due to the City Commissioners, as compensation for land resumed for the supply of water to the City of Sydney?" Yes, that is exactly the amount proposed in the Supplementary Estimate for 1856, but as I have said in a previous part of my evidence, with the consent of the Committee the item was transferred to the service of the year 1857, so that it corresponds with that resolution, which is for the service of the year 1857, though appearing on the Supplementary Estimate for 1856.
 12. *By Mr. Arnold*: I understood you to say—? That the vote was taken in Committee of Supply on the 26th February, 1857. Which will sufficiently account for its being transferred from the Supplementary Estimate for 1856? Yes.
 13. I understood you to say that this vote, after it had been passed in Committee of Supply, was adopted by the House? Yes.
 14. How was it adopted by the House? On the 5th March, 1857, in Votes and Proceedings No. 99, I find the first entry to be under the head of "Supply," and to run thus: "On motion of Mr. Donaldson the Speaker left the Chair, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, further to consider the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year 1856-7." Subsequently the Chairman reported to the House that the Committee had agreed to the following resolutions:—Then follow the resolutions agreed to up to that time in the Committee of Supply, one after another. And when those resolutions were read (or rather, supposed to be read) and the Chairman had obtained leave to sit again at a later hour of the evening, Mr. Donaldson moved, "That this House do now adopt these resolutions"—including that one, and the motion being put and passed—that included the adoption of this particular vote, among others, by the House.
 15. That was on the 5th March? Yes, the 5th March;—therefore I say that the House adopted the resolution. It is the usual course by which the House adopts such resolutions.
 16. Are you aware of any other vote passed during that session in Committee of Supply—that was expended, but which was not included either in the Appropriation Act or covered by the Ways and Means? That is a question involving a matter of fact, which would render it necessary for me to go through the items passed in Committees of Supply and Ways and Means, and then to compare them with the items in the Appropriation Act. I could not speak from memory. I have an impression simply that many items were voted in Committee of Supply, which were not covered by votes in Committee of Ways and Means.
 17. In that session? In that session; but, that they were subsequently incorporated in a Bill—either the Appropriation Bill or a separate Bill, I have no doubt.
 18. Can you shew, by referring to the amounts, what was the deficiency voted in Ways and Means? I should have to make a calculation.
 19. Are you aware that there was a deficiency? No, I cannot say that I am aware; I speak simply of my impression.
 20. Is there any record that would shew it? Yes; we have a record of every vote taken both in Committee of Supply and in Committee of Ways and Means, and if the Committee particularly desire it I can have prepared a statement shewing exactly the amounts voted in Ways and Means, and the one set opposite to the other will of course shew the deficiency. But it will be seen that I cannot venture to speak positively on the subject without such a statement before me.
 21. *By Mr. Rotton*: Are you aware of anything which transpired at the time beyond what is actually expressed in the resolutions, as to the intention of the House in voting this sum of money? I mean whether it was to be chargeable to the Corporation as a loan, or whether it was intended that the Government should pay for this land without charging it again to the Corporation? So far as my recollection of the vote goes, it amounts to this: that the money

money was to be raised, in fact, by a Loan Bill, of similar character to the Loan Bills at the time current; that is, on the security of the revenues, not of the Corporation, but of the Government. B. O'Connor,
Esq.

22. All these resolutions from 110 down to the end, 115, are headed in that way—"to be provided by loan?" Exactly. 20 Oct., 1859.

23. That would be a loan obtained by Government? A loan obtained by Government

24. But there have been some sums of money provided by the Government for the Corporation, which have been secured as it were to the Government on the city revenues. I want to know whether this was intended to be so included, because I see that several other resolutions were passed afterwards—one for the Sewerage, and another for the Sydney Water Act (there are three altogether) and we know well that the expenditure for the sewerage was secured to the Government on the city funds? I could not answer that question. The vote was taken to be provided for by loan, and that loan was to be raised by the Government as loans usually were raised at the time.

25. *By Mr. Arnold:* It was so expressed in the vote? Yes; in the usual way. The heading of the series of resolutions is, "to be provided by loan."

26. *By Mr. Jenkins:* There ought to be a Bill shewing that? This was not included in any Bill.

27. There should be some record to shew on what conditions this money was handed over? The record ought to be contained in the resolution. I do not think you can travel beyond the resolution. The resolutions form the basis of the Appropriation Act, or any separate act for the appropriation of money; the Act, in fact, is invariably a mere echo of the resolutions.

28. Are you aware with regard to the other loans of the Corporation—for the waterworks and the sewerage—that they are distinct Acts empowering the Government to lend £200,000 for each of these purposes on certain conditions, and that the loan is to be repaid by the Corporation to the Consolidated Revenue? The conditions are clearly expressed in those Acts?

29. You are not aware of any Act in existence having reference to this particular item? There is no Act in existence having reference to this item.

30. *By Mr. Arnold:* We have no evidence then, I understand, Mr. O'Connor, from any parliamentary record as to the intention of the Government in regard to this item, making it a charge upon the city securities or in any other way? No record whatever. The parliamentary record would be found in the Supplementary Estimate on which the item is proposed; or in the resolution of the House, which, as I have said before, would be the basis of the Act for appropriating the amount.

31. But according to proper constitutional practice, this vote would not be available without further proceedings? No doubt, according to strict constitutional principles, it would not be available without the concurrence of the two Houses of Legislature and the Governor General.

32. And you are aware that these further proceedings were not taken in consequence of the desire of the Minister to abandon his intention of granting this money? Exactly so. The amount would have been included in the Appropriation Act, or would have been put into a separate Act had it not been for the desire of the Treasurer at the time to allow the vote to drop. He said he did not require the money.

33. I understand you to say, however, with regard to some other votes, that they were not voted in Ways and Means, in consequence of a looser way of doing business than that which at present exists? Just so. My recollection is, that many votes were not covered as they now are by votes corresponding in amount taken in Committee of Ways and Means.

34. In those cases it was purely from the loose way of doing business—from oversight? Yes.

35. But in this case you believe it was intentional? Yes; but in the other cases I have alluded to the votes were incorporated at a subsequent period in the Appropriation Act, or in a separate Act to cover the amount.

36. In the other cases? Yes.

37. Then you think there was no money actually expended, not covered by the Appropriation or other money Act? None whatever, if we except the case now under inquiry.

38. You are not aware when the money was paid, I suppose? No. The payment must have been previously to the vote.

39. The money was paid before it was voted? Yes; that is my opinion.

Henry Lane, Esq., called in and examined:—

40. *By the Chairman:* You are Under Secretary to the Treasury? I am.

41. Can you afford the Committee any information with respect to a vote £25,800 for the reservation of land at Botany for the water supply, voted in 1857? In the year 1856 the following sums were paid from the Treasury for compensation for land resumed:—On the 18th June, £3,322 11s. 4d.; on the 26th June, £11,269 12s. 7d.; on the 11th July, £8,733 11s. 5d.; and on the 1st August, £2,517 10s. 4d., making a total of £25,843 5s. 8d. This amount was charged by the Treasury against the £200,000 that had been appropriated under the Act 17 Vic. No. 35. On the 6th October of the same year, the Secretary to the Commissioners applied for a sum of £33,576 on account of the works, and I find on reference that I reported that instead of £33,576 being available, there was a balance of £7,640 18s. 9d. only, in consequence of the charge against the appropriation of this £25,843 5s. 8d. I reported accordingly, and the Secretary to the Commissioners wrote to the Colonial Secretary to the following effect. Henry Lane,
Esq.
20 Oct., 1859.

- Henry Lane, Esq. 42. On what date? On the 29th October, 1856,—That in the opinion of the Commissioners the amount available for water purposes was £33,484, instead of the sum mentioned by me.
- 20 Oct., 1859. 43. *By Mr. Jenkins*: It is not included in this return—that letter which you are reading? It is dated the 29th October, 1856.
44. What is the number of the letter? 56,820—a letter from the City Commissioners, addressed to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, It does not belong to the Treasury. I got it merely for the purpose of affording information. It should, I think, have been in that return. That return was prepared in this way: I furnished to the Principal Under Secretary the letters that had reference to the Treasury, and the Under Secretary blended them with those from his department.* The letter 56,820 must have been overlooked.
45. *By the Chairman*: Proceed? I was stating that in the Commissioners' opinion the amount available in 1854 for water purposes was £33,484, instead of £7,640 18s. 9d.—that the difference arose from the sum of £25,843 5s. 8d. paid in 1856 as compensation for land resumed for the water-works having been deducted from the amount appropriated. But as the sum voted was in exact accordance with the estimate of the Commissioners, specifying the particular works to which it was to be applied, they submitted that no part of the vote could be applied to the payment of claims for compensation, which were not and could not be included in the Estimates. Then they proceeded to point out that the second clause of the Sydney Water Act specially excluded from the control of the Legislature the expenditure of all sums awarded as compensation for lands resumed for water purposes. This letter 56,820 was referred to Mr. Donaldson, who directed me to refer it to the Law Officers of the Crown. I did so on the 17th November, and on the 21st of that month the following opinion was received from the Crown Law Officers:—"With reference to the (within) "correspondence on the subject of the balance due on account of the City Water-works, "received under blank cover on the 17th instant, we have the honor to state that we concur "in the opinion that the £25,843 5s. 8d. paid during the present year as compensation for "land resumed should not be deducted from the amount appropriated by the late Legislative "Council for the City Water-works. (Signed) W. M. Manning, Attorney-General; J. B. "Darvall, Solicitor-General." On that letter Mr. Donaldson wrote this Minute—"Authority appears to me to be necessary to pay the £25,843 5s. 8d. for compensation for "land, separate and distinct from that for sewerage and water, but the money will be at the "disposal of the Government so soon as the supplementary estimate for water purposes is "sanctioned." On the 29th December, 1856, the Secretary to the Commissioners requested the Colonial Secretary to issue the necessary instructions for the payment to the Commissioners of the £25,843 5s. 8d., being the balance still due on account of the sums appropriated for water purposes. Mr. Donaldson on that minuted, "The money must be "voted by the Assembly." On the 26th February, 1857, the £25,843 5s. 8d. was voted for the service of the year 1856, and the sum of £93,413 for water purposes for the year 1857. These sums were duly reported to the House,—one sum, £93,413, for the year 1857, was included in the Appropriation Act, and Mr. Donaldson gave notice of motion for leave to bring in a Bill to appropriate the sum of £25,843 5s. 8d. for the year 1856, but when the day arrived he withdrew the notice. That is all I know of the matter.
46. *By Mr. Rotton*: How comes it that the money was spent, if the Appropriation Bill was withdrawn? The money was not expended until November, 1858.
47. What authority was there for expending this money if Mr. Donaldson did not think it necessary to apply for any authority at the time?—What authority was there afterwards? It occurred in this way: there was in November, 1858, a balance of £3,413 on the £200,000 appropriated for water-works. On application being made this balance was stated to be the only amount remaining.
48. Was that included in the £25,843 5s. 8d. as a charge? Not included.
49. *By the Chairman*: But the fact is this, that having funds in your hands from the £200,000, you appropriated those funds to the payment for land resumed? Yes.
50. And you sought to make that a charge upon the £200,000? Yes.
51. To which the Corporation demurred and insisted upon you paying to them or refunding to them the £25,843 5s. 8d.? Yes.
52. *By Mr. Arnold*: And then you did so under the advice of the Law Officers? Yes.
53. *By the Chairman*: Acting under the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown you handed the money over? Yes.
54. *By Mr. Arnold*: You now find that in the first instance it was paid in error? It was disallowed by the Auditor General. It stands in the public accounts as an over-payment. We did not pay the whole £25,843. We deducted £12,505 on account of claims against them, and paid the balance merely—£13,337 19s. 3d.
55. *By the Chairman*: And I believe now you seek to set off against that, £25,800 votes of this House in aid of the city fund, or other moneys which should come into the hands of the Corporation? That is the course we are pursuing.
56. That you are now pursuing—all moneys coming into your hands by votes of the Legislature you are appropriating in liquidation of this £25,000? Just so. In the statement furnished by the Auditor General to the Assembly, the £13,337 appears as an over-payment, and he states—"in course of adjustment," implying that the moneys are withheld.
57. That is, that you have withheld now £12,000? We are withholding moneys now.
58. *By Mr. Rotton*: Those moneys are also withheld—are they not withheld to pay the interest due from the Corporation to the Government? Yes.
59. *By Mr. Jenkins*: Are you aware on what understanding this money was lent? Was this

- this £25,000 intended to be a loan to the Corporation, or was the land to be considered as belonging to the Crown? I suppose it belonged to the Corporation. Henry Lane,
Esq.
60. The land belongs to the Corporation? I suppose so. 20 Oct., 1859.
61. It would not be intended to make this a loan to the Corporation? I do not think so.
62. *By the Chairman*: Do you know anything of the intentions of the Government in the matter? No.
63. Do you know of your own knowledge whether this land was resumed by the Crown? I do not.
64. Can you inform the Committee what sum of money was expended on the water-works of Parramatta, to supply the inhabitants of that town with water? £16,366 0s. 11d.
65. That sum of money was expended from the general revenue of the colony? There is a proportion of £13,000 raised by loan.
66. *By Mr. Arnold*: On whom was the interest chargeable? Upon the Consolidated Revenue.
67. *By the Chairman*: What do you say the amount is altogether? £16,366 0s. 11d.
68. Do the inhabitants of Parramatta contribute directly towards the payment of the interest on that sum of money? Not directly.
69. *By Mr. Parkes*: Do they contribute at all except as a part of the community. No.
70. They make no special contribution? No.
71. All the money voted for the water-works at Parramatta was voted before the advent of responsible government, was it not? Yes, before responsible government.
72. *By the Chairman*: Can you inform the Committee what sum of money was expended for the supply of water to the inhabitants of Liverpool? I have been able to trace only the cost of repairing the dam at Liverpool. I have been unable to trace the original cost. It must have been an old work; but the cost of repairing, since the year 1841, is £2,471 7s. 8d.
73. For the repairs of the dam? For the repairs of the dam.
74. Is that a grant by the Legislature, or is it upon loan? It is chargeable upon the consolidated revenue.
75. Has there been anything expended at Campbelltown for the supply of water? Yes; a sum of £412 9s. 4d. for the construction and repairs of a reservoir.
76. *By Mr. Rotton*: Can you tell us how much has been expended for the supply of water to Sydney by the Government before the Corporation was established? I could obtain a statement of the cost of the tunnel.
77. *By Mr. Arnold*: That could be obtained? I could readily obtain it. (*Since obtained. Appendix A, £32,221 1s. 9d.*)
78. *By the Chairman*: Have you any other estimate of the cost of supplying towns with water? At Gladstone there was an expense of £3,101 19s. 6d. for the supply of fresh water to the inhabitants, and of £231 15s. 4d. for constructing a dam across the River Bremer at Ipswich.
79. *By Mr. Rotton*: In all those places to which you have referred there are, I believe, no Corporations yet established? There were none at the time of these expenses having been incurred.

STATEMENT of the Amount of Expenses on the Tunnel for conducting Water into Sydney, from 1827 to 1842, inclusively of the cost of Iron Pipes.

YEAR OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.			REMARKS.	YEAR OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.			REMARKS.
	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	
1827.....	675	1	6		Brot. forward	17,947	18	5	
1828.....	2,434	1	10		1835.....	2,971	6	7	
1829.....	{ 2,568	14	1	} Cost of Iron Pipes from England.	1836.....	3,800	8	11	
	{ 3,189	10	10			1837.....	2,696	.3	0
1830.....	2,058	7	1		1838.....	654	0	9	
1831.....	1,337	15	3		1839.....	2,725	17	0	
1832.....	1,560	0	3		1840.....	782	3	8	
1833.....	1,712	12	3		1841.....	420	1	8	
1834.....	2,411	15	4		1842.....	223	1	9	
Carrd. frwrd.	£17,947	18	5			£32,221	1	9	

W. C. MAYNE,

A. G.

*Audit Office,
Sydney, New South Wales,
26 October, 1859.*

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 15 DECEMBER, 1859.

Present :—

MR. PARKES,
MR. PLUNKETT,MR. ROTTON,
MR. HAWKINS.

THOMAS BROUGHTON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

G. Elliott, Esq., called in and examined :—

- G. Elliott,
Esq.
15 Dec., 1859.
80. *By the Chairman* : You were Chief Commissioner of the City of Sydney? I had that misfortune, certainly. But, before proceeding, I should like to premise that it is now nearly three years since I went out of office, and my recollection of everything connected with the City Commission is very imperfect. I have not thought proper to refresh my memory upon the matter.
81. Were the Water-works commenced during the time you held office? They were.
82. At the instance of the Commissioners? At the instance of the Commissioners.
83. Did you form an estimate of the probable cost of conveying water to Sydney before commencing the works? Yes, it was done.
84. Was that estimate submitted to the Government? That I cannot say; I do not recollect. But a reference to the documents of the office will shew.
85. *By Mr. Plunkett* : Perhaps by refreshing your memory by your own reports you would be able to recollect? All the correspondence is in the Corporation Office, and may be easily obtained from the Town Clerk.
86. *By the Chairman* : Can you, from memory, say what was the estimated cost of conveying the water to Sydney? I have not the slightest recollection of that.
87. Do you know whether the cost of the land resumed by the Government for water purposes was made an item in that estimate? No. I think I am pretty sure upon that point.
88. Then the estimate would only give the probable cost of conveying water to Sydney? Just so; that is my belief at present.
89. Do you know that land was resumed by the Government for water purposes? Oh! yes.
90. Do you know who were the owners of the land? I think there were several owners. I think Sir Daniel Cooper was one, Mrs. Lord and the Lord family, and Mr. Darvall.
91. During the time that you held office were there any actions instituted against the Commissioners for compensation for the land so resumed? I think there were. I think Mrs. Lord commenced one before I went out of office.
92. Was judgment given here in any of the actions relative to the resumption of the land before you left office? It strikes me that, in the case of Mr. Darvall's land, there was. But I am really speaking without book, and these things can be ascertained from the Corporation Office.
93. Are you satisfied that there was any provision made in your estimate for the payment for the land resumed by the Crown? I think not in that estimate. That estimate only included the cost of bringing the water into the City.
94. Had you any means at your disposal for the payment of the land resumed by the Government, or any funds from which it could be paid? No; it could not be included in the £200,000 for which the Act provides.
95. Was the £200,000 expended before you left office? I think not.
96. Were contracts in existence for the works? Yes.
97. Which would absorb the £200,000? I think they would not absorb all. I am not quite sure.
98. Would the £200,000 be sufficient to convey the water to Sydney? We imagined so.
99. From the progress made in the works when you went out of office, did you think the £200,000 would have been sufficient to complete the works? We apprehended it would have been sufficient for bringing the water into the City.
100. Was that estimate formed by Mr. Ryder? Yes; and afterwards revised by Mr. Bell.
101. Do you know how the money was paid for the land resumed by the Crown, or who paid the money? I remember the sum of £25,000, or thereabouts, being applied for by the City Commissioners to the Government; and that sum was paid over to us.
102. You obtained from the Government the sum of £25,000 for the purpose of paying for the land resumed, and did pay that amount? Exactly.
103. Were there then any judgments outstanding on account of that land at the time of paying the £25,000? I cannot say.
104. Was there an appeal to the Privy Council by Mrs. Mary Lord for her rights to the water? I think there was an appeal of that kind before I left office.
105. You are satisfied you had no funds at your disposal for the payment of the land? Certainly not, except what we got from the Government.
106. You could not pay for the land in any other way than by obtaining the money from the Crown? No.
107. You had no power to borrow money for that purpose? No.
108. Nor power or authority, under the Acts in Council, to raise money for that purpose I think not.
109. *By Mr. Hawkins* : Who was Mr. Ryder? The first engineer.
110. Who was Mr. Bell? The present engineer.
111. Why was the first estimate revised by Mr. Bell? Alterations were made, I think, in the arrangements.

112. Was there not a great difference in the estimated amount of expenditure in the two estimates? I do not remember; indeed I do not well recollect whether the estimate was revised, or whether it was only the alteration.
113. *By Mr. Plunkett*: I believe the plans of these gentlemen were different, one choosing the Botany Road, and the other a nearer line, for laying down the water tunnel? Yes, the line was altered; but that was after my leaving office.
114. There was some expense on account of the alterations? Yes, in conveying the pipes from one place to another; they were first laid down for Botany Road.
115. *By the Chairman*: It cost £20,000 for removing the pipes? I never heard.
116. *By Mr. Hawkins*: Which plan was adopted? I see that Mr. Bell's plan was adopted. I think it was adopted before we left the office.
117. *By Mr. Plunkett*: What is the amount of the damages given in this case against the Corporation? I have not the slightest recollection.
118. How is it that you left out of that calculation of the expenses of conveying the water the payment for the ground on the resumption of the land? We only estimated according to what the Act authorised us to do, that was to bring the water in, without reference to payment for the land at all. We knew there would be that expense, but we had no right to estimate it.
119. *By Mr. Hawkins*: You had power to estimate the value of the land? That power was not conferred by the Act; we might have made a rough estimate.
120. *By Mr. Plunkett*: You did not take it into consideration? We had no means of providing for the expenses, and did not take the amount into consideration.
121. *By Mr. Rotton*: It was the Government who resumed the land? Yes.
122. Was it done at the instance of the Commissioners? Yes. We pointed out where we were to get the water, and requested such land to be resumed by the Government.
123. Did the Commissioners expect, or have reason to believe, that the Government would resume the land and pay for it without charge upon the City Fund? We knew the Government must resume the land, and, as a natural consequence, must pay for it.
124. Did you expect it would be chargeable upon the City Revenue? I did not; at all events not upon the £200,000 which the Act shewed.
125. *By the Chairman*: Whilst you were in office did you expect that the £200,000 would be divided between this and the works? No.
126. You obtained the £25,000 expressly for the payment of the land? Expressly for payment for the land.
127. At the time you obtained that amount you had not exceeded the £200,000 for the construction of the works? Certainly not.
128. Still there was a considerable balance of that amount to your credit? There was still a considerable balance of the £200,000.
129. *By Mr. Rotton*: Then, from the question you have now answered, I understand that you have received the money from the Government for the payment of the land? Yes; whatever it was, £20,000 or £25,000, was received and appropriated to that purpose.
130. But you did not expect that you would be charged for it? The question never was raised by the Government; they made no objection; they resumed the land, and the price charged was paid by them.
131. Was there any understanding at the time between the Government and the Commissioners, with reference to the land, as to who was to be responsible for the payment? I think not. As I said before, it was done by correspondence, and all that is forthcoming.
132. *By Mr. Plunkett*: How were the receipts taken when paying for the land—was there a reservation by the proprietors of the land, that it should be still considered that they had a further claim? No; I do not remember that.
133. *By the Chairman*: Do you remember the particulars of the judgment taken in the Supreme Court in Mrs. Mary Lord's case—as to the form of the judgment, was it taken in this way:—That an award was given for the land and the damages, to be assessed on the value of the water, provided the Court below should sustain such judgment? I really do not recollect the particulars of it.
134. At the time you paid the £25,000 were there not other claims still pending against the Commissioner for land? I think there were.
135. Had not Mrs. Mary Lord, or some members of the Lord family, some claims for contingent damages? There were so many claims made by the Lord family that I do not recollect what they were; as soon as one was settled another came on.
136. *By Mr. Hawkins*: You have a distinct recollection that the £25,000 was paid by the Government? I have some recollection of it; I think the amount was £25,000.
137. For that express purpose—payment for the land? For that express purpose.
138. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Was it after the verdict was given that the Commissioners applied for the money? The Lords' case went home; but when settled in the Court here, we were not in a position to ascertain what we required.
139. When the verdict was given against you, you could not help yourselves? We must have got some one to pay the money.

G. Elliott,
Esq.

15 Dec., 1859.

Mr. Charles H. Woolcott called in and examined :—

- Mr. C. H. Woolcott.
15 Dec., 1859.
140. *By the Chairman* : Your name is Charles Henry Woolcott, and you are Town Clerk ? I am.
141. How long have you been connected with the Corporation of the City of Sydney ? About seventeen years.
142. Were you Secretary under the City Commissioners ? For a portion of their time only.
143. Were you Secretary when the Water-works were commenced ? Not when the first proceedings were taken.
144. *By Mr. Parkes* : Who was your predecessor ? Mr. Stewart, who was in office eight or nine months.
145. Then his tenure of office and your own goes over the whole period of the existence of the Commission ? Yes.
146. *By the Chairman* : Mr. Stewart is not in the Colony now ? I think not.
147. Did you prepare, or see prepared, the estimate for conveying the water into the City ? The original estimate was made in May, 1854, and I did not return to office until November, 1854.
148. Can you favor the Committee with a copy of that estimate ? I can.
149. Does the cost for the resumption of land form any item in that estimate ? No ; not in any of the estimates.
150. Did the Commissioners pay any sum of money for the resumption of the land ? Yes ; upwards of £25,000.
151. Do you know whence the amount was derived ? It was received from the Government.
152. And paid to the different individual claimants ? To the Messrs. Lord and Mr. Darvall.
153. Can you favor the Committee with the particulars of the items and the gross amount paid ? The gross amount was £25,840.
154. What was the gross amount to each individual ? The amount paid to Mr. Darvall was £3,300, and to Mr. Lord the balance, £22,800, which amounts include costs of Court.
155. How was this specific amount arrived at ? By verdict from Court.
156. In each case ? In each case.
157. Given by the jury ? Yes.
158. At the time the verdict was obtained were there not contingent claims by these parties ? Yes, and they were referred to the Privy Council.
159. Can you explain to the Committee the nature of those contingent claims ? It was on a point reserved as to the grant originally made to the Lords, and as to their right to the use of the water.
160. Have any of those claims been decided upon since ? Yes ; to the amount of £12,000.
161. Has judgment been given by the Privy Council in any one case or more ? In one case only.
162. What was the amount ? It was £7,400.
163. How does that amount stand at the present time ? The Council have given a guarantee to pay it at the termination of six months from the passing of the resolution, with eight per cent. interest.
164. Upon what conditions ? Pending the decision of the Legislative Assembly upon the present inquiry.
165. Then there is absolutely a judgment issued against the Corporation ; that they have levied upon you for the amount ; and that this guarantee is merely a stave off by them until the decision of the Legislative Assembly is arrived at ? Yes ; this course was agreed to by the Council.
166. That is one case ? Yes ; the one referred to the Privy Council.
167. Are there are other claims of a like nature outstanding ? Yes ; there are additional claims for £5,000.
168. *By Mr. Plunkett* : By what parties ? By the Lords.
169. *By the Chairman* : By Edward and George Lord ? Yes.
170. And their claim is in every respect similar to the other ? Such is the opinion of Counsel.
171. And that payment should be made to them without running the risks of other costs ? Precisely so.
172. Are you aware of any other claims for land so resumed, besides those already mentioned ? Yes ; there is a still further claim from Mrs. Mary Lord for £1,760.
173. Have the Corporation paid anything by way of damages beyond these sums for land ? Yes.
174. Can you say how much they have paid or are liable for ? They have paid £1,100, and are liable for about £2,000.
175. Does that include the price you paid for the land for the reservoir ? No ; that was a positive purchase.
176. Part of the positive charges on the Corporation ? Yes ; they absolutely paid £9,200.
177. For the land upon which the reservoir is erected ? Yes.
178. And these sums were paid either from direct taxation, or from the revenue derivable from the Corporation funds ? The £9,200 was paid from the revenue, and from money borrowed from the Bank, and does not form any part of the amount received from the Government.
179. Nor any of these latter payments ? Those of course are paid from the revenue.
180. Do you know of any fund within the control of the Commissioners by which they could have paid for this land so resumed ? No ; not any.
181. They had no means of paying for it ? No means at all, except a credit from the Bank ; the vote of £200,000 having been absorbed on the works.

182. They must have resorted to direct taxation to pay for the land? Except that it was always understood that there was a special provision in the Act to meet this expense.

Mr. C. H. Woolcott.

183. A special provision in the Act to meet the expense for conveying the water into the City? And, independently of that, a special provision for payment of lands.

15 Dec., 1859

184. Can you inform the Committee what amount is raised annually by way of direct taxation from the citizens, for all purposes upon all rates—what do they pay in the pound? A shilling in the pound.

185. A shilling in the pound for the City Rate? Yes; you can scarcely consider the water rate direct taxation.

186. What rate do they pay for watering the streets? It varies from a penny in the pound to five-pence in the pound.

187. *By Mr. Parkes*: Are there any cases you can point out where the smaller amount is paid? A penny was levied in Pitt-street for the year 1858.

188. *By the Chairman*: They pay a shilling in the pound for the City Rate, and for watering the streets from one penny to about five-pence? Yes.

189. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Do I understand you that the City Rate is left at a shilling in the pound? Yes; the City Rate for the general purpose of repairing the streets is limited by the Corporation Act to one shilling in the pound.

190. Can you state what is the total taxation of the City? The amount to be received this year is £38,000.

191. *By Mr. Hawkins*: That is the special provision in the Act to which you have alluded? The second section of the Water Act, which expressly states that the Legislature should have no control over the amount of compensation for lands. The vote of £200,000 was an independent one.

192. What you refer to is that the Legislative Council have no control over the compensation to be paid for land resumed by the Government? Yes, land resumed by proclamation.

193. It gave them power of interference with all other expenditure? Yes.

194. *By Mr. Parkes*: At what range of rentals do the rates stop? Every house in the City is assessed and pays rates.

195. Are there many at £50 a year? Yes, and many at £5.

196. Can you state what number of distress warrants have issued during the last quarter? There have been none for the last half-year.

197. *By the Chairman*: The elections were too near to issue warrants? I cannot answer that inquiry.

198. *By Mr. Parkes*: During the first half of the year the elections would not affect the issue of warrants? During the first half of the year some hundreds were issued, but not all put in force. Warrants are issued in this manner:—After a certain period and due notice, it is customary to extract from the City Rate Books the names of all parties in arrear, and put them into warrant, because the law requires that the warrants should be issued indiscriminately; but it is not necessary that these warrants should be put into force. The parties frequently pay before we can put the warrants into the hands of the bailiff.

199. *By Mr. Plunkett*: What is the present revenue from the Water Works? About £12,000 per annum.

200. *By Mr. Parkes*: Do you think any increase of taxation would be submitted to by the citizens? I do not think it would be advisable to increase the present City Rate.

201. From your experience and knowledge of the City, do you think additional taxation would be resisted? I think it would be much complained of.

202. *By the Chairman*: Do you not know that it is with great difficulty the rates are recovered now? I cannot say I do.

203. At this time—the close of the year—can you inform the Committee of the amount of the outstanding rate for the year? The amount for the past year was entirely collected, not one shilling being outstanding. For the present year about £6,000 of the City Rate is uncollected.

204. *By Mr. Plunkett*: You do not consider the water rate a direct tax? Not at all. It is optional with the citizens whether they pay it or procure water from other sources.

205. If the Corporation had the means of extending the benefit of the water supply to districts such as the Riley Estate and Woolloomooloo itself, would not the residents there consider it a great boon? I have no doubt of it. But these districts are already partially supplied.

206. Is it merely the want of means that prevents the Corporation from making these extensions of the water supply? No; the scarcity of water has something to do with it.

207. *By Mr. Hawkins*: There are many applicants for water which the Corporation have been unable to supply for want of means? Not that entirely, but from the precarious supply we have received from the old sources.

208. *By the Chairman*: What bank interest do you pay? Eight per cent.

209. Are you borrowing at an advantage or at a disadvantage? At a great disadvantage.

210. How much are you overdrawn at your banker's? On the water account, £20,000; on the City Rate account, £27,000; and on the sewerage account, £6,000.

211. Is it not for want of funds that you cannot accommodate the parties with water? Yes. Now that the water is received from Botany, there can be nothing but want of means to prevent the whole of the City being supplied.

212. You are aware that the late Government have been stopping money due to the Corporation on account of the £25,000 paid for the land resumed? I am not aware, officially, that they have been doing so; but I am aware that they have been stopping it for other purposes.

213. Have the Corporation formed any streets which should have been formed at the expense of the General Revenue by sums voted by the Legislature? They have.

- Mr. C. H. Woolcott.
- 15 Dec., 1859.
214. Have these sums been stopped by the Government? They have.
215. Were the sums so stopped exclusively for interest, or as against this fund of £25,000? Expressly for interest.
216. During the last twelve months has not a sum of £10,000 voted by the Legislative Assembly been stopped by the Government as interest? Yes.
217. Would the interest amount to more than that sum? It would.
218. You have always paid up the interest due upon Debentures to the end of last year? Yes, up to the end of last year.
219. Can you say in round numbers the amount due to the Corporation for moneys expended in the formation of streets running through Government property, and which should have been paid for by the Government? The whole amount, including that originally expended by the old Corporation, is about £8,700.
220. Would the interest due by the Corporation absorb these two amounts of money? No.
221. Do you know that the Auditor General takes credit for £13,000 as against the £25,000? I do not; this amount having been debited against the Corporation without their knowledge or any official intimation.
222. You have no means of knowing anything of these accounts, or what the amounts are stopped for? No.
223. You know, as a fact, that during the last twelve months any votes of the Legislative Assembly have been given in aid of the City Fund, or for any other purposes that should bring it into the coffers of the Corporation, and which the late Government refused to pay? Yes.
224. Although all the interest was not due? Although the interest was not due.
225. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Were any explanations given by the Government specifying all the claims that were made for stopping the sums? Yes; they make their claims for interest as it becomes due.
226. Did the Government explain to the Corporation the particular items upon which they stopped the payments? No; they did not.
227. Was the explanation applied for? Yes.
228. What reason was given for withholding that information? Their reply referred merely to the vote of £10,000, which by the advice of the Law Officers had been appropriated for interest on water and sewerage account.
229. *By the Chairman*: This is a special appropriation under one of the Acts for the formation of streets running through Crown property? Yes; £6,200 was voted for that purpose by the Legislature, and a further sum of about £2,000 authorised by the Government to be expended.
230. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Is the correspondence with the Government lengthy? Yes; there is a great deal of it.
231. *By Mr. Rotton*: The Corporation suppose that they are not justly liable for the £25,000 for the resumption of the land—what grounds have they for expecting this? Merely from the provisions of the second section of the Water Act, that this money should be provided by the Government.
232. They have taken no legal advice upon the matter? The Government themselves took legal advice upon it.
233. What was the result? The Attorney General's (Mr. Manning) opinion was, that the amount was entirely separate from the original amount authorised by the House to be raised for water purposes.
234. As to the liability of the Corporation? That question has never been raised.
235. You stated that the Corporation believed that they were not justly liable for the money? No; I beg pardon.
236. Then, by your last answer, I am to infer that they do consider themselves liable? It is included with the general expenditure on the water account, and is, in point of fact, a part of the cost of introducing the water into the City.
237. *By the Chairman*: Do you know, as a fact, that hitherto the Government have considered it their duty to make provision for water reserves for all towns which they form? I believe there are such provisions.
238. Do you not know that it is the practice of Government to give reserves of land and reservation of water for towns? No doubt this is the case, though not in the present instance, of the Botany lands.
239. Do you consider that the citizens of Sydney have a clear right to such reservations? Certainly, and the Lachlan Swamp, covering an area of 340 acres, has been so reserved to this City.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY.

(THIRD YEARLY REPORT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 May, 1860.**THIRD YEARLY REPORT of the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, of their Proceedings in connection with the Sewerage and Water Works.*

In accordance with the provisions of the 75th section of the Sydney Corporation Act of 1857, the Municipal Council have the honor to submit, for the information of the Parliament of New South Wales, the following Report of their Proceedings, and Statements of the Receipts and Expenditure, under the Sewerage Act, 17 Victoria, No. 34, and Water Act, 17 Victoria, No. 35, to the 31st December, 1859:—

SEWERAGE.

The Municipal Council have not undertaken any works in connection with the Sewerage of the City during the past year. The number of house drains connected with the main sewers during the year 1858 was 234, and in 1859, 320—making a total of 554.

A statement, shewing the localities in which these connections are made is appended Appendix A. hereto.

WATER.

The Municipal Council have the satisfaction of reporting that the works commenced in the year 1854, for securing a permanent supply of water to this city, have been so far completed as to provide a constant supply to the lower, and an almost sufficient supply to the higher, levels of the town.

The contract entered into by Mr. William Randle on the 7th May, 1855, for three seventy-five horse-power steam engines, and the erection of them at Botany, has, after considerable modification of the details of the specification, been satisfactorily completed. The engines are now in perfect order, may be worked without intermission, and each engine is capable of sending into Sydney 3,000,000 (three millions) of gallons every twenty-four hours, or in the aggregate nine millions of gallons per day.

In the Report of the City Engineer to the City Commissioners of the 28th March, 1856, it was recommended that the plans for the stand pipe originally contemplated should be laid aside, and in a subsequent report, of date the 25th February, 1857, the engineer states that, "By aid of the air vessels and air pumps which I received permission to order from England, I shall be able to dispense with the stand pipe whilst pumping six millions of gallons per day through the 30-inch mains, and I have no doubt the stand pipe may be dispensed with entirely, should the engines be required to send in double that quantity."

The truth of this opinion has been fully demonstrated. The air vessels ordered in lieu of the stand pipe have been subjected to the severest trials which they can under any circumstances encounter, and have proved themselves fully equal to the duty required of them. The three engines have frequently been worked simultaneously, when their duty collectively exceeded the rate of nine millions of gallons of water pumped into Sydney per day. On other occasions the two coupled engines have been started after the whole of the machinery had been standing for fifteen hours, and by the elasticity of the air contained in the air vessels the entire column of water in the mains between Botany and the summit of the sand hill near the Military Barracks at Paddington, four miles in length, and 210 feet in perpendicular height, was put in motion and the water discharged on to the sand hill at the rate of nine millions of gallons per day, without detriment to the mains or machinery. At the same time the column of mercury in the pressure guage, erected near the air vessels, and which is operated upon by the column of water in the mains, registered, after four revolutions of the engines, a pressure equal to that of a column of water 298 feet in perpendicular height, or 88 feet in excess of the height of the column of water between Botany and Sydney. This was the most severe trial which the machinery could under ordinary circumstances possibly undergo, and it proved most conclusively that the power of the engines is fully equal to the duty they have to perform; that their stability is unquestionable; that the air vessels are strong and efficient; and that the strength of the 30-inch mains is fully equal to the strain they have to bear in conducting the column of water to the highest parts of Sydney.

The single engine has likewise been submitted to a similar test, and started against the pressure of the whole column of water with perfect ease and success. The machinery and mains have been in operation since the 6th December last, without exhibiting the slightest symptom of weakness or probable derangement in any of their parts.

The contract "No. 33, Botany Water Works," entered into by Mr. John Poole, for the removal of sand and earth for the formation of the sea embankment, was abandoned by him before completion, and the work remains unfinished to this day. The work will, however, be re-commenced shortly.

The contract "No. 34, Botany Water Works," entered into by Mr. John Poole, for the formation of a sand bank across the upper mill pond was completed by him satisfactorily.

The contracts entered into by Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co. for the supply of general castings, water locks, &c., during the year 1859, were satisfactorily completed.

The contract of Messrs. Staggs and Honner, for the construction of a sea wall at Botany; that of Mr. Benjamin James for clearing out the engine pond, making canal, and turfing embankments at Botany; that of Messrs. Matthews and Jennings for the construction of sluices, weir bridge, puddled bank, &c., at Botany; that of Messrs. Bishop and Spencer for pile driving, planking, &c., at Botany; that of Messrs. W. Jolly and Co. for the supply of hardwood timber, &c., to the Botany Works; that of Mr. Thomas Hale for the supply of Bellambi coals to the Botany engines during the year 1859; and that of Mr. H. R. Whittell for the supply of coals to the Lachlan Swamp engine during the year 1859, have all been satisfactorily completed.

The contract for the building of the low level reservoir, situate between Crown, Riley, Campbell, and Gipps Streets, entered into by Messrs. Donohoe and Vaughan, has been executed very satisfactorily. This work, which covers more than an acre of ground, and containing three and a half ($3\frac{1}{2}$) millions of gallons of water, has been in operation during the last two months, and tested in every way as to its tightness and stability, and has proved itself perfect in every respect.

The contract entered into by Messrs. Rabone, Feez, and Co., on the 5th May, 1858, to supply upon a wharf in Sydney, within nine months from that date, the iron girders, &c., for the covering of the low level reservoir, was satisfactorily performed in every respect, excepting their delivery to the stipulated time.

The contract undertaken by Messrs. Hawkins and Gleeson, for covering the arches of the low level reservoir with puddle and earth, is being carried out and approaching completion.

The

The contract entered into by Mr. Allan A. Marshall, for the erection of twenty drinking fountains in the streets of Sydney, has been completed in a most satisfactory manner, and the following is a list of the localities in which they have been erected:—

- 1 King-street, near Supreme Court.
- 1 King-street, near north-west angle of George-street.
- 1 George-street, near Queen's Wharf.
- 1 George-street, near Central Police Office.
- 1 George-street, at Haymarket.
- 1 Circular Quay, near Custom House.
- 1 Market-street, near corner of York-street.
- 1 Market-street, between Pitt and George Streets.
- 1 Sussex-street, at Pymont Bridge approach.
- 1 Fort-street, at junction with George-street.
- 1 Pitt-street, opposite *Herald* Office.
- 1 Bridge-street, near George-street.
- 1 Bridge-street, near Macquarie-place.
- 1 Erskine-street, near Lime-street Wharf.
- 1 Park-street, near angle of Castlereagh-street.
- 1 Sussex-street, near corner of Bathurst-street.
- 1 Liverpool-street, near Hyde Park.
- 1 South Head Road, near Darlinghurst Gaol.
- 1 William-street, near Burdekin Paddock.
- 1 Abercrombie-street, near Parramatta-street.

20 Fountains.

An ornamental fountain, with a basin ten feet in diameter, has been erected in the northern portion of the George-street Markets, and two hydrants, or water posts, have been erected there for the purpose of washing the interior of the markets, and acting as fire-plugs in cases of fire.

All that portion of the city north of Liverpool-street, excepting the lowest levels in Woolloomooloo, is now abundantly supplied with water from the new reservoir in Riley-street, and as the water is never shut off from the town this service is constant.

The lowest levels of Woolloomooloo, and the neighborhood of the Haymarket south of Liverpool-street, continue as heretofore to be supplied from Lachlan Swamp. This service is also constant.

The highest levels of the city, comprising Darlinghurst Road, Bourke and Campbell Streets, Surry Hills, are now being supplied, to the extent of about 200 houses, with water from Botany; but as the high level reservoir has not yet been constructed, the service to these houses is necessarily intermittent, because when the 30-inch main is full and overflowing the engines are stopped to avoid swamping the houses on the Sand Hill, and as the filling of the main seldom occupies more than 25 to 30 minutes the supply to the houses at the summit level of the city, or nearest to the head of the main, must necessarily be very limited; and as the number of house service pipes in connection with the high level mains increases so the time of service will decrease, and the inconvenience of short and uncertain supply will be felt by all in the high level district. This can only be remedied by the construction of suitable high level reservoirs.

The works which have been executed in connection with the new water supply comprise only those which were actually necessary to demonstrate the practicability of sending in the water from Botany to the highest levels of the city by the machinery and works constructed for the purpose. So far the public mind has been satisfied, and the only works necessary to insure an abundant and constant supply of pure water to all parts of the city and to the suburban municipalities are the high level reservoirs adjacent to the Military Barracks, and the completion of the embankments at Botany.

A statement, shewing the quantity of new mains laid during the past year is appended Appendix B. hereto.

FINANCIAL.

Appendix C.

Abstracts of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipal Council, on account of the Sewerage and Water Funds, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1859, duly certified by the City Auditors, are hereto appended.

JAMES MURPHY,

Mayor.

Adopted by the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, this thirtieth day of April, A.D. 1860.

CHA. H. WOOLCOTT,

Town Clerk.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of House Connections made to the Sewers to the 31st December, 1859 :—

NO. OF HOUSES.		NO. OF HOUSES.	
George-street.....	32	Bridge-street.....	7
Pitt-street.....	110	Hunter-street.....	31
Castlereagh-street.....	107	King-street.....	33
Elizabeth-street.....	35	Market-street.....	25
Phillip-street.....	66	Park-street.....	20
Macquarie-street.....	50	Bathurst-street.....	9
Macquarie-place.....	1	Gloucester-street.....	6
Brougham-place.....	26	Harrington-street.....	9
Bent-street.....	5	Cumberland-street.....	1
Bligh-street.....	3	Margaret-street.....	4
O'Connell-street.....	9	Erskine-street.....	13
Spring-street.....	2	Bourke-street.....	13
Total.....	617		

Town Hall, Sydney,
19 March, 1860.

APPENDIX B.

RETURN of Water Mains laid in the City of Sydney during 1859.

	3-inch Mains.	Yards.
Albion-street East	118
Nichols-street	158
Wentworth-street	94
Wharf-street	50
Argyle-street	144
		564
	6-inch Mains.	
South Head Road and Burton-street	30 yards.
	9-inch Mains.	
Park-street	123 yards.

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, on account of the Sewerage Fund, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1859.

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.										
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					
Proceeds of sale of pipes, connections, &c.....	75	4	6				General works, repairs, &c.....	95	12	2				
Sewerage rate....	1,246	3	1				Interest expenses..	182	17	0				
				1,321	7	7				278	9	2		
Balance due to the Colonial Government, 30 June, 1859	200,000	0	0				Balance due to the Colonial Government, 31 Decr., 1858	200,000	0	0				
Balance due to the Joint Stock Bank, 30 June, 1859	4,238	15	7				Balance due to the Joint Stock Bank, 31 Decr., 1858	5,281	14	0				
				204,238	15	7					205,281	14	0	
				£	205,560	3	2				£	205,560	3	2

I certify that I have audited and examined the above accounts, and find them correct.

ROBT. PHENNA,

City Auditor.

The accounts for this half-year were audited by Mr. Phenna only, in consequence of the illness and subsequent death of Mr. Byers, the other City Auditor.

EDW. LORD,

City Treasurer.

STATEMENT

SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY.

5

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, on account of the Water Fund, from 1 January to 30 June 1859.

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.				
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Water laid on to houses	6,158	1 9			Salaries of Officers	1,412	10 0	
Proceeds of sale at Hyde Park	375	2 3			Compensation for Land	10,124	13 0	
Proceeds of sale at Dockyard and Soldiers' Point	297	0 3			<i>General Works.</i>			
Proceeds of sale at South Head Road	7	16 8			Wages	1,440	2 6	
Repayment of works	21	5 0			Castings	1,438	16 11	
Rent from Botany	5	14 0			Reservoir	12,094	12 0	
			6,864	19 11	Tools, repairs, &c.	255	8 3	
								15,228 19 8
Balance due by Joint Stock Bank, 31 Decr., 1858	13,864	8 8			<i>Botany Works.</i>			
Balance due to Joint Stock Bank, 30 June, 1859	17,428	6 6			Wages	2,470	3 11	
Balance due to the Colonial Government, 31 Decr., 1858	213,337	19 3			Timber, fencing, piling	413	19 2	
			244,630	14 5	Reservoir, gates, embankments ...	1,747	9 10	
					Engine-house machinery, &c.	3,934	17 11	
								8,566 10 10
					Lachlan Swamp... ..	320	17 9	
					Interest	2,504	3 10	
								38,157 15 1
					Balance due to the Colonial Government, 30 June, 1859			213,337 19 3
								£ 251,495 14 4
								£ 251,495 14 4

I certify that I have audited and examined the above accounts and find them correct.

ROBT. PHENNA, City Auditor.

The accounts for this half-year were audited by Mr. Phenma only, in consequence of the illness and subsequent death of Mr. Byers, the other City Auditor.

EDW. LORD, City Treasurer.

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, on account of the Water Fund, from 1 July to 31 December, 1859.

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.				
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Water laid on to houses in the city	8,160	15 0			Salaries of officers.....	1,397	6 0	
Proceeds of sale of water, Hyde Park	416	18 0			Compensation for Land	613	18 3	
Proceeds of sale of water, Dockyard and Soldiers' Pt.	250	1 6			<i>General Works.</i>			
Proceeds of sale of water, South Head Road	27	8 4			Wages	605	19 6	
Rent from Botany	40	3 0			Castings, &c.	568	8 3	
Repayment of interest	577	11 5			Reservoir	2,046	15 3	
Repayment of Works	67	12 0			Tools and repairs ...	179	10 1	
			9,540	9 3	Agency	311	2 5	
					Coals	91	18 0	
Balance due to the Colonial Government, 31 Dec., 1859	213,337	19 3						3,803 13 6
Balance due to Joint Stock Bank, 31 December, 1859	21,759	13 9			<i>Botany Works.</i>			
Balance due to City Treasurer 31 December, 1859	10	0 0			Wages	485	13 11	
Debentures	900	0 0			Timber, fencing, piling	582	15 7	
			236,007	13 0	Reservoir, gates, embankment	5,127	5 6	
					Engine-house, machinery, &c.	700	0 0	
					Coals	144	18 0	
								7,040 13 0
					Lachlan Swamp			232 13 0
					Interest on debentures and over-drawn accounts			1,402 6 4
					Law expenses.....			222 16 5
					Gratuity to widow of workman ...			50 0 0
					Discount and charges.....			18 10 0
								14,781 16 6
					Balance due to the Colonial Government, 30 June, 1859			213,337 19 3
					Balance due to Joint Stock Bank, 30 June, 1859			17,428 6 6
								230,766 5 9
								£ 245,548 2 3
								£ 245,548 2 3

We certify that we have audited and examined the above accounts, and find them correct.

JAMES SIMPSON, City Auditor.

J. G. RAPHAEL, City Auditor.

STATEMENT

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.

(PETITION RELATIVE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 April, 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Householders of the Hamlet of Balmain,—

SHEWETH:—

That, on the presentation by a number of the Householders of Balmain of a petition to the Executive Council, praying the incorporation of Balmain under the provisions of the Rural Municipalities Act, your Petitioners forthwith laid before the said Executive Council a counter-petition, in terms of the Act, signed by 416 persons, being a majority of 43 beyond the number signing the original petition.

That the said counter-petition was duly gazetted according to law.

That, notwithstanding such petition, and the wishes of a majority of the inhabitants of Balmain, Her Majesty's Government did make and proclaim Balmain a Rural Municipality by virtue of the said Act.

That the Township of Balmain is not yet sufficiently matured to bear a burthen of taxation.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that, on the grounds of the illegality of the said incorporation of Balmain against the desires, as expressed by petition, of a majority of the inhabitants thereof, your Honorable House will cause to be granted to your Petitioners such relief in the premises as to your Honorable House shall seem meet.

[Here follow 180 Signatures.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1860.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ALBURY MUNICIPALITY AND COMMON.
(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 14 June, 1860.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 28 February, 1860, praying that His Excellency the Governor General would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) All Correspondence, including Petitions, Memorials, &c.,
“ between the Government and certain Residents of Albury,
“ relative to the Incorporation of that Town.
“ (2.) Also, all Correspondence, Memorials, &c., between the
“ Government, the Municipal Body there, and others, with
“ reference to the Town Common.”

(Mr. Asher.)

(1.)—SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Letter from Messrs. Roper and Miller, forwarding Petition for Incorporation, with enclosure. 16 December, 1858	2
2. Minute of Executive Council thereon. 24 December, 1858	2
3. Notice in <i>Government Gazette</i> . 14 January, 1859	3
4. Letter from The Under Secretary. 18 April, 1859	3
5. Report of Surveyor General thereon, with enclosure. 14 May, 1859	3
6. Minute of Executive Council. 23 May, 1859	4
7. Proclamation. 4 June, 1859	4
8. Minute of Executive Council. 13 June, 1859	5
9. Proclamation. 15 June, 1859	6
10. Minute of Executive Council. 28 June, 1859	6
11. Proclamation in <i>Gazette</i> . 4 July, 1859.	7
12. Telegram. 8 July, 1859.	7
13. Note of The Under Secretary to Surveyor General. 9 July, 1859	8
14. Memo. of Surveyor General, with sketch. — July, 1859.	8
15. Letter from Town Clerk, Albury. 25 August, 1859.	8
16. Report of Acting Surveyor General thereon. 13 September, 1859	8
17. Further from Town Clerk. 29 September, 1859	9
18. Memo. of Colonial Secretary. 11 October, 1859	10
19. Report of Acting Surveyor General thereon. 17 October, 1859	10
20. Letter from Acting Surveyor General—(1 enclosure and sketch.) 12 December, 1859.	10

(2.)—SCHEDULE.

1. From Police Magistrate, Albury, applying for lands for Town Pasturage. 3 February, 1857..	12
2. Report of Surveyor General thereon. 14 February, 1857	12
3. The Under Secretary respecting application of Inhabitants of Albury for Pasturage Reserve. 8 November, 1857	13
4. From Under Secretary for Lands and Public Works, requesting withdrawal. 14 February, 1857	13
5. Notice in <i>Government Gazette</i> withdrawing these. 17 February, 1857	13
6. From Under Secretary for Lands and Public Works, respecting lands withdrawn. 24 February, 1857	13
7. From Under Secretary for Lands and Public Works, intimating withdrawal. 24 February, 1857	14

ALBURY MUNICIPALITY AND COMMON.

No. 1.

MESSRS. ROPER AND MILLER to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Albury, 16 December, 1858.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to transmit herewith a Petition, signed by eighty-six householders, praying that His Excellency the Governor General will declare Albury a Municipality, under the Act for establishing Municipal Institutions, assented to 27th October, 1858.

We have, &c.,

JOHN ROPER.

WALTER M. MILLER.

(On behalf of the Committee.)

[*Enclosure in No. 1.*]

To His Excellency SIR WILLIAM THOMAS DENISON, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, Captain General and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

The Petition of the undersigned Householders of the Town of Albury,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners consider it desirable that the Town and District of Albury, containing a population of two thousand and fifteen souls, should be declared and constituted a Municipality, under the provisions of the Act 22 Victoria, No. 13.

That your Petitioners propose the following as the boundary of the said Municipality:—Commencing at a point at the eastern extremity of Hawdon's Lagoon on the right bank of the Murray River; bounded on the east by the extended boundary of Albury Reserve; on the north by the northern boundary of that reserve, being a line bearing west eleven miles; on the west by a line bearing south about three miles four furlongs to the Murray River; and on the south by that river upwards to the point of commencement.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to proclaim the said premises as a Municipality, under the provisions of the said Act.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

(*Here follow 86 Signatures.*)

No. 2.

MINUTE of Executive Council.

THE Executive Council advise, in terms of the 2nd Clause of the Municipalities Act of 1858, that His Excellency the Governor General should now cause the substance of the enclosed Petition to be published in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*.

The Council further advise, in terms of the same Clause, that unless a Counter-Petition, signed by a greater number of householders, residents in the Town of Albury, be received by the Colonial Secretary within three months from the date of such publication, His Excellency the Governor General should cause to be published in the *Government Gazette* a Proclamation declaring the said Town a Municipality, and should also define the limits and boundaries thereof.

A. ORPEN MORIARTY,

Clerk of the Council.

24 December, 1858.—No. 58-808.

No. 3.

No. 3.

*NOTICE in Government Gazette.**Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 14 January, 1859.*

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.—ALBURY PETITION.

IN pursuance of the Act of the Colonial Parliament, 22 Victoria, No. 13, His Excellency the Governor General, with the advice of the Executive Council, has directed the publication of the substance and prayer of a Petition addressed to His Excellency, as herein set forth, signed by eighty-seven Inhabitants, Householders of the Town of Albury, praying for the erection of their locality into a Municipality.

CHARLES COWPER.

THE Petitioners state that they consider it desirable that the Town and District of Albury, containing a population of two thousand and fifteen souls, should be declared and constituted a Municipality under the provisions of the Act 22 Victoria, No. 13.

The Petitioners propose the following as the boundary of the Municipality:—Commencing at a point at the eastern extremity of Hawdon's Lagoon, on the right bank of the Murray River; bounded on the east by the extended boundary of Albury Reserve; on the north by the northern boundary of that reserve, being a line bearing west eleven miles; on the west by a line bearing south about three miles four furlongs to the Murray River; and on the south by that river upwards to the point of commencement.

And the Petitioners pray as follows:—"That your Excellency will be pleased to proclaim the said premises as a Municipality, under the provisions of the said Act."

(Here follow 87 Signatures.)

No. 4.

THE UNDER SECRETARY to UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 13 April, 1859.*

SIR,

I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying Petition, from the Inhabitants of Albury, praying to be incorporated under the Municipalities Act of 1858, and to request that you will move the Secretary for Lands and Public Works to cause a report to be obtained from the Surveyor General, whether there appears to be any objection to the adoption by the Government of the proposed boundaries as described in the Petition.

I have, &c.,

W. ELYARD.

The Surveyor General is requested to report.

B. C.—20 April, 1859.

M. F.

No. 5.

REPORT of Surveyor General.

THE object of the Petitioners is the inclusion in the Municipality of the Albury Reserve, embracing the extension; and to this there does not appear to exist any objection, although there is little doubt that, as settlement progresses, an addition to the Municipality will be desirable.

An amended description is herewith enclosed.

*Surveyor General's Office,
14 May, 1859.*GEO. BARNEY,
Surveyor General.

Forwarded to the Principal Under Secretary.

B. C.—16 May, 1859.

M. F.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure in No 5.]

Description of the Municipality of Albury, in the County of Goulburn.

Commencing on the River Murray or Hume, near the eastern end of Hawdon's Lagoon, at the south-east corner of J. F. H. Mitchell's 502 acres, and bounded thence on the east, north, and west by the boundary of the Albury Reserve, being lines bearing north 3 miles and 50 chains, west 4 miles, south about 1 mile and 20 chains, west 4 miles and 72 chains, and south 1 mile and 72 chains to the River Murray or Hume; and on the south by that river upwards to the point of commencement.

Albury Petition for a Municipality.

Memo :—

See No. 2 in
Schedule.

Against this proposed Municipality there has been no Counter-Petition. The Municipality may, therefore, be proclaimed under the Minute of the Executive Council of 24th December last, on 58-4943.

Before this can be done, the name of the Municipality has to be decided, and the boundaries defined. The latter are proposed in a paper from the Surveyor General.

As the number of inhabitants exceed 4,000, the number of Councillors will be nine. A Mayor is not asked for.

For the Executive Council.

18 May.

C. C.

No. 6.

MINUTE of Executive Council.

ALBURY MUNICIPALITY.

THE Executive Council advise, in terms of the 2nd Clause of the Act of the Local Parliament, that His Excellency the Governor General should cause to be published in the *Government Gazette* a Proclamation, declaring the Town and District of Albury a Municipality under the name and with the limits and boundaries stated and defined in the papers herewith.

A. ORPEN MORIARTY,

Clerk of the Council.

23 May, 1859.—No. 59-489.

Approved—

W. T. D.

1 June, 1859.

No. 7.

MUNICIPALITY OF ALBURY.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency SIR WILLIAM THOMAS DENISON, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General in and over all Her Majesty's Colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act for establishing Municipal Institutions,*" and commonly styled and cited as "*The Municipalities Act of 1858,*" it was amongst other things enacted, that any City, Town, or Hamlet then or thereafter established, or any Rural District, might, as therein provided, be constituted a Municipality; and it was by the said Act enacted, that the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, might, on the receipt of a Petition, signed by not fewer than fifty householders resident within any such City, Town, Hamlet, or Rural District, praying that the same might be declared a Municipality under the said Act, and stating the number of the inhabitants thereof, cause the substance and prayer of such Petition to be published in the *Government Gazette*; and unless a Counter-Petition, signed by a greater number of householders, resident as aforesaid, should be received by the Colonial Secretary within three months from the date of such publication, the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, might by Proclamation published in like manner declare such City, Town, or Hamlet, or such Rural District, to be a Municipality, by a name to be mentioned in such Proclamation, and might also, by the same or any other Proclamation,

Proclamation, define the limits and boundaries thereof; and that upon such publication the Municipality should be constituted accordingly: And whereas a Petition, signed by eighty-seven householders resident within the Town of Albury, in the County of Goulburn, in the Colony of New South Wales, praying that the Town and District of Albury might be declared a Municipality under the provisions of the said Act, and stating that the number of the inhabitants of the said Town and District was two thousand and fifteen, was presented to the Governor, the substance and prayer of which Petition were duly published in the *Government Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act: And whereas no Counter-Petition signed by a greater number of householders resident within the said Town and District of Albury was received by the Colonial Secretary within three months from the date of such publication: And whereas the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Act, determined to declare by Proclamation such Town and District of Albury to be a Municipality by the name hereinafter mentioned, and to define the limits and boundaries thereof in the manner hereinafter defined: Now, therefore, I, SIR WILLIAM THOMAS DENISON, the Governor General and Governor-in-Chief aforesaid, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, and with the advice of the Executive Council, do by this my Proclamation declare that the District hereinafter described and named shall be a Municipality within the meaning of the said Act, and that the limits and boundaries thereof shall be as follows, that is to say:—

THE MUNICIPALITY OF ALBURY.

In the County of Goulburn, commencing on the River Murray or Hume, near the eastern end of Hawdon's Lagoon, at the south-east corner of J. F. H. Mitchell's 502 acres, and bounded thence on the east, north, and west by the boundary of the Albury Reserve, being lines bearing north 3 miles and 50 chains west 4 miles, south about 1 mile and 20 chains, west 4 miles and 72 chains, and south 1 mile and 72 chains to the River Murray or Hume; and on the south by that river upwards to the point of commencement.

And I do hereby, with the advice aforesaid, declare and direct that such Municipality shall be called by the name of "The Municipality of Albury."

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Colony, at Government House, Sydney, this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and in the twenty-second year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(L.S.) W. DENISON.

By His Excellency's Command,

CHARLES COWPER.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Municipality of Albury.

Memo:—

The next step to be taken is for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to appoint the first Returning Officer, and to name a day for the election of Councillors. The appointment of Returning Officer must be made within three months from the date of the proclamation of the Municipality, viz., 4th June, 1859; and the meeting of the electors to be not less than 20 days, nor more than 40 days, from the date of the proclamation for the election of Councillors. (22 Vic., No. 13, s. 12.)

By the 33rd clause the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may declare that the Council of any Municipality shall consist of a Mayor and Aldermen; otherwise the number of Councillors is fixed by the Act.

13 June.

C. C.

For the Executive Council. B.C.—13 June.

No. 8.

MINUTE of Executive Council.

THE Executive Council advise the issue of the accompanying proclamation nominating Heyward Atkins, Esquire, to be first Returning Officer for the Municipality in question, and appointing the first meeting of electors to be held on Thursday the 14th July, 1859.

A. ORPEN MORIARTY,

Clerk of the Council.

Approved—

J. M. P.
W. W. B.
C. C.

13 June, 1859.—No. 59-617.

No. 9.

No. 9.

MUNICIPALITY OF ALBURY.

PROCLAMATION.

BY His Excellency SIR WILLIAM THOMAS DENISON, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General in and over all Her Majesty's Colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS by a certain Proclamation, dated the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and duly made and published, under the provisions contained in the "Municipalities Act of 1858," in the *Government Gazette* of the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, a certain district in the said Proclamation described and named, and the limits and boundaries whereof were thereby defined, was by the said Proclamation declared to be a "Municipality," within the intent and meaning of the said Act, by the name and style of "The Municipality of Albury;" and the electors for the time-being of the said Municipality, immediately upon such publication as aforesaid, became and were a body corporate, under such name and style: And whereas it is by the said Act provided and declared, that on a day to be notified by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, within three months after the incorporation of such Municipality, and twice published in the *Government Gazette*, and once in some local newspaper nearest to such Municipality, not being less than twenty days or more than forty days from the date of such first publication, the Returning Officer who at the first election shall be named in such notice shall preside at such meeting of electors as in the said Act is authorized to be holden, and such election and further proceedings shall be taken as are in the said Act authorized to be taken after such notice as aforesaid: Now, therefore, I, Sir William Thomas Denison, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, and with the advice of the Executive Council, do by this my Proclamation, nominate and notify that Heyward Atkins, Esquire, of Albury, shall be the first Returning Officer of the said Municipality, and that the meeting of the said electors shall be held at noon, at such place at Albury as may be fixed for the purpose by public notice, on Thursday the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, for the purposes of the said Act.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Colony, at Government House, Sydney, this fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and in the twenty-second year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(L. s.) W. DENISON.

By His Excellency's Command,
CHARLES COWPER.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

No. 10.

MINUTE of Executive Council.

THE Executive Council advise that, in accordance with the 33rd section of the Act of Council, 22 Victoria, No. 13, the Municipal Council of Albury should be declared to consist of a Mayor and Aldermen.

Approved—

W. T. D.

9 July, 1859.

A. ORPEN MORIARTY,

Clerk of the Council.

28 June, 1859.—No. 59-601.

No. 11.

MUNICIPALITY OF ALBURY.

PROCLAMATION.

By their Excellencies JOHN MAXWELL PERCEVAL, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Colonel in Her Majesty's 12th Regiment of Foot, the Officer next in seniority to the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Land Forces in all Her Colonies of Australia; SIR WILLIAM WESTBROOKE BURTON, Knight, President of the Legislative Council of the Colony of New South Wales; and CHARLES COWPER, Esquire, Colonial Secretary of the said Colony,—Administrators of the Government thereof.

WHEREAS by a certain Proclamation, dated the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and duly made and published, under the provisions contained in the "Municipalities Act of 1858," in the *Government Gazette* of the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, a certain district in the said Proclamation, described and named, and the limits and boundaries whereof were thereby defined, was by the said Proclamation declared to be a "Municipality," within the intent and meaning of the said Act, by the name and style of "The Municipality of Albury;" and the electors for the time-being of the said Municipality, immediately upon such publication as aforesaid, became and were a body corporate under such name and style: And whereas by another Proclamation, dated the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and duly made and published under the provisions contained in the said recited Act, it was nominated and notified that Heyward Atkins, Esquire, of Albury, should be the first Returning Officer of the said Municipality, and that the meeting of the said electors should be held at noon, at such place at Albury as might be fixed for the purpose by public notice, on Thursday, the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, for the purposes of the said Act: And whereas by the said Act it is also provided and declared that the Governor, with the like advice, may declare that the Council of any Municipality shall consist of a Mayor and Aldermen: Now, therefore, we, John Maxwell Perceval, Esquire, Sir William Westbrooke Burton, Knight, and Charles Cowper, Esquire, the Administrators of the Government, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, with the advice of the Executive Council, do by this our Proclamation declare that the Council of the said Municipality of Albury shall consist of a Mayor and Aldermen, with all the rights, duties, and privileges thereunto annexed under the said Act or otherwise howsoever.

Given under our Hands and the Seal of the Colony, this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and in the twenty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

J. M. PERCEVAL,

(L. S.)

Colonel.

W. W. BURTON.

CHARLES COWPER.

By Command of their Excellencies,

CHARLES COWPER.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

No. 12.

TELEGRAM.

Received the following Message from Albury Station, at 11h. 45m., July 8th, 1859:—
From JAMES MCLAURIN to THE HONORABLE CHIEF SECRETARY, Sydney,—

At a public meeting held in Albury, yesterday, it was resolved that the Chairman be requested to forward a telegram to the Government, expressing the dissatisfaction of the public of Albury at the contracted extent of the Municipal boundary proclaimed, and their refusal to nominate candidates unless the boundary petitioned for be conceded. A reply, stating the course Government will pursue in this case, is requested.

ALBURY MUNICIPALITY AND COMMON.

No. 13.

THE UNDER SECRETARY to SURVEYOR GENERAL.

MY DEAR SIR,

Perhaps you will look at the enclosed papers, and tell me how the boundaries proposed by the residents at Albury for their Municipality have been altered so as to contract it as stated.

Yours, &c.,

W. ELYARD.

9th July.

No. 14.

MEMO. of Surveyor General.

The extent of the land embraced in the description to which the telegram refers is all that can be given for the purpose until the reserve has been extended, as shewn by a blue line on sketch. To such extension probably there will be no objection. (See sketch annexed—A.)

G. B.

No. 15.

TOWN CLERK, ALBURY, to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Town Clerk's Office,**Albury, 25 August, 1859.*

SIR,

The Municipal Council instruct me to communicate with you as to the present boundaries of the Municipality of Albury.

I have the honor to call your attention to the very large curtailment of the boundaries of the Municipality as proposed in the original petition of the inhabitants.

The Council are unaware of the reasons which induced the Government so to limit the boundaries, and they would respectfully request that the boundaries may be extended, so that the Municipality may include the area originally applied for.

I have, &c.,

S. F. BLACKMORE.

Referred to Secretary for Lands. B. C.—29 August, 1859.

C. C.

Acting Surveyor General. B. C.—1 September, 1859.

M. F.

No. 16.

REPORT of Acting Surveyor General.

Same as that
with Surveyor
General's Memo.,
No. 14.

THE curtailment complained of is shewn on the within tracing, on which the red line indicates the boundary proclaimed, and the blue that intended to be applied for.

It might have been considered undesirable to embrace in the Municipality land held under pastoral occupation, as would have been the case had the blue line in the tracing been adopted; but this point was not brought under consideration, as the Petition described the north boundary applied for as "the northern boundary of that (the Albury) Reserve," and, although the length stated was greater than that of the reserve boundary, it was supposed that this was merely an error resulting from imperfect information as to what was the boundary of the reserve.—See B. C. Memo., of 14 May, 1859, of the late Surveyor General.

A. G. M'LEAN,

Acting Surveyor General.

B. C.—13 September, 1859.

No. 17.

No. 17.

TOWN CLERK, ALBURY, to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Town Clerk's Office,**Albury, 29 September, 1859.*

SIR,

With reference to my letter of the 25th August, relative to the curtailment of the boundaries of the Municipality of Albury, I am instructed by the Council to apply for an extension of the Town Common, and to state, that the daily increasing population of this place makes it necessary for this matter to receive immediate attention.

For years past a constant war has been waging between the townspeople and the squatters occupying the runs named Bungowannah Station, and Thurgona Station, the former occupied by Mr. John Dight, the latter by Mrs. Mitchell. The cattle owned by the townspeople cannot be kept from straying upon the squattages, and the squatters, in the exercise of their rights, have no alternative but to impound the stock so trespassing, thus keeping alive the ill-feeling that is certain to be engendered by such a state of things, or submit to be over-run by the cattle of the townspeople, and their runs rendered of little value.

All purchasers of Crown Lands conceive they have a right of depasturage on all adjacent unalienated Crown Lands, and their being confined to lands within their own fences tends most seriously to injure them individually; and when its effects, as felt collectively, are considered, it must be admitted that the progress of the township is retarded, and those residents particularly who combine farming their small holdings with carrying and conveying goods to the different places on the roads, are either driven away altogether, compelled to absent themselves from their families, or live in a state of comparative destitution. In consequence of having their labor restricted, and their teams of horses or bullocks deprived of pasturage, they are compelled to sell.

The Council are informed that Mrs. Mitchell, of Thurgona Station, has already proposed to surrender her run entirely to the Government, seeing plainly that in a few years it will pass from her hands if the public requirements are to be satisfied. During the last three years large portions of the lands comprising that station have been purchased from the Crown.

The Bungowannah Station has not had so much taken from its original proportions, owing merely to the surveyors not having surveyed so much for sale; but it is found impossible to prevent the town cattle from straying upon the portion of that station known as Splinter's Creek and Lester's Forest; all of which is suited to agricultural purposes, and will be readily purchased if put up to sale.

Knowing the importance of this subject, and how much benefit would be conferred upon this community by the Government consenting to extend the Town Common, the Council beg to represent that it is most desirable the boundaries of the Town Common should be the boundaries of the Thurgona and Bungowannah Stations. The consent of the Government to this proposal would confer a boon on this community that could not be too highly estimated; and although the two holders of the stations might deem their interests to some degree injured, the thousands who reside within the area and this Municipal District would be benefited to such an extent that could but be duly appreciated.

Feeling assured that the Government would not arrive at a decision upon a subject of such general interest here, and of such importance in itself, without the fullest information, the Council beg most respectfully to suggest, that the question be referred to Mr. Commissioner Lockhart, of the Tumut, for his report, whose large experience as a colonist and as a Government officer qualifies him more than anyone with whom the Council are acquainted to offer such suggestions and opinions as will enable a correct conclusion to be arrived at.

I have, &c.,

S. F. BLACKMORE.

Acting Surveyor General. B. C.—29 September, 1859.

M. F.

No. 18.

MEMO. of Colonial Secretary.

11 October.

- 1.—Can the land asked for be taken from the run of the present lessee?
- 2.—If it can, does the Secretary for Public Lands see any reason why it should not?
- 3.—Ought it then to be included within the boundary of the Municipality?

C. C.

Acting Surveyor General.—12 October.

M. F.

No. 19.

REPORT of Acting Surveyor General.

Mr. Dight's Bungowannah Run and Mrs. Mitchell's Mungabarina Run (called herein "Thurgona") contained, exclusively of the original Albury Reserve, which was taken out of them, nearly 100,000 acres.

Of this about 20,000 acres has been added to the Albury Reserve, and to a large extent alienated; thus leaving about 80,000 acres, as now applied for, for a Town Common for Albury.

Mr. District Surveyor Adams is about proposing an extension of the Albury Reserve, which will probably embrace all or nearly all of the Mungabarina Run, and a large portion of the Bungowannah Run; but how far it may be expedient to devote the extension, after its approval, to the purposes of a Town Common is a matter of consideration.

There are at present about four square miles (upwards of 2,500 acres) reserved temporarily for town pasturage for Albury, and the ordinary size of Town Commons is about 1,000 acres.

A. G. McLEAN,

A. S. G.

B.C.—17 October, 1859.

No. 20.

ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL to UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

(59-9970.)

*Surveyor General's Office,**Sydney, 12 December, 1859.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward, for submission to the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, a communication which I have received from Mr. District Surveyor Adams, and which has resulted directly from the recommendation of the Municipal Council of Albury,—the subject of which, however, has long been under consideration.

2. The original reserve of Albury and the first extension embraced about 28 square miles, of which all the best land has already been alienated. The proposed extensions, 1, 2, and 3, contain respectively 51 square miles, 15 square miles, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ square miles; but out of No. 1 a considerable extent of land has already been measured and sold within leased runs; and authority was given by your B. C. letter of the 11th day of March, 1858, for further sale measurements within the same runs.

3. The formation of reserve No. 1 I recommend as necessary to meet the growing demand for land in the vicinity; and of No. 3 as required, or likely shortly to be required, for commonage for Albury. It does not appear to be necessary at present to proclaim the No. 2 reserve as proposed; but, on account of its proximity to Albury, it appears to be desirable that no pre-emptive right purchases within it should be permitted, excepting where valuable improvements exist.

ALBURY MUNICIPALITY AND COMMONS

11

4. With reference to the last paragraph of Mr. Adams's letter, I may remark that the extent of the watershed of Bowna Creek, beyond the proposed reserves, is about 180 square miles, and that Mr. Adams made the recommendation in compliance with a direction from this office.

5. The suggestion was made, as in the recent case of Warwick, with the view of obviating the withdrawal of land from pastoral occupation until actually required for settlement, and, at the same time, preventing a monopoly of the best land under pre-emptive right. The Government has, no doubt, power, under the Orders in Council, to reserve land from pre-emptive sale by refusing to comply with applications for such purchases; and what is herein proposed is, to make a decision, applicable to certain lands, whether applications may have been made or otherwise, and thus to ensure equality of treatment to the licensees or lessees, instead of deciding on each application as it arises, and probably refusing in one case, under the influence of public petitions or otherwise, what may have been immediately previously conceded in another.

6. As it is not proposed to reserve from such sale, as part of the general measured lands containing valuable improvements, some discretion will still be left to the Government in the determination of the area to be sold with improvements.

7. The proceeding is beneficial, because protective of pastoral interest, and at the same time protective of the future interests of agricultural settlement.

8. I may add, that though the area proposed to be embraced in the reservation is a large one, it must be remembered that the decision could only apply practically to the comparatively small area forming the choicest portion of the whole, and which might, probably, be sought to be purchased under pre-emptive right.

I have, &c.,

A. G. McLEAN,

A. S. G.

[Enclosure in No. 20.]

Albury, 11 October, 1859

Sir,

In compliance with instructions conveyed to me in your letters of the 23rd March, 1858, No. 431, and 15th ultimo, No. 2,351, I have the honor to transmit a sketch shewing three proposed extensions to the Albury, Mullingandra, and Bowna Reserves. (See *Sketch annexed, B.*) These letters are of a general character and not given.

2. I find it impossible to suggest a reservation which would embrace land entirely of an agricultural character, or which would all be immediately saleable.

3. The reserve No 1 contains the greatest part of the land required for sale in the neighborhood of Albury, and I consider that half of it would be sold within twelve or eighteen months.

4. No. 2 is nearly all of it enclosed within the large paddocks of Mrs. E. Mitchell and Mr. John Hore—about half of this reserve would be saleable; but, from its being enclosed, &c., I have submitted it in this form for your consideration.

5. No. 3 contains but little land that could be at present offered for sale, as a large portion of it is supposed to be auriferous. I have suggested it principally at the wish of the inhabitants of the town to which the present pasturage reserve is of very little use in its present form, and the continual tax in impounding will be severely felt until natural boundaries are substituted.

6. Before sub-dividing the western portion of extension No. 1, I would obtain the report of the Gold Commissioner who has pointed out to me the limits to which he would confine the measures.

7. With reference to the limits to which the exercise of the pre-emptive right should be allowed, I would suggest none should be permitted within reserves 1 or 3, or within the watershed of Bowna Creek or its tributaries.

I have, &c.,

P. F. ADAMS,

District Surveyor.

The Surveyor General.

No. 1.

POLICE MAGISTRATE, ALBURY, to SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

*Police Office, Albury,**3 February, 1857.*

SIR,

Sketch. N.E.—
Returned to
Bench.

I have the honor to draw attention to the sale of the undermentioned portions of land, as shewn in the accompanying tracings, advertised to take place at this office on the 12th proximo, viz. :—137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145.

At present there is no reserve *adapted* for grazing the milking cattle belonging to the townspeople, or for teams carrying on the roads. A piece of ground has been reserved adjoining the township for such purpose, but being *mountainous* and *scrubby* is entirely worthless; and the part now under notice is situated at the rear of it, and has always been used for town pasturage. It is the *only* land now available for that object, and is, in my opinion, indispensably requisite for the same. I, therefore, most respectfully request that the piece of land indicated in the tracing may be withdrawn from sale and reserved for town pasturage.

The inhabitants have a special claim for consideration in this application, as a large block of ground known as the Pound Paddock, situated in a bend of the river adjoining the town, has recently been sold, although marked in the old charts as a reserve.

I have, &c.,

HEYWARD ATKINS,

Police Magistrate.

No. 2.

(57-439.)

REPORT of Surveyor General.

THE existing Town Pasturage Reserve at Albury contains somewhat more than 640 acres, and was selected by the Bench of Magistrates in June, 1852, instead of two portions previously selected, containing respectively 1,022 and 480 acres, which it was explained to the Bench were either too large or too small (Colonial Secretary's letter of the 8th November, 1851, No. 565, authorizing 640 acres only), and one of which is the reserve alluded to in the within letter as having "recently been sold, although marked on the old maps as a reserve." This last-mentioned portion, it may be remarked, had long previously been marked on the maps as "reserved for town pasturage and extension." This reservation was, of course, set aside by the selection of a definite pasturage reserve; and, had that not been the case, its requirement for extension of the town obviously superseded the further reservation.

The portions of land now under reference were measured for sale some months since by Mr. Licensed Surveyor Parkinson, and as they did not interfere with any existing reservation they were proclaimed.

It seems from the enclosed letter that the existing pasturage reserve, although selected as before stated by the Bench, is unsuited to the purpose, and office plans lead to the conclusion that this is to a great extent the case.

Under the circumstances it appears to be expedient that the lands referred to should be withdrawn and withheld from sale until some general decision shall have been arrived at relative to town pasturage reserves, and some permanent appropriation of a suitable character made under that decision for Albury.

GEO. BARNEY,

S. G.

*Surveyor General's Office,**Sydney, 14 February, 1857.*

No. 3.

(51-9528.) THE UNDER SECRETARY to SURVEYOR GENERAL.

No. 565. Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 8 November, 1857.

SIR,

With reference to my letter of this date, No. 51-564, respecting the granting of Pastoral Reserves generally, for the use of the inhabitants of the various towns beyond the Settled Districts, I have the honor, by direction of His Excellency the Governor General, to inform you that an application has been received from certain inhabitants of the town of Albury, for a portion of land in the neighborhood of that township, as a Pasturage Reserve, and to request that, as this application will be ruled by the general regulation laid down in the case of Gundagai, you will have the goodness to propose the necessary reserve, after communicating with the Bench of Magistrates.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD, JUNR.

No. 4.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS, to UNDER SECRETARY, TREASURY.

(No. 54.) Department of Lands and Public Works,
Sydney, 14 February, 1857.

SIR,

I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to move the Honorable the Finance Minister to issue instructions for having the portions of land mentioned in the margin withdrawn from the sale advertised to take place at Albury on the 27th proximo, as these lands are applied for, for the formation of a reserve, for grazing milch cows belonging to the township.

I have, &c.,
MICL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 5.

NOTICE in Government Gazette.

Department of Lands and Public Works,
Sydney, 16 February, 1857.

WITHDRAWAL OF LANDS FROM SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned portions of land proclaimed in the Government Gazette of the 14th ultimo, for sale at Albury on the 12th proximo, have been withdrawn from sale, viz.:—Country Lots—Lots from 1 to 9 inclusive, being portions Nos. 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145.

JOHN HAY.

No. 6.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS to SURVEYOR GENERAL.

(57-439.) Department of Lands and Public Works,
No. 119. Sydney, 24 February, 1857.

SIR,

In drawing your attention to the notice in the Government Gazette of the 17th instant, respecting the withdrawal from sale of the portions of land at Albury noted in the margin, I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to withhold the land in question from sale until some general decision shall have been arrived at relative to Town Pasturage Reserves, and some permanent appropriation of a suitable character made under that decision for Albury, as suggested in your report of the 14th of the month, No. 57-32.

I have, &c.,
MICL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 7.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS to POLICE MAGISTRATE, ALBURY.

(57-439.)
No. 430.

*Department of Lands and Public Works,
Sydney, 24 February, 1857.*

SIR,

Sketch returned
herewith.

Country lots,
being portions
137 to 145 inclu-
sive.

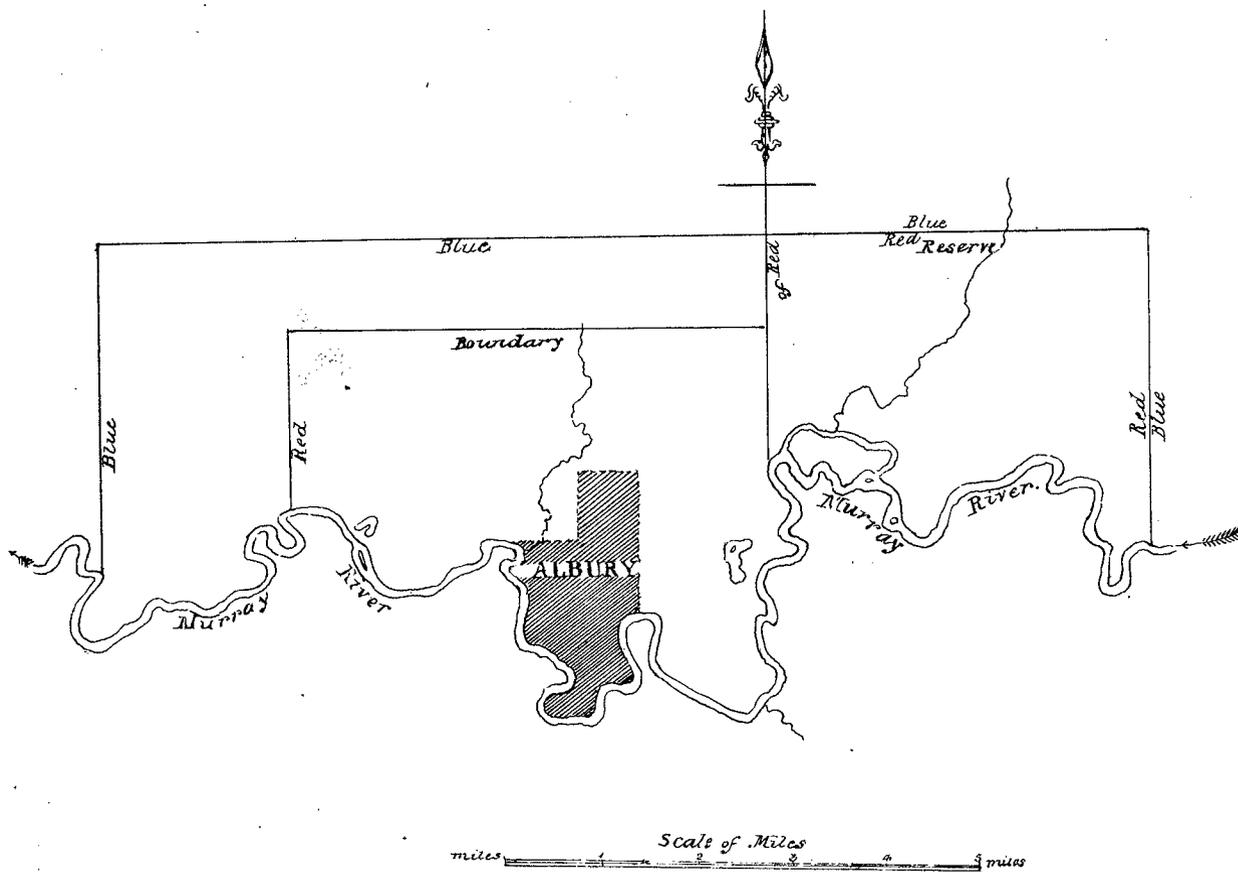
With reference to your letter of the 3rd instant, I am directed to draw your attention to the notice in the *Government Gazette* of the 17th of this month, respecting the withdrawal from sale of the portions of land at Albury noted in the margin, and to inform you that the Surveyor General has been instructed to withhold the land in question from sale until some general decision shall have been arrived at relative to town pasturage reserves, and some permanent appropriation of a suitable character made under that decision for Albury.

I have, &c.,

MICL. FITZPATRICK.

A

Note, The Blue line shews the Boundary petitioned for
The Red „ that proclaimed.



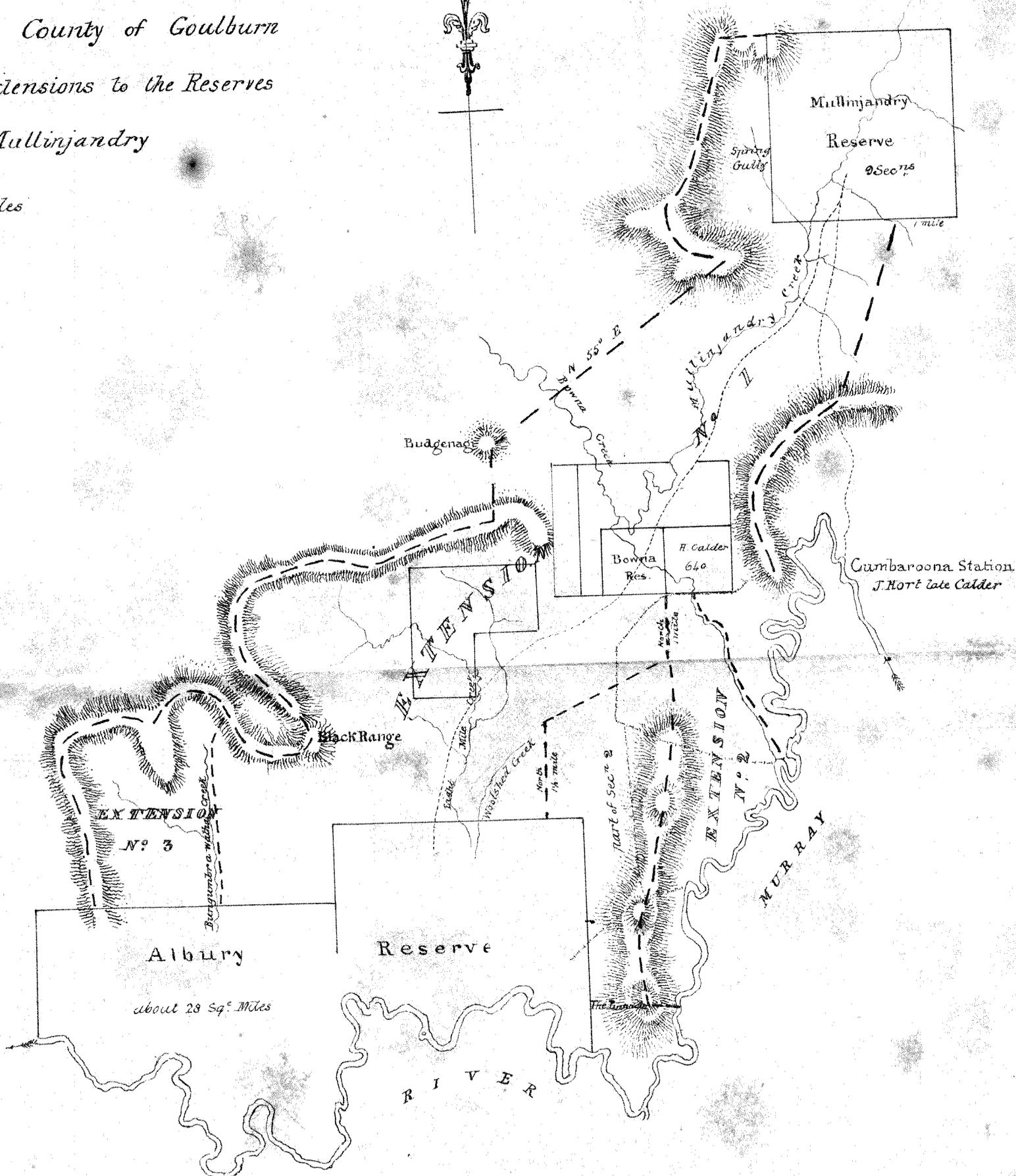
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Sketch of a portion of the County of Goulburn
 shewing three proposed Extensions to the Reserves
 of Albury Bowna and Mullinjandry

N^o 1 about 51 Square Miles

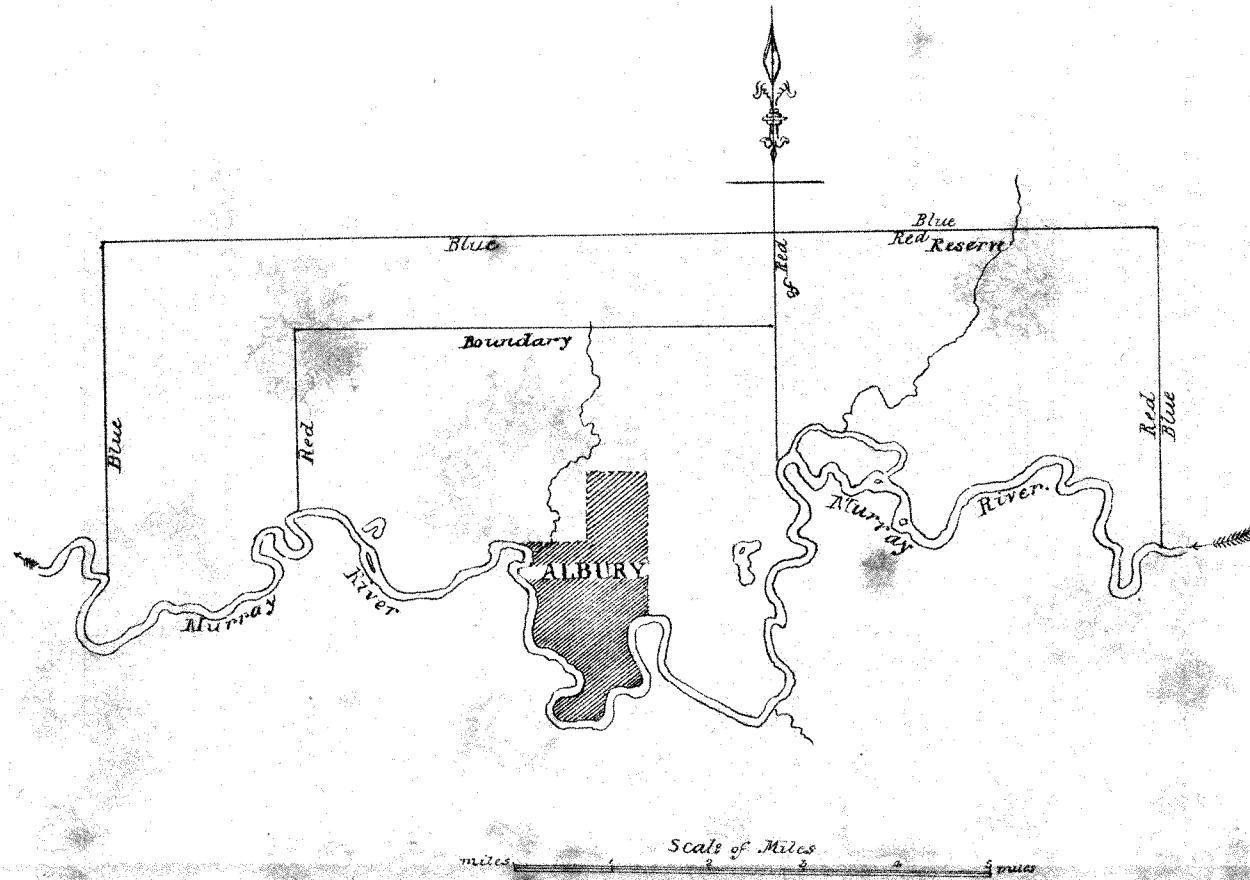
2 D° 16 D° D°

3 D° 7½ D° D°



A

Note, The Blue line shews the Boundary petitioned for
The Red .. that proclaimed.



Sig: 010

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROPOSED COMMON AT ALBURY.

(PETITION RELATIVE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 May, 1860.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Mayor and Aldermen of the Municipality of Albury,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That the inhabitants of the town of Albury petitioned under the Municipalities Act of 1858 that the town might be proclaimed a Municipality, with the boundaries as follows :—Commencing at a point of the eastern extremity of Hawdon's Lagoon, on the right bank of the Murray River ; bounded on the east by the extended boundary of Albury Reserve ; on the north by the northern boundary of that reserve, being a line bearing west eleven miles ; on the west by a line bearing south about three miles from Furlong's to the Murray River ; and on the south by that river upwards to the point of commencement.

That the Municipality was proclaimed with the following boundaries :—Commencing on the River Murray or Hume, near the eastern end of Hawdon's Lagoon, at the south-east corner of J. F. H. Mitchell's 502 acres ; and bounded thence on the east, north, and west, by the boundary of the Albury Reserve, being lines bearing north three miles and fifty chains, west four miles seventy-two chains to the River Murray or Hume, and on the south by that river upwards to the point of commencement.

That, by this great curtailment of the boundaries of the Municipality, the inhabitants are deprived of extensive reserved land which might be used by them as a Common.

That the want of a Town Common has for a long time past been a great inconvenience to the inhabitants of Albury, and greatly retards the progress of the town.

That the town is immediately surrounded by the runs of Bungawannah and Thurgona ; and, there being no commonage for the town, the cattle of the townspeople are continually trespassing on these squattages to the great annoyance and inconvenience of all parties, and keeping alive ill feeling, which must be engendered by such a state of things.

That the number of the cattle possessed by the townspeople may be estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000.

Your Petitioners would humbly pray your Honorable House that a Common adequate to the requirements of the daily increasing population of the Municipality of Albury may be speedily granted to them.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

JAMES J. FALLON, Mayor.

WM. WISE.

LUKE EVERITT.

JOHN DORNAN.

JAMES McLAURIN.

LEWIS JONES.

JOHN ROPER.

Albury, 12 May, 1860.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TOWN HALL SITE EXCHANGE BILL.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

TOWN HALL SITE EXCHANGE BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
11 *May*, 1860.

Sydney :

THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1860.

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

571—

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 91. FRIDAY, 4 MAY, 1860.

15. Town Hall Site Exchange Bill:—Mr. Faucett moved, pursuant to notice,—
- (1.) That the Town Hall Site Exchange Bill be referred for the consideration and report of a Select Committee.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Kemp, Mr. Laidlaw, Mr. McArthur, Mr. Clements, Mr. Lyons, Mr. Wild, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 95. FRIDAY, 11 MAY, 1860.

2. Town Hall Site Exchange Bill:—Mr. Faucett, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Proceedings of, and Minutes of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on the 4th May, together with the Bill, as *amended* in the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed:
- Mr. Faucett then moved, That the second reading of this Bill stand an Order of the Day for Friday next.
- Question put and passed.
-

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1859-60.

TOWN HALL SITE EXCHANGE BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on the 4th instant, the "*Town Hall Site Exchange Bill*," beg leave to report to your Honorable House,—

That they have examined the Solicitor to the Municipal Council of Sydney* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved by the evidence of that gentleman, they proceeded with the several Clauses and Schedules of the Bill, in the consideration whereof they found it necessary to make *certain verbal amendments*.†

* Mr. R. Driver, jun.

† Vide "Schedule of Amendments."

And your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill, as amended by them.

P. FAUCETT,

Chairman.

Legislative Assembly Chamber,

Sydney, 11 May, 1860.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY, 11 MAY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Clements,	|	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Faucett,	|	Mr. Lyons.

P. Faucett, Esquire, called to the Chair.

Solicitor for the Bill, Mr. R. Driver, junr., *City Solicitor*.

Mr. R. Driver examined.

Committee considered the Preamble of the Bill.

Motion made (*Chairman*) and *Question*,—That this Preamble stand part of the Bill—*agreed to*.

Committee then proceeded with the several Clauses and Schedules.

Clauses 1 and 2 read, and agreed to without amendment.

Clauses 3 and 4 read, *verbally* amended (*Vide Schedule of Amendments*), and agreed to.

Clause 5 read, and agreed to without amendment.

First Schedule read, *verbally* amended (*Vide Schedule of Amendments*), and agreed to.

Second and Third Schedules read, and agreed to without amendment.

Chairman requested to report the Bill, as *verbally* amended and agreed to, to the House.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

- Page 2, Clause 3, line 2. After "may," *insert* "be."
 Page 2, Clause 3, line 6. *Omit* "which."
 Page 2, Clause 4, line 21. *Omit* "or"; *insert* "erected on."
 Page 2, Schedule 1, line 43. *Omit* "December"; *insert* "September."
 Page 2, Schedule 1, line 44. After "then," *insert* "Mayor."
 Page 2, Schedule 1, line 45. After "Sydney," *insert* "and their successors."

LIST OF WITNESSES.

Friday, 11 May, 1860.

	Page.
R. Driver, junr., Esq., <i>City Solicitor</i>	5

LIST OF APPENDIX.

(*To Evidence given by R. Driver, Junr., Esq., 11 May, 1860.*)

A.

Deed Poll or Grant from the Crown to Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the City of Sydney, and their Successors. 30 September, 1851	6
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1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

TOWN HALL SITE EXCHANGE BILL.

FRIDAY, 11 MAY, 1860.

Present:—

MR. CLEMENTS,
MR. KEMP,

MR. FAUCETT,
MR. LYONS.

PETER FAUCETT, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

R. Driver, Esq., appeared as the promoter of the Bill.

Richard Driver Esq., examined:—

1. *By the Chairman:* You are Solicitor for "a Bill to enable the Municipal Council of Sydney to substitute for their present site a more convenient site for a Town Hall?" I am. R. Driver,
Esq.
2. Are there certain lands vested absolutely in the Municipal Council of Sydney and their Successors as a site for a Town Hall? There are; I produce a grant from the Crown, dated 30th September, 1851. *(The witness produced the same. Vide Appendix A.)* 11 May, 1860.
3. Does that Grant contain the description given in the first Schedule to this Bill? It does.
4. Will you be kind enough to read it? *(The witness read the same.)*
5. That is the deed poll? Yes.
6. *By Mr. Kemp:* Does that bear date 30th December, 1851, as stated in the Bill? No, it is the 30th September. The date in the printed Bill is an error.
7. Who are the grantees of that? "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the City of Sydney and their Successors."
8. *By the Chairman:* Is that issued in favor of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the City of Sydney? It is.
9. Under the hand of the then Governor, Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, and sealed with the Seal of the Territory? Yes, duly entered on record in the Colonial Secretary's Office.
10. Will you read the purpose for which the land was granted? "Which said piece or parcel of land is intended for and is hereby by Us granted as the site for a Town Hall and to the use of the said Mayor Aldermen and Councillors of the said City and their Successors for the purposes and in manner aforesaid." The recital to the Grant is—"in order to promote a site for a Town Hall in the said City for the use and convenience of Our said subjects inhabitants aforesaid."
11. Are the lands so situated, as not to afford a suitable site for such purpose? They are.
12. Can you say why it is inconvenient? It is at the extreme end of the town I may say.
13. Is there any power given in that deed to alienate the land? No.
14. Are the Council prevented from doing so? Yes—"the said piece or parcel of land hereby granted and every part thereof shall be at all times hereafter set apart maintained and used by the said Mayor Aldermen and Councillors and their successors for the use and convenience of the inhabitants of the said City for the time being as and for a Town Hall as aforesaid and for no other purpose whatever."
15. You are aware that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of that date have been superseded by another body? Yes.
16. What is that other body? The City Commissioners.
17. And that the City Commissioners have been superseded by another body? Yes, by the present Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE TOWN HALL SITE EXCHANGE BILL.

- R. Driver, Esq. 18. And the rights of the preceding bodies have been transferred? By Act of Council to the present body.
- 11 May, 1860. 19. Is it desirable or expedient that the present Municipal body should have power and authority to sell or exchange this land to obtain a more convenient site? It is both desirable and expedient.
20. Do the Corporation, in fact, require a Town Hall? They do.
21. And it is consequently desirable to exchange or to sell this land, and obtain other land for the site? Quite so.

APPENDIX.

A.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
Queen Defender of the Faith and so forth.

To all to whom these presents shall come,—

GREETING:—

KNOW YE that in order to promote the public convenience of Our Loyal Subjects the inhabitants of the City of Sydney in Our Territory of New South Wales and their successors inhabitants of the said City and in order to promote a site for a Town Hall in the said City for the use and convenience of Our said Subjects inhabitants aforesaid and in consideration of the quit rent hereafter reserved WE of Our Special Grace have granted and for Us Our Heirs and Successors Do hereby grant unto the Mayor Alderman and Councillors of the City of Sydney and their Successors for ever for the purpose aforesaid and subject to the conditions reservations and provisos hereinafter mentioned All that piece or parcel of land in Our said Territory containing by admeasurement one acre three roods and thirty-nine perches be the same more or less situated in the City of Sydney Parish of Saint James and County of Cumberland commencing at the south-east intersection of Bridge and Elizabeth streets and bounded on the north by Bridge-street bearing easterly two chains and ninety-two and a-half links to Phillip-street on the east by Phillip-street bearing southerly five chains and eighty-two links on the south by the segment of a circle (to which Phillip, Bent, and Elizabeth streets are tangents) to Elizabeth-street and on the west by Elizabeth-street bearing northerly five chains and nine links to the point of commencement (Advertised as number fifty-nine in the Government notice dated 23rd May, 1851): Together with all the rights members privileges and appurtenances whatsoever to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining which said piece or parcel of land is intended for and is hereby by Us granted as the site for a Town Hall: To Have and To Hold the same and every part thereof unto and to the use of the said Mayor Alderman and Councillors of the said City and their Successors for the purposes and in manner aforesaid: Yielding and paying therefore yearly unto Us Our Heirs and Successors the Quit Rent or sum of one farthing for ever if demanded: Reserving and excepting nevertheless unto Us Our Heirs and Successors all Mines of Gold of Silver and of Coal: PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS and We do hereby expressly declare that this Our Royal Grant is and shall be subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned that is to say that the said piece or parcel of land hereby granted and every part thereof shall be at all times hereafter set apart maintained and used by the said Mayor Aldermen and Councillors and their Successors for the use and convenience of the inhabitants of the said City for the time being as and for a Town Hall as aforesaid and for no other purpose whatsoever: PROVIDED ALWAYS and We do hereby further declare that if the Corporation of the said City of Sydney shall be dissolved or by any means become extinct and be no longer existent or if the said piece or parcel of land hereby granted or any part or parts thereof shall at any time hereafter have ceased for the space of three years to be maintained or used as and for a Town Hall as aforesaid or in connection therewith or have been for and during such space used or applied to ANY OTHER PURPOSE WHATSOEVER than as a Town Hall as aforesaid or in connection therewith or shall be alienated or attempted to be alienated in fee simple or for any less estate or interest to any person or persons whatsoever by the said Mayor Aldermen and Councillors (save and except in pursuance of the powers and authorities now vested or hereafter to be vested in the said Mayor Aldermen and Councillors under and by virtue or in pursuance of any Act or Acts of the Governor and Legislative Council of the said Territory of New South Wales now in force or hereafter to be in force within the said Territory) it shall be lawful for Us Our Heirs and Successors by any person or persons duly authorized in that behalf by our Governor for the time being of Our said Territory to re-enter upon the said Land or such part or parts thereafter as shall so as aforesaid have ceased to be maintained or used as and for or in connection with such Town Hall as aforesaid or shall have been so as aforesaid used and applied to other purposes or shall have been so alienated or attempted to be alienated by the said Mayor Aldermen and Councillors as aforesaid and to hold possess and enjoy the same as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if this Grant had not been made: IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused this Our Grant to be sealed with the Seal of Our said Territory.

WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-beloved SIR CHARLES AUGUSTUS FITZ ROY Knight Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order Governor General of all Our Australian Possessions and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies at Government House Sydney in New South Wales aforesaid this Thirtieth day of September in the Fifteenth year of Our Reign and in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

(L. S.)

CHAS. A. FITZ ROY.

ENTERED on Record by me in Register of Grants No. 105 pages 225 to 230 inclusive this third day of October One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one:

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary and Registrar.

ENROLLED in the Office for Registry of Deeds Supreme Court House Sydney in the Register of Grants G 2 pages 455 456 and 457 this eighth day of October one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

ALFRED EYARD,
Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court.

ENTERED in the Register No. 2 Town Grants No. 584 pages 364 365 and 366 in the Surveyor General's Office Sydney eighth day of October one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

HENRY HAYLORAN,
Chief Clerk.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY BRANCH OF ROYAL MINT.
(DESPATCHES AND REPORTS RELATIVE TO COINAGE AT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 September, 1859.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR W. DENISON.
(No. 40.) *Downing-street,*
5 May, 1859.

SIR,

In compliance with the request of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, I transmit to you copies of a letter from the Master of the Mint, with its enclosures, containing a Report on the weight and fineness of the Gold Coins struck at the Sydney Mint during the Quarter, to the 30th June, 1858; and a Summary of the Monthly Returns of Gold Coined at the same Mint during that year.

I have, &c.,

GOVERNOR

SIR W. DENISON, K. C. B.

CARNARVON,

(in the absence of Sir E. B. Lytton.)

Royal Mint,
16 April, 1859.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that the following Returns have been duly received from the Deputy Master of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, in conformity with the Order in Council of the 19th August, 1853.

Six Monthly Returns shewing the transactions in Bullion of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint from July to December, 1853, inclusive.

The Coin produced during these months is as follows:—

	SOVEREIGNS.	HALF-SOVEREIGNS.	TOTAL.
	OZS.		OZS.
In July	20,182.75	.....	20,182.75
„ August	23,171.66	.....	23,171.66
„ September ...	27,229.20	.....	27,229.20
„ October ...	25,686.74	.....	25,686.74
„ November	25,681.27	.....	25,681.27
„ December	28,193.60	.....	28,193.60

Amount charged for Coinage—Nil.

Two Returns of waste in coinage of Gold at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, for the quarters ending 30th September, and 31st December, 1858.

Two duplicate Returns made by the Board of Verification to the Colonial Secretary, at Sydney, reporting the state of Bullion in the Mint on the 1st July, and 1st October, 1858.

I have also to request you to submit to their Lordships my Report, enclosed, (being the twelfth) of the Weight and Fineness of the Coins produced at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint during the six months July to December, inclusive, and transmitted by the Deputy Master for examination, in accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council above referred to,—also a summary of the Monthly Returns for the year 1858.

A copy of the aforesaid Report will be forwarded to the Deputy Master at Sydney, for his information.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS GRAHAM.

G. A. Hamilton, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

SUMMARY

SUMMARY of the Monthly Returns of Gold Coined at Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, during the year 1858.

	SOVEREIGNS.	HALF-SOVEREIGNS.	TOTAL WEIGHT.	TOTAL VALUE.		
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	£	s.	d.
January	59,107·37	.....	59,107·37			
February	55,293·28	.....	55,293·28			
March	18,462·51	.....	18,462·51			
April .....	.....	17,989·35	17,989·35			
May .....	.....	18,021·30	18,021·30			
June .....	.....	26,065·14	26,065·14			
July	20,182·75	.....	20,182·75			
August	23,171·66	.....	23,171·66			
September	27,330·89	.....	27,330·89			
October	25,686·74	.....	25,686·74			
November	25,681·27	.....	25,681·27			
December	28,193·60	.....	28,193·60			
	283,110·07	62,075·79	345,185·86	1,344,067	8	10

Value of Gold coined in 1855	£514,810	5	1
1856	1,219,807	0	8
1857	767,679	1	1½
1858	1,334,067	8	10
Total... ..	£3,846,363	15	8½

Royal Mint,
16 April, 1859.

THOMAS GRAHAM,
Master of the Mint.

TWELFTH REPORT addressed to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by the Master of the Mint, on the Weight and Fineness of Gold Coins struck at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, and transmitted by the Deputy Master for examination, in accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 19th August, 1853.

Pieces taken, without preference, by the Colonial Secretary at the deliveries of the Sydney Mint.

During the Quarter ending 30th September, 1858.

Denomination of Coin.	Number of Pieces.	Total Weight in Ounces.	Average Weight of each Piece in Ounces.	Average Proportion of Gold in 1,000 parts.
Half-Sovereigns	4	0·514	0·1285	917·0125
Sovereigns	90	23·125	0·25694	916·996

During the Quarter ending 31st December, 1858.

Denomination of Coin.	Number of Pieces.	Total Weight in Ounces.	Average Weight of each Piece in Ounces.	Average Proportion of Gold in 1,000 parts.
Sovereigns	101	25·945	0·25688	917·1668

The standard weight of the Sovereign being 0·25682 ozs. Troy, and the standard fineness 916·67 in 1,000 parts.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR W. DENISON.

Downing-street,
10 June, 1859.

SIR,

I have to communicate to you, for your information, the annexed copy of a Report which has been received through the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury from the Master of the Mint, furnishing an Account of the Weight and Fineness of the Coins struck at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, and sent Home by you during the year 1858.

I have, &c.,

GOVERNOR
SIR W. DENISON, K. C. B.

E. B. LYTTON.

Royal

SYDNEY BRANCH OF ROYAL MINT.

3

Royal Mint, 30 May, 1859.

Sir,

I have now to submit an Account of the Weight and Fineness, as ascertained here, of Coins struck at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, and sent home by the Governor of New South Wales, during the year 1858, in conformity with instructions from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, communicated to me in Sir Charles Trevelyan's letter of 9th November, 1855. These Coins were conveyed from Australia in closed packets bearing the Seal of the Colonial Treasurer, and were received by me with letters from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of 21st April, 1858, and later dates.

My last Report on the Governor's pieces was dated 23th June, 1858.

COINS of the Sydney Mint taken from Colonial Circulation from January to December, 1858, by order of the Governor of New South Wales.

TAKEN FROM CIRCULATION.	NO. OF PIECES.		WEIGHT.		PROPORTION OF GOLD IN 1,000 PARTS.	DATE OF THE TREASURY LETTER TRANSMITTING PACKETS OF COINS.
	SOVS.	$\frac{1}{2}$ SOVS.	Sovereigns.	Half- Sovereigns.		
January	2	...	123-924	.....	9166-0	21st April, 1858.
" ... ..	...	...	123-924	.....	68-5	" "
"	2	...	.....	61-417	60-5	" "
" ... ..	...	...	.....	61-797	69-0	" "
February	2	...	123-374	.....	65-5	2nd June "
" ... ..	...	...	123-474	.....	65-5	" "
"	2	...	.....	62-047	70-0	" "
" ... ..	...	...	.....	61-767	65-5	" "
March... ..	2	...	123-244	.....	70-0	16th July "
" ... ..	...	...	123-184	.....	65-0	" "
"	2	...	.....	61-487	63-0	" "
" ... ..	...	...	.....	61-607	65-0	" "
April	2	...	123-374	.....	69-5	4th August "
" ... ..	...	...	123-524	.....	64-0	" "
"	2	...	.....	61-377	68-5	" "
" ... ..	...	...	.....	61-917	69-5	" "
May	2	...	122-814	.....	70-5	20th "
" ... ..	...	...	123-374	.....	70-5	" "
"	2	...	.....	61-407	66-0	" "
" ... ..	...	...	.....	61-597	66-5	" "
June	2	...	123-444	.....	60-0	23th Sept., "
" ... ..	...	...	123-404	.....	65-0	" "
"	2	...	.....	61-747	70-0	" "
" ... ..	...	...	.....	61-747	69-0	" "
July	2	...	123-524	.....	71-5	1st Nov., "
" ... ..	...	...	123-224	.....	72-0	" "
"	2	...	.....	61-667	70-0	" "
" ... ..	...	...	.....	61-867	69-0	" "
August	2	...	123-574	.....	71-0	7th Dec., "
" ... ..	...	...	123-194	.....	75-0	" "
"	2	...	.....	61-667	66-0	" "
" ... ..	...	...	.....	61-247	69-0	" "
September	2	...	123-024	.....	68-5	28th "
" ... ..	...	...	123-664	.....	75-5	" "
"	2	...	.....	61-737	66-5	" "
" ... ..	...	...	.....	61-667	71-0	" "
October	2	...	123-284	.....	68-5	8th Feb., 1859.
" ... ..	...	...	123-284	.....	69-0	" "
"	2	...	.....	61-597	71-0	" "
" ... ..	...	...	.....	61-677	66-5	" "
November	2	...	123-494	.....	67-0	24th "
" ... ..	...	...	122-994	.....	66-0	" "
"	2	...	.....	61-827	62-5	" "
" ... ..	...	...	.....	61-777	69-5	" "
December	2	...	123-264	.....	67-0	16th April, "
" ... ..	...	...	123-144	.....	69-0	" "
"	2	...	.....	61-747	65-0	" "
" ... ..	...	...	.....	61-757	68-0	" "
AVERAGE ... ..	...	...	123-126	61-672	9165-96	

The average weight of the Sovereign is found to be 0-25625 ozs., and of the Half-Sovereign 0-12848 ozs. The standard weight of the Sovereign being 0-25682 ozs.

The average fineness of all the Coins is found 916-59. The standard fineness being 916-67.

G. A. Hamilton, Esq.,
Treasury.

I have &c,
THOMAS GRAHAM.

1860.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY BRANCH OF ROYAL MINT.

(DESPATCH, &c., RELATIVE TO COINAGE.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

(No. 41.)

Downing-street,

4 December, 1859.

SIR,

I transmit to you the copy of a letter from the Treasury, enclosing one from 29 Nov., 1859, the Master of the Mint, with a Report on the weight and fineness of Gold Coins struck at the Branch of the Royal Mint at Sydney.

I have, &c.,

GOVERNOR SIR WILLIAM DENISON, K.C.B.,

NEWCASTLE.

&c., &c., &c.,

New South Wales.

[Enclosure.]

Treasury Chambers,

29 November, 1859.

Sir,

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, copy of a letter from the Master of the Mint, dated the 12th instant, relating to the transaction of the Sydney Mint from January to June last; and of a Report from the same, dated the 11th instant, on the weight and fineness of Gold Coins struck at that Branch of the Royal Mint; and I am to request that you will suggest to his Grace that they should be forwarded to the Governor of New South Wales.

I am, &c.,

Herman Merivale, Esq.,

GEO. A. HAMILTON.

&c., &c., &c.

[Sub-Enclosure 1.]

Royal Mint,

12 November, 1859.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that the following Returns have been duly received from the Deputy Master of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, in conformity with the Order in Council of the 19th August, 1853.

SYDNEY BRANCH OF ROYAL MINT.

Six monthly returns, shewing the the transactions in Bullion of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, for January to June, 1859, inclusive.

The coin issued during these months is as follows:—

	SOVEREIGNS.	HALF-SOVEREIGNS.	TOTAL.
	OZ.	OZ.	OZ.
In January	21,830·61	.....	21,830·61
„ February	16,691·32	.....	16,691·32
„ March	28,250·75	.....	28,250·75
„ April .....	.....	17,982·10	17,982·10
„ May .....	.....	20,554·44	20,554·44
„ June	20,673·66	5,264·00	25,937·66

Amount charged for Coinage—Nil.

Two Returns of Waste in Coinage of Gold at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, for the quarters ending 31st March and 30th June, 1859.

Two duplicate Returns made by the Board of Verification to the Colonial Secretary, reporting the state of the Bullion in the Mint on the 1st April and 1st July, 1859.

I have also to request you to submit to their Lordships my Report, enclosed (being the Thirteenth), of the weight and fineness of the Coins produced at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, during the six months, March to June, inclusive, and transmitted by the Deputy Master for examination, in accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council above referred to.

A copy of the aforesaid Report has been forwarded to the Deputy Master at Sydney for his information.

I have, &c.,

THOS. GRAHAM.

G. A. Hamilton, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

[Sub-Enclosure 2.]

THIRTEENTH REPORT, addressed to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by the Master of the Mint, on the weight and fineness of Gold Coins struck at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, and transmitted by the Deputy Master for examination, in accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 19th August, 1853.

Pieces taken without preference by the Colonial Secretary at the deliveries of the Sydney Mint.

During the Quarter ending 31st March, 1859.

DENOMINATION OF COIN.	Number of Pieces.	Total Weight in Ounces.	Average Weight of a Piece in Ounces.	Average proportion of Gold in 1,000 parts.
Sovereigns	96	24·652	0·25679	916·7911

During the Quarter ending 30th June, 1859.

DENOMINATION OF COIN.	Number of Pieces.	Total Weight in Ounces.	Average Weight of a Piece in Ounces.	Average proportion of Gold in 1,000 parts.
Half-Sovereigns	105	13·482	0·1284	916·9209
Sovereigns	37	9·505	0·25689	916·9216

The standard weight of the Sovereign being 0·25682 oz. Troy, and the standard fineness 916·67 in 1,000 parts.

THOS. GRAHAM.

Royal Mint, 11 November, 1859.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY BRANCH OF ROYAL MINT.

(DOCUMENTS IN REFERENCE TO OFFICERS' SALARIES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 21 December, 1859.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE SECRETARY TO THE CROWN LAW OFFICERS.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 23 November, 1859.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will state to the Crown Law Officers his desire to obtain their opinion whether the Executive Government of this Colony has any control over the salaries of the Officers of the Branch of the Royal Mint, established in Sydney, or any power of appointing such Officers.

A copy of the Order in Council for establishing the Branch Mint is enclosed for the information of the Crown Law Officers.

I have, &c.,

W. ELYARD.

THE SECRETARY
TO THE CROWN LAW OFFICERS.

Order in Council defining the Constitution of the Sydney Mint, and prescribing the conditions required to secure the integrity of the Coin.—*Dated the 19th August, 1853.*

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 19th day of August, 1853.

PRESENT:—

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Lord President,
Lord Privy Seal,
Duke of Newcastle,
Duke of Wellington,

Lord Chamberlain,
Marquis of Lansdowne,
Earl of Aberdeen,
Sir James Graham, Bart.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a representation from the Commissioners for executing the Office of our Lord High Treasurer, in the words following, that is to say:—

“The Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury beg leave to represent to your Majesty that it appears to your Majesty's said Commissioners to be expedient—

“That a branch of the Royal Mint be established at or near Sydney, in New South Wales, on such site as the Governor or officer administering the Government of the Colony for the time being, may approve; that the chief officer thereof, who shall be considered as a Deputy-Master of the Royal Mint, on being appointed by Her Majesty, be authorized and empowered to coin gold and other coin, in accordance with the standards of weight and fineness of the currency of this realm, and of such designs as may, from time to time, be approved by Her Majesty; and that the Master of the Royal Mint be authorized to prepare and transmit dies for such coins, so long as the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may think necessary, and subject to such regulations as they may prescribe.

300—

“That

“ That it may be lawful for the Governor or Officer administering the Government of the Colony, for the time being, with the advice of his Executive Council, to frame regulations under which the Mint shall receive gold bullion and coin the same; and unless other provision shall be made for the expenses of the Mint, to authorize the retention (without reference to any charge which may be imposed for the expense of refining such bullion) of such a proportion thereof, or of the coin struck therefrom, by way of a mint-charge or seignorage, as shall be sufficient to raise a fund for defraying the expenses attending the coinage, and to apply the same to such purpose.

“ That the Deputy-Master be empowered, subject to the approval of the Governor or officer administering the Government of the Colony for the time being, to enter into such contracts, and to establish such regulations for the orderly and convenient performance of the duties of the Mint, as may be found necessary; and that he do hold his office during Her Majesty's pleasure; the Governor, or officer administering the Government of the Colony, being empowered to appoint a person to perform his duties, in the case of his death or incapacity from any other cause, until the pleasure of Her Majesty is made known.

“ That four other principal officers of the Mint be appointed from time to time, by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury; and that the Governor, or officer administering the Government of the Colony, be empowered, on the application of the Deputy-Master, to suspend either of them in case of misconduct, and, on the recommendation of the Deputy-Master, to appoint a person to perform the duties of either of them, in case of death, sickness, infirmity, resignation, or suspension, subject to the orders of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

“ And that the four officers so to be appointed shall be,—

“ 1st.—The Superintendent of the Bullion Office, who shall be responsible to the Deputy-Master for the receipt of bullion and the delivery of coin by the Mint; the safe custody of the same while in charge of his department; the faithful conduct and accurate record of all transactions with the public, and the coining department of the Mint; the general precision of the arrangements and integrity of the operations of the refinery and melting-house; and for the faithful and zealous discharge of any other duties which the Deputy-Master may direct him to perform.

“ 2nd.—The Superintendent of the Coining Department, who will be responsible to the Deputy-Master for the bullion delivered into his charge by the Superintendent of the Bullion Office; for its conversion into coin of the legal weight, properly stamped with the authorized dies; for the safe custody and legitimate use of the dies; for the operations of his department being properly and economically conducted; for the records thereof being kept with care and precision, and for the faithful and zealous discharge of any other duties which the Deputy-Master or his representative may direct him to perform.

“ 3rd.—The First Clerk of the Bullion Office, who under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent of the Bullion Office, will be responsible to the Deputy-Master for the skilful and economical direction of the operations of melting and refining; for the records thereof being kept with care and precision; and for the faithful and zealous discharge of any other duties which the Deputy-Master or his representative may direct him to perform.

“ 4th.—The Registrar and Accountant, who will be responsible to the Deputy-Master for the proper registering and safe custody of the documents delivered to his charge, for the store, cash, bullion, and other accounts of the Mint being kept with care and precision, in such form as may from time to time be directed, and for the faithful and zealous discharge of any other duties which the Deputy-Master or his representative may direct him to perform.

“ And that all such other officers and servants of the Mint as may be necessary, shall be appointed and discharged from time to time by the Deputy-Master, on the approval of the Governor or officer administering the Government of the Colony.

“ And the Deputy-Master shall faithfully, and without unnecessary delay, after the expiration of each calendar month, transmit to the Master of the Royal Mint the following returns:—

“ Weight of rough gold and weight of gold bullion received from the public by the Bullion Office;

“ Weight melted previous to assay;

“ Weight assayed and valued, and value thereof;

“ Weight refined;

“ Weight and value of bullion re-issued, and amount charged for melting, assaying, and refining;

“ Weight of bars delivered for coinage, distinguishing those from scissel and ingot pots.

“ Weight of each description of coin produced;

“ Weight of each description of coin delivered to the public and the amount, if any, charged for coining;

“ Number and average of assay reports on which ingot pots have been passed into work, and the highest and lowest assay reports of such pots;

“ The same for scissel pots;

“ The same for the assay of coin;

“ Number and description of dies received or completed during the month—of dies worn out—of dies effectually defaced—and of serviceable dies in hand.

“ And that the Deputy-Master shall faithfully, and without unnecessary delay, forward to the Master of the Royal Mint, at the end of every quarter, a return, shewing the waste during the quarter, distinguishing the waste arising in melting, in refining, in coining, and in assaying.

“ And

SYDNEY BRANCH OF ROYAL MINT.

3

“ And he shall forward any other returns which the Master of the Royal Mint, with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty’s Treasury, may require.

“ And that to ensure the careful observance of the standard in the coin, the Deputy-Master shall only permit coin to be delivered to the public between such hours, on such days, as shall from time to time be ordered by the Governor or officer administering the Government of the Colony, during which time an officer appointed by the Governor or officer administering the Government of the Colony shall attend and take, without preference in the selection, a number of pieces, in proportion to the quantity delivered, not being more than one piece out of every five hundred coins, nor less than one piece in five thousand. That the piece or pieces so taken be sealed up by the officer appointed as aforesaid, and the envelope dated and signed by him, and be forwarded by the Deputy-Master to the Master of the Royal Mint in London for such examination as the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty’s Treasury may direct.

“ And that the Governor or officer administering the Government of the Colony shall obtain once every month from the general circulation two pieces in good condition of each description of coin issued from the Mint, and shall cause the same to be transmitted to England in such manner as he shall think fit, in order that they may be subjected to the like examination.

“ And that the Governor or officer administering the Government of the Colony shall also direct a Board of Government Officers, not less than three in number, to assemble at the Mint at the expiration of each quarter, for the inspection of the store of bullion and coin in the Mint, and report on the same to him, stating the exact amounts of the balance of each description verified by them, and shall transmit a copy of the report to the Deputy Master, to be transmitted by him to the Master of the Royal Mint.

“ That the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty’s Treasury and Her Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, may have authority to issue and give such instructions as to them may respectively appertain for effecting the several matters and things hereby ordered to be carried into effect.

“ Your Majesty’s Commissioners, therefore, beg leave to lay before your Majesty the before-mentioned circumstances, and humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into your Royal consideration, and to make such order in respect thereto as to your Majesty in your Royal wisdom shall seem meet.”

Her Majesty having taken the said representation into consideration was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Majesty’s Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same and every part thereof be acted upon and carried into effect; and the Commissioners of Her Majesty’s Treasury, and the Duke of Newcastle, one of Her Majesty’s Principal Secretaries of State, and the Master and Worker of Her Majesty’s Mint, are to issue and give such rules and directions as to them may respectively appertain for effecting the several matters and things hereby ordered to be carried into effect.

(Signed) C. C. GREVILLE.

SECRETARY TO CROWN LAW OFFICERS to PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Crown Law Offices,

Sydney, 28 November, 1859.

SIR,

I am directed to state in reply to your letter of the 23rd instant, requesting opinion as to whether the Executive Government of this Colony has any control over the salaries of the officers of the Branch of the Royal Mint, established in Sydney, or any power of appointing such officers, that the Attorney General thinks the Executive Government of this Colony has no power to interfere in the appointment or removal of the officers of the Mint, who hold their appointments under the provisions of the within Order in Council. The powers of appointment and removal thereby given to the Governor may be exercised by him without the Executive Council. They are not appointments under the Government of the Colony within the 18th and 19th Vict., cap. 54, section 37.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT.

THE PRINCIPAL
UNDER SECRETARY.

1860.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROYAL MINT.

(REPORT FROM DEPUTY MASTER.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

REPORT from the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Government of New South Wales, on the operations of the Mint in Sydney, and the general subject of Mints for the Australian Colonies; with reference to the establishing of a Branch Mint at Melbourne, as sought for by the Government of Victoria.

Royal Mint, Sydney,
14 January, 1860.

It appearing by the public journals that application by address to Her Majesty has been made by the Legislature of Victoria, for the establishment of a Mint at Melbourne, on the footing of the Treasury Minute of 22nd March, 1853,* I deem it my duty to submit, for the information of the Imperial Government, and that of this Colony, a Report of the influence and operations of the Branch of the Royal Mint, which has been in operation in Sydney from the 14th May, 1855, in order that they may be in a position to take into consideration the general question of Mints for the Australian Colonies, with a view to its final settlement.

The advantages anticipated from a Mint in the Australias, and the objections which have been urged against it, may be severally stated as follows:—

The discovery of gold in these Colonies, in 1851, had added greatly to their exports, and depressed the rate of exchange with Great Britain. A sudden and excessive production of exports had depressed their value. Producers were immediately affected by this depression, and a Mint was considered the only means by which relief could be obtained. It was also urged to be advantageous to have means of coinage near the source from which the material was obtained; and the example of Spain, in old times, when Royal Mints were established in its dependencies, Mexico and Peru, was quoted in support of a similar step in regard to Australia. It was expected that a Mint in Australia would tend to a transmission of sovereigns throughout the East without the intervention of Great Britain, and as aiding in the diffusion of gold immediately from the source of supply, would have the effect of expanding the resources of the Colony, and of mitigating the disturbance of commercial transactions, rendered possible from the great accumulation of the precious metals in the

Advantages anticipated by a Mint in Australia, and objections urged against it.

United

* The *Argus* paper of 14th December last says "22nd April, 1853"; but as I know of no Minute of that date, I presume it means the one I have mentioned.

United Kingdom. A Mint in Australia would also partially relieve the Royal Mint in London of the expense of coining for other purposes than internal circulation; and if its coins were identical with those issued from the London Mint, the coinage of the latter for local use might be reduced by the transmission of gold from the Colony in a coined state. It was further urged, that as Australia was rapidly advancing into a nation, its internal industry, independent of its gold, would open up new sources of investment, and would produce fluctuations in the currency, which ought not to be dependent for equalization on a country at the antipodes, between which and it the cost of transmission of bullion for coinage was £50,000 for every million in time of peace, and in time of war much greater. Thus viewed, a Mint in Australia was deemed imperatively necessary. On the other hand it was argued, that though a Mint in these Colonies might afford the relief sought for by producers and exporters, as well as be attended by many of the advantages enumerated, the ordinary operations of trade would, without its aid, bring about an adjustment of exports and imports, and with these, of the exchange; that the Mint would be expensive to maintain, and would not confer a benefit commensurate with its cost. It was urged that a Mint, in all respects a branch of the Royal Mint of Great Britain—that is, issuing a currency to pass as legal tender throughout the British dominions—could not be established without the consent of the Imperial Parliament; whereas, a Mint limited in its functions to the production of a local currency would soon make good any deficiency of coin, and then become useless. Under these circumstances it appeared more desirable to supply the existing want of coin by importations from England. It was pointed out that these importations had already commenced, and probably before the Mint came into operation the deficiency would have ceased to exist.

Advantages of the discussion.

The discussion elicited by the proposition of a Mint for the Australias was sufficient to point out the immediate want to be satisfied, and the danger to be avoided. The problem was, to limit the fluctuations in the exchange with the Mother Country, and that, if possible, without cost to the Colony. A Mint was therefore granted, with permission to impose a charge for coinage, to be applied to its maintenance. As there were difficulties attending the passing of an Imperial Act to declare the coinage of the Colonial Mint legal tender throughout the British dominions, its legal currency was limited to Australia, and a few adjacent Colonies.

The necessity for a Mint to sustain value of bills drawn against exports.

The fluctuation in the rate of exchange between the Australian Colonies and Great Britain, and the depression of it at a time when the staple product of the Colonies was being exported, were grievances of annual occurrence. Previous to the discovery of gold, the only important export of the Colony was wool; this was usually offered for export between the months of November and February following. The demand to export being accompanied by an offer for sale of bills drawn against exports naturally occasioned a fall in the value of the bills, or in the rate of exchange with Great Britain. A Return, attached to the Report, shews the annual variations in the buying rates of bills on London during the ten years immediately preceding the gold discovery, and the mean of the fluctuations during this period. A loss in the sale of a bill drawn against produce is of course equivalent to a loss on the sale of the produce itself, and as the mean annual fall of the rate was five per cent., and occurred during the exporting season, a mean loss of five per cent. was annually incurred by the producer, equal to at least one penny on every pound weight of wool drawn against. This was a loss for which, under the circumstances of those times, there was no remedy. The fluctuation was the direct and necessary result of the nature of the Australian trade with Great Britain. During four months of the year, that trade consisted almost entirely of exports; while during the remaining eight months, imports greatly preponderated. An excess of exports caused, for the time of its duration, a depression of their value and a fall in the rate of exchange; and an excess of imports over exports, at another period of the year, a rise in the rate. It is therefore manifest, that so long as particular times of the year were of necessity allotted to each class of business, a considerable annual fluctuation in the rate of exchange would ensue.

Appendix, No. 11

The loss from depression of exchange absolute.

There is no doubt that the depression of the exchange, at a time when the wool-grower was offering his produce for export or for sale, was regarded a grievance, and that the loss he incurred was looked upon as absolute. It has, however, been argued by writers upon political economy, that the loss in such cases is made good to the exporter in the diminished

diminished price he has to pay for imports; inasmuch as the depressed state of exchange encourages importation, and thus overstocks the market and lowers the price of imports. This reasoning, applicable to countries in close geographical position and in constant communication, is not so to those so distant from Great Britain as the Australian Colonies. A depressed exchange in France on England may induce an English merchant to export to France, because, in addition to the profit which he expects on the sale of his venture, he will realize a profit on the bill on London, which his French correspondent will purchase for him with the proceeds of the venture; and a number of English merchants, acting under this inducement, would so stock the French market as to lower the price of imports. I doubt, however, if a merchant in England would ever be influenced by the rate of exchange in Australia to export for these Colonies. From the great distance between these countries, he could not hope that the rate reported by the latest intelligence would continue until his consignments reached their destination.* I feel confident in assuming that the loss shewn to have been annually incurred by the wool-producer was rightly considered as absolute; and it will be admitted to have been of sufficient importance to demand a remedy, if such could be procured. That remedy was provided (as will be presently shewn) when gold was discovered in these Colonies.

The first effect of the discovery of gold was to aggravate the evil complained of. A new export of considerable value was thrown on the market, and for the time caused a considerable fall in the exchange. The fall, however, could not be permanent. The export of gold produced, as might be expected, a corresponding import of commodities; and as the production of the precious metal, and consequently its export, was not necessarily like wool confined to a particular portion of the year, there could be no additional preponderance given by its discovery to exports over imports during any portion of the year. But the same preponderance of exports, as before, occurred during the wool season, and led now to a fall, not only in the value of wool, but also in that of gold. The gold producer, during the four months of the wool season, had to submit to a loss on the sale of his produce, because the supply of exports at that period of the year was in excess of the demand. The gold interest now suffered equally with the wool interest, through the peculiarity of the Australian trade, and had to bear, as will be seen by the Return attached, a loss, averaging five and one-half per cent., or four shillings and three-pence on every ounce of gold produced. Appendix No. 2

Under ordinary circumstances it would, perhaps, have been impossible to provide a remedy for the evil complained of, the result of the isolated position of the Australian Colonies, and of the nature of their produce. As the state of the exchange between two countries is influenced by the balance of trade between them, the former can only be corrected by a measure which would affect the latter, whilst an interference with the operations of commerce is seldom attended with beneficial results. It was, therefore, fortunate that one of the products of the Colony was of a kind for which an advantageous local market could be provided by the Government, and which could therefore be disposed of at a commercial advantage without being exported. By this simple means exports could be restrained at a time when the demand to export became excessive, and so the exchange be preserved from depression. The nature of the remedy required.

The manner in which a Mint operates in limiting the fluctuation of the exchange between the Australias and Great Britain is easily explained. The fluctuation of the exchange between any two countries is the result of the fluctuation in the trade between them. When the sum due from Great Britain to Australia for exports exceeds that due by the latter for imports, the exchange in Australia with Great Britain falls to a discount; on the other hand, as a balance becomes due from Australia to Great Britain, the exchange in Australia with the Mother Country rises to a premium. Now, as the value of the exports of the Australian Colonies, irrespective of gold, is far below that of their imports, it is possible, by establishing an advantageous local market for this product, to restrain from export such a portion of it as shall keep Australia always indebted to Great Britain, and the exchange at a premium. Such a market a local Mint can be made, and it is thus the Mint in Sydney has acted. The manner in which a Mint can provide the remedy.

This

* That cheapness of imports is not always the result of a depressed exchange was clearly demonstrated during the first year of the gold discovery, when the exchange was at a considerable discount, and yet the price of import articles extravagantly high.

This action of the Mint may be thus illustrated in figures. Assuming that, in the absence of a Mint, the trade of Great Britain with the Australian Colonies, at a particular period of the year, would have stood thus:—

Debt due to Australia, for Exports—Sundries	1,000,000
Gold.....	4,000,000
	Total
	5,000,000
Debt due from Australia, for Imports	4,500,000
	Balance due to Australia
	500,000

The balance due to Australia would have caused the exchange with Great Britain to fall to a discount.* If, however, a Mint had during this time existed in Australia, which, by offering a sufficient price, had purchased £1,000,000 of gold, and so saved it, for the time, from export, the commercial statistics would have stood thus:—

Due to Australia, for Exports—Sundries	£1,000,000
Gold.....	3,000,000
	4,000,000
Due from Australia, for Imports, as before	4,500,000
	Balance due from Australia
	500,000

And then the balance due from Australia would have maintained the exchange at a premium. It will be seen that the action of the Mint would, under the circumstances supposed, have prevented £500,000 of gold being sent to England, for no other purpose but to be coined and returned. It would, for the time, have prevented being sent another £500,000, which was actually due; that is, so long as the Mint might require to coin it. This would then have been transmitted in the shape of coin, instead of bullion, to settle the balance due to England.†

Mint cannot
limit the rise of
the exchange.

The tendency of a Mint, therefore, is to limit the fluctuations of the exchange, and, according to the price it may offer for bullion, to prevent the exchange falling below a certain rate of discount, or below par, or to preserve it at a premium. It has, however, no power to prevent the rise of the exchange to a premium. This is only limited by the cost of transmitting specie to England, which, in times of peace, is a little above 2 per cent. And as, through the peculiarity of the trade of the Australian Colonies, it is a matter of periodical occurrence for the exchange to rise during the Australian winter to the highest premium (the wool season having terminated), it became evident that, if an endeavour were made to preserve this rate throughout the year, the exchange would be as limited in fluctuation as possible. To secure this result, it was necessary to offer such advantages at the Mint as to induce the entire gold produce of the Colony to pass through it. By this means, the value exported annually has been preserved to the utmost extent advantageous for commerce in rear of imports, and the exchange sustained at the highest premium. No other inducement to export than that of settling balances due to other countries for imports has been allowed to prevail, and the balance of trade between Australia and other countries has been preserved permanently in one direction.

Besides the advantages which have thus been secured to the producer, the limit set to the fluctuation of the exchange has been a benefit, in that an uncertain item in the calculation of every commercial venture has been considerably diminished. It was not unusual, previous to the introduction of the Mint, for a fluctuation from two and a-half per cent. premium to five per cent. discount, or of seven and a-half per cent., to take place in the exchange between Australia and Great Britain in the course of six months. A merchant in one country ordering goods from the other, and directing his correspondent to draw against him, was thus liable to a loss of seven and one-half per cent. through

* In reality, the discount or premium of a bill of exchange represents the cost of transmitting the balance due from the country in debt to the country in credit, which is shared as it were among all persons drawing or selling bills at the time. A bill drawn on the country in debt sells at a premium, as the cost of transmitting that much of the debt is saved. One drawn on the country in credit sells at a discount, as the cost of transmitting the sum necessary to meet the bill has to be provided for.

† Fears were at one time expressed that the Mint at Sydney would cause an excess of currency to be retained in the Colony, and so disturb commercial relations. These fears have proved unfounded, as might have been expected. How could the mere act of stamping a piece of gold, equivalent to a certificate of its weight and fineness, destroy its value as an export?

through this cause. This uncertain item is now reduced, as will be presently shewn, to an insignificant amount.

In order to carry out the principles stated, and at the same time to raise as large a revenue as possible for the maintenance of the establishment, the Mint price for gold was fixed at the highest usually offered for it at that time of the year when exports are most in demand. This was found to be sufficiently low to allow of a retention of from three quarters to one and one quarter per cent. of the amount imported, according to the time at which payment was required, and the quantity brought by one importer.*

I propose, now, shortly to examine how far the advantages which the Mint was expected to secure have been realized. The action of a Mint in restraining exportation at periods when exportation is excessive, and thus preventing a depression of the exchange, was clearly exhibited in the first year of its operations. Practical results of the operations of the Mint.

In 1855, up to the 30th September, or during the first four and a-half months of the Mint's existence, the quantity of gold imported for coinage amounted to but 41,086 ounces. This period was comprised in that portion of the year during which, the Colony having no other produce for export, gold is in demand for this purpose, and commands a correspondingly high price. The market price of gold having been, during this period, on a par with the Mint price, a large portion of this produce was disposed of without the Mint. During the next quarter of the year, the wool season having set in, an additional product was offered for export in large quantities. The supply being now in excess of the demand, the result was, a fall in the price of exports. The commercial price of gold having then fallen below the Mint price, the Mint became the better market, and during the next quarter received 176,503 ounces for coinage. By this means produce to the value of £700,000 was withheld from export, and the depression of the exchange checked. Appendix 3.

While the wool season lasted, the Mint continued to receive large quantities of gold from Victoria, as well as from New South Wales. At its close, about the end of January, the market and the Mint again came into competition, and the extraordinary demands on the Mint ceased. Since that period the Mint has operated in a similar manner in maintaining the value of gold, and of wool, as well as that of drafts against exports to the Mother Country. Appendix 3.

The extent to which the exchange with Great Britain has been influenced by the action of the Mint will be apparent, on comparing the fluctuation which took place in the four years immediately preceding the Mint's existence with those which have occurred in the four years immediately subsequent.

The fluctuations which took place during these years may be fairly judged by taking from the statistical returns of the Colony the fluctuations in the purchasing rate of any one bank. The purchasing rates of the Bank of New South Wales during the years 1851 to 1854 were as follows :—

1851	From	$1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	to	$5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount.
1852	„	8	„	12
1853	„	par	„	8
1854	„	3 per cent premium	„	$\frac{1}{2}$

It will from this be seen that the fluctuation in the

First year was	...	...	7 per cent.
Second	...	...	4 „
Third	...	...	8 „
Fourth	...	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$ „
First two years	...	...	$13\frac{1}{2}$ „
Second „	...	...	$11\frac{1}{2}$ „
Four years	...	...	15 „

It is also remarkable, that throughout the whole of the year 1852, though the fluctuation was comparatively small, the rate of exchange did not arise above 8 per cent. discount, and at one time it was as low as 12 per cent. discount. As every per centage

* The charges established are as follows :—On importations of gold received for coinage under 1,000 ounces, a Mint charge of one per cent. ; on importations of 1,000 ounces and upwards, a charge of three-quarters per cent. An extra charge of one quarter per cent. being made on importations for which prompt payment may be required. Upon this scale a reduction of three-eighths per cent. is allowed to importers of gold, from any of the adjacent colonies.

centage of depression indicates a corresponding fall in the price of produce for export, it follows that, throughout the year 1852, the loss on wool drawn against must have been from 2d. to 3½d. the pound weight, and that of gold from 7s. 6d. to 11s. the ounce standard.

In examining the price current of gold during that year, we shall find, as regards gold, this was undoubtedly the fact, as that which now realizes 75s. to 76s. the ounce, was then sold at 65s. The comparison of the price of wool at that time with its present price cannot be readily made; but it is evident that all export produce must have suffered a depression corresponding with that which has been shewn to have taken place in respect to gold. Throughout the whole of this period imported goods were extravagantly high.

The Sydney Mint was opened for business on the 14th May, 1855. The fluctuation in the purchasing rate of bills drawn against exports, in that and the three subsequent years, is stated, in the statistical return of the Colony, to have been as follows:—

1855	From 3	per cent. premium	to 1	per cent. discount.
1856	„ 1½	„	„ 1½	„
1857	„ 2	„	„ par.	„
1858	„ ½	„	„ ½	per cent. discount.

The extreme fluctuations in these years were,—

In the first year	4	per cent.
„ second year	3	„
„ third year	2	„
„ fourth year	1	„
„ first two years	4½	„
„ second two years	2½	„
In four years	4½	„

and the lowest depression of the exchange has been 1½ per cent. discount. Thus the influence of the Mint has been to reduce these fluctuations, year by year, until they have become insignificant. I have not sufficient data to estimate with accuracy the gain secured to the producing interests of the Colony, by the limit thus put to the fluctuation of the exchange. Assuming that the depression of the rate during the wool season has been reduced 4 per cent., and that but one-half of the exports are drawn against as soon as shipped, the saving to the producing class on the single article wool, of which about £1,200,000 is annually exported, amounts to £24,000 per annum.

The Mint has also been of service in the raising of public loans by Government debentures. The power of the Government to raise money in the Colony on this class of securities is limited by the amount of Colonial capital seeking secure investment at moderate rates of interest. This has always been so small as to cause a large amount of debentures to be transmitted to England. Their issue or purchase for this object being equivalent to the production of a fresh article of export, has, in the manner already shewn, a tendency to depress for the time the local value of exports *generally, including that of the debentures themselves*. The Mint has therefore been beneficial, in sustaining their value, and in obtaining loans on terms that would not otherwise have been possible.* The amount of debentures issued, the proceeds of which have been rendered available in this Colony, is stated approximately at £2,039,680. The price which might have been obtained for these securities, without the aid of a Mint, depends on the time of the year at which they were issued. It may however be confidently assumed, that on an average, the whole have been sustained in value two per cent., through the operations of the Mint.

Appendix 14.

Appendix 7.

The immediate and direct effects of the Mint have been, the sustenance of the price of gold at one unvarying rate, and the encouragement of an important class of producers. It is fair to assume that these have caused an increase in the production. A Return attached shews the yield of 1859 to be nearly double that of 1855, and 15 per cent. in excess of that of 1858.

The

* The action of the Mint has been to retain in the Colony, and to coin, as much gold as is equivalent in value to the security issued, the debentures being exported *in place* of the gold. Without the Mint, the debentures would have gone to England to be sold as well as the gold; and then gold coin in exchange for the debentures would have been returned. A double journey for specie equal in value to the debentures, and the attendant expenses, have been prevented through the presence of a Mint in Sydney.

The increase in the receipts of gold at the Mint during the years 1858-9 has not been altogether due to increase of production. Previous to the 24th July, 1857, a charge was made of 8d. per ounce for the conveyance of gold under the Government Escort from the several diggings to the Mint, and of 1 per cent. for the return of the proceeds in the same manner. At this period the Government were pleased to approve of my proposal to abolish all charges for the conveyance of gold, sent for coinage or returned in coin, and thus practically to bring the Mint home to every Gold field. This step almost immediately increased the amount transmitted to the Mint from 72 to 95 per cent. of the entire produce of the Colony.

Appendix 4, 7.

As a financial measure this step has also been successful. The surrender of the Escort charges, which might have been expected to cause a loss of Revenue, was at once followed by an increase of receipts under the head of "Gold Duty" more than sufficient to balance the loss. During the five months immediately preceding the abolition of the Escort charges, the receipts under the two heads were as follows:—

MONTHS OF 1857.	GOLD DUTY.	ESCORT FEES.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£
March	1,232	379	1,611
April	1,416	344	1,760
May	1,348	385	1,733
June	1,419	382	1,801
July	1,797	392	2,189
TOTALS	7,212	1,882	9,094

During the five months immediately following they were as follows:—

MONTHS OF 1857.	GOLD DUTY.	ESCORT FEES.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£
August	922	201	1,123
September	2,035	163	2,198
October	1,572	180	1,752
November	1,680	141	1,821
December	2,536	89	2,625
TOTALS	8,745	774	9,519

Total Revenue for five months ending July	£9,094
" " ending December	9,519
Excess in last five months	£425

In addition to this, the Revenue under the head of Mint Charges during the same period was augmented 23 per cent. through the introduction of this change.

The operations connected with the Sydney Mint may be shortly stated to have been as follows:—

During the years 1858 and 1859, it received and levied Mint charges on 95 per cent. of the gold produce of this Colony, the greater part of the remainder having been taken away by Chinese to Hong Kong. It coined the greater portion of its receipts, and issued the remainder in bullion of 22 to 23 carats fine for export. Coin has left the Colony as fast as the Mint has issued it, yet coin has been preferred for export to bullion. The average weight of an importation to the Mint, during 1859, was 84 ounces; the number, 4,272. The expenditure of the Mint, during the two years 1858 and 1859, was £24,168 0s. 7d.; the collections as Mint charges, £37,111 6s. 6d. Of this latter amount, £27,844 2s 1d. was collected from gold the produce of New South Wales.

The Mint is now an establishment financially profitable. At first its receipts were somewhat checked by the refusal of the Government of Victoria to proclaim the Sydney coin a legal tender in their territory. When through the urgent want of a metallic currency that step became a necessity, and was taken, the Mint proved of service to the Australian Colonies generally. It has since collected annually, in addition to its working expenses, a sum equivalent to 10 per cent. on the capital expended in bringing it into operation.

Appendices 9
and 11.

A portion of the Mint receipts has, however, been due to gold sent for coinage from Victoria; if a Mint be established at Melbourne, this will cease. At the same time the contributions due to the gold of New South Wales are more than sufficient to maintain the establishment and to justify its retention, whatever steps the Imperial Government may take in regard to the petition of the Legislature of Victoria.

The general
question of
Mints in Aus-
tralia considered.

The application of the Legislature of Victoria for a Mint at Melbourne will bring again before the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury the question of Mints for the Australias. This I propose now to consider by the light of the experience gained by the experiment of a Mint at Sydney.

The Treasury Minute of the 22nd March, 1853, which I assume as the basis on which this Mint is demanded, after asserting that Her Majesty's Government are not at present in a position to decide on the conflicting claims of the several Colonies which had applied for Mints, declares that, until further experience may afford the Colonies the opportunity of coming to such a mutual understanding on the subject as may enable the Government to assert the prerogative of the Crown with greater certainty for their common benefit, the Commissioners of the Treasury will be prepared to grant a Mint under certain specified restrictions to any Colony which may shew a reasonable ground for its establishment, and may, by a remittance in advance, give a distinct earnest of its intention to meet preliminary expenses and the demands of the Treasury for an indemnity from charge on account of the British public. This remittance, if not already, will doubtless soon be, made, and I assume will entitle the Government of Victoria to a fulfilment of the pledge which has been given. I, therefore, only desire now to place before the Government of this Colony, and the Commissioners of the Treasury, such facts and opinions, the result of my experience in the conduct of the Mint in Sydney, as will permit of a consideration of the Mint question as a whole, and of its final settlement on a substantial basis.

It may be admitted without argument that, as the Mint in Sydney has proved profitable to this Colony, a Mint in Victoria, of which the produce of gold is eight times as great, and the exports and imports are correspondingly more extensive, will be found profitable in a still greater degree. The questions, however, which require consideration are:—Should a Mint in Sydney exist cotemporaneously with one at Victoria; and, should the constitution of these Mints, and the legal currency given to their coins, be the same as those now enjoyed by the Mint at Sydney?

It will also be admitted that the best position in these Colonies for one central Mint is that to which flows in the ordinary course of trade the largest amount of gold. That place in Australia is the port of Melbourne. It does not, however, follow that Mints may not exist simultaneously, and with advantage, at other centres of trade. The natural direction of the gold produce of New South Wales is not the port of Melbourne, but that of Sydney, and so long as the gold which actually flows to Sydney is sufficient, as the returns attached to this Report shew it to be, to support a Mint, there appears no reason to disturb existing arrangements. If, however, by the establishing of one central Mint at Melbourne, the same advantages can be secured to this Colony which it now enjoys, and more extensive privileges to the Colonies generally, it may be desirable for the Colonies to agree to adopt this course, instead of requiring each a separate establishment.

Considering in the first place, the application of the Government of Victoria for a Mint at Melbourne apart from the question of one general Mint, my views are as follows:—

To be worked successfully, and for the general benefit of the Colony, the tariff of charges should be such as to induce the greater portion of the produce of the Colony, or some £8,000,000 per annum, to pass through it, not necessarily for coinage, but with a view of sustaining the price of gold and encouraging the most important class of producers in the Colony. By this means, fluctuation in the rate of exchange would be prevented, or rendered harmless, both to producers and exporters as well as to the Government. The Mint at Melbourne should, as the Mint at Sydney has done, discharge the same duties with regard to the purchase and coinage of gold as the Royal Mint of London and the Bank of England now do. The Bank of England is compelled by law to support the price of gold, by
purchasing

purchasing at a uniformly high rate that which the Royal Mint afterwards coins without charge. The Mint at Melbourne should also purchase at a rate that is equivalent to the highest market rate at any time of the year, and repay itself by issues of coin, or of bullion (with certificate accompanying), at the price of coin, as may be required. By this practice, whilst nearly the whole produce of the Colony would pass through the Mint, sufficient could be retained as the Mint charge to support the establishment, as the following figures will shew.

The highest price given at Melbourne for gold may be stated at £3 17s. 6d. the standard ounce. The Mint, by offering £3 17s. 7½d., would then be above competition, and yet secure 3d. on every ounce, coined or issued; assuming the receipts to be £8,000,000 per annum, the revenue from coinage would be £25,000 for the same period.

That the Mint might act as I have stated, with the greatest effect, it should be connected with a note circulation, either of some existing bank, to which, for privileges conceded, the privilege of a legal circulation for their notes might be granted, or of a Government Bank of Issue, based on Bullion, on the principles set forth in the paper accompanying my letter of the 26th August, 1859, recommending a similar project for New South Wales. By this means* a circulation of £500,000 could be maintained, the interest on which—£25,000 per annum—would be another source of Mint revenue. From these two sources the sum of £50,000 would be obtainable—or far more than sufficient to defray the expense of the bank, as well as of the Mint.

The charge of 3d. per ounce on all gold sent from Sydney, assuming the Sydney Mint to have been abolished, would entail on the consignor, or producer, a charge of $\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. for freight and insurance to Melbourne, and the same for the return of the proceeds in coin, or equivalent, in all to 8d. per ounce, making a total charge of 11d. the ounce on gold consigned from Sydney to the Mint at Melbourne, the proceeds of which could be returned in ten days after transmission of the gold. The present charges at the Mint at Sydney are 11¾d. per ounce (1¼ per cent.), on importations, payable in two days, unless, which seldom happens, they are above 1,000 ounces, when the charge is 9¼d. the ounce (1 per cent.). The loss, then, to this Colony by the surrender of the Mint in Sydney, and by the establishment in its place of one central Mint, at Melbourne, would, under these circumstances, be trifling. If, however, an allowance, say of 2d. an ounce, towards the expenses of freight and insurance were made on gold sent from Sydney, such as is now granted at the Sydney Mint† in respect to gold from Victoria and other Colonies, it would be as advantageous to this Colony to dispose of its produce at Melbourne as at Sydney, and the necessity for a Mint at Sydney would be removed.

The question as to two Mints existing simultaneously appears to me to stand thus:— It is possible, by a liberal adjustment of the charges for coinage, to render a Mint at Melbourne self-supporting, and at the same time to provide for the wants of New South Wales, as effectually as a Mint in Sydney can do. If a Mint be granted to Melbourne on the basis of the Treasury Minute before referred to—that is, with the power of regulating charges entrusted to the Government of Victoria, and with the currency of the coin limited as at present—it would be better for this Colony to retain the Mint in Sydney, since, as has been shewn, it can be maintained without burden to the revenue. On the other hand, if the surrender of the privilege of a Mint in Sydney would induce the Imperial Government from the experience gained by the working of that establishment, to make the Mint at Melbourne in all respects a branch of the Royal Mint of England—that is, a Mint under absolute Imperial control, issuing a coin of which the currency shall be co-extensive with the currency of the coinage of England—it becomes a consideration for the Government of this Colony if the advantages obtainable are a sufficient equivalent for the sacrifice required; and on this point an expression of opinion by the Government is desirable.

I come now to consider the Imperial interests involved in the question of a Mint at Melbourne, and of Australian Mints generally.

The question of a Mint at Melbourne is intimately connected with that of the currency of India. The following remarks on that currency I have collected from a letter in the

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Times

Imperial interests involved in the question of Australian Mints.

* I have assumed that the average circulation of each note issued would be six weeks.

† See note, page 5 and Appendix.

Times newspaper, of 26 February, 1858, under the well-known signature of "Indophilus," one well acquainted with the exigences of India :—

"The sole legal tender of India is the Company's rupee, containing 165 grains of silver, the most bulky of the precious metals, and, therefore, the most inconvenient. Sir Charles Napier calculated that from 20,000 to 30,000 men of the Bengal army were annually employed as 'treasure parties,' often for long periods and to great distances. The coin in circulation in India may be taken at £160,000,000 sterling, or 1,600 millions of rupees, the wear and tear of which must be very great. The persons employed by bankers and native merchants to make their remittances form a numerous class, and have always been the special prey of thugs and highwaymen. It requires ten men to convey £1,000 sterling. If the currency were gold, the same number of men could convey £16,000. When the cost of conveyance, protection, and insurance, the time spent in counting, examining, and weighing, the wear and tear of such a mass of coin are considered in connection with the present state of knowledge, it may reasonably be maintained that the silver money of India is a greater barbarism than the iron money of Sparta. During 1856-7, India received from Great Britain and the Mediterranean ports £9,340,664 in specie, of which all but £37,148 was in silver. In 1857, these shipments amounted to £226,750 in gold, and to the enormous sum of £13,246,684 in silver, a sum exceeding by $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions, the estimated produce of the American silver mines in the same year. If both the precious metals had been allowed to perform the functions of money in India, the demand would have been supplied by gold and silver in due proportion, but owing to the interposition of Anglo-Indian legislation, by declaring silver to be the only legal tender, the supply is almost entirely confined to that metal. The existing supply of silver is not sufficient to satisfy the demand for India, which together with China, over the currency of which we have no control, absorbed, in 1857, upwards of £20,000,000 sterling. By deferring the change, we only increase the difficulty and the magnitude of it. It could not be undertaken at a better period than the present."

The change then proposed is the introduction of a double currency, on the principle of that of Great Britain, in which silver is subsidiary to gold. The seignorage on the coinage of gold to be one per cent., and the dies to be supplied to all the Mints of India as well as of Australia, from the Royal Mint in London.

I think it may be confidently assumed from these remarks, that the introduction of a gold currency into British India is but a question of time. A little consideration will make it evident that when this change takes place, the greater part, if not the whole of the gold currency will be supplied by the Mints at Melbourne and Sydney. I believe I am understating the fact when I assert that Great Britain sends annually to India £8,000,000 of specie. The Australias, we know, send to Great Britain about £11,000,000 annually. The remittance from Great Britain to India has hitherto been (from the necessity of complying with Indian legislation) in silver, the whole of which has been obtained from America. On the introduction of the gold currency into India, the remittance, the greater part of which will be in gold, will, to that extent, be made by Australia, on account of England to India direct. Gold, of course, will not travel from Australia to England, and thence to India, but payments due to India by England will be settled on account of the latter by direct remittance from Australia.

Again, if the coinage of the Mints of Australia be admitted as legal tender in India, the greater part of the payment will be made in coin. India has no gold or silver mines of her own; she must then import for coinage. It will, however, be evidently more profitable to import gold coined at Melbourne at 3d. an ounce seignorage charge than to import bullion from Australia, and pay 1 per cent. or 9d. per ounce for its coinage in India. Even on the supposition that the seignorage charge in India is fixed at $\frac{1}{4}$ —that proposed by "Indophilus"—or less, I believe the coinage of her currency would be executed at Melbourne and Sydney; that is, it would be found more profitable to manufacture the coin at the place where the material is produced than at the place for which it is destined.

If this reasoning be sound, it will be unnecessary when gold is admitted into the Indian currency to make provision for coinage in India, should a Mint be in existence at the time in Melbourne.

I have endeavored to shew that very important interests beyond the jurisdiction of these Colonies, and partaking of an Imperial character, are involved in the question of Mints for

for Australia. I have shewn that the Mint in Sydney has proved an establishment capable of supporting itself, and that from analogy it may be considered that a Mint at Melbourne will prove yet more profitable. I have shewn that with the question of Mints for Australia is associated that of the currency of India. It may also be inferred that a direct connection of Australia with the East will have the effect of expanding the resources of these Colonies. I conceive, then, that the time has arrived when Her Majesty's Government can, in the terms of the Treasury Minute of 22nd March, 1853, assert the prerogative of the Crown with greater certainty for the common benefit of the Colonies immediately interested, and for Imperial interests generally, and can assume a more decided control of the Mints in Australia, without burdening the Imperial funds with any charge present or prospective.

The present constitution of the Sydney Mint is such, that either the Local or the Imperial Government can suspend its operations. The principle involved in the arrangement is correct so long as the Mint is designed for local benefit, and the currency supplied from it is limited in circulation. But if this currency is to be legal throughout British territory, and if, as I have endeavored to shew, a Mint at Melbourne will render unnecessary any provision in India for the coinage of gold, it then appears desirable that the Imperial Government should be in a position to keep the Australian Mints in operation so long as they may find it necessary, that is, until—in case of local objection to the continuance of the Mint, (which, for the sake of argument, I imagine possible)—adequate provision could be made for the gold coinage of India.

I suggest, therefore, that a Mint endowed with the same privileges should be maintained in each Colony, so long as the Government of each may desire; that sums sufficient for their maintenance should be made, by Act of the local Parliaments, a charge on the Consolidated Revenues of the respective Colonies, and surrendered for expenditure to the Home Government, on the condition that all moneys collected as seignorage, or Mint charge, shall be paid into the credit of the Colony. A limit to the seignorage should be fixed, as well as to the price at which bullion might be issued from the Mints, but in other respects these charges should be left to the regulation of the Colonies. The appointment of the Staff of the Establishments should be reserved, as those in the Sydney Mint are, to the Imperial Government. For these concessions, the coinage of the Mints of Sydney and Melbourne should be made a legal tender throughout the British dominions.

The sums thus set apart might be applied under the control of the Imperial Government, and the Governors of the Colonies, and accounts of expenditure periodically furnished to the local Legislature, and the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

This arrangement would be advantageous both to the Colonies and to the Imperial Government. The Colonies would be more than reimbursed the sums appropriated for the maintenance of their respective Mints by the revenue drawn from Mint charges, and would enjoy an extensive circulation for their coinage. The Imperial Government would possess sufficient control over the operations of the Mints to justify the introduction of their coinage as a legal tender throughout India, and the rest of the British dominions.

Another arrangement for the same object is open for adoption, viz. :—The Imperial Government to take upon themselves the charge of maintaining the Mints, in consideration for receiving the seignorage and all other Mint charges. This however, would require the surrender, by the Colonies, of all control over the Mint charges to be imposed, as the Home Government would be directly interested in the amount so collected. It is, on that account, objectionable. For, as the immediate object of these Mints is to benefit the Colonies, the charges for coinage, which must greatly effect their utility, should, as far as possible, be left to Colonial control.

I have thus endeavoured to put together, in a report, the several questions which may now be advantageously considered. In laying it before the Government of this Colony, I would suggest the expression of their opinion through the Governor General to the Home Government on the questions raised. I would also recommend that the Government of Victoria be urged to a similar course. By this means the Imperial Government will be in possession of all the facts and opinions available for a speedy and substantial settlement of the question of Mints for the Australian Colonies.

E. W. WARD,
Deputy Master.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX No. 1.

RETURN shewing the ANNUAL fluctuations on the rate of Exchange in England
PREVIOUS to the Discovery of Gold.

YEAR.	BUYING RATE.	ANNUAL VARIATION.
1841	5 per cent. discount to par	5 per cent.
1842	5 " " to 2½ per cent. premium	7½ "
1843	5 " " to 3½ " "	8½ "
1844	7½ " " to par	7½ "
1845	7½ " " to 1½ per cent. discount	6 "
1846	2 " " to 1½ " "	½ "
1847	2 " " to 2½ " premium	4½ "
1848	1 " " to 1½ " "	2½ "
1849	1 " " to par	1 "
1850	3½ " " to 2 per cent. premium	5½ "

The above Return shews an average variation of nearly five per cent. per annum.

E. W. WARD.

Royal Mint,
Sydney, 13 January, 1860.

APPENDIX No. 2.

RETURN shewing the MAXIMUM and MINIMUM purchase rate of Bank of New South
Wales, for Bills of Exchange on London, for the years 1851 to 1858, inclusive.

YEARS.	BUYING RATE.	ANNUAL VARIATION.
1851	1½ per cent. premium to 5½ per cent. discount	7 per cent.
1852	8 " discount to 12 " "	4 "
1853	Par to 8 " "	8 "
1854	3 per cent. premium to ½ " "	3½ "
1855	3 " " to 1 " "	4 "
1856	1½ " " to 1½ " "	3 "
1857	2 " " to par	2 "
1858	½ " " to ½ per cent. discount.. ..	1 "

E. W. WARD.

Royal Mint,
Sydney, 13 January, 1860.

APPENDIX No. 3.

RETURN shewing the Monthly, Quarterly, Annual, and Total Amounts of Gold received into the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, from its opening on 14th May, 1855, to the 31st December, 1859.

MONTH.	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	MONTHLY TOTALS.	QUARTERLY TOTALS.	MONTHLY TOTALS.	QUARTERLY TOTALS.	MONTHLY TOTALS.	QUARTERLY TOTALS.	MONTHLY TOTALS.	QUARTERLY TOTALS.	MONTHLY TOTALS.	QUARTERLY TOTALS.
January			28,950.25	} 65,875.47	8,841.27	} 30,864.67	72,586.54	} 113,083.14	21,349.42	} 69,240.01
February			18,016.60		10,281.52		21,546.01		21,583.76	
March			18,908.62		11,741.88		18,950.59		26,306.83	
April			12,221.17	} 54,579.70	11,250.53	} 31,314.10	26,923.05	} 67,378.23	29,818.13	} 73,940.17
May	} 19,755.31	} 19,755.31	27,390.73		8,961.88		19,851.68		23,634.86	
June					14,967.80	11,102.19	20,603.50	20,991.18		
July	4,660.06	} 21,331.24	17,060.57	} 55,942.53	7,120.56	} 53,191.14	23,927.31	} 77,613.31	24,042.60	} 84,512.49
August	8,706.43		18,757.10		19,413.85		24,538.04		29,261.32	
September	7,964.75		20,124.86		26,656.73		29,147.96		31,208.57	
October	33,046.815	} 176,502.655	22,224.56	} 63,094.29	29,787.44	} 107,845.98	27,644.23	} 84,465.85	37,087.89	} 130,430.33
November	74,546.20		20,694.51		16,957.60		28,963.25		36,502.35	
December	68,909.64		20,175.22		61,100.94		27,858.37		56,840.09	
ANNUAL TOTALS	217,589.205		239,491.99		223,215.89		342,540.53		358,127.00	
GENERAL TOTAL					Ozs. 1,380,964.615.		Value—£5,402,695 6s. 3d.			

Royal Mint, Sydney,
13 January, 1860.

E. W. WARD.

APPENDIX TO THE FOREGOING REPORT.

APPENDIX No. 4.

THE WEIGHT and VALUE of GOLD received at the MINT each year, distinguishing the COUNTRIES from which obtained.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH THE GOLD HAS BEEN OBTAINED.	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		TOTAL.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Ozs.	£ s. d.	Ozs.	£ s. d.	Ozs.	£ s. d.	Ozs.	£ s. d.	Ozs.	£ s. d.	Ozs.	£ s. d.
New South Wales ..	106,983-000	408,656 0 0	142,137-36	530,598 1 1	126,950-79	487,439 13 2	272,825-65	1,050,339 12 2	308,183-41	1,178,114 7 10	957,080-210	3,655,147 14 3
Victoria	110,606-205	462,644 2 6	97,354-63	409,178 5 4	88,707-39	362,989 19 4	61,996-31	252,387 11 2	45,079-72	183,997 12 1	403,744-255	1,671,197 10 5
New Zealand .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,596-07	25,094 3 5	7,026-20	26,687 5 2	4,037-86	15,129 8 5	17,660-130	66,910 17 0
California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192-43	704 8 8	60-48	211 15 8	34-91	129 19 4	287-820	1,046 3 8
Tasmania .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127-77	513 16 6	.....	.....	321-94	1,244 3 0	449-710	1,757 19 6
Mixed Coins .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	641-44	2,439 18 3	631-89	.....	469-16	1,787 4 2	1,742-490	6,635 1 5
TOTALS.....	217,539-205	871,300 2 6	239,491-990	939,776 6 5	223,215-89	879,181 19 4	342,540-53	1,332,034 3 1	358,127-00	1,380,402 14 10	1,380,964-615	5,402,695 6 3

APPENDIX No. 5.

RETURN specifying the number of IMPORTATIONS received at the MINT from each COUNTRY, the Amount received in DUST and in BULLION, and the Average Value of the GOLD in each State.

COUNTRIES.	1858.						1859.						COUNTRIES.
	No. of Importations.	WEIGHT IN OUNCES RECEIVED.		VALUE PER OUNCE.		No. of Importations.	WEIGHT IN OUNCES RECEIVED.		VALUE PER OUNCE.				
		In Bullion.	In Dust.	In Bullion.	In Dust.		In Bullion.	In Dust.	In Bullion.	In Dust.			
New South Wales	3,106	2,221-02	270,604-63	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	4,221	1,325-86	306,857-55	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	New South Wales. Victoria. New Zealand. California. Tasmania. American and other coin.		
Victoria	53	32,769-19	29,227-12	3 19 1	3 17 0	17	18,248-90	26,830-82	3 18 6	3 16 6			
New Zealand	54	.....	7,026-20	4 2 3	4 0 5	18	36-81	4,001-05	4 2 7	4 1 4		
California	1	.....	60-48	3 18 7	3 16 0	2	18-13	16-78	3 17 10	3 15 0		
American and other coins	11	631-89	.....	3 12 10	3 10 0	2	.....	321-94	3 15 1	3 9 10	
TOTAL.....	3,225	35,622-10	306,918-43	3 16 2	.....	12	469-16	.....	3 18 4	3 17 3½	

Royal Mint, Sydney,
13 January, 1860.

E. W. WARD.

APPENDIX No. 6.

RETURN of Gold, the produce of New South Wales, which has been imported into the Mint, during the years 1858-9, exhibiting the localities from which the Gold has been received, the Number and Value of Importations from each locality.

1858.						1859.										
DISTRICTS.	IMPOR-TATIONS.	WEIGHT OF IMPORTATIONS IN OUNCES.	VALUE OF IMPORTATIONS.		PRICE PER OUNCE.	AVERAGE WEIGHT OF IMPORTATIONS.	DISTRICTS.	IMPOR-TATIONS.	WEIGHT OF IMPORTATIONS IN OUNCES.	VALUE OF IMPORTATIONS.		PRICE PER OUNCE.	AVERAGE WEIGHT OF IMPORTATIONS.			
			£	s.	d.	Ozs.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Ozs.	
WESTERN.						WESTERN.										
Sofala	273	43,545-96	167,761	4	1	159-50	Sofala	265	35,756-32	137,801	17	0	3	17	1	134-93
Bathurst	85	9,781-40	37,375	8	11	3 16 5	Bathurst	196	11,783-61	44,909	12	7	3	16	3	60-12
Louisa Creek	437	41,627-90	163,334	8	4	3 18 6	Louisa Creek	407	37,359-58	146,223	16	10	3	18	3	91-80
Tambaroora	249	24,623-80	96,830	15	8	3 18 8	Tambaroora	282	16,944-55	66,233	2	0	3	18	2	60-08
Mudgee	148	14,494-38	56,867	7	2	3 18 6	Mudgee	135	11,833-37	46,050	16	4	3	17	10	87-60
Orange	83	3,726-19	13,997	1	10	3 15 2	Orange	56	2,956-95	11,343	9	2	3	16	9	52-80
Stoney Creek	212	11,339-39	42,789	4	11	3 15 6	Stoney Creek	147	4,945-78	19,089	3	7	3	17	2	33-64
Mixed	47	2,013-26	7,717	10	8	3 16 8	Mixed	43	1,313-57	4,967	10	5	3	15	8	30-55
Total	1,534	151,152-28	586,673	1	7	3 17 7½	Total	1,531	122,893-73	476,619	7	11	3	17	7	.....
SOUTHERN.						SOUTHERN.										
Goulburn	43	5,144-43	19,815	6	3	3 17 0	Goulburn	108	9,029-93	34,820	0	11	3	17	1	83-61
Braidwood	418	39,144-44	150,896	1	10	3 17 1	Braidwood	730	57,512-38	221,686	12	3	3	17	1	73-78
Tumut	405	29,318-36	110,900	2	0	3 15 8	Tumut	678	41,929-58	156,405	5	8	3	14	7	61-84
Tumberumba	1	23-73	93	2	1	3 18 7	Tumberumba	24	1,133-31	4,304	14	5	3	15	11	47-22
Gundagai	4	120-18	468	15	2	3 17 10	Gundagai	8	251-54	968	6	7	3	17	0	31-43
Meragle	50	1,214-38	4,744	9	1	3 18 2	Meragle	3	91-15	363	4	1	3	19	8	30-38
Mixed	50	1,214-38	4,744	9	1	3 18 2	Mixed	52	1,499-15	5,817	5	2	3	17	7	28-83
Total	921	74,965-52	286,917	16	5	3 16 6½	Total	1,603	111,447-04	424,365	9	1	3	16	2	.....
NORTHERN.						NORTHERN.										
Rocky River	123	17,051-67	66,509	8	9	3 18 0	Rocky River	216	15,141-61	59,609	10	2	3	18	9	70-10
Nundle	161	10,474-01	39,574	18	9	3 15 7	Nundle	249	19,847-92	75,094	4	4	3	15	8	79-71
Tamworth	57	4,350-00	16,220	13	2	3 14 7	Tamworth	65	2,910-32	10,764	11	1	3	14	0	44-77
Mixed	183	8,058-85	28,548	17	10	3 10 2	Timbarra and Tootoom ..	149	19,897-87	73,010	3	8	3	13	5	133-54
Total	524	39,934-53	150,853	18	6	3 15 6½	Mixed	285	12,269-74	44,698	8	0	3	12	10	43-05
Mixed generally..	127	6,773-32	25,894	14	2	3 16 5½	Total	964	70,067-46	263,176	17	3	3	15	1	.....
GENERAL TOTAL ..	3,106	272,825-65	1,050,339	10	8	3 17 0	Unknown	123	3,775-18	13,952	13	7	3	13	11	30-69
							GENERAL TOTAL ..	4,221	308,183-41	1,178,114	7	10	3	16	6	73-01

The Gold sent from Bathurst is a mixture from the Western District generally. * Mostly from Louisa Creek. The Goulburn Gold is chiefly from the Tuena Gold Fields. + Mostly from Meragle and Gundagai. Mostly from Port Curtis.

Royal Mint, Sydney,
13 January, 1860.

E. W. WARD.

APPENDIX TO THE FOREGOING REPORT.

APPENDIX No. 7.

RETURN shewing the amount of Gold ascertained to have been produced from the Gold Fields of New South Wales, during the years 1855-6-7-8 and 9, distinguishing the portion which has been imported to the Mint for Coinage from that which has been exported directly through the Customs.

APPORTIONMENT.	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		TOTAL.	
	Weight.	Value.										
Portion brought to the Mint	Ozs.	£ s. d.										
Portion exported through Customs without passing through Mint	Ozs.	£ s. d.										
Estimated to have been produced	Ozs.	£ s. d.										
Per centage of produce brought to Mint	62.42	77.00	72.15	95.12	93.57	83.37

APPENDIX No. 8.

RETURN shewing the Quantity and Value of Gold received and issued at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, from its opening on the 14th May, 1855, to the 31st December, 1859, inclusive.

PERIOD.	GOLD DUST OR BULLION RECEIVED FOR COINAGE.		COIN ISSUED.			BARS OR INGOTS ISSUED.		AMOUNT RETAINED AS MINT CHARGES.	
	Weight.	Value at £3 17s. 10½d. 7⁄8 oz.	Sovereigns.	Half-Sovereigns	Total Value.	Weight.	Value at £3 17s. 10½d. 7⁄8 oz.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855—14th May to 31st December	Ozs.	£ s. d.	Number.	Number.	£ s. d.	Ozs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1856—1st January to 31st December	217,589.205	871,300 2 6	502,000	21,000	512,500 0 0	1,221.970	4,758 0 11	5,407 14 7	
1857—1st January to 31st December	239,491.990	939,776 6 5	981,000	478,000	1,220,000 0 0	654.850	2,549 16 5	12,556 4 7	
1858—1st January to 31st December	223,215.890	879,181 19 4	499,000	537,000	767,500 0 0	14,889.830	57,977 5 7	10,840 14 10	
1859—1st January to 31st December	342,540.530	1,332,034 3 1	1,101,500	483,000	1,343,000 0 0	14,927.920	53,125 11 10	18,148 5 3	
1859—1st January to 31st December	358,127.000	1,380,402 14 10	1,050,500	341,000	1,221,000 0 0	39,591.620	156,557 5 3	18,963 1 3	
TOTALS.....	1,380,964.615	5,402,695 6 2	4,134,000	1,860,000	5,064,000 0 0	71,286.190	279,968 0 0	65,916 0 6	

Royal Mint, Sydney,
13 January, 1860.

E. W. WARD.

APPENDIX No. 9.

RETURN shewing the Revenue Collected at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, as Mint Charges on Gold, during the years 1857, 1858, and 1859, and the sources from which it has been obtained.

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COLONIES FROM WHICH OBTAINED.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	2,940 5 2	2,908 8 9	1,289 4 1	6,001 11 11	13,192 12 11	14,641 9 2
Victoria	228 15 7	274 3 2	169 19 4			
New Zealand	6 8 5		15 11 0			
Tasmania	8 16 1	2 12 11	1 12 6			
California	30 10 0	29 10 7	22 6 10	3,214 15 3	3,214 15 5	1,498 13 9
Foreign and other Coin						
TOTAL REVENUE PROPER				9,216 7 2	16,407 8 4	16,140 2 11
Waste in Melting and Coining recovered and carried to Credit of Mint Charges				1,624 7 8	1,740 16 11	2,769 4 4
Received Charges for Manufacture of Medals						53 14 0
TOTAL REVENUE PAID INTO THE TREASURY				10,840 14 10	18,148 5 3	18,963 1 3

APPENDIX No. 10.

GOLD AND COIN EXPORTED.

A RETURN shewing the Quantity and Value of Gold Dust and of Coin entered at the Customs, and Exported from the Colony, in the year 1858, and the Countries to which the same have been sent.

	QUANTITY.	DECLARED VALUE.	COUNTRIES.		QUANTITY.	DECLARED VALUE.	COUNTRIES.
	Ozs.	£				Boxes.	
GOLD	634	2,536	Valparaiso. Suez. Victoria. Ceylon. India. China.	COIN	2	10,000	United States. Victoria. New Zealand. Suez. Mauritius. Ceylon. Timor. South Sea Islands.
	9,177	36,172			162	1,226,644	
	2,631	14,775†			2	6,000	
	2,043	8,147			33	131,891	
	730	2,600			5	18,758	
	9,380‡	34,200			7	14,238	
			1	3,000			
			1	720			
	*24,595‡	98,430†		213	1,411,251§		

* Of this amount 10,622¼ ounces passed through the Mint and paid Mint charges. † This value is evidently an error.

‡ Gold.....£ 98,430
§ Coin..... 1,411,251 } £1,509,681 Total value.

Royal Mint, Sydney,
13 January, 1860.

N.B.—Returns for 1859 not yet made up.

E. W. WARD.

APPENDIX TO THE FOREGOING REPORT.

APPENDIX No. 11.

RETURN of the Total Cost of the Mint from its first institution to the end of the Year 1859, and the Total Amount of Revenue which it has yielded during the same period.

	£	s.	d.
Cost of buildings and machinery, and general expenditure in organizing the Mint and completing the plant, from its first institution to the end of the year 1859.....	49,215	2	1
Expense of maintaining the Mint from the date of its opening to the 31 December, 1859.....	£62,010	14	0
Less value of stores remaining unexpended on that date.....	1,322	0	0
Actual expense of maintenance to 31 December, 1859.....	60,688	14	0
Total Cost of the Mint to 31 December, 1859.....	£109,903	16	1

Total Amount of Revenue which the Mint has yielded during the same period, £65,916 0 6

Taking the Receipts and expenditure of the two last years, as an indication of the future Revenue of Receipts and Expenditure of the Mint, the account stands thus—

DR.			CR.		
RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
In 1858	18,148	5 3	In 1858	12,112	14 11
In 1859	18,963	1 3	In 1859	12,055	5 8
			Balance to credit for two years, or £6,471 per annum	24,168	0 7
				12,943	5 11
	37,111	6 6		37,111	6 6

Of these Receipts the Amount from Gold, the produce of New South Wales, has been—

In 1858	13,202	12 11
In 1859	14,641	9 2
	£ 27,844	2 1

APPENDIX No. 12.

RETURN shewing the Receipts and Disbursements in regard to Gold, during the year 1854, as compared with the year 1858, omitting in the account of the former years any charge for Expenditure on account of the Mint, not then in operation, and debiting the latter account with the interest on Capital expended in bringing the Mint into operation.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
1854.					
Proceeds of Licenses to search and dig for Gold	24,502	3 10	Establishment	31,197	12 6
Fees for Coveyance of Gold	3,283	7 6	Works and Buildings	473	6 10
Balance Disbursements over Receipts	4,638	13 3	Stores	753	5 3
	£ 32,424	4 7		£ 32,424	4 7
1858.					
Gold Duty	32,240	1 0	Gold Fields—As per Auditor General's Return, laid before Legislative Council, 23 February, 1859	25,503	0 5
Miners' Rights	7,549	10 0	Maintenance of Mint	12,112	14 11
Business Licenses	2,392	0 0	Interest on Capital of £50,000, expended in erecting the Mint and bringing it into operation, at 5 per cent.....	2,500	0 0
License for Lands	93	10 0	Balance Receipts over Expenditure	21,140	7 6
Escort Fees	532	16 7		£ 61,256	2 10
Mint Charges	18,148	5 3			
	£				

N.B.—The Account of Expenditure for 1859 has not yet been published.

Royal Mint, Sydney,
13 January, 1860.

E. W. WARD.

APPENDIX No. 13.

RECAPITULATION of REPORTS from the Master of the Royal Mint, on Pyx Pieces sent to London, from the 14th May, 1855, to the 31st March, 1859.

REPORTS.	NUMBER OF COINS.		TOTAL WEIGHT IN OUNCES.		AVERAGE WEIGHT OF ONE PIECE IN OUNCES.		AVERAGE PROPORTION OF GOLD IN 1000 PARTS.		AMOUNT OF ISSUE, VERIFIED BY THE ASSAY.	
	Sovereigns.	Half Sovereigns.	Sovereigns.	Half Sovereigns.	Sovereigns.	Half Sovereigns.	Sovereigns.	Half Sovereigns.	Sovereigns.	Half Sovereigns.
First	32	.....	8·222	.....	0·25694	.....	916·69	.....	£ 45,500	£
Second	15	6	3·849	0·7705	0·2566	0·12841	916·68	916·70	49,500	10,500
Third	114	.....	29·2695	.....	0·25675	.....	916·74	.....	407,000	.....
Fourth	101	38	25·934	4·879	0·2567	0·12839	916·67	916·58	445,000	88,000
Fifth	18	64	4·622	8·2145	0·2567	0·12835	916·81	916·71	81,500	151,000
Sixth	43	.....	11·040	.....	0·2567	.....	916·97	.....	208,000	.....
Seventh	58	.....	14·895	.....	0·2567	.....	916·97	.....	246,500	.....
Eighth	13	56	3·3385	7·1885	0·2568	0·12836	916·80	916·92	57,500	80,000
Ninth .. .. .	.....	77	.....	9·888	.....	0·12841	.....	917·03	.....	125,000
	37	40	9·500	5·138	0·256756	0·12845	916·81	916·95	105,500	63,500
Tenth	86	.....	22·080	.....	0·2567	.....	917·008	.....	336,000	.....
Eleventh	128	.....	32·877	.....	0·256851	.....	916·8378	.....	517,000	.....
	.....	130	.....	16·695	.....	0·12842	.....	916·918	.....	240,000
Twelfth	90	4	23·125	0·514	0·25694	0·1285	916·996	917·0125	274,500	1,500
	101	.....	25·945	.....	0·25688	.....	917·1668	.....	310,000	.....
Thirteenth	96	.....	24·652	.....	0·25679	.....	916·7911	.....	260,000	.....
	37	105	9·505	13·482	0·25689	0·1284	916·9216	916·9209	80,500	170,500
TOTALS	969	520	248·854	66·7695	0·25682	0·1284	916·88	916·88	3,424,000	930,000

The standard weight of the Sovereigns is..... 25682 ounces.
 " " of the Half Sovereigns... 12841 "
 The standard fineness is..... 916·67 "

Grand Total amount of Issue verified by the Assay..... £4,354,000.

Royal Mint, Sydney,
 13 January, 1860.

E. W. WARD.

APPENDIX TO THE FOREGOING REPORT.

APPENDIX No. 14.

REGULATIONS for the Receipt and Issue of Gold, at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 22 September, 1855.*

WITH reference to the notices from this Office of the 10th May and 28th June last, His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following Regulations for the Receipt and Issue of Gold at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, which will take effect from the 1st proximo, and supersede the arrangements notified on the above dates:—

I. Importations of Gold Dust or Gold Bullion for Coinage, from 12 ounces upwards, will be receivable at this Mint daily (Saturdays and Holidays excepted) between the hours of 11 A.M., and 3 P.M., on the following terms:—

1. Importations from One thousand ounces standard upwards, subject to a charge of three-quarters per cent. for converting the same into coin.
2. Importations below this amount will be coined at a charge of 1 per cent.
3. The value of the Bullion will be determined on the reports of the Mint Assayers.
4. Importations will be melted, if preferred, in the presence of the importer. The importer will also be furnished, on demand, with a clip, for assay, from his own ingot, as a check on the reports of the Mint Assayers.
5. The Mint will issue, if preferred, Gold Bullion in bars or ingots, at £3 17s. 10½d. the standard ounce.
6. The Mint will be prepared to afford accomodation, to a limited extent, to parties requiring early payment for their Bullion at an advance of one-fourth per cent. on the above charges. Payment in such cases will be made within two days of delivery at the Mint.

II. The following descriptions of Bullion are not admissible within the Mint, viz.:— Articles of Plate, Jewellery, or wrought Gold (coins excepted); Bullion containing Mercury or metals foreign to the Gold-producing districts of Australasia, and destructive to the malleability of the Bullion; Bullion that has been tampered with in any way.

III. Bullion which can be recognised before melting as objectionable on the above grounds will not be received; but should any, after melting, prove unfit for coinage for the reasons enumerated, it will be returned to the importer, subject to a charge of sixpence per ounce, on the gross weight of the importation.

*By His Excellency's Command,
C. D. RIDDELL.*

MINT CHARGES.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
24 October, 1859.*

A Reduction of the present "Mint Charges," equivalent to three-eighths per cent. of the standard value of the importation, will be made in respect to Gold—the produce of any portion of the British Territory of Australasia not included in New South Wales—imported to the Mint on and after the first day of November next, under the conditions prescribed in the fourth Clause of the Act of Council, 20 Vict., No. 17, granting a Duty on Gold.

E. C. WEEKES.

APPENDIX No. 15.

MEMORANDUM for the Deputy Master of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint.

Amount made available in the Colony to the Treasury of New South Wales, from 1855 to 1859, inclusive, by the sale of Debentures, say (approximately) * £2,039,680

Amount of Debentures issued in the Colony in each year, from 1855 to 1859, inclusive:—

In 1855	£421,300
1856	480,100
1857	241,650
1858	180
	<hr/>
	£1,143,230

Amount

* A portion of the proceeds of Debentures sold in London was made available in the Colony, and is therefore included in this amount.

£544,500 of this amount remained in the hands of the Oriental Bank, London, to be disposed of, on the 15th October, 1859.

APPENDIX TO THE FOREGOING REPORT.

Amount of Debentures transmitted in each year, from 1855 to 1859, to England, to be sold there on account of the Colony:—

In 1855	£250,000
1856	433,300
1857	100,000
1858	500,000
1859	893,000
	<hr/>
	£2,176,300

The Treasury,
7 January, 1860.

HENRY LANE.

APPENDIX No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ANNO VICESIMO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

* * * * * No. XVII. * * * * *

An Act for granting a Duty upon Gold. [Assented to, 12th February, 1857.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to levy a Duty upon Gold in New South Wales: Be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. For the purposes of this Act the term "Gold" shall mean and include Gold in its natural state, whether mixed with any other substance or not, Gold Dust and all other Gold, whether wrought or unwrought, except coined Gold issued from the Royal Mint at London, or of the Branch thereof at Sydney, or of any Foreign State, articles of plate, jewellery, or ornament actually worn upon the person, or made elsewhere than in the Colony.

Interpretation of terms.

The verb "export" shall mean and include transmission or removal from New South Wales, whether by sea or land.

2. From and after the fifteenth day of February now next, there shall be levied, collected, and paid to Her Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors, for the public uses of this Colony, and in support of the Government thereof, the following Duties upon Gold, that is to say:—

Duty upon Gold.

At the Customs, previous to exportation from New South Wales, the sum of Two Shillings and Sixpence upon every ounce troy weight of such Gold.

At Customs 2s. 6d. per ounce.

At the Royal Mint at Sydney, on Gold imported thereto on and after the fifteenth day of February aforesaid, the sum of Two Shillings and Three-pence for every ounce troy weight of standard fineness as declared after the said Gold shall have been assayed and brought to the standard of twenty-two carats fine at the said Mint.

At Mint 2s. 3d. per ounce standard.

3. Provided always, that at the Customs no Gold entered for exportation shall be liable to duty which shall be accompanied by a Certificate from the Deputy-Master, or one of the Principal Officers of the Royal Mint at Sydney, declaring that such Gold has been assayed and brought to standard, and that the Duty thereon has been paid, and the same has been issued from the said Mint in conformity with the Rules and Regulations thereof.

Customs Duty not leviable on assayed duty-paid Gold issued from the Mint.

4. Provided also that such Duty shall not be payable at the said Royal Mint at Sydney upon Gold, the produce of any other of Her Majesty's Australasian Colonies, which shall be duly imported to the said Mint under the Seal of the Customs of such other Australasian Colony, and under the Certificate of one of the Principal Officers of the Customs thereat signifying that such Gold was exported therefrom in conformity with the Laws and Regulations thereof.

Not to apply to Gold of other Colonies brought for coinage to the Mint through the Customs.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EXPORT DUTY ON GOLD.

(SOFALA DISTRICT OF WESTERN GOLD FIELDS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 October, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Gold Miners, Traders, and others residing in the Sofala District of the Western Gold Fields,—

SHEWETH :—

That the export duty of two shillings and sixpence on the ounce of gold is a great burthen and severe loss to those who are entirely dependent on gold mining for support, and whose energies are devoted to the development of one of the great resources of the Colony.

That the life of a gold miner is one of hardships and privations, as it is only by great industry and perseverance that gold can be obtained in payable quantities, and the difficulties to be surmounted by the miner are continually increasing, as in most cases a large amount of preparatory work has to be performed before he can hope to be remunerated.

Your Petitioners beg most respectfully to inform your Honorable House that many of the operations undertaken on the Gold Fields have occupied long periods of time for completion, in some instances two or three years; and that they were projected and executed by amalgamated parties of working men, who, during the time of this necessary outlay of labor, had to subsist on the savings of previous years; and it frequently happens the returns resulting from their enterprise are not commensurate to the amount of labor and capital expended. Your Petitioners submit that a body of men who, by their industry and toil, contribute so materially to the wealth and prosperity of this Colony, are deserving of your consideration.

We also cannot overlook the fact that we are extensive consumers of articles which yield a large return to the General Revenue, and thus pay an equal share (with the rest of the community) of the public expenditure; we therefore the more acutely feel this tax upon our income. This tax presses the more heavily upon the working man, as it decreases the value of the article he produces, and which, but for his energy and enterprise, would have remained idle and unproductive.

That for these reasons your Petitioners earnestly hope that your Honorable House will take this Petition into favorable consideration, and abolish, at your earliest opportunity, this tax on the income of the working man.

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

[Here follow 815 Signatures.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1859.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EXPORT DUTY ON GOLD.
(WESTERN GOLD FIELDS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 October, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Gold Miners, Traders, and others residing on the Western Gold Fields,—

SHWETH :—

That the export duty of two shillings and sixpence on the ounce of gold is a great burthen and severe loss to those who are entirely dependent on gold mining for support, and whose energies are devoted to the development of one of the great resources of the Colony.

That the life of a gold miner is one of hardships and privations, as it is only by great industry and perseverance that gold can be obtained in payable quantities, and the difficulties to be surmounted by the miner are continually increasing, as in most cases a large amount of preparatory work has to be performed before he can hope to be remunerated.

Your Petitioners beg most respectfully to inform your Honorable House that many of the operations undertaken on the Gold Fields have occupied long periods of time for completion, in some instances two or three years; and that they were projected and executed by amalgamated parties of working men, who, during the time of this necessary outlay of labor, had to subsist on the savings of previous years; and it frequently happens the returns resulting from their enterprise are not commensurate to the amount of labor and capital expended. Your Petitioners submit that a body of men who, by their industry and toil, contribute so materially to the wealth and prosperity of this Colony, are deserving of your consideration.

We also cannot overlook the fact that we are extensive consumers of articles which yield a large return to the General Revenue, and thus pay an equal share (with the rest of the community) of the public expenditure; we therefore the more acutely feel this tax upon our income. This tax presses the more heavily upon the working man, as it decreases the value of the article he produces, and which, but for his energy and enterprise, would have remained idle and unproductive.

That for these reasons your Petitioners earnestly hope that your Honorable House will take this Petition into favorable consideration, and abolish, at your earliest opportunity, this tax on the income of the working man.

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

[Here follow 236 Signatures.]

1859.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EXPORT DUTY ON GOLD.

(PETITION FROM ARALUEN GOLD FIELDS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 December, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
The Memorial of the Gold Miners, Traders, and Others, resident on the Araluen Gold Fields,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :—

That the export duty of two shillings and sixpence on the ounce of gold is a great hardship and severe loss to those who are depending on gold mining for support, and whose energies are devoted to one of the great resources of the colony.

That the life of a gold miner is one of hardship and privation, for it is only by great industry and perseverance that gold can be obtained in payable quantities; the difficulties to be surmounted by the miner are continually increasing, as in most cases a large amount of work has to be performed before he can hope to be remunerated.

Your Petitioners beg most respectfully to inform your Honorable House, that many of the operations undertaken on the gold fields have occupied long periods of time—in some instances, two or three years—and that they were projected and executed by amalgamated parties of working men, who, during the necessary outlay of labor, had to subsist on the savings of previous years, and it frequently happens the returns resulting from their enterprise are not commensurate to the amount of labor and capital expended.

Your Memorialists submit, that a body of men who, by their industry and toil, contribute so materially to the wealth and prosperity of this colony, are deserving of your consideration; we also cannot overlook the fact, that we are extensive consumers of articles which yield a large return to the General Revenue. We thus pay, with the rest of the community, an equal or greater share of the public expenditure, and therefore the more acutely feel this tax on their labor.

This tax presses the more heavily on the working man, as it decreases the value of the articles he produces.

And your Memorialists pray for the abolition of the gold tax, and, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 702 Signatures.]

1859.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EXPORT DUTY ON GOLD.

(PETITION FROM THE SOUTHERN GOLD FIELDS, AT ADELONG.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 December, 1859.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Gold Miners, Storekeepers, and others residing on the Southern Gold Fields, at Adelong, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That the present Export Duty of two shillings and sixpence per ounce on Gold as charged at the present time is a great hardship upon, and most severely felt by, those who are entirely dependent on the success of gold mining for a livelihood, and whose every energy is devoted to the development of those auriferous resources which has placed the Colony in that noble and exalted position in which she now stands as a British Possession.

Your Petitioners would further beg to acquaint your Honorable House, that the life of a gold miner is at all times one of privation, hardship, and speculation, together with many difficulties to surmount which are continually increasing, and in most cases a very large amount of preparatory work has to be performed before gold can be obtained in any payable quantity. Further, that many of the operations undertaken of late years on the Gold Fields have occupied long periods of time, and in some instances two and three years have elapsed prior to their yielding any remuneration to the miner.

That the works during that period are carried on by amalgamated parties or shareholders formed of the working class, who, during the progress of sinking down to the quartz reef or vein, have to subsist on their savings of previous years. The result of many of these undertakings have been that the returns, after paying all expenses incurred, have not recompensed the minor for the amount of labor and capital expended thereon.

Your Petitioners submit most respectfully, that as a body of men who by their industry and toil contribute so largely to the wealth and advancement of the Colony, independently of being large consumers of articles which yield a large return to the public revenue, they are entitled to the consideration of your Honorable House.

Your Petitioners, therefore, most humbly trust that, as the present tax presses more heavily on the working man than any other class, and depreciates the value of his labor, your Honorable House will take this Petition into your favorable consideration at the earliest opportunity, and pass a law abolishing the present duty of two shillings and sixpence on the ounce of gold, which is raised out of the income of the working man.

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

[Here follow 97 Signatures.]

1859.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EXPORT DUTY ON GOLD.
(PETITION FROM THE SOUTHERN GOLD FIELDS, AT ADELONG.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 December, 1859.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Gold Miners, Storekeepers, and others residing on the Southern Gold Fields, at Adelong, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That the present Export Duty of two shillings and sixpence per ounce on Gold as charged at the present time is a great hardship upon, and most severely felt by, those who are entirely dependent on the success of gold mining for a livelihood, and whose every energy is devoted to the development of those auriferous resources which has placed the Colony in that noble and exalted position in which she now stands as a British Possession.

Your Petitioners would further beg to acquaint your Honorable House, that the life of a gold miner is at all times one of privation, hardship, and speculation, together with many difficulties to surmount which are continually increasing, and in most cases a very large amount of preparatory work has to be performed before gold can be obtained in any payable quantity. Further, that many of the operations undertaken of late years on the Gold Fields have occupied long periods of time, and in some instances two and three years have elapsed prior to their yielding any remuneration to the miner.

That the works during that period are carried on by amalgamated parties or shareholders formed of the working class, who, during the progress of sinking down to the quartz reef or vein, have to subsist on their savings of previous years. The result of many of these undertakings have been that the returns, after paying all expenses incurred, have not recompensed the miner for the amount of labor and capital expended thereon.

Your Petitioners submit most respectfully, that as a body of men who by their industry and toil contribute so largely to the wealth and advancement of the Colony, independently of being large consumers of articles which yield a large return to the public revenue, they are entitled to the consideration of your Honorable House.

Your Petitioners, therefore, most humbly trust that, as the present tax presses more heavily on the working man than any other class, and depreciates the value of his labor, your Honorable House will take this Petition into your favorable consideration at the earliest opportunity, and pass a law abolishing the present duty of two shillings and sixpence on the ounce of gold, which is raised out of the income of the working man.

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

[Here follow 507 Signatures.]

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EXPORT DUTY ON GOLD.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 17 May, 1860.

W. DENISON,
Governor General.

Message No. 39.

In reply to the Address from the Legislative Assembly, communicating the Resolution adopted by the House, on the 1st instant, namely:—"That in the opinion of this House the Export Duty on Gold should not be levied after the 31st December, 1860,"—

The Governor General is advised to state, that the necessary steps will be taken by the Government to carry into effect the wishes of the Assembly.

Government House,
17th May, 1860.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1860.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented and supported by appropriate evidence. This includes receipts, invoices, and other relevant documents that can be used to verify the accuracy of the records.

The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It describes how data is gathered from different sources and how it is processed to identify trends and patterns. This involves using statistical techniques and other analytical tools to interpret the data and draw meaningful conclusions.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the findings and offers recommendations for future research. It highlights the key insights gained from the study and suggests areas where further investigation is needed. This includes identifying potential limitations of the current study and proposing ways to address them in future work.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISPUTED BOUNDARY—ARALUEN DIGGINGS.
(RETURN RELATIVE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 December, 1859.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6 December, 1859, praying that His Excellency the Governor General would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ All Correspondence and Papers relative to a Disputed Boundary between Mundy’s Grant, situate at Braidwood, now the property of Messrs. Roberts and Hassall, and the Araluen Diggings.”

(Mr. Cooper.)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Assistant Commissioner Griffin to Secretary for Lands and Public Works, drawing attention to difference between creek frontage of Mundy’s 870 acres (now Roberts and Hassall’s) as marked on original plan, and that shewn by recent survey of Licensed Surveyor Larmer. 29 July, 1859	2
2. Under Secretary, in reply, and enclosing copy of Surveyor General’s Report in the matter (with tracings). 16 August, 1859	2
3. Assistant Commissioner Griffin to Secretary for Lands and Public Works, further on same subject. 26 September, 1859	3
4. Under Secretary for Lands, in reply. 21 October, 1859	3
5. Same to Crown Solicitor, requesting opinion of Crown Law Officers in the matter. 21 October, 1859	4
6. Crown Solicitor to Under Secretary for Lands, in reply. 25 October, 1859	4
7. Same to the same, in reply to further reference made to him on the subject. 8 November, 1859	4
8. Petition from Gold Diggers, &c., at Araluen Valley, praying settlement of the question. (Without date)	5
9. Report of Acting Surveyor General (with decision of Secretary for Lands thereon). 9 December, 1859	6

DISPUTED BOUNDARY—ARALUEN DIGGINGS.

No. 1.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GRIFFIN to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND WORKS.

Braidwood,

29 July, 1859.

SIR,

Mr. Surveyor Larmer forwards by this post to the Survey Office a tracing of 870 acres in Araluen Valley, marked on the map "F. M. Mundy"; and I have the honor to call your attention to the very extraordinary difference existing in the creek frontage of this section as marked on the chart, and the result of the present survey.

2. You will perceive that the creek, as charted, is made to pass over a steep range; and provided the original bearings are to be adhered to, so as to give the computed area of 870 acres, an imaginary stream must be adopted as the boundary.

3. I do not think the original bed of the creek can now be laid down; and to add to the difficulty, at the point chiefly in dispute the stream is divided into two parts by an island, one part being the present watercourse, and the other running only during floods.

4. Mr. Larmer's measurement of the water boundary of Mundy's land having, therefore, as it seems to me, rather added than not to the difficulty surrounding this complicated boundary question, I would, provided that the Surveyor General is of opinion that the original survey was loose, and cannot now be verified, suggest prompt arbitration between the Government and the present proprietors, so as to establish an equitable line.

5. As much confusion exists, and persons digging near this portion of the Araluen Creek are anxious to have the matter settled, for many reasons which I need not allude to, I shall be glad to have definite instructions as soon as possible.

6. It may facilitate matters to add, that the present holders of Mundy's section, 870 acres, are not averse to arbitration as a final settlement of this vexed question.

I have, &c.,

J. H. GRIFFIN,

A. G. C.

THE SECRETARY

FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS,
Sydney.

No. 2.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GRIFFIN.

*Department of Land and Public Works,**Sydney, 16 August, 1859.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 29th ultimo, and previous correspondence relative to the proper definition of the creek boundaries of the private lands at Araluen Valley, I am now directed by the Secretary for Lands and Public Works to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a Report received from the Surveyor General on the subject, and to request that you will point out to the parties interested the state of the matter as shewn by that officer; and, also, the very small difference which appears to exist between Mr. Surveyor Huddle's field-book and Mr. Larmer's survey; and that you will, after consultation with them, suggest any course which you may think practicable for the final settlement of this question.

I have, &c.,

MICL. FITZPATRICK.

J. H. GRIFFIN, Esq.,

Assistant Gold Commissioner, Braidwood.

Letter from Mr. Griffin not traceable.

Tracings enclosed to be returned.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure in No. 2.]

R E P O R T.

The enclosed tracings, marked A and B, which I have received from Mr. Licensed Surveyor Larmer, shew respectively the present course of the creek, forming the frontage of 870 acres sold to F. M. Mundy, and the course of the creek as represented in the original plan, dated July, 1835, of that land, and which is by Mr. Surveyor Hoddle, and is plotted to a scale of 40 chains to one inch—one-fourth of that used in the tracings.

On this original plan no traverse lines of survey are shewn; but in a general survey of the creek by Mr. Hoddle, dated March, 1828, and from which the creek, in the small original survey, is evidently copied, traverse lines of survey across the creek, and which bear out the representation of that feature on the last mentioned plan, are shewn.

As the existence, shewn by Mr. Larmer, of a hill on the south boundary of Lundy's 640 acres rendered it impossible that the creek could ever have flowed as represented by Mr. Hoddle, a reference has been made to his field-book of February, 1828, from which it has become apparent that the erroneous representation results from an error in plotting; and a re-plotting from the field-book, on the same scale as tracings A and B, and which has been marked C, has been made.

From this tracing (C) it will be seen that since 1828 the creek has changed its direction in what was in that year a "reedy flat," and breaking out from the waterhole near the north boundary of the 870 acres, by a channel, the formation of which had commenced in 1828, has again joined its old course, at what was then the next waterhole.

The true original boundary of Mundy's 870 acres is, therefore, the creek shewn in a black line on the tracing marked C, but whether this should now be re-marked and adopted by the Crown, or whether a boundary should, with this information, be determined by arbitration, is a question on which it may be desirable to take legal opinion.

GEO. BARNEY,
S. G.

4 August, 1859.

No. 3.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GRIFFIN to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND WORKS.

Braidwood,
26 September, 1859.

SIR,

In returning the within tracings and reports, I have the honor to inform you that I have, as requested, communicated with Messrs. Roberts and Hassall, the present holders of Mundy's 870 acres, and explained Mr. Hoddle's error in plotting.

2. Whether the creek, as shewn in a black line on the tracing marked C, be re-marked, or whether a new line be determined upon by some kind of arbitration, I must earnestly call your attention to the serious confusion that exists, and is daily increasing, from the non-settlement of the question, and impress on you the necessity for *prompt* measures.

3. Should a re-marking of the line be determined on, I would suggest that instructions be given to some one connected with the Survey Office to proceed to the spot without delay to render every assistance to Mr. Surveyor Larmer; and in the event of arbitration being adopted as a final settlement of the dispute, the Member for the Southern Gold Fields, Mr. Wilson, is thoroughly conversant with the difficulties that surround the matter, and would, no doubt, render valuable assistance.

I have, &c.,

THE SECRETARY
FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS,
Sydney.

J. H. GRIFFIN,
A. G. C.

No. 4.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GRIFFIN.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 21 October, 1859.

SIR,

Adverting to your letter of the 26th ultimo, on the subject of the definition of the boundaries between private and Crown Lands at Araluen Creek, and urging an early settlement of this question, I am directed to state that, assuming even that arbitration should eventually be resorted to as suggested by you for the purpose of determining what shall be the boundaries for gold mining purposes between Mundy's 870 acres (now Messrs. Roberts and Hassall) and the Crown Lands on the opposite side of Araluen Creek, it appears to the Secretary for Lands to be desirable to mark the position which the creek occupied at the date of Mr. Hoddle's original survey of 870 acres on the ground.

2.

2. The Acting Surveyor General has accordingly, he states, issued instructions to Mr. Licensed Surveyor Larmer so to mark the position of the creek, with all the precision which Mr. Huddle's very carefully kept field-book renders practicable.

3. At the same time I have to add, that the opinion of the Crown Law Officers has been requested as to what course should be pursued by the Government in the event of the present owners of Mundy's 870 acres refusing to recognize the boundary which it is proposed to mark as representing the old course of the creek.

J. H. GRIFFIN, ESQ.,
ASSISTANT GOLD COMMISSIONER,
Braidwood.

I have, &c.,
MICL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 5.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to THE CROWN SOLICITOR.

*Department of Lands,
Sydney, 21 October, 1859.*

SIR,

In transmitting to you the accompanying papers respecting the definition, for gold mining purposes, of the boundaries between certain private and Crown land at Araluen Creek, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to request that you will, as early as practicable, obtain the opinion of the Crown Law Officers as to the course which should be pursued by the Government in the event of the owners of the private lands refusing to recognize as a boundary the line which it is proposed to mark as representing the old course of the creek.

THE CROWN SOLICITOR.

I have, &c.,
MICL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 6.

CROWN SOLICITOR to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

*Crown Solicitor's Office,
Sydney, 25 October, 1859.*

SIR,

In returning the accompanying papers to you, I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Solicitor General Hargrave is of opinion, that the Gold Fields Management Act gives no jurisdiction whatever over private lands, but only "the waste lands" of the Colony, and consequently that the boundaries of the private lands cannot be ascertained by the surveyor or other person, except by arbitration and *consent* of the private owners.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

No. 7.

CROWN SOLICITOR to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

*Crown Solicitor's Office,
Sydney, 8 November, 1859.*

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I have laid the accompanying papers before Mr. Solicitor General Hargrave, and that he has written a further opinion, of which the following is a copy:—

"The Government can compel the grantee of the land adjoining the boundary, more correctly set out, to respect that boundary only by the like means as any other owner; namely,—by forcibly maintaining the Government's own lawful possession.

"But if the grant has issued with boundaries *different from those now set out*, then the grantee has a *prima facie* good title to the encroachment, which can only be set aside "by *scire facias*, or other due course of law, or by consent of the grantee."

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

No. 8.

PETITION OF GOLD DIGGERS to THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

To His Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., Governor General of the Australian Colonies, &c., &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency,—

The Petition of the undersigned Gold Miners in the Araluen Valley,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

Existing circumstances obstructive to the full development of the mineral resources of this District, viz. :—

That the mining operations of the said District, including not only the Araluen Valley, but also Jembaicumbene and Major's Creek, are so greatly impeded as to be nearly brought to a stand still by the assumed claims of certain neighboring landowners, by force of whose said claims your Petitioners are prohibited working land which they believe to be the property of the Crown.

That Messrs. Roberts and Hassall hold certain lands under a grant to one F. M. Mundy, the registry of which grant your Petitioners believe, and distinctly states, its boundary to be the Araluen Creek.

That the said Messrs. Roberts and Hassall, under the said grant, by a survey lately made by Mr. Larmer, the Government Surveyor, do now claim certain lands on the eastern side of the said creek hitherto held by them under the said grant, thereby claiming possession of the creek which your Petitioners supposed to constitute a boundary line, but which, contrary to the survey of Mr. Ardill, is now encompassed within the survey of Mr. Larmer, the Government Surveyor. Your Petitioners would also beg to inform your Excellency that our Gold Commissioner cannot recognise any survey made by a private surveyor.

That when Mr. Ardill, a private surveyor, made a survey of the ground now in dispute, the said ground he (Mr. Ardill) declared, and still declares, to be the property of the Crown.

That Mr. Ardill is willing to stand an examination as to his capabilities of making an efficient survey, and that he is in a position to prove that Mr. Larmer has deviated from the correct survey according to the registry of the original grants, and that of the various grants made in this District this alone is held to cross the creek.

That your Petitioners seek at the hands of your Excellency permission to obtain freedom of access to the said creek, thereby to continue the development of the auriferous resources of this District, and respectfully beg to submit to your Excellency the following particulars :—

That believing the said ground to be unalienated from the Crown, your Petitioners have already expended upon it upwards of £3,000.

That your Petitioners are further prepared to more than quadruple this expenditure in the extension of their mining enterprise by the introduction of the requisite machinery ; but that they have now to encounter the vexatious probability of suffering the entire loss of their present heavy outlay of labor and capital, by the ground which they have held being handed over to other occupants.

That your petitioners were encouraged in the aforesaid occupation and expenditure by the survey of Mr. Ardill, the tracings of whose survey, as also the tracings the present Government survey, your Petitioners would humbly submit to your Excellency's consideration.

Trusting, therefore, that by the particulars embodied in, and the explanations afforded by, this petition, we have fully proven the urgent need of immediate steps being taken by your Excellency's Government to enable us, your Petitioners, at once to resume our vocations.

We humbly beg your Excellency's favorable consideration of this our prayer.

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

[Here follow 567 Signatures.]

No. 9.

ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

REPORT.

1. Having reference to your blank cover letter of the 15th ultimo, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, that I have hitherto delayed reporting on this Petition in order that my Report might contain a statement of the final steps taken in the matter, as well as a full statement of all proceedings from the commencement; but as the subject has excited such considerable interest I hesitate to defer longer the Report which I annex.

2. The circumstances of the case are as follows:—In the year 1835 F. M. Mundy obtained by purchase a grant of 870 acres on Araluen Creek, in the County of St. Vincent, which is described in the Deed, as per enclosure, marked A.

3. The plan and description of this land were furnished by Mr. Hoddle, an old officer of this Department, and some years since Surveyor General of Victoria, in July, 1835.

4. It appears, however, from the records of this office that Mr. Hoddle, having surveyed the Araluen Creek in February, 1828, as part of his general survey of features in the County of St. Vincent, adopted the portion of that general survey on which the 870 acres fronted for his measurement of the land, and merely measured and marked in 1835 the right line North, West, and South boundaries.

5. Difficulties having recently arisen between the owners of Mundy's grant and the Araluen Gold Miners as to the true boundaries of the grant, the latter being desirous to work as much of the auriferous flat as possible without paying license, and the former being of course anxious to receive license fees for as much of the land as they could fairly claim, it was considered expedient that, as the only means at the disposal of Government for facilitating the settlement of the dispute, the position of the creek boundary at the date of Mr. Hoddle's survey should be ascertained, and marked by a Government Surveyor.

6. In pursuance of this object, it became apparent that the representation of the creek on Mr. Hoddle's plan was in some part erroneous, as to follow the course indicated it would have passed over a considerable elevation, but on referring to Mr. H.'s field-book, which is carefully and clearly kept, it was discovered that this misrepresentation resulted from the erroneous plotting by Mr. Hoddle of one of his survey lines, and that a plotting from the field-book, while making a divergence in one portion of the creek from the course now existing, brought a considerable part of the creek to a position almost identical with its present course. This field-book and plan further shewed, that where the creek course has apparently changed it flowed through what was then "a reedy flat," and that at the spot where the divergence commenced an outbreak from a waterhole was then commencing in the position which the creek now occupies.

7. Here then it must appear to any disinterested person that there is satisfactory evidence that the creek has changed its course since the date of Mr. Hoddle's survey, and that by a careful re-plotting of that survey the course of the creek at that date can be determined with a very near approximation to the truth; and on this evidence, uncontroverted by any worthy of consideration, Mr. Licensed Surveyor Larmer was instructed to mark the original position on the ground, and did so accordingly.

8. On representations by the owners of Mundy's grant, subsequently to this marking, that the creek, as so marked, passed near the south-east corner of that grant, over the termination of a ridge which it obviously never could have passed over, Mr. Larmer was called on to report, and has reported, shewing that the representation is a correct one, and that the creek in this portion now has the same course that it had at the date of Mr. Hoddle's survey.

9. Pending the return of a plotting forwarded to Mr. Larmer for his guidance, I am not prepared to say whether the error in the position of this portion of the creek is due to Mr. Larmer's misplacing of the plotting or to Mr. Hoddle's survey, but as the greatest difference amounts only to 50 yards it is very possible that in a general survey made at so remote a period, and when there seemed to be no probability of the precise position of the creek being a matter of such importance as it has now assumed, the error may be attributed to Mr. Hoddle.

10. The portion of the creek in which this discrepancy arises, I may remark, has been nearly or quite worked out, and, therefore, the question has no great practical importance.

11. It is possible that evidence may be adduced of a character which may outweigh the evidence afforded by Mr. Hoddle's survey of the old position of the creek, but to me it appears highly improbable that any such can exist, and having made exertion to arrive at a correct conclusion on the question, I now feel satisfied that the only course open to Government has been followed, and that no nearer approximation to the original boundary could well be marked.

12. It is a matter of regret that the services of the District Surveyor of the Southern Districts, in which Araluen is situated, were not available on this occasion—that officer not having as yet been removed from Wellington, where he was employed previously to his promotion—as I should have anticipated from his presence an earlier arrival at the result now attained. Believing, however, that it is, and will be, open to the Government, on sufficient evidence being brought forward, to alter at any time the boundary as now marked, I shall, should the Secretary for Lands approve, furnish Mr. Surveyor Rowland, who is now at Araluen, with the necessary information, and instruct him to make a further investigation of, and report on the case.

13. With reference to the petition, I beg to remark that the miners appear to rely on information afforded by Mr. Ardill, whose tracings are not however with the petition as is stated, and to state that Mr. Ardill was not in possession of the reliable information above referred to, and was not therefore in a position to arrive at a correct conclusion in the matter.

14. I feel bound also to observe, with reference to the paragraph of the petition which states that Mr. Ardill is willing to stand an examination, &c., that he did some months since submit to an examination for the position of Licensed Surveyor, and was not recommended for a license.

A. G. McLEAN,
Acting Surveyor General.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

B. C.
9 December, 1859.

With reference to paragraph 12, the Acting Surveyor General will have the goodness to give Mr. Surveyor Rowland the necessary information and instructions for making the further investigation and Report suggested.

J. B.
17 Dec., 1859.

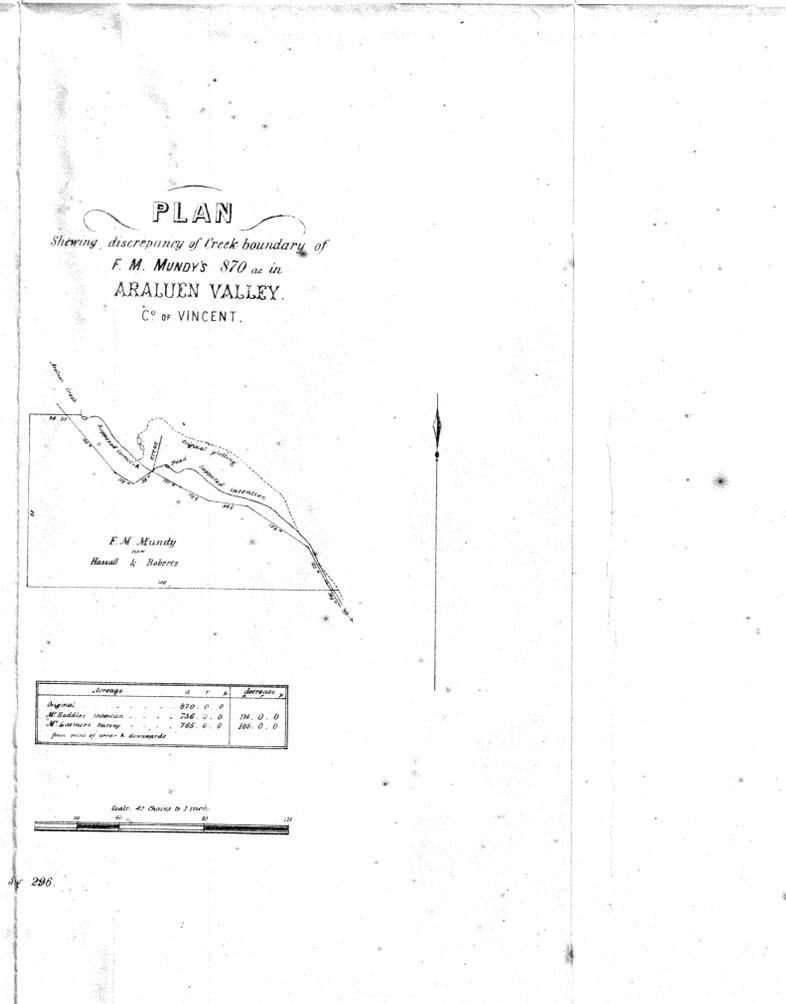
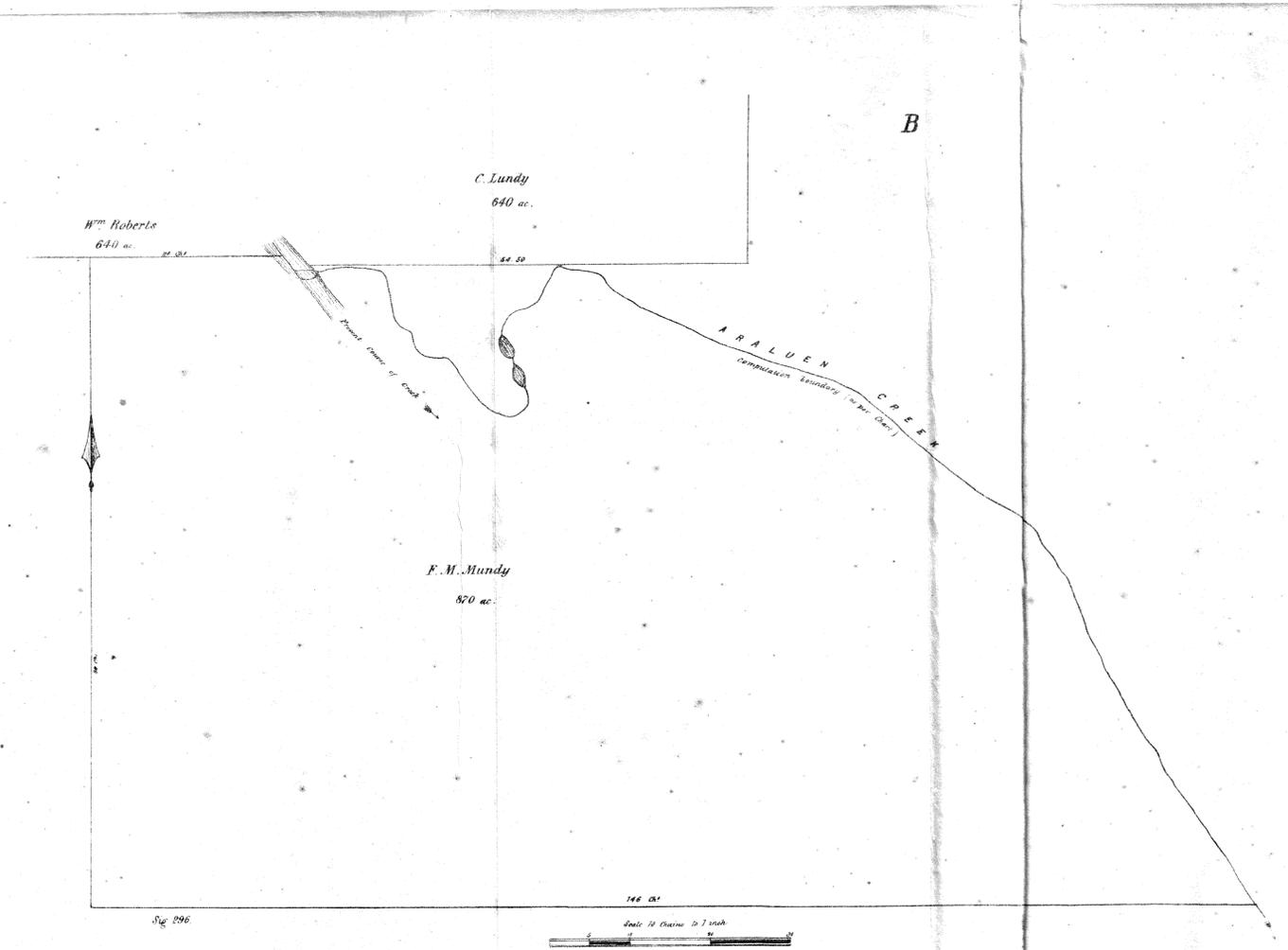
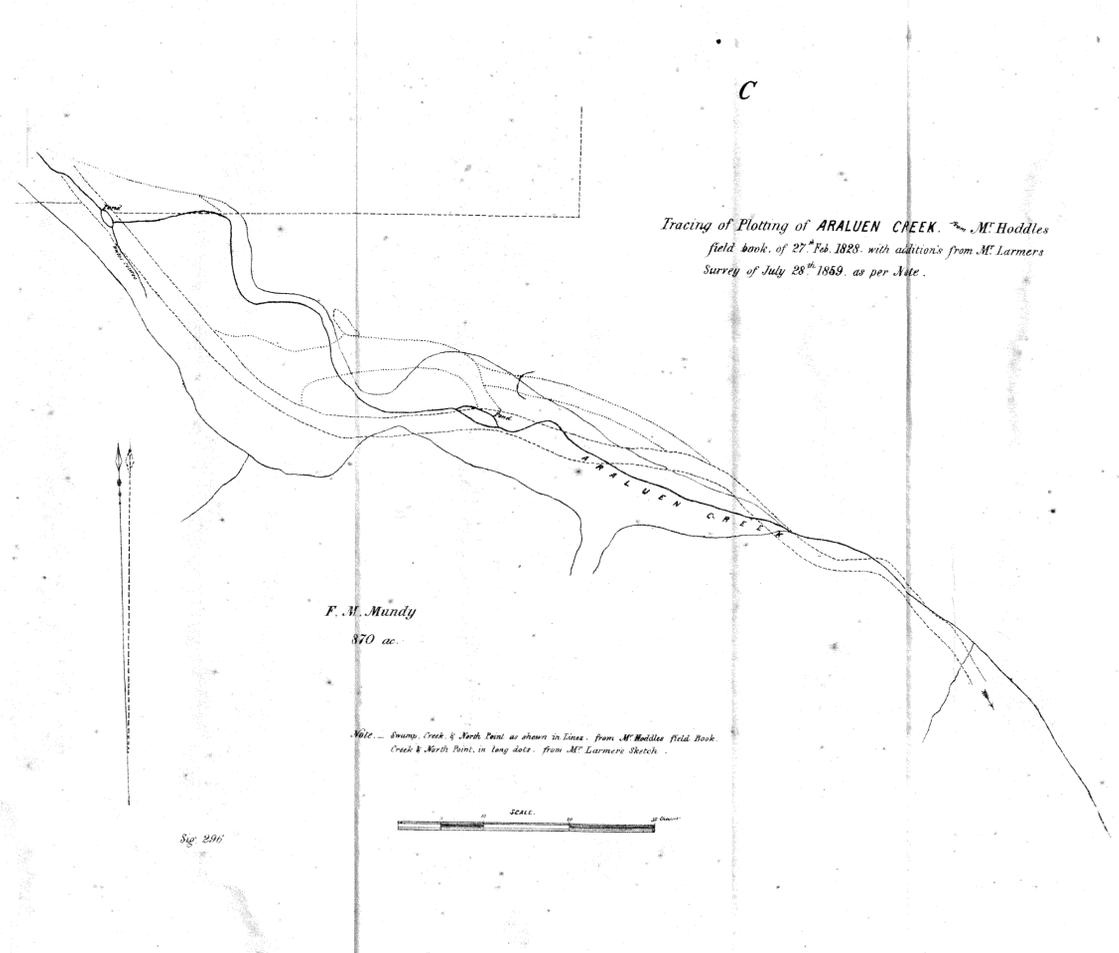
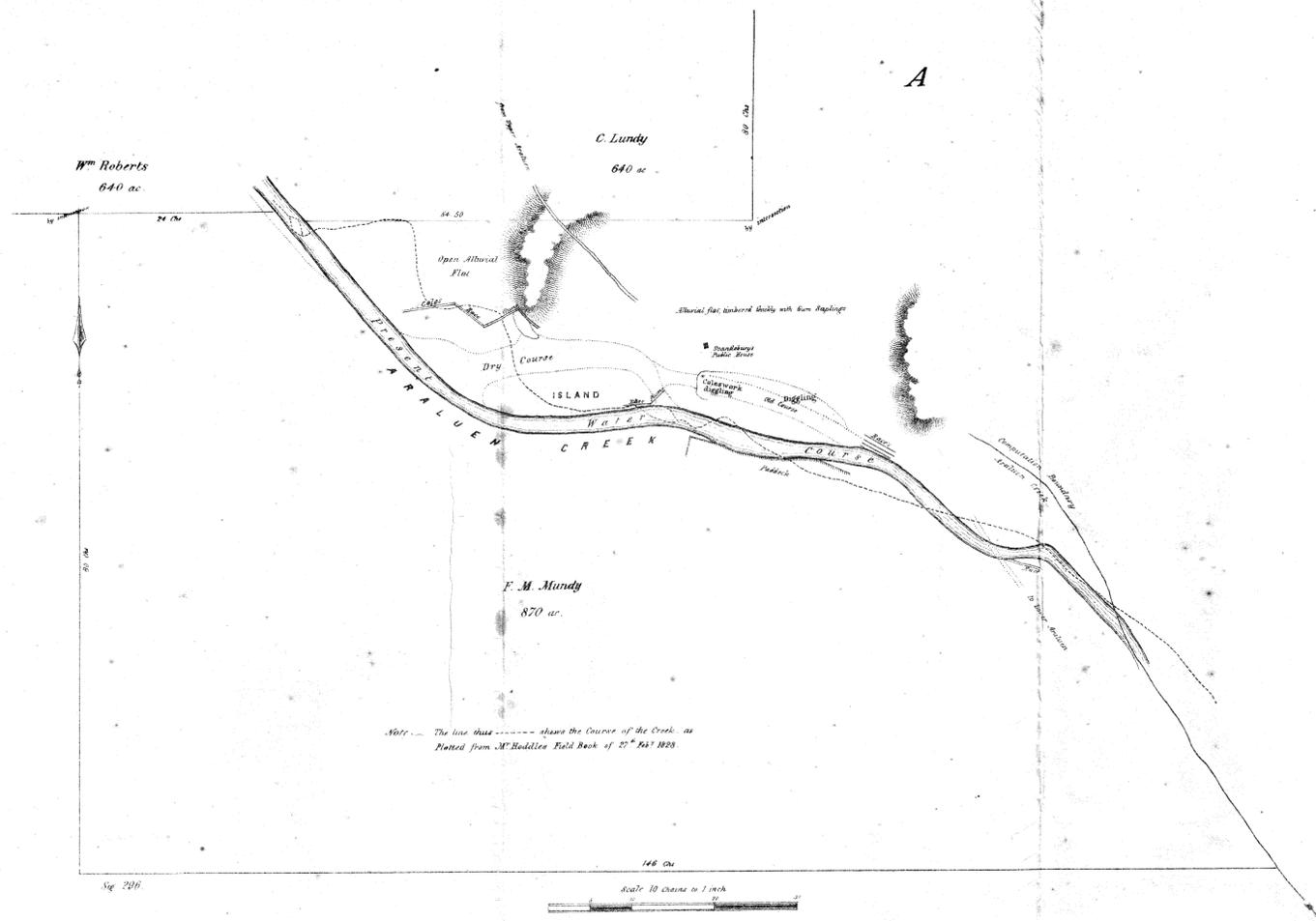
[Enclosure in No. 9.]

(A.)

ST. VINCENT—870 acres.

Bounded on the west by a section line south eighty chains, commencing one mile south of the south boundary of H. C. Burnell's grant; on the south by a line east one hundred and forty-six chains; on the east by Araluen Creek; and on the north by that creek and a section line west twenty-four chains; being the land sold as lot 31, in pursuance of advertisement of 19 May, 1835.





1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ALLEGED INTERFERENCE WITH QUARTZ-
CRUSHING ENTERPRISE.

(PETITION FROM ADELONG GOLD FIELDS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 February, 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned, Miners, Quartz-crushers, and Traders, residing on the Adelong Gold Fields,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That Messrs. Edwards Brothers and Channon, having been some considerable time engaged as Quartz-crushers on these diggings, were induced by the patronage they had received from your Petitioners to erect a much larger and more powerful machine (embodying all the recent improvements) on the Adelong Creek, to be driven by the water flowing over the dam (and not required for the uses) of a smaller one erected a few hundred yards higher up on the banks of the said creek.

That, on the machine being ready to start, a protest was entered by the proprietors of the other, stating that its operations would be prejudicial to their interests (a statement your Petitioners believe to be utterly untrue), upon which our Gold Commissioner ordered its dam to be cut away, and the consequences are the machine is now idle and your Petitioners deprived of the advantages it would afford.

That your Petitioners would respectfully inform your Honorable House the expenditure by Messrs. Edwards Brothers and Channon in the erection of the above machine was upwards of three thousand pounds sterling, which sum, from the cause above-named, is now lying dormant, and the fruits of their labor cast away.

That whereas our Gold Commissioner refused to allow the truth of the above protest to be examined into by the newly elected Local Court, composed of practical miners, and also rejected an offer on the part of Messrs. Edwards Brothers and Channon to guarantee the proprietors of the other machine against any loss resulting from their operations, and, for reasons best known to himself, chose rather to decide upon it in a summary manner, departing even from his usual practice of calling in assessors.

That your Petitioners humbly believe that such decision is both unjust and without precedent, and highly detrimental to the future prosperity of this Gold Field, beside inflicting undeserved loss upon three individuals amongst our oldest and most enterprising inhabitants.

2 ALLEGED INTERFERENCE WITH QUARTZ-CRUSHING ENTERPRISE.

Your Petitioners would humbly inform your Honorable House that water every day increases in value with them as a motive power, and it is consequently more than ever necessary to guard against such water becoming a monopoly of the few; yet this decision has rendered it so; by it the waste water that would have been instrumental in driving one of the largest machines on the creek has been, and is now, flowing uselessly down its channel, because the proprietors of another, one-sixth its power, though guaranteed against any loss, chose to persist in an unfounded protest, and because our Commissioner in this instance chose to act in direct opposition to the spirit evinced by your Honorable House in granting us the boon of a Local Court whose province it is to decide all such cases.

Your Petitioners would, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will cause such inquiries to be made as would ascertain the truth of the statements contained herein, and will order to your Petitioners such relief as your Honorable House may deem fit.

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

(Here follow 409 Signatures.)

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EXPERIMENTAL QUARTZ-CRUSHING MACHINE.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING ESTABLISHMENT OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 7 February, 1860.

RETURN to an *Address* from the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, to the Governor General, dated 2 February, 1860, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Copy of all Correspondence held with the Government,
“ concerning the Establishment of an Experimental Quartz-
“ Crushing Machine at the Royal Mint.”

(*Mr. Wilson.*)

EXPERIMENTAL QUARTZ-CRUSHING MACHINE.

J. B. WILSON, ESQ., M.L.A., to THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

183, Macquarie street, Sydney,

7 November, 1859.

SIR,

I beg most respectfully to suggest to the Government the propriety of adopting measures to enable miners to have the auriferous quality of quartz tested at the Royal Mint. Owing to the facilities they already have at that establishment, I think it could be done at little trouble and expense; and it would tend greatly to promote the development of quartz reefs in the Colony, as reefs are being daily discovered, the value of which the gold miner has no means of determining. From half a ton to a ton of quartz might be tested at the Mint, the miner paying a small sum to cover the actual outlay.

Trusting that you will take the subject into your serious consideration,

I have, &c.,

J. BOWIE WILSON, M.L.A.,

Gold Fields South.

THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY FOR WORKS,
Sydney.

Minute.—The Master of the Mint will please report.

B. C. H. L.
7 Nov.

DEPUTY MASTER OF THE MINT to THE HONORABLE THE TREASURER.

Royal Mint, Sydney,

18 November, 1859.

SIR,

Referring to the suggestion contained in Mr. Wilson's letter of the 7th instant, on which I have been requested to report, I have the honor to make the following remarks:—

The operation of testing quartz is of a character so distinct from the usual operations of a Mint that the two cannot be performed in connection.

The crushing and washing of auriferous quartz must, if undertaken by the Government, be performed on separate premises, and with distinct machinery. The whole might, however, if adjacent to the Mint, receive the general superintendence of the department.

There is also reason to suppose, that quartz-crushing by the Government will be viewed by some as an interference with private enterprise. This objection may be met, without abandoning the idea, by limiting the amount of quartz receivable from any one individual, by charging a fee sufficiently above the market or remunerative rate, and so placing private enterprise out of reach of Government competition; while the work performed by the Government might be of a superior character, such as is not procurable out of doors, partaking more of the nature of an approximate assay of the quantity submitted to operation.

Arrangements for this purpose would, I am confident, have the effect of solving many of the difficulties which are now experienced in extracting gold from quartz, and would result in the more scientific application of labor to this description of enterprise.

The estimate enclosed has been prepared with this object in view.

The cost of erecting the necessary buildings and machinery being stated at £850, and the labor or working expenses at £5 15s. per ton.

I have, &c.,

E. W. WARD,

Deputy Master.

THE HONORABLE

THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure to foregoing.]

Royal Mint,
15 November, 1859.

ESTIMATE for erecting a Room, and fitting up Machinery for crushing and testing Auriferous Quartz.

1. To erect a room, 24 feet × 20 feet, with brick walls, slate roof, and stone-flagged floor, including drains and water supply.....	£220	0	0
2. To a 3-horse high-pressure steam engine and boiler, with drawing gear, &c., complete	180	0	0
3. To a four-head stamping machine, with duplicate dies and stamps complete, and fixing.....	200	0	0
4. To an amalgamator, complete	100	0	0
5. To a reverbaratory furnace, complete.....	60	0	0
6. To a melting furnace, retort, and receiver... ..	16	0	0
7. Benches, shelves, tools, &c.	20	0	0
	796	0	0
Add for contingencies, say.....	54	0	0
	£850	0	0

ESTIMATE of the Expense for crushing two tons of Quartz, and extracting and assaying the Gold from the same, viz. :—

Six days for two men, at 10s.....	£6	0	0
Six days for lad	1	1	0
Two tons of coal for engine and furnace	2	9	0
Coke, charcoal, fluxes, &c.	0	10	0
Mercury	1	0	0
Sundries	0	10	0
Total £5 15s. per ton.	£11	10	0

J. T.

The Secretary for Public Lands will oblige the Colonial Treasurer by forwarding to the Commissioners on the various Gold Fields, a Circular, of which this is a copy.

S. S.

29 November, 1859.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Urgent.—29. H. L.

Proceed accordingly. 7 December.

CIRCULAR addressed to the various Gold Commissioners, dated 5 December, 1860.

SIR,

It has been suggested to the Government that it is advisable to erect Quartz-Crushing Machinery, in connexion with the Branch of the Royal Mint, for the purpose of testing the value of auriferous Quartz, and devising the best method of extracting the precious metal from the matrix.

2. You will, at your earliest convenience, favor me with your opinion as to the advisability of adopting the suggestions referred to, and whether a supply of Quartz for any lengthened period can be expected from your district. The proposed establishment is intended entirely for experimental purposes, to aid in the development of the mineral resources of the country.

I have, &c.,

M. FITZPATRICK.

J.

EXPERIMENTAL QUARTZ-CRUSHING MACHINE.

J. BUCHANAN, ESQ., to THE UNDER SECRETARY OF LANDS.

*Gold Commissioner's Camp, Rocky River,
10 December, 1859.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 5th instant, requesting my opinion on the advisability of erecting quartz-crushing machinery on the Gold Fields in connection with the Royal Mint, for the purpose of testing the quartz and extracting the precious metal from the matrix, I do myself the honor to inform you that so far as my district is concerned (the Northern Gold Fields generally, with the exception of the Nundle Diggings, over which I have no control) the proposed establishment appears to me to be unnecessary, as the whole of these Gold Fields are of a granite formation, and the quartz veins at present discovered are few in number and very limited in extent.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS,
Sydney.

I have, &c.,
J. BUCHANAN,
Gold Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE WESTERN GOLD FIELDS to THE UNDER
SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

*Western Gold Fields' Office, Sofala,
13 December, 1859.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, asking for my report on a suggestion for the erection of quartz-crushing machinery at the Royal Mint.

2. It seems to me that, by the skill and information which will be at the command of the Mint, a method of extracting gold from quartz far preferable to any at present, or likely to be, in operation in this district may in all probability be devised. So prominently would, in such case, the improved system come under the public notice, that it would generally be readily adopted, and thus the object in view, the development of the Gold Fields, would be most materially promoted.

3. With respect, however, to the probability of a supply of quartz from this district, there would, without doubt, be an ample supply for all experimental purposes were the machinery to be erected in one of several localities which I could suggest. But, I conclude that it is proposed to erect the machinery at the Mint in Sydney.

In this case, although I believe that quartz would be sent from different localities, to test rather the extracting process than the value of the quartz itself, I cannot undertake to say that a supply for any lengthened period could be counted on.

Those interested are indisposed to accept as a result, either as regards the material or process, an experiment on any quantity less than a ton. The expense of conveying this weight to Sydney is considerable, and that expense would only, I conceive, be incurred from a few general localities, and not from each particular reef or vein.

M. FITZPATRICK, ESQ.,
UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

I have, &c.,
HAROLD MACLEAN.

G. DOUGLASS, ESQ., to UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

*Nundle,
24 December, 1859.*

SIR,

In acknowledging your communication of the 15th instant, which requests me to forward to you my opinion as to the advisability of adopting certain suggestions offered to the Government on the subject of erecting quartz-crushing machinery, in connection with the Branch of the Royal Mint, in Sydney, for experimental purposes, "to aid in the development of the Mineral resources of the country."

I have the honor to state, that from the vast extent of auriferous quartz in various districts of New South Wales, the many imperial attempts at separating it without great loss
of

of the precious metal, and great and unnecessary outlay to the miner or miners possessing claims of it; the only partial success which attends the labor of parties using the best machinery at command on the diggings; the wholly undeveloped condition of the gold resources of this Colony, on account of the absence of all scientific media, which should infallibly obtain the wished for results; the very reasonable disinclination, of otherwise practical miners, to resolve themselves into small companies, for the purpose of extracting it, knowing that they must be losing the precious metal from ignorance—which has, thus far, been *the* incubus to our mineral prosperity, and, as a consequence, the utter refraining of capitalists, both in New South Wales and elsewhere, from investing money in quartz-crushing undertakings.

It is my opinion, that an establishment formed under authority, particularly in connection with the Branch of the Royal Mint, and solely for the purposes above referred to, is most advisable; would be regarded by the public at large in a light the most salutary in the interests of the gold fields; would be the means of adding greatly to the wealth of the country; possibly—with universal consent—to the augmentation of the revenue; and without a doubt would be the primary cause of imparting an impetus to other undertakings where machinery and scientific treatment would be found to be indispensable for the better discovery and preparing for the uses of commerce of the mineral ones known to exist in this great country.

I would also beg to add as my belief, that from the District of Nundle, a supply of auriferous quartz may be depended upon for years on years to come.

TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS,
&c., &c., &c.,
Sydney.

I have, &c.,
G. DOUGLAS,
A. C. C. L.

THE COMMISSIONER IN CHARGE OF THE SOUTHERN GOLD FIELDS *to* THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

*Gold Commissioner's Office,
Goulburn, 2 January, 1860.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 5th of December last, requiring an opinion as to the advisability of erecting quartz-crushing machinery, for experimental purposes, in Sydney, I do myself the honor to inform you that, on the Southern Gold Fields generally, where quartz veins have been developed, machinery of a superior description is already erected; and, as new discoveries will chiefly be made in the vicinity of the existing reefs, the means of testing quartz would be more easily available. The expense of carriage to Sydney would also much militate against the proposed establishment being made use of, even if there should be a supply of quartz, which I do not think at all probable.

THE HONORABLE THE
SECRETARY FOR LANDS,
Sydney.

I have, &c.,
P. L. CLOETE,
Commissioner in charge Southern Gold Fields.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOLD FIELDS.

(LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER CLOETE, RELATIVE TO KIANDRA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 9 May, 1860.

COMMISSIONER IN CHARGE OF SOUTHERN GOLD FIELDS to SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Cooma, 1 May, 1860.

SIR,

Just previous to the receipt of your letter of the 18th of April last, I had written informing you on the subject of the Kiandra Gold Fields; the *entire* responsibility of their management having now, however, been placed upon me, I have the honor to state the steps that I intend to take, subject to your approval, in order that to the best of my ability the requirements of the service may be properly carried out.

2. From all the communications received from the Commissioners at Kiandra, from the most authentic information obtainable by myself, and from the opinion I had formed consequent on such information, I did not think at that time that any persons would determine on wintering at this Gold Field; and therefore did not provide the accommodation necessary for the stationing of an officer until the next spring, when more permanent and efficient arrangements could be made. The uncertainty consequent on the lateness of the season made me also cautious in advising the expenditure of money for this purpose. Under these circumstances, therefore, I think it would be hardly fair for me now to order any Commissioner to remain there. Finding now, however, that many persons, probably from five to 500 six hundred, intend remaining at Kiandra and its immediate vicinity during the winter, and 600 feeling also anxious, rather, *personally* to undertake every responsible duty devolving on me, I have determined on *myself* remaining at Kiandra for the winter. With this intention I have left instructions for the laying in of sufficient supplies, and I am now on my way to Goulburn to complete official arrangements. I intend also to inform the Commissioners at Adelong, Braidwood, and Tuena, that they are until further orders to report to you, and to forward their accounts, &c., direct to Sydney.

3. Mr. Lockhart and Mr. Clarke remain at Kiandra until my return there, which I informed them would be in three weeks; Mr. Lockhart will then return to Tumut, and Mr. Clarke to "Russell's." My presence at Kiandra will perhaps give an additional security to the storekeepers and others remaining there; and I can, as far as the weather will permit, attend to any winter diggings that may be found; at the same time having the advantage of being on the spot at the earliest "rush" next spring. I expect then a very large population, probably 20,000 persons.

0,000.

4. On the "Table Top," or "Nine Mile Rush," about 200 diggers will, I think, 200 remain, or rather attempt to remain. On the "Eucumbene," near Chalker's, about 20 miles south from Kiandra, some parties have already commenced to work, and are making from

15s. to £1 per day each, though with most imperfect arrangements. At the Umaralla, about 18 miles from Cooma, in the direction of Braidwood, many of the diggers returned from Kiandra are, I am informed, working. This field I shall visit to-morrow, on my way.

5. With reference to roads, and other means of communications, I have made the following arrangements:—

On the Tumut side, bridging the principal creek near the diggings, and works necessary to render the worst swamps passable, are now in progress; the money allowed, however, will not admit of sufficient being done for the whole road, nor would I advise any more being spent on it until next summer. For the Cooma Road, I had requested the Bench of Magistrates at Cooma to commence the required repairs, on receiving the intimation from you that a sum for that purpose had been granted; finding on my arrival that nothing had been done, I at once contracted for a bridge over the main river near Kiandra, which will be finished in a fortnight; and the draining and bridging of the swamps between Russell's and Kiandra, as far as the money will allow, are also in progress. The Telegraph and Guide Posts are being erected; and on one crossing of the river near "Russell's," I have allowed a punt to be built by a private individual. On the other crossing, on the Cooma side, a substantial bridge is being built, to be finished in three weeks. On this the builder is to charge a certain toll, the scale of which has been fixed by myself; I have allowed this right for thirteen months. I was not aware that I had authority to do this; but my object was to provide immediate and secure communication. The line of road will, I think, be much altered next summer. I have also offered twenty pounds for the complete marking of a track from the "Table Top" to "Chalker's," on the main road to Cooma, having been informed that such a track could be found, which by taking a leading range will avoid all swamps and creeks, and be also practicable during any but the most severe snow storms.

6. I would recommend the appointment of Mr. Dawson, the Police Magistrate of Cooma, as Gold Receiver; for although the Escort during the winter may be abolished, gold may yet be required to be forwarded by the Patrol from hence to Goulburn.

7. I should feel obliged by your replying to this to me at Goulburn, at your earliest convenience, as, should you approve of my intended arrangements, I should wish to be in Sydney for two days, in order to make such provision in money and other matters as my probable long absence will require.

I have, &c.

P. L. CLOETE,

Commissioner in Charge,

Southern Gold Fields.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOLD FIELDS.

(LETTER FROM CAPTAIN ZOUCH RESPECTING POLICE ARRANGEMENTS FOR KIANDRA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 10 May, 1860.

Cooma, 4 May, 1860.

SIR,

I have the honor to communicate to you that I have made the following arrangements for the stationing and maintaining of Detachments of Patrol at the under-mentioned places, namely:—

2. At Kiandra, procured good quarters in the town, and laid in provisions for five months, commencing 1st May, for number of men specified in margin. One Inspector, one Sergeant, six men of foot patrol.

At Russell's, got accommodation, provisions, and forage for men and horses, as per margin. Three mounted, and three dismounted men.

At Cooma, rented stabling and quarters, and procured forage, and the use of a paddock. Three mounted men.

At Queanbeyan, rented small cottage, and got the use of the stable attached to the present Court House there. Three mounted men.

At all these places quarters are in course of erection, to be finished within eight weeks.

3. Finding that Bombala was some miles out of any direct line of thoroughfare, from the coast to the diggings, I have withdrawn the men from there, and would recommend their being stationed at or near Bibbinduke, the junction of the Eden and Merimbula roads. A detachment, however, need not be placed there before the Spring, the traffic being now but small, and will soon cease. In the meantime this detachment will be, and are at present, employed in escorting gold and patrol duty between Russell's, Kiandra, and Cooma.

4. I consider it absolutely necessary, for the security of the escort, owing to the distance and badness of the road from hence to Russell's, that a station be formed midway; and suggest that instructions be given to that effect to Mr. Moore, Clerk of Works. A tender, to erect suitable buildings of slabs, has been sent me, for £120. 42 miles. On Frying-pan Creek, at the Stockyard.

5. At Micalago and Bibbinduke I propose making arrangements with the proprietors to get the detachments quartered on the stations, with the use of a paddock, thereby saving the expense of buildings. It will be necessary to form another patrol station at a point between Bibbinduke and Russell's, but will not be occupied before Spring; the most eligible place I will find out and report to you.

6. On the Tumut side, at Yarrangobilly, 25 miles from Kiandra and 35 from Tumut, I have two men building quarters, to be finished in six weeks from this time. I purpose occupying this place early in Spring by a party of three mounted and one dismounted man, being the most direct and principle approach to Kiandra from the Murrumbidgee Districts. Three mounted and one dismounted man.

7. I will further report as to the requirements for police protection on the road from Albury to Tumberumba and Lob's Hole.

8. From all I can glean and have heard, and I have lost no opportunity of acquiring reliable information from the best sources, I am satisfied that the rush in the Spring, especially from Victoria, will far exceed anything we have hitherto had in New South Wales. Fifty thousand. I believe at the very lowest we shall have fifty thousand (50,000) diggers by Christmas.

9. There is a very remarkable feature connected with Kiandra as a gold field; every returning digger on his way home, no matter how many hundreds you ask, whether fortunate or otherwise, the same invariable answer comes, "I'll be back in the Spring; its a fine place, "and there's plenty of gold." This is an unusual thing amongst diggers, even when speaking of some of the richest fields there are numerous grumblers. I am not the only person that has noticed this, though I believe I was one of the first to mention it.

10. When I left Kiandra, on Sunday evening last, all was as it should be, and the same at Russell's, and on the road; no reports or *rumours* whatever. The number of diggers I estimated at about 1,000, and few fresh arrivals.

I have, &c.,

HY. ZOUCH,
Supt. Mounted Patrol and Gold Escorts,
Southern Road.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 September, 1859.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn RETURNS, rendered pursuant to the ACT of COUNCIL 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the COLONY of NEW SOUTH WALES, for the QUARTER ended 31st MARCH, 1859.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes & Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills Discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales.	260,853 0 0	2,987 3 11	16,429 1 6	1,177,478 2 2	1,457,747 7 7	402,638 18 5	4,623 8 10	16,898 4 6	10,096 4 3	504,712 6 7	1,264,750 18 7*	2,203,720 1 2	500,000 0 0	20 ½ cent.	50,000 0 0	176,327 16 1
Commercial	156,530 2 8	1,078 11 6	50,677 1 8	783,792 6 1	992,078 1 11	342,910 8 8	.....	17,200 0 0	3,497 9 1	109,024 8 6	842,853 14 2	1,315,486 0 5	255,450 0 0	20 ½ cent.	24,000 0 0	54,924 1 5
Australasia.....	74,893 17 0	6,464 15 9	.....	549,361 5 10	630,719 18 7	163,696 2 0	.....	36,869 4 7	8,492 15 5	.....	715,144 19 6	924,203 1 6	900,000 0 0	20 ½ cent.	90,000 0 0	393,382 13 4
Union of Australia	96,289 5 0	10,057 12 2	17 13 9	607,862 4 9	714,226 15 8	154,685 10 3	1,162 9 10	13,533 3 11	4,839 2 4	1,353 17 10	544,920 6 7	720,491 10 9	1,000,000 0 0	20 ½ cent.	82,000 0 0	297,637 15 1
Australian Joint Stock ...	160,845 14 10	1,326 14 3	7,304 12 0	877,256 9 1	1,046,733 10 2	248,853 3 3	329 9 0	26,819 12 7	9,322 17 0	17,997 6 9	1,011,811 2 6	1,315,133 11 1	250,000 0 0	10 ½ cent.	12,500 0 0	24,101 8 7
London Chartered of Australia } }	23,503 7 9	1,184 1 2	.....	63,692 13 2	87,380 2 1	33,337 16 11	.....	26,084 19 4	46 4 7	.....	183,578 16 1	243,047 16 11	700,000 0 0	6 ½ cent.	21,000 0 0	39,902 7 4
English, Scottish, and } Australian Chartered } }	33,393 1 6	1,680 4 0	.....	227,967 1 4	262,040 6 10	72,278 6 0	.....	30,195 10 3	660 12 4	.....	460,726 4 8	563,860 13 3	500,000 0 0	4 ½ cent.	10,000 0 0	6,891 7 1
Oriental Corporation	94,834 0 0	33,38 11 1	193,478 9 10	548,755 3 3	839,906 4 2	204,737 15 0	4,661 7 1	28,694 12 0	1,038 0 0	161,293 13 7	514,475 15 6	914,901 3 2	1,260,000 0 0	10 ½ cent.	63,000 0 0	252,000 0 0
TOTALS.....	898,642 8 9	28,117 13 10	267,906 18 9	4,836,165 5 8	6,030,832 7 0	1,623,138 0 6	10,776 14 9	196,295 7 2	37,993 5 0	794,381 13 3	5,538,261 17 7	8,200,846 18 3	5,365,450 0 0		352,500 0 0	1,245,167 8 11

* Including £7,774 5s. 7d. Government Securities.

+ 6 ½ cent. ½ annum, and a Bonus of 5s. per share.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 2nd May, 1859.

E. C. WEEKES,
Treasurer.

945

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 September, 1859.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn RETURNS, rendered pursuant to the ACT of COUNCIL 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the COLONY of NEW SOUTH WALES, for the QUARTER ended 30th JUNE, 1859.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes & Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills Discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales.	262,034 0 0	5,946 14 0	18,598 17 0	1,279,192 3 4	1,565,771 14 4	388,962 15 10	8,345 19 5	20,241 2 10	10,598 4 3	567,567 15 5	1,328,863 1 3*	2,324,578 19 0	500,000 0 0	20 ½ cent.	50,000 0 0	195,144 8 8
Commercial	162,249 12 4	1,061 16 5	40,992 9 6	873,230 6 7	1,077,534 4 10	288,423 18 0	235 13 8	17,816 13 1	4,565 0 11	132,560 12 1	985,550 0 6	1,429,151 18 3	279,825 0 0	20 ½ cent.	24,000 0 0	54,924 1 5
Australasia.....	73,319 12 3	6,379 12 0	.....	594,354 3 1	674,053 7 4	165,937 7 0	.....	40,695 7 8	9,548 6 6	.....	738,987 15 11	955,168 17 1	900,000 0 0	+20 ½ cent.	90,000 0 0	373,842 18 6
Union of Australia	85,598 13 1	9,732 6 3	287 2 0	591,539 4 7	687,187 5 11	163,344 10 0	1,932 6 5	13,526 16 4	4,019 3 9	1,440 0 1	569,099 0 11	753,361 17 6	1,000,000 0 0	20 ½ cent.	82,000 0 0	297,637 15 1
Australian Joint Stock ...	171,825 8 6	2,799 2 6	18,297 6 9	926,814 12 5	1,119,736 10 2	256,119 0 2	481 6 4	26,998 9 10	9,505 9 11	13,880 16 4	1,066,314 2 1	1,373,299 4 8	250,000 0 0	10 ½ cent.	12,500 0 0	24,101 8 7
London Chartered of Australia	22,612 10 9	235 18 5	.....	74,439 2 7	97,287 11 9	49,932 19 0	.....	26,084 19 4	124 3 10	.....	193,840 9 2	269,982 11 4	700,000 0 0	6 ½ cent.	21,000 0 0	39,902 7 4
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered }	31,669 7 9	1,775 7 11	.....	252,201 16 7	285,646 12 3	90,464 18 1	.....	30,633 4 4	257 13 10	.....	473,046 18 5	594,402 14 8	500,000 0 0	4 ½ cent.	10,000 0 0	8,960 6 2
Oriental Corporation.....	88,877 0 0	2,435 15 7	274,329 15 1	546,650 19 4	912,293 10 0	199,342 17 2	3,411 8 11	28,663 2 1	2,332 0 0	229,314 11 4	526,216 6 3	989,280 5 9	1,260,000 0 0	{ 10 ½ cent. & bonus of 2 ½ cent.	88,200 0 0	252,000 0 0
TOTALS.....	898,186 4 8	30,366 13 1	352,505 10 4	5,138,422 8 6	6,419,480 16 7	1,602,528 5 3	14,406 14 9	204,659 15 6	40,950 3 0	944,763 15 3	5,881,917 14 6	8,689,226 8 3	5,389,825 0 0		377,700 0 0	1,246,513 5 9

* Including £16,212 10s. 7d. Government Securities.

+ 6 ½ cent. ½ annum, and a Bonus of 5s. per share.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 29 November, 1859.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn RETURNS, rendered pursuant to the ACT of COUNCIL 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the COLONY of NEW SOUTH WALES, for the QUARTER ended 30th SEPTEMBER, 1859.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes & Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills Discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales.	259,987 3 0	3,855 13 3	25,847 12 5	1,421,082 3 9	1,710,772 12 5	265,594 18 4	12,557 13 3	23,650 19 11	10,280 18 5	683,670 17 11	*1,499,754 1 6	2,494,509 9 4	500,000 0 0	20 ½ cent.	50,000 0 0	195,144 8 8
Commercial	160,319 12 3	434 10 10	40,838 18 1	942,957 8 5	1,144,550 9 7	288,278 4 4	209 9 4	18,947 19 10	5,291 13 10	97,428 17 7	1,117,183 1 9	1,527,339 6 8	319,650 0 0	18 ½ cent.	23,511 12 0	58,908 19 8
Australasia.....	67,869 0 1	6,300 17 11	.....	592,194 18 7	666,364 16 7	188,671 9 6	.....	43,403 1 7	7,938 16 2	.....	708,337 13 1	948,351 0 4	900,000 0 0	†20 ½ cent.	90,000 0 0	373,842 18 6
Union of Australia	79,293 1 8	9,401 10 1	5 13 7	598,339 3 3	687,039 8 7	148,814 6 7	2,449 0 3	13,650 6 8	3,424 13 11	1,254 5 7	598,885 1 6	768,477 14 6	1,000,000 0 0	16 ½ cent.	80,000 0 0	200,000 0 0
Australian Joint Stock ...	176,461 4 1	3,050 1 11	62,508 9 0	981,276 9 5	1,223,296 4 5	194,338 7 0	505 1 3	30,735 10 4	9,220 13 0	118,206 17 8	1,138,441 7 2	1,491,447 16 5	272,640 0 0	10 ½ cent.	12,500 0 0	31,528 9 3
London Chartered of Australia	20,804 1 6	853 9 1	.....	62,489 18 5	84,147 9 0	38,110 15 9	.....	26,084 19 4	40 19 6	.....	177,340 1 3	241,576 15 10	700,000 0 0	6 ½ cent.	21,000 0 0	43,809 19 10
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered }	33,222 15 5	2,649 19 5	.....	268,070 1 1	303,942 15 11	69,076 15 0	.....	31,053 10 4	368 3 1	.....	515,991 18 4	617,090 6 9	500,000 0 0	4 ½ cent.	10,000 0 0	13,770 2 1
Oriental Corporation.....	82,399 0 0	2,555 14 9	238,361 18 6	585,930 4 2	909,246 15 5	203,285 12 0	9,099 3 1	28,512 1 1	3,416 0 0	242,999 5 1	502,797 14 10	990,109 1 1	1,260,000 0 0	10 ½ cent. & 2 ½ cent. bonus.	88,200 0 0	252,000 0 0
TOTALS.....	880,355 18 0	29,101 17 3	367,562 9 7	5,452,340 7 1	6,729,360 11 11	1,396,770 8 6	24,820 7 2	215,038 9 1	39,981 17 11	1,143,560 3 10	6,258,730 19 5	9,078,902 5 11	5,452,290 0 0		375,211 12 0	1,169,004 18 0

* Including £17,114 15s. 4d. Government Securities.

† 6 ½ cent. ½ annum, and Bonus of 56s. per share.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31 October, 1859.

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 10 February, 1860.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn RETURNS, rendered pursuant to the ACT of COUNCIL 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the COLONY of NEW SOUTH WALES, for the QUARTER ended 31st DECEMBER, 1859.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes & Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills Discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales.	269,546 0 0	2,316 17 8	8,806 11 6	1,478,349 5 8	1,759,017 14 10	210,460 13 10	11,608 7 3	24,714 11 9	12,046 9 3	787,032 10 2	1,603,572 5 9	2,649,434 18 0	655,700 0 0	20 ¼ cent.	50,000 0 0	210,287 0 1
Commercial	165,576 9 3	1,709 14 11	13,373 16 0	949,994 3 8	1,130,654 3 10	284,992 14 8	.....	20,338 5 1	9,946 1 11	78,807 15 0	1,142,119 15 11	1,536,204 12 7	320,000 0 0	18 ¼ cent.	23,511 12 0	58,908 19 8
Australasia.....	68,623 16 11	5,372 17 7	.....	570,588 9 2	644,585 3 8	191,567 14 11	.....	44,195 7 8	5,413 12 5	.....	641,759 11 8	882,936 6 8	900,000 0 0	*20 ¼ cent.	90,000 0 0	373,842 18 6
Union of Australia	77,370 19 3	9,580 14 2	11 17 9	583,294 0 3	670,257 11 5	158,755 18 8	855 0 2	13,735 19 2	5,094 19 7	1,580 9 11	582,288 8 8	762,310 16 2	1,000,000 0 0	16 ¼ cent.	80,000 0 0	287,073 15 7
Australian Joint Stock ...	171,924 3 5	4,163 18 7	107,300 13 6	1,087,449 11 5	1,370,838 6 11	243,056 19 0	1,307 14 9	35,968 16 8	20,551 15 4	172,362 10 0	1,242,428 9 8	1,715,676 5 5	314,120 0 0	10 ¼ cent.	12,500 0 0	31,528 9 3
London Chartered of } Australia	19,063 17 0	229 4 8	.....	64,134 5 11	83,427 7 7	29,413 5 10	.....	26,084 19 4	598 15 1	.....	195,045 12 3	251,142 12 6	700,000 0 0	6 ¼ cent.	21,000 0 0	43,809 19 10
English, Scottish, and } Australian Chartered }	32,788 13 10	2,076 13 5	.....	276,278 8 7	311,143 15 10	51,509 4 8	.....	31,077 14 10	2,711 7 8	.....	568,908 0 0	654,206 7 2	500,000 0 0	4 ¼ cent.	10,000 0 0	13,770 2 1
Oriental Chartered	81,077 0 0	2,533 4 11	255,453 15 11	614,381 1 0	953,445 1 10	209,079 10 11	8,679 2 8	28,533 8 1	3,696 0 0	252,331 19 7	539,033 2 1	1,041,353 3 4	1,260,000 0 0	10 ¼ cent. & 2 ¼ cent. bonus.	88,200 0 0	252,000 0 0
TOTALS.....	885,970 19 8	27,982 5 11	384,946 14 8	5,624,469 5 8	6,923,369 5 11	1,378,836 2 6	22,450 4 10	224,649 2 7	60,059 1 3	1,292,115 4 8	6,515,155 6 0	9,493,265 1 10	5,649,820 0 0		375,211 12 0	1,271,221 5 0

* 6 ¼ cent. ¼ annum, and Bonus of 5s. per share.

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 2 February, 1860.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 17 May, 1860.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn RETURNS, rendered pursuant to the ACT of COUNCIL 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the COLONY of NEW SOUTH WALES, for the QUARTER ended 31 MARCH, 1860.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes & Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills Discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales.	268,190 14 0	817 9 10	19,948 19 9	1,602,563 16 0	1,891,520 19 7	294,967 0 8	11,347 11 10	28,262 4 10	19,309 6 4	918,058 16 4	1,558,365 6 8	2,830,310 6 8	662,220 0 0	20 3/4 cent.	50,000 0 0	210,287 0 1
Commercial	174,728 7 8	1,359 19 1	24,293 5 6	949,142 9 3	1,149,524 1 6	264,516 15 6	1,999 13 11	21,210 13 4	12,609 2 5	88,810 18 9	1,167,121 11 11	1,556,268 15 10	320,000 0 0	15 3/4 cent.	23,500 0 0	63,167 3 2
Australasia.....	68,791 15 4	5,732 10 11	.....	535,176 10 2	609,700 16 5	153,233 3 4	4,679 9 3	42,891 10 9	5,837 3 1	.....	553,830 6 10	760,471 13 3	900,000 0 0	*20 3/4 cent.	90,000 0 0	373,842 18 6
Union of Australia	73,523 0 10	8,801 19 8	19 13 11	589,519 2 0	670,863 16 5	154,027 9 11	4,260 6 3	13,735 19 2	4,737 1 4	128 7 9	540,805 10 2	717,694 14 7	1,000,000 0 0	16 3/4 cent.	80,000 0 0	299,679 18 10
Australian Joint Stock ...	187,231 3 8	3,784 19 5	141,666 14 2	711,543 2 8	1,044,225 19 11	235,280 0 6	1,162 5 2	37,458 19 7	16,810 17 0	17,509 15 8	1,135,041 10 10	1,443,263 8 9	365,792 0 0	10 3/4 cent.	14,375 0 0	45,960 15 7
London Chartered of Australia ...	17,783 12 3	602 1 6	.....	71,390 11 9	89,776 5 6	37,124 17 3	.....	26,084 19 4	914 2 0	.....	189,767 16 10	253,891 15 5	700,000 0 0	7 3/4 cent.	24,500 0 0	52,371 7 8
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered }	31,438 4 7	1,422 0 3	.....	270,598 18 3	303,459 3 1	53,194 15 8	.....	31,077 14 10	2,307 0 0	.....	562,193 3 9	648,772 14 3	500,000 0 0	5 3/4 cent.	12,500 0 0	18,930 16 11
Oriental Chartered	75,932 0 0	6,156 16 1	305,632 16 6	624,671 14 4	1,012,393 6 11	216,761 14 3	12,341 11 7	28,605 14 7	4,779 1 6	284,926 3 2	546,219 16 1	1,093,634 1 2	1,360,000 0 0	10 3/4 cent.	63,000 0 0	252,000 0 0
TOTALS.....	896,618 18 4	28,677 16 9	491,561 9 10	5,354,606 4 5	6,771,464 9 4	1,409,105 17 1	35,790 18 0	229,327 16 5	67,303 13 8	1,309,434 1 8	6,253,345 3 1	9,304,307 9 11	5,708,012 0 0		357,875 0 0	1,316,240 0 9

* 6 3/4 cent. 3/4 annum, and a Bonus of 5s. per share.

E. C. WEEKES,
Treasurer.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 3rd May, 1860.

[Price, 6d.]

580—

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1860.

953

1859.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SAVINGS BANKS.

(RETURN OF FOR THE YEARS 1856, 1857, AND 1858.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 23 September, 1859.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 13 September, 1859, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return of the several Savings Banks in New South Wales,

“ for the years 1856, 1857, and 1858, specifying—

- “ 1. The name or locality of each Savings Bank.
- “ 2. The number of Depositors, male and female.
- “ 3. The amount of Deposits in each, respectively.
- “ 4. The Cost of Management of each, respectively.”

(Mr Cape.)

SAVINGS BANKS.

No. 1.

RETURN of the SAVINGS BANK of New South Wales, shewing the Name or Locality of the several Branches thereof respectively, for the years 1856, 1857, and 1858.

1856.	1857.	1858.
Sydney.	Sydney.	Sydney.
Windsor.	Windsor.	Windsor.
Parramatta.	Parramatta.	Parramatta.
East Maitland.	East Maitland.	East Maitland.
Bathurst.	Bathurst.	Bathurst.
Goulburn.	Goulburn.	Goulburn.
Singleton.	Singleton.	Singleton.
Penrith.	Penrith.	Penrith.
Wollongong.	Wollongong.	Wollongong.
Sofala.	Sofala.	Sofala.
	West Maitland.	West Maitland.
		Newcastle.
		Clarence Town.
		Carcoar.
		Cooma.
		Orange.
		Scone.

G. O. ALLAN,
Managing Trustee.

No. 2.

RETURN shewing the NUMBER of DEPOSITORS, Male and Female, in the Savings Bank of New South Wales, and the Branches thereof respectively, for the years 1856, 1857, and 1858.

LOCALITY.	1856.		1857.		1858.	
	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Sydney	6,473	2,713	6,707	3,062	6,482	3,046
Windsor	213	140	253	176	290	147
Parramatta	156	111	218	91	166	147
East Maitland	200	80	182	97	173	91
Bathurst	101	32	110	32	107	34
Goulburn	44	37	47	50	76	46
Singleton	26	6	29	15	29	16
Penrith	4	1	2	1	2	1
Wollongong	14	8	35	24	33	20
Sofala	15	1	23	2	30	.....
West Maitland .. .. .	.....	.....	44	24	103	63
Newcastle—opened in February	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	7
Clarence Town .. March ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	19
Carcoar .. April ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	12
Cooma .. October	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Orange .. October	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Scone .. December	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....

G. O. ALLAN,
Managing Trustee.

No. 3.

SAVINGS BANKS.

3

No. 3.

RETURN shewing the AMOUNT of DEPOSITS in the Savings Bank of New South Wales, and each of the Branches thereof respectively, for the Years 1856, 1857, and 1858.

LOCALITY.	1856.		1857.		1858.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Sydney	551,693	12 4	549,909	4 3	488,198	9 3
Windsor	27,303	17 3	33,404	9 11	30,929	12 2
Parramatta	15,781	19 8	17,602	7 8	16,947	6 7
East Maitland	14,804	4 4	15,541	3 6	14,206	9 5
Bathurst	5,571	6 10	5,867	3 11	5,429	3 3
Goulburn.. .. .	2,956	13 7	4,273	7 6	4,083	9 7
Singleton.. .. .	2,596	14 5	3,425	14 6	3,234	5 3
Penrith	172	7 10	130	11 10	137	0 10
Wollongong	836	1 5	1,864	2 7	1,664	15 4
Sofala	479	17 8	1,004	18 1	1,378	3 4
West Maitland .. .. .	.....		2,012	3 9	6,474	11 1
Newcastle, opened in February .. .. .	.....		.....		783	17 8
Clarence Town, „ March .. .. .	.....		.....		435	9 8
Carcoar, „ April .. .. .	.....		.....		324	3 11
Cooma, „ October .. .. .	.....		.....		19	2 9
Orange, „ October .. .. .	.....		.....		23	3 0
Scone, „ December .. .. .	.....		.....		43	1 3

G. O. ALLAN,
Managing Trustee.

No. 4.

RETURN shewing the COST of MANAGEMENT of the Savings Bank of New South Wales, and each of the Branches thereof respectively, for the years 1856, 1857, and 1858.

LOCALITY.	1856.		1857.		1858.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Sydney	2,496	18 11	2,603	6 11	2,771	19 10
Windsor	62	0 0	72	0 0	72	0 0
Parramatta	49	0 0	69	1 0	69	1 0
East Maitland	50	5 0	49	0 0	48	0 0
Bathurst	46	0 0	46	0 0	46	0 0
Goulburn.. .. .	23	0 0	23	0 0	23	0 0
Singleton	22	0 0	23	10 0	22	0 0
Wollongong	23	14 3	27	17 0	22	6 2
Sofala	18	11 0	23	12 2	23	1 6
West Maitland .. .. .	.....		22	7 9	25	0 0
Newcastle, opened in February .. .. .	.....		.....		30	0 0
Clarence Town, „ March .. .. .	.....		.....		32	9 7
Carcoar, „ April .. .. .	.....		.....		25	9 0
Cooma, „ October .. .. .	.....		.....		20	9 8
Orange, „ October .. .. .	.....		.....		15	0 0
Scone, „ December .. .. .	.....		.....		10	0 0

G. O. ALLAN,
Managing Trustee.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MORETON BAY STATISTICS.

(POPULATION OF WEST MORETON, ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1856.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 21 September, 1859.

RETURN, in part, to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, on 9th September, 1859, for certain Moreton Bay Statistics, being :—

“ (2.) A Return of the Population of West Moreton, including the
 “ Town of Ipswich, as appears by the last Census, and from the
 “ Records of the Registrar General.”

(Mr. Mort.)

POPULATION OF WEST MORETON, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1856.

Town of Ipswich	2,459
Remainder of Police District	2,099
TOTAL	<u>4,558</u>

1859.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SEPARATION OF MORETON BAY.
(DESPATCH IN REFERENCE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 11 October, 1859.

W. DENISON,
Governor General.

Message No. 4.

The Governor General lays before the Legislative Assembly a copy of a Despatch with which he has been honored by the Secretary of State, enclosing copies of the Order in Council for carrying into effect the Separation of Moreton Bay from New South Wales. The originals of these documents are entrusted to Sir George Bowen, who has been appointed Governor of the Colony of Queensland.

Under the circumstances disclosed in this Despatch, the Governor General concludes that it will not now be considered necessary that the Resolutions passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 4th instant should be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

Government House,
11 October, 1859.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, to GOVERNOR SIR W. DENISON.

(No. 11.)

Downing-street,
18 August, 1859.

SIR,

With reference to former correspondence on the subject of the projected Separation of Moreton Bay from the Colony of New South Wales, I have to inform you that Her Majesty's late Government having determined on effecting that measure, Instruments were passed for the purpose, of which I now annex printed copies, namely, a Warrant for passing Letters Patent to create the Colony of Queensland, and appointing Sir G. Ferguson Bowen Governor thereof; Instructions to accompany these Letters Patent; and an Order in Council to constitute a Legislature, and provide for the Administration of Justice.

The boundary of the New Colony, as defined by the Letters Patent, is the same which was finally proposed by yourself, after much discussion, in your Despatch No. 2, of the 2nd January, 1858.

Any further alteration of the boundary can only, as I apprehend, be effected by consent of the two separate Colonies, which would apparently require the authority of Parliament to confirm it.

The delimitation of boundary thus made leaves some questions unsettled, and in particular that regarding the district immediately to the west of South Australia, which is thought to be at present within the geographical limits of New South Wales.

But these may perhaps await, without inconvenience, the decision which may be suggested in the proper progress of colonization.

The Political Constitution which is given by these Instruments to the New Colony of Queensland resembles, as nearly as may be, that already existing in New South Wales.

This is rendered necessary by the terms of the Act of Parliament confirming the New South Wales Constitution Act.

It has, however, not been deemed necessary to insert those provisions which are contained in the latter Act for the establishment of Responsible Government. This omission was sanctioned by the Law Advisers of the Crown. It was thought that these provisions, if not strictly necessary, would probably in practice be found inconvenient. Responsible Government in the North American Colonies rests on usage, and not on positive law. But you will fully understand that it is no part of the policy of Her Majesty's Government to withhold, or to delay, its establishment. Whenever the Legislature of the New Colony wish for its inauguration the necessary measures can be taken without waiting for any further approval from Home. With this view, I shall take care to inform those gentlemen who may be selected for the Offices of Colonial Secretary and Colonial Treasurer, which are placed on the Civil List, that they hold their offices subject to dismissal on an adverse vote of the Legislature, and without any right to pension.

The only permanent officers on the Civil List will be the Governor and the Judge. As to the latter functionary, I am placed in some difficulty, by not fully understanding the position in which the gentleman who now occupies the Bench in Moreton Bay is legally placed with reference to the contingent separation of the Colony. The Order in Council contains a provision specially directed to this subject—maintaining in force the existing Judge's Commission, if such a Commission exists.

Any further measures must be taken by the future Legislature.

The sum devoted in the Civil List to Public Worship has been calculated, as well as Her Majesty's Government were able to do so from the materials before them, to cover the existing appropriation for this purpose in the District of Moreton Bay.

You will observe that the Order in Council casts on yourself the very important duty of inaugurating the new Colony, by appointing the Legislative Council, and summoning the first Legislative Assembly. When these functions have been for the first time performed by yourself they will afterwards devolve on the Governor of the New Colony. The Instruments—copies of which are now sent you for information only—are to take effect only when the Letters Patent have been received, and published, both in New South Wales and in Queensland itself. No separation takes place until that solemn act is performed.

The Instruments will be taken out by Sir George Bowen, the Governor of Queensland, who will (according to his present intentions) leave England in the course of September. You will advise with him, as soon as he shall arrive, as to the proper time and circumstances of their publication.

It remains that I should inform you of what has passed, and of the intentions of Her Majesty's Government respecting the division of the Public Debt between the two Colonies.

In your Despatch No. 6, of the 7th of January, 1858, you enclosed a Bill for effecting this division, which had been introduced into the Legislature, but not proceeded with; and you informed my predecessor, at the same time, that you were "of opinion that it would be in every way better that Her Majesty's Government should at once take upon itself the decision of the question."

This proposal, on your part, has undergone much consideration. But, on the whole, Her Majesty's Government have judged it better to decline acting on it—at least for the present. They have felt that the business of dividing the Debt was one of a strictly domestic nature—belonging at least in the first instance to the New South Wales Legislature, conjointly with that about to be established in Queensland—and they were of opinion that it could not justly be inferred that the New South Wales Legislature would absolutely refuse to execute it, merely from the circumstance that a Bill introduced for the purpose had fallen through—perhaps from temporary political circumstances only. At all events they considered it their
duty

duty to appeal more distinctly and more fully to that Legislature, inviting it to co-operate in a task which, when the separation of the Colonies is legally accomplished, will become unavoidable. Should the Colonial Legislatures after all decline, there will then be a strong reason made out for Parliamentary interference.

I have to instruct you, therefore, to call the attention of the Legislature to this subject as early as possible. The Bill introduced by Mr. Cowper will furnish materials. It appears to me, that the measure might be made more practically convenient, by giving the Commissioners somewhat greater latitude as to the mode of estimating the liabilities. The plan of appointing a Commission from each Colony, with power to name an arbitrator, seems to me reasonable.

But these are details on which the Legislatures of the two Colonies are best fitted to decide.

In the meantime—(as, according to this project, the separation must take place by publication of the Instruments, and the Legislature of the New Colony must be convoked before the division of the debt can be effected)—there can be no serious difficulty in a temporary arrangement for the repartition of the interest of the Debt, during the short period which may elapse between that separation and the passing of the necessary law, whether that be ultimately done by the Colonial Legislature or by Parliament. It is to be desired that the separation should take place, with no further delay than may be actually requisite for the completion of necessary preliminaries. It will be desirable that the Crown should possess the power of subdividing further the Territory now erected into the Colony of Queensland, by detaching from it such northern portions as may hereafter be found fit to be erected into separate Colonies.

I presume, (but without having, as yet, taken legal opinions on the subject,) that the Crown having now exercised the power of division conferred on it by the New South Wales Constitutional Act, any such further division can only be effected under further authority from Parliament. But there will be time enough to take the necessary steps for this purpose whenever I shall have received intelligence of the publication of the Instruments, and of the measures taken in regard to the Debt.

You will receive a further Despatch accompanying the Instruments, when transmitted as usual in such cases. But it has appeared to me that some advantage might be gained in this instance through a departure from the ordinary course, by informing you beforehand of the nature of their contents.

I have, &c.,
NEWCASTLE.

GOVERNOR

SIR W. DENISON, K. C. B.,
&c., &c., &c.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SEPARATION OF MORETON BAY.

(LETTERS PATENT, &c., IN REFERENCE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 29 November, 1859.

W. DENISON,
Governor General.

Message No. 8.

The Governor General lays before the Legislative Assembly a copy of the Letters Patent erecting Moreton Bay into a Colony, under the name of Queensland, and for appointing Sir George Ferguson Bowen, K.C.M.G., to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the same. Also, a copy of the Order in Council empowering the Governor of Queensland to make Laws and provide for the Administration of Justice in the said Colony.

Under the provisions of this latter document certain duties have been imposed upon the Governor of New South Wales.

In accordance with the directions contained in a Despatch from the Secretary of State, a copy of which was laid before the Legislative Assembly on 11th October last, no separation is to take place until these Letters Patent have been published both in New South Wales and Queensland. The Governor General has, therefore, given directions for the publication of these Letters Patent, and for notifying the fact that from and after the 1st December now next ensuing the Legislative authority of Governor and Legislature of New South Wales, and the power of such Governor over the Territories comprised in the said Colony of Queensland, and over the Revenue thereof, will cease.

Government House,
29 November, 1859.

QUEENSLAND.

LETTERS PATENT erecting Moreton Bay into a Colony, under the name of QUEENSLAND, and appointing SIR GEORGE FERGUSON BOWEN, K.C.M.G., to be Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the same.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to Our trusty and well-beloved SIR GEORGE FERGUSON BOWEN, Knight, Commander of Our most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George,—greeting.

WHEREAS, by a reserved Bill of the Legislature of New South Wales, passed in the seventeenth year of Our reign, as amended by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the eighteenth and nineteenth years of Our reign, entitled, "*An Act to enable Her Majesty to assent to a Bill, as amended, of the Legislature of New South Wales, to confer*

“ a Constitution on New South Wales, and to grant a Civil List to Her Majesty,” it was enacted that nothing therein contained should be deemed to prevent Us from altering the boundary of the Colony of New South Wales on the north, in such manner as to Us might seem fit ; and it was further enacted by the said last recited Act, that if We should at any time exercise the power given to Us by the said reserved Bill of altering the northern boundary of Our said Colony, it should be lawful for Us, by any Letters Patent, to be from time to time issued under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to erect into a separate Colony or Colonies any territories which might be separated from Our said Colony of New South Wales by such alteration as aforesaid of the northern boundary thereof, and in and by such Letters Patent, or by Order in Council, to make provision for the Government of any such separate Colony, and for the establishment of a Legislature therein, in manner as nearly resembling the form of Government and Legislature which should be at such time established in New South Wales as the circumstances of each separate Colony would allow, and that full power should be given by such Letters Patent or Order in Council to the Legislature of such separate Colony to make further provision in that behalf : Now know you, that We have, in pursuance of the powers vested in Us by the said Bill and Act, and of all other powers and authorities in Us in that behalf vested, separated from Our Colony of New South Wales, and erected into a separate Colony, so much of the said Colony of New South Wales as lies northward of a line commencing on the sea coast at Point Danger, in latitude about 28° 8' south, and following the range thence which divides the waters of the Tweed, Richmond, and Clarence Rivers from those of the Logan and Brisbane Rivers, westerly, to the great dividing range, between the waters falling to the east coast and those of the River Murray ; following the great dividing range southerly to the range dividing the waters of Tenterfield Creek from those of the main head of the Dumaresq River ; following that range westerly to the Dumaresq River ; and following that river (which is locally known as the Severn) downward to its confluence with the Macintyre River ; thence following the Macintyre River, which, lower down, becomes the Barwan, downward to the 29th parallel of south latitude, and following that parallel westerly to the 141st meridian of east longitude, which is the eastern boundary of South Australia, together with all and every the adjacent Islands, their members and appurtenances, in the Pacific Ocean : And do by these presents separate from Our said Colony of New South Wales and erect the said Territory so described into a separate Colony, to be called the Colony of Queensland.

And whereas We have by an Order made by Us in Our Privy Council, bearing even date herewith, made provision for the government of Our said Colony of Queensland, and We deem it expedient to make more particular provision for the government of Our said Colony : Now know you, that We, reposing especial trust and confidence in the prudence, courage, and loyalty of you, the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to constitute and appoint, and do by these presents constitute and appoint you, the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen, to be, during Our will and pleasure, Our Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over Our said Colony of Queensland, and of all forts and garrisons erected and established, or which shall be erected and established within Our said Colony, or in its members and appurtenances : And We do hereby authorise, empower, require, and command you, the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen, in due manner to do and execute all things that shall belong to your said command, and the trust We have reposed in you, according to the several powers, provisions, and directions granted or appointed you by virtue of Our present Commission, and of the said recited Bill, as amended by the said recited Act ; and according to Our Order in Our Privy Council, bearing even date herewith, and to such Instructions as are herewith given to you, or which may from time to time hereafter be given to you, under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, or by Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State ; and according to such laws and ordinances as are now in force in Our said Colony of New South Wales and its dependencies, and as shall hereafter be in force in Our said Colony of Queensland.

2. And whereas it is ordered by Our said Order, made by Us in Our Privy Council, bearing even date herewith, that there shall be within Our said Colony of Queensland a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly, to be severally constituted and composed in
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the manner in the said Order prescribed ; and that We shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly, to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of Our said Colony in all cases whatever : And it is provided by the above recited Act, that the provisions of the Act of the fourteenth year of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-nine, and of the Act of the sixth year of Her Majesty, chapter seventy-six, intituled, "*An Act for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land,*" which relate to the giving and withholding of Her Majesty's assent to Bills, and the reservation of Bills for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, and the instructions to be conveyed to Governors for their guidance in relation to the matters aforesaid, and the disallowance of Bills by Her Majesty, shall apply to Bills to be passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly, constituted under the said Reserved Bill and Act, and by any other Legislative body or bodies which may at any time hereafter be substituted for the present Council and Assembly : Now We do, by virtue of the powers in Us vested, hereby require and command, that you do take especial care that in making and passing such laws, with the advice and consent of the said Legislative Council, and Legislative Assembly, the provisions, regulations, restrictions, and directions contained in the said Acts of Parliament, and in Our said Order made in Our Privy Council, bearing even date herewith, and in Our Instructions under Our Sign Manual, accompanying this Our Commission, or in such future Orders as may be made by Us in Our Privy Council, or in such further Instructions under Our Sign Manual and Signet as shall at any time hereafter be issued to you in that behalf, be strictly complied with.

3. And whereas it is expedient that an Executive Council should be appointed to advise and assist you, the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen, in the Administration of the Government of Our said Colony : Now We do declare Our pleasure to be, that there shall be an Executive Council for Our said Colony, and that the said Council shall consist of such persons as you shall, by instruments to be passed under the Great Seal of Our said Colony in Our name and on Our behalf, from time to time, nominate and appoint to be Members of the said Executive Council, all which persons shall hold their places in the said Council during Our pleasure : But we do expressly enjoin and require that you do transmit to Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, exemplifications of all such instruments as shall be by you so issued for appointing the Members of the said Council.

4. And we do hereby authorize and empower you, the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen, to keep and use the Great Seal of Our said Colony for sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the Great Seal of Our said Colony.

5. And we do hereby give and grant to you, the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen, full power and authority, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, to grant, in Our name and on Our behalf, any waste or unsettled lands in Us vested within Our said Colony, which said grants are to be passed and sealed with the Great Seal of Our said Colony, and being entered upon record by such public officer or officers as shall be appointed thereunto, shall be effectual in law against Us, Our Heirs or Successors : Provided nevertheless, that in granting and disposing of such lands you do conform to and observe the provisions in that behalf contained in any law which is or shall be in force within Our said Colony, or within any part of Our said Colony, for regulating the sale and disposal of such lands.

6. And We do hereby give and grant unto you, the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen, full power and authority, as you shall see occasion, in Our name and on Our behalf, to grant to any offender convicted of any crime in any Court, or before any Judge, Justice, or Magistrate within Our said Colony, a pardon, either free, or subject to lawful conditions, or any respite of the execution of the sentence of any such offender, for such period as you may seem fit, and to remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may become due and payable to Us, but subject to the regulations and directions contained in the Instructions under Our Royal Sign Manual and Signet accompanying this Our Commission, or in any future Instructions as aforesaid.

7. And We do hereby give and grant unto you, the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen, full power and authority, upon sufficient cause to you appearing, to suspend from the exercise of his office, within Our said Colony, any person exercising any office or place under, or by virtue of, any Commission or Warrant granted, or which may be granted by
Us,

Us, or in Our name, or under Our authority, which suspension shall continue and have effect only until Our pleasure therein shall be made known and signified to you: And We do hereby strictly require and enjoin you, in proceeding to any such suspension, to observe the directions in that behalf given to you by Our present or any future Instructions as aforesaid.

8. And in the event of the death or absence of you, the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen, out of Our said Colony of Queensland and its Dependencies, We do hereby provide and declare Our pleasure to be, that all and every the powers and authorities herein granted to you shall be, and the same are hereby vested in such person as may be appointed by Us, by Warrant under Our Sign Manual and Signet, to be our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Colony, or in such person or persons as may be appointed by Us, in like manner, to administer the Government in such contingency; or, in the event of there being no person or persons within Our said Colony so commissioned and appointed by Us as aforesaid, then Our pleasure is, and We do hereby provide and declare, that in any such contingency the powers and authorities herein granted to you shall be, and the same are hereby granted to the Colonial Secretary of Our said Colony for the time being, and such Lieutenant-Governor, or such person or persons as aforesaid, or such Colonial Secretary, as the case may be, shall exercise all and every the powers and authorities herein granted, until Our further pleasure shall be signified therein.

9. And we do hereby require and command all Our Officers and Ministers, Civil and Military, and all other the inhabitants of Our said Colony of Queensland, to be obedient, aiding, and assisting unto you, the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen, or, in the event of your death or absence, to such person or persons as may, under the provisions of this Our Commission, assume and exercise the functions of Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of Our said Colony.

10. And We do declare that these presents shall take effect so soon as the same shall be received and published in the said Colonies.

(L. S.)

ORDER IN COUNCIL empowering the Governor of Queensland to make Laws, and to provide for the Administration of Justice in the said Colony.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 6th day of June, 1859,—

Present:—

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the eighteenth and nineteenth years of the reign of Her Majesty, entitled "*An Act to enable Her Majesty to assent to a Bill, as amended, of the Legislature of New South Wales, to confer a Constitution on New South Wales, and to grant a Civil List to Her Majesty,*" it was, amongst other things, enacted, that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, by Letters Patent, to be from time to time issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to erect into a separate Colony or Colonies any territories which might be separated from New South Wales by such alteration as therein was mentioned, of the northern boundary thereof; and in and by such Letters Patent or by Order in Council to make provision for the Government of any such Colony, and for the establishment of a Legislature therein, in manner as nearly resembling the form of Government and Legislature which should be at such time established in New South Wales as the circumstances of such Colony will allow, and that full power should be given in and by such Letters Patent or Order in Council to the Legislature of the said Colony to make further provision in that behalf: And whereas Her Majesty hath, by an Order in Council bearing date the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, approved the draft of certain Letters Patent for separating, in exercise of the powers thus vested in Her Majesty, certain territories from New South Wales, and for erecting the said territories into a new Colony, by the name of the Colony of Queensland; Her Majesty by virtue of the powers vested in Her
by

by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order, and doth hereby order, that there shall be within the said Colony of Queensland a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.

2. And it is hereby declared and ordered, that within the said Colony of Queensland Her Majesty shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly, to make Laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of the Colony, in all cases whatsoever : Provided that all Bills for appropriating any part of the Public Revenue, for imposing any new rate, tax, or impost, subject always to the limitations hereinafter provided, shall originate in the Legislative Assembly of the said Colony. Legislative Council and Assembly constituted.

3. For the purpose of composing the Legislative Council of Queensland, the Governor of New South Wales is hereby authorized to summon, in Her Majesty's name, by an instrument or instruments under the Great Seal of the said Colony, such persons, not being fewer than five, as the said Governor shall think fit; and the Governor of Queensland is hereby authorized in like manner, after the first meeting of the Council and Assembly as hereinafter provided, to summon from time to time to the said Legislative Council such other person or persons as he shall think fit; and every person who shall be so summoned shall thereby become a Member of the Legislative Council of the said Colony: Provided always, that no person shall be summoned to the said Legislative Council who shall not be of the full age of twenty-one years, and a natural born subject of Her Majesty, or naturalized by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, or by an Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, before the separation, or by an Act of the said Colony: Provided also, that not less than four-fifths of the Members so summoned to the Legislative Council shall consist of persons not holding any office of emolument under the Crown, except officers of Her Majesty's sea and land forces on full or half pay, or retired officers on pensions. Legislative Council how to be summoned.

4. The Members of the first Legislative Council of the said Colony who shall be so summoned by the Governor of New South Wales, shall hold their respective Seats therein for five years, from the date of the first summonses to the said Legislative Council; but all future Members of the said Legislative Council who shall be summoned thereto by the Governor of Queensland, shall hold their Seats therein for the term of their natural lives, subject, nevertheless, to the provisions hereinafter contained for vacating the same, and for altering and amending the future constitution of the said Colony, as established by this Act. Duration of office of Legislative Councillors.

5. For the purpose of constituting the Legislative Assembly of the said Colony of Queensland, it shall be lawful, in the first instance, for the Governor of New South Wales, within the time hereinafter mentioned, and thereafter for the Governor of Queensland, from time to time, as occasion shall require, in Her Majesty's name, by an instrument or instruments under the Great Seal of the Colony, to summon and call together a Legislative Assembly in and for the said Colony. Legislative Assembly.

6. The Governor of New South Wales is hereby authorised, by Proclamation, to fix the number of Members of which the said Assembly shall be composed; and also, by such Proclamation as aforesaid to make all necessary provisions for dividing the said Colony into convenient electoral districts, and for the compilation and revision of lists of all persons qualified to vote, according, as nearly as may be, to the laws which are now or shall be at the date of such Proclamation in force in the Colony of New South Wales at the elections to be holden within the several districts of the said Colony; and for the appointing of returning officers, and for the issuing, executing, and returning of the necessary writs for such elections; and for taking the poll thereat, and for determining the validity of all disputed returns, and otherwise for ensuring the orderly, effective, and impartial conduct of such elections: Provided, that the Writs to be issued for the first election of Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of Queensland shall be issued by the Governor of New South Wales. How to be constituted.

7. Every Legislative Assembly of the said Colony hereafter to be summoned and chosen, shall continue for five years from the day of the return of the Writs for choosing the same, and no longer; subject, nevertheless, to be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Governor of the said Colony. Duration of Legislative Assembly.

Constitution, functions, and mode of proceeding of Legislative Council and Assembly.

8. And it is hereby declared and ordered, that all the provisions contained in a certain Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, passed in the seventeenth year of Her Majesty, and entitled, "*An Act to confer a Constitution on New South Wales, and to grant a Civil List to Her Majesty,*" as assented to, with amendments, by Her Majesty, under the authority of the said first recited Act of Parliament, which relate to the constitution, functions, and mode of proceeding of the Legislative Council and of the Assembly respectively, and to the qualification and disqualification of electors and Members of the Assembly, shall be of force within the said Colony of Queensland, unless and until altered in manner hereinafter specified, and shall be deemed to be incorporated in this present Order in Council.

One Session of Parliament to be held in each year.

9. There shall be a Session of the Legislative Council and Assembly once at least in every year, so that a period of twelve calendar months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Legislative Council and Assembly in one Session and the first sitting of the Legislative Council and Assembly in the next Session.

First calling together of Parliament.

10. The Legislative Council and Assembly shall be called together for the first time at some period not later than six calendar months next after the Proclamation of this Order by the Governor of the said Colony.

No Member to sit or vote until he has taken the following Oath of Allegiance.

11. No Member either of the Legislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly shall be permitted to sit or vote therein, until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath, before the Governor of the Colony, or before some person or persons authorised by such Governor to administer such oath:—

"I, A.B., do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of this Colony of New South Wales, dependent on and belonging to the said United Kingdom. So help me God."

And whensoever the demise of Her present Majesty, or of any of Her Successors to the Crown of the said United Kingdom, shall be notified by the Governor of the Colony to the said Council and Assembly respectively, the Members of the said Council and Assembly shall, before they shall be permitted to sit and vote therein, take and subscribe the like Oath of Allegiance to the Successor for the time being to the said Crown.

Affirmation may be made instead of Oath.

12. Provided that every person authorised by law to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath, may make such affirmation in every case in which an oath is hereinbefore required to be taken.

Standing Rules and Orders to be made.

13. The said Legislative Council and Assembly in the first Session of each respectively, and from time to time afterwards as there may be occasion, shall prepare and adopt such Standing Rules and Orders as shall appear to the said Council and Assembly respectively best adapted for the orderly conduct of such Council and Assembly respectively, and for the manner in which such Council and Assembly shall be presided over in case of the absence of the President or the Speaker, and for the mode in which such Council and Assembly shall confer, correspond, and communicate with each other, relative to votes or Bills passed by or pending in such Council and Assembly respectively, and for the manner in which notices of Bills, Resolutions, and other business intended to be submitted to such Council and Assembly respectively, at any session thereof, may be published for general information, and for the proper passing, entitling, and numbering of the Bills to be introduced into and passed by the said Council and Assembly, and for the proper presentation of the same to the Governor for the time being, for Her Majesty's assent; all of which rules and orders shall by such Council and Assembly respectively be laid before the Governor, and being by him approved, shall become binding and of force.

Provisions of former Acts respecting the allowance and disallowance of Bills preserved.

14. The provisions of the before-mentioned Act of the fourteenth year of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-nine, and of the Act of the sixth year of Her Majesty, chapter seventy-six, intituled, "*An Act for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land,*" which relate to the giving and withholding of Her Majesty's assent to Bills, and the reservation of Bills for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, and the instructions to be conveyed to Governors for their guidance in relation to the matters aforesaid, and the disallowance of Bills by Her Majesty, shall apply to Bills to be passed by the

Legislative

Legislative Council and Assembly constituted under the said Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, and this Order, and by any other Legislative body or bodies which may at any time hereafter be substituted for the present Legislative Council and Assembly.

15. The provisions of the said last mentioned Act respecting the Commissions, removal, and salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, shall apply and be in force in the Colony of Queensland so soon as a Supreme Court shall be established therein.

Judges continued in the enjoyment of their offices during their good behaviour, notwithstanding any demise in the Crown.

16. Such salaries as are settled upon the Judges for the time being by law, and also such salaries as shall or may be in future granted to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, or otherwise, to any future Judge or Judges of the said Supreme Court, shall in all time coming be paid and payable to every such Judge and Judges for the time being, so long as the patents or commissions of them, or any of them respectively, shall continue and remain in force.

Their salaries secured during the continuance of their Commissions.

17. Subject to the provisions contained in the said first recited Act of Parliament, and of an Act of the eighteenth and nineteenth years of Her Majesty, entitled "*An Act to repeal the Acts of Parliament now in force respecting the disposal of the Waste Lands of the Crown in Her Majesty's Australian Colonies, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof*," which concern the maintenance of existing contracts, it shall be lawful for the Legislature of this Colony to make laws for regulating the sale, letting, disposal, and occupation of the Waste Lands of the Crown within the said Colony.

Legislature empowered to make laws regulating sale and other disposal of Waste Lands.

18. It shall not be lawful for the Legislature of the Colony to levy any duty upon articles imported *bonâ fide* for the supply of Her Majesty's Land or Sea Forces, nor to levy any duty, impose any prohibition or restriction, or grant any exemption from any drawback or other privilege upon the importation or exportation of any articles, nor to enforce any dues or charges upon shipping contrary to or at variance with any treaty or treaties concluded by Her Majesty with any Foreign Power.

Duties not to be levied on supplies for troops nor any duties inconsistent with treaties.

19. Subject to the provisions of this Order, and notwithstanding any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament now in force to the contrary, it shall be lawful for the Legislature of the Colony to impose and levy such duties of Customs as to them may seem fit on the importation into the Colony of any goods, wares, and merchandize whatsoever, whether the produce of or exported from the United Kingdom, or any of the Colonies or Dependencies of the United Kingdom, or any Foreign Country: Provided always, that no new duty shall be so imposed upon the importation into the said Colony of any article the produce or manufacture of or imported from any particular country or place which shall not be equally imposed on the importation into the said Colony of the like article the produce or manufacture of or exported from all other countries and places whatsoever.

Customs duties may be imposed, not differential, though contrary to existing Acts of Parliament.

20. All Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances, which at the time when this Order in Council shall come into operation shall be in force within the said Colony, shall remain and continue to be of the same authority as if this Order in Council had not been made, except in so far as the same are repealed and varied hereby; and all the Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction within the said Colony, and all charters, legal commissions, powers and authorities, and all offices, judicial, administrative, or ministerial, within the said Colony respectively, except so far as the same may be abolished, altered, or varied by, or may be inconsistent with, the provisions of this Order, shall continue to subsist as if this Order had not been made, unless and until other provision shall be made, as to any of the matters aforesaid by Act of the Legislature of Queensland; but so that the power of the Governor of New South Wales in relation to the matters aforesaid shall (except as hereinbefore provided) be vested in the Governor of Queensland.

Force of Laws and authority of Courts preserved.

21. The provisions of the said recited Act of the Legislature of New South Wales respecting the disposal of taxes, imposts, rates, and duties, the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the Civil List, the appropriation of the surplus consolidated revenue, the origination and passing of money votes, and the issue of portions of the Public Revenue, in pursuance of warrants under the hand of the Governor, shall be in force within the Colony of Queensland, unless and until altered in manner hereinafter specified, and shall be deemed to be incorporated with this present Order in Council; and the sum payable in every year to Her Majesty,

Civil List.

Majesty, by way of Civil Lists, shall not exceed in all Six thousand four hundred pounds, and be applied towards defraying the expense of the several services specified in the Schedule to this Order, annexed.

Power of alteration of Constitution.

22. The Legislature of the Colony of Queensland shall have full power and authority, from time to time, to make laws altering or repealing all or any of the provisions of this Order in Council, in the same manner as any other laws for the good Government of the Colony, except so much of the same as incorporates the enactments of the fourteenth year of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-nine, and of the sixth year of Her Majesty, chapter seventy-six, relating to the giving and withholding of Her Majesty's assent to Bills, and the reservation of Bills for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, and the instructions to be conveyed to Governors for their guidance in relation to the matters aforesaid, and the disallowance of Bills by Her Majesty: Provided that every Bill by which any alteration shall be made in the Constitution of the Legislative Council, so as to render the whole or any portion thereof elective, shall be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, and a copy of such Bill shall be laid before both Houses of the Imperial Parliament for the period of thirty days, at least, before Her Majesty's pleasure thereon shall be signified.

Interpretation.

23. In the construction of this Order, the word "Governor" shall mean the person for the time being lawfully administering the Government of Queensland.

24. This Order shall take effect, except as therein otherwise provided, so soon as Her Majesty's Letters Patent erecting Queensland into a separate Colony shall be received and published in the said Colonies; and the Right Honorable Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(Signed)

WM. L. BATHURST.

CIVIL LIST.

Governor	£2,500
Private Secretary	300
Colonial Secretary	700
Treasurer... ..	700
Judge	1,200
Public Worship	1,000
	<u>£6,400</u>

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC DEBT BETWEEN QUEENSLAND AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 11 May, 1860.

W. DENISON,
Governor General.

Message No. 37.

The Governor General calls the attention of the Legislative Assembly to the following paragraphs in the Despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 11, dated 18th August, 1859, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on the 11th October, 1859:—

“ It remains that I should inform you of what has passed, and of the intentions of Her Majesty’s Government respecting the division of the Public Debt between the two Colonies.

“ In your Despatch, No. 6, of the 7th January, 1858, you enclosed a Bill for effecting this division which had been introduced into the Legislature, but not proceeded with, and you informed my predecessor at the same time that you were of opinion that it would be in every way better that Her Majesty’s Government should at once take upon itself the decision of the question.

“ This proposal on your part has undergone much consideration, but on the whole Her Majesty’s Government have judged it better to decline acting upon it, at least for the present; they have felt that the business of dividing the debt was one of a strictly domestic nature, belonging, at least, in the first instance, to the New South Wales Legislature, conjointly with that about to be established in Queensland, and they were of opinion that it could not justly be inferred that the New South Wales Legislature would absolutely refuse to execute it, merely from the circumstance that a Bill introduced for the purpose had fallen through, perhaps from temporary political circumstances only. At all events, they consider it their duty to appeal more distinctly and more fully to that Legislature, inviting it to co-operate in a task which, when the separation of the Colonies is legally accomplished, will become unavoidable. Should the Colonial Legislatures after all decline, there will then be a strong reason made out for Parliamentary interference.

“ I have to instruct you, therefore, to call the attention of the Legislature to the subject as early as possible. The Bill introduced by Mr. Cowper will furnish materials. It appears to me the measure might be made more practically convenient by giving the Commissioners somewhat greater latitude as to the mode of estimating the liabilities. The plan of appointing a Commission from each Colony, with power to name an Arbitrator, seems to me reasonable; but these are details on which the Legislatures of the two Colonies are best fitted to decide.

“ In the meantime (as according to this project the separation must take place by publication of the instruments, and the Legislature of the new Colony must be convoked before the division of the debt can be effected) there can be no serious difficulty in a temporary arrangement for the repartition of the interest of the debt, during the short period which may elapse between that separation and the passing of the necessary Law, whether that be ultimately done by the Colonial Legislature or by Parliament.”

In this Despatch, the Governor General was directed to call the attention of the Legislature to the subject of the division of the debt as early as possible, but, as the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Queensland must necessarily sanction by enactment all the conditions of any agreement which may be entered into between the Government of the two Colonies, His Excellency did not consider it necessary to make this reference until all the arrangements for summoning the Legislature of Queensland had been completed.

These, however, having now been perfected, and the Legislature of the new Colony having been summoned to meet on the 22nd of the present month, the Governor General invites the Legislative Assembly to consider the question with a view to the determination of the principles upon which the measure for the division of the debt should be based.

The Governor General has received from the Governor of Queensland an assurance that the assent of the Government of that Colony will be given to any measure based upon the principles affirmed by former Governments of New South Wales, and as these appear to have received the approval generally of Her Majesty's Government, it seems to the Governor General that they would, if adopted by the Legislature, lead to a speedy settlement of the question.

Government House,
11th May, 1860.

1859.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PORT CURTIS.

(REPORT ON PRESENT CONDITION OF SETTLEMENT.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE GOVERNMENT RESIDENT, PORT CURTIS, to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Gladstone,

July 11, 1859.

SIR,

On sitting down to fulfil the duty imposed upon me in your letter of the 20th December last (received by me on the 21st January), viz. :—That of reporting on the present condition of this Settlement the inducements which it offers to colonization, the public works that are most likely to tend to its advancement, and more particularly those called for at the present moment, I deem it incumbent on me in the first instance to offer an explanation of the motives which have led me to delay this Report to the latest possible period, consistent with the necessity of laying it before the Executive Government previous to the assembling of Parliament.

2. The course of events in this District since the month of September, 1858, has displayed such extraordinary fluctuation in the apparent requirements of even one month with another that it has been impossible to form any sound opinion on the probable issue of the passing time.

3. The first blaze of excitement, consequent on the discovery of gold, with its attendant inrush of population, having died away, there succeeded to it a slumbering fire of expectation which has alternately threatened once more to burst out into flame, and then with a greater or less interval of time has again sunk into almost total extinction, so that it has only been within the last four weeks I have been enabled to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to the probable development to the colonization of this portion of New South Wales which the events I have alluded to above are likely to give rise to.

4. There are, however, at the present time, symptoms making themselves apparent which indicate a great impulse given to the permanent pastoral occupation of the country; and there are, lately, discoveries of gold in fresh localities which promise to be equally attractive to mining operations.

5. I can, therefore, with much greater confidence in the stability of events than I have felt during the few past months, now address myself to the duty of bringing under the consideration of the Government my views on the subjects which have been referred to me for Report.

6. I will take these in the order in which your letter presents them, and will report first on the present condition of this Settlement.

7. To arrive at any just appreciation of the present condition of this Settlement, it is necessary to cast a retrospective glance on what has been its progress during the preceding years of its growth, and I think, when the Tables I append, shewing the progressive increase of its population, stock, and coasting trade, are considered, it will be apparent that the

Vide Appendix
No. 1.

present condition of this Settlement is indicative of greater prosperity than has at any time characterised its previous history; the impulse given to its growth by the events of last year having fostered and increased all species of industrial occupation in a much more remarkable degree than had been done before.

8. Nor is the prospect of continued increase in the pastoral occupation of the country without great encouragement at the present moment. For five years this foundation stone of all Australian progress and prosperity had seemed to linger in its laying; there has during that time been apparently little desire to push out to the northward, and stock had arrived but slowly to occupy the country, much being left vacant to the westward, were within forty or fifty miles of Port Curtis; but, during the present year, a great and beneficial change has come over the progress of this important interest. Unoccupied runs to the northward have suddenly acquired a high value, many settlers from Port Philip—having been convinced either by their own observation or from the reports of those who had visited it last year, of the value of the country for pastoral purposes—have acquired properties in it, and, altogether, there is said to be, at the present moment, at least one hundred thousand sheep arrived, or arriving, to occupy country to the northward of the Fitz Roy. The Counties of Pelham and Raglan also to the westward of Port Curtis have this year for the first time been taken up, and this occupation will fill a gap which has hitherto very injuriously existed between the coast and the stations of the western and south-western interior.

9. At the same time that this extension of pastoral occupation has begun to make itself apparent, there has likewise been a discovery of further deposits gold in a locality hitherto untried, about fifty miles to the westward of Port Curtis.

10. This latter discovery is only now in progress of development, some twenty or thirty diggers having but within the last few days resorted to the site of it; however, the samples of gold brought in have created considerable excitement, and I purpose, next week, visiting the spot, and shall then be enabled, if it be necessary so to do, to make a further Report to the Government in relation to it.

11. On the whole, therefore, I feel justified in laying before the Government my opinion that the present condition of this Settlement, as compared with its state even one twelvemonth back, indicates highly increased prosperity, and a growth which gives every promise of being permanent.

12. I now turn to the inducements which this Settlement offers to colonization; and, in framing my Report on this portion of my subject I am fully alive to the importance of placing the Government in possession of a just and full knowledge, so far as I am enabled to impart it, of the capabilities of this portion of the Colony, inasmuch as without such knowledge it is impossible the Government can satisfactorily decide on the measures which now call for adoption; and yet the subject is a large one, and, in the undeveloped state of most of the resources of this District, much relating to it must rest without other support than that of opinion.

13. I believe that no portion of the Colony of New South Wales holds out greater inducements to the colonist than that portion of it upon which I am now reporting; all the advantages given by a fertile soil and luxuriant pasturage which, in many other parts, are somewhat abated by an expensive and irksome land carriage for supplies and produce, are here brought to the very verge of the coast, and a coast moreover so indented with creeks and rivers as to scatter facilities for water carriage along the whole extent of it from its southern extreme to the river Fitz Roy.

14. Throughout this country, and generally within some very moderate distance from water carriage, there are in many localities considerable tracts of rich soil, capable of growing every product that a nearly tropical climate will allow the agriculturist to cultivate.

15. As yet experience has done little to determine the description of cultivation which is likely to be most profitable, but one experiment on a small scale has shewn, with reference to cotton, an article, the production of which is of high national importance, that the yield, so far at least as one year's trial may be depended on, is here more than double that of the average of the same crop in America, and the quality of some samples sent Home as been pronounced equal to any imported into England.

16. Beyond this the cultivation of the soil has not, up to the present time, been attempted otherwise than by garden culture, but that has proceeded far enough to enable me to report both soil and climate favorable to the production of everything in this respect required for the sustenance or luxury of man; besides vegetables of all descriptions, each produced in its season with remarkable luxuriance of growth, there are now growing in the Government Garden here—oranges, lemons, limes, pine apples, guavas, bananas, dates, cocoanuts, tamarinds, grapes, cherimolias, peaches, and some other varieties of fruits. The orange and lemon have come into bearing in three years from the seed, and those trees of all kinds which have produced their fruit have yielded it of unusual size and flavour.

17. But in addition to the attractions to colonization offered by a genial climate and fertile soil, I am strongly of opinion the District of Port Curtis will prove to be of importance from its mineral resources.

18. Gold has been discovered in so many different localities, and scattered over so large a tract of country, that its search may now be looked upon as one of the permanent occupations of the district; and, although it is impossible to pronounce with any positiveness on the probable productiveness of this metal, I cannot but believe, from its wide diffusion and the rough heavy character of many of the deposits found, that its search will for many years yet to come give employment to a considerable population; and I would beg to point out also, that whereas there were at this time last year but three persons so engaged, there may now be presumed to be about 200 in different places, using their endeavours to develop the resources of the district, in relation to its productiveness in Gold.

19. Besides gold, however, I have every reason to believe that as the country progresses in population, and more persons are enabled to examine its resources, it will prove to be rich in other metals requiring the aid of capital in their extraction from their ores.

20. I am led to this opinion from the geological formation of many portions of the district, where porphyries, clay slates, and limestones present a close analogy in geological structure to those parts of Mexico and of South America, which have long been famous for their mines, and also from knowing that indications of copper and lead have been traced in several places in these rocks. There are also in this district extensive deposits of marble laying within easy distance of water carriage, and which eventually must become valuable both for home use, and for exportation.

21. Such are the inducements which it seems to me this portion of New South Wales holds out to colonization, and I shall have formed a very wrong estimate of the energy and enterprise of our countrymen if within a very few years those inducements do not prove attractive to population.

22. I now enter on the next subject I have been requested to report on, viz.:—the Public Works most likely to tend to the advancement of this Settlement, and more particularly those called for at the present moment, and, in doing so, I will briefly glance at what has always appeared to me the ultimate aim and object of this Settlement, and at the policy of its formation, because these involve considerations which guide me in many of the recommendations I make.

23. I beg to append also an outline sketch of the residency of Port Curtis, shewing its more prominent geographical features, to serve as an aid in illustrating my arguments. 744 Appendix
No. 2.

24. I do not put this map before the Government as being accurate in all its details, for a very small portion of this country has been laid down from actual survey, but it is compiled from the best information attainable at present, and is in fact, with very trifling additions, a copy of the Government Electoral District's map of last Session—it will, however, shew approximately the relative positions of places, the extent to which the occupation of the district has progressed, and the general directions of the lines of communication to be opened up.

25. I have always looked upon the occupation of the Harbour of Port Curtis in advance of interior settlement, as a politic seizure of one of those points of high natural capabilities presented by the coast, with a view to the establishment of another great centre of Australian colonization, and a seat of exterior commerce for the extent of country it would drain of its trade, whenever population and capital multiplied sufficiently to call for direct intercourse with distant portions of the Globe; and increased knowledge and experience of the

the resources of the country have confirmed me in a belief in the wisdom of this measure, for independently of the original object of the formation of this Settlement it is now evident it has advanced by many years over its ordinary progress, the march of occupation in that direction, in which it is of most importance to New South Wales to establish it, viz. ;— towards the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

26. This occupation once completed it will not be long ere a railroad follows, to bring New South Wales on its shortest possible line of communication with our Indian Empire, and with the Mother Country, thus avoiding the boisterous passage round the southern shores of New Holland, and reducing by several days the period of time now required to communicate with Great Britain.

27. This latter is too wide a question, however, to introduce here otherwise than incidentally, and I only allude to it as one of the ulterior views which it seems to me the Government should not lose sight of.

28. To resume my argument then on the more immediate aim of this Settlement, and the policy likely to promote its welfare, I would beg to point out that the residency of Port Curtis, having a sea coast line of about 400 miles, has likewise a radius, nearly equal in all directions inland from Gladstone, of 200 miles, and that this is the minimum extent of country likely to pour its trade through the Harbour of Port Curtis, whenever that trade has assumed sufficiently large dimensions to warrant its seeking direct intercourse with other countries. I assume it, as an axiom, that trade will always, as a matter of certainty, sooner or later seek its most direct and most economical avenues, and when I mention, that here and throughout the residency the cost of the coasting trade nearly, if not quite, doubles the cost of carriage on all those articles which might be imported direct, it will be evident that with increase of business and accumulated wealth those who now pay this extra charge will surely get rid of it.

29. With this eventuality in the future, and under the policy which led to the formation of this Settlement, it seems to me of the utmost importance, in order to avoid unnecessary expense in changes hereafter, and that annoyance to its individual officers, and those fluctuations in the value of property, which such changes certainly create, that Government should, as early as possible, determine where, within this residency, shall be the chief seat of its establishments; and as recent events have somewhat shaken previous opinions on this point, from the fact of the great preponderance of Government Establishments being now at Rockhampton, I will endeavour to lay before the Colonial Secretary, as clearly as I can, those reasons which seem to me to point to Gladstone as being, beyond all question, the proper site for the location of the principal Departments of Government, within the residency of Port Curtis.

30. It will be apparent from the accompanying map, that so far as the advantages of a central position are desirable, no place could be more conveniently situated than is Gladstone, in reference to the inland portions of the residency, it being, as nearly as possible, equi-distant from its boundaries on all sides; therefore, as the seat of its Criminal and Civil jurisdiction, it seems the preferable spot for selection.

31. There are within this residency already established five Courts of Petty Sessions in addition to that of Gladstone, and from these Courts, at present, all Criminal cases are sent to Brisbane, and all Civil causes arising within the same bounds, are likewise tried there; but this arrangement is a source of much inconvenience and unnecessary expense, because prisoners and witnesses from every one of those Benches, with the exception of that at Nanango, being sent by sea from either of the ports of Maryborough, Gladstone, or Rockhampton, are almost invariably compelled, from want of direct communication between the places, to pass by Sydney to Moreton Bay, thus incurring the expense of a second passage and the delay of a double voyage, over some four hundred miles of sea.

32. I cannot think this arrangement a desirable one under any view it can be regarded in, and would submit to the Government the propriety of repealing so much of the Moreton Bay Courts Act as enforces it, and to substitute instead, a Circuit and District Court within this residency, for the trial of all issues, Civil or Criminal, arising within it.

33. I do not anticipate that the adoption of this measure need lead to any increased expenditure, even at the present moment, as the average actual cost of conveying a prisoner from

Courts of Petty Sessions at Gladstone, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Gayndah, Taroom, Nanango.

from hence to Sydney alone, may be taken at £15,—and as population increases and cases become more numerous, it is evident it will be a much more economical plan to bring the Court to the prisoner than to carry the latter to the Court. *Vide Appendix No. 3.*

34. I may mention also, that at Gladstone, and I believe at Maryborough, there is now existing a Court House quite equal to the requirements of the present time, for the above purpose, and that there is to be a like building,—in course of construction,—during the present year, at Rockhampton; the only additions required would be some extra cells to either of the lock-ups at the places mentioned.

35. I have named Gladstone as the most eligible locality for the establishment thereof of Courts of Criminal and Civil Judicature, from its central position, and from its being, in my opinion, the future seat of the more important commercial and trading interests of this community; but there would be, I think, a saving of expense, and certainly a great convenience afforded to witnesses by the establishment of such Courts anywhere within the residency.

36. Should the Government approve of this measure I would recommend a provision of £600 being made to provide additional cells and security for keeping prisoners under confinement.

37. Next in importance to the establishment of Courts of Judicature and their position for internal convenience, it seems to me follows the consideration of where ought to be the seat of the Customs Department, and what its adaptation in affording facilities to commerce whilst protecting the Revenue;—and here again I must pronounce in favour of Gladstone, for the following reasons:—

38. If a Customs Department is necessary at all it is to meet the requirements of a foreign and not of a home coasting trade; but a foreign trade implies the possession of a harbour of sufficient capacity to receive vessels of considerable draught of water, and of such there are as yet only known here—Port Curtis, Keppel Bay, and Port Bowen,—the navigation of the Fitz Roy, and the same may be said of the Mary, being limited to vessels not drawing more than ten feet.

39. The selection is therefore confined to the three places I have mentioned, and of these, one—Port Bowen—is as yet beyond the limits of occupation, but it has been surveyed, and as a harbour is well spoken of, although having a bar across its mouth. It appears, however, to be difficult of access from the landward, and as far as it is possible to form an opinion at present, is not likely to be used as a port but from a very small circle of surrounding country.

40. The other two ports mentioned, Port Curtis and Keppel Bay, are, both of them, entrances to the river Fitz Roy,—the latter the more direct and available one, unless the Strait between Curtis Island and the main land were improved, when the former would become the preferable entrance for all vessels coming from the southward; but, as between the two ports there is this great distinction, in so far as the choice of either for the site of a Customs Department is concerned. In Keppel Bay the town can only be on Curtis Island, whilst in Port Curtis it is on the main land.

41. Irrespective of all other considerations this seems to me to decide the question between the two places, and so far as I am capable of forming an opinion on this subject, there can be no doubt of the greater convenience, for the purposes of trade, of establishing the Custom House, at Gladstone.

42. To illustrate my meaning I will point to what took place at the end of last year when the great rush to the Fitz Roy Gold Fields was at its height; those vessels, which were of greater draught than allowed of their ascending the river, came to anchor in Keppel Bay, and from thence, the Custom House being in Rockhampton, it took the masters at least three days to pass the necessary entries, having to steam or sail nearly 100 miles to accomplish this duty; whilst, notwithstanding there were at times fifty sail in the bay, from there being no Township there, not a trace of the passing of so large a number of people has remained; not a building was constructed or even a hut raised; there was no inducement of any sort to the occupation of the Island; whereas, had the same fleet of vessels gone through Port Curtis, Custom House entries could have been passed, without any delay, and it is highly improbable so great an influx of population should have receded without lending an important impulse to the

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the development of the resources of the district, in addition to that which it gave in and about Rockhampton.

43. I am quite ready to confess, however, that under the peculiar circumstances of the period I allude to, it was fortunate such an arrangement had been made, as the delay thereby occurring enabled me to secure the returning vessels in time to take back the disappointed diggers from Port Phillip, at a great saving of cost over what that otherwise would have been; but, in ordinary times, such delay would be an intolerable annoyance and hindrance to the course of business.

44. With a Custom House at Rockhampton vessels in Keppel Bay would anchor at from forty-five to fifty miles from it, and vessels in Port Curtis at from seventy-five to eighty, the time required for despatch of business being, on an average, from three to five days, with present means of communication. With the same establishment, either in Keppel Bay or Port Curtis, vessels anchoring in the harbour where the Custom House was not, would be at about thirty miles distant from it and would require two days to communicate and return, the chief ground of preference of the one place over the other being that in Port Curtis the Settlement is on the main land with a township already formed; whilst, in Keppel Bay, a town could only be placed on Curtis Island, and there for years yet to come would add little to the extension of colonization.

45. I must point out, moreover, that Port Curtis is by far the better harbour, and that it has the advantage of having been elaborately surveyed by the late Captain Owen Stanley, and of having that survey published by the Admiralty.

46. I think also it is but right for the Government to look somewhat in advance of the present time, and keep in view the progress which increase of population and trade are certain to create in a new country like this, where there are great natural facilities for the construction of railroads to carry its produce to the sea.

47. There is no doubt on my mind that when the time arrives for the construction of these works, the whole produce of this residency will find its outlet from the harbour of Port Curtis; and, I think, this future contingency well worthy to be weighed as an item in the consideration of this question.

48. If my arguments meet with approval, I would ask for £500 towards building a Custom House in Gladstone, in 1860.

49. The next item of expenditure I would propose for the consideration of the Government is the sum of £300, towards the establishment of a Pilot Station at Gatcombe Head, that is to say, towards building Huts and erecting a Flag Staff, and Signal Station.

50. With a Pilot Station in this locality vessels coming in from seaward could obtain a pilot either for Port Curtis, the inner passage to the Fitz Roy, or for Keppel Bay and the river, whereas with this station where it was before, viz., on the northern end of Curtis Island—this aid could be rendered only to vessels bound direct to the Fitz Roy River—moreover, on Facing Island, the Pilot Establishment would be more conveniently situated for obtaining supplies, being within seven miles of the town of Gladstone, instead of at a distance of thirty from the same place, and forty-five or fifty from Rockhampton, as was the case from its former position in Keppel Bay. I am of opinion also that at Gatcombe Head, or some where in its vicinity, must eventually be selected the site for a Light House, and I apprehend that in the event of war breaking out there will have to be established there a Signal Station. It seems to me, therefore, that looking to either future wants, or present requirements, this is the most eligible spot to fix upon for a Pilot Station.

51. I do not propose any great increase of expenditure under this head. I think by adding three men to the two now forming the crew of the Government schooner "Satellite," the master of that vessel would be equal to all the requirements of the present trade of this port, and could undertake the entire management of the Harbour, Pilot, and Signal Departments, besides occasionally surveying the various bays and inlets on the coast, which are both numerous and likely to be available to the coasting trade.

52. I would then ask in aid of Harbour and River Navigation for a sum of £100 towards laying down buoys, and £200 towards removing obstructions in and improving the inner passage between Port Curtis and Keppel Bay.

53. In reference to the first of these items, I would mention that buoys have already to some extent been laid down in the river Fitz Roy and in Keppel Bay, but more are required, and their aid ought to be extended to the navigation of the Strait between Curtis Island and the main land, and also to that of the harbour of Port Curtis.

54. With regard to the other item I have to observe that, with the exception of about two miles, the Strait between Curtis Island and the opposite shore is navigable to vessels of the greatest draught of water, and that if the obstructions occurring at the place called The Narrows could be removed, and there is reason to believe they are easily removable, a delay of one or two days would be saved to steamers and other vessels trading between Sydney and Rockhampton, and calling at Port Curtis. I may add that Commodore Loring was good enough, at my request, to have the obstructions I allude to examined by the boats of H. M. S. "Iris," when in Keppel Bay last year, but that I have not learnt the result of this survey.

55. The next subject I have to bring under the consideration of the Government is one which seems to me of great importance to the development of the trade of this Port and Settlement, and that is providing means to facilitate the supply of water to shipping.

56. At the present moment this is the greatest existing obstacle to the establishment of a direct export and import trade, water being only obtainable by ships in an expensive and tedious manner by carriage in water carts from the reservoir; and the same inconvenience, though in a much enlarged degree, exists also in Keppel Bay, where it has to be brought from Rockhampton, or from some considerable distance up the Fitz Roy River—an inconvenience I may mention experienced by Commodore Loring in November last.

57. This is so serious a drawback to the resort of shipping to any port that I would recommend to the Government to make provision for the enlargement of the Victoria Reservoir, at Gladstone, and for carrying the water from thence to Auckland Inlet, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, in pipes, from whence boats or vessels could receive it on board in the most convenient manner.

58. I enclose a sketch of that portion of the town through which I propose this work should be carried, but I am unable to form any estimate of the expenditure beyond suggesting that in addition to the expense of the pipes (which need be only of a small diameter), a force-pump, and cistern; the labor of twenty men for twelve months may be taken as a criterion of its amount. *Vide Appendix No. 4.*

59. Should the Government not approve of the above recommendation, I would urge that a vote be taken, at any rate, for the maintenance of the reservoir by repacking portions of the clay puddling in the dam, which always meets with some injury on the overflow of the creek, owing to openings between the planking, unavoidable from the shrinking of the timber under exposure to sun and weather.

60. In addition to the foregoing recommendations which, with the exception of the items for a Custom House and the establishment of Courts of Judicature, may all be taken under the head of aids to Harbour and River Navigation, I have now to propose a sum of £1,300 to finish the Government Residency, and fence in the portion of land reserved as a Domain, that is to say,—£1,000 for the house, and £300 for the Domain; but, as I have already anticipated some portion of this expenditure, I will address you in a separate communication in reference to it.

61. I next beg to bring under the consideration of the Government the requirements for expenditure on account of public works in and about the town of Rockhampton, which from its rapid growth, the large quantity of fertile land in its vicinity, and its position at the head of the navigation of the River Fitz Roy, promises to become speedily, in respect to population and trade, a place of considerable importance.

62. As votes were taken last Session towards building a Court House and Lock-up, I need not allude to these, and, I presume, the construction of the Court House will proceed without further delay; but the shipping trade of the town of Rockhampton greatly needs the aid of a Public Wharf, and I would propose to the Government to provide a sum of six hundred pounds for this purpose, or a larger sum, if on consultation with Mr. Moore, the Clerk of Works, whose opinion from his personal knowledge of the locality would be of value
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in this matter, the sum I have named should not be sufficient. The slippery and slimy nature of the soil on the banks of the Fitz Roy in wet weather, render the construction of a work of this nature at Rockhampton very desirable.

63. I will next ask to have a provision made for metalling about half a mile of road in the neighbourhood of Rockhampton, on the line of traffic to the Dawson; this portion of road crosses a piece of very swampy ground, which in wet seasons is quite impassable to drays, and I had some improvement effected on it last year, by draining and making the road, but the heavy black clay soil is always liable to become in rainy seasons a serious hindrance to traffic, and a good supply of stone for metalling existing in the immediate vicinity, even within a few hundred yards, I would recommend that advantage be taken of this circumstance, and the road be properly metalled. I beg to suggest £400 for this service, but would again refer to Mr. Moore's opinion on the sufficiency of this amount.

64. Lastly I would propose to devote £200 each, to the roads from Gladstone to Gayndah, and from Gladstone to Taroom, to aid in opening up these lines of communication; and I append a Schedule, to shew in one view, the total amount of expenditure I have recommended.

Vide Appendix No. 5.

65. In laying this Report before the Colonial Secretary, I have endeavoured to explain the views of policy which have guided me in making the recommendations I conclude it with; and I would wish here to repeat my belief, that relatively to the effect it may have on the progress of New South Wales, the establishment of this Settlement will prove most beneficial as its resources and energies are most concentrated, and it becomes a fresh depôt from whence Australian colonization, with renewed force, can make a further spring on the avenues leading most immediately and most directly to the Mother Country, and to the older and more densely peopled portions of the Globe.

I have, &c.,

M. C. O'CONNELL,

Government Resident.

THE PRINCIPAL

UNDER SECRETARY.

APPENDIX No. 1.

STATISTICAL TABLE of Progress in the Settlement of Port Curtis.

DATE.	POPULATION.	STOCK.			COASTING TRADE.
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Arrivals and Departure of Vessels in and from Port Curtis.
1854	20	293	277	7,800	12
1856	287	492	1,117	89,027	26
1858	300	750	5,600	103,400	91
June	1859	850*	900*	13,300*	59 (1st 6 months.)
1st 6 months of	1858	.....	.....	.....	31
1st 6 months of	1859	.....	.....	.....	59
TOWNS.					
Gladstone	1856	195†	.....	.....	.....
Do.	1859	203	.....	.....	.....
Rockhampton	1856	Nil.	.....	.....	.....
Do.	1859	250	.....	.....	.....
Total Urban Population,	1856	195	.....	.....	.....
Do.	1859	453	.....	.....	.....

* These numbers are assumed to be correct from the best information I can obtain.

† This is irrespective of the Crews of Vessels in Harbour in March, 1856.

APPENDIX No. 2.

(Sketch appended.)

PORT CURTIS.

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APPENDIX No. 3.

PRESUMED average cost of Constables, and Prisoners from either Gladstone, Maryborough, or Rockhampton, to Sydney.

Prisoners passage	5 0 0
Constables do.	5 0 0
Constables return	5 0 0
	£15 0 0

And in addition charges for absence duty, and witnesses expenses, with, under present arrangements, further cost of passages to Brisbane from Sydney.

APPENDIX No. 4.

(Sketch appended.)

APPENDIX No. 5.

SCHEDULE of EXPENDITURE on account of Public Works, recommended by the Government Resident, Port Curtis, for that residency, during the Year 1860.

ITEMS.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.				
1	On account of Buildings for Courts of Judicature..	..	..	..	600 0 0
2	Ditto Custom House Buildings ..	..	..	..	500 0 0
3	Ditto Aids to Navigation, Pilot Station ..	..	..	..	300 0 0
4	Ditto ditto Buoys ..	..	..	..	100 0 0
5	Ditto ditto Removing obstacles in Curtis Strait	..	..	..	200 0 0
6	Ditto ditto Supply of Water to Shipping (say)	..	..	..	3,000 0 0
7	Ditto Government Residency, Gladstone..	..	..	..	1,300 0 0
8	Ditto Wharf at Rockhampton	600 0 0
9	Ditto Dawson Road	400 0 0
10	Ditto Roads to Gayndah & Taroom	400 0 0
					£ 7,400 0 0

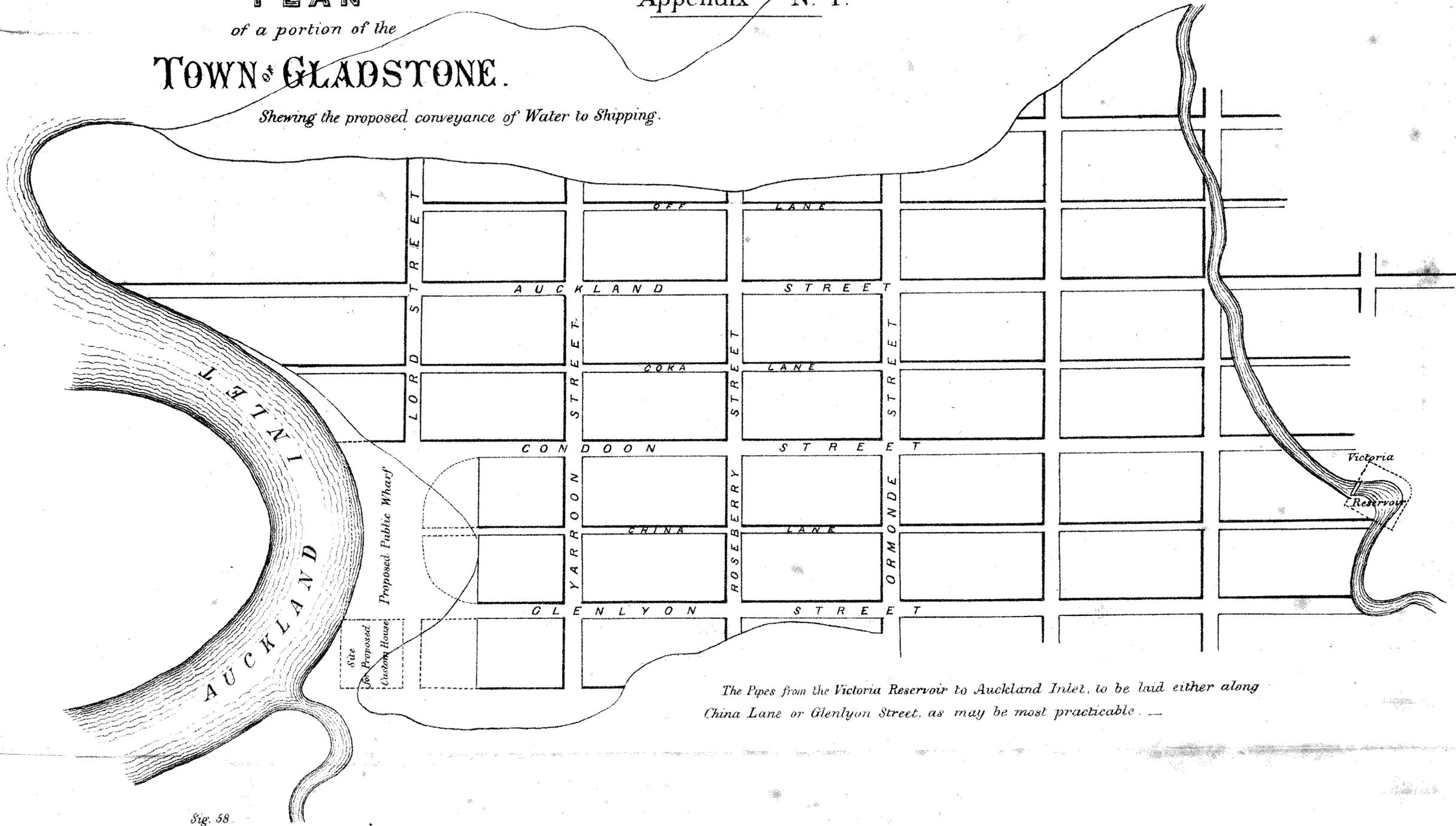
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Appendix N^o 4.

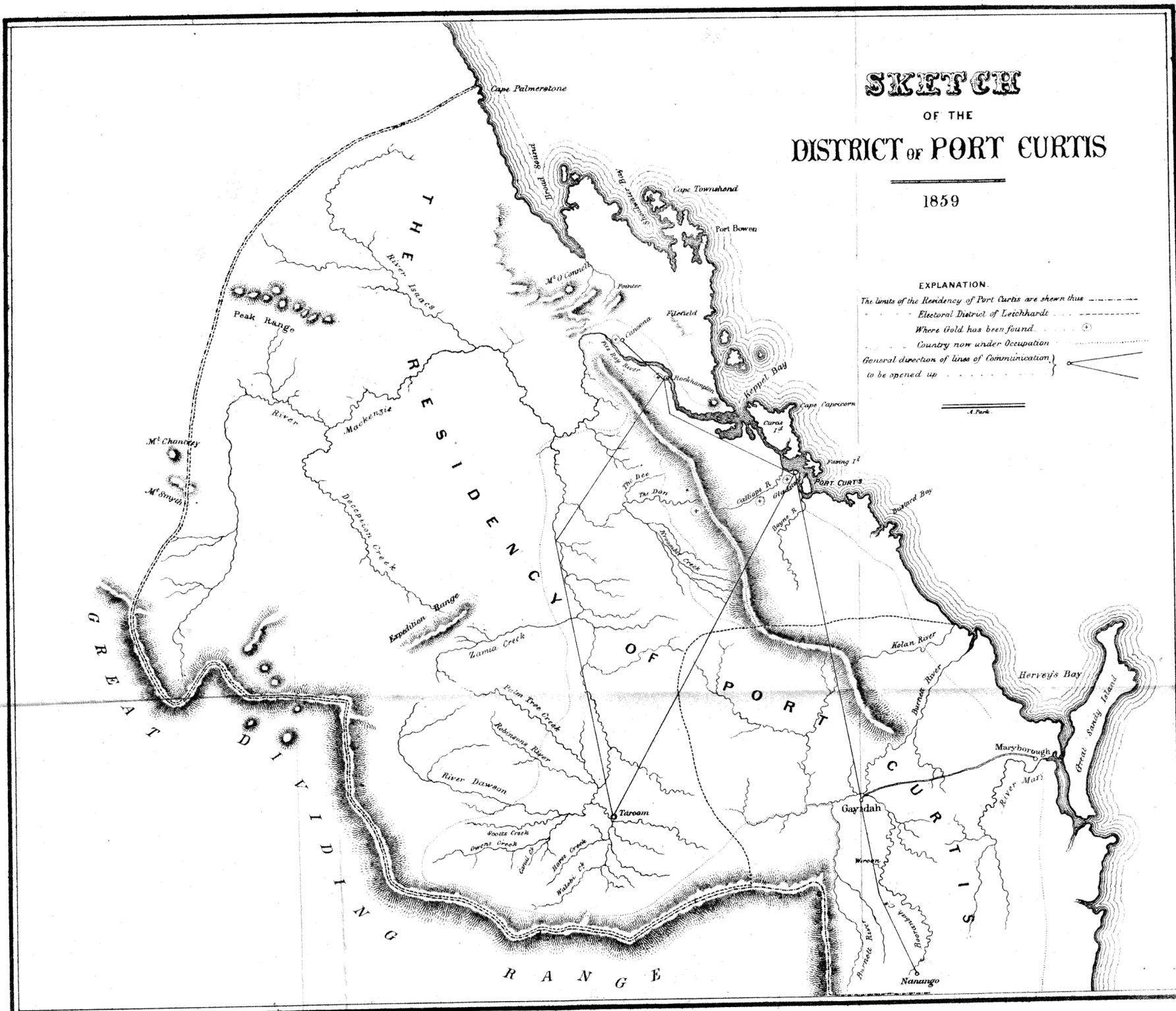
of a portion of the

TOWN of GLADSTONE.

Shewing the proposed conveyance of Water to Shipping.



The Pipes from the Victoria Reservoir to Auckland Inlet, to be laid either along China Lane or Glenlyon Street, as may be most practicable. —



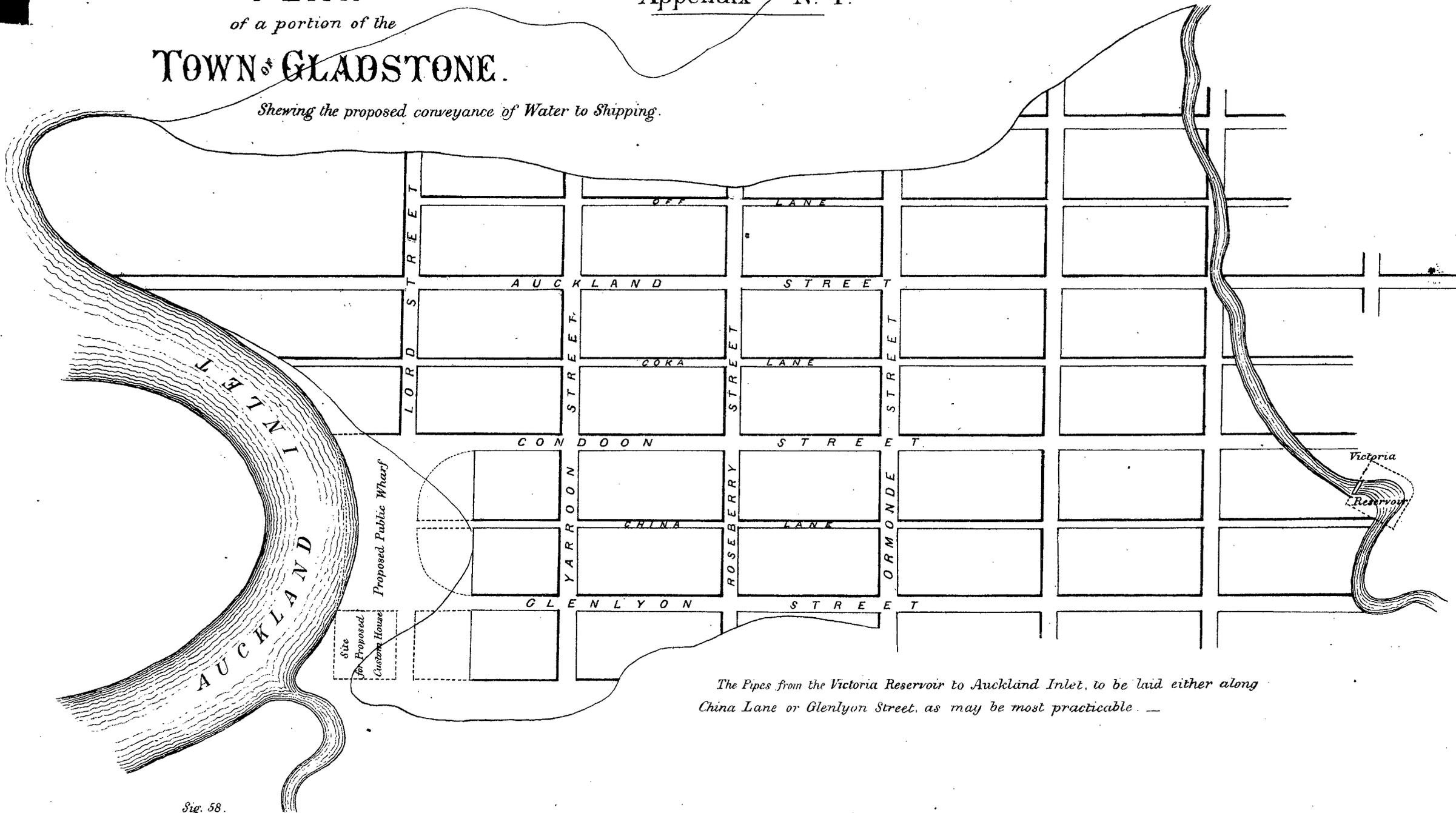
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of a portion of the

TOWN OF GLADSTONE.

Shewing the proposed conveyance of Water to Shipping.

Appendix N^o 4.



The Pipes from the Victoria Reservoir to Auckland Inlet, to be laid either along China Lane or Glenlyon Street, as may be most practicable. —

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RESCUE OF TWO FEMALE CHILDREN, FROM FRAZER'S ISLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

REPORT of a Sub-Committee of the Pilot Board, assisted by the Health Officer and the Water Police Magistrate, to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, on the subject of the Rescue of Two Female Children, from the Natives of Frazer's Island, by the Officers and Crew of the Schooner "Coquette."

WE have the honor to report, for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Finance and Trade, that, having examined all the available witnesses likely to throw light upon the previous history of the two children recently rescued from the natives at Frazer's Island, we now beg to forward copies of the evidence taken at the inquiry, as also of the communications which have been received from several persons whom the Board considered likely to afford information.

2. The expedition, undertaken in search of these persons, was originated in consequence of a paragraph which appeared in the *Empire* newspaper, of the 19th of August, notifying the probable existence of some white persons on Frazer's Island; and an offer was made by Messrs. Molison and Black, the agents of the schooner "Coquette," to undertake the service on terms accepted by the Executive Government, viz., £100 if unsuccessful, and £300 if accomplishing the object for which it set out.

3. From the evidence adduced, it seems that Mr. Sawyer, the owner of the vessel, undertook the conduct of the expedition himself, and he appears to have spared no trouble in making a diligent examination of the Island, or expense in the distribution of presents to conciliate the natives.

4. The persons rescued consist of two females; the elder probably about sixteen or seventeen years of age, the younger about seven or eight. They were in a frightful state of emaciation when discovered, and their bodies were covered with a pigment of a brown color, rendering it almost impossible to distinguish the true color of their skin; their noses, also, were flattened, and their faces otherwise slightly disfigured.

5. It having been presumed that these persons were probably a portion of the passengers who embarked, at Port Curtis, on board of the ill-fated "Sea Belle," in 1857, which vessel was never afterwards heard of, it was considered advisable to seek out some person who had been acquainted with the late Chief Constable's family at Port Curtis, who, it appears, were the only females who embarked in that vessel; and John Hourigan and his wife, who were at that time resident at Gladstone, were accordingly examined.

6. The testimony of these persons goes to some extent in identification of the younger child as that of the late Mrs. Harty, but has no reference to the elder one, Mrs. Harty's other child being an infant in arms.

2 RESCUE OF TWO FEMALE CHILDREN FROM FRAZER'S ISLAND.

7. A feeling having existed in the minds of the rescuers, and also in those of other persons, that the mother of these children was still in captivity on the Island, the Board placed themselves in communication with the Government Residents at Moreton Bay and Port Curtis, as also with the Police Magistrate at Maryborough, with a view of ascertaining whether any person could be obtained likely to be sufficiently conversant with the language of the Frazer's Island blacks to obtain from the children themselves the information which it was so desirable to establish.

8. The Government Resident at Moreton Bay having reported that a person named Davis, residing there, who had been a resident with the blacks in the neighborhood of Frazer's Island for some years, was willing to proceed to Sydney on condition of receiving a sum of £20 for his trouble, and the cost of his passage to and from Brisbane, and the Government having acquiesced in the measure, Davis was invited to Sydney, and arrived on the 26th November.

9. He stated that he could freely converse with the two girls, but at the same time observed that he was unable to obtain much information from them, in consequence of their disinclination to make any disclosures, and their entire ignorance of all that had transpired on the Island,—accounted for by Davis as being occasioned by their being treated as a degraded race by the blacks, and therefore excluded from all participation in the feasts, fishing excursions, or wrecking expeditions, and thus purposely kept ignorant.

10. Davis' examination of these children went little way in illustrating how they originally came on the Island, but to a considerable extent shook the testimony of Hourigan as to the probability of the younger one being Harty's daughter—the elder child stating that she had known the younger one from infancy, even at the time that it was nursed by a black mother.

11. It however sets at rest one point of importance, which is as to the existence of any other white persons on the Island; and on this head the girls are both consistent in their replies.

12. Seeing that the whole matter was in so unsatisfactory a state, the Board determined on ascertaining, if possible, whether a person named Fahey could be obtained to test the interpretation made by Davis, he being a person well conversant with the language of the Frazer's Island blacks; but although the Inspector General of Police has done all in his power to discover this person, he has not as yet been able to trace him, and the Board feel that they must close their proceedings without this corroboration of evidence.

13. Soon after the arrival of these children in Sydney they were received into the Female Immigration Depôt, at Hyde Park, and have been under the care of the Matron of that institution ever since. They have now, under kind treatment and attention to cleanliness, much improved in appearance, and much of the paint with which they were covered has now worn off. They now speak a little English; the younger one, who is the most intelligent of the two, picking it up fast.

14. During their residence in Hyde Park Barracks they have been visited by many persons—some from the neighborhood of Wide Bay, as also by several medical men—and almost all have expressed one opinion as to their European origin.

15. We have therefore to report, that in our opinion the children rescued by Mr. Sawyer and the crew of the schooner "Coquette" are the children of white parents, but how they became residents on Frazer's Island there is no evidence to prove.

16. That the eldest is certainly not the child of Harty, and there is also considerable doubt whether the younger is either.

17. That there are no white persons on Frazer's Island now, in captivity amongst the blacks, and consequently no necessity to renew the expedition.

18. That the service accomplished by Mr. Sawyer is not exactly the one which he undertook when the engagement was entered into, that being for the rescue of a white woman and her two children, whereas the white woman does not seem to have had any existence whatever, but the two children were rescued.

19. Under these circumstances, therefore, it appears to the Board that the service has been performed in the spirit in which it was undertaken, although not strictly in deed.

RESCUE OF TWO FEMALE CHILDREN FROM FRAZER'S ISLAND. 3

20. These children having now been brought to Sydney, it becomes a matter for consideration as to what course would be the best to adopt for their future education and maintenance. The elder is so completely habituated to native life, is somewhat imbecile, and is likely for many years to yearn for a return to her old companions; the younger one is, however, far more tractable and intelligent, and already is inclined to take kindly to the Matron.

21. It seems, therefore, to the Board, that there are only two places in which they could be received—the Orphan School, at Parramatta, and the Destitute Children's Asylum; either of which institutions would afford them all necessary protection and education.

H. H. BROWNE.
S. NORTH, W.P.M.
W. S. DELOITTE, J.P.
THOS. WATSON.

Sydney, 25 January, 1860.

H. G. ALLEYNE.

Sydney, 17 October, 1859.

Dear Sir,

Referring to Messrs. Molison and Black's letter, dated 31st August, I do myself the honor to report that the expedition which I undertook has been successful, having rescued the white children and ascertained the fate of their mother.

It may be interesting to the Board to be placed in possession of the circumstances attending the rescue, and I therefore send you the following necessarily condensed narrative.

The schooner "Coquette" being fully manned, and having on board besides myself, Mr. Preddy, of Wide Bay, (who acted as interpreter, and from whom we obtained the use of a whale boat) together with several Wide Bay blacks, left the river Mary on the morning of the 27th September and proceeded to Woody Island—our intention being to communicate with the natives, whom we found to be in ignorance of the cause of our search—and anchored for the night. On the 28th got under-way for Break Sea Spit, and came to anchor the following morning. About seven miles from the north end of Frazer's Island (west side) observing the natives on the beach, we landed, and after a conversation, considered it prudent to return to the vessel. We then got under-way and returned in a south-east direction for about twelve miles. Captain Arnold, Mr. Preddy, and myself landed, and in company with several natives, who led us to believe that the white people would be found within a few miles, crossed the island and travelled until dark. At this time our guides absconded, and we determined to remain in the scrub all night in case of attack. Next morning, notwithstanding our strong conviction that the story of the natives was in the main correct, we decided to return to the vessel, which we reached at 2 p.m. of the 30th. Changing our tactics, we got the vessel under-way, and as a feint stood across Harvey's Bay with the intention of returning to Woody Island, where we anchored on the 2nd instant. We were here joined by twelve of the tribe inhabiting the southern portion of the island, and preparing all for a campaign, we started at daylight of 3rd inst., proceeding in a north-eastern direction across the island, and at sundown of the 5th came upon the camp of natives in whose custody the white people were. Having observed the white children, a rush was made—they were seized and carried off—the tribe being panic-stricken and offering no resistance. Afterwards we travelled, it being fine moonlight, about ten miles to the southward, and camped for the night. At near midnight an alarm was raised that strange blacks were watching our movements; a volley of musketry was fired for intimidation, and we were not further molested. Next day we travelled about twenty-seven miles, the youngest girl having to be carried the greatest portion of the way. On the day following, the bush having been fired by the natives, our walking was rendered very difficult, but we were able to regain the vessel. The same evening four of the natives who assisted were received on board as delegates from the others, and received as compensation for services performed several bags of flour, biscuits, tea, sugar, tobacco, clothing, &c., which there is reason to believe was by them fairly distributed. We then set sail for Sydney, but owing to contrary winds we put into Newcastle, from whence the children were conveyed to Sydney per steamer.

From all I could learn, I have every reason to believe that the mother of these girls died about twelve months ago.

The girls, aged respectively about fifteen and ten years, are now in my house at Balmain, and are receiving every possible attention, but I wish to be relieved of them. Their future care must be a matter of great consideration, and as far as my experience teaches me I would not recommend their being placed in any of the charitable institutions of the city until such time as they regain lost habits and their mother tongue.

I fear the elder girl will turn out silly in disposition; the other, with kind treatment, will have all her senses.

I may be permitted to mention that the aboriginals Charley and Boney (the former now in Sydney) have rendered me great assistance, and it might be worth while Govern-
ment

4 RESCUE OF TWO FEMALE CHILDREN FROM FRAZER'S ISLAND.

ment considering whether some special mark of approbation might not lead to good results in shewing these people that, in case of any disaster on their coast, kind treatment will meet with its reward.

I beg to claim the amount of premium for the above services—three hundred pounds, and remain,

W. J. Wilshire, Esq.,
Secretary to the Pilot Board.

Yours, &c.,
W. H. SAWYER.

William Harry Sawyer states:—The statement produced is the one furnished by me to the Secretary of the Pilot Board. I have no means, of my own knowledge, of connecting the two females I brought with me with those I went to rescue; I have only information which I received from a person named Hourigan, now resident at Sydney, but formerly District Constable at Port Curtis, who saw the children in company with his wife, and, to a certain extent, identified the younger girl as being the elder child of Harty, the late Chief Constable of Port Curtis, and, if she was that child, her name was Ellen Harty, and was about four years old when she left Port Curtis. Neither Hourigan nor his wife recognised the elder child; neither had Harty one of that age; but he had a son, younger, named Morris, and born at Port Curtis, aged about twenty months. Mr. Harty and his family were known to have been passengers in the "Sea Belle," which vessel left Port Curtis about the 4th April, 1857, and has never been heard of since. In my interview with the natives at Frazer's Island, during the late expedition, I was not led to believe there were any other white people on the island; but, since my arrival in Sydney, I have received information from a native of the island, named Charley, belonging to a tribe adjacent to the one from which we recovered the children, that a white woman, whom they called their mother, was still on the island, and only a short distance from them when they were captured. We found no difficulty in discovering the white children, they were so diminutive, from the tribe of blacks—that tribe of blacks being much larger in stature than any other tribe I have seen in Australia. I believe the children were left to their own resources, which might account for their emaciated condition. Charley, the black, understands English very well; he knew what I meant by mother.

W. H. SAWYER.

Taken at the Water Police Office, Sydney, }
this 24th day of October, 1859, before }
H. H. BROWNE,
THOS. WATSON,
H. G. ALLEYNE,
W. S. DELOITTE,
S. NORTH.

Richard Arnold states:—I am master of the "Coquette," and was master of her when the two children were rescued from Frazer's Island.* The statement produced is a true account of what took place on that expedition. I have no means of knowing who the children are, but I believe they are white children. I do not believe there are other white people on the island. From the description given by the natives I believe the two persons rescued are those mentioned. Charley, the native, speaks a little English, but I do not think you could understand him. The foot-print in the sand of the woman with the broken toe corresponds with the foot-print of the elder girl rescued. We observed it in the sand mixed with a hundred of others; but it was going in the contrary way to that which we were.

R. ARNOLD.

Taken at the Water Police Office, Sydney, }
this 24th day of October, 1857, before }
H. H. BROWNE,
THOS. WATSON,
H. G. ALLEYNE,
W. S. DELOITTE,
S. NORTH.

Schooner "Coquette," October, 1859.

* *REPORT of the Rescue of Two White Girls, supposed to be of European Parentage, from the Blacks of Great Sandy Island, commonly known as Frazer's Island, by Captain R. Arnold, Master of the Schooner "Coquette," a regular trader to Wide Bay, and other parts of Terra Australia.*

HAVING discharged cargo at Maryborough on the 24th September, proceeded down the river with usual crew to Frazer's Island, accompanied by Mr. Sawyer, the owner, who joined the vessel at Maryborough; Edward Pretty, an old resident at Maryborough; two blacks, Toby and Tommy, the same Toby having previously been a voyage with me from Maryborough to Port Curtis and Sydney in the "Coquette," and from whom I had received the first information of the existence of white people on Frazer's Island, supposed to be the survivors of the ill-fated "Sea Belle,"—the greater part of the crew and passengers had been cruelly murdered. On the afternoon of the 27th of September anchored under little Woody Island, and took in four boat loads of ballast, and here it was hoped we should gain some information. The blacks, however, though seen at a distance, did not approach us. On the morning of the 28th made sail and proceeded towards a bay situated 11 miles S. W. of Break Sea Spit, where we anchored on the morning of the 29th. A crowd of natives were on the beach, watching us and making signs to come on shore. Leaving the mate in charge, I, with Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Pretty, and the two blacks, went on shore in the whaleboat; and, on landing on the beach, found the blacks perfectly wild, one of them so excited as to be frothing at the mouth like a mad dog. He instantly made towards me, took off my neckcloth,

neckcloth, and put it round his neck with as much coolness as though it was his own. I allowed him to do this without offering the slightest resistance, being desirous of keeping on good terms with all of them. The blacks having now surrounded us, tobacco and pipes were distributed liberally amongst them, which seemed to give satisfaction and keep them in good humour. Our two blacks now communicated (the object of) our visit, viz., our wish to recover any white people that we had heard were living on the Island, explaining to them if they would bring and release (them) they would be liberally rewarded. After a good deal of talking we ascertained that there were two girls in the next camp, about six or seven miles to the southward, and they expressed their willingness to accompany us if rewarded. This was agreed to, and we then took a number of blacks on board to shew the articles that would be given them in exchange for the white people, and they appeared quite satisfied. The vessel was now got under weigh, and we proceeded with the blacks on board, steering according to their directions further in the bay to the southward, and anchored opposite a beaten track used by the blacks for crossing the country to the opposite coast. After dinner, went on shore again, the party this time consisting of myself, Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Pretty, our two faithful blacks, with six of the strange blacks, leaving the remaining blacks on board till our return. Bent our course to the east coast without delay, and reached there about 3-30 p.m. As it was deemed advisable not to appear hostile, but on the contrary as friendly as possible, none of the party were armed; the only firearm was a fowling-piece, which I brought with me to have a stray shot on my journey through the bush. On reaching the opposite side we came up to an old black gin who was gathering shell fish, who informed us the tribe with whom the white people were had removed their encampment from this locality to one further to the southward, on the Head, which, as far as I could judge, was seven miles distant. Here Mr. Sawyer wished to return to the vessel, remarking that the blacks were leading us astray, and that he had heard quite sufficient from Mr. Allen, the Commissioner of Maryborough, that there were no white people there. I, however, was of a different opinion, and as night was coming on—but thinking little of that—and feeling that the safety of the poor creatures we were in search of was now almost within our grasp, I was determined, whatever was the consequence, not to lose my opportunity; and I was glad to find that Mr. Pretty was as anxious to proceed as I was. So on we went, the blacks cheerful and willing and encouraging all the way till late at night, when we came to a halt from sheer fatigue and exhaustion. Passed the night without water or provision, and the whole of us being but thinly clad, spent a restless and uncomfortable night—the weather boisterous and cold, but fortunately no rain. Morning of the 30th September, started early in the direction of Indian Head, travelled on for a few miles, but the blacks continuing to tell us of the long distance we had still to go, and finding ourselves exhausted for want of provisions for so long a journey, I at last agreed, though very reluctantly, to return to the ship and prepare for another opportunity; arrived on board at 2 p.m. Mr. Sawyer now wished to abandon the search altogether, and stated as before that he was quite satisfied that there were no white people on the island, upon which I remonstrated, and remarked, “Surely you are not going to give up the search already.” His answer to me was, “You are not game to go again,” which annoyed me, especially as it was said in the presence of Mr. Pretty and the mate. My simple answer was, “Try me, if I am not game to go again.” He then requested me to take the vessel to little Woody Island. The blacks who had remained on board until now were sent on shore. Proceeded to little Woody Island, where we arrived at 2 p.m. on Sunday, 2nd October. A canoe with six or seven blacks came alongside, and offered to accompany us on shore in search of the white people. Several blacks swam off to us from the shore during the afternoon. Among them there was one called “Charley,” a very intelligent fellow, from whom I had on previous occasions received information in this matter, and who accompanied me in the vessel to Sydney, and is now in Balmain with the two rescued girls. The same afternoon every preparation was made for the following day’s march on the island, which I knew would be an arduous one, and we packed up supplies of bread, beef, tea, sugar, sufficient for the journey. Left the ship the following morning, and landed on Frazer’s Island about 6 o’clock, our party consisting of myself, Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Pretty, Frank Gillard—one of my seamen, a very efficient hand—our two blacks, and about twenty other blacks, some of the latter well known to me on former voyages. On this occasion we armed ourselves, which we were advised to do by the blacks; and we proceeded to the east side of the island at a rapid march over a very difficult country, reaching the east coast about 3 p.m. Travelling along the beach, we came to a watering hole, where we found traces of a recent encampment hastily abandoned; proceeded along the beach for several miles until sundown, when we were joined by a party of blacks, who confirmed the report previously received that the white people were still at Indian Head, to which place they offered to take us. Encamped for the night; passed a miserable time of it, and at daybreak started on our journey, our party having by this time been reinforced by blacks to the number of sixty or seventy; but whether these were friends or foes was a doubtful question at the time. Came to a halt at dinner time, and after a rest of about an hour proceeded onwards, when at 2 p.m. discovered a number of blacks at a considerable distance. This was the tribe we were in search of. It was here that the blacks pointed out the tracks of a woman with a broken toe, which they said was the white woman, and they now divided themselves into two parties, each taking a different direction; one party shewing themselves openly to the tribe in the distance by diverting their attention, and making friendly signs, the other party, with whom I and my associates were, kept out of sight under the lee of a mountain, at the same time travelling fast towards them. It was sundown when we came suddenly on two of these camps, and caught them quite unawares, they not having been aware of our approach; the rush surprised and scattered them in all directions without having recourse to firearms or force of any kind. The two girls were left standing by themselves, the younger one in a state of nudity, the elder one nearly, having only an English worsted net jacket covering her down to the waist. The sight of these two poor creatures was heart-rending. Frank Gillard took off his shirt and clothed the elder one with it. We then lost no time taking the girls in our charge, and making our way to the southward along the sea coast. Travelled about six or seven miles, and then camped for the night. Every preparation was now made for our safety during the night by loading our guns and setting a watch to be relieved every two hours. Between ten and eleven o’clock there was a cry among the blacks in our encampment that another party of blacks were in pursuit, as they could see them coming over the hill where we were camped in the valley. Our guns were quickly got out, and we were all ready for action. The blacks pointed to us the direction where they were seen. We then discharged our pieces in that direction to let them know that we were ready for them. We all stood before the camp till about midnight, in a state of alarm, not knowing what moment we might be attacked; but by this time things seemed to have a more peaceable appearance, and we once more laid down to rest. Nothing more occurred that night. Started next morning with our charges about half-past six o’clock, accompanied by about 100 blacks. Nothing particular occurred during this day’s march. Camped shortly after sundown, having travelled about twenty-five miles; kept a good lookout all night, relieving every two hours; little alarmed once or twice by the corroboreeing of the blacks, but all went well. The next day reached the ship about 5 p.m. much fatigued; foot sore. The following presents were given to the blacks:—2 cwt. flour, 1 bag sugar, 1 bag bread, a few knives, tomahawk, scissors, looking-glasses, fish-hooks, combs, needles, and about 20 lbs. of tobacco.

6 RESCUE OF TWO FEMALE CHILDREN FROM FRAZER'S ISLAND.

John Hourigan, of Sydney, states:—I formerly resided at Port Curtis. I left that district last March. I was resident there about six years. I remember the "Sea Belle" leaving there about two years and a half ago. The chief constable, Mr. Harty, and his wife and family, left in her. I was in the police at the time, and serving under Mr. Harty,—so I frequently saw him. His family consisted of a girl aged about four years, and a boy aged about two years. I frequently saw the children. We lived in adjoining houses. I do not know if any other females embarked in the "Sea Belle." Mr. Norman Leith Hay was a passenger in her. The little girl could speak a little when she left; she was born in Calcutta. Her father and mother were Europeans. I have seen the two children brought up by the "Coquette." The youngest, I think, resembles Mr. Harty's little girl; the color of the hair and eyes, and the largeness of her eyes, correspond exactly; she had sandy hair and hazel eyes. The daguerreotype likeness produced is like the little girl. I do not know anything of the elder of the girls brought up by the "Coquette." The child was at the breast when she was brought to Port Curtis. I think she was vaccinated at Port Curtis by Doctor Roberts. I am under a strong impression that the younger child brought up by the "Coquette" is the daughter of Mr. Harty. I am led to that conclusion chiefly by the color of her hair and eyes, and the largeness of her eyes. Her name was Ellen. I believe she was baptised in India. I am not aware of any vessels having been wrecked on the coast except the "Sea Belle." While I was at Port Curtis two portions of crews of other wrecks, which had been wrecked on the adjacent reefs, came in there. Shortly after the "Sea Belle" was missing some blacks came in and reported that they had seen Mrs. Harty and her children on the islands off Port Curtis. I believe there are blacks in the Native Police at Wide Bay who can understand the language of the blacks at Frazer's Island.

JOHN HOURIGAN.

Taken at the Water Police Office, Sydney, }
 this 25th day of October, 1859, before }

H. H. BROWNE.

Catherine Hourigan states:—I am the wife of John Hourigan. I was for some time at Port Curtis. I went there with Mr. and Mrs. Harty. Mrs. Harty had only one little girl. Mr. Harty and his wife and that little girl, and another child, a boy, left Port Curtis in the "Sea Belle," in the month of April. Their little girl was four years old the December before they left in the "Sea Belle," which was in the month of April. I think she was vaccinated at Port Curtis. I have seen the children who were brought down by the "Coquette;" from the color of her hair and eyes, and the size of her eyes, I think the younger of the girls brought down by the "Coquette" is Mr. Harty's little girl. I do not know whether any other females embarked in the "Sea Belle" or not. I have heard, from the Port Curtis blacks, that Mrs. Harty is still on the island; and they describe her as having a sore foot. I am aware that Mrs. Harty had a very sore foot when she left, and used to wear a slipper. The child spoke very well when she left in the ship. She was a very fair child, and her hair light, and her eyes grey. The features of the child brought by the "Coquette" are so much disfigured and changed it would be impossible to say positively that it is Mrs. Harty's child. I do not know if Mrs. Harty was in the family way or not when she left Port Curtis.

CATHERINE HOURIGAN.

Taken at the Water Police Office, Sydney, }
 this 25th day of October, 1859, before }

H. H. BROWNE.

Government Resident's Office,
Brisbane, 7 November, 1859.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, I have the honor to inform you that I have sent for James Davies—the man alluded to in Mr. Russell's letter—who informs me that he perfectly understands the languages of the different tribes of natives of Frazer's Island and of Wide Bay, and of the country at a considerable distance from those localities. He appears to be quite conversant with the circumstance of Mrs. Frazer's release from the natives, and is perfectly willing to act as an interpreter, and give all the information in his power, provided that the expense of his passage to and from Sydney be defrayed by the Government, and a sum of Twenty Pounds guaranteed to him for loss of time, &c., as he will be obliged to leave his business as a blacksmith during his absence from Brisbane.

I have, &c.,

JOHN C. WICKHAM,
G. R.The Immigration Agent,
Sydney.*Commissioner's*

RESCUE OF TWO FEMALE CHILDREN FROM FRAZER'S ISLAND. 7

*Commissioner's Office,
Turana, 15 November, 1859.*

Sir,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, requesting to know if there is any trooper of the Native Police here who could act as interpreter and assist the Board in their investigation respecting the two children recently rescued from Frazer's Island, and in reply I beg to acquaint you, that immediately on the receipt of your letter (which I handed over to the Bench) I proceeded to the Native Police Barracks, at Cooper's Plains, and examined the few troopers there, and I am sorry to say there is not one of the troopers who would be of any service to you in investigating the matter.

There is a man named Davis, residing in Brisbane, who was for many years living amongst the blacks, about fifty miles from Maryborough, who is generally employed as interpreter at the Criminal Court, Brisbane, and I believe speaks the language of the natives of this part well, who might be of service to the Board; and there is also another man named John Fahey, who was residing amongst the blacks on the head of the Mary for thirteen years, and who was captured in December, 1854, by a party of Native Police, who were in company with me. This man speaks the language fluently, and is, I believe, now living in Sydney; he accompanied Mr. Gregory, I believe, on his last exploring expedition.

I beg to add, that several of the natives to whom I have spoken persist in asserting that the mother of these two children is a black woman, and that there is a brother of theirs, of the same color as the girls, now on the island; and it is also stated by the blacks, that there are two lads, also of the same color, children of black parents, now living in the neighbourhood of Double Island Point.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR E. HALLORAN,
C. C. Lands.

H. H. Browne, Esq.,
Chairman.

P.S.—The greater number of the Native Police are now absent on patrol; when they come in, should there be one of them who would be of service in the matter, I will request the officer in charge to send him by next steamer, but I suspect he will require an order from the Commandant before he will feel justified in sending to Sydney any one of the troopers, and the Commandant is now absent on duty.

*Government Resident's Office,
Gladstone, 11 November, 1859.*

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, yesterday, of your letter of the 29th October, applying to me, on the part of the Board appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the rescue of two females from the natives on Frazer's Island, for any information I may be able to afford at all likely to throw light upon its proceedings.

2. In attention to your request, and as the case of the "Sea Belle" is the only one known here having any probable connection with this matter, I beg to state that the above-named vessel left Port Curtis on the 2nd of April, 1857, having as the only female passengers on board Mrs. Harty and her daughter Ellen.

3. Mrs. Harty, the wife of a former chief constable of Gladstone, was a woman, I suppose, about forty years of age, and her daughter would be now, if alive, between six and seven years old; she was a fair child, with large blue eyes, and remarkably stout; she could hardly, I should say, by this time, have forgotten her name, and as before she left this she had commenced to learn her alphabet, it is equally unlikely she should have lost all recollection of her mother tongue.

4. Mrs. Harty's other child was an infant at the breast, and a boy, so that it does not appear at all probable the children whose case the Board are investigating can be survivors from the "Sea Belle."

5. I would recommend, however, your asking Mr. F. Garland Mylrea, now in Sydney, who was formerly my clerk, if he has any recollection of the personal appearance of Ellen Harty.

6. I think it probable he may be able to give a positive opinion on the question of the younger female's identity, or otherwise, with Harty's child.

7. There are also in Sydney two men who were constables with Harty in the Gladstone Police; one, John Horrigan, whom I perceive by the papers the Board has already examined; the other is Lawrence Finnegan, to be heard of most likely from Captain M'Leerie.

I have, &c.,

H. H. Browne, Esq.,
Government Immigration Office,
Sydney.

M. C. O'CONNELL,
Government Resident.

STATEMENT OF JAMES DAVIS.

James Davis states that he questioned Billy the black boy, whom he supposes to belong to Frazer's Island, on the mainland adjacent; Billy said he came in a boat from the island to Sydney; asked if he came by himself, and he said he did, but that there were two girls in the town, pointing in the direction of the building; I asked him if they were black girls, and he laughed; asked him what he laughed at; he replied, at his asking the question;

8 RESCUE OF TWO FEMALE CHILDREN FROM FRAZER'S ISLAND.

question; asked again, were they black? he said, "No"; asked if they were natives of the island; he said, "Yes"; asked who brought them from the island, and whether their parents were alive; he said, "Yes"; asked what color they were; he said black; told him I wished to see them, and he pointed in the direction where I could see them, and asked me to see him in the afternoon as he was about returning to the island; saw the two girls and have conversed with them, and can understand all they say; both girls say they are sisters, and were taken from the island by white men in a boat; said that their parents were on the island and were blacks, and that they wished to go back to them; said he would come and see them the next morning; states that he is sure and certain that the girls are neither blacks nor half-castes.

Witness—

Thos. J. Moppett.

his
JAMES + DAVIS.
mark.

How long they can remember being on the island? Have been on the island from infancy; cannot recollect how they got there.

How long does the elder girl remember the young one? From infancy; recollects her when at the breast.

Was she born on the island, or did she know her as a small child? Says she was born on the island, at a place called Duckera.

Had either of them any white parents or relatives on the island, or are there any white people now there? No.

Do they know anything about any people who came ashore from any wreck, and, if so, what became of them? No.

Have they any white brothers and sisters on the island? No.

James Davis further states that having remarked to the blackfellow, Billy, that he had seen the two girls, and that he thought he told him they were blacks, Billy said, "Oh, no, they are ghosts," meaning white people.

MINUTE.

Board met pursuant to summons. *Present*:—H. H. Browne, W. S. Deloitte, S. North, Thomas Watson, and Dr. Alleyne.

Davis, the interpreter from Moreton Bay, having been called in, the statements which he made as emanating from the girls, were read; and he further interrogated the girls in the presence of the Board, and they expressed themselves to the following effect—That they wished to go back to the Island.

He informed the Board that he was quite satisfied that they were white children, and that it would be impossible to obtain any further information, unless a party were sent to Frazer's Island to communicate with the native man and woman whom they supposed to be their parents. He thinks there are no other white persons on the island.

It was not considered necessary to detain him any longer, but it was resolved that, if possible, Fahey should be obtained, to see if any further clue to their origin can be obtained.

Immigration Office,
28 November, 1859.

Memorandum forwarded to the Inspector General of Police.

About twelve months since a small vessel called the "Swan," commanded by Captain Anderson, belonging to Lane & Co., touched at Frazer's Island on her way from Sydney to Rockhampton—some of the passengers and crew landed frequently at the north end—and were informed by the natives that three white women were with a tribe of blacks not far off. The natives exhibited various little things which once belonged to Europeans evidently—such as a knife, glass, &c., which they said they got from the white women—and amongst them a pocket-book containing a Chinaman's receipt for £20 for a horse sold—a bank note or two, and Mr. Walsh's informant thinks a cheque drawn by Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, & Co. upon the Commercial Bank, all of which the master of the vessel secured, and probably appropriated. Mr. Walsh's informant was a gentleman who was staying at the Northumberland Hotel, Maitland, on Wednesday night last.

Detective Office,
Sydney, 8 November, 1859.

Sir,

I succeeded in finding Captain John Anderson on board the brig "Maria," now lying at the Grafton Wharf. He states that in October, 1858, he landed on Frazer's Island, and while there one of the natives gave him an old portmonnaie, a receipt for a horse signed by a Chinaman, a one pound note, having, he believes, the signature "Clarence Holt," and a one pound order on Gilchrist, Watt, & Co. The papers were much worn and almost illegible, but they were of recent date when he saw them, they were about twelve months old. His wife who also saw them remembers the same particulars respecting them. The order appeared to be such an one as a shepherd or a bushman would have given. Whilst on the

the island he also saw some articles of European manufacture, but does not remember what they were. The natives told him that there were some white "Mary's" on the island with the tribe, and they held up three fingers to denote the number. When Captain Anderson arrived in Sydney he showed the articles to several people, and offered to give them to Mr. Sawyer, the owner of the "Maria."

Captain Anderson brought a little boy from the island that trip. This lad learned to speak English, and frequently told him there were some white "Mary's" on the island. Captain Anderson could identify the islander from whom he received the articles. He says his reason for not giving greater publicity to the matter was that he placed very little dependence on what the islanders said, and when he came to Sydney having made the affair known to his owners he thought nothing more of it. He searched his boxes to see if he could find either of the papers, but did not succeed in the search.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS ABCOTT,

Sub-Inspector, Detective Police.

The Inspector General of Police, Sydney.

ANOTHER WHITE WOMAN WITH THE BLACKS.—Captain Arnold, of the "Coquette," schooner, which arrived from Wide Bay yesterday afternoon, furnishes us with the following accounts received from the blacks of Frazer's Island, which is situated at the mouth of Wide Bay :—They stated, that a white woman and two young children, females, had been living with the blacks on Frazer's Island for a length of time. From this account, it appears that the vessel by which they came, was wrecked on Break-Sea Spit. The crew and passengers came on shore with the boat to the island, and immediately on landing were surrounded by a great number of the blacks. By some cause, one of the natives was killed by one of the crew of the vessel ; and, to have revenge for the death of one of their number, the blacks watched an opportunity, and killed the whole of the whites, with the exception of this woman and two children. The only description given of the woman is, that one of her large toes had been injured before her arrival on the island ; that she winks, as though her eyes were also bad ; she has two rings on her finger, and a spyglass in her possession. From the description given of the children, Captain Arnold supposes the eldest to be about ten or twelve years of age, and the youngest about six years. There was beef and biscuit came on shore in the boat, but no tobacco. This account agrees with that given by twenty or thirty other blacks to Mr. Neil, of Maryborough, and who proffered to take him and Captain Arnold to the place where she is. Mr. Neil would render every assistance in getting her, but as Captain Arnold could not leave his vessel, he did not accompany them. The blacks further stated, that the woman cannot understand them, or they her, and Captain Arnold is of opinion that she is a foreigner, as the most of the blacks on this island can speak good English ; they say that her name is "Manti." It is to be hoped that the Government will cause search to be made without delay for this woman, who, probably, has been under the control of the blacks for a length of time.—*Empire*, August 19.

TENDER FOR THE RESCUE OF FEMALE AND TWO CHILDREN, SAID TO BE ON
FRAZER'S ISLAND.

Sydney, 26 August, 1859.

Sir,

Under instructions from Mr. W. H. Sawyer, owner of the schooner "Coquette," we have the honor to tender the services of that vessel for the rescue of a white female and two children reported to be on Frazer's Island, upon the following terms :—

1. The schooner "Coquette" to proceed within a week from Sydney to Wide Bay, and there obtain the necessary assistance, including an interpreter. And as soon after as possible to go from Wide Bay to Frazer's Island to make search for and rescue if possible the above-named people.

2. The said vessel to be furnished with everything necessary for the expedition, together with "peace offerings" to the aborigines, at the expense of the owner.

3. Payment for said services to be made as follows:—The sum of £150 sterling should the woman and children not be recovered, on proof of due exertion having been made. The sum of £300 sterling if they are rescued and landed in Sydney.

4. Bond given if required for the due performance of the above.

We are, &c.,

MOLISON & BLACK.

The Hon. E. C. Weekes,
Colonial Treasurer.

The Cabinet have decided to allow a premium of £100, on satisfactory proof being adduced to the Pilot Board that the schooner had visited Frazer's Island, and that every exertion had been used for the discovery and rescue of the woman and children, even although the result be unsuccessful.

If, however, the people be recovered, and landed in Sydney, the Cabinet authorise the increase of the premium, from £100 to £300.

10 RESCUE OF TWO FEMALE CHILDREN FROM FRAZER'S ISLAND.

The Board will have the goodness to communicate with Messrs. Molison and Black, and in the event of an agreement being made, and the minimum premium afterwards claimed, will take measures to satisfy themselves that the service has been effectively performed.

29 May.

H. L.

Mr. W. Wilshire.

The Office of the Pilot Board,
30 August, 1859.

Gentlemen,

With reference to your letter of the 26th instant, I am directed to inform you that the Government have decided to allow you a premium of one hundred pounds on satisfactory proof being adduced to the Pilot Board that the "Coquette" had visited Frazer's Island, and that every exertion had been made for the discovery and rescue of the women and children, even although the result be unsuccessful.

If, however, they be recovered and landed in Sydney, the Government authorize the increase of the premium from one to three hundred pounds. An agreement to this effect will have to be entered into.

If you agree to these terms, will you be kind enough to state how you intend to obtain access to the camp of the natives, what preparation you are about to make, and when you will be prepared to carry the same into effect.

I have, &c.,

W. J. WILSHIRE,

Secretary.

Messrs. Molison and Black.

No. 4, Bridge-street, Sydney,
31 August, 1859.

Dear Sir,

We have the pleasure to acknowledge your communication of yesterday's date, and, on behalf of Mr. W. H. Sawyer, agree to the terms therein proposed, in reference to the discovery and rescue of the woman and children supposed to be on Frazer's Island.

The means which Mr. Sawyer proposes to adopt are as follows:—

After discharge of the "Coquette's" inward cargo, at Wide Bay, he will proceed to Frazer's Island, accompanied by a white man (who understands the language spoken by these people, and is acquainted with the locality), together with several blacks; and, by means of offering presents of tea, sugar, and tobacco, obtain access to the camp of the natives. It is also his intention to traverse the island.

Mr. Sawyer's idea is, that the desired result will be best attained by acts of kindness; at the same time, to provide against surprise, he would solicit from the Government the use of *three* or *four* revolvers, to be paid for or returned. Likewise, should the assistance of the Police be required, the Government to instruct the Police Magistrate at Maryborough to act in concert and assist Mr. Sawyer in this matter.

The "Coquette" will sail from Sydney on the 3rd of September, and will be joined by Mr. Sawyer, at Wide Bay, on the 15th of September.

We are, &c.,

MOLISON & BLACK.

W. J. Wilshire, Esq.,
Secretary of the Pilot Board.

Although the Board are of opinion that such a delicate undertaking as this should not be accomplished by the use of arms and police, they cannot object to proper precaution being taken, and recommend that four revolvers be supplied from the Government stores, to be returned or paid for out of any amount coming to Messrs. Molison and Black; and that the Bench at Maryborough be instructed to assist with the Police, should they be required.

W. J. W.

Approved,

E. C. W.

5 Sept., 1859.

The Bench at Maryborough will be written to.

W. E.

5th.

Mr. Wilshire.

5. H. L.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIJIAN ISLANDS.

(DESPATCH RELATIVE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 3 April, 1860.

W. DENISON,
Governor General.

Message No. 29.

The Governor General lays before the Legislative Assembly a copy of a Despatch with which he has been honored by the Secretary of State in reply to the Despatch bringing under the notice of Her Majesty's Government the Resolutions of the Assembly, of the 11th October last, on the subject of the Fiji Islands.

*Government House,
Sydney, 3 April, 1860.*

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR GENERAL.

(No. 7.)

*Downing-street,
17 January, 1860.*

SIR,

I have to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 100, of the 17th of October, accompanied by Resolutions of the Legislative Assembly, recommending the acceptance of the offer which has been made to cede the sovereignty of the Fijis to Great Britain. You will intimate to the Assembly, in reply to this Address, that Colonel Smythe, R.A., an officer of experience and ability, in whose judgment Her Majesty's Government repose great confidence, has been appointed to proceed on a mission to the Fiji Islands, in order to inquire into and report fully upon the results which might attend an acceptance of the proposed cession.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

1859.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ALPACAS.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

SCHEDULE.

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2. Under Secretary Lands and Public Works to C. Ledger, Esq., respecting his appointment as Superintendent of Alpacas. 28 April, 1859	2
3. Same to the same, to proceed into interior in search of suitable run. 10 May, 1859	3
4. Superintendent to Secretary Lands and Public Works, upon the above subject, and requesting allowance for expenses. 13 May, 1859	3
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6. Superintendent to Secretary for Lands and Public Works, requesting assistance of one of his overseers during his journey, &c. 23 May, 1859	4
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10. Under Secretary in reply. 24 June, 1859	6
11. Superintendent to Secretary Lands and Public Works, further on the same subject. 9 July, 1859	7
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13. Same to the same, recommending early removal of the animals to their destination, and applying for necessary equipments. (Extract.) 29 August, 1859	8
14. Under Secretary in reply. (Extract.) 3 September, 1859	8
15. Superintendent to Secretary Lands and Public Works, respecting purchase of artificial food. 30 August, 1859	9
16. Under Secretary in reply. 6 September, 1859	9
17. Same to the same, conveying authority to shear Alpacas before leaving Liverpool. 22 September, 1859	9

2. I am therefore to request that you will take charge of the flock of Alpacas, Llamas, Vicunas, &c., now in the custody of Mr. Commissioner Halloran, at Liverpool, who has been duly instructed to hand them over to you.

3. To provide for the proper care of those animals you will be at liberty to employ an overseer at the rate of £60 per annum, and 8 men, at £50 per annum each.

I have, &c.,

MICL. FITZPATRICK.

CHARLES LEDGER, Esq.,
Collingwood.

No. 3.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS to CHARLES LEDGER, Esq.

*Department of Lands and Public Works,
Sydney, 10 May, 1859.*

SIR,

Adverting to my letter of the 28th ultimo, respecting your appointment as Superintendent of Alpacas, I am now instructed to inform you that your first duty will be to take a trip into the Interior with the view of ascertaining the most favorable part of the Colony for the depasturing of these animals; I am therefore directed by the Secretary for Lands and Public Works to request that you will now proceed to Maneroo, returning by Yass and Binalong, Cowra, Carcor, and Bathurst, to Sydney, and that, on your return, you will proceed *vid* Stroud and Gloster to New England, passing Armidale, Bundarra, Bingara, Barraba, Tamworth, and Breeza, to Sydney, by the Hunter and Bulga Road; you will then report where, in your opinion, the best position for the Alpaca Establishment is to be found, upon the settlement of which question a sum will be placed at your disposal, for the erection of such huts or other buildings as may be necessary in connexion with the management of the flock.

I have, &c.,

MICL. FITZPATRICK.

CHARLES LEDGER, Esq.,
Collingwood.

No. 4.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ALPACAS to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Liverpool, 13 May, 1859.

SIR,

I have the honor of replying to your communication of the 10th.

The instructions conveyed to me shall be duly carried out, by my starting on the exploring expedition indicated, within eight days from date.

I beg to request you will favor me with recommendations along the road *vid* Goulburn to Maneroo.

I have also to solicit pecuniary advances wherewith to meet unavoidable expenses, attendant on outfit and during the journey.

I have, &c.,

C. LEDGER.

THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS
AND PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 5.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS to THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ALPACAS.

*Department of Lands and Public Works,
Sydney, 17 May, 1859.*

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, on the subject of your intended expedition into the country, and applying for an advance to meet certain unavoidable expenses attendant on the outfit of your party, and during the journey, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Treasurer has been requested to cause the sum of one hundred pounds to be placed without delay to your credit in the Joint Stock Bank, for the purposes required.

£100.

I have, &c.,

MICL. FITZPATRICK.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ALPACAS,
Liverpool.

No. 6.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ALPACAS to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Liverpool, 23 May, 1859

SIR,

I have the honor to advise receipt of your communication placing one hundred pounds at my disposal, said sum being an advance wherewith to meet the expenses of outfit, &c., during my journey into the interior in search of suitable "Run" whereon to permanently place the Alpacas, Llamas, &c.

It was my intention to have started before this, and the reason for not having done so is on account of my anxiety to secure, previous to my departure, a quantity of artificial food for the animals during the winter, if, as I anticipate by present appearances will be the case, the natural grasses in the paddocks at my disposal be insufficient to maintain the flocks in good condition. The Domain at Parramatta can afford no relief during the winter; this I have ascertained by personal inspection.

I am very desirous that one of my overseers should accompany me during the journey into the interior. His practical knowledge as to suitable pasture, &c., would be of very great assistance to me. I have to request that the Government will inform me whether it would allow this, and how much daily for such personal expenses.

I have, &c.,

C. LEDGER.

THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS
AND PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 7.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ALPACAS to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Liverpool, 7 June, 1859.

SIR,

I am without a reply to my letter of the 23rd May that I had the honor of addressing you, requesting permission to take with me a person to assist in selecting a suitable Run for the Alpacas, &c.

Since that date I have been engaged in looking about for paddocks in which to graze the flocks during my absence, as the ones at my disposal are becoming very bare, and I consider it of importance that the animals be kept in good condition all through the winter, and ready for moving in the spring to such parts of the country as may finally be determined on.

The large flock comprising Female Llamas and Male Alpacas I removed from the Collingwood paddock on the 3rd instant, and placed them in a large paddock on the Moorbank Estate, situate on the other side of George's River, distant about a mile from the Liverpool Railway Station. I have agreed with Mr. Lackey to pay ten pounds per month for the use of the paddock, and I hope that this step will merit your approval.

I

I am desirous that you should authorise me, and allow me discretionary power to purchase from time to time such artificial food as I consider necessary for the maintenance of several animals that have recently dropped lambs, as the poor natural grasses in the district at this season of the year do not afford sufficient nourishment to the mothers rearing lambs; this expense will be trifling, and it is imperative on my part to have this matter arranged.

During your absence from Sydney I consulted with Mr. Fitzpatrick as to whether I should be allowed to proceed by land to Maneroo, stating as a reason for this alteration of the route ordered to be taken in your note of the 10th May, the desirability of personally inspecting, both going and returning, the road that hereafter I may have to drive the flocks; that gentleman led me to understand that the Government would not object to the change if I considered it preferable. I have therefore to request that you will please to approve of my proceeding *vid* Camden, Berrima, Goulburn, Yass, and Gundagai to Maneroo, returning by Cowra and Bathurst, and, after handing in my report, to proceed to New England as directed in the aforesaid note of the 10th May.

My object in soliciting permission to effect this change of going by land to Maneroo is that I may become intimately acquainted with the road, &c., of which too much cannot be known by me if I am afterwards ordered to drive the Alpacas, &c., in that direction.

I have, &c.,

C. LEDGER.

THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS
AND PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 8.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS to THE SUPERINTENDENT
OF ALPACAS.

*Department of Lands and Public Works,
Sydney, 13 June, 1859.*

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, I am directed to inform you that the Secretary for Lands and Public Works approves of the arrangement entered into by you with Mr. Lackey, for depasturing a portion of the Alpacas, &c., in a paddock belonging to him near George's River, at a rental of ten pounds per month.

2. I am also to convey to you the authority of Mr. Secretary Robertson for purchasing from time to time such artificial food as you may consider necessary for the nourishment of the animals which have lately dropped lambs.

3. Mr. Robertson further approves of your proceeding to Maneroo by land, returning by Cowra and Bathurst, instead of by the route laid down in my communication of the 10th ultimo.

I have, &c.,

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ALPACAS.
Liverpool.

MICL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 9.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ALPACAS to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND
PUBLIC WORKS.

Liverpool, 15 June, 1859.

SIR,

I have the honor to advise receipt of your communication, 13th instant. I am glad to see that the steps taken by me for the preservation of the Alpacas, &c., during the winter months, as also the suggestion that I considered it my duty to lay before you respecting the change in my route to Maneroo, has met with your approbation.

Owing to the difference in the seasons in this country, the dropping of lambs at present time is injurious to their preservation, as nature does not admit of the mothers supplying sufficient nourishment, consequently both suffer accordingly, whereby I have lost several of the former.

The

The animals are healthy and playful, generally speaking, the timely supply of green fodder and barley will, I doubt not, preserve a few that are much reduced.

During my absence J. H. Atkinson, Esquire, has kindly consented to supply my place to a certain extent, but the party directly responsible is Pedro Cabrera, the Overseer, who has accompanied me the last seven years.

The said Cabrera has my written instructions, in Spanish (a copy duly translated I have now the honor to enclose), to call on Mr. Atkinson for any assistance that he may require, and, so as to facilitate his intercourse with the said gentleman, I have left him an interpreter, the former speaking Spanish only.

In former communication I requested permission to take with me a party to assist in the selection of fit "Run" for locating the animals on; I now beg leave to reiterate said request, and beg you will be so kind as to acquiesce therein by apportioning so much per diem as is customary, or you may deem fit.

If in order, I would also solicit you to have forwarded to me, at Goulburn, some introductory Circular to Magistrates, Commissioners, &c., so that I may obtain information and assistance, if required.

I have, &c.,

C. LEDGER.

THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS
AND PUBLIC WORKS.

[Enclosure in No. 9.]

(Translation from Spanish.)

Liverpool, 15 June, 1859.

Sir,

In conformity with orders from the Government, I start in search of suitable "Run" whereon to permanently depasture the Alpacas, Llamas, &c.

During my absence you remain in charge of the animals.

Mr. Atkinson has kindly offered every assistance that you may require; and, so that you may freely make your wants known, I leave with you, and under your orders, the interpreter (Alexander), in case of necessity to be of service to you.

Although I have purchased a patch of green barley, I think you will be obliged to purchase more, so that with this help you may be enabled to save the few that are in very poor condition. Respecting this, I would advise you to consult with Mr. Atkinson, who can himself supply your wants; yet, if you can obtain it nearer to your encampment, and at a moderate price, you have my authority to do so.

You know as well as I do the wants and customs (habits) of the animals, consequently I am not called upon to say more than to recommend them to your best care.

You will not allow the shepherds to leave the flocks for a single moment, except of a Sunday, when I trust you will send them by turns to Mass.

Alexander will go to market and do all you may require in the town of Liverpool.

C. LEDGER.

Don Pedro Cabrera.

No. 10.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS to THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ALPACAS.

Department of Lands and Public Works
Sydney, 24 June, 1859.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 15th instant, I am directed to inform you that your application to be allowed to take a person with you to assist in the selection of a Run, suitable for the Alpacas, &c., under your charge has been approved, and I am to request you will propose the allowance to be made to the person whom you may take with you.

2. In compliance with the wish expressed in your letter under reply, I forward herewith an introductory letter in your favor.

I have, &c.,

MICL. FITZPATRICK.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ALPACAS,
Goulburn.

(Circular.)

(Circular.)

*Department of Lands and Public Works,
Sydney, 24 June, 1859.*

Mr. Charles Ledger, Superintendent of Alpacas, being about to proceed in search of a suitable Run whereon permanently to depasture these animals, I am directed to request that the Benches of Magistrates, Commissioners of Crown Lands, and other officers of the Government, will be so good as to afford Mr. Ledger any information which he may desire, or which may be deemed of service to him in the performance of this duty.

MICL. FITZPATRICK,
Under Secretary for Lands and Public Works.

No. 11.

SUPERINTENDENT OF ALPACAS to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Goulburn, 9 July, 1859.

SIR,

I have to state, in reply to your communication of 24th ultimo, that the party accompanying me in my tour of inspection incurs the same expenses as myself, as also that only the greatest economy permits of my allowance meeting most necessary and urgent expenses.

I left Liverpool on the 5th, arrived here this day, after most minute inspection of road all the way.

Thanking you for your introductory Circular,

I have, &c.,

THE HONORABLE

C. LEDGER.

THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS

AND PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 12.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ALPACAS to SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Liverpool, 23 August, 1859.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to lay before you a Report of my tour of inspection of a portion of this Colony, undertaken by your direction, in search of suitable country for permanently locating the Flock of Alpacas, Llamas, and Vicunas.

In doing so, I beg to state that my own observations of the capabilities of the country, or districts thereof, I visited for affording pasturage to the Flock, are confirmed by the opinion of a Peruvian gentleman, who, with the sanction of the Government, accompanied me on my tour.

I started from Liverpool on the 6th July last, and proceeded along the Southern Road as far as Yass, extending my observations of the country over an area of four or five miles, and occasionally a greater distance, on either side of the road. From Yass I directed my course to the Murrumbidgee, whence *vid* Queanbeyan, Micaliago, and Bredbo, I entered Maneroo. A careful examination of the Breadalbane and Yass Plains convinced me of their suitability to the rearing of the Alpacas; the neighbourhood of Micaliago, Bredbo, struck me as no less suitable. My opinion of the adaptation of these places to the above purpose is based chiefly on the marked identity of the natural features of the country with those of that part of South America from which the Alpacas came. The country all through Maneroo indeed corresponded so exactly with those of Peru and Bolivia, that I could easily have believed myself back again in those countries. This similarity was still more apparent with respect to the Snowy Mountains, as that magnificent range appeared clad in their winter garb; Koskiusko reminded us of the strata or Illionari, and, with the Australian Cordilleras in full view, we remembered our trials and hardships among the ranges of their more stupendous and more terrible counterparts of South America.

But it was, of course, on the natural pasturage of these places, as the most important object in our examination, that we bestowed the greatest attention. Not only are the pasturage and herbage, rocks and stones, identical with those of Peru, but I found throughout the districts I have indicated abundance of a description of wiry grass known as the "ichu"

of

of South America. It is upon this grass that the Llama tribe mostly feed, being extremely palatable and nourishing, and of which they are immoderately fond. The great importance of furnishing the Alpacas with fodder as closely as possible resembling that on which they have been accustomed to feed in their native country, need scarcely be pointed out. It was accordingly my deliberate conviction, and also that of my companion, that the Maneroo district was admirably adapted for the location of the Alpacas. Should the Government determine on locating the Flock in that district, I would recommend for the purpose the country contiguous to the Snowy River, on account of the facilities which the undulating plains and mountain ranges would afford in obtaining a change of temperature whenever the removal of the Flock to a warmer or cooler spot should be desirable. By continual thermometrical observations I found that a similarity of temperature existed in the months of July and August at Maneroo, as in the country from which the Alpacas were extracted. The thermometer at 7h. 30m. A.M., varying from 24 to 31 degrees.

The only thing I found to cause any apprehension was the existence of "fluke" in the sheep; in South America its ravages are counteracted by not allowing sheep, cattle, or Llamas, to drink the stagnant waters that might be formed from springs; lakes, ponds, or puddles formed by rain, are not supposed to cause the disease.

I cannot refrain from expressing my warm acknowledgments for the very uniform kindness and hospitality everywhere met with in my line of journey, and I particularly mention the willing assistance and valuable information received from Messrs. Calvert, C. and H. Hale, Freestone, Cosgrove, Smith, Ryrie, Wright, Windeyer, Hebden, Massey, Gunn, Manning, and Dr. Haley.

I beg to recommend that the animals be moved up to Maneroo with as little delay as possible; and as my personal attention is necessary, I beg to request you will think fit to relieve me from my intended journey to New England, at least for the present.

I have, &c.,

C. LEDGER.

THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS
AND PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 13.

(EXTRACT.)

SUPERINTENDENT OF ALPACAS to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Liverpool, 29 August, 1859.

SIR,

The Alpacas, &c., are fast improving; I am very desirous to get them into the interior as soon as possible. I beg to request you will please to forward the order to march in fifteen days from date, by that time the paddock on which they are feeding will be eat down.

For the journey I require a two horse dray complete, for the conveyance of luggage, beds, tents, &c., for self and men. I also require a saddle horse for self, please to authorize my purchasing the same.

I have, &c.,

C. LEDGER.

THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS
AND PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 14.

(EXTRACT.)

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS to THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ALPACAS.

*Department of Lands and Public Works,
Sydney, 3 September, 1859.*

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, I am directed to inform you, that the Secretary for Lands and Public Works approves of your starting for the interior, with the flock of Alpacas, within 15 days from the above date.

ALPACAS.

9

2. I am also to convey to you the authority of Mr. Secretary Robertson, for the purchase of a two horse dray for the conveyance of the luggage, tents, &c., of yourself and men, and a saddle horse for your own use.

I have, &c.,

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ALPACAS.
Liverpool.

MICL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 15.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ALPACAS to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Sydney, 30 August, 1859.

SIR,

In conformity with verbal instructions I have purchased such artificial food as I considered necessary for the Alpacas, Llamas, &c., viz. :—One paddock, sown with oats and barley, of Patrick Kelligher, for forty-five pounds. Two paddocks, sown with oats and barley, of James Melville, for sixty-one pounds. I have to request you will please order that my cheques for the above amounts be duly paid.

I have, &c.,

THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS
AND PUBLIC WORKS.

C. LEDGER.

No. 16.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS to THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ALPACAS.

*Department of Lands and Public Works,
Sydney, 6 September, 1859.*

SIR,

In reference to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the Secretary to the Treasury has been requested to cause the amount of one hundred and six pounds to be paid to your credit into the Joint Stock Bank, being the amount expended by you in the purchase of artificial food for the Alpacas.

I have, &c.,

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ALPACAS,
Liverpool.

MICL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 17.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS to THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ALPACAS

*Department of Lands and Public Works,
Sydney, 22 September, 1859.*

SIR,

With reference to the verbal application made by you for authority to shear the Alpacas before they leave Liverpool, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands and Public Works to inform you that he approves of your so doing.

I have, &c.,

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ALPACAS,
Liverpool.

(for the Under Secretary,)

S. B. WARBURTON.

1859.



Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.



COLONIAL AGENCY IN LONDON.

(CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO.)



Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 30 November, 1859.



RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 18 October, 1859, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence between the Executive Government and any person or persons relative to the recent termination of the Colonial Agency for this Colony, in London, and to the terms on which the existing Agency has been accepted.”

(*Mr. Forster.*)



COLONIAL AGENCY IN LONDON.

MESSRS. LLOYD, BEILBY, AND Co., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(Via Marseilles.)

London, 18 May, 1859.

SIR,

It becomes our painful duty to acquaint you that events have occurred since we last had the honor of addressing you, so materially affecting our position, that in justice to our creditors we decided to suspend payment on the 4th instant.

In making this unpleasant communication, we may express our full persuasion that the suspension of our Firm, which we trust will only be temporary, does not in any way compromise the Government Business entrusted to our hands.

We may mention for your information, that so soon as our senior had the slightest presentiment of coming difficulty he felt most solicitous of protecting the important railway interests, &c., confided to him; and not knowing whether the Oriental Bank would consent to honor any more cheques after their suspension was announced, we decided to draw out £15,000, which was promptly invested in Stock with a Government guarantee, so as to meet the payment of rails, &c., coming forward, forming a reserve fund, and thus preventing disappointment either to the Colonial Government or the English contractors.

In consequence of the extraordinary panic that ensued, causing a fall of five per cent. even in New South Wales Government Debentures, these securities, like all other stock have somewhat declined in value; but we have little doubt but they will recover the original value before the money is required. We, however, hold ourselves bound to bear any loss that may accrue on the same, and to allow interest at and after the rate the Government would have received from the Oriental Bank.

To afford you the fullest information respecting the Firm's affairs, we now enclose a summary of the proceedings that took place at the meeting of creditors, held on the 16th instant, when it was decided that the Firm should go into liquidation.

This step will not in any way interrupt the shipment of your railway iron, as Mr. B. S. Lloyd is our officer, who has already taken an active part in the details of the Government Business, will continue the management on behalf of the Firm; and we have the satisfaction of intimating that the Oriental Bank have consented to continue the payments to the contractors upon our passing Invoices and Bills of Lading through their hands for transmission to your Government, as per copy of letter that now accompanies this.

Under these circumstances it behoves us to place our resignation in your hands, which we hereby do accordingly, that you may deal with it as you think proper; and if upon due consideration you are of opinion that the business has been so well conducted as to render immediate change unnecessary, you may rely upon the same amount of zealous exertion as we have hitherto displayed in your service.

We have, &c.,

LLOYD, BEILBY, & CO.

THE HONORABLE

CHARLES COWPER, ESQ.,

Chief Secretary,

Sydney, N. S. W.

THE UNDER SECRETARY, TREASURY, to G. K. INGELOW, ESQ.

The Treasury, New South Wales,

13 July, 1859.

SIR,

In a letter received by the Principal Secretary from Messrs. Lloyd, Beilby, and Co., of London, dated 18th May, 1859, the following paragraphs occur, viz. :—

“ We may mention for your information, that so soon as our senior had the slightest presentiment of coming difficulty he felt most solicitous of protecting the important railway interests, &c., confided to him; and not knowing whether the Oriental Bank would consent to honor any more cheques after their suspension was announced, we decided

“decided to draw out £15,000, which was promptly invested in stock, with a Government guarantee, so as to meet the payment of rails, &c., coming forward, forming a reserve fund, and thus preventing disappointment either to the Colonial Government or the English contractors.

“In consequence of the extraordinary panic that ensued, causing a fall of five per cent. even in New South Wales Government Debentures, these securities, like all other stock, have somewhat declined in value; but we have little doubt but they will recover the original value before the money is required. We, however, hold ourselves bound to bear any loss that may accrue on the same, and to allow interest at and after the rate the Government would have received from the Oriental Bank.”

As it would appear from the concluding part of the letter that your Bank had subsequently consented to continue the payments to the contractors, upon receiving for transmission to this Government the Invoices and Bills of Lading, and as it does not appear that the stock mentioned in the above paragraphs was surrendered to the Bank, I am instructed by the Secretary for Finance and Trade to request that you will move your Chief Manager in London to call upon Messrs. Lloyd, Beilby, and Co. to hand over to you the securities referred to.

G. K. INGELOW, Esq.,
Chief Manager, Oriental Bank,
Sydney.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE,
Under Secretary.

THE UNDER SECRETARY, TREASURY, to G. K. INGELOW, Esq.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
13 August, 1859.

SIR,

I beg to return Letter of Credit No. 9-32, N. S. W. G., £24,235, for transmission to London, the same having been duly noted in this office.

I also enclose the following Indent, referred to in the Schedule annexed to my letter, No. 152 of this date, viz:—

Rifles, Postage Stamp Plate,
Binding Materials,
Letter Balances, Paper, &c.

As regards the expenditure of the sum of £10,000 (included in the L/c.) for the purchase of the *Rifles*, you will have the goodness to instruct your Head Officer to honor the drafts against this credit of Major-General Hay, of the School of Musketry, Hythe, who has been requested to act for the Colonial Government in the matter.

As respects the other articles provided for in the Letter of Credit, I am to inform you that, owing to the embarrassment of the affairs of Messrs. Lloyd, Beilby, and Co., this Government is not yet prepared to make definite arrangements for the future conduct of the agency; and to request that your Head Office will not pass the amount, viz., £14,235, to the debit of the general account until further instructions are conveyed.

G. K. INGELOW, Esq.,
Manager, Oriental Bank Corporation.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE,
Under Secretary.

THE UNDER SECRETARY, TREASURY, to G. K. INGELOW, Esq.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
15 August, 1859.

SIR,

With reference to my letter (S. 156) of the 13th instant, enclosing Indents for Stores, &c., for the service of this Colony, and requesting that your head establishment would hold them until further instructed; I am now to inform you that temporary arrangements having been made with Messrs. Lloyd, Beilby, and Co., you will have the goodness to request the Chief Manager in London to hand over the whole of the said Indents to that Firm.

In

In respect of the instruction in the third paragraph of the letter aforesaid, to honor the drafts of Major-General Hay, to the extent of £10,000 for the purchase of Rifles, I am to inform you, that this money will be disbursed through the agency of Messrs. Lloyd, Beilby, and Co., on the production by them of the account certified by Major-General Hay, and of the Bills of Lading and Invoices of the Rifles.

You will also have the goodness to instruct your Head Office, that payment for other services enumerated in the inclosed and former Indents may be made to Messrs. Lloyd, Beilby, and Co., only upon their producing Invoices and Bills of Lading of the articles as shipped for the Colony.

I have, &c.,

HENRY LANE,

Under Secretary.

P.S.—The Treasurer is informed by Mr. George Lloyd, that the firm of Messrs. Lloyd, Beilby, and Co., in London, is now represented by Mr. Benjamin S. Lloyd.

HENRY LANE.

G. K. INGELOW, Esq.,
Manager, Oriental Bank Corporation.

G. K. INGELOW, Esq., to THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

The Oriental Bank Corporation,

Sydney, 13 September, 1859.

SIR,

I beg to be allowed to call your attention to the letter from the Treasury, No. 157, of 15th August, where, after requesting us to instruct our London Office to continue to make payments to Messrs. Lloyd, Beilby, and Co., on certain conditions, it is further stated in the postscript, that Mr. B. S. Lloyd represents the Firm.

The Partners having yesterday declared themselves bankrupt, and surrendered their estate into the hands of the Insolvent Court, it becomes a matter for the consideration of the Government, what steps they will pursue in the conduct of their business, seeing that Messrs. Lloyd, Beilby, and Co. will be unable to enter into any contract, or give a discharge, and also unable to delegate such power to any other person.

I have, &c.,

THE HONORABLE
THE TREASURER.

GEO. K. INGELOW,
Manager.

THE UNDER SECRETARY, TREASURY, to G. K. INGELOW, Esq.

The Treasury, New South Wales,

14 September, 1859.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, No. 9-43, referring to one from this Office of the 15th ultimo, in which you are requested to instruct your Head Office to continue to make payments to Messrs. Lloyd, Beilby, and Co., the Government Commercial Agents in London, on certain conditions; and, in reply, I am directed to inform you, that in terms of the last clause of the agreement entered into by Messrs. G. A. Lloyd and Co. with this Government, it is expressly set forth "that in case the said Agents shall become insolvent or bankrupt, or shall make any Deed of Arrangement or Assignment, for the benefit of their creditors, then these presents shall thenceforth cease and be void, and the authority hereby given to the said Agents, be at an end."

As

As this event has actually taken place, Messrs. G. A. Lloyd and Co. having, on the 12th instant, surrendered their estate into the hands of the Insolvent Court, I am further instructed to state, that the agency of that Firm, in terms of the agreement above quoted, ceased and became void on that date.

The termination in this manner of the contract with Messrs. Lloyd, Beilby, and Co., having made it necessary to arrange for the conduct of the Commercial Business of the Government, the Treasurer directs me to inform you that, as a temporary measure, the purchase and shipment of Railway Materials will be effected under the supervision of Captain Galton, to whom special instructions on the subject have been given by the Commissioner of Internal Communications in this Colony, Captain Martindale, R.E. ; and that the purchase and supply of the Rifles, mentioned in my letter to you of the 13th ultimo, will be completed under the order of Major-General Hay, as at first intended, and indicated to you in the said letter.

I am, therefore, to request that you will disburse all charges for the service of this Government, when certified by either of the above-named officers, and accompanied by such Vouchers, Bills of Lading, or Invoices, as the nature of the service may, in your judgment, require.

G. K. INGELOW, Esq.,
Manager Oriental Bank.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE,
Under Secretary.

THE UNDER SECRETARY, TREASURY, to MESSRS. G. A. LLOYD AND Co.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
14 September, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,

In terms of the last clause of the agreement entered into by your firm on the 18th of August, 1857, to conduct the Government Commercial Agency of this Colony for a period of three years, through your constituents in London, Messrs. Lloyd, Beilby, and Co., it is set forth—

“That in case the said Agents shall become insolvent or bankrupt, or shall make any Deed of Arrangement or Assignment for the benefit of their creditors, then these presents shall thenceforth cease and be void, and the authority hereby given to the said Agents be at an end.”

As the contingency thus provided against has actually taken place, by your having on the 12th instant declared yourselves bankrupt, and surrendered your estate into the hands of the Chief Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, I am instructed by the Honorable the Treasurer to give you notice, that, in accordance with the conditions of the contract above quoted, the powers of your House as the Commercial Agents of the Government of this Colony ceased and became void on the 12th instant.

I am at the same time to express the regret of Mr. Weekes that circumstances constrain this Government to take the course thus indicated.

The Commercial Business of the Government will, for the present, be conducted under the superintendence of Captain Galton, to whom the Treasurer trusts your House will afford their co-operation and advice.

MESSRS. GEORGE A. LLOYD AND Co.,
Sydney.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE,
Under Secretary.

MESSRS. G. A. LLOYD AND Co. to THE UNDER SECRETARY, TREASURY.

Sydney, New South Wales,
15 September, 1859.

SIR,

We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, intimating that in consequence of our having declared ourselves bankrupt, the agreement we entered into 18th August, 1857, for the Commercial Agency of the Government of this Colony, in London, became cancelled, and that the powers of our House in London, as such Commercial Agents, became void on the 12th instant.

We

We deeply regret the necessity which has induced this decision, but are fully aware that the Government had no alternative.

It is a source of much gratification that during the whole period we have held this important appointment no cause has arisen to invite an expression of dissatisfaction, and that the Government are not in any way compromised by our failure.

We communicated by yesterday's mail the necessary instructions to our present London Agent, Mr. B. S. Lloyd, and beg to give you assurance on his behalf that he will gladly afford your representative all the assistance in his power to forward the interests of the Government.

We beg to express our sense of obligation for the uniform attention we have received, and also for the consideration manifested towards us subsequent to the knowledge of our London Firm's suspension.

We have, &c.,

GEO. A. LLOYD AND CO.

HENRY LANE, Esq.,

Under Secretary, Treasury.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
26 September, 1859.*

GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL AGENCY.
TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until noon of Friday, the 7th day of October, 1859, from parties willing to undertake the conduct of all the Commercial Business of the Government of this Colony, in London, during the term of three years, commencing on the first day of January, 1860, upon the conditions hereafter specified.

2. The business to be conducted will be strictly confined to such transactions as any mercantile house may properly undertake; it will not include those usually classed as Banking transactions, or those connected with Immigration.

3. The whole of the supplies for the Colonial Storekeeper's Department, as well as all Railway Plant and Rolling Stock, will be included in this arrangement.

4. Funds will be provided in London by the Government to the extent of the various indents, to be drawn for by the Agent, in such sums only as may from time to time be required, by his drafts on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London.

5. As the Agent will thus be placed in a position to transact business to the greatest advantage, and to purchase on the most favorable terms, all allowances, deductions, or rebates of every kind and description, must be credited to the Government. Any departure from this condition shall at once terminate the agreement. All documents connected with purchases made by the Agent (such as bills of lading, invoices, &c.,) shall be handed in to the Bank, for transmission to this Government, prior to the departure of the monthly mail.

6. Freight for the various shipments must be arranged for at the lowest current rates.

7. The party whose tender may be accepted, will be required to furnish security in the Colony, to the extent of £25,000, for the due performance of the Contract.

8. Any further particulars, and information in matters of detail which may be required, can be obtained on application at this Office.

9. It is requested that all Tenders sent in may be endorsed on the envelope, "*Government Commercial Agency in London.*"

10. The Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or indeed any Tender, unless it shall appear to be clearly advantageous to the public interest.

E. C. WEEKES.

CIRCULAR

CIRCULAR LETTER, dated 7 October, 1859, addressed to the following parties:—

GILCHRIST, WATT, AND CO.
RABONE, FEEZ, AND CO.
HOW, WALKER, AND CO.
L. AND S. SPYER AND CO.
RAYMOND AND CO.
F. MACNAB AND CO.
P. N. RUSSELL AND CO.
DONALDSON, GRAHAM, AND CO.
BUCHANAN, SKINNER, AND CO.

R. TOWNS AND CO.
THACKER, DANIEL, AND CO.
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
LOTZE AND LARNACH.
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.
BUYERS AND LEARMONTH.
WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.
G. A LLOYD (for B. S. Lloyd.)

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
7 October, 1859.*

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your Tender for the Government Commercial Agency, I am directed to inform you that, it having been found advisable to modify the terms of the advertisement dated the 26th ultimo, fresh Tenders are invited, and a notice to that effect inserted in the *Government Gazette* of this date.

I have, &c.,

HENRY LANE,
Under Secretary.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
7 October, 1859.*

GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL AGENCY.
TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

It being considered advisable to modify the terms relating to the Government Commercial Agency, notice is hereby given, that fresh Tenders will be received at this Office until noon of Tuesday, the 11th instant, from parties willing to undertake the conduct of all the Commercial Business of the Government of this Colony, in London, during the term of three years, commencing on the first day of January, 1860, upon the conditions hereinafter specified.

2. The business to be conducted will be strictly confined to such transactions as any mercantile house may properly undertake; it will not include those usually classed as Banking transactions, or those connected with Immigration

3. The whole of the supplies for the Colonial Storekeeper's Department, as well as all Railway Plant and Rolling Stock, will be included in this arrangement.

4. Payments on account of the several Indents will be made to the Vendors monthly, by the Oriental Bank, London, on production of Invoices and Bills of Lading, duly certified by the Agent; or, if preferred, the Agent may make cash purchases of all the supplies and pay for the same out of his own funds, repayment being afterwards made through the Oriental Bank, on the production, by the Agent, of receipted Invoices and Bills of Lading.

5. As the Agent will thus be placed in a position to transact business to the greatest advantage, and to purchase on the most favorable terms, all allowances, deductions, or rebates of every kind and description, must be credited to the Government. Any departure from this condition shall at once terminate the agreement. All documents connected with purchases made by the Agent, (such as bills of lading, invoices, &c.,) shall be handed in to the Bank, for transmission to this Government, prior to the departure of the monthly mail.

6. Any further particulars, and information in matters of detail which may be required, can be obtained on application at this Office.

7. It is requested that all Tenders sent in may be endorsed on the envelope, "*Government Commercial Agency in London.*"

8. The Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or indeed any Tender, unless it shall appear to be clearly advantageous to the public interest.

E. C. WEEKES.

MESSRS.

MESSRS. WILLIS, MERRY, AND Co., to THE UNDER SECRETARY, TREASURY.

Sydney, 7 October, 1859.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of this date, we presume that our Tender for the Government Commercial Agency is unopened, in such case we request you will do us the favor to return it to ourselves.

We have, &c.,

HENRY LANE, Esq.,
Under Secretary, Treasury.

WILLIS, MERRY, & CO.

THE UNDER SECRETARY, TREASURY, to MESSRS. WILLIS, MERRY, & CO.

8 October, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I am directed to inform you, that the Tenders for the Government Commercial Agency were opened and considered; the result being the modification of the terms as notified in the *Government Gazette* of the 7th instant.

2. The particulars of the Tenders thus opened are kept strictly private.

I have, &c.,

MESSRS. WILLIS, MERRY, & Co.,
Church Hill.

HENRY LANE,
Under Secretary.

CIRCULAR LETTER, dated 12 October, 1859, addressed to the following parties:—

R. TOWNS AND Co.
G. A. LLOYD (for B. S. Lloyd.)
GILCHRIST, WATT, AND Co.
P. N. RUSSELL AND Co.
HOW, WALKER, AND Co.
L. AND S. SPYER AND Co.
DANGAR, GILCHRIST, AND Co.
LOTZE, LARNACH, AND Co.
F. MACNAB AND Co.

DONALDSON, GRAHAM, AND Co.
THACKER, DANIELL, AND Co.
FLOWER, SALTING, AND Co.
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND Co.
W. RAWSON, ESQ.
BUCHANAN, SKINNER, AND Co.
E. COLEMAN, ESQ.
W. S. MOUTRY, ESQ.
MACNAMARA, SON, AND Co.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
12 October, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in reply to the Treasury Notice of the 7th instant, inserted in the *Government Gazette* of that date, in reference to the Government Commercial Agency, and to inform you that, more advantageous terms having been offered to the Government, your proposal is declined.

I have, &c.,

HENRY LANE,
Under Secretary.

MESSRS. WILLIS, MERRY, AND Co., to THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

Sydney, 11 October, 1859.

SIR,

We have the honor to tender for the conduct of the Commercial Business of the Government of this Colony in London, in terms of, and subject to the conditions named in, the Treasury Notice dated 7th October.

For transacting such business we would pay to the Government an amount equal to £1 per cent.—say one per cent.—on the value of all Indents executed for them, which assuming the annual amount to be £70,000, would be equivalent to an annual payment of £700, or for the three years to a Bonus of £2,100.

We have, &c.,

THE HONORABLE
THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

WILLIS, MERRY, & CO.

COLONIAL AGENCY IN LONDON.

9

THE UNDER SECRETARY, TREASURY, to MESSRS. WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
12 October, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, in reply to the Treasury Notice of the 7th of October, as inserted in the *Government Gazette* of that date, in reference to the Government Commercial Agency, and to inform you, that the proposal made by you, viz., "that you will pay to the Government an amount equal to one per cent. on the value of all Indents executed for them," being considered the most advantageous, has been recommended to the Executive Council for acceptance.

I have, &c.,

MESSRS. WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.,
Sydney.

HENRY LANE,
Under Secretary.

THE UNDER SECRETARY, TREASURY, to G. K. INGELOW, Esq.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
13 October, 1859.

SIR,

Referring to my letter of the 14th ultimo, in which you were informed that the agreement of Messrs. Lloyd, Beilby, and Co., as Commercial Agents of this Government, terminated on the 12th ultimo, owing to the insolvency of that Firm; I am now directed to inform you, that in consequence of such event, the Honorable the Treasurer called for fresh Tenders for the conduct of this business for the term of three years, which Tenders were opened at this Office on the 12th instant; and that of Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Co., being considered the most advantageous to the public service, was accepted.

You are, therefore, requested to acknowledge that Firm as the Government Commercial Agents from this date.

It having been determined that this Agency shall be conducted upon somewhat different principles to that lately terminated, I am also instructed to inform you, that the proposed method of proceeding with reference to drafts on your Bank will be as follows: Payments on account of the several Indents will be made to the Vendors monthly, by your Bank in London, on the production by them of Invoices and Bills of Lading, duly certified by the Agents; or, if preferred, the Agents may make cash purchases of all the supplies, and pay for the same out of their own funds, repayment being made through your Bank on the production, by the Agents, of receipted Invoices and Bills of Lading.

As the production, by the Agents or the Vendors, of receipted Invoices or Bills of Lading will relieve your Bank of any additional responsibility, the Treasurer hopes for the concurrence of your Head Office in this new arrangement.

I have, &c.,

G. K. INGELOW, Esq.,
Manager, Oriental Bank Corporation.

HENRY LANE,
Under Secretary.

1911

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY'S ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY'S ACT
AMENDMENT BILL;

TOGETHER WITH

THE PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

9 *February*, 1860.

SYDNEY:
THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
PHILLIP-STREET.

1860.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 55. FRIDAY, 3 FEBRUARY, 1860.

23. Sydney Insurance Company's Act Amendment Bill:—Mr. Gordon moved, pursuant to notice standing in the name of Mr. Weekes,—
(1.) That the Sydney Insurance Company's Act Amendment Bill be referred for the consideration and report of a Select Committee.
(2.) That such Committee consist of the following Members:—Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Close, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Gray, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Lyons, Mr. Nott, and Mr. Rotton.
Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 58. THURSDAY, 9 FEBRUARY, 1860.

1. * * * * *
Sydney Insurance Company's Act Amendment Bill:—Mr. Weekes, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the evidence taken before, the Select Committee, for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on the 3rd instant.
Ordered to be printed.
Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Weekes, the second reading of this Bill ordered to stand an Order of the Day for Tuesday next.
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1859-60.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY'S ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

 REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and Report was referred, on the 3rd February, 1860, the "*Sydney Insurance Company's Act Amendment Bill*," beg leave to report to your Honorable House,—

That they have carefully perused the Bill referred for their consideration, and examined the Secretary to the Company* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and that the Preamble of the Bill having been satisfactorily proved by the evidence of that gentleman, they proceeded with the several clauses of the Bill, in the consideration of which they have not found it necessary to make any amendment.

And your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without amendment.

E. C. WEEKES,
Chairman.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 9 February, 1860.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 9 FEBRUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Weekes, | Mr. Close,
 Mr. Gray.

Mr. Weekes called to the Chair.

Present for the Promoters:—

J. F. Garrick, Esq., *Solicitor for the Bill.*

Mr. Joseph Dyer, *Secretary to the Company*, examined.

And the Preamble having been proved to the satisfaction of the Committee,—

Motion made (*Chairman*) and Question—That this Preamble stand part of the Bill—
agreed to.

Committee then proceeded to consider the various clauses of the Bill, which were
read and agreed to.

Chairman requested to report the Bill to the House.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

THURSDAY, 9 FEBRUARY, 1860.

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Francis James Garrick, Esq., <i>Solicitor</i>	5
Joseph Dyer, Esquire, <i>Secretary to the Company.</i>	5

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY'S ACT
AMENDMENT BILL.

THURSDAY, 9 FEBRUARY, 1860.

Present:—

MR. CLOSE, | MR. GRAY,
MR. WEEKES.

E. C. WEEKES, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

F. J. Garrick, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the promoters of the Bill.

Joseph Dyer, Esquire, called in and examined:—

1. *By Mr. Garrick:* You are Secretary to the Sydney Insurance Company? I am.
2. You are aware that the Company have applied to the Legislative Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining an Act to amend the present Incorporation Act? I am.
3. Have the Company been advised as to the necessity of this course? They have.
4. And they are desirous of obtaining the Act now before the Committee for the purpose of amending the old Act of Incorporation? They are; and a resolution to that effect was passed at the last half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders.
5. To enable the Directors to adopt the measures set out in the present Bill? To enable the Directors of the Company to apply all or any portion of the moneys for the time being standing to the credit of the Contingent Fund to the payment of dividend; and, with the consent of the shareholders, to apply all or any portion of the moneys for the time being standing to the credit of the Contingent Fund and Reserved Fund, or either of them, to the augmentation of the paid-up capital of the Company.

Joseph Dyer,
Esq.
9 Feb., 1860.

1860.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COLONIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

(PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES TO OFFICERS OF, ON SUPERANNUATION, REDUCTION,
OR ABOLITION OF OFFICE.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

No. 1.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR GENERAL.

(Circular.)

Downing-street, 19 May, 1859.

SIR,

I transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of the New Superannuation Act, 22 Vict., cap. 26, together with a new form of Return, which the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have adopted, to be used in all cases of claims to pensions which may be submitted for their consideration.

I have, &c.,

CARNARVON,

(In the absence of Sir E. B. Lytton.)

GOVERNOR SIR W. T. DENISON, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.
New South Wales.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 1]

An Act to amend the Laws concerning Superannuations and other allowances to Persons having held Civil Offices in the Public Service. [19 April, 1859.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the Session holden in the fourth and fifth years of King ^{4 and 5 W. 4.} William the Fourth, chapter twenty-four, "to alter, amend, and consolidate the Laws for ^{c. 24.} regulating the pensions, compensations, and allowances to be made to persons in respect of "their having held Civil Offices in His Majesty's service:" And whereas by an Act of the Session holden in the twentieth and twenty-first years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-^{20 and 21 Vict.} seven, section twenty-seven of the first recited Act, by which an abatement was directed to be made from the salaries of civil servants entitled to superannuation allowance, was repealed: And whereas it is desirable further to amend the said Act as hereinafter mentioned: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

I. Sections ten, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, and twenty-four of the said Act of the fourth and fifth years of King *William* the Fourth are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any pension, compensation, or superannuation allowance granted or act done before the passing of this Act. ^{Sections 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, and 24 of 4 and 5 W. 4, c. 24, repealed.}

II. Subject to the exceptions and provisions hereinafter contained, the superannuation allowance to be granted after the commencement of this Act to persons who shall have served in an established capacity in the permanent civil service of the State, whether their remuneration be computed by day pay, weekly wages, or annual salary, and for whom provision shall not otherwise have been made by Act of Parliament, or who may not be specially excepted by the authority of Parliament, shall be as follows: (that is to say:)

To any person who shall have served ten years and upwards, and under eleven years, an annual allowance of ten sixtieths of the annual salary and emoluments of his office:

For

NOTE.—Former Paper, 150 A, laid before the Legislative Assembly on the 5th of April, 1859.

For eleven years, and under twelve years, an annual allowance of eleven sixtieths of such salary and emoluments :

And in like manner a further addition to the annual allowance of one sixtieth in respect of each additional year of such service, until the completion of a period of service of forty years, when the annual allowance of forty sixtieths may be granted ; and no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond forty years :

Provided always that if any question should arise in any department of the public service as to the claim of any person or class of persons for superannuation under this clause, it shall be referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury, whose decision shall be final.

This Act to apply to persons already in the civil service, but without prejudice to existing rights.

III. Nothing herein contained shall interfere with the grant to the officers and clerks who entered the public service prior to the fifth day of *August* one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, of such superannuation allowances as might hereafter have been granted to them under section nine of the said Act of the fourth and fifth years of King *William* the Fourth, or shall prevent, restrict, or diminish any other superannuation allowance, pension, gratuity, or compensation which, if this Act had not been passed, might hereafter have been granted to any person who shall have entered the public service before the passing of this Act ; but, except as aforesaid, the provisions hereinafter contained shall apply as well to persons who have already entered the public service, whether before or after the said fifth day of *August* one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, as to those who may hereafter enter the public service.

Provision for computing amount of superannuation to persons holding professional and other special offices.

IV. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury from time to time, by any order or warrant, to declare that for the due and efficient discharge of the duties of any office or class of offices to be specified in such order or warrant, professional or other peculiar qualifications, not ordinarily to be acquired in the public service, are required, and that it is for the interest of the public that persons should be appointed thereto at an age exceeding that at which the public service ordinarily begins ; and by the same or any other order or warrant to direct that when any person now holding or who may hereafter be appointed to such office or any of such class of offices shall retire from the public service, a number of years not exceeding twenty, to be specified in the said order or warrant, shall, in computing the amount of superannuation allowance, which may be granted to him under the foregoing section of this Act, be added to the number of years during which he may have actually served, and also to direct that in respect of such office or class of offices the period of service required to entitle the holders to superannuation may be a period less than ten years, to be specified in the order or warrant ; and also to direct that, in respect of such office or class of offices, the holder may be entitled to superannuation, though he may not hold his appointment directly from the Crown, and may not have entered the service with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners : provided always, that every order or warrant made under this enactment shall be laid before Parliament.

Allowances in cases of bodily injury.

V. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant to any person who, being the holder of an office in respect of which a superannuation allowance may be granted, but not having completed the period which would have entitled him to a superannuation allowance, is compelled to quit the public service by reason of severe bodily injury, occasioned, without his own default, in the discharge of his public duty, a gratuity not exceeding three month pay for every two years of service, or a superannuation allowance not exceeding ten sixtieths of the annual salary and emoluments of his office.

Power to Treasury to grant gratuities in case of short service.

VI. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant to any person who, being the holder of an office in respect of which a superannuation allowance may be granted, is constrained, from infirmity of mind or body, to leave the public service before the completion of the period which would entitle him to a superannuation allowance, such sum of money by way of gratuity as the said Commissioners may think proper, but so as that no such gratuity shall exceed the amount of one month's pay for each year of service.

Power to Treasury to grant allowances on abolition of offices.

VII. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant to any person retiring or removed from the public service in consequence of the abolition of his office, or for the purpose of facilitating improvements in the organization of the department to which he belongs, by which greater efficiency and economy can be effected, such special annual allowance by way of compensation as on a full consideration of the circumstances of the case may seem to the said Commissioners to be a reasonable and just compensation for the loss of office ; and if the compensation shall exceed the amount to which such person would have been entitled under the scale of superannuation provided by this Act if ten years were added to the number of years which he may have actually served, such allowance shall be granted by Special Minute, stating the special grounds for granting such allowance, which minute shall be laid before Parliament, and no such allowance shall exceed two thirds of the salary and emoluments of the office.

Condition of grant of full superannuations to public servants not heads of departments.

VIII. It shall not be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant the full amount of superannuation allowance which can be granted under this Act to any person not being the head officer or one of the head officers of a department, unless upon production of a certificate (signed by the head officer of the department, or by two head officers, if there be more than one) that he has served with diligence and fidelity to the satisfaction of such head officer or officers ; and in every case in which any superannuation allowance is granted, after the refusal of such certificate, the minute granting it shall state such refusal and the grounds on which the allowance is granted.

Power to Treasury to grant allowances for special services.

IX. Provided, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant to any person any superannuation, compensation, gratuity, or other allowance of greater amount than the amount which might be awarded to him under the foregoing provisions, when special services rendered by such person, and requiring special reward, shall

shall appear to them to justify such increase, but so that such allowance shall in no case exceed the salary and emoluments enjoyed by the grantee at the time of retirement, and the grounds of every such increase shall be stated in a Minute of the Treasury, which shall be laid before Parliament; and it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to grant to any person any such allowance of less amount than otherwise would have been awarded to him where his defaults or demerit in relation to the public service appear to them to justify such diminution.

and for demerits in individual cases.

X. It shall not be lawful to grant any superannuation allowance under the provisions of this Act to any person who shall be under sixty years, unless upon medical certificate to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the Treasury that he is incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, to discharge the duties of his situation, and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent.

Evidence of infirmity of persons under sixty.

XI. Every person to whom a superannuation or compensation allowance shall have been granted before he shall have attained the age of sixty years shall, until he has attained that age, be liable to be called upon to fill, in any part of Her Majesty's dominions in which he shall before have served, any public office or situation under the Crown for which his previous public services may render him eligible; and if he shall decline, when called upon to do so, to take upon him such office or situation, or shall decline or neglect to execute the duties thereof satisfactorily, being in a competent state of health, he shall forfeit his right to the compensation or superannuation allowance which had been granted to him.

Persons superannuated under sixty may be required to serve again.

XII. And whereas it will be for the advantage of the public service that officers holding employments entitling them to superannuation allowances under this or other Acts shall be eligible for other public employments at home and abroad, without forfeiting their claims to such allowances:

Persons to retain right to superannuation on transfer to other employment under the Crown.

Every officer already or hereafter to be transferred from employment entitling him to superannuation allowance to public employment under the Crown not so entitling him shall be entitled, on his ultimate retirement from the public service, to the same allowance as if he had continued to hold the vacated appointment and at the same rate of salary as when the same was vacated, subject nevertheless to the conditions which would in that case have been applicable with respect to the grant of such allowance; provided that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury, in the case of officers transferred to Governorships and Lieutenant-Governorships of Colonies, and other high offices abroad, conferred for a limited period, to grant such superannuation allowance to such officers on the expiration of such term of service without a renewal of public employment; but any officer to whom such grant is made while under the age of sixty years shall be subject to the same liability to be called upon to fill office under the Crown, as herein provided concerning other persons under that age to whom like allowances are granted.

XIII. All orders, warrants, and minutes by this Act directed to be laid before Parliament shall be laid before both houses of Parliament within fourteen days after the making thereof if Parliament be sitting, and if Parliament be not sitting then within fourteen days after the next meeting thereof.

Orders, &c., within what time to be laid before Parliament.

XIV. No pension shall be granted under the provisions of section six of the Act of the fifty-seventh year of King *George* the Third, chapter sixty-five, to any person who shall not have had a seat in one of the Houses of Parliament during the period or one half of the period for which he has held office, as in the said section is mentioned.

Section 6 of 57 G. 3, c. 65, only to apply to officers having had seats in Parliament.

XV. The several sections mentioned in the schedule hereto of the several Acts of Parliament, also therein mentioned, shall be construed as if this Act, instead of the said Act of the fourth and fifth years of the reign of King *William* the Fourth, had been referred to in the said sections; and such other enactments as refer to the scale of superannuation allowance established by the provisions hereby repealed of the said Act of King *William* the Fourth shall be construed as if the scale established by this Act had been referred to.

Acts in schedule to be construed as referring to this Act.

XVI. All superannuations, compensations, gratuities, and other allowances granted or hereafter under this Act to be granted shall be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same without any abatement or deduction in respect of any taxes or duties whatever at present existing, except the tax upon property or income.

Allowances to be paid free from taxes.

XVII. For the purposes of this Act, no person hereafter to be appointed shall be deemed to have served in the permanent civil service of the State unless such person holds his appointment directly from the Crown, or has been admitted into the civil service with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners; nor shall any person, already appointed to any office, be held to have served in the permanent civil service as aforesaid, unless such person belong to a class which is already entitled to superannuation allowance, or to a class in which, if he had been appointed thereto subsequently to the passing of this Act, he would, as holding his appointment directly from the Crown, or as having been admitted into the civil service with such certificate as aforesaid, have become entitled to such allowance; and no person shall be entitled to any superannuation allowance under this Act, unless his salary or remuneration has been provided out of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, or out of moneys voted by Parliament.

Who to be deemed civil servants.

XVIII. So much of the said Act of the fourth and fifth years of King *William* the Fourth, chapter twenty-four, as is now in force and not hereby repealed, and this Act, shall be construed together as one Act.

4 & 5 W. 4., c. 24., and this Act to be construed together.

XIX. It shall be sufficient, in citing this Act, to use the expression, "The Superannuation Act, 1859."

Short title.

SCHEDULE A.

- 5 and 6 W. 4, c. 42, s. 1.
- 7 W. 4. and 1 Vict., c. 30, s. 21.
- 8 and 9 Vict., c. 100, ss. 5, 10.
- 13 and 14 Vict., c. 89, s. 39.
- 15 and 16 Vict., c. 73, s. 15.
- 15 and 16 Vict., c. 87, s. 46.
- 17 and 18 Vict., c. 78, s. 22.
- 19 and 20 Vict., c. 110, s. 9.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 1.]

PARTICULARS required to be furnished in reference to persons recommended for Retiring Allowances.

- Name of applicant
- Official station
- Recommended for*
- Age
- Service, in years and months
- Actual salary, if 3 years have elapsed since last promotion ; but if not, then average salary for the last three years.
- Cause of retirement, [with annexed Medical Certificate, if from infirmity of mind or body, and under 60.]
- Dates of commencement and termination of the several appointments held by applicant, with their emoluments, distinguishing salary from other allowances, and specifying such allowances.
- Whether holding any other public appointment, or receiving any public money by compensation, half-pay, or otherwise.

Absences during each of the last 10 years

YEAR.	NUMBER OF DAYS.	
	Illness.	Other cause.
18 ,		
18 ,		
18 ,		
18 ,		
18 ,		
18 ,		
18 ,		
18 ,		
18 ,		
18 ,		

Statement, in terms of sec. 8 of the Superannuation Act of 1859, that the applicant "has discharged his duties with diligence and fidelity, to the satisfaction of the head officer or officers of his department," to be signed by any two of such head officers, if there shall be more than one, or by such head officer, if there should be but one, together with "such a statement as will exhibit the merit, and value, and labor of the services of the person recommended, embracing as long a period of his public service as can be authentically stated," together with observations as to special services, suspension, reprimand, &c., with full particulars of any injuries received on duty, or other claims or matters for consideration.

No. 2.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR GENERAL.

(Circular.)

Downing-street, 27 June, 1859.

SIR,

26 May, 1859.

I transmit, for your information and guidance, a copy of a letter which has been received from the Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, relating to the amounts of pension to be awarded to Colonial officers under the New Superannuation Act, 22 Vict., cap. 26.

In

* Here state the description of allowance for which the applicant is recommended, viz., superannuation, compensation, or gratuity. In the case of persons claiming under the 4th clause of the Act of 1859, this should be stated, and reference should be made to the warrant or order under which the claim is made.

28 December,
1859.

awarding of compensation allowances on abolition of office. You will bear in mind that the new Act applies in terms to salaries paid out of home funds only; but that in Crown Colonies, the Board of Treasury adopts the Act as a guide in determining questions of pensions. In representative Colonies the same rules should be considered as binding so far as they may not be modified by local law. I also transmit to you a copy of a further letter from the Board of Treasury containing observations which the Lords Commissioners consider may be useful in applying the regulations laid down in their Minute of the 14th of June last.

GOVERNOR SIR W. T. DENISON, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

I have, &c.,
NEWCASTLE.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 3.]

Treasury Chambers, 2 July, 1859.

Sir,

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith to you, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, copy of their Lordships' Minute, dated 14th ultimo, on the subject of retiring allowances to be granted to persons who may have entered the public service previous to the passing of the Act 22 Victoria, cap. 26, whether before or after the 5th of August, 1829, also for awarding compensation allowances for abolition of office, &c.

I am, &c.,
W. H. STEPHENSON.

Herman Merivale, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

[Enclosure in No. 3.]

TREASURY MINUTE.—Dated 14 June, 1859.

My Lords have under consideration the report of the Committee appointed under the Board Minute of 20th May, 1859, upon the provisions of the Superannuation Act, 22 Vict., c. 26.

My Lords approve of the Regulations proposed by the Committee for ascertaining the amount of retiring allowances to be granted to persons who may have entered the civil service previous to the passing of the Act, and whether before or after the 5th August, 1829; also for awarding compensation allowances for abolition of office.

These regulations are as follow :—

I. As regards those who may have entered the civil service before 5th August, 1829.

1. That the maximum amount of the superannuation allowance for the quinquennial period, under the 4 and 5 Wm. IV., cap. 24, sec. 9, preceding that through which the applicant is passing be estimated.
2. That to that maximum there be added for each year in excess of the preceding quinquennial period, $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the applicant's salary and emoluments.
3. That the applicant be considered entitled to this amount under ordinary circumstances.

A larger amount may be awarded in cases of special merit, but within the maximum of the quinquennial period.

A smaller amount may be awarded in case of demerit.

In either of these cases the claim to be submitted to the full Superannuation Committee, and a note to be made of the grounds of the decision.

II. As regards those who may have entered the service since 5th August, 1829 :—

1. That the maximum amount of the superannuation allowance for the septennial period, under the 4 and 5 Wm. IV., cap. 24, sec. 10, preceding that through which the applicant is passing be estimated.
2. That to that maximum there be added for each year in excess of the preceding septennial period $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the applicant's salary and emoluments.
3. As in the former cases, the applicant shall be considered entitled to this amount under ordinary circumstances.

A larger amount may be awarded in case of special merit, but within the maximum of the septennial period.

A smaller amount may be awarded in case of demerit.

In either of these cases the claim shall be submitted to the full Superannuation Committee, and a note be made of the grounds of the decision.

4. When a higher rate of superannuation would accrue under the 22nd Vict., cap. 26, that higher rate shall be allowed.

III. That in no case shall any fractional part of the year be allowed.

IV. That with respect to cases of abolition of office which may arise under clause 7 of the 22nd Vict., cap. 26, persons who shall have served *twenty* years and upwards, a period of

ten

ten years shall be added to their actual service in computing their retiring allowance under the circumstances described in the clause in question :—

To persons who shall have served under twenty years and not less than *fifteen* years, a period of *seven* years shall be added.

To persons who shall have served under fifteen years, and not less than *ten*, a period of *five* years shall be added.

To persons who shall have served under ten years and not less than *five*, a period of *three* years shall be added.

To persons who shall have served *less than five* years an allowance shall be awarded calculated at the rate of one sixtieth for each year of service, with an addition of one year or one sixtieth.

In consideration, however, of the very small allowances which would frequently have to be granted in these latter cases, my Lords will be prepared to entertain any application which may be made to them to commute such annual allowances for fixed payments, calculated at five years' purchase.

With regard to persons appointed or to be appointed subsequently to the passing of the Act of 22 Vic., my Lords observe that the language of the Act is precise, and that such persons are to be held entitled to the retiring allowances prescribed by the 2nd section of the Act, provided they fulfil the condition of the 17th section, and provided my Lords do not find it necessary to exercise the power conferred on them by the 9th section, of reducing the allowance, on account of the demerits of the person claiming it.

The parties entitled to be considered civil servants under the 17th clause, are accurately stated in the Report of the Committee as follows, viz. :—

I. Persons hereafter to be appointed :—

A.—Those holding appointments directly from the Crown.

B.—Those admitted into the civil service with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners.

II. Persons appointed to office before 19th April, 1859,—the date of the passing of Superannuation Act of 1859 :—

A.—Those belonging to a class already entitled to superannuation allowance.

B.—Those holding appointments directly from the Crown.

C.—Those admitted into the civil service with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners, or belonging to a class which is hereafter to be admitted.

As regards the provisions of the 4th section of the Act, under which my Lords are empowered to admit the claims to superannuation of persons not fulfilling the conditions of the 17th section, and to add a number of years, not exceeding twenty, to the period of service in certain cases, for the purpose of computing the amount of the retiring allowance, my Lords are pleased to declare that the following offices should be considered as entitling their holders to the benefits of the Act, though they may not have fulfilled the conditions of the 17th section, and that the number of years to be added to the service of the officers for the purpose of computation, should be—

For the 1st class, ten years.

For the 2nd „ seven years.

For the 3rd „ five years.

First Class (ten years.)

Under Secretaries of State,
Assistant Secretary to the Treasury,
Counsel for Drawing Bills,
Solicitors to Public Departments,
Police and Stipendiary Magistrates,
Chief Commissioner of Police,
Medical Officers attached to the Privy Council.
Chairman of Directors of Convict Prisons,
Inspector General for Art,
Director of the National Gallery.

Second Class (seven years).

Legal Assistants at—

Board of Trade,
Colonial Office,
Poor Law Board,
And other Departments ;

Directors of Convict Prisons,
Commissioners of Police,
Professors and Masters of the Royal Military
College and similar Establishments ;
Medical men employed in the Civil Service, and
giving their whole time ;

Inspectors

Inspectors of Mines,
 " Factories,
 " Coal-mines,
 " Anatomy,
 " Constabulary,
 " Prisons and Reformatories,
 " Poor Law.

Third Class (five years).

Government Chaplains of Convict Prisons,
 Inspectors of Schools,
 " Art,
 Translator at the Foreign Office.

My Lords will add to the foregoing list any other offices, which may, on full consideration, appear to be properly within the scope of the 4th section of the Act.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 3.]

Treasury Chambers, 28 December, 1859.

Sir,

With reference to the letter of this Board, dated the 2nd July last, enclosing a copy of the Minute of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, of the 14th June, 1859, upon the report of the Committee of this Department, on the provisions of the Superannuation Act 22 Vic., cap. 26, I am directed by their lordships to request that you will state to the Duke of Newcastle that they are of opinion that the Minute in question should be communicated to the Governors of the several Colonies, with reference to the Circular addressed to them on the 31st May last, with the following observations, which their lordships consider may be useful in applying the regulations therein laid down.

The two first regulations, relating to the mode of calculating the pensions, and the allowance of the proportions of fifths and sevenths, are identical with the instructions contained in the Circular of the 20th July, 1849.

The third regulation, that no fractional part of a year be allowed in applying the scale of sixtieths, has been rendered necessary by the second section of the Act above quoted.

The fourth regulation, relating to the pensions to be granted on abolition of office, defines the additional proportions to be granted on account of such abolition.

The next clause of the Minute defines the class of civil servants entitled to the benefit of the Act, and although it has reference, in the form presented, only to persons appointed to offices in this country, the regulations may properly be applied, as far as practicable, to the civil officers in the service of Colonial Governments.

The latter portion of the Minute regulates the grant of pensions to professional officers, under the fourth section of the Act.

Their lordships are not aware of any reason why the provisions of this section, as part of the general measure, should not be applied to cases that may arise in the Colonies.

The classification of the offices in this Minute has been drawn up with reference to the offices in existence in this country.

A similar classification may be applied to corresponding offices in the Colonies; and the Governors should be instructed, in submitting cases of professional officers, under the fourth section of the Act, to report their opinion in regard to the class under which such officer should come.

I am, &c.,

G. ARBUTHNOT.

H. Merivale, Esq.

1859.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

(REPORT OF TRUSTEES FOR 1858.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER, 1858.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,
&c., &c., &c.

1. The Trustees of the Australian Museum have the honor to submit to your Excellency this, their fifth Annual Report.

2. Throughout the past year the Museum has been open to the public during three days of the week, from noon till 4 P.M. from May till September, and from noon till 5 P.M. from September till May; during that period it has been visited by seventeen thousand and eighty-eight (17,088) persons, without any detriment to the specimens contained in the Institution.

3. The Trustees have entered into a system of exchange of specimens with various foreign Museums, and they have already despatched cases of such duplicates as the Museum can spare to the following Institutions, viz. :—to the Royal Museum of Copenhagen, the Royal University Museum of Copenhagen, the Museum of Natural History of Hamburg, and the South African Museum at Cape Town; also to Monsr. Verreaux, of Paris, and Dr. Frick, of Honolulu, in return for specimens already received from them.

The arrival in Port Jackson of H. I. R. Majesty's Austrian Frigate "Novara," on a scientific mission, has enabled the Trustees to open a communication with the Austrian Government, and the Imperial Museum of Vienna. The Trustees despatched, by the "Novara," a large collection of Mammalia, Aves, and Ethnographical specimens, together with casts of the fossil skull and bones of the *Diprotodon*, and other extinct Australian Mammals. In exchange for these specimens the Trustees expect to receive from the Imperial Museum at Vienna an equivalent in such desiderata as the Australian Museum is most in need of.

In return for a series of casts of Australian fossil animals, kindly taken to the British Museum, on behalf of the Trustees, by Randolph J. Want, Esquire, they have received from the Trustees of the British Museum, through Professor Owen, casts of the skulls of *Sivatherium giganteum*; *Megatherium Americanum*; *Ursus spelæus*; of the foot of *Didus ineptus*; and bones of the *Deinornis* or "Moa" of New Zealand. A large collection of Chilean birds (unfortunately in bad condition), and an interesting series of the Mollusca of Chili, have been received from Dr. R. Philippi, the Director of the Museum of Santiago de Chili, in exchange for specimens transmitted last year from this Institution.

4. The donations during the past twelve months have added many new objects to the Museum; amongst the most important of which may be recorded the following, viz. :—An

extensive collection of rocks and minerals from Victoria and South Australia, &c., presented by His Excellency the Governor General; a collection of Miocene fossils from Europe, by the Geologist of H. I. R. Majesty's Frigate "Novara," on behalf of the Imperial Museum of Vienna; two valuable series of fossil bones,—one by F. N. Isaac, Esq., of Gowrie, Darling Downs, and the other by F. W. Roche, Esq., of Dalby; a sea-bear (*Arctocephalus Australis*), by Mr. T. Savage; a large *Carcharias*, by Messrs. Roylance & King; and a valuable set of geological works, by Professor Haidinger, of Vienna. Upwards of three hundred persons have also become donors to the Museum during the past year, of specimens of more or less value to the Institution.

5. The Trustees have expended the sum of £99 5s. 10d., in securing to the Museum such objects of value and interest as have from time to time been presented to them on favorable terms. Of this sum, £60 was devoted to the purchase of an extensive collection of recent and fossil mollusca, from Capt. Radou.

Owing to the liberality of the Government, in granting the sum of ninety-seven pounds (£97), the Trustees have been enabled to possess themselves by purchase, of the scientific library of the late William Swainson, Esq., F.R.S., amounting, in all, to 227 volumes.

The Trustees have also to acknowledge a liberal grant from the Legislature of five hundred pounds for the purchase of scientific works. They have prepared a list of books suitable to the requirements of the Institution, and have placed it in the hands of Professor Owen, George Bennett, Esq., and George Macleay, Esq., with a request that they, being in England, would kindly select the same, or such other works of a similar character as they may deem more advantageous.

6. The Trustees desire also to record the liberality of the Government in undertaking the repairs of the building which become necessary from time to time; also in granting the sum of £140 for the erection of book cases; and an addition of £200 to the annual endowment of the Museum.

7. The Trustees have to record the resignation of Randolph John Want, Esq., the Reverend Robert Lethbridge King, and Frederick Orme Darvall, Esq., as Elective Trustees of the Museum, and the election in their stead of Alfred Denison, Esq., Sir William Macarthur, and Alfred Roberts, Esq. The following gentlemen have been elected Honorary Correspondents on account of their important donations to the Museum, viz., Frederick Rayner, Esq., M.D., H.M.S. "Herald;" John Denis Macdonald, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, H.M.S. "Herald;" Lindsay Buckle Young, Esq., of Gladstone, Port Curtis; and Frederick Neville Isaac, Esq., of Gowrie, Darling Downs.

8. The Trustees are fully impressed with the necessity of having all the specimens properly classified and catalogued, as well as ticketed with their scientific and common names, &c. This important undertaking has been commenced, and has been carried on with as much rapidity as the present limited staff of the Institution will permit.

9. Having given this brief statement of the proceedings of the past year, the Trustees feel that they would not perform their duty to the Institution placed under their care, or to the public generally, for whose benefit it was established, were they not to call the attention of the Government to the deficient accommodation provided in the present building for even the existing specimens; and to the want of means at the disposal of the Trustees to enable them to secure the services of persons competent to undertake the classification of those specimens. The existing building contains only one large room fitted for the exhibition of specimens of Natural History. Into this space are crowded animals, birds, reptiles, fishes, a large collection of insects, crustacea, shells, and geological specimens; also, a variety of ethnographical objects, illustrative of the history of the Aborigines of Australia and of the Polynesian Archipelago; while a collection of casts from the antique, most valuable as illustrative of the highest condition of art, can only be seen in detached positions, in bad lights, and other interesting collections cannot be seen at all. The result of this state of things is, that while each department of Natural History is insufficiently represented, a large number of specimens being necessarily packed away in drawers, out of sight of the public, admission can only be given to see these during three days in the week, and that for a shorter period than is desirable. Were the building even capacious enough to receive
and

and exhibit in one room all the specimens at present in the possession of the Trustees, this latter inconvenience would still remain, as it would be absolutely necessary to keep the Museum closed during two or three days in the week, to enable those gentlemen upon whose gratuitous services the Trustees are obliged to rely for the classification of the specimens in particular branches of Natural History, to pursue their labors without interruption. The Trustees have already brought this subject under the notice of the Government, and have submitted a plan, by which, while the appearance of the present building would be improved, space would be given for the separate classification of all the existing specimens, and for the large additions which may reasonably be expected to flow into the Museum from New South Wales itself, as well as from other countries with which the Trustees are in correspondence. There can be little doubt that the amount of accommodation provided in the plan submitted by the Trustees, will not be in excess of the demands of the Institution.

As soon as the public are aware that a proper and convenient building is prepared for the reception of specimens, it is expected that contributions will pour in from all parts, and that collections will be offered for sale upon favorable terms. The Trustees beg, therefore, to urge upon the Government the necessity of commencing the erection of the additions to the present building with as little delay as possible.

With reference to the want of means at the disposal of the Trustees to enable them to procure the services of persons competent to carry out the proper classification of specimens, it is evident that this, which was not urgently felt until the building was in a state to admit of an attempt at scientific arrangement, will become more and more pressing every day.

The Trustees feel, indeed, that the time has already arrived when the services of a scientific Curator are indispensable to the Institution, and regret that the annual sum now at their disposal is inadequate to pay the salary of such an officer, in addition to those of the other necessary servants of the establishment. In reference to this point, it must also be borne in mind that, owing to the comparatively unexplored state of this portion of the Globe, specimens in every department of Natural History, hitherto undescribed, are being frequently discovered, and presented to the Museum; and it is highly desirable that the Curator should be possessed of sufficient learning, skill, and experience, to enable him to describe and classify such new contributions with accuracy.

In connection with the duties of Curator, the Trustees do not conceive they are overstepping the proper limit of their responsibility in suggesting to the Government the appointment of a competent Geologist and Mineralogist, whose services during a portion of the year could be made available to assist in the classification and arrangement of the minerals in the Museum, while during the remainder of the year he might be prosecuting his researches in the field, in connection with the Survey Department.

The Trustees may be allowed to remark that even now applications are being constantly made by persons visiting the Museum to see the collection of minerals. These applications indicate the existence of a want which could be only adequately supplied by the completion and proper classification of a series of specimens.

10. The Appendix contains an abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Trustees on behalf of the Museum, during the year 1858.

11. Appendix No. 2 contains a list of the various donations to the Museum during the year 1858, with the names of the donors.

12. The Board have the honor to submit this as their Report for the year 1858, and in testimony thereof have caused their Corporate Seal to be hereunto affixed, this seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

(L.S.) E. DEAS THOMSON,
Chairman.

By order of the Trustees,
GEORGE FRENCH ANGAS,
Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 1.

CURRENT EXPENDITURE of the Trustees of the AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, during the year 1858.

1858.		£ s. d.	1858.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1	To Balance from last year	178 11 3		Salaries, during the year ..	831 12 0
" 14	" Cash from Treasury ..	250 0 0		Requisites for Curator's } Department	109 6 10
April 10	" Do. do. ..	250 0 0		Purchase of Books	98 0 0
July 26	" Do. do. ..	300 0 0		Purchase of Specimens	99 5 10
Oct. 16	" Do. do. ..	300 0 0		Table for display of Native } woods	12 19 9
" 24	" Grant for purchase of } Swainson's Books ..	97 0 0		Stationery, printing, ad- } vertizing, and postage ..	15 4 0
				Ironmongery, &c.	10 19 9
				Keeping grounds in order ..	27 15 0
				Contingent expenses, car- } riage, freight, &c.	38 13 9
				Water, fuel, &c.	30 6 10
				Engraving Diploma	15 15 0
				Casts of fossil animals for } exchange	73 0 0
				Interest charged at Bank ..	3 2 6
			Dec. 31	Balance	9 12 0
		1,375 11 3			1,375 11 3

BUILDING EXPENSES of the Trustees of the AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, during the year 1858.

1858.		£ s. d.
January 1	| By Balance from last year	196 2 7

APPENDIX No. 2.

DONATIONS TO THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1858.

MAMMALIA.

	Presented by
Tail of <i>Delphinus metis</i> (Porpoise)	Master O'Brien.
A two-headed Calf (<i>Iusus naturæ</i>)	Mr. Peter Tancred.
A Mole (<i>Talpa</i>) from California	Mr. J. T. Thornton.
A Sea Bear (<i>Arctocephalus Australis</i>), Shoalhaven	Mr. Thomas Savage.
A young Bandicoot (<i>Perameles nasuta</i>), N. S. Wales	Master Wall.
A Porcupine Ant-eater (<i>Echidna Hystrix</i>), Illawarra	Mr. G. W. Brown.
A Native Bear (<i>Phascogale fuscus</i>), N. S. Wales	A. M'Lean, Esq.
An Opossum (<i>Phalangista vulpina</i>), N. S. Wales	W. S. Macleay, Esq.
Two specimens of the Pigmy Squirrel (<i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i>)	Miss Mackintosh.
An Opossum (<i>Phalangista vulpina</i>)	Mr. Trickett.
Two Opossums (<i>Phalangista vulpina</i>)	Mr. J. Turton.
A brush-tailed Phascogale (<i>Phascogale penicillata</i>)	Charles Blaxland, Esq.
A white variety of the vulpine Opossum	Mr. W. Dind.
A white-bellied Beaver-rat (<i>Hydromis leucogaster</i>)	Mr. W. Mayne.
A long-nosed Bandicoot (<i>Perameles nasuta</i>)	Mr. James Palmer.
A young <i>Perameles nasuta</i>	Mr. George Frost.
A black Opossum (<i>Phalangista</i>), Tasmania	Mr. James Palmer.
A Musang (<i>Viverra musanqa</i>), from Java	Mr. W. Beaumont.
A Brush-tailed rock Wallaby (<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>)	Mrs. George Bennett.
A Porcupine Ant-eater (<i>Echidna Hystrix</i>)	Mr. Walter Scott.
A Native Cat (<i>Dasyurus Maugei</i>), black variety	Mr. George Uhr.
Skeletons of an <i>Antechinus</i> , and a Bat (<i>Plecotus</i>)	Master J. A. Broughton.
An Axis Deer (<i>Cervus Axis</i>), from India	Mr. James Palmer.
A female and young of <i>Dasyurus Maugei</i>	Mr. J. B. Rodd.
Skeleton of the Dugong (<i>Halicore Dugong</i>), Moreton Bay	W. B. Tooth, Esq.
An Opossum (<i>Phalangista vulpina</i>), and a Native Cat (<i>Dasyurus Maugei</i>)	Mr. G. F. Sandrock.
3 specimens (one male and two females) of the Water Mole (<i>Ornitho- rhyinchus paradoxus</i>)	Dr. Bennett.
A Rock Wallaby (<i>Petrogale</i>)	Alfred Denison, Esq.
A Porcupine Ant-eater (<i>Echidna Hystrix</i>)	Mr. J. Barlow.
A Porcupine Ant-eater (<i>Echidna Hystrix</i>)	Mr. R. Macintosh.
A Great Kangaroo (<i>Macropus Major</i>)	Mr. H. R. Webb.
A female Wallaby (<i>Petrogale</i>)	E. S. Hill, Esq.
An <i>Echidna Hystrix</i>	Mr. J. Phegan.

AVES.

A Hornbill Cuckoo (<i>Scythrops Nova Hollandia</i>)	Master Reginald Blaxland.
A Green Parrot (<i>Lorius</i>); two specimens (male and female) of the } Indian Partridge; a small Lory from S. Sea Islands; a Parson } Bird (<i>Prothemadera Nova Zelandia</i>); a New Zealand Sheldrake } (<i>Tadorna</i>); an <i>Emberiza schaniculus</i> , or Black Headed Bunting. }	Alfred Denison, Esq.

AVES—(Continued).

Presented by

A Spine-tailed Swallow (<i>Acanthylis caudacuta</i>); a spotless Gallinule (<i>Porzana immaculata</i>), and an Allied Harrier (<i>Circus assimilis</i>); a Bittern (<i>Botaurus melanotus</i>); a Chinese Quail (<i>Synoicus Chinensis</i>); a black backed Porphyrio (<i>Porphyrio melanotus</i>); a Water Rail (<i>Porzana fluminea</i>); a <i>Rallus aquaticus</i> ; a Ground Parroquet (<i>Pezoporus formosus</i>), and a <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i> , from N. S. Wales	Mr. George Frost.
A <i>Hamatopus fuliginosus</i> , or Sooty Oyster Catcher	Mr. C. Kidman.
A <i>Craeticus negrogularis</i> , or black throated Crow Shrike; 2 specimens of an Owl (<i>Athene rufa</i>); and 3 Javanese Birds, viz.:— 1 <i>Artamus</i> , 1 <i>Dierurus</i> , and 1 <i>Myophonus flavirastris</i>	Mr. James Palmer.
An Australian Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carboideus</i>)	Master George Palmer.
A <i>Scythrops Nova Hollandia</i> , or Hornbill Cuckoo; 2 <i>Xema Jamesonii</i> , or Jameson's Gulls; a Musk Duck (<i>Biziura lobata</i>); a large Bittern (<i>Botaurus melanotus</i>); a New Holland Dartar (<i>Plotus Nova Hollandia</i>).	Dr. William Houston.
60 Eggs of various Australian Birds	Master E. T. Wills.
A Honey-eater (<i>Meliphaga Nova Hollandia</i>)	Alfred Broughton, Esq.
A Australian Goshawk (<i>Astur approximans</i>)	Mr. Michael Gannon.
A little Bittern (<i>Ardetta pusilla</i>); a black-throated Grebe (<i>Podiceps gularis</i>); a large Bittern (<i>Botaurus melanotus</i>), New South Wales.	Mr. John Morgan.
An Owl (<i>Athene strenua</i>)	Mr. James Clarke.
3 specimens of <i>Lobivanellus personatus</i> , and an Australian Roller (<i>Eurystomus Australis</i>)	Master J. Connolly.
A Tawney-shouldered Podargus (<i>Podargus humeralis</i>)	Master L. O'Brien.
A <i>Porphyrio melanotus</i> , or Black-backed Porphyrio	Mr. Francis O'Brien.
A Peacock and Peahen (<i>Pavo muticus</i>), pied variety	Mr. Eli Waller.
An Australian Gannett (<i>Sula Australis</i>), and a Java Sparrow	Mr. Eli Bunting.
A Spotted Goatsucker (<i>Eurystopodus guttatus</i>)	Mrs. Blair.
A pied Crow-shrike (<i>Strepera graculina</i>); a Coach-whip bird (<i>Psophodes crepitans</i>); and a Porphyry-crowned Finch (<i>Amadina castanotis</i>)	Mr. George Hudson.
A <i>cuulus cinereus</i> ; a <i>Pardalotus punctatus</i> ; a <i>Malurus Lamberti</i> ; 2 <i>Meliphaga Nova Hollandia</i> ; a <i>Zosterops dorsalis</i> ; a <i>Pachycephala gutturalis</i> ; a <i>Meliphaga sericea</i> ; 2 <i>Anthus Australis</i> ; 3 <i>Estrelida temporalis</i> ; an <i>Anthochaera mellivora</i> ; and a <i>Glyciphila</i>	Geo. Macleay, Esq., M.L.A.
An Owl (<i>Strix delicatulus</i>)	Mr. Allan.
Two eggs of the African Ostrich (<i>Struthio camelus</i>)	Mr. M. Burdekin.
A musky Parroquet (<i>Tricoglossus concinnus</i>)	Dr. Bennett.
A <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i> , or Warbling grass Parroquet	Master J. Hudson.
An <i>Ephianura albifrons</i> ; 3 <i>Halcyon sanctus</i> ; a <i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i> ; and a <i>Tringa</i>	Mr. Richard Harnett.
Two specimens of <i>Grallina Australis</i> ; 4 <i>Ptilotis leucotis</i> ; and a <i>Hiaticula nigrifrons</i>	Mr. J. Wheeler.
A specimen of <i>Anas punctata</i> (white variety)	Mr. G. W. Brown.
A <i>Talegalla Lathamii</i> , or Brush Turkey	Master Charles Blaxland.
Two specimens of the <i>Malurus cyaneus</i> , or blue Wren	Mr. Joseph Clark.
An <i>Ichtheætus leucogaster</i> , or white-bellied Sea Eagle	Mr. J. J. Clarke.
A <i>Nycticorax Caledonicus</i> , or nankeen Heron	Mr. John Jones.
A <i>Xema Jamesonii</i> , or Jameson's Gull	Capt. Prout.
A species of Porphyrio (allied to <i>P. Melanotus</i>), New Caledonia	Mrs. Angas.
A Canary (<i>Fringilla canaria</i>)	Mr. J. Armstrong.
A Turkey Chick with four legs	Mr. Richard Banks.
A black eye-browed Albatross (<i>Diomedea melanophrys</i>)	Mr. H. J. Marr.
A specimen of <i>Mycteria Australis</i>	Mr. T. A. Newall.
A red-necked Avocet (<i>Precurvirostra rubricollis</i>)	Captain Patullo.
A great-billed Heron (<i>Ardea rectirostris</i>)	Mr. John Tanner.
A Bass' Straits Tern (<i>Thalasseus poliscercus</i>)	Mr. G. H. Deering.
Male and female of the double banded Dottral (<i>Hiaticula bicincta</i>)	Master M'Crane.
A Chicken with four legs	Mr. John Scott.
Three very small eggs of the Common Fowl	Mr. James Wheeler.
A white Heron (<i>Herodias syrmatophorus</i>)	Mr. Ward.
A white Heron (<i>Herodias syrmatophorus</i>)	Mr. S. Harris.
A young Duck with four legs and two heads	Mr. F. J. Lander.
A Lory, from New Caledonia	Mr. Hugh Davis.
A <i>Janagra citrinella</i> and a <i>Trochilus glaucopsis</i> , or blue fronted Humming Bird, from South America	A. A. Leycester, Esq.
A <i>Mycteria Australis</i>	Mr. John Paris.
A <i>Menura Alerti</i> , from Richmond River	Mr. W. Beaumont.
A Cape Pigeon (<i>Daption Capensis</i>)	W. S. Macleay, Esq.
A white Swan (<i>Cygnus olar</i>)	Mr. John Miller.
Nest and egg of the yellow Robin (<i>Eopsaltria Australis</i>), and skull of <i>Strigops haloptilus</i> , from New Zealand	Mr. George Smith.
Three specimens of black eye-browed Albatross (<i>Diomedea melanophrys</i>)	Mr. L. H. Sibthorpe.
A double egg, laid by a Common Fowl	
Do. do. do.	

REPTILIA.

A Snake (<i>Furina</i>)	Mr. Ed. Byers.
A Black Snake (<i>Trimoresurus</i>)	Mr. Peter Collins.
A Gecko, or Night Lizard	Mr. Delohery.
A Diamond Snake (<i>Morelia punctata</i>)	Master J. Frazer.
An <i>Amphisbæna</i>	Master J. Jones.
A <i>Morelia punctata</i> or Diamond Snake	Master F. O'Brien.
Three tails of the Rattlesnake (<i>Crotalus horridus</i>), from California	Mr. J. T. Thornton.
A Banded Snake (<i>Tortrix</i>)	Mr. Williams.
An <i>Amphisbæna</i> and a Gecko Lizard	Mr. J. W. Andrews.
A Diamond Snake (<i>Morelia punctata</i>)	Mr. J. M. Chapman.
Three specimens of <i>Furina</i>	W. S. Macleay, Esq.
Two specimens of <i>Amphisbæna</i>	Chas. Moore, Esq.
Jaws of the Indian Gavial (<i>Gavialis Gangetius</i>)	Mr. J. Russell.
A Long-necked Tortoise (<i>Emys longicollis</i>)	Mr. John Hanlon.
A Brown Snake	Mons. C. E. Jeannerat.
A Gecko Lizard (<i>Phyllurus</i>)	Mr. W. Meek.

REPTILIA—(Continued).

Presented by

A Lizard allied to <i>Chlamydosaurus</i>	Mr. R. W. Newman.
A Diamond Snake (<i>Morelia punctata</i>)	Miss Newman.
A Lizard (<i>Chlamydasaurus</i>)	Mr. George Sherrar.
A Carpet Snake (<i>Morelia</i>)	Edmund Day, Esq.
Two Lizards of the Genus <i>Gecko</i> , from Vannicolo	W. S. Macleay, Esq.
A specimen of <i>Chlamydosaurus Kingii</i> , Wide Bay	Mr. Hugh Houston.
Eggs of <i>Varanus Australis</i>	Mr. J. M'Call.
A Slow Worm (<i>Amphisbæna</i>)	Mr. W. Wright.
A Diamond Snake (<i>Morelia punctata</i>)	Mr. C. Evans.
2 specimens of (<i>Amphisbæna</i>)	Mr. James Evans.
A Brown Snake	Mr. Thos. Hart.
Two Snakes from San Christoval	Nelson Ramsay, Esq.
A Diamond Snake (<i>Morelia punctata</i>)	Mr. Venables.
Skull and 7 Vertebrae of <i>Crocodylus Vitorcatus</i> , from the Fitz Roy River	Mr. Joseph Wilmot.
A Gecko (<i>Phyllurus</i>)	Mr. A. Blaxland.
A Sleeping Lizard (<i>Trachydosaurus Whitei</i>)	Mr. B. P. Rodd.
A Monitor Lizard (<i>Varanus Australis</i>)	Mr. Alderton.
Two <i>Chalcides</i> and a Rock Lizard	Master W. Wall.
Two Water Snakes (<i>Hydrophis</i>), New Caledonia	Mr. W. C. Brown.
A large <i>Python</i> from Batavia	Dr. Roberts.
An <i>Amphisbæna</i>	Mr. W. Beer.
An <i>Amphisbæna</i>	Mr. Reuben Dennis.
A Lizard (<i>Trachydosaurus Whitei</i>)	Mr. S. Parkins.
A <i>Varanus Australis</i> or Monitor Lizard	Rev. G. E. Turner.
A Lizard allied to <i>Chlamydosaurus</i>	Mr. W. Tulle.

PISCES.

A Sucking Fish (<i>Echeneis</i>)	Mr. George Johnson.
Two small Fish belonging to the family <i>Clupeidae</i>	Mr. G. W. Hudson.
Jaws of a Shark from Moreton Bay	Henry Lane, Esq.
A Porcupine Fish (<i>Diodon</i>)	Mr. Thomas Leggatt.
A Fish of the genus <i>Ostracion</i>	Miss Brennan.
A Fish of the family <i>Scombridae</i>	Mr. T. Dunn
An Eel allied to the genus <i>Ophisaurus</i>	Mr. R. Heany.
A Butterfly Gurnard (<i>Trigla</i>)	Master R. Hayes.
A Fish of the genus <i>Saurus</i>	Mr. Nobbs.
A Sucking Fish (<i>Echeneis</i>)	Master W. Smart.
A Fish of the genus <i>Serranus</i>	Mr. James Clayton.
Skeleton of a <i>Monacanthus</i>	Miss M. Cox.
An <i>Ostracion</i>	Master J. W. Smart.
A specimen of <i>Blepharis fasciatus</i> , and a <i>Seolopsis</i>	George Thornton, Esq.
A <i>Seolopsis</i>	Mr. W. Bartlett.
A Fish (one of the <i>Cyclopteridae</i>)	Captain Loring, R.N.
A Fish of the family <i>Gadidae</i>	W. S. Macleay, Esq.
A <i>Chironectes</i>	Mr. Job Reece.
An <i>Ostracion</i>	Mr. F. Sisemore.
A <i>Tetraodon</i>	Mr. B. Skinner.
A Fish of the genus <i>Syngnathus</i>	Mr. Duncan MacKellar.
Five Specimens of Fish, from San Christoval	Nelson Ramsay, Esq.
A small Shark (<i>Scyllium</i>)	Mr. Charles Catlett.
A <i>Chironectes</i>	Mr. Richard Banks.
A <i>Platycephalus</i>	Master Smart.
An <i>Ostracion</i> , and 4 <i>Hippocampi</i> , from Tasmania	Henry Edwards, Esq.
A Shark (13 feet in length) belonging to the genus <i>Carcharias</i> , caught } in Port Jackson	Messrs. Roylance and King.
A Flying Fish (<i>Exocoetus</i>), New Caledonia	Master W. C. Brown.
A <i>Hippocampus</i>	Mr. E. Johnson.
A Percoid Fish	Mr. Richard Banks.
A <i>Tetraodon</i>	Mr. H. Fitzhardinge.
A young Shark (<i>Scyllium</i>)	Mr. James Graham.
A Flying Fish (<i>Exocoetus volitans</i>), India	Mr. John Miller.
A sample of tanned Shark's Skin	Mr. Horatio Tozer.
A Clupeoid Fish	Mr. Obed West.

MOLLUSCA, ZOOPHYTES, &c.

Four Specimens of <i>Cleidotherus Chamoides</i>	Master W. Wall.
Forty Shells, from various localities	Mr. John T. Brown.
An <i>Octopus</i> , or Cuttle Fish	Mr. John Hayes.
Two Specimens of <i>Pecten irradians</i> , from North America, and 2 of a } new species of <i>Bulinus</i> , from New Caledonia	Mrs. Angas.
A <i>Loligo</i> , from the Cape of Good Hope	Mr. James Stewart.
A collection of the common Marine Shells of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands	Dr. Frick, L.L.D.
The following Shells from New Zealand, viz.:— <i>Helix Busbii</i> , 2 species } of <i>Psammobia terebratula</i> , <i>Pectunculus</i> , <i>Amphibola avellana</i> , <i>Mela-</i> <i>nopsis</i> , <i>Docina</i> , and <i>Elenchus</i>	Professor Smith, M.D.
A large <i>Spondylus</i> , S. S. Islands	Mr. W. Andrews.
A <i>Parmacella</i> , Middle Harbour	Capt. Loring, R.N.
A <i>Mondonta</i> , Long Bay	Mr. R. Elley.
Two Specimens of <i>Oliva porphyris</i> , from Panama	Mr. J. J. Kyle.
Portion of Wood destroyed by the attacks of <i>Teredo navalis</i> , from the } Wharf at Newcastle, New South Wales	B. H. Martindale, Esq.
A specimen of <i>Ostræa</i> , curiously deformed	Mr. T. Wilson.
Specimens of <i>Velutella</i> , <i>Ianthina exigua</i> , and <i>Glaucus</i> , from Norfolk Island	Captain Loring, R.N.
The following Shells from the Channel Islands, viz.:— <i>Trachus magus</i> , } <i>Tapes virginea</i> , <i>Pectunculus glycymeris</i> , <i>Trivia Europea</i> , &c.	Mr. James Snow.
Specimens of a <i>Paludina</i> , from the Namoi	Mr. C. W. Birch.
Twenty-four shells from Ceylon, viz.:—5 <i>Pyrula rapa</i> , 2 <i>Pyrula fca</i> , 1 } <i>Rapana</i> , 2 <i>Bulla ampulla</i> , 2 <i>Murex haustillum</i> , 2 <i>Murex anguliferus</i> , 2 <i>Ranella Elegans</i> , 1 <i>Conus hebraes</i> , 1 <i>Purpura fca</i> , 1 <i>Fulgur</i> , 2 <i>Oliua</i> . }	Mrs. Harriet Miller.

CRUSTACEA, &c.

	Presented by
A Crab of the genus <i>Porcellana</i> , from Tasmania.....	Rev. H. Savigny.
30 specimens of Crustacea, of the genera <i>Hippolyte</i> , <i>Alpheus</i> , <i>Callinidæa</i> , <i>Pagurus</i> , <i>Pilumnus</i> , <i>Dorippe</i> , <i>Maia</i> , &c.	The Secretary.
A large <i>Nereis</i> , from Manly	Mr. A. Macdonnell.
An <i>Astacus</i> , 4 <i>Gelasinus</i> , and 1 <i>Sesarma</i>	Master W. Wall.
A <i>Nereis</i> from Newcastle, New South Wales	Mr. A. Flood.
Portion of a <i>Palumnus</i> from Vannicolo	Mr. Frank Mitchell.
A Swimming Crab (<i>Neptunus pelagicus</i>)	Dr. McEwen.
A <i>Portunus</i>	Mr. George Hudson.
4 samples of Becho-le-mer, from New Calidonia	Captain Prout.
A Crab of the genus <i>Xantho</i> , from Nca-foo	Mrs. Angas.
A <i>Potomobius serratus</i> , from Goulburn River	Mr. Charles Thatcher.
A Crab of the genus <i>Maia</i> , a new species <i>Remina</i> , and 4 specimens of <i>Macrop thalmus</i> , from New Caledonia	Captain Todd.
A Crab from Chowder Bay	Master J. W. Smart.

INSECTA, &c.

A specimen of <i>Trigonoderus Childreni</i>	Miss Byrnes.
A specimen of <i>Podocanthus Typhon</i>	Miss T. Coffie.
Ditto ditto ditto	Mrs. Robberds.
A <i>Trigonoderus Childreni</i>	Mr. T. Simpson.
A <i>Sphinx Australasicus</i>	Mrs. W. Harvey.
A <i>Phasma</i>	Mr. John Sherrar.
A <i>Podocanthus Typhon</i>	Mr. Way.
A <i>Diura Titan</i> , or Titan-tailed Spectre	Mr. John Folkhard.
A <i>Sphinx triangularis</i>	Miss Macdonald.
A <i>Mantis</i>	Master T. O'Brien.
A collection of <i>Lepidopterous</i> and <i>Coleopterous</i> insects from the Brazils..	Mr. A. Polack.
A <i>Diura violescens</i> , or Violet-winged Spectre	Mr. Eli Waller.
A specimen of <i>Sphæria Taylori</i> from the Manning, and an Insect of the family <i>Stenecoridae</i>	Dr. Stephenson.
44 diurnal and 28 nocturnal <i>Lepidopterous</i> Insects of New South Wales, collected at Ash Island	The Misses Scott.
100 Australian Insects	Mr. G. Hudson.
A <i>Phasma</i>	Master F. Scarr.
A specimen of the Hercules Beetle, <i>Scarabeus Hercules</i> , from Guiana ..	Mrs. Steventon.
An <i>Exaltosoma tiarata</i> , or Dilated-bodied Spectre	Master Charles Harpur.
A small insect of the family <i>Fulgoridæ</i>	Mr. G. Woodcock.

GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL SPECIMENS.

A specimen of Flinty Opal, from Moreton Bay.....	H. Killier, Esq.
21 mineral specimens, from California	Mr. J. T. Thornton.
Fossil impressions of plants, from Newcastle	Master E. T. Wills.
3 Fossil bones of <i>Dinornis</i> , from New Zealand	Mr. Edward Ford.
4 Fossil bones of <i>Dinornis</i> , and 8 Stalactites, from the caves of Massacre Bay, New Zealand	Mr. Richard Mackay.
Eight Stalactites, from Massacre Bay, New Zealand	Mr. Daniel Mackay.
A specimen of indurated clay, from Hunter River	Mr. Joseph Turton.
Specimens of Auriferous Quartz, from Clunes, Victoria.....	Hon. E. Deas Thomson.
Manganese ore, Port Curtis	D. De Bohn.
Specimens of Gold and Quartz, from Adelong	Mr. T. J. Bryan
Tooth of <i>Diprotodon</i>	Mr. E. A. Bell.
Two specimens of Columnar Sandstone, from Pymont.....	Dr. Salter.
Mineral specimens, from Richmond River	W. Wilson, Esq.
Coal, with Kauri Gum, and coloured earth, from New Zealand; 153 mineral specimens, from Victoria and South Australia; also, 8 casts of fossil bones of marsupial animals, from Darling Downs, and a bone of <i>Dinornis didiformis</i> , and 90 fossils from Illawarra..	His Excellency the Governor General.
Tarsal bone of <i>Dinornis didiformis</i> , New Zealand	W. S. Macleay, Esq.
Four specimens of Chalcedony, from Moreton Bay	Mr. J. Williams.
Two specimens of fossil wood, from the petrified forest, near Cairo, Egypt	Mr. L. Spyer.
Right <i>ramus</i> of lower jaw of a <i>Zygomaturus</i> , and 11 fragments of various bones of the same animal; upper jaw of <i>Macropus</i> , with 25 other fossil bones, from Darling Downs, &c.	F. W. Roche, Esq.
30 Fossil shells, from Illawarra	Mr. W. Steventon.
Portion of the jaws of a fossil Wombat	Mr. James Wilson.
130 Specimens of fossil bones, from King's Creek, Darling Downs.....	F. N. Isaac, Esq.
5 Specimens of fossil shells of the genus <i>Spirifer</i>	Mr. Ferrot.
A specimen of coal, from Borneo	Henry Moore, Esq.
2 <i>Stalactites</i> from Wellington	Mr. A. C. Baird.
Geological specimens (1 to 31) illustrating the geological formation of the country from Rockhampton to South Australia, collected by the Expedition in Search of Dr. Leichhardt	A. C. Gregory, Esq.
A sample of Burwood clay	Dr. W. Houston.

BOTANICAL SPECIMENS.

Specimen of Acacia gum, on the branch	Mr. W. Newell.
Blossom of the Cocoa-nut Palm	Dr. Roberts.
8 specimens of Indigenous Woods, from Shark's Bay	Lieut. Onslow, R. N.
34 specimens of <i>Algae</i> , from Manly and Pittwater	Miss Berkelman.
Specimens of Gum Resin, from Isle of Pines	Capt. Loring, H.M.S. "Iria."

ETHNOGRAPHICAL SPECIMENS, &c.

Indian Spear, and Bone Ornament, from California	J. T. Thornton, Esq.
A Paper-knife made from the wood, &c., of York Minster	Mr. E. H. Lomas.
A Russian Policeman's cap and jacket; a pair of Russian leg-irons; shears, and latch, from Kertch; also Chinese shoes	Mrs. Leslie.
An Aboriginal Stone Adze, Murrumbidgee	Master F. Broughton.
A "Momo," or carved Mask, New Caledonia	W. Ramsay, Esq.
Head-dress and Ornaments of opossum fur, from the Aborigines of Shark's Bay.....	Lieut. Onslow, R. N.

ETHNOGRAPHICAL SPECIMENS, &c.—(Continued.)	<i>Presented by</i>
Pouch, with sling and stones, from San Christoval; and a Native Dress from Mallicollo	N. Ramsay, Esq.
4 Aboriginal weapons, and 2 Shields (Port Curtis)	Mr. J. Wilmot.
Portion of William Tell's Temple at Lake Lucerne	Mr. W. H. Grant.
A Flute, from the natives of New Caledonia	Master W. C. Brown.
An Aboriginal Fishing Net, from Cooper's Creek	Mr. C. F. Gregory.

COINS, BOOKS, &c.

Two copper coins (British), A.D. 1757 & 1765	Mr. W. South.
A conglomerate mass of coins, from the remains of a fire in California ..	Mrs. Barnett.
A half-crown piece of William and Mary (1689)	Mr. Benjamin Simms.
A certificate of membership of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco	Mr. G. H. Smith.
A small Dutch coin	Mrs. Mayne.
A 2d. of George III., and a farthing of George II.	Mr. J. S. Dobson.
A reichs thaler of Frederick the Great (A.D. 1765), and a shilling of George III. (A.D. 1787).....	Mr. S. J. Cohen.
84 copper coins, of various periods.....	Mr. Obed West.
A Portuguese copper coin	Master G. R. Sotheron.
A copper coin of George II., A.D. 1736	Mr. John Pierce.
5 silver and 20 copper coins of various periods	Mr. C. H. Grant.
A French assignat, A.D. 1791	Mr. George Hall.
A Pamphlet "On Measurements, as a Diagnostic Means for distinguish- ing the Human Races"	Messrs. Scherzer and Schwartz, H.I.R.M. Fri- gate "Novara."
Report of the Museum of Santiago de Chili.....	The Chilean Consul.
A Series of 13 elaborate Drawings made by Mr. Rhodius from the Elgin Marbles, in 1826	Mr. Charles Rhodius.
A Pamphlet entitled "Facts for Factories," Bombay, 1857	The Hon. the Colonial Se- cretary.

GEORGE FRENCH ANGAS,

Secretary to the Trustees.

Australian Museum,
7 April, 1859.

1860.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

(REPORT FROM TRUSTEES.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER, 1859.TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,
&c., &c., &c.

1. The Trustees of the Australian Museum have the honor to submit to your Excellency this their Sixth Annual Report.

2. The Museum is now open to the public daily (Sunday's excepted), from noon till 4 P.M., from May till September; and from noon till 5 P.M., from September till May. During the past year it has been visited by 17,953 persons of all classes, without any detriment to the specimens contained in the Institution.

3. The Trustees have continued to carry on their system of exchange of specimens with Foreign Museums, and have to announce the receipt of a valuable collection of upwards of 200 specimens of North American mammalia and aves, from the Niagara Falls Museum, in excellent condition; also, skins and skeletons of many interesting genera of European and South American animals (the types of which were wanting in the Australian Museum) from the Museum of Natural History of Hamburg. Cases of specimens, in various branches of zoology and ethnology, are on their way from the Royal Copenhagen Museum, and from the Museum of the University of Bologna. In addition to these acquisitions the Trustees have to announce the arrival, in Port Jackson, of five large cases, containing the whole of the casts prepared by the British Museum, of the fossil remains of extinct animals in the National collection; for these the Museum is indebted to the good services of Professor Owen, through the exertions of George Macleay, Esq., and Dr. Bennett.

4. Throughout the year two efficient taxidermists have been employed in setting up and mounting the skins of mammalia and aves; in preparing the various specimens continually presented to the Museum; and in cleaning and preserving from decay the collections already displayed for public inspection.

5. Since their last Report the Trustees have to announce a large addition to the number of mounted specimens exhibited in the large Hall. The number of these is now as follows, viz. :—Of mammalia, 177; skeleton of mammalia, 15; casts of fossil bones, &c., 70; skins of birds, 1,601; skeletons of birds, 9; reptiles, 195; fish, 470; besides the collections of mollusca, insects, radiata, zoophytes, fossils, and minerals; also, ethnographical specimens of various kinds,—a small portion only of which can be made available to the public on account of the want of space necessary for their display.

6. The donations during the past year, from private individuals, have also added many objects of interest to the collection. Amongst these may be recorded a specimen of the hogax is deer (*Axis porcinus*), from India, and a collection of crustacea and algæ, &c., by His Excellency the Governor General; a young alpaca (*Auchenia Llama*), by Charles Ledger, Esq.; a hunting leopard (*Gueparda jubata*), and an Indian bear (*Ursus labiatus*), by W. Beaumont, Esq., of Botany; a full-grown female sea leopard (*Stenorhynchus leptonyx*), by J. Thomson, Esq., of Shoalhaven; a collection of fossil bones, by F. N. Isaac, Esq., of

Darling Downs; a fine specimen of the great grey kangaroo (*Macropus major*), together with a collection of reptilia, pisces, and insecta from Clarence River, by J. F. Wilcox, Esq.; a New Zealand owl parrot (*Strigops habroptilus*), by Dr. Renwick; a collection of coins, antiquities, fossils, &c., by the Rev. Dr. Mackay; several rare and beautiful birds, by Alfred Denison, Esq.; and a collection of specimens of various kinds, from Erumanga, &c., by J. B. Turner, Esq. Besides these acquisitions, there have been presented to the Museum during the past year, from various individuals, 25 specimens of mammalia, 54 birds, 45 reptilia, 48 fishes, 74 mollusca, 56 crustacea, 75 insects, 19 radiata, upwards of 200 fossils and geological specimens, 23 botanical specimens, 32 ethnographical specimens, 154 coins, and several other miscellaneous articles.

Amongst the donations to the Library, the Trustees would especially mention a copy of Gay's "Historia de Chili," 22 vols. with 2 vols., of colored plates, from the Colonial Government; and the publications of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and Museum of Practical Geology, through Sir Roderick Murchison.

7. The Trustees have, as occasion presented, expended such small sums as the means at their disposal would permit in the purchase of such specimens of interest as have presented themselves, but these opportunities do not occur frequently; and it would be a matter worthy of consideration of the Government and the Legislature, whether, looking to the very scanty representation of the class mammalia in the Museum, it would not be desirable that a sum should be specially appropriated annually to the purchase of such specimens as are required to afford to the people of New South Wales an opportunity of examining the representatives or types of the various families belonging to this class, which are found in other portions of the globe, and of comparing them with those belonging to Australia.

8. A set of brief instructions has been drawn up, containing hints for the collection and preservation of specimens in various branches of natural history; these have been printed with a view to their being gratuitously circulated throughout the Colonies.

9. The sum of £500 granted by the Legislature during last year, for the purchase of scientific works for the Museum Library, has been placed at the disposal of Dr. Bennett, George Macleay, Esq., and Professor Owen, in England, with a request that those gentlemen should expend the amount in the best manner possible. The execution by these gentlemen of the duty imposed upon them has fully justified the confidence placed in them by the Trustees. A very valuable collection of books purchased at a very cheap rate has already been transmitted to the Museum, and large consignments are still expected.

10. With a view to rendering the mineralogical collections, or at least a portion of them, available to the public, the Trustees employed a practical mineralogist to name and classify them; owing, however, to that gentleman's lamented decease shortly after he commenced his labors, the work was discontinued. A general collection, according to the classification of Phillips, has, however, been temporarily arranged, as far as practicable, by the Secretary.

11. The Trustees have to record the resignation of George Macleay, Esq., and Dr. Bennett, as Elective Trustees of the Museum, and the election in their stead of Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., and the Honorable R. J. Want, Esq.

12. The Trustees beg to refer to their paragraph in their last Report in which allusion was made to the limited amount of space in the present building, and the urgent necessity which existed, even then, for a large extension of accommodation, should it be the wish of the Government that the Museum should hold out to the public of New South Wales the means of amusement and instruction, which such institutions are so admirably calculated to afford.

The additions made to the collections during the past year have increased the urgency of the necessity for more accommodation, which has for the few last years pressed itself upon the notice of the Trustees. There is, as stated last year, no space for the exhibition of the casts from the antique, for which the Colony is indebted to the generosity of Sir Charles Nicholson. The casts which have just been received from the British Museum, and which are especially interesting, as enabling the geologist and zoologist to compare specimens of past existences with those of the present day, must remain in casks in the basement, for the simple reason that there is no space in the existing Museum where they can

be

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

3

be properly arranged and exhibited. In the same way with reference to other departments of natural history, space is wanted for the display of the specimens actually in the possession of the Trustees; and, as every year must necessarily add largely to our stores, so it must add to the number of specimens withdrawn from the curiosity of the public, and left to moulder and decay in places where no possible use can be made of them.

The books too, which have been purchased with the funds appropriated by the Legislature to this purpose, cannot be properly arranged or classified in the present building, neither can the public have the means of consulting them.

The Trustees trust, therefore, that application will be made to the Legislature to provide funds for the erection of a building which, while it will be an ornament to the City, will at the same time afford to all classes the means of inspecting the whole of the treasures which have been accumulating for so many years in the Museum, and which, when properly arranged in a building constructed for the purpose of exhibiting them, will prove of great advantage to science.

The Trustees must reiterate the expression of their opinion of the desirability of the appointment of a geologist and mineralogist in connection with the Survey Department. The Museum is very rich in mineralogical specimens, but these can only be properly arranged by a person thoroughly conversant with composition, structure, and classification. An effort was made, as already stated in this Report, to secure the services of a competent mineralogist, and the result of his labors, for the short time he was able to devote himself to the work, is seen in the classification of a portion only of the minerals in possession of the Trustees.

13. The Appendix contains an Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Trustees on behalf of the Museum, during the year 1859. Appendix No. 2 contains a list of the various donations to the Museum, during the same year, with the names of the donors.

14. The Trustees have the honor to submit this their Report for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and in testimony thereof have caused their corporate seal to be hereunto affixed, this first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

(L.S.)

W. S. MACLEAY,

Chairman.

By order of the Trustees,

GEORGE FRENCH ANGAS,

Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 1.

CURRENT EXPENDITURE of the Trustees of the Australian Museum, during the year 1859.

1859.		£	s.	d.	1859.	£	s.	d.	
Jan. 1	To balance from last year ..	9	10	0	Salaries during the year..	714	18	8	
" 17	Cash from Treasury....	250	0	0	Requisites for Taxider-	54	10	2	
April 5	Do. do.	250	0	0	mist's Department, &c.}				
" "	Do. do.	100	0	0	Purchase of specimens ..	31	2	6	
July 11	Do. do.	250	0	0	Carpenters' and Turners'}				
Aug. 15	Do. do.	50	0	0	work, &c.....}	38	12	5	
Oct. 8	Do. do.	250	0	0	Contingent Expenses :}				
Dec. 2	Do. do.	50	0	0	carriage, freight, &c...}	33	10	2	
" 21	Do. (for Curator's pas-				Keeping grounds in order.	25	0	0	
	sage from England.)	107	10	6	Stationery, printing, }				
					postages, advertising, }	23	16	9	
					&c.....}				
					Ironmongery	13	8	6	
					Interest, charged at Bank.	3	1	0	
					Balance	379	0	4	
		£	1,317	0	6	£	1,317	0	6

BUILDING EXPENSES of the Trustees of the Australian Museum, during 1859.

1859.		£	s.	d.	1859.	£	s.	d.		
Feb. 2..	To Cash received from }	189	5	11	Jan 1 ..	By Balance from last year.	196	2	7	
	Treasury									
	To Balance.....	6	16	8						
		£	196	2	7		£	196	2	7

APPENDIX .

APPENDIX No. 2.

DONATIONS TO THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, RECEIVED DURING THE
YEAR 1859.

MAMMALIA.

PRESENTED BY

A species of <i>Dipus</i> from the Desert, near Lake Torrens	A. C. Gregory, Esq.
A <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> (Flying Fox)	Master W. Nathan.
A ditto ditto ditto	Mr. Saul Lyons.
A <i>Macropus major</i> (young female)	His Excellency the Governor General, &c.
A young Alpaca (<i>Auchenia Llama</i>)	Charles Ledger, Esq.
Malformation of the Horns of a Bullock	Mr. George Macintosh.
An Aboriginal Skull, from Shoalhaven	Mr. W. A. Hines.
Skull of Lynch (the notorious Murderer)	Dr. Sherwin.
A <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Alfred Denison, Esq.
A Calf with two Heads, from Braidwood	Mr. S. Gould.
Fœtus of a Calf	Mr. Galvin.
A <i>Mus melas</i>	W. S. Macleay, Esq.
A <i>Belidens</i>	Master Mason.
Skull of a Native of Erumanga	John Turner, Esq.
Nest of a Field Mouse	Mr. Baxter.
An Albino (<i>Petaurista Taguanoides</i>)	J. H. Thee, Esq., J.P.
A Cheetah or Hunting Leopard (<i>Gueparda jubata</i>)	Mr. W. Beaumont.
Skull of <i>Diabolus ursinus</i> , from Tasmania	Henry Edwards, Esq.
Skull of an Aboriginal Female	J. S. Norrie, Esq.
Two species of <i>Mus</i> , from Aneitium and Erumanga	J. B. Turner, Esq.
A male of the great Grey Kangaroo (<i>Macropus major</i>)	J. F. Wilcox, Esq.
A <i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	Mr. H. Newman.
Two young ditto ditto	Master A. F. Newman.
An <i>Echidna Hystrix</i>	Mr. James Garner.
An adult female Sea Leopard (<i>Stenorhynchus Leptonyx</i>) from Shoalhaven	James Thomson, Esq.
A Porcine Axis Deer (<i>Azis porcinus</i>), from India	His Excellency the Governor General.
<i>Echidna Hystrix</i> and <i>Phaseogale lanigera</i>	Master James Buchanan.
A <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	W. S. Macleay, Esq.
<i>Ursus labiatus</i> , from India	W. Beaumont, Esq.
A young <i>Macropus major</i>	Lewis Samuel, Esq.

AVES.

A <i>Leptotarsus Javanicus</i> (chestnut-shouldered Duck)	Alfred Denison, Esq.
A Chicken with four wings and four legs (<i>Iusus nature</i>)	Mr. A. Macdonnell.
An <i>Aquila leucogaster</i> , an <i>Halcyon Macleayi</i> , a <i>Merops ornatus</i> , a <i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	Monsieur Thozët.
A Nicobar Ground Pigeon (<i>Geophilus Nicobaricus</i>) and a minor Grackle (<i>Gracula religiosa</i>), from Java	Alfred Denison, Esq.
A young <i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Master O'Brien.
A New Zealand Owl Parrot (<i>Strigops haloptilus</i>)	Dr. Renwick.
Two Australian Swifts (<i>Cypselus Australis</i>)	Rev. Mr. Turner.
A black-headed Tern (<i>Sterna melanocephala</i>)	Mr. T. T. Brown.
A Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax</i>)	Monsieur Thozët.
A <i>Ptilinopus</i> , two <i>Carpophaga</i> , and a <i>Chalcophaps</i>	Alfred Denison, Esq.
Two specimens (male and female) of <i>Pœphila Paddonii</i> , from New Caledonia	John Turner, Esq.
A Hybrid Duck	Mr. W. Beaumont.
A <i>Rallus Lewini</i>	Mr. George Frost.
Two <i>Dacelo giganteus</i> , or Laughing Jackass	Mr. Thomas Laury.
A Starling (<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>), from England	Mr. James Palmer.
A Red-breasted Turtle (<i>Columba cruenta</i>), from Manila	Alfred Denison, Esq.
A Goatsucker (<i>Eurystopodus albogularis</i>)	Mr. George Frost.
A double Egg of a Fowl	Edward Hill, Esq.
Two nests and egg of Esculent Swallow, and four eggs of <i>Sturna gracilis</i> , from Erumanga	J. B. Turner, Esq.
Two <i>Parra gallinacea</i>	J. F. Wilcox, Esq.
A female <i>Petroica multicolor</i>	Master C. Hooper.
A <i>Thalassidroma Wilsoni</i> or Wilson's Petrel	Mr. G. F. Angas.
A <i>Petroica multicolor</i> (male) and a <i>Falcunculus frontatus</i>	Rev. G. E. Turner.
A <i>Platycercus semi-torquatus</i> , or Yellow-collared Parroquet, and a <i>Macropygia phasianella</i> , or Pheasant-tailed Pigeon	Alfred Denison, Esq.
A <i>Daption Capensis</i>	Mr. Leggatt.
Male and Female of the <i>Nettapus albigennis</i>	Mr. J. F. Wilcox.
An <i>Ardea cinerea</i> , or Grey Heron	Mr. James Butler.
A full-grown domestic Fowl, with 4 legs	Mr. Hamilton.
A Fish Hawk (<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>)	Master Quarry.
A Straw-necked Ibis (<i>Geronticus spinicollis</i>)	Mr. John Walton.
Two specimens of a new species of <i>Melithreptes</i>	Mr. Eli Waller.
A Starling (<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>)	Mr. John Briley.
A male Rifle Bird (<i>Ptiloris paradiseus</i>)	Mr. E. Maides.
A Nankeen Night Heron (<i>Nycticorax Caledonicus</i>)	Mr. H. Moggridge.
A male Flinder's Cuckoo (<i>Eudynamys Flindersii</i>)	Mr. H. J. Bate.
A <i>Falco</i> , from India, and a <i>Bucco</i> , from Brazil	Mr. Adam Becker.
A <i>Circus Jardinei</i> , or Jardine's Harrier	Mr. George Frost.
Five very small Eggs, laid by a domestic Fowl	Master T. Ironside.
A <i>Sceloglaux Albifacies</i> , and another species of Owl, from Middle Island of New Zealand	Alexr. Macdonald, Esq.
A Black Swan (<i>Cygnus atratus</i>)	His Excellency the Governor General.
A Rose Cockatoo (<i>Catutua Eos</i>)	Mr. George Macleay.

REPTILIA.

PRESENTED BY

A Turtle (<i>Testudo</i>), from the Figis	} His Excellency the Governor General.
A Black Snake (<i>Trimeresurus</i>)	
A <i>Tiliqua Whitei</i>	Master J. Abbott.
A Tree Frog (<i>Hyla</i>)	Master G. Abbott.
A Death Adder (<i>Acanthopis Brownii</i>)	Mr. John Purkis.
An <i>Amphisbæna</i>	Master J. W. Abbott.
Eggs of the <i>Varanus Australis</i> , or Monitor Lizard	Mr. Isaac Chapple.
A Snake (<i>Furina</i>), from Rockhampton	Mr. Horatio Tozer.
A <i>Varanus Australis</i>	Monsieur Thozët.
A <i>Trachydosaurus</i> (young specimen)	Mr. H. B. Alderton.
A <i>Tortrix</i> , from the South Sea Islands	Dr. George Bennett.
A Diamond Snake (<i>Morelia punctata</i>)	Dr. Roberts.
Ditto ditto ditto	Mr. James Buchanan.
A <i>Phyllurus</i> , a broad-tailed Lizard	Master J. Bayliss.
Three <i>Ophidians</i> and five <i>Batrachians</i> , from Clarence River	Mr. Ferris.
An <i>Amphisbæna</i>	Mr. J. F. Wilcox.
A <i>Phyllurus</i>	Mr. Jordan Wainwright.
An <i>Amphisbæna</i>	Mr. James Martin, M.L.A.
An <i>Amphisbæna</i>	Mr. George Frost.
A Snake, from the Clarence River	Mr. Arthur Blaxland.
A <i>Phyllurus</i>	Mr. Baldock.
A <i>Morelia punctata</i>	Captain Thomas Brown.
A Grass Snake (<i>Ophisaurus</i>)	Master Conlon.
The following Snakes, viz.—Two <i>Hydrophis dohata</i> ; one <i>Ophisaurus</i> ; one <i>Morelia variegata</i> ; one <i>Acanthopis Brownii</i> ; five varieties of <i>Lapemis</i> ; one <i>Pelamis bicolor</i> ; and four other species	Master M. Clinton.
A Brown Snake	Dr. Roberts.
Eggs of <i>Ophisaurus</i>	Master Stokes.
An <i>Ophisaurus</i>	Dr. Roberts.
Eight Lizards, from the Clarence	Master J. Westbrook.
Two specimens (living) of an <i>Emys</i>	Mr. J. F. Wilcox.
A <i>Phyllurus</i>	Captain O'Reilly.
A Diamond Snake (<i>Morelia punctata</i>)	Mr. E. O'Brien.
A small Tortoise, found imbedded in a rock near Maitland	Miss C. S. Raphael.
	} His Excellency the Governor General.

PISCES.

An <i>Ostracion</i>	Mrs. Shell.
A <i>Zeus</i> , a <i>Pleuronectes</i> , and a <i>Solea</i>	} His Excellency the Governor General.
A <i>Hippocampus</i>	
A <i>Torpedo</i>	Mr. Robert Cropley.
A <i>Muræna</i>	Mr. G. F. Angas.
Jaws of a <i>Pereoid</i> Fish	Mr. W. Weaver.
A <i>Priacanthus</i>	Mr. Bough.
A <i>Sphyrana flavicanda</i>	Edward Hill, Esq.
A <i>Remora</i> (<i>Echeneis Naucratius</i>)	Dr. Roberts.
A <i>Diodon</i>	Mr. R. Sandler.
Two <i>Syngnathidae</i>	Mr. W. Smith.
A Clupeoid Fish	Dr. Foulis.
Two <i>Echeneis Naucratius</i>	Mr. Mackay.
A <i>Macquaria Peeltii</i> , from the Clarence River	Mr. George Mulhall.
A Banded <i>Chætodon</i>	Mr. J. F. Wilcox.
A <i>Coryphina</i> , a <i>Psettus</i> , a <i>Plotosus</i> , and a <i>Chætodon</i>	Master W. G. Kirchner.
A <i>Chironectes</i>	Mr. J. F. Wilcox.
A <i>Syngnathus</i>	Mr. S. Brown.
A <i>Pristis serratus</i>	Messrs. Bedford and Buckley.
An <i>Acanthurus</i>	Henry Edwards, Esq.
An <i>Eques</i>	Mr. T. Lawn.
Four specimens of <i>Plotosus Ikapor</i> , from New Caledonia	Master E. Kirchner.
A <i>Cheilodactylus</i>	Mr. J. B. Turner.
A <i>Chironectes</i>	Mr. S. Brown.
A black <i>Chironectes</i>	Revd. W. B. Clarke.
A <i>Muræna</i>	Mr. T. K. Craner.
A <i>Labrus</i> and a <i>Balistes</i>	Mr. John Hunter.
A striped <i>Chironectes</i>	Master A. Kirchner.
A black <i>Chironectes</i>	W. Macleay, Esq.
A <i>Muræna</i>	Mr. R. Melville.
An <i>Amphisile</i> from New Caledonia	Master F. O'Brien.
Ten Fish from Port Jackson	Mr. J. B. Turner.
A <i>Hippocampus</i>	Master Dunn.
An Eel from South Sea Islands	Master J. Soloman.
A <i>Balistes</i>	Mr. Tilley, H.M.S. "Cordelia"
A Saw Fish (<i>Pristis serratus</i>) and 5 young ones	Mr. H. Wulff.
A <i>Syngnathus</i>	Mr. Isaac Joseph.
A <i>Carcharias</i>	Mr. James Beattie.
	Master Mulligan.

MOLLUSCA, &c.

Three specimens of a <i>Fusus</i> from Figis	Mrs. Shell.
Two specimens of <i>Harpa ventricosa</i> and a <i>Cypræa argus</i>	Dr. Bennett.
Eighteen Tasmanian Shells and ova cells of <i>Fusus</i>	H. Edwards, Esq.
Four specimens of a <i>Mesodesma</i> , New Zealand	Master H. Miller.
Two <i>Harpa ventricosa</i> , two <i>Cassidea</i> , two <i>Bulla ovum</i> , two <i>Strombus canarium</i> , two <i>Natica</i> , and a <i>Vermetus</i>	} Rev. Dr. Mackay.
<i>Planorbis</i> and <i>Helix</i> from Clarence River	
Twelve specimens of <i>Helix Cunninghamsi</i> and <i>H. Frazeri</i>	Mr. J. F. Wilcox.
Four specimens of <i>Fissurella</i> from Newcastle	Monsr. Thozët.
A <i>Triumphalia Comingii</i> from New Caledonia	Henry Edwards, Esq.
<i>Pyrula canaliculata</i> , from Florida; <i>Pyrula carica</i> , New York; <i>Haliotis ruber</i> , California; <i>Haliotis Californicus</i> , from Upper California; <i>Mya arenaria</i> , from New York; <i>Unio Housei</i> , from Siam; and <i>Alasmodont complanata</i> , from the Ohio River	Rev. R. L. King.
	Mr. George F. Angas.

CRUSTACEA.

PRESENTED BY

A <i>Neptunus pelagicus</i> , and thirty-one specimens of <i>Crustacea</i> dredged off the Coast	} His Excellency the Governor General.
Eight <i>Crustacea</i> , from Tasmania	
A <i>Megalopa</i> , a <i>Ranina</i> , and a <i>Serolis</i>	} His Excellency the Governor General.
A <i>Cardiosoma</i> , two <i>Gelasimus</i> , two <i>Pagurus</i> , one <i>Cyclograpsus</i> , and two <i>Pinnotheres</i> , &c., from New Caledonia	
An <i>Acanthonyx</i>	} J. B. Turner, Esq. Mr. R. M. Pearson.

INSECTA.

A <i>Podacanthus Typhon</i> and a <i>Saturnia</i>	Master Levinge.
A <i>Saturnia</i>	Mr. Charles Moore.
A <i>Charaxes</i>	Rev. G. E. Turner.
A <i>Sphinx Australasicus</i>	Miss M. L. Baxter.
An <i>Arkys</i>	Mr. Valentine Hermann.
A <i>Sphinx Australasicus</i>	Mr. Laury.
A <i>Diura japetus</i>	Miss Keyes.
A <i>Ctenomorpha</i>	Mrs. A. Miles.
Fourteen <i>Lepidoptera</i> , twenty-two <i>Coleoptera</i> , nine <i>Neuroptera</i> , five <i>Hymenoptera</i> , two <i>Orthoptera</i> , four <i>Diptera</i> , from Clarence River District	} Mr. J. F. Wilcox.
Male and Female of <i>Ornithoptera Richmondia</i> , and two specimens of <i>Orthorinus</i> , from the Richmond	
Lava cases of a <i>Trichopterous</i> insect from New Caledonia	Mr. J. B. Turner.
A <i>Diura Titan</i> , from Fitz Roy River	Mr. John Watson.
A <i>Saturnia</i>	Miss Levinge.
Two Centipedes	Master John Griffiths.
Two Beetles of the genus <i>Curculio</i>	Mr. A. Becker.
A <i>Podacanthus Typhon</i>	Mrs. Burdekin.
A <i>Cossus</i>	Mrs. Dyer.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

A fossil plant (<i>Glossopteris</i>)	Rev. Mr. Cooper.
Twenty-six specimens of Rocks, and fossil wood	Mons. Thozét.
Fragments of rock, shewing part of the cavity from whence a small living Tortoise was extricated, from the Railway cutting near Maitland; also fossils from the carboniferous beds in the same locality	} W. Keene, Esq., Government Examiner of Coal Fields.
Thirteen specimens of fossil ferns, Manganese, Gypsum, Silica, Meteorolites, and Betroidal Limestone	
Two fossil <i>Echinodermata</i> , <i>Orbitulites</i> ; fossil wood from Egypt; <i>Pterichthys</i> , from Banffshire; two specimens of Blood-stone, six specimens of granite (polished) from Aberdeen	Rev. Dr. Mackay.
Fossil <i>Brachiopoda</i> , from Tasmania	Master W. Boyd.
Ninety-six fossil bones, from Darling Downs	F. N. Isaac, Esq.
Fossil wood, from Richmond River	Mr. W. Orr.
Two specimens of coal, and three of fossil wood, from Illawarra	Mr. S. B. Newton.
Tufa, <i>Stalactites</i> , Quartz and Agate, and cast of <i>Eurydesmus</i>	Miss Blaxland.
Fossil <i>Entomotraca</i> from the shale of the mountain limestone, River Don, Tasmania; and concretions of sand and shell, from Middle Harbor	} Rev. W. B. Clarke.
Gigantic crystals of Quartz, from Wide Bay	
Eight geological specimens, from Carwell, New South Wales	W. H. Walsh, Esq.
Four specimens of silver lead ore, from South Australia	The late Dr. Gygax.
Specimens of quartz and gold in the matrix, &c., from Adelong Quartz Reef	A. McLean, Esq.
Specimen of trachite and feldspar	J. Fairfax, Esq.
A fossil bone, from Darling Downs	Master O'Reilly.
A specimen of Landscape stone	The Hon. Louis Hope. Dr. Bennett.

BOTANICAL SPECIMENS.

A cone and sample of wood from the Lebanon cedar; specimens of Irish flax, shewing the several processes of manufacture	} Rev. Dr. Mackay.
Twenty specimens of indigenous woods, from Port Curtis	
Fungus, from an Ironbark Tree	Mons. Thozét.
Twenty-nine samples of New Zealand timber	Miss Blaxland. His Excellency the Governor General.

ETHNOGRAPHICAL SPECIMENS.

An Aboriginal Tomahawk	Mr. H. L. Wilson.
A Spear, and four reed Flutes	A native of Ware.
A Peruvian "Inca Plate," and a Sling of Alpaca wool	Charles Ledger, Esq.
An Australian Boomerang	Mr. J. Riordan.
Italian Mosaic work, Tessellated pavement, Ancient Pottery, Mummy Cloth, Russian Relics from the War, &c.	} Rev. Dr. Mackay.
A Stink-pot, a Gingal, and a Matchlock, from China	
A Pigan Dress	Captain Sullivan.
Indian Writing, on a Pandanus leaf, and ear ornament	Mr. W. Hunt.
Model of a War Canoe, 16 feet long, from New Hanover; Carvings from Admiralty Islands; Malay Slippers, Carved* Betel Box, from Balli; Spear with obsidian head, from Port Essington	Miss Blaxland.
Two pearl fish-hooks, from the S. S. Islands	Mr. John T. Brown.
Six Chinese Syce silver Buttons, from the Pirates at Coolan	Miss Tanner.
A Chief's wig, from Ovalau, Figis	Sergeant Medcalf, H. M. S. "Niger." Hon. Mrs. Hope.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

7

COINS, &c.	PRESENTED BY
One hundred Greek and Roman, and Græco-Egyptian coins, in copper, three ancient Roman silver coins, one ancient Greek silver coin, one gold Turkish coin, twenty-one English silver coins, from Elizabeth to George III.	} Rev. Dr. Mackay.
A silver franc of Napoleon I., a four real piece of Isabella II., and fifteen copper coins	
Nineteen copper coins	} Mr. A. C. West. } Mr. Edwin Tunks.

BOOKS.	
Gay's "Historia de Chili," 22 vols., and 2 vols. of colored plates	The Colonial Government.
Acts and Ordinances of New South Wales, for 1858	The Colonial Government.
Professor Jamieson's directions for collecting and preserving specimens of Natural History	} W. S. Macleay, Esq.
Botanical Reports, by Dr. Muller; "Synopsis Filicum Africæ Australis," by Dr. Pappe; Dr. Hochstetter's Lecture on the Geology of the Province of Auckland, New Zealand	
Professor Owen's Address to the British Association, and a Paper on the <i>Nototherium</i> , by Professor Owen	} Professor Owen, V. P. R. S. &c., British Museum.
The Natural History Catalogues, published by the British Museum, 105 volumes	
The publications of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and of the Museum of Practical Geology	} The Trustees of the British Museum, per Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S. } Sir Roderick Murchison, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government.
The publications of the Philosophical and Literary Society of Leeds....	

GEORGE FRENCH ANGAS,
Secretary to the Trustees.

Australian Museum,
1 March, 1860.

1859.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

OBSERVATORY AT SYDNEY.

(SECOND REPORT.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

*Sydney Observatory,
September 23, 1859.*

THE Report which I am now enabled to make on the state and progress of the Observatory is of a far more satisfactory character than that which was read at the first meeting of the Board in 1858, at which time the building was incomplete, and the Observatory unprovided with a single Astronomical Instrument worthy of the name.

A good Meridian Instrument has now been received, and has been for several months in constant use; an Equatorial Instrument, on a large scale, has been ordered, and is in progress; and a considerable number of observations have been made and reduced, and are now ready for publication.

PERSONAL ESTABLISHMENT.

This consists, as before, of the Astronomer and one Computer, the only difference being that, when the last Report was read, the appointment of a Computer had been authorised, but had not yet taken place.

The office of Computer was thrown open to public competition; a considerable number of candidates offered themselves for examination, and the choice fell on Mr. H. C. Russell, B.A., of the Sydney University. The diligence with which Mr. Russell has performed the duties of his office fully justifies the choice.

The apportionment of the duties of the Astronomer and Computer is much the same as in the last Report; hitherto all the observations intended for publication have been made by myself; but Mr. Russell has had sufficient practice in making observations to take my place in case of illness or temporary absence.

There are also, in connection with the Observatory, eleven Meteorological Observers in different parts of the Colony, ten of whom are in receipt of the small salaries provided for that purpose, and one (Dr. Barker of Casino) gives his services gratuitously.

BUILDINGS.

These are now complete and in good order. The roof shutters over the old Transit Instrument defy all attempts perfectly to exclude the rain; but, fortunately, the shutters over the Meridian Circle, though apparently exactly similar, are perfectly watertight.

The arrangements for turning the dome of the Equatorial room and opening its shutters are incomplete, and will remain so until the arrival of the Equatorial Telescope.

In consequence of the difficulty experienced in the Southern Hemisphere in obtaining good observations for the Azimuth adjustments, it is of great importance that a permanent Meridian mark should be set up at a considerable distance from the Observatory. I have determined the position of a suitable site for such an erection on the North Shore, and have applied to the Government for the necessary sum.

LIBRARY.

The Library has been increased by donations from the Admiralty, the Ordnance Department, and the Radcliffe Observatory, also by the purchase of a few books with the small sum placed at my disposal for that purpose.

INSTRUMENTS.

The old instruments described in the last Report are still in the Observatory, but none of them are used, with the exception of the Clocks and the Box Chronometer.

The Transit Clock (by Hardy) is subject to considerable changes in rate, amounting sometimes to more than half-a-second in a day. I had reason to attribute this variation, in part, to insufficient compensation, and have diminished it by the addition of a small quantity of quicksilver; still, I am convinced of the existence of irregularities, independent of changes of temperature, such as may render it necessary, or at least desirable to purchase a new clock to take its place in the Transit Room.

The Transit Circle arrived about the end of December last, and instructions were immediately given for the construction of the necessary piers.

The building of the four Piers for the Circle, and for its Collimators, mounting the instrument, fixing its Microscopes, performing the necessary adjustments, determining the values of its different Micrometers, constructing machinery for its removal, and making and attaching the gas fittings, without at the same time interrupting the regular work of the Observatory, occupied several months, so that the regular series of observations was not commenced until the 17th of May.

This instrument was made by Jones, for the Parramatta Observatory, but was never used; it has been considerably modified and improved by Troughton and Simms, and may now be considered a really good instrument. It possesses all the latest improvements; the arrangements of its Collimators, Microscopes, and Micrometers, being in most respects similar to those of the Greenwich Transit Circle, though on a smaller scale.

The diameter of the Object Glass is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and its focal length 62 inches. The diameter of the Divided Circle is 42 inches.

The only defects which I can complain of are an instability in the position of the plane of Collimation, owing to some flexibility of the axis or Telescope Tube; and an inequality in the divisions of the Circle, owing I believe to a slight eccentricity of the eastern pivot with reference to the divided arc. There were other defects which I have succeeded in remedying; thus one of the bearings was perceptibly loose, the clamping apparatus was imperfect, and the connecting rod of the counterpoise was so slender as to communicate a very perceptible vibration to the instrument when turned.

I also found it necessary to substitute concave reflectors for the plane reflectors accompanying the Microscopes. There is reason to believe that the Microscopes sent to England with the Circle for repairs belonged to the old Mural Circle; this, however, is of no importance, as they have been thoroughly repaired, and work satisfactorily.

The Piers, being of sandstone lately quarried, were found by their contraction to produce great and irregular fluctuations in the level of the axis of the Circle, and in the directions of the axes of the Collimators; this difficulty has been almost, if not wholly, overcome by painting all the Piers.

The Main Pier of the Transit Room, resting on the sandstone rock on which the whole of Sydney is built, is perceptibly affected by the passage of carriages along the neighbouring streets. This effect is only noticeable in the reflection observations for determining the level error and zenith point. The difficulty is overcome by making those observations at a late hour. It is also found impossible to make them during a strong wind.

TIME

TIME BALL.

In consequence of the irregularity of the bore of the air vessel, mentioned in my last Report, it has been found necessary to attach a thick disc of india rubber to the piston; this has been found to produce the desired effect. A simple apparatus has recently been constructed whereby the Ball will be dropped by the Mean Time Clock by the aid of an Electro Magnet. I found considerable difficulty in carrying out this arrangement, owing to the motive power of the Clock being so small that a very slight touch is sufficient to stop it; this difficulty I hope has now been overcome.

WORK OF THE OBSERVATORY.

The Astronomical portion of the work is necessarily very limited in kind though not in quantity, consisting entirely of determinations of time, and of the right ascensions and declinations of such objects as are visible at the time of transit.

Understanding that the attention of the Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope is especially directed to meridian observations of the sun, moon, and planets in the southern portions of their orbits, I have confined my attention hitherto almost exclusively to star observations, more particularly to those stars which are within 5° of the zenith, or within 15° of the South Pole. I make it a rule not to make more observations than I can reasonably hope to reduce to a fit form for publication; everything beyond this being a mere waste of time and labor. The computations form by far the heaviest portion of the work of the Observatory, particularly as I think it right (in accordance with invariable practice) not to make public any result the computation of which has not been gone through twice, either by the same or by different persons.

In addition to the star observations, the transit of the moon is observed at whatever hour it crosses the Meridian, with a view to a more accurate determination of the longitude. The longitude as determined by observations with the old transit appears to have been considerably in error.

Previous to the completion of the adjustments of the transit circle, when there was but little astronomical computation required, the Computer's time was occupied by an elaborate reduction of the meteorological returns from the various stations, and by the computation of certain auxiliary tables; recently, however, I have adopted a modification of the mode of rendering the Returns and computing the results, which will diminish the labor by perhaps two-thirds, without materially affecting the value of the mean results.

ASTRONOMICAL RESULTS.

As soon as possible after the close of the present year, I propose to publish a small volume, of which the following will be the principal contents:—

1. Description of the Circle and of its adjustments, and of the mode of observation, and reduction of the results.
2. Determination of the latitude of the Observatory.
3. Determination of the longitude.
4. Abstract of observations of transits and zenith distances during the year 1859.
5. Catalogue of observed stars with their mean right ascensions and North Polar distances reduced to January 1st, 1859.
6. Meteorological results for 1859.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

It is evident that there is only one kind of Astronomical work that can be carried on in this Observatory with the instrument now in my possession, namely, the determination of the Right Ascensions and Declinations of the heavenly bodies. To this work I devote myself to the full extent of my powers; it is a work by no means suited to the popular taste, and some impatience is felt by those who prefer the more showy and more interesting departments of Astronomy; this impatience will probably be increased when they become acquainted with the contents of a letter lately received from the Astronomer Royal, respecting

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ing the Equatorial Telescope, for the purchase of which the sum of £1,000 was voted early in the present year. On this head Mr. Airy writes:—"I have opened a communication with Messrs. Mertz and Son (of Munich) and finally ordered an Equatorial, 7 inches (French) in aperture, and 9 feet 8 inches focal length; price 17390 francs; they do not profess to be able to make it in a hurry; the time occupied will be more than one year, perhaps nearly two; but they undertake to use all possible means for hastening it."

Thence it appears that we cannot expect to have the Telescope here and mounted within two years, and there seems to be no alternative but to continue steadily as I am now doing with the construction of a catalogue of Southern Stars.

Such being the case I am anxious to call the attention of the Board, and through them of the Government, to a question which has often occurred to my own mind, and I believe to that of many others—Can anything be done in the meantime towards the promotion of a popular taste for Astronomy, or any other science? Perhaps something may be done, and I am ready, if duly authorized, to make the experiment.

Placed in charge of an Observatory, with one instrument and no particular instructions, my duty is clearly this—To make such use of that instrument as I believe to be most conducive to the service of Astronomy; at the same time it is probable that the Government may have some other undefined views as to the benefits which may be expected from an institution of this kind. I can only invite an expression of such views by repeating a passage in my first Report, wherein, after expressing my views of the duties of the Astronomer, I concluded with these words:—"And his services are at the disposal of the Government in all cases in which his knowledge of Mathematical and Physical Science can be made available."

W. SCOTT.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DRY DOCK, WATERVIEW BAY.

(PETITION OF T. S. ROUNTREE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 10 February, 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Thomas S. Rountree, Lessee of Mort's Dry Dock, Waterview Bay, Balmain,—

SH EWETH :—

That your Petitioner respectfully submits to your Honorable House, that Mort's Dry Dock, in Waterview Bay, Balmain, of which your Petitioner is lessee, having been constructed at a cost approaching one hundred thousand pounds, was open for the reception and refitting of sailing and steam ships of heavy tonnage in March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

That the construction of this graving dock was regarded as a work of the utmost importance to the owners and masters of vessels sailing from all ports of the world to the South Seas, and their attention was immediately directed to the great facilities for the repair and refitting of ships which were thus afforded in the Port of Sydney.

That, before the European and Australian Steam Navigation Company entered into a contract for the conveyance of Mails between England and the Colonies of Australasia, they made careful inquiries as to the means of docking their steam-ships in Sydney, and would not have made the arrangements which they did had they not been officially apprised of the capacity of your Petitioner's dock; the great value of which since its opening has been repeatedly attested to by owners and masters of ships which have been speedily repaired and refitted, under circumstances of the greatest emergency.

That, about eighteen months ago, the Government Fitz Roy Dock, at the penal establishment at Cockatoo Island, was opened, and, having been constructed entirely by convict labor, its cost to the public was infinitely less than that which was incurred in the construction of your Petitioner's dock by free labor paid by private capital.

That, in the Parliamentary Session of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, the Legislative Council being in a Committee of Supply, the sum of fourteen thousand five hundred and seventeen pounds three shillings and sixpence was asked towards the completion of Fitz Roy Dock. The Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. Riddell, then gave a distinct pledge (as had His Excellency the late Sir Charles Fitz Roy on various occasions) that this dock would be exclusively reserved for the requirements of ships of the British Royal Navy, or of men-of-war of other powers in alliance with Great Britain; and he, Mr. Riddell, assured the Committee that no competition with the dry dock in Waterview Bay, or with other graving establishments in the Port of Sydney, would be allowed.

That,

That, had it not been for this pledge, your Petitioner believes that the sum asked for would not have been voted by the Committee; that long previous to this date, in various conversations with Sir Charles Fitz Roy and Mr. Riddell, during their frequent visits to the Waterview Bay during the construction of the dock, they expressed their hopes to your Petitioner that no feelings of jealousy in respect to the Government and private graving establishments might be called forth, as it was the intention of the Government to provide fully against complaints as to private and public competition.

That, notwithstanding these pledges and promises, they have been directly violated, the Fitz Roy Dock being let to private individuals, for the purpose of repairing and refitting private ships—the injustice of which may be clearly shewn. For example, a vessel requiring repairs enters the Port of Sydney, and a contractor, having neither dry dock or patent slip of his own, nor any standing staff of overseers and workmen, can tender for its repairs on lower terms than your Petitioner or other lessees or owners of patent slips can engage shipwrights just for the temporary occasion, obtains permission to take the ship into the Government Dock, and enjoy the full benefit of the surveillance of the Superintendent and Engineer in Chief, the Civil Engineer and Assistant Superintendent and Clerk of Works, during the time that the vessel may remain in dock, their salaries in the meanwhile being paid by the public.

That your Petitioner has a large and expensive staff in constant pay, whether he has ships in dock or not; he, therefore, has to contend with a most ruinous competition, which he respectfully but earnestly submits to your Honorable House is unjust in the extreme.

That, in the United Kingdom, the Government Dry Docks receive no private ships, except under special emergencies; as, for example, a merchantman of large tonnage requiring immediate repairs enters a port, but it is found that the private graving establishments are not of sufficient capacity to dock her; the owners of these establishments sign statements to that effect, in accordance with printed official forms; these the master of the ship presents to the Superintendent of the Government Dry Dock, and requests that his ship may be received and repaired in it; this request, with the certificates of the private dock-owners, is telegraphed to the Admiralty, and permission is formally granted. It is thus shewn how tenacious the British Government is in interfering or competing with private enterprise; whereas, in the case of the competition which your Petitioner has to contend with, the parties to whom the Fitz Roy Dock is let by the Government for short-terms have an unfair and undue advantage over your Petitioner in every respect.

Your Petitioner respectfully submits that, by a great recognised principle of the British Constitution, a pledge or promise given, whether orally or verbally, by a Minister of the Crown, and having reference either to the advantage or disadvantage of individuals, cannot be repudiated by any succeeding Ministry, unless under the authority of a Special Legislative Enactment.

Your Petitioner, therefore, prays your Honorable House to take the premises into consideration, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed meet to relieve your Petitioner from the ruinous competition of which he complains.

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

THOS. S. ROUNTREE.

1859-60.

—
Legislative Assembly.
 NEW SOUTH WALES.

—
FITZ ROY DRY DOCK.

(PETITION OF CERTAIN MERCHANTS, SHIPWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS.)

—
Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 3 April, 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Council assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Merchants, Owners, Agents, Masters of Vessels,
 Shipwrights, and others, interested in the trade of the Port of Sydney,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners deeply regret that a memorial has been presented to your Honorable House, with a view to prevent the public from using the Government Dry Dock for the repairs of vessels.

That the Government Dry Dock is the only establishment at this port where shipmasters can take large vessels and employ what workmen they please in effecting the repairs thereon.

That your Petitioners are fully convinced, that if the said Dock is left open for the use of the public, by paying as at present a reasonable rate for the occupation thereof, it will prove a great saving to the shipowner and the community at large, by preventing any monopoly in future.

Your Petitioners would respectfully solicit the favorable consideration of your Honorable House to their Petition herein set forth.

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

[*Here follow 79 Signatures.*]

Sydney, 1st March, 1860.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FITZ ROY DRY DOCK.

(PETITION OF JOHN CUTHBERT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 10 April, 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of John Cuthbert, of Sydney, shipbuilder,—

SHEWETH :—

That your Petitioner is the lessee of the Patent Slip, at Pymont, the property of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company.

That, in embarking in so extensive an undertaking, your Petitioner did so under the full belief that the only competition he should have to sustain was that with the present and any future private graving establishments of Port Jackson, His Excellency the late Governor General, Sir Charles Fitz Roy, having, on several occasions—more particularly when laying the first stone of the site of the Fitz Roy Dry Dock, at Cockatoo Island—expressed his confident hope that no feeling of jealousy would be excited on the part of the owners of the private Dock at Waterview Bay and the Patent Slips in Darling Harbor, as it was his intention to provide, equitably and fully, against any complaint as to public and private competition. In the Session of the old Legislative Council of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five (the House being in Committee of Supply, and a vote of money being asked towards the completion of the Fitz Roy Dock), the Acting Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Riddell, in answer to a question put by the late Mr. Robert Campbell, then one of the Members for Sydney, distinctly assured the Committee that the Dock would be exclusively used for the reception and refitting ships of the Royal Navy, or Men-of-War belonging to friendly Maritime Powers; and, on this assurance, the vote was granted.

That notwithstanding these assurances, which mainly guided your Petitioner in leasing the Patent Slip, at Pymont, which had been constructed by an Incorporated Company, at very large cost, and by free labor, they were repudiated by the late Ministry; and the Fitz Roy Dock, constructed by convict labor alone, and at comparatively small outlay for machinery, paid out of the public revenues, has been let to private individuals, for the purpose of repairing private merchant ships; Ministers defending this violation of distinct promises made by a former Government, first, on the ground that no written registry of such promises are to be found in the public records; and, secondly, that even if any such registers were in existence, the promises of their predecessors were not binding upon them.

That this repudiation is at direct variance with an established principle of the British Constitution, and, if recognised by the Parliament of this Colony, it must inevitably deter individuals from embarking in large undertakings in which they may meet with Government rivalry, although assured by one Ministry that no such unfair impediment to the success of private enterprise would be thrown in their way by any future Government.

That your Petitioner has learnt that a Petition, purporting to be from certain merchants, owners, agents, masters of vessels, shipwrights, and others interested in the trade of the Port of Sydney, was presented to your Honorable House on Friday last, referring to a previous Petition for the exclusion of the public from the use of the Government Dock, and praying that the Dock may still be left open to the public; that those Petitioners complain of the private graving establishments of the port as monopolies; and of the rates charged by the lessees as excessive.

That, from the said Petition, your Honorable House may be led to suppose that *our* unreasonably high scale of charges has been mutually established by your Petitioner and the lessees of the other private graving establishments—an assumed combined monopoly which the said Petitioners have prayed your Honorable House to put an end to, by sanctioning the letting of the Government Dock to private individuals. That, so far from the existence of any such mutual understanding, there has always been, particularly in regard to the refitting of vessels of heavy tonnage, a very keen competition between your Petitioner and the lessee of Mort's Dry Dock, a competition which insures to shipowners and masters the performance of shipping repairs of every kind, at the lowest remunerative rates possible. Indeed, it is patent to all who are interested in the trade of this port, or of any other in the Southern Hemisphere, that in no private graving establishments out of the United Kingdom can vessels of the heaviest tonnage be refitted at less cost and in less time.

That, by letting the Fitz Roy Dock to private individuals, for short terms, and allowing the services of the staff of engineer officers at Cockatoo Island to be made gratuitously available by the temporary lessees, the latter can, of course, execute repairs at lower rates than your Petitioner, who is obliged to keep a staff of superintendents and other officers in constant pay.

That if it be deemed by your Honorable House that the requirements of the Port of Sydney demand greater facilities for re-fitting ships than the existing private Patent Slips and Dock can afford—a proposition, however, which your Petitioner does not accede to—then he would respectfully submit, that an annual lease of the Government Dock should be offered to the competition of responsible parties by public auction. By this means, a very considerable and certain yearly amount would be secured for the public revenue; whereas, by letting the Dock to irresponsible persons, for temporary jobs, and merely charging them a small fee for letting the water in, pumping it out, and letting it in again, the revenue receives no perceptible increase, whilst serious injury is done to those whose enterprise, industry, and capital, have obtained for Sydney the high reputation of being the only great graving port in the Southern Seas.

That for the mode of letting the Dock on annual lease by auction, as suggested by your Petitioner, a precedent is to be found in the letting of the Semi-Circular Quay under the same system; and by which means a large yearly rental has for many years been obtained.

Your Petitioner, therefore, prays your Honorable House to take the premises into consideration, and to adopt such measures as you may deem fit for preventing the Fitz Roy Dock from being let for short terms for private purposes, unless in cases of emergency, when the private Patent Slips and Dock may not, from present and prior engagements, be enabled to execute repairs or re-fitting which may be immediately and pressingly required.

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

JOHN CUTHBERT,

Shipbuilder.

Sydney, 7th March, 1860.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FITZ ROY DRY DOCK.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

FITZ ROY DRY DOCK;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

22 May, 1860.

SYDNEY:

THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1860.

[Price, 1s. 6d.]

547—

1859-60.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 77. TUESDAY, 10 APRIL, 1860.

14. Fitz Roy Dry Dock:—

(1.) Mr. Parkes moved, pursuant to *amended* notice,—

(1.) That the Petition of Thomas Rowntree, presented by Mr. Parkes,—the Petition of certain Merchants, Shipowners, and others, presented by Dr. Lang,—and the Petition of John Cuthbert, presented by Mr. Parkes, respecting the practice of letting the Fitz Roy Graving Dock at Cockatoo Island,—be referred for the consideration of a Select Committee, with instruction to inquire into and report upon the general subject.

(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Arnold, Mr. Alexander Campbell, Mr. Egan, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Black, Dr. Lang, Mr. Samuel, Mr. Walker, and the Mover.

And Mr. Hoskins requiring that the proposed Committee be appointed by Ballot,—
Question,—(1.) That the Petition of Thomas Rowntree, presented by Mr. Parkes,—the Petition of certain Merchants, Shipowners, and others, presented by Dr. Lang,—and the Petition of John Cuthbert, presented by Mr. Parkes, respecting the practice of letting the Fitz Roy Graving Dock at Cockatoo Island,—be referred for the consideration of a Select Committee, with instruction to inquire into and report upon the general subject,—put and passed.

Whereupon the House proceeded to the Ballot, and the Speaker declared the following Members to be the Committee duly appointed:—Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Arnold, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Egan, Dr. Lang, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Samuel.

(2.) * * * * *

VOTES, No. 100. TUESDAY, 22 MAY, 1860.

2. Fitz Roy Dry Dock:—Mr. Parkes, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Proceedings of, and Minutes of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee to whom, on the 10th April, 1860, were referred certain Petitions in reference to the Fitz Roy Dry Dock.
Ordered to be printed.

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1859-60.

FITZ ROY DRY DOCK.**REPORT.**

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 10th April last, for whose consideration were referred the respective Petitions of *Thomas Rountree, of certain Merchants, Shipowners and others*, and of *John Cuthbert*,—“*respecting the practice of letting the Fitz Roy Graving Dock at Cockatoo Island, with instruction to inquire into and report upon the general subject,*” have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee have considered the petitions presented to your Honourable House,—two from Mr. Rountree and Mr. Cuthbert, stating various objections to the practice of temporarily letting the Fitz Roy Dock for the purposes of private shipbuilders,—and one from a number of persons interested in the shipping trade, praying that such practice may be continued for the public convenience and benefit; and they have also taken the evidence of the principal petitioners and others on the subject.

Your Committee have failed to discover any admissible evidence that a pledge was given, as alleged, by the late Governor, Sir Charles Fitz Roy, that the Fitz Roy Dock should not be brought into competition with private establishments of a similar character. And as this dock was in course of construction several years before any private works of the same kind were undertaken, it is not unfair to infer that such investments of private capital were made with a full knowledge of the liability to a competition that seems a necessary concomitant of the Government establishment being beneficially employed. The management of the Royal Docks in Great Britain do not appear to offer any data from which an analogy may be drawn to apply in the present instance. While we have no navy nor war-like preparations to occupy a Government dockyard, a large amount of money, in the construction of the Fitz Roy Dock, has been diverted from other objects on which our revenue might have been profitably expended; and the public interest requires that so costly a work, when completed, should be rendered available for the general shipping demands of the port.

Your Committee, however, are not insensible to the grounds of complaint of those persons who have largely engaged in private undertakings of the same kind, and they have been anxious to offer some recommendation for permanently leasing the dock, by which the proprietors of large private establishments would not have to contend with the

the unequal competition to which they are undoubtedly subjected by the temporary letting. But the proposal to lease the Fitz Roy Dock for a term of years is at once met by formidable difficulties—such as the management of the penal establishment of Cockatoo Island, the necessary reserve of the use of the dock for Government purposes, and the preservation of the expensive machinery in the workshops; and in the face of these difficulties your Committee have felt that they cannot recommend what otherwise they are of opinion would be the proper course to be taken,—the leasing of the dock by public competition.

It has occurred to your Committee that Cockatoo Island offers many advantages for a great central prison on the most improved plan of discipline. Its healthy situation, its isolation, and the easy access to it are obvious advantages for such a purpose; and, if the prisoners were employed for a few years in building workshops, and in other necessary alterations to prepare it for an industrial prison in connection with an extensive dockyard, they might afterwards be converted into a classified, partially skilled, and thoroughly disciplined body of workmen for a great national use, at the same time that the most that were possible would be done for their individual instruction and reformation.

Your Committee, under all the circumstances, do not feel justified in suggesting any specific alteration in the management of the Fitz Roy Dock; and they, therefore, report the evidence they have taken to your Honorable House, with the recommendation that a Committee may be appointed in the next Session of Parliament to consider the whole question of the management of Cockatoo Island, including both the penal and engineering departments.

HENRY PARKES,
Chairman.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 22 May, 1860.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY, 20 APRIL, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Rev. Dr. Lang, | Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Samuel.

H. Parkes, Esq., called to the Chair.

Resolution of the House, dated the 10th instant, appointing the Committee, and referring the several Petitions upon the subject of the Fitz Roy Dock, read. Committee deliberated relative to their course of procedure.

It was Resolved,—

“ That Messrs. Rountree, Cuthbert, and Drake, Petitioners respectively, be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.”

It was further Resolved,—

“ That the Chairman do move in the House for a Return of certain Correspondence touching the subject of inquiry, with a view to the reference thereof to this Committee.”

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

WEDNESDAY, 25 APRIL, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

H. Parkes, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Hodgson, | Rev. Dr. Lang,
Mr. Hoskins, | Mr. Samuel.

Mr. T. S. Rountree, *Lessee of Mort's Dry Dock, Waterview Bay, Balmain*, called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. J. Cuthbert, *Shipbuilder, Lessee of A. S. N. Co's Patent Slip, Pyrmont*, called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. H. Drake (*Messrs. Hely, Drake, and Harper, Shipbuilders*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee

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

TUESDAY, 1 MAY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

H. Parkes, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Hoskins, | Mr. Samuel.

Captain G. K. Mann, R.E., *Engineer-in-Chief and Superintendent, Cockatoo Island*, called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

J. Williamson, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee

[Adjourned.]

THURSDAY, 10 MAY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

H. Parkes, Esq., in the Chair.

Rev. Dr. Lang, | Mr. Samuel.

Committee deliberated.

It was Resolved,—

“ That further Evidence is unnecessary for the purposes of this inquiry.”

Committee deliberated relative to the recommendations to be contained in the Report. Deliberation adjourned.

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

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 16 MAY, 1860.

By direction of the Chairman, the meeting of the Committee appointed for *this day* convened to-morrow at *Eleven o'clock*.

THURSDAY, 17 MAY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

H. Parkes, Esq., in the Chair.
 Mr. Hoskins, | Rev. Dr. Lang,
 Mr. Samuel.

Deliberation relative to the views to be expressed in the Report resumed.
 Committee further deliberated, and instructed the Chairman to prepare a draft for consideration at the subsequent meeting.

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

TUESDAY, 22 MAY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

H. Parkes, Esq., in the Chair.
 Rev. Dr. Lang, | Mr. Samuel.

Committee having met,
 The Chairman laid before Committee a Draft Report, pursuant to instruction on the 17th instant.

Draft Report read.

Committee deliberated.

Motion made (*Mr. Samuel*) and *Question*—"That the Draft Report, as read, be the "Report of this Committee"—*agreed to*.

Committee, referring to Resolution on the 20th ultimo, instructing the Chairman to move in the House for a Return of certain Correspondence respecting the private employment of the Fitz Roy Dock, the information anticipated therefrom having been obtained in the course of the evidence of Captain Mann,—

Resolved,—"That such Resolution be rescinded."

Chairman requested to report to the House.

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1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

FITZ ROY DRY DOCK.

WEDNESDAY, 25 APRIL, 1860.

Present:—

MR. SAMUEL,	MR. PARKES,
MR. HOSKINS,	DR. LANG,
MR. HODGSON.	

HENRY PARKES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. T. S. Rountree called in and examined:—

1. *By the Chairman*: You are the lessee of a private dry dock, known as Mort's Dry Dock, in Waterview Bay? I am.
2. You have petitioned the Legislative Assembly lately respecting the management of the Government Fitz Roy Dock? I have.
3. Is the signature to the petition produced in your handwriting? It is.
4. The substance of your complaint, as I gather it from your petition, is that you consider the manner in which this dock is now let acts injuriously, and in an unfair way upon your private undertaking? That is my complaint.
5. Will you be good enough to state particularly the nature of the grievance of which you conceive you have a right to complain? In the first place, I am paying, and have been since 1854, £3,000 a year for the Waterview Dock, and this, together with the expense of maintaining it, entails on me a charge of something like £5,000 a year. This expense is absolutely necessary to be gone to, in order that the dock shall be always available at any moment. What I complain of is, that after having to go to all this expense to maintain the Waterview Dock, the Fitz Roy Government Dock should be available for any party, who, without going to the expense that I am under, can engage it at any moment, can employ their own men to do the necessary repairs, and so shut me out from competing with them, and prevent me from being able to pay the large amount of rent, taxes, and wages that I am under. The fact is, that any idle shipwright on the streets can engage the dock, take a vessel in and repair her, at a much lower rate than I could possibly do, seeing that he is under no expense beyond the time the vessel is in the dock, whilst my expenses continue all the year through. I am thus not allowed a chance of competing fairly with them.
6. Had you any interest in the Waterview Dry Dock, in the first instance? I had.
7. Had you any beneficial interest in the originating of the undertaking? Yes.
8. To what extent? I had eighteen sixty-fourths of the venture.
9. You were one of the parties who first conceived the idea of constructing this work? I was.
10. At the time of your conceiving the idea, was not the Fitz Roy Dock under construction? Certainly. It was commenced previous to my arriving in the Colony.
11. Then the Fitz Roy Dock was in course of construction at the time that you and others formed the project of making a second dock? It was.
12. Have you any objection to state to the Committee to what extent the future operations

Mr. T. S.
Rountree.
25 April, 1860.

Mr. T. S.
Rountree.
25 April, 1860.

of the Government Dock entered into your calculations, when the feasibility of your plan was canvassed? Of course we had numerous conversations upon the matter before entering on the undertaking.

13. You misunderstand me. What I wish you to state is, how far you considered the position of the Government Dock to militate against your undertaking, and the degree to which it was thereafter likely to affect your interests? We never took it into account at all, as we always understood that the Fitz Roy Dock would be used by Government vessels only.

14. Were you given to understand that the Fitz Roy Dry Dock would not be brought into competition with yours? We were. We should certainly never have constructed the Waterview Dock had we not been positively assured by the Governor General, Sir Charles Fitz Roy, that the Government Dock would never come into competition with ours.

15. Did you receive this assurance previous to your forming the plan of constructing the Waterview Dock? No, not previous to our forming our purpose, but within the first few months of our commencing operations.

16. That is to say, that so soon as you commenced work you received the assurance of the Governor General that the Fitz Roy Dock should not be brought into competition with yours? Yes. His Excellency, when he visited our works shortly after we had commenced operations, declared that the Government Dock should never come into competition with us.

17. Then you were under the impression that such would be the case? Certainly. Had we known at the time of our commencing the Waterview Dock that the Government Dock would have been open to competition, we should have given our dock up; but we took it for granted, after what the Governor General had assured us, that it would be a Government Dock and nothing else.

18. Will you state precisely the nature of the assurance you received from the then Governor General? It was merely a verbal assurance.

19. Did you hear it given? Yes; I heard it with my own ears, at my own table. The Governor General and some other officials used to come over at different times during the progress of the work to look at the dock. On one occasion that His Excellency was there, Mr. Mort happened to be there also, and he put the question distinctly to His Excellency at that time.

20. In what form was the question to His Excellency put? If I recollect right, they were sitting round the table in my house, at lunch, and Mr. Mort introduced the matter casually, and it was discussed.

21. And what answer did Sir Charles Fitz Roy give? He said that he would take care that at no future time the dock should come into competition with private enterprise.

22. Did you ever have any further assurance on the point? No; that is the only time that I recollect the Governor General speaking on the subject.

23. When was your dock completed? In March, 1854, we docked the first ship.

24. What was her name? I forget just at the present moment.

25. When was the Fitz Roy Dock opened? I cannot say exactly, but it was about twelve or fifteen months after ours.

26. How long was the Waterview Dry Dock in course of construction? We started in 1853, in February, and we opened in March, 1854.

27. And how long was the Fitz Roy Dock in course of construction? Somewhere about nine or ten years.

28. Do you happen to know the dimensions of the two docks respectively? Yes. My own dock is 375 feet in length, with 72 feet gateway, and a depth of water at the doors of 20 feet 6 inches; the Fitz Roy Dock is 300 feet long, 60 feet gateway, and the same depth of water.

29. Then your dock is longer, and with a greater width of gateway? Yes; there is about 10 feet difference of gateway between the two.

30. Then, although the Fitz Roy Dock was commenced eight years before yours, it was not completed until after yours? Yes. It was opened about twelve months after ours.

31. When was the Fitz Roy Government Dock first let out to private shipbuilders? The "Benares" was the first private ship which went in, and that was about six months ago; she came to us first, but we could not receive her, as we had the "Oneida" in our dock at the time. As she was pressed for time, the Government gave her permission to go into the Fitz Roy Dock.

32. Was the "Benares" the first private vessel that ever went into the dock? I never recollect a private ship going in before that.

33. Will you state minutely the system by which the Government Dock is let? I only know it from Mr. Hely, who has several times engaged the dock for his firm. What he told me was, that the dock was let out to any one applying for it, on the same terms as we charge for ours, that is one shilling per ton for docking, and sixpence per ton per day during the time the vessel remains in dock. So that the parties renting the dock only use it for a few days, so long as they require it, and then throw it up when their job is done.

34. Then, do you mean to say that if A or B, being a shipbuilder, wanted to dock a vessel he was at work upon, for three, five, or seven days, that he could get the Government Dock for that short period at the same rate which you now charge at your dock? Yes; that is exactly the system that I complain of.

35. But if they charge only the same rate as you do, how does that affect your establishment? Because I have to keep up a very large establishment, in order to be always prepared for any work that may come in, whilst the men who take the Government Dock have no such establishment to keep up, require no outlay of capital, and can get up from the streets the necessary hands to do the work. This leaves me no chance of competition.

36. Do the Committee understand you to say that the person temporarily renting the dock can

can be accommodated with men also? No; he has to take his own men with him. He is, however, accommodated with labor to the extent necessary to work the engine? He has to take with him all the labor necessary for the work he has to do. The Government engineers pump the dock out, work the engine, and find the coals, the party renting having no responsibility in the docking of the ship, which is done entirely by the Government engineers.

Mr. T. S.
Rountree.

25 April, 1869.

37. Will you inform the Committee what it is that you wish to have done with this dock? What I wish is just this, that if the Government Dock is to be brought into competition with the private establishments, then that the competition should be a fair one. Let the dock be put up to auction and be leased to the highest bidder.

38. Then you do not object to competition so long as it is fair and legitimate? Not at all, provided it is put up to auction and let to the highest bidder I should make no objection.

39. You do not want the dock to be shut up to all but Government vessels? Not at all. If revenue is wanted I see no reason why it should not be derived from the Dry Dock as from anything else. But, then, let it be in such a way that all the establishments shall have a fair field and come on an equal footing before the public.

40. You would wish it to be leased so as to become in effect a private establishment? Exactly.

41. With the same risks as regards outlay that you are yourself under? Yes.

42. And the dock might be let, you think, subject to the condition that Government vessels requiring to use it should have the preference? Yes, in the same way as the Waterview Dock. There the mail steamers have the preference, and the same provision could be made at the Fitz Roy Dock for Government ships.

43. *By Mr. Samuel*: You have no objection, then, to the dock being let by auction? None whatever.

44. But you complain at its being let for short periods? Yes, and that it is let to any man off the streets who may choose to apply for it.

45. But, supposing the dock to be leased in the way you describe, what is to prevent the lessee from letting it out in the same manner for short periods? Nothing. No doubt he could do so if he wished, but when he is under heavy rent and expenses he has his pocket to look at.

46. But the party leasing the dock, if he did so merely for the purpose of letting it out for short periods to others, need keep up no establishment? He would be obliged to do so, because he could not keep the dock available unless at great expense. And, on the other hand, if he kept no establishment, these parties off the street would not be able to make use of the dock if any great outlay were required from them.

47. *By the Chairman*: You are, however, willing to take your chance of whatever plan the lessee may choose to follow? Certainly. Let it be in private hands and we can compete fairly upon our merits, in the same way as we now have to do with the Patent Slip.

48. *By Mr. Samuel*: Are you certain that the charge made at the Fitz Roy Dock is exactly the same as that made at yours? I have been given to understand that it is, but I am not certain, as I do not know of my own knowledge what the charges are. We charge for a 1,000 ton ship, docking and undocking, one shilling per ton, and sixpence per ton for each day that she is in dock; and I believe that is the charge made at the Fitz Roy Dock.

49. *By Mr. Hoskins*: You do not effect repairs to vessels—you merely rent the dock? On the contrary, I am a shipwright by business, and it is the trade that the dock brings me that I look to more than to the tolls of vessels lying there. It is not to the renting of the dock so much as the employment at my own business that I look to repay my rent.

50. Then you, being a shipwright, of course allow no one to perform repairs in the Waterview Dock but yourself? No, I do not.

51. Is not that something like monopoly? No; because I do the work upon precisely the same terms as it would be done elsewhere.

52. Then your petition to the Assembly is not so much a complaint of the renting of the dock for short periods as of the loss of your trade in consequence of the letting? Yes; I am keeping up an establishment in order to have my dock available at any moment, and the Government, by the plan they pursue, permit any man off the streets to come in and compete with me for a job.

53. Are you aware that in Bombay there are Government Dry Docks? I know that there is one there.

54. And are not private vessels allowed to go in there? In cases of emergency they are, but not otherwise. I believe that the Peninsular and Oriental Company have now rented these docks, and that they are open in the same way that the Waterview Dock is, the Company's ships having the preference. The charges, however, are very much in excess of those of Sydney.

55. Then I suppose that if a vessel put into the harbor in distress, you would consider that to be a sufficient case of emergency to justify her being received into the Government Dry Dock? Yes, of course; but if the dock were let by public auction, all difficulties would be got over.

56. When you commenced the construction of your dock, you were aware that it was the intention of the Government to construct a dock? Yes; the Government had been at work at it some years before we commenced.

57. And you had only a verbal assurance from Sir Charles Fitz Roy that the Government Dock would not be brought into competition with private establishments? That was all.

58. *By Dr. Lang*: Did you make any proposal to the Government, in order to obtain documentary evidence of this pledge? No; we made no proposal of the kind.

59. Do you not think that it must seem strange to find parties risking so much capital on an adventure, knowing that a Government Dock was in course of construction that might be brought

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- brought into competition with their undertaking, without their applying for a written guarantee of what had been promised them? No doubt. There may have been some neglect in that respect; but, as regarded myself, I was so busy arranging for the work, and supervising the workmen, that I had time to think of little else. There was such an incessant demand upon me, and my thoughts were so completely kept to the construction of the works, that the idea of getting a written guarantee quite escaped me.
60. *By the Chairman*: Was there not a general feeling in the community that the Fitz Roy Dock had been so long in hand, that it was almost hopeless to expect its completion? Yes; I believe that such was the general impression.
61. Were not complaints made in the Legislature, session after session, at the slow progress of the work, and at the almost hopelessness of its completion? There were.
62. *By Mr. Hoskins*: You are acquainted with the English ports? I am.
63. Are there no public establishments at any of them into which a vessel could be taken, either dry dock or graving dock, to have repairs effected? No, only the incorporated docks, such as the Southampton Docks. But the fact is, that all the docks in England are now getting up lifts for the purposes of examining and repairing vessels bottoms. If one dock has anything of the kind, the others are obliged to have it also; because, if a vessel leaves one dock in order to go to another to have her bottom examined or repaired, the chances are that she will not go back again; and thus the dock loses a large sum, not merely dock dues, but other contingent advantages, such as wharfage, storage, and many other things. But in London there are no docks but those that are worked by a proprietary, and it is the same thing in Liverpool.
64. *By Mr. Samuel*: As things now stand, the Patent Slip and your dock exercise a monopoly of the trade? No; I think not. I cannot see how we can have a monopoly, when I have not had a job for the last three months.
65. But you, being a shipwright, will not rent your dock to another person in the same business? If a person comes to me I will rent him the dock, but certainly not at the price I charge myself to ships. It would be a hard thing indeed upon me, if I had to lay out £8,000 a year to keep my dock in a state of efficiency, and then had to give it up to another person to take the bread out of my mouth.
66. But do not your dock and the Patent Slip virtually exercise a monopoly? To a certain extent we do; for instance, all the large vessels or steamers that cannot be hove down must come to the dock or the slip, but then to provide for them we have gone to very great expense. With the facilities that the Government give in their dock any of my men can now go and underbid me and take a ship away from me, by taking her into the Fitz Roy Dock.
67. *By Mr. Hodgson*: You have made some allusion to an existing agreement between yourself and the P. & O. Company, have you any objection to state to the Committee what that agreement is? None whatever. The dock is let directly to the P. & O. Company. They rent the whole of the dock and premises for £6,000 a year. I rent under the Company, and pay £1,500 a year for the use of the dock at such times as they may be unoccupied by the Company. I have the free use of the whole place, but the P. & O. Company can command them for any of their vessels whenever they like.
68. Then the P. & O. Company pay £6,000 a year to Mr. Mort? Yes.
69. And afterwards there is an understanding between you and the Company? Yes. I pay them £1,500 a year for the unoccupied time of the dock, that is, for such time as it is not required for their vessels.
70. They have a priority of claim for their own vessels? They have.
71. And, if they find it necessary, can occupy it for three weeks out of a month? They can.
72. Do you consider yourself the lessee of the dock? Yes, under the P. & O. Company.
73. *By the Chairman*: You are aware that there has been an argument in favor of letting the Government Dock, that by so doing it would restrain all monopoly? I cannot see what monopoly there is. I have not had a job this three months, and until within this last few weeks the slip has been in the same condition.
74. But have you ever heard it said, as an argument in favor of letting the Fitz Roy Dock, that it would tend to keep down monopoly? I cannot say that I have ever heard such an argument used; but if it has, there is no foundation for it, for I have done work at my dock as cheap as it has been done in any part of the world.
75. In the petition presented to the Assembly and signed by seventy-nine persons, this paragraph occurs:—"That your petitioners are fully convinced that if the said dock is left open for the use of the public, by paying, as at present, a reasonable rate for the occupation thereof, it will prove a great saving to the shipowner and the community at large, by preventing any monopoly in future." Now, I wish to ask you in reference to this point, whether you consider the Government have anything to do with the prevention of monopoly; or rather, whether the Government taking upon itself to prevent monopoly is not equally a violation of the principles of free trade as would be the taking steps to create a monopoly? I do not think the Government ought to interfere.
76. But as a question of principle,—do you conceive that it would be wrong in principle for the Government to authorize a monopoly? I certainly think it would.
77. Then, is it not equally as wrong in principle for the Government to interfere to prevent a monopoly? I have no doubt of it.
78. Then you consider that it is not the duty of the Government to interfere either by way of authorizing or preventing a monopoly? I think they ought not to do so. The Government would have done a great deal better, if they wished to derive a revenue from their dock, by laying the whole matter before the Chamber of Commerce, and taking their advice on the point.

79. *By Mr. Samuel:* Do you think it would be more likely to benefit the port of Sydney and to add to our trade, if increased accommodation were afforded to vessels desirous of refitting or if the whole accommodation was to be confined to one dock? If there was any necessity for two or even more docks they ought to be opened, but if the Government Dock is to be made public, let it be made so by public competition. If it is to be used publicly, it ought not to be let under the present form.

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80. Do you not think that the greater the facilities that are given for the repair of ships in this port, the more likely we shall be to attract ships here, thus adding to our trade and to the public benefit? I have no doubt that the greater facilities you give vessels the larger number of vessels will come here.

81. That being the case, is it not the duty of a wise Government to add to those facilities? Yes, but not to the injury of individual enterprise.

82. The same argument might be used in the case of all public works;—for instance, it might be said that the construction of the Circular Quay was an injury to those persons who had previously constructed wharfs of their own? No; because the Circular Quay was let by public competition, and the parties who fancied themselves aggrieved had an opportunity of renting it if they wished.

83. *By Mr. Hoskins:* Can you tell me how many vessels have been docked in the Fitz Roy Dock since it has been opened? Not more than ten I should say.

84. *By Mr. Samuel:* It has only been thrown open within the last six months? That is all.

85. *By Mr. Hoskins:* You say that you have had no vessel in your dock for the last three months? Such is the case.

86. But is it not the fact that Patent Slips are used in preference to Dry Docks in all ports in the world? Yes; but it has not been owing entirely to that that I have had no ships. The Patent Slip has certainly been pretty busy during the last two months, but before that it was idle for some three months.

87. Still Patent Slips are preferred to Dry Docks? Perhaps they are, on account of the quickness with which the whole thing is done. Yes; no doubt they get up quicker, and perhaps they lay drier afterwards to be worked at.

Mr. J. Cuthbert called in and examined:—

88. *By the Chairman:* You are a shipbuilder, carrying on business in this city? I am.

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89. How long have you been established in that business? Either seven or eight years last January.

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90. Where is the establishment situated in which you carry on your business? Next to the Gas Works, and at the Patent Slip.

91. You mean the Patent Slip belonging to the Australasian Steam Navigation Company at Pyrmont? The Patent Slip, at Pyrmont, of which I am the lessee.

92. Have you petitioned the Legislative Assembly with respect to the manner in which the Fitz Roy Dry Dock is now let by the Government? I have.

93. In that petition you allege that some assurances were given by a former Government that the Fitz Roy Dock should not be used in competition with private establishments? I have been informed, on what I consider to be very good authority, that such assurances have been given.

94. It does not come within your own knowledge, then, that any such pledges have been given? No; but I have it upon good authority.

95. No such pledges were given to you, or given to others in your hearing? No.

96. Will you now state to the Committee what is the particular nature of the grievance of which you consider you have cause to complain? The complaint is set out very fully in the petition.

97. But we want to ask you more particularly upon the subject. We wish to know whether your objection is made against the manner of letting the dock at present followed, or against the letting it at all? It is against the way in which the Government now let it to irresponsible persons.

98. Do you consider that the Fitz Roy Government Dock should be altogether excluded from competing with private establishments, or do you think it may be brought into competition with them, if it be worked by a different process? I am decidedly of opinion that the dock ought to be let by public competition, if it is to be let at all.

99. You think, then, that it ought to be put up, like any other public work from which revenue is derived, to public auction? Yes; and let the highest bidder have it.

100. So that if the mode of letting be that for which a precedent is found in the letting of the Circular Quay, and from which it may be anticipated that like the Circular Quay a large annual rental may be obtained, you would offer no objection? No; I do not object to the dock being let; but if it is let it should be for lengthened periods, and to responsible persons.

101. You would not object to its being let on annual lease, with a provision in the lease that Government vessels requiring its use should have the preference over all others? Certainly not; I should never think of objecting under such circumstances.

102. That is not the mode in which it is now let? No; any person sends in an application, and gets it for as long a term as he wants it.

103. Then it is now given to any person who may choose to apply for it, for just so long as he requires it? Exactly.

104. Can you mention any cases in which this has been done? Yes; I have one instance that happened entirely within my own knowledge, in the case of the "Granite City."

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105. Will you detail to the Committee the circumstances of that case in so far as they have come within your own knowledge? I will. The captain of the "Granite City" was in treaty with me to take his vessel on to the slip, and have her repaired, and at the same time that he was in treaty with me he must have been in treaty for the Fitz Roy Government Dock. Just as I thought that I had arranged with him about his repairs, I found that he had made application to the Government to get the use of the Fitz Roy Dock to perform his repairs in, and had got it.
106. Was he going to do the repairs himself, that is, by his own men? No; he only got the use of the dock, other parties undertook the repairs of the vessel.
107. Who were they? They were shipwrights in the town.
108. What were their names? Healey, Drake, and Harper. They have got a place near to mine.
109. What course did the captain take to obtain the use of the dock? He just sent in an application for it, and it was granted to him.
110. Did it come to your knowledge that he sent in the application? I was given to understand that the captain got some one to apply for him; and I understood that it was Mr. Charles Smith who made the application for the dock, and that Mr. Black, or some of the other Ministers, gave leave to dock the vessel there during the time it was under repair by Healey, Drake, and Harper.
111. Then the permission was given to Healey, Drake, and Harper? Yes; I believe they got permission to take in a ship and repair her there.
112. And they did so? Yes; they had her in, and executed all the necessary work.
113. How long was she in the dock? That I cannot say, precisely.
114. Three or five days? I think not more than five days.
115. Do you know what they had to pay? No, they never informed me.
116. Can you not form an opinion upon the subject? I do not know what they paid, but since they used it, I have had put in my hands a scale of the charges made at the Government Dock. They charge for a ship of a thousand tons, at the rate of 1s. per ton for docking, and 6d. per ton per day during the time she is in dock. The scale then decreases, I believe about an eighth of a penny at a time according to the tonnage, down to small ships of 100 tons.
117. Will you be good enough to describe to the Committee the way in which you conceive this system of letting operates injuriously to you? I can explain it very easily; for instance, suppose any shipwrights get a ship to repair, they at once go about the town and employ a large number of men for that job; but when that job is done there is no other work for the men, and they are all started off; thus the men they employ are only taken on for a few days as they are wanted, whilst I have to keep up a large establishment.
118. Confining your answer to the particular case you have chosen to allude to, did it come within your knowledge that men were employed as you describe? To the best of my knowledge and belief they were so.
119. But supposing you got a vessel requiring extensive repairs, would you not also employ a large number of hands in the same temporary way? Yes; if the work was so extensive or so pressing that I had not sufficient with my ordinary shop hands.
120. You keep a large number of permanent hands on your establishment? Yes, a large number.
121. Not only when you have an extensive work on hand, but when you have not? Yes, constantly.
122. You find them work of some kind or other to do, even though you have to do work on speculation? Yes; if I have not something on hand I do something for myself.
123. You find it absolutely necessary to do work on speculation, in order to keep your establishment together, rather than to part with good men when you have them? Yes; I must do so, and that is the way in which this Government arrangement is so bad for me. I built the "Lady Denison" brig in this way, merely to keep my men employed; and I had to sail her two voyages on my own account before I sold her.
124. Do not these persons who take the Fitz Roy Dock temporarily keep up any establishment? Not by any means extensive ones.
125. You do not, however, object to the dock being let, provided that it is by public competition, and for a stated period? No; it should be let for some lengthened period—say one, two, or three years.
126. You consider, however, that you are exposed to unfair competition, if an establishment supported at the Government expense is let in the manner it now is, because it enables persons without capital, and without establishments, to get an advantage over you that you cannot fairly meet? Exactly.
127. Is there any other reason you would urge? Another reason is this,—say, for instance, I have a very heavy job, and my men may take that opportunity of combining for a rise in wages, perhaps on account of a new gold field being opened, or because there is a great demand for their labor. Well, I have a ship to be repaired and I want a good many hands, my men combine together, and, if I do not give them the wages they require, they go and get the Fitz Roy Dock from the Government, and take away from me the ship that I should have had to repair.
128. Is this likely to be the case? I have no doubt of it. I see, in this petition that has been sent in to the Assembly, that the persons signing it are mostly men who are in my employ.
129. To what petition do you refer? The petition in favor of letting the Fitz Roy Dock.
130. The counter petition presented in opposition to yours? In opposition to Captain Rountree's.

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131. Have you seen the signatures to that petition? I have.
132. Where? In the Legislative Assembly Offices, up stairs.
133. And, having seen the signatures, you now affirm that a number of them are those of men who are now in your employment? I do.
134. Will you look at the signatures to the petition I now put in your hands, which is the one to which you refer, and mention some of the names belonging to men in your employ? I see the names of John Eason, Thomas Acton, Thomas Robertson, and Alexander Turnbull. These men are all in my employ.
135. Were they in your employment when they signed this petition? No; I believe they were not.
136. Are there any other names? Yes; there are Isaac Forrest, Robert Griffith, William Fletcher, Thomas Hatfield, William West, Richard Dearing, and I have no doubt there are a good many more whose names I do not know. If my clerk was here he knows all their names, and would point them all out to the Committee.
137. *By Mr. Samuel:* You complain that you are subjected to an unfair competition by reason of the Government Dock being let for short periods? Yes.
138. And if it were let for a longer term you would not object? No.
139. But what is to prevent the lessee of the wharf from renting it for short periods to persons desirous of executing repairs? I do not believe that he could do so.
140. But why should he not; what is to prevent him? He would not do it, because it would not pay him.
141. *By the Chairman:* Would you let the Patent Slip for a few days to any person desirous of repairing a vessel? No; certainly not.
142. *By Mr. Samuel:* At present, then, you would not allow any person to repair a vessel upon the Patent Slip except yourself? No, I would not.
143. And Captain Rountree has the same regulation, and performs all the repairs required by vessels coming into the Waterview Bay Dock? Yes.
144. Do you think that fair towards the rest of the trade? Yes. The Patent Slip and the Waterview Dock are quite sufficient for all the business of the port. I know that I have not cleared three months rent out of the slip for the twelve months previous to the last three months.
145. Are there the same facilities for repairing vessels in other Colonies that we have here? There are not.
146. They have a Patent Slip in Victoria? Yes; a very good one.
147. Is it a large one? Yes, a very fine one, but not at all equal to the one we have here.
148. There is no Dry Dock there? No.
149. Then none of the other Colonies have the same facilities that we have for the repair of vessels? No.
150. Do you think if there were greater competition in docking than there is now, or rather if modes of increased competition were given, that they would be likely to cause a reduction in the prices now charged for repairs? That would depend upon whether work was plentiful or not.
151. Let me ask you, as a matter of fact, whether the people who employ the Government Dry Dock for these short periods do the work at a lower price than you do? No, I do not believe that they could do so. Every captain who has had his vessel on my slip has expressed himself perfectly satisfied with our work and our charges; and I know that captains requiring repairs to their ships prefer this port to any in the world, except the chief ports of Europe and North America.
152. But what I ask is, have these persons who have rented the Fitz Roy Dock from the Government done work at a lower rate than you and Captain Rountree have been doing it at? I cannot say for certain, but I will mention this circumstance;—I had nearly arranged, as I thought, with the agents of the "Granite City" to take her on the slip and do certain repairs to her. Instead of her coming on to the slip she was taken into the Government Dock, and repaired by other parties. Whether they took the work at a lower price or not I cannot say.
153. But by her not coming to you after you had arranged as to price, and by her going to another, you imagine, I presume, that the work was done at a lower rate? Yes. It must have been something of the sort or I should have got the vessel.
154. Then let me ask you whether you think that if repairs to vessels could be done at a lower rate than you and Captain Rountree are now doing them at, it would be likely, when it became generally known, to attract a greater number of ships to our port than now visit it? No, I think not. Our present prices for docking and material are as low as in any port of the world out of Europe or North America.
155. Suppose the charges at the Government Dock were made higher than those at Waterview Dock, in such a ratio as to make up the difference for the charges of keeping up an establishment, would you then consider that you were treated unfairly? I should.
156. Understand me; suppose the charge made at the Government Dock was a higher one than that made by Captain Rountree or yourself, by so much as would be considered equivalent to the keeping up of an establishment, would you consider that you were dealt with unfairly by the letting of the dock? I should under any circumstances.
157. Simply because you consider that the Government ought not to come into competition with you? Yes.
158. And because it is a Government property that ought not to be brought into competition with a private one? Yes; and because they have facilities and accommodation at the Government Dock that we have not.
159. But a private company may have that, as well as a Government? Very true, but with a private company we take our chances in competition.

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160. *By Mr. Hoskins*: What greater facilities has the Government Dock than you have? In the first place they have all the convict labor free.
161. For what purpose? For all they require it for.
162. They do not work as shipwrights? No; but when the vessel is in the dock the convicts block her up and shore her.
163. Are you sure of that? I think they do; I have been given to understand so.
164. Do they employ convict labor in pumping out the dock? Yes; and to block and shore the ships.
165. You say that if the expense of repairing vessels were reduced, that would not have the effect of increasing the traffic to the port? It would not.
166. Why do you imagine so? Because vessels come here now in preference to going elsewhere.
167. But would not cheapening the price of repairs have the effect of bringing others here who now go elsewhere? No. The prices for docking are now as low as they can be in fairness to all parties.
168. Another reason why you object is, that by letting the dock in this way the working man will have an opportunity of going to work upon a job for himself,—is that an evil? My objection is, that it gives my own men an opportunity of combining together, and of going in to work against me.
169. Do you think then that it is better for the interests of the port that yourself and Captain Rountree should have the whole work of the port than that working men should be allowed to come in and compete with you? Let them come in by all means, but let it be on the same footing as myself. Let them work their way up by industry and perseverance as I have done, and not by getting the Government to furnish a dock for them in order to enable them to compete with men who, by their hard work and carefulness, have got all the appliances of their trade around them. I can assure you that I have had to work and struggle hard in order to gain the position I now hold in the trade, and no Government aid was ever given to me, and I see no reason why it should now be given to another to enable him to compete with me.
170. The men who are employed upon the jobs that go into the Government Dry Dock are only employed temporarily? Yes, that is all.
171. But do you not do the same thing as these parties—that is, do you not employ a number of extra hands when you get a job on the slip, and do you not discharge them so soon as that job is completed? Yes; I am sometimes obliged to employ a number of extra hands, but then I always have a large number in constant employment. I have now between ninety and a hundred men at work for me, but it is impossible that I can keep together all the men that I sometimes require. There are, however, between thirty and forty of these that I mostly keep on. They are my picked men, whose services I do not wish to lose.
172. You mentioned a Mr. Charles Smith, as having interested himself to obtain the Fitz Roy Dock for the “Granite City,”—is that Captain Smith, the shipowner, of Miller’s Point? It is.
173. Did he apply for the dock on his own account? No, only as a friend of the shipwrights and of the captain of the vessel.
174. He is interested in shipping matters? He is.
175. And is the owner of a large number of vessels? Yes; I believe he is.
176. He is, I believe, a pretty good judge of what is necessary in the repairs of ships? I have no doubt he is, for he has had a good deal of experience.
177. *By Dr. Lang*: What rent do these people pay who engage the Government Dock? The charge is made in accordance with the size of the vessel.
178. Is that the way you charge? Yes; that is the ordinary mode of charging at all docks.
179. And are the prices less than yours? No; they are about equal to mine until they are for very large ships when they are a trifle higher; but they are also a little lower than my charges for small ships. I cannot take a vessel upon the slip under a cost to myself of from £5 to £25, and that cost is necessary whether the ship be large or small. For that reason I cannot take up small vessels at so low a figure as the Fitz Roy Dock.
180. You are aware that an arrangement has been made by Captain Rountree with the P. and O. Company, by which he leases from them the Waterview Bay Dry Dock, on condition that he shall have the use of it at such times only as they may not require it for their own vessels? Yes; it is the same kind of arrangement that I have with the Australasian Steam Navigation Company.
181. Could not some such an arrangement be made with the Fitz Roy Dock—the Government retaining power over it in such a way as to ensure a prior claim to docking for ships of war, or Government vessels, and letting the use of it for the overtime,—that is, when not so employed? Yes; that is the very plan that I have mentioned in my petition; but, instead of its being let as it now is, it should be put up to public competition, so that it should be in the hands of some responsible person.
182. Do you not think that it must be a very grievous loss to the community that has had to pay so very large a sum for the construction of this dock, that a valuable public establishment of the kind should not be made the most of? It ought, no doubt, to be made to bring in a revenue to the Government; and I have no objection whatever to its being made to do so; but what I say is, that it ought to be done in a proper manner.
183. All you contend for then is, that it shall be let upon some fair and equitable principle? Yes; let it be brought into competition with us upon some fair and equitable arrangement and I am content; but do not let it be as it is now, in such a way that any person having a dislike to me can take his ship there and get her repaired.
184. *By Mr. Hoskins*: Have no persons besides yourself and Captain Rountree the means of repairing

repairing vessels bottoms? Yes; there are some who have them, but not to the same extent that we have. Captain Darley has a small slip for vessels of 150 or 200 tons.

185. Will it not take up a larger vessel than that? No; it is not equal to more than 200 or 250 tons at the present time.

186. I have seen much larger vessels than that on it? Not lately. Some years ago it would take up vessels of 300 or 400 tons; but it has got out of repair of late years, and is now barely equal to the getting up a vessel of 200 tons.

187. *By the Chairman*: With regard to this counter petition, bearing 79 signatures, had you any knowledge of its progress at the time it was in the course of signature? I had.

188. Are you acquainted with the names of the mercantile firms of Sydney who are interested in the shipping of the port? I am.

189. Do you happen to know their signatures when you see them? I do.

190. Will you look at the signatures to this petition and tell the Committee if you find the names of any of the large shipping firms of Sydney signed there? I have examined the signatures, and do not see amongst them those of any of the large mercantile firms of Sydney.

191. Do you know whether the petition was taken to any of these large mercantile firms for their signature? Yes; I know it was. It was taken round to many of these firms and also to many captains of vessels, and they refused to sign.

192. How do you know this? The parties themselves have told me they refused to sign.

193. Will you mention some of their names? Mr. Macnamara told me that it was taken to him and that he refused to sign it.

194. Any one else? He is the only one that I can recollect just now.

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Mr. Henry Drake called in and examined:—

195. *By the Chairman*: Are you a member of the firm of Hely, Drake, and Harper? I am. Mr. H. Drake.

196. Is this your signature to the petition produced? It is the signature of the firm.

25 April, 1866.

197. You know the nature of the petition to which that signature is appended? I do.

198. Then it appears that you in connection with other persons have petitioned the Legislature in favor of continuing the present system of temporarily letting the Fitz Roy Dry Dock? I have.

199. Have your firm at any time rented the Fitz Roy Dock? Yes, we have had the "Granite City" in there, and another vessel belonging to Mr. Andrews.

200. How many vessels have you had in there? I think, five.

201. Will you be good enough to name them? Yes; the first was the "Granite City," then we had the "Eli Whitney," then the "Susan," and we had besides the schooner "Adolphus Yates," and the barque "Woodlark."

202. When was it that you had the first vessel, the "Granite City," in the Government Dock? About three months or three months and a half ago.

203. How long was she in? Four days and a half or five days.

204. Allow me to ask you how long you have been established in business as a shipwright in this city? Five years and a half, or nearly six years.

205. That, I presume, is the date on which your firm was established? Yes.

206. Have you been carrying on business on your own account longer than that, or did you first commence business as a master shipwright in conjunction with the firm? Oh, dear no, I have been a shipwright from a boy, ever since I could first handle a tool.

207. But did you carry on business on your own account as a master shipwright before you entered into the partnership with Messrs. Hely and Harper? No, I did not.

208. So that the commencement of your carrying on business on your own account dates from the time of the commencement of your present firm? Yes.

209. Will you state to the Committee the manner in which you went about obtaining the use of the Fitz Roy Dock? I did not do it, my partner managed the business.

210. But surely you must have heard him say how it was done? I did not go about it at all. Healey applied for it, but I don't know how he went about it.

211. Did he never talk to you about it and say how he had managed? I don't recollect; but I think the party he first went to was Mr. Mann.

212. However, the result of the application was, that you got the use of the dock? Yes.

213. And what did you pay for it, on the occasion of your taking in the "Granite City"? We paid 1s. per ton for going in, and 6d. per ton per day, laying days.

214. What assistance did you have from the establishment to facilitate you in the operation of taking the vessel into the dock, either by the gangs, by the officers on the island, by the engineering staff, or by others? There were parties there who helped to get the shores up under the vessel when she was in.

215. What parties do you allude to? I think they were the prison gangs.

216. And they assisted you? Yes; they helped to get the shores up under the vessel, but our men were with them.

217. You employed the Government engine also in getting the vessel in and in pumping out the water? Yes, we did.

218. Was it worked by the Government staff? Well, as far as I know of, it was.

219. Did you pay anything extra for that? I don't think our firm did, but I don't know if the captain made any arrangement with them; he may have done so.

220. All you had to do in the matter then was to take your men there and repair the ship? Yes; that was all I did in it.

Mr. H. Drake. 221. You say in your petition (*the Chairman here read the petition*)—now allow me to ask you whether the Government Dry Dock is of greater capacity than the Waterview Bay Dock?
 25 April, 1860. Oh yes, a great deal.

222. Can you inform the Committee what the difference is? Why the thing is that the Government Dock is properly cut as a dry dock ought to be, whilst the Waterview Bay Dock is only a kind of a one-sided dock.

223. How do you mean by a one-sided dock? I mean this, that at the Government Dock you can breast shore the ship on both sides, and that you cannot do so at the other dock.

224. It has been given in evidence that the Waterview Bay Dock is 375 feet long, and that the Fitz Roy Dock is only 300 feet long, and that the one has 72 feet gateway, whilst the other has only 60 feet; now how can you have a greater capacity in the Fitz Roy than in the other dock? As far as I could see, the gateway of the Government Dock is wide enough to take in any size of vessel that is likely to come to this port; of course a very large paddle steamer with her paddle boxes, would find it difficult to get in, but the dock was not made for them.

225. Do you recollect that some time ago, the Fitz Roy Dock was lengthened for the purpose of enabling it to take in longer vessels? Do not recollect the Fitz Roy Dock being lengthened, but do recollect that the Waterview Dock was; and it is now longer than any vessel that comes into this harbor.

226. But, if the figures I have quoted be correct, thereby shewing that, with the same depth of water, the Waterview Bay Dock is 75 feet longer, and 12 feet wider than the Government Dock, you must acknowledge that you are in error in stating that the Fitz Roy Dock is of greater capacity than the Waterview Bay Dock? But what advantage is there in this additional size, when the Government Dock is big enough for any vessel that is likely to come here?

227. Still, as a matter of fact, or rather of calculation, will you still assert that it is of greater capacity? No, perhaps it is not; but I will say this, that the Fitz Roy Dock is long enough to take in any man-of-war.

228. Upon what data did you form your opinion that the Fitz Roy Dock was of greater capacity than the Waterview Dock? I only go from seeing the "Granite City" there. She is a large vessel, and from her appearance in the dock, there was length enough for another vessel of the same size along with her.

229. You say in your petition, "that if the said dock is left open for the use of the public, "by paying, as at present, a reasonable rate for the occupation thereof, it will prove a great "saving to the shipowner and the community at large, by preventing any monopoly in "future." Allow me to ask you whether you consider that there is anything like a monopoly existing at the present time? I think it is a great monopoly at the present time.

230. In what respect? If the Government Dock is shut up, there is only one dry dock open.

231. But there is the Patent Slip? Yes; there is a very large and a very good slip.

232. You know the Patent Slip at Pymont? I do.

233. You have seen other slips in different places? Yes, I have seen a good many.

234. And is the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Slip, at Pymont, equal to any you have seen in any part of the world? It is. It is as large a one as I have seen anywhere, and the machinery connected with it is all very good.

235. Now would not the Waterview Bay Dry Dock and the Australian Steam Navigation Company's Slip afford sufficient competition, the one working against the other, for all the purposes of legitimate trade? That would depend entirely upon circumstances. Of course I speak for myself, and I know this, that we have had ships put into our hands to repair their upper works, and afterwards it has been found that they would have to be repaired below, to do which of course it has been necessary to dock her. When this was the case, the vessel has been taken out of our hands, and the work given either to Captain Rountree or to Mr. Cuthbert. That was just the way it was with the "Granite City;" we got the job to repair her upper works, and afterwards when they found she wanted to be repaired below, we should not have got the job if we had not got the Fitz Roy Dock.

236. Would not Captain Rountree have taken her in for you, on payment of his dock charges? No, I do not think he would. He has never done so.

237. Would he not take her in on the understanding that you should repair the upper works and he the lower? No, I think not. He does all the work that is done in the Waterview Dock.

238. Then, unless he can have the whole of the work, he will have none? No, he will not.

239. So that if you undertake the necessary repairs to a ship, and you find it necessary to repair her lower works, he will not assist you with the latter, but will insist upon having the whole work to himself? I know he never would assist any one, I don't know what he may do now.

240. Ships are never taken into Captain Rountree's Dock in the same manner as they are now taken into the Government Dock, merely on payment of the dues demanded? I don't think so. I never worked at a ship there.

241. Do you know what Captain Rountree charges for ships using his dock? The same price that I have stated we paid for the "Granite City"—a shilling per ton for docking, and sixpence per ton per day for the time she is in dock—I believe, but am not sure.

242. The Government charges now are higher for small than they are for large vessels? Yes, because the expense of getting a small vessel into dock is quite as large as that of getting in a large one; and then when in dock, the smaller the vessel the more water has to be pumped out.

243. By Mr. Hoskins: And do the private establishments charge a lower price to correspond with the size of the vessel? No, I believe not. Captain Rountree's is a standing price, by the ton.

244. Then the Government ought to adopt the same plan? Yes, I believe they will do so. *Mr. H. Drake*
The small vessel now pays more in proportion than the large one.
245. Let me now ask you with reference to the convict gangs; was every person engaged about the vessel you took in, and who was not employed by you, a prisoner? As far as I know they were all prisoners. *25 April 1860*
246. And your men that you took with you were not sufficient to do the work of shoring up the vessel? Yes they were, quite sufficient. I took all the necessary hands over with me.
247. Then why have these men? I do not know; they came down, and began helping to shore up.
248. Did you apply for them? No, I did not.
249. Did your partner? I do not know what he may have done, but I think not.
250. *By Mr. Samuel*: Did you take shores over with you? No. The Government have them there all ready, and there was no occasion to take any over.
251. So that you had the use of shores, as well as of the men to place them? Yes.
252. *By Mr. Hoskins*: How many vessels do you say you have taken into the Government Dock? Five.
253. And on each occasion had you prison labor to assist you in shoring up? Yes.
254. So that by that means you were enabled to dispense with free labor that you would have otherwise employed? Yes, but only to a very small extent. It saved us the day's work of perhaps four men, and that is nothing to speak about.
255. You said, I believe, that the Government Dock was a much more complete establishment than the one at Balmain? It is.
256. In what respect? It is a complete and a finished dock, such as a dock ought to be, where you can support a vessel in every direction.
257. Cannot you shore up a vessel securely and minutely at the Waterview Dock? No, that I am sure you can't.
258. In what does the difference consist? The Waterview Dock has not got altars built in all round in the same way as the Government Dock has. By means of these you can bring your breast shores and diagonal shores up to the vessel in any way you please to support it securely. The Waterview Dock is not arranged in this way, but it is cut down quite straight on one side, so that when you have shored up one side you have to use long shores on the other in order to get a purchase to support the ship. It is rather a difficult thing to explain properly, but if you looked at the two docks when vessels were in them you would soon see the difference.
259. Then, if I understand you, what you mean is this—that if you were the owner of a vessel you would sooner have her in the Fitz Roy Dock, because after the water has been pumped out there is nothing there to strain her? Yes, because she is there supported with shores as she ought to be. Mind, I do not wish to run down the Waterview Dock, but only to explain why I think the Government Dock preferable.
260. *By Mr. Samuel*: You think it would be a great advantage to the port to throw open the Fitz Roy Dock to be rented when required by shipbuilders? Yes, I do—a very great advantage.
261. In what would the advantage consist? Take the case of the "Granite City." She wanted to go into dock, but at the time it was engaged, and she was under engagement to sail, and could not be delayed. Then again there was the "Eli Whitney," exactly in the same way; she was under charter, and was bound to go away by a certain day. The Dry Dock and the Slip were both engaged, and if we could not have got the Government Dock she would have had to have gone away without repair. Mr. Andrews, the owner, tried to get her on the Slip, but when he found the berths engaged he applied through our firm to the Government for leave to use their dock.
262. Does the increased competition, consequent upon throwing open the Fitz Roy Dock, cause work to be done at a cheaper rate? That will be shewn in a short time, when it is known for certain that it is thrown open.
263. Has it had that effect as yet? I cannot say, because the Government charging so much higher for small vessels in proportion to large ones has prevented them from using the dock.
264. *By Mr. Hoskins*: In the event of the Government Dock being thrown open, would you be prepared to find all the labor necessary for docking the vessel? Yes, of course I would.
265. I think you said that the prison labor you were furnished with at the dock did not enable you to dispense to any extent with the labor of other persons? No. Four or five more men would have done all that we required.
266. At all events, if the prisoners are not there you will require to employ several more men? Only some four or five more, and their wages for a day's work will not make any great difference in a job.
267. *By Mr. Samuel*: It has been suggested that it would be more advantageous if the Fitz Roy Dock were to be let publicly—in the same way, for instance, as the Circular Quay, and from year to year—what is your opinion upon that? No doubt it would be the best way, but then it would fall into one party's hands.
268. Of course; but all would have a chance of competing for it—your firm might take it? I should be sorry to do so, in the way things are now. I should not like to have anything to do with it.
269. *By Dr. Lang*: Are you aware of the nature of the arrangement that Captain Rountree has made with regard to his lease of the Waterview Bay Dock? I am.
270. You know then that he is a sub-tenant of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, leasing the dock for such time only as it may not be required by the vessels of that Company? Yes, I am aware of it.

- Mr. H. Drake.** 271. Could not some such an arrangement be made with regard to the Government Dry Dock—the Government retaining to themselves the power of occupying the dock whenever it was required for a vessel of war, and letting it for the time only when it is not so required? Yes; no doubt they could do so.
272. Would that be an equitable arrangement? Yes, I think it would.
273. The Peninsular and Oriental Company pay Mr. Mort £6,000 a year for the Waterview Bay Dock, and Captain Rountree pays the Company £1,500 a year for the time during which the dock is not required for their vessels. Now, suppose the Government retain the same power over the Fitz Roy Dock for the repair of vessels of war, do you not think that a similar arrangement might be made by letting the overtime of the dock by public auction? Yes, it could be done.
274. And you think that would be an equitable arrangement for the community at large? I think myself that it would be quite as good and as well for the dock to be thrown open to any one who gets a job to put a vessel into it. There would be more benefit to the community by this plan, than by letting it yearly; because, if (for instance) I take the dock yearly, I will not allow another firm to bring vessels in and do their work there; and so it would be if anybody else took it. By the present plan, if I or if anybody else gets a job, I can put the vessel in the dock and employ what hands I think proper, and do my work as I like, so long as I satisfy my employer. In this way I consider the Government would get a much better revenue than they would by letting the dock to an individual.
275. *By the Chairman:* But you said just now that if the dock were to be let annually you would not take it? No, no more I would.
276. You would not run the risk, where probably there would be a serious loss at the year's end? No, I would not.
277. And yet you advise that the Government should let it out in detail, as a means of obtaining a larger revenue than from the letting by the year? I do.
278. But do you not think that your assertion that you would be unwilling to take the dock by the year furnishes a forcible argument against the continuance of the present system; since if, as you seem to think, it would not pay you to rent the dock by the year, how can it pay other persons who are now keeping up permanent establishments, if the Government Dock be let in the way you suggest, to persons who have no permanent establishment to keep up? I do not know whether it pays them or not to keep up their establishments; but I know this—that if the Government Dock is let yearly at anything like the same rate that Captain Rountree pays for his, neither I nor anyone like me will take it.
279. *By Mr. Hoskins:* Have you ever been engaged working at your trade in India? No. I served my time in Plymouth, and I came here direct from there.
280. And you seem to think, that if you could get the occasional use of the dock, you could perform work cheaper than at the other two establishments, even though you have to go round and get all the necessary labor when you require it? No, I do not say I could do it cheaper, because Mr. Cuthbert and Captain Rountree get men at the same rate of wages as I do, and so can work at the same price; but what I mean is, that I could compete with them.
281. *By Mr. Samuel:* But your taking the dock puts you on a better footing than Captain Rountree or Mr. Cuthbert; since they have large establishments to keep up, whilst you have none? We have no establishment in connection with the dock, but our ship-building establishment is quite as large as that of Mr. Cuthbert.
282. *By the Chairman:* And though you have such an establishment, you would not take the Fitz Roy Dock if it were put up to auction? I would not.
283. Would you have taken the Patent Slip if the opportunity had been afforded you? That is a different question. At that time the Government Dock was closed.
284. *By Mr. Samuel:* Supposing the dock to be thrown open in the way you wish, can you form any idea of the amount that you would be likely to pay the Government for the use of the dock in the course of a year? It would depend entirely upon the number of vessels we got to repair. My belief is—that if the dock was thrown open, where we now have one vessel coming in here for repairs we should have two. It would be sure to spread far and near that the Government Dock was open, and that anyone could use it; and many would come here when they found this was the case, and that they could employ their own hands to do what repairs they required.
285. *By Dr. Lang:* Have you ever been engaged in your trade in Plymouth? I have.
286. There are Government Docks there? Yes, there are.
287. Do you know if they are open to the public, in the way you wish the Fitz Roy Dock to be? That I cannot say. I was only an apprentice at the time I was there, and apprentices generally know very little about Government matters. I served my time, however, in a yard where there was a dock, and we took vessels in.

TUESDAY, 1 MAY, 1860.

Present:—

MR. HOSKINS, | MR. SAMUEL. ;
HENRY PARKES, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Captain G. K. Mann called in and examined:—

288. *By the Chairman:* You are Superintendent of Cockatoo Island, I believe? I am.
289. Does your superintendence extend over the whole of the engineering as well as over the criminal department? Over both the engineering and criminal department. The designation of my office is Engineer-in-Chief and Superintendent of Cockatoo Island.
290. How long has the Fitz Roy Dock been done, from the first time a vessel was taken in after its construction? Her Majesty's ship "Herald" was the first vessel taken in, and this was about two years ago.
291. How many vessels have been taken in since? Altogether about nineteen or twenty vessels.
292. What have they consisted of—chiefly vessels belonging to the Crown, or private vessels? I cannot from memory enumerate them.
293. Can you state the proportion of private vessels? I think I can.
294. What proportion of private vessels have been received into the dock? I think about two-thirds were Colonial or Imperial vessels, and the other third private vessels.
295. Can you recollect when the first private vessel was received into the dock? The "Benares" mail steamer was the first.
296. How long was that ago? About ten or eleven months ago.
297. Upon what terms was the "Benares" received into the dock? I believe a communication was made to the Government, it being a case of emergency, when the private dock could not take her in; and, they applied to be allowed to enter the Fitz Roy Dock. The question of rates and charges had been mooted before that time, but nothing definite had been settled. The "Benares" was taken in at 6d. per ton per diem.
298. Was there any entrance fee? A double fee; 1s. per ton for the day of entrance, and 6d. per ton per diem afterwards; and I think the "Benares" was charged double on the day of coming out also.
299. Was the correspondence which took place previous to the "Benares" going into the dock on the subject of fixing the terms for docking vessels, and was it between yourself and the Government? Yes. I offered suggestions on that matter, and proposing to the Government scales which I thought would remunerate them for the outlay.
300. I asked this question with a view to eliciting your views as to the propriety of letting out the dock—will you be pleased to state them? It is a subject to which I have given great consideration, and I will state my suggestions and recommendations. They are as follow:—That the Government should render that dock available for the services of this port by fixing a dock rate; that this dock rate should be decidedly and distinctly higher than any private rate; that it should be open to all parties to take in their vessels upon payment of this fixed rate; that the machinery in the machine shops should also be open to the establishments of the city upon the payment of a fixed rate for the use of it. For these dues I propose that the Government should provide shoring, pumping, wedges, and all the necessary materials for docking a vessel; but that they should not on any account undertake the repairs of vessels, merely to give the use of the dock, for which they should charge a rate. This was the basis of the proposal.
301. Did you contemplate, in this proposal, that the work of shoring and pumping should be done by the prisoners on the island? The work of pumping, shoring, and docking was to have been done by the Government at a fixed rate that would certainly cover the expenses.
302. To be done by the people on the island? Much could be done by them; they could be employed in bringing materials, lifting the shores, cleaning the dock; in fact, in the same way as they are employed in the Mother Country. We have docked vessels by prison labor; but I do not think it could be depended upon; but I should be sorry to take the responsibility of docking with prison labor entirely as a permanent arrangement.
303. Your views when making these recommendations to the Government were that the dock which had been constructed at a large public expenditure should be made available for the convenience of the community, and return some interest upon the outlay? Yes; and I believe a large return might be recovered from it.
304. There have been two petitions presented to the Legislative Assembly, one from Mr. Rountree, the lessee, I believe, of the Waterview Dry Dock, and one from Mr. Cuthbert, a gentleman well known in Sydney, and, lessee, I believe, of the Australasian Steam Company's Slip at Pyrmont; and these petitioners complain of the system of letting the Fitz Roy Dry Dock for short periods to shipbuilders who have no large establishment like theirs; and they allege that you let the dock to persons who do not keep up a large permanent establishment, or a large permanent laboring staff, and that these persons have advantages which enable them to work so much cheaper that they cannot compete with them,—has the dock been let in the manner alluded to, has been let for private vessels two or three days? The dock, in the cases I have alluded to, was authorized as a temporary measure. They were applied for the use of the dock; the vessels were taken in, and, when in dock, they were charged a certain rate.
305. Do you remember the "Granite City" being taken in? I do.
306. The work was undertaken, I believe, by Messrs. Hely, Drake, and Harper? Yes.

Captain
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- Captain
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- 1 May, 1860.
307. This was the first vessel they had in the dock? None before.
308. Did they apply to you? Yes; and I forwarded their application to the Secretary of Public Works, recommending that the vessel should be allowed to dock upon the proposed terms, which was acceded to.
309. I think Mr Drake states in his evidence that the vessel was in the dock for five days; that he paid 1s. per ton for entrance fee, and 6d. per ton afterwards? That brings something to my memory, and I will make a slight correction of my former statement, as 6d. per ton per diem is something under the rate that I proposed, which was 7½d. per ton; but 6d. had been named by the Minister to Messrs. Hely, Drake, and Co., and it was consequently adhered to. I can furnish you with a correct copy of the draft conditions and rates as adhered to afterwards. (*Vide Appendix A.*)
310. What do you think of the objection raised by these petitioners, as to the dock coming into unfair competition with them by this unfair mode of letting? My opinion is, that so far from it being detrimental to them, the effect of throwing open this dock for the benefit of this port, would be the means of drawing into it such a largely increased amount of shipping for the express purpose of repairs, that, if they are shipwrights of standing, as I believe them to be, instead of suffering from it it would ultimately be a considerable gain to them. I express this opinion not only as engineer but as a colonist. I think the additional public advantage of throwing open that dock would be so great that private interests cannot really be taken into consideration in connexion with it; they must give way. From conversations I have had with officers of the navy, and of private vessels coming from India, they have invariably said that the difficulty in docking here was the cost of shipwrights' labor, which was a drawback to vessels coming to the port so great that the whole of the vessels of the India and China fleet were docked in India, though, but for the extra cost, they would come down here in preference. The advantage would be so great, not only for the means of repairing their vessels, but as a means of recruiting the health of their crews in this fine climate. It is the wages of the shipwrights here that drives them away.
311. But throwing open the dock as you propose would not increase the attractions to ships on the China and India stations, because, when they come here, they find it an exclusively Government establishment? The Government have no dockyard establishment here for effecting repairs, and vessels using the dock would have to make applications for repairs to Mr. Cuthbert, or Mr. Rountree, or other private firms.
312. Did your proposal go the length of keeping up a Government establishment for docking like a regular dockyard? No; that would include carpenters. I should propose that there be kept up a sufficient staff for docking vessels, not repairing them; except when the vessels are in dock, I would not keep up a large staff.
313. You would keep a sufficient establishment for docking purposes? Yes; that would require but a trifling addition to the present establishment.
314. How long have you been connected with the island as engineer? About twelve years.
315. You say that the dock was constructed under your superintendence? Entirely; I drew the original plans.
316. These petitioners (Mr. Rountree and Mr. Cuthbert) allege in the petition, that on one occasion when Sir Charles Fitz Roy, the Governor General, visited the dock to lay the foundation of the sill, His Excellency made a direct statement, which they considered a pledge, that the dock should not be brought into competition with private establishments? I was present; but I do not recollect such a pledge being made.
317. In the petition Mr. Cuthbert says:—"That in embarking in so extensive an undertaking, your Petitioner did so under the full belief that the only competition he should have to sustain was that with the present and any future private graving establishments of Port Jackson. His Excellency, the late Governor General, Sir Charles Fitz Roy, having on several occasions, more particularly when laying the first stone of the sill of the Fitz Roy Dry Dock at Cockatoo Island, expressed his confident hope that no feeling of jealousy would be excited on the part of owners of the private dock at Waterview Bay and the Patent Slips in Darling Harbor, as it was his intention to provide equitably and fully against any complaint as to the public and private competition?" I am under the impression that the ceremony of laying the first stone of the sill of the Fitz Roy Dock took place before the construction of the Waterview Dock was commenced. It was on the 5th June, 1854, that this stone was laid.
318. At all events, you have been superintendent of the island during the whole work of the construction of the dock? I have not been superintendent of the island, but engineer of the works.
319. Superintendent engineer? Chief engineer from the commencement.
320. I suppose Sir Charles Fitz Roy was never on the island without you being there too? No, I am not aware that he was.
321. Not upon any public occasion? Certainly not.
322. And you never heard anything of this kind said? Never.
323. Nothing of the kind from the Colonial Secretary of the time? Nothing.
324. You never heard anything of it until reading of it in this petition? Never. But I may say I heard that it was mooted, talked about, and inserted in the public papers, and in this way I read it; from no other source do I know anything about it. It is my opinion that no such pledge could have been made.
325. These petitioners propose that if the dock is let at all it should be let by public auction in the same manner as the Circular Quay, and let for a term of years; to which they do not object? I think that would be objectionable.
326. Would you be kind enough to state upon what grounds you consider it would be objectionable? In the first place, although now to a great extent available for shipping, the dock

dock is incomplete. Additions are being made, and the works must be continued. There are various kinds of works to be done yet in connexion with the lengthening of the dock. It is available for vessels to the extent of 220 to 230 feet in length. It would be very difficult to carry on these works at the same time that the dock was let exclusively to an individual. Another reason, and perhaps a better one, is that I do not think it would meet the ideas I have held for making the dock available for the harbor generally if it is let to an individual, because it is closed immediately against all the other shipping except through the hands of that one individual; and hence it would become a monopoly to a certain extent just the same as a private establishment would be.

Captain
G. K. Mann.
1 May, 1860.

327. You think its greatest utility to the public would be in having the fullest and freest accommodation by the dock, without regard to other considerations? I do, and on that ground alone I think the Government ought to throw it open. Again, I do not see how the valuable machinery and property could be properly looked after if they were let to an individual. It would be his object to get the most out of them without regard to their safe keeping. If the dock is let out on a rate as proposed, and kept under the supervision of the Government, the machinery is properly taken care of, properly worked, and not overtasked.

328. As an engineer, have you had much personal experience of other docks? I have seen many, but have not had the construction of them, though I am well acquainted with their construction.

329. What is your opinion of this dock you have constructed at Cockatoo Island as to its capacity and general character in comparison with other docks? I think it will rank with the first class docks in the Mother Country, with this exception that it is constructed of sandstone, which, though compact and good, is not nearly equal to the granite of which most of the docks in England are constructed. Of course it cannot be considered as having the same amount of durability in it; but I find the stone of which it is constructed is not only improving and hardening, but is shewing no indications of disintegration.

330. You are still carrying on the works? Yes; in lengthening it.

331. Are the prisoners employed in that labor? Yes.

332. Are any prisoners employed in the machinery room? Yes; in the machine shop, four or five—one or two I have instructed.

333. Are they as good as original tradesmen? The best tradesman that we have, and a very clever tradesman he is, was turned out of the machine shop on account of his character; the others are particularly handy men, and men desirous of acquiring the trade. It is a great punishment to be turned out of the machine shop.

334. What are these men engaged upon? At the turning lathes, planing machines, heaving, setting up work, and such like employment.

335. Do you allow them to turn axles? For instance, a piece of work is put upon the machine. A free mechanic sets in the work, and shews them what they have to do. All that they have then to do is to attend to, oil, stop the machine when ordered, take out the work, and report. They are mostly handy men, but not persons who could be trusted to put in the work themselves. Some of them have become very handy indeed.

336. I suppose they are nearly all employed about the dock—are there any weak-bodied men among them? We employ these when we can with hand carts, and other light work; but they are really a clog upon the works.

337. How many prisoners are there there now? Two hundred and fifty-eight prisoners.

338. *By Mr. Samuel:* At the time the "Benares" was taken into the dock had it been decided to throw the dock open to the public? It was a question under contemplation; indeed, at the present moment, there is no distinct decision upon that matter.

339. Did not the late Government determine upon throwing the dock open? Not decidedly, but as a temporary measure. They intimated that special application must be made in every instance for permission to enter the dock; and in a conversation which I had with the Minister for Works, in which I proposed that he should come to some decision so that an equitable charge for all parties might be made, the rates proposed were determined upon.

340. What was the date of that conversation? So late as the last month of March. The scale proposed to be adopted as a charge for docking was as follows:—For vessels of 1,500 tons, and over 1,500 tons, 6d. per ton per diem, with an increase of $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a penny for every decrease of 50 tons or portion of 50 tons down to 300 tons, the rate for which would thus be 9d. I think that experience will shew that this increase of rate on decrease of tonnage is not sufficient; it should be double the increase, or $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on every decrease of 50 tons, making the charge for a vessel of 300 tons 1s. per ton per diem. (*Vide Appendix A.*)

341. I see you start with vessels of 1,500 tons, for which you charge 6d. a ton per diem—is not that the rate charged by the lessees of the patent slip and dock at Waterview Bay? I understand it is 6d. per ton for all vessels of every class, and we have an increasing scale you see.

342. For vessels of 1,500 tons you propose the same rate of charge? Yes.

343. And if over 1,500 tons you charge 6d. still? Yes; the scale varies between 1,500 tons and 300 tons.

344. For all vessels below 300 tons you would charge the same rate? Yes.

345. You think it desirable, if I understand you right, that we should in every case charge something beyond the rates charged by private establishments? I think so. It would only be fair to charge a rate above these of the private establishments. That would meet the question of the dock coming into competition with shipwrights who have to keep up large establishments, if the Government charged an extra rate.

346. I think you said vessels were prevented from coming down here from India and China for repairs on account of the high price of shipwrights' wages? I have been told by officers of the navy, and masters in the merchant service that that was the cause.

Captain
G. K. Mann:
1 May, 1860.

347. Do you not think that there being only one private dock and patent slip, this is calculated to keep up the rates for the repairs of ships? I think so; from this cause, that it necessarily follows that if there are only two establishments, all vessels requiring repairs must be constrained to go to one or the other of them.

348. By throwing open the dock to the public in the way you propose, you think it would tend to reduce the cost of repairs, and increase the number of vessels coming into the port by offering facilities to other shipwrights to perform repairs? It would enable other shipwrights to undertake the work.

349. Do you recollect when the private vessel next after the "Benares" came into the dock? I cannot speak from memory. (*Vide Appendix B.*)

350. Do you know the name of the ship? I think it was the "Granite City," then the "Woodlark" and some other vessels came in.

351. Does it interfere at all with the arrangements for the management of the prisoners on the island in working the dock in the way you propose? If it was to become a large docking establishment the class of prisoners now on the island could not be retained there. At the same time that I say this I may state that it would not be possible to retain them, even supposing the dock is not thrown open? I do not think the place is fitted for them.

352. *By the Chairman:* Have you been in communication with the Government as to the policy of retaining the prisoners there? Yes; there has been a large amount of correspondence on that subject.

353. *By Mr. Samuel:* The island is no longer suited for a penal settlement? For the class of prisoners on the establishment it is very defective—more so than ever. It was built for a convict stockade, and it has become the principal penal establishment of the Colony, but with no means of carrying out what I consider proper prison discipline.

354. *By the Chairman:* Have you pressed that upon the Government since you have been penal superintendent? I have, and continue to do so.

355. *By Mr. Hoskins:* You consider the prisoners express anxiety for learning trades? Many of them do, particularly stone-cutting and working in the machine shop, and I give encouragement to them, as some of them are capable of being made efficient and good tradesmen; in fact, I have known instances of men who were taught stone-cutting upon Cockatoo Island earning 16s. and 17s. a day in Sydney. They work in order that when they leave the place they might have the means of earning a livelihood. Many persons entertain the same idea as I do, though by some it is questioned,—that is, to induce habits of industry among prisoners is the first step towards reformation. I say you cannot coerce them into habits of industry; you must induce them, and must take steps to carry that out. So firmly is that system impressed on my mind, that all my suggestions have been based upon that principle.

356. You have known instances in which prisoners have learned trades, and have become reputable citizens afterwards? I will not say that; but I have known prisoners who have learned trades being thereby enabled to earn a livelihood respectably.

357. With regard to the tariff of charges—are the Government prepared to adopt it? I have no further information than I received from the late Minister for Works (Mr. Eagar), approving of the scale as a temporary rate of charges. Any person applying to the Secretary for Works, with the approval of that officer of the Government, might dock their vessels, subject to this scale of charges.

358. The charge you recommended for vessels of 1500 tons was 6d. per ton for the laying days? This was the case in the scale I proposed, but it is capable of being adjusted; in fact, this scale proposed by me was more experimental than otherwise. There were few data upon which to form a scale; but after due consideration I conceived this to be suited to the circumstances of the case. I may mention also that applications have been made for the use of the machinery by engineering establishments in the city. The machinery is large and powerful, and not of that class worth their while keeping up, though it is necessary at times for the repair of large ocean steamers. Already the large lathe has been applied for and used by one firm in this city (Messrs. Russell and Co.), and also another firm has applied for its use (Mr. Dawson). Messrs. Russell paid the Government 5s. an hour for the use of it.

359. *By the Chairman:* What weight of shaft is this lathe capable of taking? We could repair the machinery of a line-of-battle ship.

360. Can you state to the Committee the total cost of the dock? The total amount of votes came to £73,000, with some odd pounds, I think.

361. Is that exclusive of machinery? That amount includes the cost of workshops, machinery, and everything.

362. That does not include the penal establishment? Not the keep of the prisoners.

363. The £73,000 is exclusive of the prison labor—the prisoners being of course supported by the annual votes granted for the prisons? Yes. It includes the gratuity which we are in the habit of giving to prisoners for extra work.

364. You state, if I understand you correctly, upon the whole question, the throwing open of the Fitz Roy Dock would improve the character of the port and make it more attractive for ships, more especially to those on the eastern stations, and also be a convenience to the public. Would not that argument, pushed a little further, go to the length of this state of things—the making and opening of another dock? I have already asserted that the Government would not be wrong in commencing another dock forthwith; and my grounds are, that it will take from eight to ten years to complete a dock, and it is difficult to say what the requirements of this port may then be. I think it a judicious step to provide for the growth of the port. A dock is not built in a day, and I do not think it too soon to begin now, for this port to maintain the rank it now holds, of first in this hemisphere.

365. *By Mr. Hoskins:* Are the parties who use the dock allowed to use the machinery? By paying an extra rate for it.

366. They would have the use of some of the prison labor in docking vessels? Yes, they would have that. What I propose is, that a certain amount of work shall be given for these dock rates. The vessel will be taken into dock, and pumping, shoring, wedges, and blockings be found, embodying a certain amount of labor. After that the Government have nothing at all to do with her. The average actual cost of docking a large vessel would be something like, with free labor, from £28 to £30, not more; with prison labor, in some instances, it has not exceeded £15. These sums do not include interest, depreciation, &c.

Captain
G. K. Mann.
1 May, 1860.

367. Can you say that, in the Mother Country, or in any other part of the world, merchant ships are allowed to use public docks? I can only speak from having heard of it. When in England I lived near Woolwich, and have some recollection of a private ship having been in the Government Dock there. I believe it is allowed on special application; but there are sufficient private docks to meet the wants of the merchant navy, and the Government yards are fully occupied by the men-of-war. It was a practice in Bombay to admit private ships to the Government Docks.

368. *By Mr. Samuel:* Have you had any application lately for docking? Not lately. The steam-dredge, a Government vessel, is in at present.

369. *By the Chairman:* If there is any further information you would desire to lay before the Committee you will be pleased to do so? Very well, sir. I append a list of the ships that have been taken into the Fitz Roy Dock up to the present date. (*Vide Appendix B.*)

APPENDIX A.

CONDITIONS on which Vessels will be admitted to the Fitz Roy Dry Dock.

1. All Vessels belonging to Her Majesty's Navy, the Colonial Government, and Men-of-War of other Nations will be admitted free of any Dock Dues or Rates, but they will be required to repay all actual expenditure for stores, rations, wages, &c., &c.
2. All other Vessels will be liable to a minimum dock rate of 6d. per ton per diem if of 1,500 tons register and upwards, and an additional ¼d. for every decrease of 50 tons or portion of 50 tons, down to a maximum rate of 9d. per ton for vessels of 300 tons and all below.
3. On the day of docking, double rates will be charged.
4. The dock dues will include the cost of pumping, shoring, wedges, and blockings, and the cost of all labor connected with the opening and closing of the dock, and in the actual operation of docking a vessel.
5. The Government will not undertake the repairs of a vessel, and all parties availing themselves of the use of the dock will be required to make their own arrangements for this service, and provide all necessary labor and material for the same.
6. The Government will not hold themselves responsible for any accident occurring to a vessel whilst docking or undocking, or in dock.
7. The officers and crew of any vessel while in dock, will be required to adhere strictly to the Regulations of the Establishment.
8. The captain, master, or pilot of a vessel after making fast to any buoy or bollard off the mouth of the dock, for the purpose of entering, will thenceforth be required to attend to the directions of the officer of the dockyard, superintending the docking or undocking of a vessel.

WORKSHOPS AND MACHINERY.

9. Vessels in dock, and private engineering establishments will be permitted to avail themselves of the use of any portion of the machinery of the workshops, on payment of a rate per hour as per schedule, preference being given to a vessel in dock. These charges will be in addition to dock dues.
10. All parties using the machinery will be permitted to employ thereat such skilled labor as may be deemed by them requisite, but the officer in charge of the Establishment will retain full power at once to dismiss any incompetent workman, or reject any work that he may deem injurious to the machinery.
11. The rate for the use of the machinery will include the cost of putting and maintaining the machine in motion, and the use of all tools belonging to it, but nothing further.

APPENDIX B.

LIST of Vessels docked in the Fitz Roy Dry Dock.

NAME.	DATE OF DOCKING.	DATE OF UNDOCKING.
Punt of Colonial Steam Dredge "Hercules" ..	30th September, 1857 ..	8th October, 1857.
H. M. S. "Herald"	1st December	5th December.
Colonial Steam Dredge "Hercules"	10th March, 1858	24th March, 1858.
H. M. S. "Iris"	29th March	31st March.
Quarantine Hulk "Harmony"	29th June	7th September.
Colonial Steam Dredge "Hunter"	14th September	23rd September.
H. I. M. Austrian Frigate "Novara"	13th November	20th November.
Colonial Government Steamer "Victoria"	1st December	2nd December.
H. M. S. "Elk"	28th December	7th January, 1859.
H. I. M. Storeship "Herauld"	22nd February, 1859	7th March.
H. M. S. "Herald"	15th March	19th March.
H. M. S. "Cordelia"	30th March	2nd April.
H. M. S. "Iris"	18th May	20th May.
Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s Steamer "Benares" ..	26th May	1st June.
H. M. S. "Pelorus"	16th August	4th September.
H. M. S. "Niger"	8th September	10th September.
H. I. M. Schooner "Caledonienne"	17th November	23rd November.
"Granite City"	11th January, 1860	17th January, 1860.
"Woodlark"	2nd February	9th February.
Colonial Steam Dredge "Hunter"	2nd February	9th February.
H. M. S. "Cordelia"	27th February	8th March.
"Eli Whitney"	12th March	15th March.
"Susan"	28th March	31st March.
"Adolphus Yates"	28th March	31st March.
Colonial Steam Dredge "Hercules"	11th April	8th May.

James Williamson, Esq., called in and examined:—

- J. Williamson, Esq.
 1 May, 1860.
370. *By the Chairman*: You are a merchant residing in this city? I am.
371. And have been acquainted with the port for many years? Yes.
372. Part of the time as a master mariner? Yes.
373. Petitions have been presented to the Legislative Assembly, from the lessee of the Waterview Dry Dock, Balmain, and the lessee of the Patent Slip, Pyrmont, complaining of the practice that is growing up at the Fitz Roy Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island, by letting that establishment for short periods only to shipwrights; the practice being, that a shipwright undertaking the repairs of a vessel can have the convenience for carrying them on by engaging the dock for three or four days, at a rate of 1s. per ton for entrance and 6d. per ton for laying days. The lessees of these other establishments say—that having to support a permanent staff and incur all the heavy responsibilities of maintaining their large establishments, they cannot meet this kind of competition; and they allege that it is unfair for the Government establishment in this manner to be brought into competition with them. They go on to state, that if the Fitz Roy Dock establishment is to be let, the best way would be to let it by public competition for a term of years, as in the case of the Circular Quay at the present time. The Committee thought that, from your position and experience, you would be able to state your views upon this subject? It is a difficult question to answer. If the question were simply whether the Government should supply a dry dock for the convenience of the shipping, in opposition to those already established, the answer would be very simple.
374. What would the answer be? That the Government have no right to interfere with private individuals. But the Government of the Colony having expended a large sum of money on an undertaking that was commenced, I may say, before private docks were begun, there appears to be an excuse for making some use of it now; more especially as, if some use is not made of it the money will be wasted. But if it be made use of, I think it objectionable to lease or let it from day to day to anyone wishing to employ it. There is great force in the objection of the petitioners, stating that, inasmuch as they have a heavy staff to keep up, they cannot compete with those establishments which have none. Of course the head of a private establishment like this has to pay his officers and men whether there is employment for the dock or not, and likewise has to provide for the wear and tear of his dock. He therefore looks for some accession to his business from the fact of his having a dock; that is, he expects other little profits, such as are made out of shifting blocks and stages, caulking, &c.; these charges being added to the regular dock charges. If the Government supply laborers, or keep a staff to assist those who occasionally hire the dock for a day or two, they place them in a better position than the capitalist who makes a dock or rents one. If the dock is to be let for public purposes it ought to be for a certain time, as in the case of the Circular Quay.
375. Mr. Drake, of the firm of Hely, Drake, & Harper, having employed the Government Dock in this manner with a ship called the "Granite City," which was only there five days—perhaps that will give you an idea of the short period for which they can take them into the dock—Mr. Drake was asked whether, if the dock was to be leased by public competition, he could not go in and bid for it; to which he replied, he should be exceedingly sorry to incur the responsibility? This answer I conceive is an admission of the whole force of the objections raised by the petitioners, whose responsibility is being made greater by this kind of competition. I think his answer confirms those objections. The Government ought to take into consideration first, the object in constructing the dock. If the object was, for instance, to supply a convenience for docking when the private docks are occupied, then there might be some excuse for using it; but if the object of the Government is to raise a revenue from it, they can raise a much greater revenue by leasing it, although it may be for a small sum. On the present system, at the first off-go a few vessels may be taken in; but it will gradually cure itself, if they continue to do the work cheaper than the proprietors of the docks usually do, and at a profit. The proprietors of the other establishments will lower their charges, and the dock will cease to be employed. The inconvenience of going to that dock is, however, an objection in connection with its being leased to a private party. There being no communication with the city direct, the men in going to their work would lose an hour, and in coming back lose another hour; and if they have not some commensurate advantage, such as assistance from the convicts, I cannot see what inducement they would have to employ themselves there.
376. *By Mr. Samuel*: You think the other parties would not be injured by it? No.
377. *By Mr. Hoskins*: Provided the tariff of charges for the docking of vessels were higher at this dock than at private establishments, would it be brought into competition with them? I do not think the object could be gained—I do not think the carpenters would hire it.
378. You think the owners of private establishments can compete with them? Not as at present.
379. The engineer of the dock proposes to have a tariff of charges higher than the rate charged at private establishments—do you think there would then be any unnecessary competition? I think the principle is bad for Government to use any public institution for private purposes, except in cases of necessity or emergency. With regard to the Circular Wharf it was different, there there was a large extent of ground of the greatest use to the public; and although I did not approve of the Government leasing that ground, still that instance can be more easily reconciled with public justice than it would be in the case of the Fitz Roy Dock being put into competition with private establishments. If it is let it will not cover one-half the interest on the cost.
380. *By Mr. Samuel*: Would not the principle which you allude to as bad also apply to railways? Yes. I am an advocate for putting the railway into private hands; and have always objected to railways being carried on by the Government.

381. If the charges are higher the owners of private establishments cannot reasonably complain? They may complain, but whether there is cause for complaint is another thing. I do not think the establishment will be patronised. J. Williamson,
Esq.
382. *By the Chairman*: Would not that altogether depend upon the proportion in which the charges were higher—if only higher in a degree so as to leave an advantage in docking in this temporary way—it would be taken still; but if higher to a degree so as to eat up all advantage then it would not be occupied? No doubt. The old established docks have a great advantage over it from their situation. Still there are many acquisitions, such as the use of labor which has not to be paid for on the Government establishment, to make up for it.
383. Do you think it a right mode of employing prisoners in a dock that would be frequented by strange vessels? With reference to their profitable employment I think they ought to be so engaged as long as they can be kept in safe custody. If you ask the question specially in regard to the Fitz Roy Dock, I think the Government ought to take into consideration what was the ulterior object of building the dock. They have gone within the last few years to a great expense (I think £20,000) for very fine machinery, but such machinery is not of use except to private individuals; and unless the object be for the Colonial Government to turn steamboat builders in fitting up this large machinery, they must hand over the dock to the British Government, either one thing or the other. They must make up their minds as to what is to be done. If they hand it over to the British Government to induce them to form a naval station here, the sooner the better.
384. *By Mr. Hoskins*: Was it first contemplated to be used for ships-of-war? I think it was constructed in order to employ the prisoners.
385. *By the Chairman*: What do you think of the dock being sold out and out? I do not think you would find a buyer.
386. *By Mr. Hoskins*: These shipwrights who employ the dock in repairing vessels necessarily employ large capital? No; they do not employ large capital. They are enabled to do many things cheaper by not using large capital.
387. We have in evidence by Mr. Drake, that as far as regards ship carpentering, he employs as many as Mr. Rountree? He may employ as many carpenters, which does not involve a large amount of capital to pay them; but as to the investment of capital as lessee of a dock, such as in keeping up stock in timber to be used by carpenters, I do not think he has near so much. I do not know that this statement is right, but I should think so. I think it might be of use if this Committee would call the attention of the Government to the necessity of deciding what is to be done with the dock. If they intend finally to make a present of it to the British Government for the establishment of a naval station it would be of advantage to the Colony, and the sooner it was done the better. Cockatoo Island would make an excellent station; and it would afford a great inducement for the Admiralty to send their vessels here.
388. *By the Chairman*: What do you think of it as a station for ocean steamers? It is an admirable dock for the purposes of steamers; there is every convenience.
389. *By Mr. Hoskins*: The prisoners are now employed in lengthening the dock? Yes.
390. *By the Chairman*: Do you not think it might not, as part subsidy, be handed over to a company who would establish a line of postal steamers to this Colony? Yes; I have suggested it.
391. *By Mr. Samuel*: Do you think any company would take it as part subsidy? I think so.
392. One part of the present system of letting the dock for short periods you think is objectionable, because it subjects the owners of private establishments to unfair competition? I do.
393. There is nothing to prevent them letting it out for short periods? But upon their own responsibility. The Government seldom do well in enterprises that require supervision, such as being landlords of a dock; it would be much better for them to lease it even for a small sum, and allow some one to work it for them.
394. Captain Mann, the superintendent of the island, is of opinion that the dock is best let out in the manner in which it is now let out, for short periods; because, he says, if you let it out for a term of years it would be injurious to the costly machinery, as the object of the lessee would be to get the most out of it without trying to keep it in proper order; and that in letting it out in the present way, it affords accommodation such as is likely to attract ships to the port, when they know of these facilities for docking, and they would come from the China and Indian stations purposely to be docked here. When asked whether if it would have this good effect in itself it would have a still better effect if we had two docks constructed, he said he should be prepared to advise the Government to construct another dock—what do you think of that? I think Captain Mann in that respect will be biased a good deal by his own situation. I agree with him with regard to the machinery, as anyone who rents the dock must know that they must keep some one to keep the machinery in good order. Some of the valuable machinery would scarcely ever be available.
395. It would require an inspector to see that it was kept clean? No doubt. As to attracting ships here for repairs, that is a fallacy that exists, because ships in India, where there are so many conveniences for repairing, will never come here until it is cheaper; as they can get the work done there for one-fourth or one-half less than here. Any parties sending a ship here to be repaired, will only do so when they cannot help it; and the same with the commanders of sailing ships. The expense of repairing a ship here is so great, that no master who can possibly avoid it will send a carpenter on board his ship.
396. Where do they repair their ships? At Singapore, Java, China, Bombay, Calcutta, and Hongkong, where the repairs can be done for one-fourth of the cost here.
397. *By Mr. Hoskins*: Are not private vessels allowed to use the public establishments in Bombay? I think not; but there are numerous private establishments, some of them owned by natives, Parsees, and other private parties. At Tahiti there is also a patent slip, kept by the French Government.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SHELL HARBOR.

(PETITION RELATIVE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 7 June, 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, the residents of the Municipality of Shell Harbor and the outskirts thereof,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :—

That it is of great importance to the welfare and progress of this portion of the District of Illawarra that the Harbor of this place should be surveyed, with a view to its improvement.

That competent judges state that the Harbor of this place would afford safer anchorage than most of the harbors of the south coast.

That your Petitioners respectfully submit to the consideration of your Honorable House the fact that they are denied the use of a Harbor, safe and commodious, on account of the bar thereof presenting an obstruction to the entrance of vessels of sufficient tonnage to meet the requirements of the trade from this port.

That a comparatively small sum of money would suffice to remove the bar and effect such other improvements as may be deemed necessary, and thus enable your Petitioners to enjoy the full advantages of the natural excellency of the Harbor.

That your Petitioners, therefore, most respectfully submit that they conceive themselves entitled to a favorable consideration of their Petition—1st.—Because the port of Shell Harbor is the only available outlet for the shipment of their produce to the Sydney markets. 2nd.—Because large sums of money have been granted by Government for the purpose of improving other harbors on the south coast, and for other public works, from which your Petitioners derive no benefit, whilst not one shilling has been laid out for the improvement of this portion of the district. 3rd.—Because the safe and well-sheltered anchorage, and many natural advantages of the Harbor are rendered void, useless, and unavailable for the requirements of your Petitioners, for want of a trifling outlay. 4th.—Because the purchasers of Crown Lands situated in this portion of the district find that the value of their purchases are considerably depreciated for want of more speedy and safe shipment for their produce. 5th.—Because the prosperity of your Petitioners is checked and hindered for want of regular steam communication, particularly so on account of the perishable nature of their dairy produce, and the difficulty of shipping live stock. 6th.—Because your Petitioners have contributed their full share toward the Revenue by the purchase of Crown Lands and otherwise.

Your Petitioners, therefore, earnestly trust that your Honorable House will direct that such steps be taken as shall secure to them the harbor accommodation they so much require and so urgently crave for.

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

[Here follow 204 Signatures.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1860.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.**NEW SOUTH WALES.****MESSRS. JAMES AND ALEXANDER BROWN.**

(PETITION CONCERNING WHARFAGE ACCOMMODATION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 9 September, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of James and Alexander Brown, of Minmi and Newcastle, in the said Colony, Coal Proprietors,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners are the owners of the Minmi Collieries, in the District of Newcastle.

That, having been desirous of shipping their coals at the Port of Newcastle, your Petitioners applied a considerable time since to the Honorable the Minister for Land and Public Works for the necessary wharfage accommodation there for that purpose, and that, in consequence of that accommodation having been then promised to them by the Executive Government, your Petitioners, in performance of their part of the arrangement, proceeded at a heavy expense to form a junction between their own Railway and the Great Northern Line at Hexham, about ten miles from Newcastle.

That although that junction has been several months completed, and although your Petitioners have been since prepared with the appliances for forwarding three hundred tons of coal per day to Newcastle, for shipment, (which large accession of traffic to the Great Northern Line your Petitioners had hoped would have expedited the completion of the arrangement by the Executive) the promised wharfage accommodation has not, as yet, been provided, nor have any means been taken, as far as your Petitioners can learn, for that purpose.

That although a large demand for coals has existed at Newcastle since your Petitioners completed the junction of their Railway with the Great Northern Line, at Hexham aforesaid, which demand was the inducement for their arrangement with the Executive Government, your Petitioners have for the reason mentioned been unable to avail themselves of it, and that from the same cause the junction itself, upon which and the appliances connected with it your Petitioners had expended several thousand pounds, has been rendered comparatively useless, your Petitioners being prevented from using it to any extent in consequence of the difficulty and expense under present circumstances attendant on their shipment of their coals at Newcastle.

That your Petitioners deem this the proper place to submit to the notice of your Honorable House the fact, that the Great Northern Line itself is considerably out of gauge, ranging, as it does, from four feet seven and three-quarter inches, to four feet nine inches, and that another impediment has thus occurred to the arrangement entered into with your Petitioners; the narrow portions of the line being unsafe, and destructive to the flanges of the wheels of your Petitioners' coal waggons, which are of the correct width, according to the narrow-gauged rolling stock of England, by which the gauge of the Great Northern Line is supposed to be regulated; and that your Petitioners have represented this serious evil to the Chief Commissioner of Railways, but have failed to get it remedied.

That your Petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House, that your Honorable House will be pleased to cause inquiry to be made into the circumstances set forth in this their Petition, and to adopt such measures as to your Honorable House shall seem meet.

And your Petitioners will pray.

JAMES AND ALEXANDER BROWN.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

WHARFAGE RATES.

(PETITION OF CERTAIN MERCHANTS, TRADERS, &c., OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 6 December, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Merchants, Traders, and others, of the
City of Sydney,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That your Petitioners have seen an advertisement in the newspapers stating that the lease of the Circular Quay is to be sold by public auction for a period of three years from the first day of January next, and subject to the rates and dues at present authorised and collected.

That your Petitioners believe the present scale of Wharfage Rates is much too high, as well as inequitable in its operation, and that before a new lease is granted it should be reduced and revised, for the following reasons :—

- 1st.—From competition with private wharfs captains of vessels are paid a considerable sum of money, varying from one-half to three-fourths of the whole amount of the wharfage to be collected from the inward cargo, before they bring their ship alongside.
- 2nd.—That the future Lessee will estimate in the rent to be given for the wharf only to receive a small portion for himself of the rates he levies on the public.
- 3rd.—That the present scale of Wharfage charges makes no distinction in regard to case goods, whether they measure a cubic foot or more than a ton, and in other respects requires amendment.

Your Petitioners humbly pray your Honorable House will be pleased to take the premises into consideration and give relief accordingly.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 67 Signatures.]

1859.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BILLABONG DAMS.
(LICENSED OCCUPANTS OF CROWN LANDS, COLOMBO CREEK.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 12 October, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned Licensed Occupants of Crown Lands, situated on
the banks of the Colombo Creek, Murrumbidgee District,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners have heard that a measure to regulate the erection of dams on the Billabong is about to be submitted to the consideration of your Honorable House, in which it is proposed to enact “That no permanent dams shall be erected on the Colombo Creek; that temporary dams may be erected,” on certain specified conditions, amongst which are these:—“No such dam shall be erected in any year until the water has run for one clear calendar month into the Billabong Creek;”—“All such temporary dams shall be removed on the first day of August in each year, and the site levelled to the ordinary level of the creek.”

That such clauses if passed into law would, as regards the settlers on the Colombo, be tantamount to declaring that they must not (except perhaps once in seven years) construct dams of any sort to secure water for their stock during the summer months.

That since June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, the waters of the Murrumbidgee only twice made their way through the Colombo into the Billabong during very high floods, when such water was not required for any practical purpose by the residents on the Billabong.

That any such enactment would be based upon the erroneous assumption that the Colombo runs through annually into the Billabong, whereas all experience during the time the country has been occupied for grazing purposes proves the contrary, except in the two instances already named.

That a station on the Colombo is of as much importance to its occupant as a run in any other locality is to its occupant, if equal facilities be allowed for securing water for the summer months.

That this object can only be effected by the formation of permanent dams to catch the surface water from the adjoining plains after rain, a proceeding doubly necessary when it is considered that there are no natural waterholes in the Colombo capable of retaining a greater depth than two feet of water, whereas the reaches are frequently more than a mile in length; these long shallow reaches, when exposed to the hot summer sun, quickly evaporate, and, until the construction of dams, the stockholders on the Colombo were annually reduced to the necessity of shifting their stock from November to May, thus losing the benefit of their runs during six months in each year.

That

That if the proposed clauses become law such a state of things must continue to be of annual occurrence.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray, that in any Act passed by your Honorable House to regulate the construction of Billabong Dams, full permission may be given to the residents on the Colombo Creek to erect therein permanent dams capable of stopping four feet in perpendicular depth of water, such being determined, not by the height of the dam, but by the depth of the race whether natural or artificial; and that when, in any season during high flood in the Murrumbidgee River, the Colombo has run through its whole course into the Billabong, the latter having run through its course into the Edward, they may be permitted to construct floodgates on their races to stop an additional depth of water, subject to the same measurement as in the case of dams on the Billabong Creek, below the junction of the Colombo.

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

JAMES & HENRY OSBORNE.
R. & J. CRICHTON.
E. H. WOODHOUSE.
JOHN BROUGHTON,
(*pro* BROUGHTON & WALKER.)

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

JOSEPH NOBBS.
(PETITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 3 May, 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, now sitting.

The humble Petition of Joseph Nobbs, of Cook's River, Settler,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioner's grandfather, upwards of thirty years ago, acquired by purchase from one Tyrrel, the promisee thereof, the fee simple of a piece of land (containing about sixty acres) situate on the banks of Cook's River, opposite to the Petersham Estate, and such land subsequently descended to your Petitioner's father, and from him to your Petitioner. The grant was issued to your Petitioner's grandfather.

That your Petitioner's grandfather, father, and himself have expended large sums of money, and have also bestowed their own individual labor in erecting buildings and fences, and in clearing and in planting an orchard upon the said land, and in bringing the land on the river bank into a high state of cultivation, and they have derived considerable profit from the fruit and produce raised upon the said land; and, during the time of your Petitioner's grandfather, and his father, the river was navigable by sea, and five-ton boats used to trade up the river which was also a source of considerable profit to them.

That, about the time that the land descended to your Petitioner, Her Majesty's Government of the day commenced the construction of the dam over the river at the foot of the present Cook's River Road, the principal object of the said dam being, as your Petitioner understood, to freshen the waters of Cook's River, with the ultimate object of supplying Sydney and its vicinity with fresh water.

That the dam has wholly failed to accomplish that object, and the water for all practical purposes is the same as though it were sea water.

That, before the dam was constructed, the said land was to the best of his belief never flooded; but since then it has been subjected to a succession of floods, entailing heavy loss to your Petitioner, who has had several crops destroyed, and, in consequence of which, your Petitioner has been compelled to cease to cultivate. And by the flood which happened a few days back, he has had a great part of his orchard washed away, and trees, the fruit of which last year yielded him upwards of twenty pounds in money, have been torn up by the roots or otherwise destroyed; and his stable, fencing, and personal effects have also been washed away; and his house has been materially injured, and he was compelled with his family to seek shelter elsewhere, and does not deem it safe to return for the present.

That your Petitioner estimates his loss by the last flood at two hundred pounds, which, if he does not obtain redress, will entail absolute ruin upon him.

That your Petitioner has never received any compensation or allowance from Her Majesty.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Honorable House will take his case into your consideration, and deal with it in such manner as in your wisdom you may deem best. And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c., &c.

JOSEPH NOBBS.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1860.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

YELLA MUNDA LAGOON.

(PETITION RELATIVE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 25 May, 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Landholders and Farmers in Lower Richmond and Cornwallis,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :—

That the natural outlet into the Hawkesbury River (which drains the superfluous waters of the Yella Munda and the chain of lagoons in Upper and Lower Richmond) having been filled up by some of the farmers near its confluence with the river, by which the waters of the late flood have been prevented from passing off, and have submerged large portions of their cultivated lands; has cut off their communication with the town of Richmond, except by a long and circuitous route; prevents the children getting to school; and threatens to reduce this once beautiful locality into a morass.

That Coolies' Creek, in the Cornwallis, which carries the flood-waters from Baker's Lagoon and the low grounds adjacent, has been partially filled up to the detriment of the Landholders in that locality.

Your Petitioners therefore pray such relief as your Honorable House may deem meet.

[*Here follow 32 Signatures.*]

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FERRY DUES AT WINDSOR.

(PETITION FROM WILBERFORCE AND WINDSOR.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 25 January, 1860.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled, &c., &c., &c.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, Inhabitants of Wilberforce and Windsor,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :—

That since the establishment—on the first day of November last—of a new punt at Windsor, under the lesseeship of Mr. George A. Davis, your Petitioners have been subjected to much hardship, in consequence of the imposition, by Mr. Davis, of what he considers the full charges for ferry dues, authorised by the Act of Council, 2 William IV., No. 12, section 7, namely, the sum of two-pence for crossing, and the like for re-crossing on the same day, making the sum of four-pence for crossing and re-crossing by a foot passenger; whereas, formerly, for such, only two-pence has been exacted. Also, the sum of one shilling and sixpence for crossing, and the same for re-crossing the same day, making three shillings for a horse and cart, instead of only one shilling as formerly charged; and the sum of sixpence for a trace-horse, instead of two-pence as charged by the former lessee.

Your Petitioners particularly complain of being compelled to pay going and returning, instead of only once for both, during the same day, as is charged at toll gates. And your Wilberforce Petitioners feel the charges to be very burdensome, especially when they visit Sydney, as, after crossing the ferry, they then have almost immediately to pay fresh toll at the Fitzroy Bridge, Windsor.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your Honorable House to take the premises into consideration, and to take immediate measures for the amendment of the aforesaid Act, so far as to alter and reduce the scale of charges for ferries, or otherwise, as to your Honorable House shall seem meet.

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

[Here follow 160 Signatures.]

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FREIGHT AND CHARGES BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST THE PASSING OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 10 April, 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Merchants and Traders of the City of Sydney,—

SHEWETH :—

That your Petitioners have observed, with some anxiety, the introduction into the Legislative Assembly of a Bill entitled, "*An Act to enable Owners and Masters of ships, in certain cases, to recover payments of certain charges incurred in reference to Goods and Merchandise on which they have a lien.*"

Your Petitioners respectfully submit that no necessity has been shewn for such a measure, and beg to lay before your Honorable House the following objections thereto :—

First—Because, under the law as it stands at present, your Petitioners believe no loss has ever been sustained by any captain or owner of ships in the collection of freight.

Second—Because a most dangerous and arbitrary power would thereby be placed in the hands of masters of vessels, whereby your Petitioners' rights and interests would be seriously affected, and their importations subjected to heavy expenses.

Third—Because the wharf accommodations in the Port of Sydney are altogether different from those at the Docks in the Port of London, where your Petitioners are informed a similar law exists, but where, owing to the aforesaid dock accommodation, consignees are subjected, by its operations, to a very trifling (if any) expense.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that your Honorable House will prevent the said Bill from passing into Law.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

[Here follow 57 Signatures.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1860.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

HUNTER RIVER TONNAGE DUES.

(PETITION OF NEWCASTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 16 December, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That an Act was passed by the Legislature of this Colony, in the Sessions of 1855, entitled, “ *An Act to provide Funds, by means of a Tonnage Duty, for making improvements to the navigation of the River Hunter, and to the Ports of Newcastle and Morpeth,*” 19 Victoria, No. 25; and that by that Act certain dues were imposed on the Trade of Newcastle, and of the Hunter generally, for the purposes therein mentioned.

That the said measure was initiated at the instance of the highest personage in the Colony, and that on his assurance (given, as your Petitioners are convinced, in perfect good faith) that the principle of providing for local improvements by local dues would thenceforth be exclusively adopted, as well in matters of internal navigation as otherwise, the inhabitants of Newcastle were induced to petition the Legislature to tax their Trade by a Tonnage Duty, as already mentioned.

That since that period no other instance has occurred of the application of the principle of effecting navigable improvements out of Local Funds, and that while the trade of the Port of Newcastle and of the River Hunter is now being taxed by a Tonnage Duty for such purposes, improvements have been, and continue to be, effected in other ports of the Colony out of the General Revenue, to which also the inhabitants of the Hunter District equally contribute.

That the continuance of the Tonnage Dues, under such circumstances, is a serious hardship and injustice, besides being a heavy burthen on the commerce of Newcastle and the River Hunter, and that your Petitioners, therefore, pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to afford the necessary relief by the introduction of a measure for the repeal of the said Act, 19 Victoria, No. 25, by which the said dues are levied.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

For the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce,

GEORGE TULLY,
Chairman.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEWCASTLE TONNAGE, PILOT, & HARBOUR DUES.
(RETURN IN REFERENCE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 19 October, 1859.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 27 September, 1859, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return, shewing separately the amount of all moneys
“ collected in the Port of Newcastle for Tonnage, Pilotage, and
“ Harbour Dues, from January 1st, 1858, up to the present
“ time.”

(Mr. Hodgson.)

A RETURN, shewing the Amount of all Moneys collected in the Port of Newcastle for Tonnage, Pilotage, and Harbour Dues, from 1st January, 1858, to 30th September, 1859.

	TONNAGE DUES.	PILOTAGE.	HARBOUR DUES.
From 1st January to 31st December, 1858 ...	1,566 19 0	1,428 17 6	102 0 0
From 1st January to 30th September, 1859...	1,672 10 0	2,624 18 8	406 5 0
TOTALS..... £	3,239 9 0	4,053 16 2	508 5 0

Custom House, Newcastle,
17 October, 1859.

C. BOLTON,
Sub-Collector.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY'S
INCORPORATION BILL;

TOGETHER WITH

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

2 December, 1859.

SYDNEY:

THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
PHILLIP-STREET.

1859.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 12. TUESDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

16. Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company's Incorporation Bill :—Mr. Jones moved, pursuant to notice,—
- (1.) That the Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company's Incorporation Bill be referred for the consideration and report of a Select Committee.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Black, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Close, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Lyons, and Mr. Wisdom.
- Question—That the Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company's Incorporation Bill be referred for the consideration and report of a Select Committee,—put and passed.
- Question—That such Committee consist of Mr. Black, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Close, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Lyons, and Mr. Wisdom,—put and passed.

VOTES, No. 36. FRIDAY, 2 DECEMBER, 1859.

2. Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company's Incorporation Bill :—Mr. Jones, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on the 20th September last.
- Ordered to be printed.
- Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Jones, the second reading of this Bill ordered to stand an Order of the Day for Tuesday next.

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1859.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL.

REPORT

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly for whose consideration and Report was referred on the 20th September, 1859, the "Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company's Incorporation Bill," beg leave to report to your Honorable House,—

That they examined the ~~Managing Director of the Company~~ ^{those} (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and that the Preamble ^{A. Campbell, Esq.} having been satisfactorily proved by the evidence of ~~that~~ gentleman, they proceeded with the several clauses of the Bill, all of which they agreed to, without amendment.

And your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill, without amendment.

R. JONES,
Chairman.

Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 2 December, 1859.

Introduction to the Bill, I see if other returns
introduced a new clause
to have a similar one
referred to amendments
in other houses

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY, 2 DECEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Jones,	|	Mr. Jenkins,
Mr. Lyons,	|	Mr. Close.

R. Jones, Esquire, called to the Chair.

Present for the Promoters:—

W. W. Billyard, Esq., *Solicitor*.

Alexander Campbell, Esq., *Managing Director*.

The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Petition applying for leave to introduce the Bill under consideration.

A. Campbell, Esquire, examined.

Preamble read by the Chairman, and the Committee being of opinion that the allegations contained therein were satisfactorily proved by the evidence of Mr. Campbell.

Motion made (The Chairman) and Question,—That the Preamble stand part of the Bill—*agreed to*.

Clauses 1 to 17 read, and *agreed to*.

The Chairman then read a Report, which was unanimously adopted.

Motion made and Question (Mr. Close,)—That the Chairman report the Bill to the House without amendment—*carried*.

WITNESS.

Alexander Campbell, Esquire Page
5

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY'S
INCORPORATION BILL.

FRIDAY, 2 DECEMBER, 1859.

Present:—

MR. CLOSE,
MR. JENKINS,MR. JONES,
MR. LYONS.

R. JONES, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

W. W. Billyard, Esq., appeared as Solicitor on behalf of the promoters of the Bill.

Alexander Campbell, Esq., examined:—

1. *By Mr. Billyard:* Are you the Manager of the Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company? I A. Campbell, Esq.
 am Managing Director at present.
2. Has a Joint Stock Company, called "the Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company," been lately established at Sydney, under and subject to the rules, regulations, and provisions contained in a certain Deed of Settlement, bearing date the 20th January, 1859, purporting to be a Deed of Settlement of the said Company? Yes, there has been such a Company formed. 2 Dec., 1859.
3. By that Deed of Settlement, have the several parties thereto respectively "mutually covenanted and agreed that they, whilst holding shares in the capital of the said Company, should be and continue until dissolved, under the provisions in that behalf therein contained, a Joint Stock Company or partnership under the name and title of 'The Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company,' for working the coal or other mines in or upon any land of which the said Company might from time to time be owners or lessees, for the purchase or leasing of coal or other mineral lands, for following up and acting upon any trade or purpose mentioned in any regulations for the management or conduct of coal or other mines in the said Colony, then promulgated or thereafter to be promulgated for purchasing the necessary machinery for working the said mines, or for testing the mining capabilities of any land purchased or intended to be purchased by the Company, or for draining any mines or any other purpose in connexion therewith, for exporting, selling, or otherwise disposing of all coal or other minerals to be raised from any land belonging to or leased by the said Company, for disposing of the timber on any such land, for leasing or selling any such lands, and for constructing railways, roads, wharves, and other matters necessary for the promotion of the objects of the said Company."—Has the Company been formed for these purposes? It has been formed for these and other purposes, which are more fully set forth in the Deed of Settlement, a copy of which I produce. (*The witness produced the same.*) That has been executed by the shareholders.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL.

- A. Campbell, Esq.
 2 Dec., 1859.
4. Is it by the Deed of Settlement provided that the capital of the Company shall consist of £100,000, to be contributed in 10,000 shares of £10 each, and of such further sum or sums as may hereafter be raised by the creation and sale of new shares of the like amount, as therein provided? Yes.
5. Has that capital all been subscribed for? The whole of the shares have been allotted by the Directors, and within a few pounds of £45,600 have been paid up. There are two or three of the last calls which would make up this amount, but upwards of £45,000 have been paid on the whole of the shares subscribed for.
6. By the deed of settlement has provision been made for the due management of the affairs of the Company by certain Directors already appointed, and by other Directors to be from time to time appointed and elected as their successors by the shareholders of the Company? The Directors to be appointed under the deed have not yet been appointed, nor can they be until this Bill is passed, but there is a provision in the deed for their appointment.
7. *By the Chairman*: Has temporary provision been made for the appointment of Directors? Yes; who are managing the affairs of the Company until the permanent Directors are appointed.
8. *By Mr. Billyard*: Is the Company desirous of being incorporated? Yes.
9. Is it expedient that the Company should be incorporated? It is.
10. *By the Chairman*: It is, I presume, necessary, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Company, that it should be incorporated? It was upon the condition that it should be an incorporated Company that the shares were subscribed for.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY'S RAILWAY BILL.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY'S
RAILWAY BILL;

TOGETHER WITH

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

6 *December*, 1859.

SYDNEY :

THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
PHILLIP-STREET.

1859.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES NO. 12. TUESDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

18. Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company's Railway Bill:—Mr. Jones moved, pursuant to *amended* notice,—
- (1.) That the Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company's Railway Bill be referred for the consideration and report of a Select Committee.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Elliott, Mr. Flood, Mr. Nott, Mr. Rotton, Mr. Close, Mr. Jenkins, and Mr. Robertson.
- Question—That the Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company's Railway Bill be referred for the consideration and report of a Select Committee,—put and passed.
- Question—That such Committee consist of Mr. Elliott, Mr. Flood, Mr. Nott, Mr. Rotton, Mr. Close, Mr. Jenkins, and Mr. Robertson,—put and passed.
-

VOTES NO. 16. TUESDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

5. Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company's Railway Bill:—Mr. William Macleay presented a Petition from Arthur Hodgson, Esquire, the authorised Agent and Attorney for the Australian Agricultural Company, praying certain Amendments in this Bill. Petition received and referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.
-

VOTES NO. 20. TUESDAY, 4 OCTOBER, 1859.

4. Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company's Railway Bill:—Mr. Forster presented a Petition from John Whitehill Stevens, Esquire, of New England House, Hitchin, Herts, England, by his Attorney, G. E. Darby, praying certain amendments in this Bill. Petition received and referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.
-

VOTES NO. 37. TUESDAY, 6 DECEMBER, 1859.

6. Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company's Railway Bill:—Mr. Jones, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on the 20th September last.
- Ordered to be printed.
- Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Jones, the second reading of this Bill ordered to stand an Order of the Day for Thursday next.
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1859.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY'S RAILWAY BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and Report was referred, on the 20th September last, the "*Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company's Railway Bill*," and to whom was referred, on the 27th September last, a *Petition from Arthur Hodgson, Esquire, as authorised Agent of the A. A. Company, praying certain amendments in the Bill*;—and to whom was also referred, on the 4th October last, a *Petition from J. W. Stevens, Esquire, (by his Attorney, G. E. Darby,) praying certain amendments in the Bill*, beg leave to report to your Honorable House,—

That having taken the necessary Evidence (which will be found appended hereto) to enable them to come to the conclusion that the Preamble had been satisfactorily proved, they then proceeded to consider the allegations contained in the two Petitions referred to them by your Honorable House on 27th September and the 4th October last, respectively, representing certain grievances, and praying for certain amendments in the Bill; and the Solicitor for the Petitioners having produced fifteen new clauses—having for their objects the redress of the grievances complained of by the said Petitioners—they were submitted to the Solicitor for the Promoters, and after certain verbal amendments were adopted by the Committee and ordered to be introduced into the Bill.

And your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended and agreed to by them.

R. JONES,
Chairman.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 6 December, 1859.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Nott,	|	Mr. Elliott,
Mr. Close,		Mr. Jenkins.
	Mr. Jones.	

R. Jones, Esquire, called to the Chair.

Present for the Promoters of the Bill:—

W. W. Billyard, Esquire, Solicitor.
J. B. Darvall, Esq., Q.C.

(1.) Mr. Billyard having informed the Committee that he understood there was to be some opposition to the passing of this Bill—and Mr. H. B. Bradley being admitted, and informed of Mr. Billyard's statement, informed the Committee that he attended on behalf of the Australian Agricultural Company, who were opposed to certain details of the Bill. The Chairman stated that no Petition having been presented to the House against the Bill now under consideration, he could not be allowed to take any part in the Proceedings, but might be present at the Meetings of the Committee.

(2.) W. W. Billyard, *Solicitor*, examined.

(3.) Captain Martindale, R.E., in compliance with a letter received by him from the Clerk of the House, being in attendance, was called in, and requested to watch the Proceedings on behalf of the Government.

(4.) Motion made and Question (Mr. *Jenkins*),—That Captain Martindale be requested to furnish a Report to the Committee upon the provisions set forth in this Bill, such being the more proper and expeditious course, and that the evidence taken and the plans produced be also referred to that gentleman—*agreed to*.

(5.) W. Weaver, Esquire, C.E., called in and examined.

(6.) S. Samuel, Esq., M.P., examined.

(7.) Motion made and Question (Mr. *Jenkins*),—That the Preamble be amended in the eighth line by the omission of the word "must," and the substitution of the words "is intended to be"—*agreed to*.

(8.) Motion made and Question (Mr. *Jenkins*),—That the Preamble be further amended in the ninth line by the insertion after the word "Country," of the words "believed to be"—*agreed to*.

(9.) W. Weaver, Esq., C.E., further examined.

(10.) Clark Irving, Esq., M.P., examined.

Committee deliberated, and adjourned to Friday, 28th September.

FRIDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

Memo:

The Meeting called for this day was, by direction of the Chairman, postponed to Tuesday, the 4th October, 1859.

TUESDAY, 4 OCTOBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

R. Jones, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Elliott,	|	Mr. Nott,
Mr. Close,		Mr. Jenkins.

Present for the Promoters:—

W. W. Billyard, Esq., *Solicitor*.

Present for the Petitioner:—

H. B. Bradley, Esq., *Solicitor*.

(1.) The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Petition of A. Hodgson, Esquire, on behalf of the Australian Agricultural Company, against the provisions of the Bill, which was referred to the Committee by the House on the 27th September last.

(2.) The Chairman informed the *Solicitor* for the Petitioner, that the Committee were now prepared to hear any observations he may have to address to them upon the subject under consideration, or to examine any Witnesses he may desire to bring before the Committee to support the allegations contained in the said Petition;—

Whereupon Mr. Bradley proceeded to address the Committee, and declined calling any Witnesses at present.

(3.) The Chairman then laid before the Committee two Reports received from Captain Martindale, in compliance with the Resolution passed on the 23rd September last, upon the provisions of the proposed Bill, and the Evidence given in its favor.

Strangers having been requested to withdraw, and having withdrawn accordingly,—

Committee deliberated upon the matter contained in the Reports, (and in compliance with a request of the *Solicitor* for the Promoters,) agreed to allow copies of them to be taken by the parties interested, and strangers being again admitted, the above decision was communicated to them.

Committee then adjourned.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 13 OCTOBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

R. Jones, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Jenkins,
Mr. Close,

Mr. Rotton,
Mr. Elliott.

Present for the Promoters:—

W. W. Billyard, Esq., *Solicitor*.

Present for the Petitioners:—

H. B. Bradley, Esq., *Solicitor*.

(1.) The Clerk having produced a Petition from J. Whitehill Stevens, Esquire, in opposition to the provisions of the Bill which was referred to the Committee by the House, on the 4th October, it was read by the Chairman.

(2.) The Chairman inquired of the Solicitors present whether they were desirous of offering any further Evidence, and being informed that such was not their desire, requested strangers to withdraw, and in compliance strangers having withdrawn, Committee proceeded to deliberate upon the Preamble, after which Motion made and Question (Mr. Rotton),—

That the Preamble, as amended, has been proved,—*agreed to*.
Strangers being again admitted,—

The foregoing Resolution was communicated to them, whereupon Mr. Bradley handed in several new clauses, which he had been instructed to propose to the Committee for insertion in the Bill, the consideration of which was postponed till next meeting, with the understanding that they would be in the hands of Members printed before then.

Mr. Billyard then handed in a copy of the Bill, with certain amendments and additions, the consideration of which was also postponed to the same day, with the same understanding. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Reports from the Chief Commissioner for Railways, and it was decided by the Committee to have them printed before the next meeting.

Committee adjourned till Tuesday, 18 October, 1859.

TUESDAY, 18 OCTOBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

R. Jones, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Elliott,

Mr. Jenkins.

Mr. Close,

Present for the Promoters:—

W. W. Billiard, Esq., *Solicitor*.

For the Petitioners:—

H. B. Bradley, Esq., *Solicitor*.

The Committee after deliberation proceeded to consider the Clauses of the Bill.
Motion made and Question (Mr. Jenkins.)

Clause 1:—

That in the 35th line of the Bill as reprinted, the Clause be amended by the insertion after "Railway" of the words "in accordance with section ninety-nine of the Government Railways Act of 1858"—*agreed to*.

Motion made and Question (Mr. Jenkins),—That the Clause be further amended in the 39th line, by the insertion after "ninety-nine" of the words "excepting at a Creek on the Australian Agricultural Company's property at twenty-eight chains from the junction with the Great Northern Railway, where the width will be one hundred and fifty feet"—*agreed to*.

Motion made and Question (Mr. Jenkins),—That the Clause be further amended by the insertion in line 5, page 2, after "in" of the words "constructing and"—*agreed to*.

Clause as amended *agreed to*.

Clause 2:—

Motion made and Question (Mr. Jenkins),—That the Clause be amended in the 13th line by the insertion after "Railways" of the words "Provided that no lands vested in the Commissioner for Railways shall by virtue of this Act be vested in the Company"—*agreed to*.

Motion made and Question (Mr. Jenkins),—That the Clause be further amended in the fourteenth line, by the insertion after "Provided" of the word "also"—*agreed to*.

Motion made, and Question (Mr. Jenkins),—That the Clause be further amended in the 31st line, by the insertion after "gates such" of the words "fences and"—*agreed to*.

Clause as amended *agreed to*.

Clause 3 postponed.

Clause 4 *agreed to*.

Clause 5. Motion made, and Question (Mr. Jenkins),—That the Clause be amended, by the omission in line 36 of the words "two Justices as aftermentioned" and the insertion in their place of "the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council"—*agreed to*.

Clause as amended "agreed to"

Clause 6. Motion made and Question (Mr. Jenkins),—That the Clause be amended, by the omission from the 52nd and 53rd lines, of the words "Government Inspector of Railways if any" and the insertion in their place of the words "Secretary for Public Works"—*agreed to*.

Clause as amended *agreed to*.

Committee then adjourned till Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 19 OCTOBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

R. Jones, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Elliott, | Mr. Rotton,
Mr. Close.

Committee resumed the consideration of the Clauses of the Bill.

Clause 7, Motion made and Question (Mr. Rotton),—

That the Clause be amended in the 9th and 10th lines by the omission of the words "*Government Inspector of Railways, if any, and if not then to the nearest Bench of Magistrates,*" and the insertion in the 11th line in lieu thereof of the words "*Secretary for Public Works,*"—*agreed to.*

Motion made and Question (Mr. Rotton),—

That the Clause be further amended in the 13th and 14th lines by the omission of the words "*Government Inspector or Bench of Magistrates,*" and the insertion in lieu thereof of the word "*Secretary,*"—*agreed to.*

Clause as amended *agreed to.*

Clauses 8 to 12 inclusive *agreed to.*

Clause 13, Motion made and Question (Mr. Rotton),—

That the Clause be amended in the 11th line by the omission of the words "*forty shillings,*" and the insertion in lieu thereof of the words "*ten pounds,*"—*agreed to.*

Clause as amended *agreed to.*

Clauses 14 to 23 *agreed to.*

Clause 24, Motion made and Question (Mr. Rotton),—

That the Clause be amended by the addition at the end thereof of the words "*and the amount awarded shall be paid within sixty days after the publication of such award,*"—*agreed to.*

Clause as amended *agreed to.*

Clauses 25 and 26 *agreed to.*

Clause 27, Motion made and Question (Mr. Rotton),—

That the Clause be amended in the 12th and 13th lines by the omission of the words "*and who shall not be interested in the matter requiring the cognizance of such Justice,*"—*agreed to.*

Clause 28 *agreed to.*

Schedule, Motion made and Question (Mr. Rotton),—

That the Schedule be amended in the 31st line by the omission of the word "*the*" and the insertion after "*land*" of the words "*believed to be the property of,*"—*agreed to.*

Motion made and Question (Mr. Rotton),—That the Schedule be further amended in the 35th line by the insertion after the word "*to*" of the words "*and through,*"—*agreed to.*

Schedule, as amended, *agreed to.*

Committee adjourned till Friday, 21 October, 1859.

FRIDAY, 21 OCTOBER, 1859.

The House being adjourned from the 20th to the 25th instant, no meeting of the Committee was held on this day.

TUESDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Jones, | Mr. Elliott.

There not being a Quorum present, there was no meeting of the Committee this day.

WEDNESDAY, 30 NOVEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

R. Jones, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Elliott, | Mr. Close,
Mr. Jenkins.

Present for the Promoters:—

W. W. Billyard, Esq., *Solicitor.*

A. Campbell, Esq., *Managing Director.*

J. Brown, Esq.

Present for the Petitioners:—

H. B. Bradley, Esq., *Solicitor.*

Committee proceeded to consider the Postponed Clause 3, and the various new Clauses proposed to be inserted.

Motion made and Question (Mr. Close),—That Clause 3 be amended in the 34th line by the insertion after "*Railway*" of the words "*and Locomotives,*" and by the omission of

of the words "at all times" after "be," and also by the omission of the word "the" after "to,"—*agreed to.*

Motion made and Question (Mr. Close),—That the Clause be further amended in the 35th line by the insertion of the word "use" after "public," and by the substitution of the word "threepence" for "sixpence,"—*agreed to.*

Motion made and Question (Mr. Close),—That the Clause be further amended in the 36th line by the omission of the words "in respect of every ton of goods for every transit,"—*agreed to.*

Motion made and Question (Mr. Close),—That the Clause be further amended in the 37th line by the insertion of the words "and loading" after "supplying,"—*agreed to.*

Motion made and question (Mr. Close),—That the Clause be further amended by the omission of all the words after "waggons" in the 37th line, to "work" in the 44th line inclusive,—*agreed to.*

Motion made and question (Mr. Close),—That the Clause be further amended by the omission of all the words after "cost" in the 45th line to the end of the Clause,—*agreed to.*

Clause as amended, *agreed to.*

Committee deliberated as to the proper numbers to be given to the new Clauses, and decided that the Clauses should be considered consecutively, regardless of numbers, and the proper arrangement of their position and numbers in the Bill should be left to the Chairman, assisted by the Clerk.

New Clauses numbered 15, 43, 54,—*agreed to.*

Motion made and Question (Mr. Close).

That the blank in the ninth line of the Clause now Number 58, be filled up with the word "ten,"—*agreed to.*

Clause as amended,—*agreed to.*

New Clauses Numbered 74, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, and 85,—*agreed to.*

Strangers having withdrawn, Committee deliberated on their further proceedings, and decided on meeting on Tuesday, the 6th December next, to consider Report, and the Clerk was instructed to have the Bill re-printed, shewing all its amendments by that day.

Committee then adjourned.

TUESDAY, 6 DECEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

R. Jones, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Rotton,

| Mr. Close.

Present for the Promoters :—

A. Campbell, Esq.

The Chairman laid before the Committee a draft Report which having been read and verbally amended.

Motion made and Question (Mr. Close),—That this Report be adopted as the Report of the Committee,—*agreed to.*

Motion made and Question (Mr. Rotton),—That the Chairman Report the Bill to the House as amended,—*agreed to.*

WITNESSES.

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1859.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY'S
RAILWAY BILL.

FRIDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

Present:—

MR. CLOSE,
MR. ELIOTT,
MR. JENKINS,

MR. JONES,
MR. LYONS,
MR. NOTT.

R. JONES, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

W. W. Billyard, Esq., appeared as Solicitor, and J. B. Darvall, Esq., M. P., as Counsel for the promoters of the Bill.

William Whaley Billyard, Esquire, examined:—

1. *By Mr. Darvall:* What are you? I am a Solicitor.
2. Are you Solicitor for the Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company? Yes.
3. Do you produce the Deed of Settlement of that Company? I do. (*The witness produced the same.*)
4. Are you aware whether it has been duly executed by the parties purporting to be the parties to it? Yes.
5. What is the style of the Company? The Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company.
6. Are you aware whether the Company have opened coal mines and established collieries near Newcastle? Yes, I am; I have seen the coal.
7. Do you know whether the Company are desirous of constructing a railway from their coal mines to the Great Northern Railway? They are.

W. W. Billyard
Esq.

23 Sept., 1859.

William Weaver, Esq., examined:—

8. *By Mr. Darvall:* What are you? An Engineer and Architect.
9. Have you been employed by the Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company? Yes.
10. Do you produce plans shewing the situation of the mine and the position of the lands through which the Company desire to pass in order to reach the Great Northern Railway? Yes.
11. Where about is the colliery? On a piece of ground known as Magiere's grant, on the road to Brisbane Water from Newcastle.
12. How far from Newcastle? By the Northern Railway, and the proposed line of railway, it would be about eight miles and a-half.
13. In what county is that? Northumberland.

W. Weaver,
Esq.

23 Sept., 1859.

W. Weaver,
Esq.
23 Sept., 1859.

14. Can you say what is the readiest mode of exporting coals from this mine,—I mean to put them on ship board? By connecting the works with the Northern Railway at the nearest point by a branch railway, similar to the Northern Railway, and traversing it from the junction to Newcastle.

15. What length is the proposed junction line of railway? The line proposed to be constructed by the Company is three miles and a-half.

16. Will the construction of that line greatly facilitate the communication of the coal mines with the Northern Railway? It is only to communicate with the Northern Railway that it is required.

17. Is the communication at the nearest point of the Great Northern Railway? It is the nearest practicable point.

18. What is the course of the proposed railway from the mine to the Great Northern Railway—over what and whose land does it pass? It leaves the Company's land, formerly a grant to Magiere, passes through Brooks' property, then through land known as Weller's grant, supposed now to belong to Stevens, then through a very small piece of Crown Land for a distance of about five or six chains only, which is known as commonage reserve, then through land granted to Platt, known as Platt's farm, but now the property of the Australian Agricultural Company,—on which land it joins the Northern Railway.

19. In what county are these lands? In Northumberland.

20. Can you state why you made the selection of that particular land? It is the shortest practicable road from the Company's mine to the Northern Railway.

21. What is the character of the land it passes over? The land is very barren, almost the whole of it ironbark ranges. The surface value of it is very inconsiderable, though I believe there are minerals under it.

22. Are you aware whether the line can be made without Legislative authority? I believe not.

23. *By Mr. Jenkins:* Has any attempt been made? Yes, there have been attempts made to make private agreements with the proprietors.

24. *By the Chairman:* And these attempts have failed? Yes, the Company have failed to make any satisfactory terms with them.

25. *By Mr. Darvall:* Can you state whether the proposed mines are likely to be a benefit to the Colony and to the public? Yes, I believe they are; I believe the seam of coal is a very valuable one.

26. Do you believe it will promote facilities for the supply of coal for local consumption, for steam navigation, and for export generally? Yes, I should say so; it is apparent.

27. Would the opening of this line have a tendency to increase the traffic on the Great Northern Railway? Certainly.

28. *By the Chairman:* Do the plans produced clearly shew the land over which this railway is to pass? Yes; here is a plan on a large scale, a working plan I may call it, on a scale of four chains to an inch, which shews the boundaries of the various land I have named, and the course of the line. (*The witness produced the plan.*)

29. Does the plan shew the nature of the works? Yes, they do; there is the longitudinal section shewing the gradients of the works generally, and here are the drawings of the bridges, &c. (*The witness produced the same.*)

30. Do the plans shew how and where it is proposed to connect with the Great Northern Railway? Yes.

31. *By Mr. Darvall:* Are you aware whether some of the lands proposed to be passed over are held in trust, and some in the hands of persons in the Colony? Yes.

32. *By the Chairman:* Where does the distance of four-miles fifty-three and a half chains measure from? From the four mile post on the railway; I take the distance from the miles on the railway and from the fourth mile post on the Northern Railway; our junction is at the distance stated.

33. Is it proposed that the Government should run their engines or waggons over the proposed line of railway? I believe the Company has it in contemplation to make that arrangement with the Government.

34. What is the weight of the rails, the chairs, and the general construction of the permanent way? The rails are 75 lbs. to the yard—the same as the Government rails; we do not propose to use chairs; the rails are similar to rails which have been imported by the Government; and the general construction of the permanent way is similar to what is now being constructed for the Government.

35. What is the steepest gradient to be upon the railway? We have one gradient as steep as one in fifty-five; but I may state that that inclination is with loading; in getting up the inclination of one in fifty-five they will have none but empty trucks.

36. What is the smallest radius of a curve? The smallest radius of a curve is at the junction with the Northern Railway, that is fifteen chains, there is a double curve of that radius, but in no other case have you so sharp a curve as that.

37. Is it proposed that that the Company shall run their own engines, or the Government? I cannot say what arrangement may be made for working the line in detail, but I believe it has been proposed that the Company should find their own waggons, but make arrangements with the Government to provide locomotives.

38. What is the scale of the plans and sections? The scale of the plan is four chains to one inch, the horizontal section is the same; and the vertical is forty feet to one inch.

39. Does the plan shew the streets or roads to be crossed by the railway? There is no street to be crossed, there are two bush roads, which are shewn on the plan and section.

40. Does it also shew how these are to be crossed? The section shews that they are to be diverted and crossed on the level.

41. When you say that there are no chairs to be used, I presume you mean that the line is to be fish jointed? Yes, that fish joints shall be used without chairs. W. Weaver,
Esq.
23 Sept., 1859.
42. *By Mr. Close*: When the coals arrive at Newcastle is there any provision made for the railway diverging to a wharf? The Company have not made any arrangements at present, but I believe some arrangement will have to be made for wharfage hereafter, I am not aware of any at present.

Saul Samuel, Esq., M.P., examined:—

43. *By Mr. Darvall*: You are one of the Shareholders in this Company? Yes, and one of the Directors. Saul Samuel,
Esq., M.P.
23 Sept., 1859.
44. Can you state whether the Company has entered into contracts for the construction of this railway? They have.
45. In conformity with the description given by Mr. Weaver? Yes, according to the specification and plans prepared by him.
46. Can you state what are the proposed advantages to the public to be derived from the carrying out of this undertaking? We anticipate having ready for shipment and being ready to ship at the rate of 100,000 tons of coal annually, and that of course must benefit the public by throwing a large quantity of coal into competition with the coal at present produced.
47. Can you state whether the demand for coal has been increasing of late years? It is an increasing demand, and has increased greatly within this last year.
48. For the supply of what places? For the supply not only of the Colonies, but for places in the East—California.
49. New Caledonia? Yes, and the west coast of South America.
50. Then I understand you to be of opinion that it will increase the production of coal, and diminish the price? I have no doubt of it.
51. Are you aware whether it has been found impossible, without the assistance of the Legislature, to carry out the proposed line? I am, it is impossible; some of the owners of property through which the line of railway passes not being resident in the Colony, and their agents having no power to sell.
52. *By Mr. Jenkins*: Has there been any communication made to the parties at Home though their agents—has time been allowed for a reply? We have adopted the course required by law, that of giving notice; and I am not aware of any other course being necessary.
53. *By Mr. Darvall*: Have you taken an opinion as to whether you could carry out this object without an Act? We have endeavored to do so by treating with the agents, but found it impossible.
54. *By Mr. Jenkins*: Do you know who are the agents of the parties? We have ascertained as far as we have been able.
55. No communications have been received from the principals? None; of course communication with them would cause delay, retard the operations of the Company, and greatly effect the benefit the public should derive from it.
56. *By the Chairman*: It is essential to the business of the Company that no delay should take place in the formation of the railway? Yes.
57. Inasmuch as you have opened mines, and have entered into contracts for the formation of the railway? Yes; I may say that the engine is erected over the pit, that the sinking of the pit is nearly completed, and that I have myself been down one of the pits and seen the seam of coal.

Clark Irving, Esquire, M.P., examined:—

58. *By the Chairman*: You are one of the Directors of this Company? I am.
59. Do you know what steps have been taken to obtain, if possible, assent to pass through these lands, from the owners? Immediately upon the formation of this Company, twelve months ago, we put ourselves—or Mr. Brown more particularly put himself—in communication with Mr. Darby, the representative of Mr. Stevens, who stated that he would communicate with his principal, who is in England, and that he had no doubt he would give every facility in his power to our making the railway, inasmuch as he considered it improved the property. Clark Irving,
Esq., M.P.
23 Sept., 1859.
60. But no consent has been obtained? No consent has been obtained. We made a last effort to arrange not only with him, but also with the Australian Agricultural Company, before we applied for this Act, in order that we might commence at once, but found it impossible to succeed.
61. You are aware that the line passes also over some Crown Lands? It does over a small quantity.
62. Are you aware that there is no mode of alienating such lands but by putting them up to auction? As the law now stands that is the only mode.
63. It could not be arranged except by means of an Act? I know of no other means myself.
64. Did you make application to the Government upon that point? We did; and they said they would do all they could, but they found that the regulations stood in their way.
65. Will you state in what way, according to your opinion, the Company is likely to prove beneficial to the public? In consequence of the increased consumption, the Colony needs a larger supply of coal for its own use. I may state that five or six vessels have come for coal from

Clark Irving, from Java on account of the Dutch Government; orders have also come from South America, and it is supposed that in another twelve months, when all the pits are open, we shall scarcely have sufficient to execute all the orders that are likely to arrive.

- 23 Sept., 1859. *By Mr. Nott*: What is the depth of the seam now opened? About nine feet, one seam.
67. *By Mr. Close*: Of pure coal? Pure coal; it has been analysed.
68. Are there no bands of clay? No; there is a kind of seam about the eighth of an inch thick shewing the separation.
69. *By Mr. Jenkins*: What is the extent of the coal field? It is very extensive.
70. There is other property besides that held by the Company which is also valuable on account of its coal? Yes.
71. Is it alienated or unalienated property? I am not aware.

William Weaver, Esq., further examined:—

- W. Weaver, Esq.
23 Sept., 1859.
72. *By Mr. Darvall*: Is any alteration necessary in the wording of the first section of the Bill to enable the railway to be carried out? Yes; we require in one particular part of the line a greater width than ninety-nine feet, which was provided in the Bill, in consequence of alterations on the works proposed since the Bill has been drawn.
73. What is the alteration that has led to that necessity? The substitution of a high embankment, which will have a very broad base across a creek, instead of a bridge as originally provided.
74. Where is the particular place where you require this change? It is a deep creek on the property of the Australian Agricultural Company, situated twenty-eight chains from the junction of the proposed railway, and from that distance, namely, twenty-eight chains from the junction, we shall require a width of one hundred and thirty-two feet or two chains instead of one and half chains, for the length of five chains; in every other part of the line the width of ninety-nine feet will be sufficient.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MOUNT KEIRA TRAMROAD BILL.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

MOUNT KEIRA TRAMROAD BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

28 *February*, 1860.

SYDNEY:

THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
PHILLIP-STREET.

1860.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 25. THURSDAY, 13 OCTOBER, 1859.

8. Mount Keira Tramroad Bill :—Mr. Garrett moved, pursuant to *amended* notice,—
 (1.) That the Mount Keira Tramroad Bill be referred to a Select Committee.
 (2.) That such Committee consist of the following Members, viz. :—Mr. Byrnes, Mr. McArthur, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Laycock, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Laidlaw, Mr. Wisdom, Mr. Robertson, and the Mover.
 Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 33. TUESDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1859.

19. Mount Keira Tramroad Bill :—Mr. Hay presented a Petition from Charles Throsby Smith, of Wollongong, landowner, praying that this Bill may not be allowed to pass, and to be heard, by himself or his attorney, at the Bar of the House.
 Petition received, and referred to the Select Committee on the Bill.
-

VOTES No. 68. TUESDAY, 28 FEBRUARY, 1860.

5. Mount Keira Tramroad Bill :—Mr. Garrett, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this Bill was referred on the 13th October last, together with the Bill, as amended in the Committee.
 Ordered to be printed ;—
 Mr. Garrett then moved, That the second reading of this Bill stand an Order of the Day for Friday next.
 Question put and passed.
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1859-60.

MOUNT KEIRA TRAMROAD BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and Report was referred, on the 13th October last, the "*Mount Keira Tramroad Bill*," and to whom was referred, on the 29th November last, a "*Petition from Charles Throsby Smith, Esquire*," proprietor of certain Lands through which it is proposed by the Bill for the said Tramroad to pass, praying "*that the said Bill may not be permitted to pass into Law*," report to your Honorable House:—

That, having taken the necessary Evidence (which will be found appended *hereto*) to enable them to come to the conclusion that the Preamble had been satisfactorily proved, they then proceeded to consider the allegations contained in the Petition referred to them by your Honorable House, on the 29th November last, representing "*that the passing of the said Tramroad through his property would inflict great loss and injury on Petitioner*," and praying "*that the said Bill may not be permitted to pass into Law*"; and David Johnstone (a Trustee of the land belonging to the said Charles Throsby Smith) having given evidence as to the nature of the objections of the said Charles Throsby Smith, they were submitted to the Solicitor for the Promoters of the Bill, who thereupon produced certain new Clauses, which, after consideration, were agreed to and adopted by the Committee.

And your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended and agreed to by them.

JOHN GARRETT,

Chairman.

Legislative Assembly Chamber,

Sydney, 28 February, 1860.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY, 14 OCTOBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Garrett,	|	Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Laidlaw,	|	Mr. Laycock,
	|	Mr. Ryan.

J. Garrett, Esq., called to the Chair.

The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Petition, asking leave to introduce the Bill, which was referred to the Committee for consideration and report on 13th October.

Motion made and Question (*Mr. Laidlaw*)—That a copy of the Bill be furnished to the Chief Commissioner of Railways, requesting him to furnish the Committee with a report on its provisions previous to next meeting—*agreed to*

Committee deliberated and adjourned

THURSDAY, 20 OCTOBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

J. Garrett, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Garrett,	|	Mr. Laycock,
Mr. Wisdom,	|	Mr. Ryan,
	|	Mr. McArthur.

P. Owen, Esq., *solicitor for the promoters*, examined.

W. Robson, Esq., called in and examined.

The Clerk informed the Committee that, in compliance with a Resolution passed at last meeting, he had forwarded to Captain Martindale a copy of the Bill and Plan of the proposed Tramroad, requesting his Report thereon, and produced and read a letter from that gentleman in reply, as follows:—

*Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 20 October, 1859.*

My dear Sir,

I shall be unable to let you have my Report to-day, as requested, on the Mount Keira Tramroad Bill:—1st. Because, from pressure of other work, I have been unable to give sufficient attention to it; and, 2ndly, because the Secretary for Public Works wishes to obtain some information about it. I will, however, send in a Report with as little delay as I can help.

Yours truly,

B. H. MARTINDALE.

R. O'Connor, Esq.

Whereupon the Committee deliberated as to the advisability of postponing any further proceeding in the matter until Captain Martindale's Report is sent in.

Motion made and Question (*Mr. Laycock*)—That all further proceedings be suspended until the receipt (by the Clerk) of Captain Martindale's Report upon the Bill under consideration—*agreed to*.

Question put,—That it be an instruction to the Clerk to communicate with Captain Martindale, with the view of obtaining that gentleman's Report with all possible dispatch; and further, that immediately on receipt of such Report, he will inform the Chairman thereof,—*agreed to*.

Committee then adjourned.

THURSDAY, 15 DECEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

J. Garrett, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Ryan,		Mr. McArthur.
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1. The Clerk produced, and, by direction of the Chairman, read the Petition of C. T. Smith, Esq., referred to them by the House on the 29th November last.

2. The Clerk produced a Report from Captain Martindale, and also one from E. O. Moriarty, Esq., *Engineer-in-Chief for Harbors*, both of which were, by direction of the Chairman, read to the Committee, after which strangers were admitted.

Present

Present for the Promoters—
C. E. Stafford, Esq., *Solicitor*.
W. Robson, Esq.

Present for the Petitioners—
David Johnstone, Esq.

The documents previously referred to as produced before the Committee were again read by the Clerk.

Motion made and Question (*Mr. McArthur*)—That the Reports of Messrs. Martindale and Moriarty be printed for the use of the Committee, and entered on the Minutes of the Proceedings—*carried*.

MOUNT KEIRA TRAMROAD BILL.

Railway Branch,
Department of Internal Communication,
Sydney, 15 December, 1859.

Sir,

In compliance with the Resolution of the Select Committee, I have the honor to submit the following observations on the "Mount Keira Tramroad Bill."

1. Preamble. It appears desirable to afford every facility for the working and shipment of coal in the Wollongong district.

2. Clause 1. The powers sought appear too general; they might be limited to the construction of a tramroad in accordance with the plans, sections, and books of reference exhibited to, and approved of, by the Select Committee. The gauge of the tramroad should also be determined. The plans transmitted to me, and returned herewith, are not prepared with sufficient care to be of any service. The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours has, in a Report addressed to the Secretary for Public Works, and transmitted for the information of the Committee, objected, for reasons stated in his Report, to the Company receiving powers to pass over and through the Crown Lands referred to in Schedule B. The streets or roads to be crossed, diverted, or altered, and the exact arrangements proposed for crossing, altering, or diverting, should be defined in the schedule to the Bill, and shewn on plans and sections drawn to a proper scale, and the powers given be conferred to them. Where the tramroad passes along any road, street, or other public way, the Act should require sufficient fencing should be erected. Where it crosses any road, street, or other public way, that sufficient gates should be provided, and proper arrangements made for their being opened and shut as required. The Governor and Executive Council to decide as the sufficiency of the fencing and gates, and the arrangements for their being opened and shut. If any road, street, or other public way, be raised above and over the tramroad, or if the tramroad be carried over any road, street, or other public way, the *clear* height between such road and tramroad should *nowhere* be less than fifteen feet. In case of any dispute relative to any road, or any part of the tramroad so raised, or relative to the connection therewith to insure the public safety, the Governor and Executive Council to decide.

3. Clause 2. I have already drawn attention to the objections entertained to "such portions of the lands of the Crown as are described in Schedule B" being vested in the Company. The rights of ingress and egress upon and over the adjacent lands for the repair of the Tramroad sought to be obtained are greater than are given under the 5th and 6th Victoria, c. 55, clause 14. To restrict them in accordance with that Act it would be necessary to furnish that in case of accidents or slips happening or being apprehended, the Secretary for Public Works for the time being may give sanction to enter upon land, &c., provided that in case of necessity the promoters or their agents may enter, &c., &c.

Under the Government Railways Act, clause 18, conveyance of land is necessary.

4. I am not acquainted with the Wollongong District, and cannot, therefore, say whether it is necessary to provide that the public should have power to run over or otherwise use the whole or any part of the proposed Tramroad under arrangements to be determined by Parliament. Such powers are, as a rule, a safeguard to the public.

5. In the event of the Company having to run over any portion of a line constructed by the Government, the Government would no doubt retain the right of deciding the description of waggons to be used, and of inspecting those in use.

I have the honor to be Sir,

The Chairman of the
Select Committee,
"Mount Keira Tramroad Bill."

Your most obedient servant,
B. H. MARTINDALE.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 15 December, 1859.

Sir,

I am directed by the Secretary for Public Works to transmit herewith, for the information of the Select Committee on the "Mount Keira Tramroad Bill," a Report from the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours, by which the Committee will perceive that that officer considers that it would be objectionable to vest in the promoters of that Bill such portions of the lands of the Crown as are described in Schedule B of the Bill.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

The Chairman of the
Select Committee,
"Mount Keira Tramroad Bill."

Your most obedient servant,
B. H. MARTINDALE.

MOUNT KEIRA TRAMROAD BILL.

I have underlined with red ink, on the accompanying copy of this Act, all those portions of the Mount Keira Company's Bill which in my opinion should be opposed by the Government.

As a very large export of coals may reasonably be expected from Wollongong at no distant date, the whole of the coast range in its neighborhood presenting indications of the existence of extensive coal beds, and as the space available for its shipment is very limited, I think it would be injudicious to sanction that part of the Mount Keira Company's Bill wherein power is sought to appropriate land on the Government Reserve to the exclusive use of that Company, the effect of which would be to give them a monopoly, which would operate injuriously against any other Companies engaged in the same trade which may hereafter come into existence. In order, however, that no unnecessary obstacles should be interposed to the free development of the coal trade, by which the District of Wollongong and the community at large must necessarily be benefited, I think a certain extent of the water frontage of the Port should be set aside solely for the shipment of coals, and that a convenient approach thereto from the various lines of Tramway should be preserved, Government forming it in the first instance, and allowing the permissive use of it to the different Coal Companies requiring to ship coals, charging them if necessary a rate per ton for the wear and tear.

If Government decide on improving the Harbour of Wollongong by the construction of Wharfs and other works, it would manifestly be unwise at the same time to diminish the value of such works to the Public, and the inhabitants of the District, by giving to any individuals or Company a monopoly of the approaches thereto.

It appears to me, therefore, that the better course will be to oppose all that part of the Mount Keira Tramroad Company's Bill wherein power is sought to appropriate any part of the Government Reserve described in Schedule B to the sole use of that Company, but at the same time to lay down a line of access to the water along which they in common with all others will be permitted to run their coals, subject to such regulations or restrictions as the Government may impose.

E. O. MORIARTY.

1 Nov., 1859.

The Honorable

The Secretary for Public Works.

D. Johnstone, Esq., examined.
Committee then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 22 FEBRUARY, 1860.

There not being a Quorum present, there was no meeting of the Committee this day.

THURSDAY, 23 FEBRUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

J. Garrett, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. McArthur, | Mr. Ryan.

The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the whole of the Evidence given before the Committee, whereupon—

Motion made and Question (*Mr. McArthur*)—That the Preamble be amended in the fourteenth and fifteenth lines by the omission of the words "*of the Crown hereinafter described and through certain other lands*"—*agreed to.*

W. Robson, Esq., called in and further examined.

Motion made and Question put,—That the Preamble, as amended, stand part of the Bill,—*agreed to.*

Committee deliberated, and proceeded to consider the clauses of the Bill.

Clauses 1 and 2 postponed.

Clause 3.

Motion made and Question (*Mr. McArthur*)—That the clause be amended by the omission of the letter "C," after the word Schedule, in the second line, and the insertion in its place of the letter "B."—*agreed to.*

Clause, as amended—*agreed to.*

Schedules B and C postponed.

Postponed clauses 1, 2, and 4.

Motion made and Question (*Mr. McArthur*)—That the new clauses, numbered 1 and 2, stand clauses 1 and 2 of the Bill in place of the original clauses,—*agreed to.*

Motion made and Question (*Mr. McArthur*)—That the new clause 4 stand clause 4 of the Bill, in place of the original clause,—*agreed to.*

Postponed Schedules B and C.

Motion

Motion made and Question (*Mr. McArthur*)—That the new Schedules A and B stand Schedules A and B of the Bill, in place of the original Schedules,—*agreed to.*

New Clauses numbered, respectively, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18,—*agreed to.*

Motion made and Question (*Mr. McArthur*)—That the new clauses so numbered be added to, and stand part of, the Bill,—*agreed to.*

Committee deliberated, and having decided upon considering Report at next meeting, Adjourned till Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 28 FEBRUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

J. Garrett, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Ryan, | Mr. McArthur.

The Chairman produced and read a Draft Report, whereupon,—

Motion made and Question (*Mr. McArthur*)—That this Report be now adopted,—*agreed to.*

Motion made and Question (*Mr. McArthur*)—That the Chairman report the Bill, as amended to the House,—*agreed to.*

WITNESSES.

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1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

MOUNT KEIRA AND WOLLONGONG
TRAMROAD BILL.

THURSDAY, 20 OCTOBER, 1859.

Present:—

Mr. LAYCOCK, Mr. WISDOM,		Mr. GARRETT, Mr. RYAN, Mr. McARTHUR.
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JOHN GARRETT, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Percy Owen called in and examined:—

1. *By the Chairman:* You are the Solicitor for the Mount Keira Tramroad Bill? I am. Mr. P. Owen.
2. You consider this Bill necessary for the completion of this tramway? It is.
3. It will be a public benefit to have this tramway completed? I think it would be a great public benefit for the Colony at large. 20 Oct., 1859.
4. Will you look at Schedule C of the Bill—have you any knowledge of the land named in Schedule C, through which the tramroad is to pass? I believe the land through which the tramroad, as far as it is made, passes belongs to the Company; and from that to the Government land is land belonging to Mr. Charles Throsby Smith.
5. The Government land comprises streets surrounding the harbor? Part of the frontage to the bay and streets surrounding the harbor.
6. Are you aware of effort having been made to purchase the land which is purely necessary to the completion of this work? I am aware that such an effort has been made and failed.
7. Are you aware of the grounds of objection to sell it? I am not; I was not employed upon the Bill when the application was made.
8. *By Mr. Laycock:* But you are likely to meet with opposition? I believe so.
9. *By the Chairman:* You know the firm here designated as Robson & Company? Yes.
10. They are the reputed proprietors of these mines? They are, I believe, the reputed proprietors.

Mr. William Robson called in and examined:—

11. *By the Chairman:* You are in partnership with Messrs. T. W. Jackson, A. Tulip, and J. Nixon? Yes, sir. Mr. William Robson.
12. Proprietors of the Mount Keira Wallsend Coal Mines as a Company? Yes, sir. 20 Oct., 1859.
13. What extent of this tramway is now completed? The extent of the tramway completed is two miles, twenty-two chains, and ninety-four links.*
14. What is the length from the termination of the completed portion to the proposed termination at the harbor? It is one mile, three chains, and six links.
15. And the completion of this tramway you conceive would be a public benefit? Yes, sir, a great public benefit. Indeed, in respect to that, I may mention that until last year, on account of the expense of carting coals we were not able to send coals to any market, thus having nothing but the local consumption to supply, except the steamers plying between Sydney and Illawarra. This tramway would enable us to compete with other places which have facilities like those we seek for, and without which we should be shut up from the market when coals were at a lower figure.

- Mr. William Robson. 16. You could not develop your mines? No.
- 20 Oct., 1859. 17. And there is a great demand for these coals if you could compete with the produce of other mines as to price? Yes, and that we could do if we had such facilities as railways and tramways.
18. *By Mr. Ryan*: Has any portion of the property been purchased? Yes, sir; part of it has been purchased by the Company from a person named Thompson.
19. What kind of locomotion do you intend to use? Horse-traction.
20. It is your intention to use horse-power, and horse-power only? Yes, at present.
21. From what I can gather it would be necessary for the promoters of this work to make their selection of the kind of traction to be used? We wish to have the liberty to do that; but of course if the Committee does not think it right we must submit to other terms.
22. *By Mr. Wisdom*: Does not part of the tramroad pass over streets? Yes, it crosses the Bulli Road. But I do not believe the engine would be so objectionable as the horse trams; as the former, from its being capable of taking twelve times as much as the latter, it would, with the same quantity to carry, only go along the road once, whilst the horse trams passed twelve times.
23. You are not in a position to place an engine at once upon the line? No. We have made our railway with light rails for horse traction; but if the demand for coals increased so as to make it necessary, we could lay down heavier rails, and use the lighter rails at the mines.
24. Your present intention is only to use horse-power? Yes, only horse-power.
25. The lands enumerated in Schedule C extend to where the tramway is at present completed, and have been purchased by you? Yes, sir.
26. Have you now reached the margin of Mr. Smith's land? Yes, sir, within two or three chains.
27. Have you endeavored to purchase or lease the land which is required for that part of the tramway which passes through Mr. Smith's ground? Yes. We applied to purchase the ground, and the objection to selling was that Mr. Smith had vested the land in trust for his wife and children, who had no wish to sell. Mr. Smith himself felt inclined to sell, but the power was taken out of his hands, and we had to deal with Mrs. Smith and her family; and they made a proposal to lease the land, and said they were willing to give a lease for ninety-nine years. We said we would take a lease for that term, but on coming to the point they would not give one for more than fifty years. After a further consideration of the matter among ourselves, we agreed to take out a lease for fifty years; but they then brought the term for which they would lease down to twenty-one years, and I believe they subsequently said they could not give a lease for more than seven years. Seeing how unadvisable it would be to go to the expense of constructing a tramway which at the end of seven years might be left in their hands, and seeing also, that they were so shrinking from any arrangement to lease for a longer period, we thought it best to try to get a Bill.
28. *By Mr. Laycock*: When completed, the tramway is likely to be permanent? Yes; there is sufficient coal to last for fifty years, at a consumption of 30,000 tons a year. The seam is from seven to eight feet thick.
29. Are you aware that Mr. Smith intends to offer opposition? He said he would not offer any opposition to our obtaining the tramway. I told him we did not want his land without paying for it.
30. After it passes through Mr. Smith's ground, whose does it enter? It comes into ground of our own.
31. How far does that extend? Two and a-half acres.
32. And then comes to the Government ground? Then comes to the Government ground, crosses a street, and running along the beach, comes level with the street, and crosses level with the other street running parallel with the harbor. It must be either on a level, or a certain height above, or depth below the streets, and our plans are for the level.
33. Do you contemplate coming level with the basin? Yes, sir; we have land of our own there, and it will be necessary to come to the level at the basin, because it will be convenient for weighing machines, double road, and other requisites of that kind.
34. *By the Chairman*: You are aware that it is in contemplation to enlarge the harbor? Yes, sir.
35. If your terminus is completed before that enlargement takes place, would it not be necessary to remove some of your buildings or rails when that improvement does take place? I believe it will, if we should get the tramway laid down on that part before the contemplated improvement begins, which I do not expect. If we did, the road would be laid down to the intended new dock, but we only intend to lay it down in a temporary way, not going to much expense for shoots, so that we should remove our rails with the least inconvenience.
36. You would not consider yourselves entitled to compensation in the event of being required to remove them? No.
37. *By Mr. Laycock*: You will have to cross the main street from the basin to Wollongong? Yes, with one branch.
38. Is there likely to be any opposition to that, supposing you use an engine? There may be; but if we use an engine we could stop it after passing through our own land.
39. Have you any objection to being restricted to the use of horse-power? I have no objection. We stand 600 feet above the level, and in consequence of the upper part of the tramway being so elevated we shall not have above two miles of plain.
40. *By Mr. McArthur*: You say you do not mind whether you are restricted to horse-power or not? No; but if we look forward to any improvement in the harbor, we should like to be at liberty to put on steam-power if we thought it beneficial.
41. In that case you would have to make provision for it in the Bill? We have no objection to being restricted to the use of horse-power on the Government land, so as not to cross the streets with an engine. We only cross one main road before we come to that, that is the Bulli Road.

42. *By the Chairman*: Are you in a position to inform us as to the weight of the rail that you intend to use, or are using, on the tramway? Yes, sir. The weight of the rail is 20 lbs. to the yard, which is a light rail. Mr. William Robson.
43. Are you aware of the weight of the rail used on railways where steam power is used? Yes, sir. It varies from 35 lbs. to 70 lbs. per yard. 20 Oct., 1859.
44. Would the rail you now use bear the weight of a locomotive engine? No. But I think if the Bill stands as it is we should have the liberty, if we liked to exercise it, of going through our own land with an engine, and then to use other power in crossing the streets to the harbor.
45. *By Mr. Laycock*: There might be an objection to your crossing the Bulli Road? I do not know that there would be.

THURSDAY, 15 DECEMBER, 1859.

Present:—

MR. MCARTHUR,

MR. RYAN.

JOHN GARRETT, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

David Johnstone, Esq., called in and examined:—

46. *By the Chairman*: You are a trustee of the land referred to in the petition against the Mount Keira Tramroad Bill? I am a trustee of Mr. Smith's land now in question. D. Johnstone, Esq.
47. Will you state to the Committee the nature of the objections you have to this Tramroad passing through the ground at Bustle Farm? The objection I have is, that it will deteriorate the value of the farm considerably, by cutting through the whole allotments, and making one portion invaluable and useless. 15 Dec., 1859.
48. Is it not possible to divert the line as at present indicated;—that such a line might be adopted as would not produce those effects which you have stated? Yes; which would not so seriously produce those effects. A line might be adopted in the way you now speak of, by taking it out on the opposite side of the water-holes from Mr. Smith's further down the allotments near to Smith-street.
49. This is the plan [*produced*]? Yes; that is a plan shewing the township and the allotments altogether.
50. And this is a mark shewing the line they now intend using for the tramway? Yes; a line running from Bulli Road down to Wilson's allotment.
51. You wish the tramway to run along that line? Yes; when the line connects itself with Keira-street, I wish it to run due east on the line dividing the allotments in Campbell-street and Smith-street, until it reaches the centre of section 12; then it may diverge to the north in order to enable them to get their curve—that curve not to encroach on Campbell-street.
52. A line taken in that direction would satisfy you? A line taken in that direction, if it is allowed, would satisfy us.

THURSDAY, 23 FEBRUARY, 1860.

Present:—

MR. MCARTHUR,

MR. RYAN.

JOHN GARRETT, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Robson called in and examined:—

53. *By the Chairman*: In the clause now under the consideration of the Committee there is a blank space to be filled up with the price per ton per mile for the use of your proposed tramway—what is the amount you propose to charge? On account of the peculiar situation of the tramroad, that is, that there is no probability of any other Company coming in upon it, except where it passes through a part of the town where its formation will be very expensive, and as the distance will be only about a mile at the most, I think sixpence a ton would be a fair thing; but, however, while I suggest that, I leave it in the hands of the Committee, and whatever they agree to I shall acquiesce in. The Chairman is well acquainted with the situation and the expensive nature of that part of the tramroad, where it would only be probable that any one will come on to it. I see that, in the case of Mr. Eales and Mr. Brown, on the Minmi Tramroad, sixpence a ton was the toll agreed to between them. Mr. William Robson.
54. *By Mr. McArthur*: Was that for a similar distance? For six miles, and the longer the distance, of course, the better it is. 23 Feb., 1860.
55. *By the Chairman*: You do not anticipate a large amount of traffic on this tramway? No; if there was a probability of fifty or a hundred tons a day coming down it, that would alter the case; but as this tramway will be open, not only for coal, but for other produce, farming produce particularly, such small matters as a ton of corn or potatoes would be scarcely worth carrying.
56. You think sixpence a fair charge—doing justice to yourself and to the public? I think so.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THISTLES.

(PETITION FROM EDEN, PANBULA, AND BEGA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 9 December, 1859.

To the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants and Freeholders of Eden, Panbula, and Bega,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That this District is in imminent danger of being inundated with “Thistles,” if immediate means be not adopted to stem their progress before the ensuing seeding season ; up to the present time, many acres of the best land in these neighborhoods are rendered literally useless by allowing them to spread indiscriminately, and which evidences the urgent necessity of taking prompt measures to save the district from the awful consequences of their further extension.

Petitioners also beg to represent, that several owners of private property used the necessary means to guard against their baneful results ; and others, equally interested, but more careless, have allowed them to seed and scatter, to the great annoyance and injury of those who timely eradicated them.

Petitioners most imploringly request that your Honorable House will take the matter into your serious consideration, and enact such measures as will save, not only this district, but the colony at large, from the annual ascendant injury which will be caused by the dispersion of Thistles with impunity.

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

Panbula, 24 October, 1859.

[Here follow 73 Signatures.]

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMPOUNDING LAWS.

(PETITION RELATIVE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 29 November, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of John Brien, the elder, and John Brien, the younger,
of the Town of Bathurst, Farmers,—

SH EWETH :—

That the frequent practice resorted to by the proprietors and lessees of *unenclosed purchased lands* around the town of Bathurst, of impounding cattle depasturing on such lands, is productive of serious loss and inconvenience to your Petitioners and others, inasmuch as not only is a charge for trespass made, but one is also made for driving such cattle to the Pound.

That there is not sufficient Commonage near the Town of Bathurst for the town cattle, and consequently frequent advantage is taken from this circumstance, to impound such town cattle for trespass upon *unenclosed lands*.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased so to amend the present Impounding Act, by preserving from being impounded all town cattle found upon *unenclosed purchased lands*, within two miles of the Town of Bathurst, and thus relieve your Petitioners and others from a grievous hardship and frequent pecuniary loss.

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

JOHN BRIEN, SENIOR.

JOHN BRIEN, JUNIOR.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1859.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAWS FOR PREVENTION OF NUISANCES.

(PETITION OF CERTAIN TANNERS AND CURRIERS OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 6 December, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament Assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Tanners and Curriers of the City of Sydney,—

SHEWETH :—

That in the year 1849 an Act was passed by the then Legislative Council of this Colony, intituled “ An Act to amend the law relating to the Licensing of Slaughter Houses within the City and Suburbs of Sydney, and for the prevention of other nuisances within the same.”

That the said Act contains the following clause, that is to say,—“ And be it enacted that the business of a soap boiler tallow melter tripe boiler tanner or currier shall not be newly established or carried on in any building or place within the said limits of the said city after the passing of this Act and that from and after the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty the business of a tallow melter soap boiler tripe boiler tanner or currier which has been already established shall not be continued or carried on in any building or place within the said limits of the said city and whosoever offends against this enactment shall be liable to forfeit and pay on conviction for every such offence before any two or more Justices of the Peace in a summary way any sum not exceeding fifty pounds and a further penalty of forty shillings for each day during which the offence is committed.”

That your Petitioners believe that the said Act was founded upon a Report of a Select Committee appointed “ to take into consideration the propriety of removing slaughter houses beyond the boundaries of the City of Sydney.”

That your Petitioners have read the said Report and the evidence taken before the said Committee, who examined twenty-seven witnesses, with reference to the matters referred to them, and your Petitioners are unable to discover, in such evidence, any allegation or suggestion that the trade of tanner and currier was, in anywise, injurious to the health and comfort of the inhabitants of this city; or, as reported by the Committee, that an amendment of the Police Act with reference to tanneries within the boundaries of the city was necessary or called for, and they consider that the said Report was, in the above respect, wholly unwarranted by the evidence.

That your Petitioners, the undersigned, James Robert Wilshire, and Austin Forrest Wilshire, while the Bill was before the said Legislative Council, petitioned that Honorable House that its provisions in the matter of which your Petitioners now complain, might not become law.

That

LAWS FOR PREVENTION OF NUISANCES.—PETITION.

That your Petitioners have large capitals invested in tanneries within the boundaries of the City of Sydney, and unless the said Act be repealed, as regards the trade of your Petitioners, a very heavy loss will be inflicted upon them, without any corresponding benefit to the public, for which, it is respectfully submitted, they would be entitled in justice and equity, to compensation from the public Treasury.

That your Petitioners respectfully submit that the said Act was, as to the matter now complained of, passed improvidently ; and that it was unsupported by any evidence to shew that your Petitioners said trade is in anywise injurious to the public health ;—whereas, your Petitioners believe, on the contrary, that such trade is rather beneficial than otherwise.

That your Petitioners respectfully submit that it would be a short sighted and most injurious policy to cripple in anywise, by unnecessary legislative restrictions, the operations of capital in the infant manufactures of this colony.

Your Petitioners humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into their favorable consideration, and afford them such relief as the justice of their case consistently with the public interest demands.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

J. R. WILSHIRE.
A. F. WILSHIRE.
W. PAWLEY.
HERCULES WATT.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TANNERS' AND CURRIERS' BILL.

(PETITION OF J. E. BEGG AND OTHERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 3 April, 1860.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in
Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Tanner and Currier, and of other persons
residing adjacent to his Tannery, in the City of Sydney,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners perceive a Bill has been or is about to be introduced into your Honorable House by Mr. Parkes, the object of which is to exempt Tanners and Curriers from the operation of the Act, 13 Victoria, No. 24.

That your Petitioners, from long experience of the character and effect of tanneries, are of opinion that they are not injurious to public health, and in no way inconvenient or annoying to the inhabitants adjacent thereto.

That the manufactory of your Petitioner—the said John E. Begg—is situated on the east side of Phillip-street, between Hunter and Bent streets, in the City of Sydney aforesaid, and has been established for upwards of thirty years.

That, to compel Tanners and Curriers to carry on their business out of the limits of any city or town would be a grievous hardship to the manufacturers, and would greatly tend to discourage the promotion of the trade; and your Petitioners respectfully submit that, in any such case, unless the necessity for their removal is clearly established, such manufacturers would be entitled to compensation.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that the Bill before referred to may be allowed to pass your Honorable House, otherwise that such steps may be taken for the relief of Tanners and Curriers as, after a full consideration of the premises, to your Honorable House shall seem meet.

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

[Here follow 22 Signatures.]

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TANNERS' AND CURRIERS' BILL.

(PETITION OF WILLIAM PAWLEY AND OTHERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 3 April, 1860.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in
Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned William Pawley, Tanner and Currier, and
of other persons residing adjacent to his Tannery, situated on the Surry Hills,
in the City of Sydney,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :—

That your Petitioners perceive a Bill has been or is about to be introduced
into your Honorable House by Mr. Parkes, the object of which is to exempt Tanners and
Curriers from the operation of the Act, 13 Victoria, No. 24.

That your Petitioners, from long experience of the character and effect of tanneries,
are of opinion that they are not injurious to public health, and in no way inconvenient or
annoying to the inhabitants adjacent thereto.

That the manufactory of your Petitioner—the said William Pawley—comprising an
area of nearly three acres of land, has been established upwards of twenty-seven years, and
is situated on the Surry Hills aforesaid, being divided by a vacant allotment of ground from
the southern boundary of the said city, and adjacent to the Sydney Common on the east ;
and on the north and west by a thinly-populated neighborhood.

That, to compel Tanners and Curriers to carry on their business out of the limits of
any city or town would be a grievous hardship to the manufacturers, and would greatly tend
to discourage the promotion of the trade ; and your Petitioners respectfully submit that, in
any such case, unless the necessity for their removal is clearly established, such manufacturers
would be entitled to compensation.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that the Bill before referred to may be allowed to
pass your Honorable House, otherwise that such steps may be taken for the relief of Tanners
and Curriers as, after a full consideration of the premises, to your Honorable House shall
seem meet.

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

[Here follow 14 Signatures.]

Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1860.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

62

1954

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

(PETITION OF OWEN JOSEPH CARAHER.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 16 December, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Owen Joseph Caraher, of Gloucester-street, Sydney, Soap
Manufacturer,—

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That by the Act of Council passed in the thirteenth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, and numbered forty-two, it is enacted, “That from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, the business of a soap-boiler, tallow-melter, tripe-boiler, tanner, or currier, which has been already established, shall not be continued or carried on in any building or place within the said limits of the said city.”

That your Petitioner is informed that a Petition has been presented to your Honorable House on behalf of certain tanners and carriers of the said City of Sydney, praying that they may be exempted from the operation of the said Act of Council. Your Petitioner is desirous that the soap-manufacturers of the said City of Sydney may be exempted from the operation of the said Act of Council for a further period of years.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Honorable House, in the consideration of the Petition presented by the said tanners and carriers, will be graciously pleased to award to the soap-manufacturers in the said City of Sydney the same measure of indulgence, by exemption from the operation of the said Act of Council, which your Honorable House may be pleased to extend to the carriers and tanners in their said Petition.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

OWEN J. CARAHER.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TANNERS' AND CURRIERS' BILL.

(PETITION FROM WINDSOR AND RICHMOND.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 January, 1860.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in
Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Tanners and Curriers, and other persons
residing adjacent to Tanneries, in the Towns of Windsor and Richmond,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :—

That your Petitioners perceive a Bill has been or is about to be introduced
into your Honorable House by Mr. Parkes, the object of which is to exempt Tanners and
Curriers from the operation of the Act 13 Victoria, No. 24.

That your Petitioners, from long experience of the character and effect of Tanneries
in the towns of Windsor and Richmond, are of opinion that they are not injurious to public
health, and in no way inconvenient or annoying to the inhabitants adjacent to such
Tanneries.

That to compel Tanners and Curriers to carry on their business out of the limits of
any city or town would be most grievous, and a matter of much hardship to the manufac-
turers; and would greatly tend to discourage the promotion of the trade.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that the Bill of Mr. Parkes before referred to may
be allowed to pass your Honorable House; otherwise compensation should be granted to
those Tanners and Curriers who may be compelled to remove their manufactories; or
otherwise as to your Honorable House shall seem meet.

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

[Here follow 72 Signatures.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1860.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

(REMOVAL OF FROM PRECINCTS OF THE CITY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 3 February, 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Sydney and Suburbs,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That an Act to amend the law relating to the Licensing of Slaughter Houses within the City and Suburbs of Sydney, and for the prevention of other Nuisances within the same, was assented to 12th October, 1849. (13th Victoria, No. 42.)

Your Petitioners respectfully submit that your Honorable House will take steps to compel the immediate removal of the Slaughter Houses from the precincts of the City, and also for carrying out the provisions of the said Act (13th Victoria, No. 42) with reference to the removal, after the close of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, of Trades and Factories—such as Soapboilers, Tallowmelters, Tanners, Carriers, and Tripeboilers—declared by the said Act, and by the Health Officer of Sydney and other members of the Medical Profession, noxious and injurious to public health.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that the said Act may be enforced; a long term of years having been allowed for the removal of these nuisances from the City.

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

[Here follow 740 Signatures.]

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CAMPERDOWN CEMETERY.

(PETITION RELATIVE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 28 February, 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned landed proprietors and residents of New South Wales, namely, of Kingston, O'Connell Town, and Camperdown, Suburban to Sydney, and chiefly of Newtown,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That a large private Cemetery is now open for interments in the midst of their increasing population, and therefore respectfully pray your Honorable House may be pleased to take into consideration the serious evil under which they labor. That the Cemetery in question is established on the highest ground between Newtown, Kingston, and O'Connell Town, so that the drainage is conveyed into the wells and watercourses, especially towards Camperdown, and that the effluvia therefrom vitiates the atmosphere.

When the Cemetery in question was formed the population of the above-mentioned districts was limited, but now that a larger population has been concentrated around it—the Cemetery in question containing upwards of 8,200 bodies (the old burial grounds of the City having been closed)—the evil is daily increasing.

Your Petitioners need not impress upon your Honorable House the fact that the Imperial Legislature has found it necessary to prohibit intermural interments, and have closed up almost all the burial grounds within towns; and further, the fact that large masses of decomposing animal matter contained in Cemeteries is most dangerous to health and life, “the dead destroying the living.”

Considering the nature of our climate, and the very unhealthy character of Sydney and the Suburbs, your Petitioners conceive that the English Law relating to Cemeteries should be brought into speedy operation in this Colony, otherwise life and health must become more and more insecure.

Your Honorable House has already had the subject under consideration, and much important information has been collected by a Committee moved for by the late Mr. Robert Nichols.

Wherefore your Petitioners pray the early attention of your Honorable House to this increasing evil, the Cemetery in question at Camperdown being less a public convenience than a source of revenue to a private Company.

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

[Here follow 145 Signatures.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1860.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CAMPERDOWN CEMETERY.

(PETITION RELATIVE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 28 February, 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned Landed proprietors and Residents of Camperdown,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That a large Private Cemetery is now open for interments in the midst of their increasing population, and therefore respectfully pray your Honorable House may be pleased to take into consideration the serious evil under which they labor.

That the Cemetery in question is established on the highest ground between Newtown, Kingston, and O'Connell Town, so that the drainage is conveyed into the wells and watercourses, especially towards Camperdown, and saturates the Land around; also, the effluvia vitiates the atmosphere.

When the Cemetery was formed the population was limited, but now that a large population has been concentrated around the Cemetery, which contains upwards of 9,000 bodies, and that, as the Old Burial Grounds of the City have been closed up, the evil is daily increasing.

Your Petitioners need not impress upon your Honorable House the fact that the Imperial Legislature has found it necessary to prohibit intermural interments, and have closed up almost all the places of interment within towns; and, further, the fact that large masses of decomposing animal matter contained in Cemeteries is most dangerous to health and life—the dead destroying the living.

Considering the nature of our climate, and the very unhealthy character of Sydney and the suburbs, your Petitioners conceive that the English law relating to Cemeteries should be brought into speedy operation in this Colony, otherwise life and health must become more and more insecure.

Your Honorable House has already had the subject under consideration, and much important information has been collected by a Committee moved for by the late Mr. Robert Nichols.

Wherefore your Petitioners pray the early attention of your Honorable House to this increasing evil, the Cemetery being less a Public convenience, than a source of Revenue to a Private Company.

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

[Here follow 130 Signatures.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1860.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE SYDNEY NECROPOLIS.
(PAPERS RELATING TO THE SITE OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 15 September, 1859.

SCHEDULE.

no.	PAGE.
1. Report of Colonial Architect and the Director of the Botanic Gardens as to suitability of the site set apart for Necropolis. 5 September, 1857	2
2. Minute of Executive Council in the matter. 7 June, 1858	3
3. Opinion of Law Officers as to whether the arrangements proposed in foregoing Minute are compatible with the Act 11th Victoria, No. 11. 22 September, 1858.. .. .	4
4. Memorial of certain residents in the neighbourhood	5
5. Decision thereon. 9 August, 1859	5

THE SYDNEY NECROPOLIS.

No. 1.

THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT AND THE DIRECTOR OF THE BOTANIC GARDENS to THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Colonial Architect's Office,

Sydney, 5 September, 1857.

SIR,

In attention to your letter of the 11th ultimo, requesting us to visit the locality reserved as a Necropolis, and to report generally as to the state and fitness of the place for the purpose to which it has been devoted,—

2. We do ourselves the honor to report that we have visited and examined the ground referred to, and beg to submit the following observations in reply to the questions proposed to us.

3. The ground, as well as the adjoining land, is covered with a thick brush vegetation,—the lower part of the ground being covered with water. On the north, east, and west sides the land appropriated for a Cemetery is partly enclosed by a stone wall eight feet high, forming about one-third of the entire boundary. Portions of this wall are in an unfinished state, and in parts it is in a delapidated condition from the action of the weather upon the exposed face of the stone, which is of an inferior quality. No fences have been erected; and in several places on the exterior sand has drifted to nearly the height of the walls, in consequence, as we believe, of the brushwood which formerly surrounded the walls having been cleared for the purpose of forming a roadway. On the north side the sand has been prevented from drifting by the shelter afforded by the growing shrubs.

4. As regards fitness, the locality appears to us to be admirably adapted for a Necropolis; it is in a retired situation, and surrounded by a considerable area of Public Land, of which a sufficient portion might be reserved to prevent encroachments, the soil throughout is of sufficient depth for the purpose of interments. At present there are no roads from the main road to the Cemetery. It can, however, be approached either by Bourke-street, or by the road to Randwick, the latter being preferable as it is in good condition, easy of access, and passing within 100 yards of the north-east corner of the Cemetery, at which place, in our opinion, one general entrance should be made, and, if necessary, a side entrance could be formed for access by the road from Bourke-street.

5. A Main Central Road inside the enclosure will require to be formed, to give access to the various divisions of the Cemetery, as well as branch paths through the several portions; the side channels of these will be sufficient to carry off surface water, the formation of the ground presenting great facilities for drainage to its lowest level, from whence the water may be conveyed by an under-ground drain, or culvert, to the lagoon situated on the low ground southward of the Cemetery.

6. In our opinion, the quantity of land proposed to be enclosed is altogether inadequate, considering the present and probable increase in the population of Sydney and its Suburbs. We would therefore recommend that the quantity of ground appropriated for a Necropolis be materially increased, giving to each denominational body a proportion of the additional space; and that, where not already fenced in, the ground be enclosed by a substantial close paling or brushwood fence. The brush vegetation within the enclosure will require to be removed, the ground levelled in various parts, and the whole space manured and planted with couch or other grasses.

7. The expense of carrying out these suggestions contained in this Report will not, in our opinion, be very great, and, if required, we will prepare and submit a detailed Estimate.

We have, &c.,

ALEXANDER DAWSON,
Colonial Architect.

C. MOORE.

THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS
AND PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 2.

No. 2.

PROCEEDINGS of the Executive Council of the 7th June, 1858, with respect to the establishment of a Necropolis in the neighbourhood of Sydney.

Minute No. 58-24. Confirmed 14 June, 1858.

HIS Excellency the Governor General, at the instance of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, next invites the attention of the Council to the question of the establishment of a Necropolis in the neighbourhood of Sydney; the pressing necessity for taking some steps in the matter without delay, being almost daily brought under the notice of the Government by applications, written or oral, for suitable provision for the interment of the dead.

2. So long back as the year 1847, an Act passed the Legislature for the establishment of a General Cemetery near the City of Sydney, and subsequently a site, which at the time of its selection was considered an eminently suitable one, was allotted for the purpose. It appears, however, that so strongly felt were the objections to the mode of management provided under the Act alluded to, that no benefit whatever has up to this time resulted from the liberality of the Government in setting apart land appropriated for the purpose. During the last few years, also, doubts have been entertained as to the suitability of the spot selected, and in August last, when the subject was under the consideration of a previous administration, the Council recommended that the Colonial Architect and the Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens should inspect the site, and report generally as to its state and fitness for the purpose to which it had been devoted.

3. His Excellency now lays before the Council the Report prepared by those Officers, together with all the previous papers on the subject, and a Minute by the Honorable the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, expressive of his views with respect to it.

4. It is not necessary here to advert to the several suggestions which have at different times been made, as to the most convenient position for the Necropolis; it is sufficient to state that the Report of the Colonial Architect and the Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens is decidedly favorable to the site originally proposed, which forms part of the Old Sydney Common, and is situated at or near Randwick, about a mile from Sydney;—the Honorable the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, concurring in that view, submits in his present Minute certain arrangements by which he conceives that collision with the conscientious scruples, or even prejudices of the various sects of religionists may be avoided.

5. Having carefully weighed these arrangements, and given to the whole question that full consideration which its importance demands, the Council concur generally in the views expressed by the Honorable the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, and advise as follows:—

(1.) That the site originally selected at Randwick for the Necropolis be adhered to, and be increased in area, so as to embrace the land lying between it, the Randwick Road, and Cleveland and Dowling Streets.

(2.) That the whole be forthwith fenced in with eight feet paling, and that the Legislative Assembly be invited to make provision for this expense, and for any further expenditure that may be required for laying out and planting the main intersecting avenues.

(3.) That one-third part of the land be placed in the hands of lay Trustees, for a General Cemetery, properly so called.

(4.) That the remaining two-thirds part of the land be divided amongst the various Religious Bodies, according to the last Census, and handed over to Trustees, to be recommended by such Religious Bodies.

(5.) That a Grant of each portion of land so allotted be made to such Trustees, who shall have the right, if they so think fit, to fence off the same, and, indeed, to exercise complete control over it, with the distinct understanding, however, that the ground is to be used alone as a place of interment, and that no charges for burial, in so far as the use of the land is concerned, be exacted, unless such as may be provided for in Rules to be submitted to, and approved by the Governor General and Executive Council.

(6.) That no such Rules be so submitted for approval until notice thereof shall have been given in the *Government Gazette* at least one month.

(7.)

(7.) That any such grant be held void if the land be not *bona fide* used for the purpose contemplated within two years from the date of the Deed of Grant.

(8.) That such portions of the area of any division of the land as may prove unfit for the purpose of burial, shall not be taken into account in apportioning the land, but shall nevertheless in each case pass into the care of the Trusts.

(9.) That in the event of these arrangements being inconsistent with the provisions of the existing Necropolis Act, 11th Viet., No. 11, a Bill be introduced into Parliament for repealing the said Act.

(10.) That the stone wall partially enclosing the 23 acres first appropriated as the site for a Cemetery be sold, except that portion of it against which is built a hut at present occupied by the person who has charge of the Crown Lands in the neighbourhood.

6. During the consideration of this question, the attention of the Council is directed to a suggestion emanating from the Honorable the Attorney General, that the south side of Botany Bay is the most suitable site for the interment of the dead, and that the same may be made easily accessible by means of a tramway to the north shore of Botany. Although, therefore, they adhere to the opinion that the position now adopted is that best suited to satisfy the present requirements of the Colony, the Council consider it not undesirable that whilst it is yet in the power of the Government to effect it, ample provision should be made for the future, and they accordingly advise that an area not exceeding 150 acres be reserved in the locality in question, to be hereafter used for the interment of the dead.

7. Finally, the Council desire to place on record their decided opinion that no grants of land for burial purposes should be issued, except with the provision as to charges set out in the 5th and 6th recommendations of this Minute.

EDWARD C. MEREWETHER,

Clerk of the Council.

*Executive Council Office,
Sydney, 16 June, 1858.*

No. 3.

THE CIVIL CROWN SOLICITOR to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Civil Crown Solicitor's Office,

Sydney, 22 September, 1858.

SIR,

Referring to your letter to me of the 21st June last, in which you forwarded for my information an extract from the Minute of the Executive Council, relative to the proposed establishment of a Necropolis in the neighbourhood of Sydney, I have the honor to inform you that I have now obtained, as requested by you, the opinion of the Honorable the Solicitor General as to whether the arrangements mentioned in such Minute are compatible with the Act of Council 11 Vic., No. 11.

A copy of that opinion I now enclose, from a perusal of which you will perceive that Mr. Solicitor General considers that the arrangements as proposed cannot be carried out under the Act just above referred to; and that it will be necessary, therefore, to repeal that Act, and to bring in a new Bill to effectuate the objects contemplated.

The extract already referred to I now return to you, enclosed.

I have, &c.,

THE PRINCIPAL
UNDER SECRETARY.

WM. W. BILLYARD,
C. C. Solicitor.
(*per J. J. Jackson.*)

OPINION.

I think that the arrangements proposed to be carried out, as detailed in the Minute of the Executive Council, cannot be effected under the provisions of the Act 11 Vic., No. 11. The appointment of Trustees under the Act conflicts with the scheme laid down in the Minute of the Executive Council; and further, the increased area cannot be obtained without the authority of the Legislature, conveyed either under a general Act or a special Act passed for the purpose.

I am of opinion, therefore, that it will be necessary to repeal the Necropolis Act of 1847, and to bring in a new Bill to effectuate the objects contemplated.

21 Sept., 1858.

ALFRED P. LUTWYCHE,
Solicitor General.

No. 4.

No. 4.

MEMORIAL of the undersigned Inhabitants of Sydney, Surry Hills, and the adjacent localities, to the Honorable the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, against the proposed erection of the Necropolis on the reserve at Surry Hills.

THE Subscribers most earnestly protest against it for the following amongst other reasons:—

Because the proposed site commences sixty feet within the City boundary, and is in close proximity to the properties of some of the Memorialists, and it is contrary to all sanitary regulations that Cemeteries shall be erected within a city, or adjoining the dwellings of the people.

2. That the water which filters through the sands of this part of the Surry Hills, forms a portion of the water used by the Memorialists, and many others, and must consequently become contaminated if the same sands are to be the burying-place of the Metropolis, and cannot but be the cause of disease and death.

3. That in many places the proposed site is wholly unfit for the purpose contemplated, inasmuch as there is almost permanent water to be found a few feet under the sandy surface, rendering burial in such positions, without the most expensive system of drainage, manifestly impossible.

For these, irrespective of all other reasons, the undersigned respectfully urge upon the Honorable the Secretary for Lands and Public Works the necessity for abandoning the proposed site, for some one of many spots that could be chosen presenting none of these objections.

[Here follow 28 Signatures.]

No. 5.

MINUTE of the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, on Memorial from Inhabitants of Surry Hills, and adjacent localities, protesting against the present reserve for a Necropolis there being used for that purpose.

THE contract for fencing is taken, and the whole matter has been so long determined on by the Government, that any objections on the grounds of contiguity to certain dwellings can scarcely be fairly put forward, as the dwellings alluded to were erected since the site was chosen, not before. Besides this, those who have taken the most trouble to inquire into the matter, including the Mayor and Corporation of the City, have withdrawn their objection. The Surveyor General may however be requested to hold back from apportionment for burial purposes, a belt of the land along Dowling-street, which may be at some future time planted with trees, and thus to some extent meet the views of the Petitioners.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

9 August.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STORAGE OF GUNPOWDER.

(PETITION OF CERTAIN MERCHANTS AND TRADERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 6 December, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Merchants and Traders,—

WHO PRAY,—

That your Honorable House will take into consideration the heavy tax at present imposed upon what is termed *Merchants' Powder*,—an article of commerce imported into this Colony from the United Kingdom and elsewhere, and upon which a heavy rent is charged, which far exceeds the cost of storing the same.

Every package once received into the Powder Magazine is liable to six weeks' rent if it remains there only one day, and at the following rates:—

Every package under 50 lbs. ....	.....	Id. per week.
" " of 50 lbs. and over .....	.....	2d. "

Equal to a receiving and delivery charge of 6d. on all packages under 50 lbs., and of 1s. over that weight.

Your Petitioners are of opinion that it never was contemplated by Government to make a profit out of the charges on powder, which has been found very oppressive, causing the frequent abandonment of this article to the Government,—the rent so soon accumulating to beyond the value of the article. The usual charge in Sydney for receiving and delivering goods is only 5s. per ton,—whereas 6d. per package is charged at the Magazine on all powder taken out within six weeks from date of receipt, equal to 22s. per ton; and the charge of 1d. per package per week for rent amounts to nearly 3s. 4d. per ton, whilst the charge on merchandize in Sydney does not exceed 6d. per ton per week.

Your Petitioners further respectfully submit, that while this inequitable system obtains in New South Wales, the merchants of Victoria have had a considerable reduction made in the storage rent of powder imported into that Colony.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that this matter may be taken into the consideration of your Honorable House, with the view of granting such relief as the case on its merits may appear to demand.

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

[Here follow 12 Signatures.]

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SITE FOR ODD-FELLOWS' HALL, GOULBURN.
(PETITION OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF ODD-FELLOWS SOCIETY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 16 February, 1860.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned Office-bearers and Members of "The Loyal " Strangers' Friend Lodge," of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity Friendly Society, held at Goulburn, County of Argyle,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :—

That the Loyal Strangers' Friend Lodge has been in existence for a period of upwards of eleven years, and there are now enrolled on the Books one hundred and twenty Members.

That the meetings of the Members of the said Lodge have hitherto been held in an Inn, and the constantly increasing number of Members renders such accommodation (independent of the evil tendency of their being there convened) unsuitable and inconvenient.

That the Society has been the means of relieving many cases of sickness and distress, as well as widows and orphans, which cases would, but for the existence of the Society, have pressed severely upon the sympathy and assistance of the charitable inhabitants of the Town.

That the funds of the Society are in a flourishing condition.

Your Petitioners, therefore, intreat your Honorable House to be pleased to recommend His Excellency the Governor General, with the advice and consent of the Honorable the Executive Council, to grant to the Members of the said Lodge a suitable piece of Ground, on which to erect an Odd-Fellows' Hall, in which to hold their meetings and transact their business.

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

[Here follow 92 Signatures.]

1859.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY DRAYMEN.

(PETITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 October, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Memorial of the undersigned Licensed Owners or Proprietors of Drays in the
City of Sydney,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That the eighth section of the Act of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, 18th Victoria, No. 28, intituled, "*An Act for the Licensing and Regulation of Carters plying for hire within the City of Sydney,*" which "authorises and compels the payment for every proprietor license to the City Treasurer of the Municipal Council of the sum of two pounds annually for the benefit of the City Fund, if the license be granted on and after the thirty-first day of January, and on or before the thirty-first day of March in any year, and if after that date then in the proportions as in this section is particularly mentioned," has been found to operate most oppressively and injuriously upon your Memorialists as proprietors of licensed drays.

That the annual fees formerly demandable and paid by licensed owners and drivers of drays under the Police Act were of a comparatively trifling amount.

That your Memorialists are advised it is not in the power of the Municipal Council to remit or reduce the license fee so annually payable by licensed proprietors under the provisions of the said Act of Council; but that redress can only be afforded through your Honorable House.

That your Memorialists, since the passing of the Act 18th Victoria, No. 28, have suffered in a pecuniary point of view from a want of sufficient employment, arising from the general depression of the times, and the small rate of charges your Memorialists are permitted to make under the By-laws of the Municipal Council in that behalf; and as your Memorialists cannot now obtain a livelihood, and have so many difficulties to contend with, they are, consequently, compelled to seek either for the abolition of the present annual license fee of two pounds, or its reduction to the amount originally imposed under the Police Act.

That your Memorialists are also subject to serious loss and inconvenience from being compelled to obtain and pay for licenses from time to time for the drivers of their said licensed drays, and they beg most respectfully to suggest that one annual fee of five shillings be fixed in respect of the drivers thereof, and that the law may be so amended as to enable the owners of every licensed dray either to drive it themselves or to employ any other person to drive it for them under the same license during the year, and without the necessity upon every occasion of the new employment or engagement of a driver for the same vehicle of procuring fresh licenses and paying the same license fee of five shillings.

Your Memorialists therefore respectfully submit to your Honorable House the several matters herein set forth, with the earnest hope that the same will hereafter be deemed worthy of consideration, and that such amendments in the law may be passed as will relieve your Memorialists from the payment and burdens complained of.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Dated at Sydney, this sixth day of October, 1859.

[Here follow 136 Signatures.]

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSED HAWKERS.

(PETITION FROM.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 10 April, 1860.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Licensed Hawkers of the Colony of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH, AS FOLLOWS:—

1. That your Petitioners are aggrieved by the laws now in existence with regard to their trade. Under the provisions of the present Act of Council, licenses to persons as Hawkers are only granted for particular districts, confining each individual to whom a license is granted to one district, and restraining him from carrying on his trade in any other part of the Colony.

2. That, taking into consideration the great increase in trade, and the progressive settlement of the interior of the Colony since the last-mentioned Act came in force, not only the public residing in parts of the Colony far distant from the metropolis or chief towns suffer considerable inconvenience, but your Petitioners also suffer great hardship from having the natural outlets for their trade and industry shut out from them.

3. That by the Imperial Act 50 Geo. 3, chapter 3, s. 41, the Licensed Hawkers of England and Wales are enabled to carry on their business in any portion of the Kingdom—and your Petitioners respectfully submit that in a Colony like this, where the inhabitants are so scattered, and where under the circumstances the trade of hawking is an absolute necessity to the settlers, such a provision is much more requisite.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to review the enactments affecting the trade of your Petitioners, and to repeal such portion of said enactments as confine your Petitioners to the exercise of their calling in one district of the Colony only, and extend the privilege of each member of their body to the whole of the Colony.

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

[Here follow 81 Signatures.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1860.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SPLITTERS' LICENSES.

(COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 22 May, 1860.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10 February, 1860, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return of the number of Splitters' Licenses issued for the
“ County of Cumberland during the year 1859, with the amount
“ of Revenue derivable therefrom.”

(*Mr. Laycock.*)

RETURN of the number of Timber Licenses issued under the Regulations of 16th September, 1850, 4th April and 13th August, 1851, for the County of Cumberland, during the year 1859, with the amount of Revenue derivable therefrom:—

	£	s.	d.
11 Yearly Licenses, at 40s.	22	0	0
12 Half-yearly ditto, at 20s.....	12	0	0
	£34	0	0

*Audit Office, Sydney,
10 April, 1860.*

W. C. MAYNE,
A. G.

1859.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

(DESPATCH RELATIVE TO.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR W. T. DENISON.
(Circular.)

Downing-street,
12 April, 1858.

SIR,

In transmitting to you a copy of the "Act to amend the law relating to (20 & 21 Vict.,
"Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in *England*," I wish to call your attention to the great cap. 85.)
importance of the subject.

Her Majesty's Government regard this subject as within the general class of internal affairs which the duty and right of regulating belong to the Colonial Legislatures under free institutions.

But they are at the same time fully sensible of the great importance of uniformity of legislation on this head, so far as it can be attained without injury to these principles of Colonial Government, and the danger, as well to public morality as to family interests, which might arise from the law of the Colonies on the subject of Marriage and Divorce differing materially from that of the Mother Country, and of each other.

It is, therefore, the wish of Her Majesty's Government that you should consult your Council as to the expediency of at once introducing a measure which shall incorporate, as nearly as the circumstances of the Colony will admit, the provisions of the Act recently passed in England.

Some of the minor provisions of the Act may, probably, prove incompatible with the requirements of the Colony; nor is it my wish to prescribe uniformity in such unessential particulars. But the serious questions which might arise from difference of legislation on that portion of the subject which relates to dissolution of marriage, or *Divorce a vinculo*—questions possibly affecting the validity of marriages contracted in one part of the Empire after divorce in another, and consequent legitimacy of offspring—render it advisable that, if the Legislature should pass any Act varying to an important degree from the present Law of England in this particular, you should reserve it for the consideration of Her Majesty.

The clause in most Governors' Instructions relating to Divorce Acts has been usually held to apply only to special Bills for the divorce of named persons, and you need not consider yourself in any way fettered by its provisions.

I find from communications received from parts of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions, that an impression existed that the late Government designed to propose to Parliament measures for extending the law to the Dominions of the Crown in general. I am not aware on what ground this has been supposed, and can only state that no such measure is in contemplation.

I have, &c.,
STANLEY.

GOVERNOR SIR W. T. DENISON, K.C. B.,
&c., &c., &c.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIEUTENANT C. SEAVER, R.N.
(DISMISSAL OF FROM OFFICE)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 September, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Lieutenant Charles Seaver, R.N., late Shipping Master and
Assistant Harbor Master of the Port of Newcastle,—

SHEWETH :—

That your Petitioner humbly submits his case for the reconsideration of your Honorable House.

That your Petitioner did fill the above two situations with strict attention and without fault, from the 1st of January, 1854, as Shipping Master, and from the 1st of July, 1857, up to the 16th of April, 1858, that also of Assistant Harbor Master, when your Petitioner received the accompanying letter, No. 1, and an inquiry was ordered respecting the efficiency of your Petitioner, and also any charges that your Petitioner might have against the general working of the Harbor Department.

That the two Judges appointed for the inquiry were both laymen, quite unacquainted with nautical matters; that your Petitioner, in his charges about the working of the Department, clearly proved by the Sub-Collector of Customs, that the financial irregularities which your Petitioner mentioned in the course of his defence were correct, and the Clerk of Mr. Livingstone was dismissed. That your Petitioner, a Magistrate, was in the habit of taking frequently the said Mr. Livingstone's monthly declarations for all collections made by him, and that he, Mr. Livingstone, must have been well aware that much more money was received in his Department than had been forwarded to the Treasury;—a deficiency of £109 2s. 6d. was proved in 1857.

That your Petitioner, without any charges having been proved against him, received the letter No. 2, dispensing with his further services in both offices; had your Petitioner been guilty of any misconduct, neglect of duty, or disobedience of orders, he might have expected such a dismissal; but all the papers have been called for, and your Honorable House will clearly see that not one charge has been substantiated.

Frequently from want, at that time, of Magistrates, your Petitioner has been obliged to attend the Bench with your Petitioner's departed friend, Major Innes.

Your Petitioner therefore prays that your Honorable House will reconsider the premises, and take the subject of his prayer into your favorable consideration.

CHAS. SEAVER,
Lieutenant, R.N.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIEUTENANT C. SEAVER, R. N.

(PETITION FROM INHABITANTS OF NEWCASTLE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 14 October, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the City of Newcastle,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That Lieutenant Seaver, who was for many years and is an Officer of Her Majesty's Navy, subsequently filled for some years the office of Shipping Master at Newcastle.

That while thus employed as Shipping Master, your Petitioners never heard any complaint of the manner in which he filled the office, but have, on the contrary, every reason to believe that the duties were satisfactorily performed.

That some two or three years since, Lieutenant Seaver's salary as Shipping Master was suddenly reduced to an almost nominal amount, without any imputed blame to him, and for supposed reasons over which he could have had no control.

That after the adoption of this (to him) harsh proceeding, and ostensibly in mitigation of its severity, Lieutenant Seaver was appointed to the much inferior office of Harbor Master's Assistant at Newcastle, the duties of which were practically incompatible with those of Shipping Master which he had at the same time to perform.

That mainly (as your Petitioners believe) from causes arising out of this incompatibility, Lieutenant Seaver was afterwards removed from both offices without any compensation having been given to him.

That—as your Petitioners believe that in these transactions Lieutenant Seaver has been treated with undeserved severity—they pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take the circumstances into your favorable consideration, and to order to be made to Lieutenant Seaver such just compensation as to your Honorable House may seem fit.

And your Petitioners will pray.

[Here follow 102 Signatures.]

1859-60.

—
Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

—
LIEUTENANT SEAVER, R.N.
 (DISMISSAL OF, FROM CERTAIN OFFICES AT NEWCASTLE.)

—
Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 17 February, 1860.
 —

PORTIONS OF THE RETURN to the *Address* respecting Lieutenant Seaver, R.N., laid upon the Table of this House by the Colonial Treasurer on the 24th January.

—
 M. MORIARTY, ESQ., to ASSISTANT HARBOR MASTER, NEWCASTLE.

*Harbor Master's Office,
 Newcastle, 15 July, 1857.*

SIR,

Having received instructions of your appointment as Assistant Harbor Master at Newcastle, I have the honor to request that you will place yourself immediately in communication with Mr. Livingstone, from whom you are to receive instructions for your guidance, in conformity with my directions to that officer.

I have informed him that I consider it advisable that all removals in the Harbor, when the services of a Harbor Master are required, should take place in the personal charge of either himself or you, and that the duty is to be performed by you alternately.

I have, &c.,
 M. MORIARTY.

—
 SUPERINTENDENT OF LIGHTS, PILOTS, AND NAVIGATION, to ASSISTANT HARBOR MASTER,
 NEWCASTLE.

Sydney, 25 September, 1857.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that a letter has been received by me from the head of your department, Mr. Livingstone, complaining of your inefficiency as Assistant Harbor Master of the Port of Newcastle, a copy of which I herewith transmit. I have, therefore, to request, that you will forward to me, through the Harbor Master, any explanation you may think proper, that I may be enabled to bring the matter under the immediate consideration of the Light, Pilot, and Navigation Board.

R. F. POCKLEY,
 Superintendent of Lights, Pilots, and Navigation.

SECRETARY TO LIGHT, PILOT, AND NAVIGATION BOARD to SECRETARY TO THE
TREASURY.

(No. 140.)

*Light, Pilot, and Navigation Board,
Sydney, 7 October, 1857.*

SIR,

I am instructed by the Light, Pilot, and Navigation Board to forward to you, for the information of the Honorable the Finance Minister, a copy of a letter of complaint received by the Superintendent from the Harbor Master at Newcastle, against Mr. Seaver, Assistant Harbor Master at that port, together with a copy of the latter officer's reply; and I am directed to state that the Board consider that an inquiry into the efficiency of Mr. Seaver should be made at Newcastle, and they would suggest that the Police Magistrate, the Sub-Collector of Customs, and Mr. Bingle, might be requested to conduct such inquiry.

I have, &c.,

WM. L. G. DREW,
Secretary.

Approved, but as the Assistant Harbor Master prefers a complaint against the Harbor Master, the inquiry will have to be into the general efficiency of both officers, and should extend to any specific charges made against either of them.

9 October, 1857.

R. J.

[Enclosure 1.]

*Harbor Master's Office,
Newcastle, 14 September, 1857.*

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that by the six weeks' trial I have had of the service of Mr. Seaver, I am convinced he is entirely unfit for the appointment he holds.

In the first place, he is Shipping Master, and cannot attend to the duties at one time; and secondly, he is an invalid, and incapable of enduring the exposure incident to the situation, for the work must be done at tide time, and often at night, in all weather. Under these circumstances, I consider it my duty to request that some steps be taken to examine into his efficiency as soon as may be found convenient.

The Superintendent of Lights, Pilots,
and Navigation, Sydney.I have, &c.,
ALEXANDER LIVINGSTONE,
Harbor Master.

[Enclosure 2.]

*Shipping Master's Office,
Newcastle, 30 September, 1857.*

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th September, wherein you enclose one from Captain Livingstone, complaining of my inefficiency as Assistant Harbor Master, also of my being an invalid, both of which I deny: he, Mr. Livingstone, might say so of himself, for he is frequently confined from bad health; I have never been one day absent since my appointment, and have taken heavy ships up and down this very intricate harbor, with no assistance. There is one boat and two men only allowed to attend sometimes upon eight ships. I take my turn, and have never refused at any time, day or night, to do my duty; but have often been told by Mr. Livingstone I might go home, as it was coming on night.

I beg to enclose you a copy of Captain Moriarty's instructions to me, and can assure you Mr. Livingstone never once went to move one ship, but sent a Mr. Johnston, who committed much damage to different ships at anchor.

It will be gratifying to me, an old sailor, to have that examination as soon as your convenience will allow it.

As to my filling the two situations, that of Shipping Master and Assistant Harbor Master, I have most of my Shipping Master's duty performed before I am required for other duties, and so arrange matters to meet my duties.

This is quite an unexpected attack upon my nautical experience, after being first lieutenant of five frigates, and commanding some ships. Mr. Donaldson would never have given me this appointment had he not known and seen the order and seamanlike manner H.M.S. "Racehorse" was when in Sydney Harbor in 1856, when I had the honor of being her senior lieutenant.

The Superintendent of
Lights, Pilots, &c.I have, &c.,
CHAS. SEAVER.SECRETARY TO LIGHT, PILOT, AND NAVIGATION BOARD to POLICE MAGISTRATE, SUB-
COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, AND CHAIRMAN OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, NEWCASTLE.

(57-155.)

Sydney, 13 October, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,

I am instructed by the Light, Pilot, and Navigation Board, to forward to you a correspondence which has taken place respecting a complaint made by Mr. Alexander Livingstone, Harbor Master, Newcastle, against Mr. Charles Seaver, Assistant Harbor Master at that port, as to the inefficiency of the latter officer.

2. I would also draw your attention to the Minute of the Honorable the Finance Minister, in which he considers that, in consequence of the counter charges brought by Mr. Seaver against Mr. Livingstone, inquiry should be made into the general efficiency of both officers, and should extend to any specific charges made against either of them.

3.

3. In forwarding to you the above correspondence, I am directed to request the favor of your conducting the proposed inquiry on behalf of the Government, and that you will be good enough to forward to the Light, Pilot, and Navigation Board, with your decision, the evidence taken therein.

4. The Superintendent has directed both Mr. Livingstone and Mr. Seaver to attend at such time and places as you may direct.

I have, &c.,
WM. L. G. DREW,
Secretary.

POLICE MAGISTRATE, AND SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, NEWCASTLE, to SECRETARY TO
LIGHT, PILOT, AND NAVIGATION BOARD.

Police Office,
Newcastle, 22 January, 1858.

SIR,

We have the honor to report that, in compliance with your instructions of date 14th November last, No. 57-4535, and also in obedience to instructions contained in a marginal note of 9th October last, by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, to a letter from the Light, Pilot, and Navigation Board to the Secretary to the Treasury, dated 7th October, we have investigated into the efficiency of the Harbor Master and of the Assistant Harbor Master, and for this purpose have examined all the witnesses brought forward by both these officers, and also other witnesses, who have attended at our own request; and these documents, contained in forty-nine pages, and the exhibits thereto, we have now the honor to forward. Returned under separate cover.
Forwarded under separate cover.

2. There has been considerable delay in producing some of the witnesses, caused by their absence for some time at other ports and an unwillingness to attend such inquiries. There are still many absent who have been named and for whom we have waited, but both Mr. Livingstone and Mr. Seaver now decline to bring forward further evidence.

3. We have come to the conclusion from the evidence taken—

1st. That the two situations of Assistant Harbor Master and Shipping Master are incompatible with each other, and that the duties of the one do and must interfere with the duties of the other.

2nd. That Mr. Seaver is not qualified for the situation of Assistant Harbor Master, the duties of which are peculiar and require more local experience than from the evidence taken he appears to possess; nor do his qualifications as an able officer of the Royal Navy fit him for the situation.

3rd. That we have nothing in the evidence to prove that either the Harbor Master or his Assistant is incapacitated by ill health from performing his duties.

4th. That it appears the Harbor Master is personally both efficient and attentive in the performance of his duties, but that he does not (or, if so, does not appear to) exercise sufficient control over his subordinates, nor enforce that regularity of attendance at his office which the public importance of such a department appears to us to require.

4. We beg, in conclusion, to bring under your notice those parts of the evidence of both the Harbor Master and of his Assistant that shew the want of proper Harbor Regulations.

We have, &c.,
HELENUS SCOTT, P.M.
C. BOLTON, Sub-Collector.

Newcastle, 16 October, 1857.

I certify that I have known Lieutenant Seaver for the last three years, and since he has been appointed Harbor Master's Assistant I have had opportunities of seeing him moving ships about the Harbor, and consider him equal to the task.

JAMES McCLURE,
Master of the "Rose," schooner.

16 October, 1857.

I have had frequent opportunities of observing Mr. Seaver moving ships about this Harbor, and can say, for the time he has been Assistant Harbor Master and the difficulties to be encountered among so many small vessels, I think he has conducted himself as a seaman.

GEORGE KENNY,
"Speculant," schooner.

I have known Lieutenant Seaver for the last three years, and have observed him moving ships about the Harbor, in my opinion, like a seaman.

JAMES TASK,
Master "Wm. Buchanan."

16 October, 1857.

I hereby certify that Lieutenant Seaver, Assistant Harbor Master, brought my barque from the coal shoots to the Horse-shoe, during a very heavy squall, and I think I may say in a very seamanlike manner, and at all times when I have observed him moving other ships he has performed the duty like a practical seaman.

JOHN M. DOBB,
Master of the barque "Miami."

Newcastle,

LIEUTENANT SEAVER, R.N.

Newcastle, 8 December, 1857.

I hereby certify that Mr. Seaver has moved my schooner twice to my satisfaction, and without any damage.

JOHN M'ALPIN,
Master of "Vihilia."

Newcastle, 9 December, 1857.

I hereby certify that Mr. Seaver has piloted the schooner "Abbey" through the Blind Channel to my satisfaction.

JAMES HUGHES.

I certify that I have known Mr. Seaver for the last three years, and have seen him moving ships up and down the Harbor without committing any damage.

MARTIN CONNELL.

Newcastle, 26 November, 1857.

I hereby certify that Charles Seaver has several times piloted the brig "Deva" up and down the Coal Channel without doing any injury or casualty whatever.

ROBERT BRACKENRIDGE,
Master, brig "Deva."

24 November, 1857.

I certify that Mr. Seaver brought my brig from the shoots and anchored her in the Horse-shoe in safety.

JOHN WILSON,
Master, brig "Boundry."

23 November, 1857.

I hereby certify that I have known Mr. Seaver for some months, and he has moved my schooner from the shoots, and gave every satisfaction as a seaman.

JOHN THOMAS ROLLS,
Schooner "Notion."

Newcastle, 24 November, 1857.

I hereby certify that I have known Lieut. Seaver since his appointment as Deputy Harbor Master, and have seen him bringing down several vessels from the coal wharfs down to the Horse-shoe, without any accident or getting any of them aground.

PETER KAHLER,
Brig "Janet."

SECRETARY TO LIGHT, PILOT, AND NAVIGATION BOARD to SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.

(No. 10.)

Light, Pilot, and Navigation Board,
Sydney, 2 February, 1858.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you, that the Light, Pilot, and Navigation Board, having gone through the evidence taken by Messrs. Scott and Bolton, in course of their inquiry into the conduct and efficiency of the Harbor Master and Assistant Harbor Master, at Newcastle, are of opinion that the Pilot and Harbor Establishments of that Port, are in a very unsatisfactory state.

From the evidence of Captain Livingstone (herewith) it appears that he is in the habit of employing persons not licensed to pilot vessels in the port, and occasionally paying them out of the moneys received on account of Pilotage; also, that the moneys so received, are placed to the private account of his clerk.

The Board would wish to see a statement of the sums so paid by Captain Livingstone, and his authority for so doing; and also the Bank's pass or other books, in which the amount received by the clerk have been entered.

I have, &c.,
WM. L. G. DREW,
Secretary.

NOTE.—Send copy to the Harbor Master, and call upon him at once to furnish the information required by the Board.

2 February.
H.G.

ASSISTANT HARBOR MASTER, NEWCASTLE, to SUPERINTENDENT OF LIGHTS, PILOTS,
AND NAVIGATION.

Assistant and Harbor Master's Office,
Shipping Master's Office,
Newcastle, 11 February, 1858.

SIR,

As Mr. Livingstone has brought charges against me as Assistant Harbor Master, which I hope have entirely failed, I now call upon your attention to know why Mr. Livingstone did not attend to your letter and order of the 7th November, No. 191, wherein you direct that I shall be invested with the control of this department in his, the Harbor Master's, absence on duty.

Prior

Prior to Mr. Simpson's departure from our establishment as clerk to the Harbor Master, I most strongly request a strict account of all the moneys collected, and the irregularity of the boat's crew and payments may be brought before the public, for we have often been weeks after the money has been received at the Bank of New South Wales to the private credit of Mr. Livingstone, and the reply at the bank was overdrawn account; and so it remains until more collection of pilot dues were paid in.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES SEAVER.

REPORT of the Light, Pilot, and Navigation Board on the Newcastle Harbor Department.

THE Board having fully considered the correspondence and documents laid before them, have agreed to the following Report:—

1. The Board deem it objectionable that the offices of Shipping Master and Deputy Harbor Master should be vested in the same person; and they recommend that some one well acquainted with the intricacies of the port, and competent to discharge the onerous duties of the office, be appointed Deputy Harbor Master in lieu of Mr. Seaver.

2. The charge brought by Mr. Seaver against Captain Livingstone, that cheques given by him to persons in his department in payment of salaries, have been dishonored, is not true, nor is it shewn that these persons were not duly paid.

3. Nevertheless, the public accounts of the Harbor Master and his clerk have been kept in such a loose and improper manner that it is impossible to ascertain the precise dates of receipts and payments.

4. From the evidence of Captain Livingstone and Mr. Simpson, given before the Sub-Collector of Customs on the 2nd March, to which the Board beg to refer, it appears that Captain Livingstone, during the year 1857, retained out of the funds he received for pilotage the sum of £109 2s. 6d., and, consequently, that the declarations attached to the documents accompanying his monthly payments into the Treasury were untrue.

Captain Livingstone states, that the amount retained was paid to persons employed piloting vessels in or out of Newcastle, or moving vessels within the port; but no vouchers have been produced in support of this statement, and the only authority for the extraordinary course pursued by Captain Livingstone is said to be a sanction verbally given by the late Port Master, Captain Moriarty.

5. In so far as the Board can judge from the evidence before them, Captain Livingstone appears to discharge his duties with zeal and considerable ability, but he does not seem to exercise a proper control over the people employed under him, and in the clerical department there is no doubt that gross negligence has prevailed.

6. The Board are of opinion that Mr. Simpson ought not to be continued in the office of clerk, and, seeing how very unsatisfactory the business of the port has been conducted, they submit to the consideration of the Finance Minister the necessity for a general reform in the establishment.

By order of the Board,

WM. L. G. DREW,

Secretary.

Port Office, Sydney, 15 March, 1858.

MINUTE.

Having carefully perused the enclosed report and accompanying papers, the Executive Council concur in the opinions expressed by the Board, and, in accordance with their recommendations, advise that the services of Lieutenant Seaver, as Deputy Harbor Master, be dispensed with, and that some person well acquainted with the intricacies of the port of Newcastle, and competent to discharge the onerous duties of the office, be appointed in his stead; and that the services of Mr. Simpson, the clerk in the department, be also dispensed with.

The Council further advise that, under the circumstances set forth in the third, fourth, and fifth paragraphs of the Report, Captain Livingstone be called upon to shew cause why he should not be dismissed from the public service.

Confirmed 29 March, 1858.

EDWARD C. MEREWETHER,

No. 58-181.

Clerk of the Council.

Approved.—W. D.

31 March.

PROCEEDINGS of the Executive Council on the 12th April, 1858, with respect to explanation of charges preferred against the Harbor Master at Newcastle, and appointment of Mr. Kenrick as Clerk and Shipping Master at that Port.

Minute No. 58-16. Confirmed 19 April, 1858.

REFERRING to the proceedings on the 22nd March last, when the Council had before them a Report from the Light, Pilot, and Navigation Board, relative to the Harbor Department at Newcastle, and advised that Captain Livingstone, the Harbor Master, should be called upon to shew cause why he should not be dismissed from the public service, His Excellency

LIEUTENANT SEAVER, R.N.

Excellency the Governor General now lays before the Council a letter from Captain Livingstone, replying to the several matters charged against him, and enclosing certain documents in support of his explanation.

Having carefully perused this letter and its enclosures, the Council regard the explanation afforded by Captain Livingstone as sufficiently satisfactory to relieve him from the extreme penalty of dismissal; they consider, however, that his conduct in all the matters which form the subject of the charges against him has been highly irregular and reprehensible, and that they advise, accordingly, that he be severely reprimanded, and warned that any repetition of the irregularities will be followed by immediate dismissal from the public service.

In connection with this matter, the Council further advise that for the future the duties of Clerk to the Harbor Master and of Shipping Master be performed by the same person, and as this arrangement will render it necessary to dispense with the services of Mr. Seaver in the latter capacity, they recommend that his services be now dispensed with accordingly, and that Mr. A. Kenrick be appointed such Clerk and Shipping Master, with salary at the rate of £150 a year for the former office, and £50 for the latter.

EDWARD C. MEREWETHER.

Clerk of the Council.

Executive Council Office,
Sydney, 20 April, 1858.
No. 58-221.

Approved—W. D.
21 April, 1858.

SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY to HARBOR MASTER, NEWCASTLE.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
14 April, 1858.

(No. 363.)
SIR,

I am directed to notify to you the dismissal from the public service of Mr. Charles Seaver, lately holding the appointments of Assistant Harbor Master and Shipping Master for the Port of Newcastle, and of Mr. D. G. Simpson, clerk in your department, and to inform you that Mr. Atwill Kenrick has been appointed to fill the vacancies caused by Mr. Simpson's removal, at a salary of £150 a year, combining therewith the duties of the Shipping Office, at £50 per annum.

I have, &c.,

HENRY LANE.

SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY to LIEUTENANT SEAVER, R.N., NEWCASTLE.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
14 April, 1858.

(No. 364.)
SIR,

With reference to the recent investigation into the department of the Harbor Master at Newcastle, I am now directed to inform you that the Executive Council having had under their consideration the Report of the Board appointed to conduct the inquiry, as well as all the papers relating thereto, have decided that your services as Shipping Master and Assistant Harbor Master shall be forthwith dispensed with.

Mr. Atwill Kenrick will in future discharge the duties connected with the Shipping Office, and you will therefore have the goodness to deliver to that gentleman all books, records, and papers at present confided to your charge.

I have, &c.,

HENRY LANE.

LIEUTENANT SEAVER, R.N., to SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.

Newcastle, 16 April, 1858.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 14th, No. 364, wherein you inform me that my services are dispensed with both as Shipping Master and Assistant Harbor Master.

I certainly am at a loss to understand the circumstance. If it be a dismissal it cannot be from a neglect of duty or disobedience of orders. I was accused of holding two situations, and being an *invalid*; the last has clearly been proven was incorrect.

I was on my defence against those charges brought by the Harbor Master, which I am happy to say to my own satisfaction, nothing was proved.

May I have the honor to ask if such a dismissal bars my future prospect with the Colonial Government.

May I request to know if I am to draw my salary up to the day I give over the books, &c., to Mr. Kenrick.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES SEAVER.

MINUTE.

Salary to be paid to him the day of transferring charge to his successor.

19 April.

Rt. C.

SECRETARY

LIEUTENANT SEAVER, R.N.

7

SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY to LIEUTENANT SEAVER, R.N.

(No. 296.)

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
20 April, 1858.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Honorable the Treasurer to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, and in reply to inform you that you will be allowed to draw your salary up to the date of your relinquishing office.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

LIEUTENANT SEAVER, R.N., to SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.

Newcastle, 27 April, 1858.

SIR,

As I am superseded from the Government employment, I have to request you will be good enough to lay my claims before the Honorable Treasurer, that I may be allowed the compensation money for four years and four months, at £21 5s. per month, for my services to the Colony, as by law established.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES SEAVER.

MINUTE.
Seen, RT. C.
29 April.

MINUTE.

Mr. McKoy.—Look carefully into the papers. Is Mr. Seaver's displacement to be looked upon as a dismissal for inefficiency or misconduct, or as a supersedure consequent upon the reconstruction of the harbor department.

11 May,
H. L.

SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY to LIEUTENANT SEAVER, R.N.

*The Treasury,
Sydney, 19 June, 1858.*

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your communication of the 2nd instant, applying for compensation for your past services under the Colonial Government, of 4 years and 4 months, I am directed to acquaint you that as there is no precedent for granting remuneration to officers who have left the service under circumstances similar to yours, the Honorable the Treasurer regrets that he cannot entertain your application.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

LIEUTENANT SEAVER, R.N., to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Newcastle, 22 March, 1859.

SIR,

I observe in your speech of the 18th ultimo, in reference to the Compensation of Government Officers, you mention the loss of situation to Mr. Venour, as Shipping Master, and appear to sympathise with him; may I request to know why I should not be allowed the same justice? My office was established at the same date, 1854, and I am not aware of any impropriety having occurred, that would not make our cases exactly analogous; therefore, why not the same result?

I have, &c.,
CHARLES SEAVER.

Mr. Venour has relinquished all claims for re-employment.
C. C.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIEUTENANT SEAVER, R.N.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 May, 1860.

W. DENISON,
Governor General.

Message No. 33.

In accordance with the request contained in the Address from the Legislative Assembly of the 27th April, 1860, the Governor General has directed that a sum of money equal to one month's salary for each year of service of Lieutenant Seaver, R.N., as Shipping Master at Newcastle, be placed upon the Supplementary Estimates for 1860.

*Government House,
2nd May, 1860.*

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1860.

[*Price, 6d.*]

548—

1859.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TAMWORTH TOWN RESERVE.

(PETITION OF JAMES BAILEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 September, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales, in
Parliament assembled, &c.

The humble Petition of James Bailey, of Tamworth, in the Colony of New South
Wales, Gentleman, &c.,—

SH EWETH :—

1. Your Petitioner is an inhabitant of the Town of Tamworth, in the County of Inglis, in the District of Liverpool Plains, and is the owner of several allotments situate within, and of two farms adjoining the said Town, all which your Petitioner purchased direct from the Crown.

2. By a Proclamation in the *Government Gazette* of first January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty (of which the following is a copy), Tamworth was proclaimed as a Township:—"Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28th December, 1849.—Tamworth.—"Notice is hereby given, that a site has been fixed upon for a Township at the under-mentioned place, and that a copy of the approved plan may be seen at the Office of the Surveyor General, Sydney, or at the Police Office, Tamworth,—viz.: Tamworth, in the County of Inglis. By His Excellency's Command, E. DEAS THOMSON."

3. The following Regulations for the occupation of Town Reserves were published in the *Government Gazette* of the twenty-fourth January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four:—"Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 23rd January, 1854.—Occupation of Reserves.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to direct to be notified, for the information of parties interested, the following Regulations, which have been adopted under the advice of the Executive Council, for the temporary occupation of Reserves made for public purposes out of pastoral runs beyond the Settled Districts of the Colony. 1.—In every case where a Reserve has been, or shall hereafter be formed, out of a pastoral run beyond the Settled Districts, except in any unforeseen case, where this permission may be clearly inconsistent with the public interests, the licensee of the run will be allowed an annual lease, entitling him to the exclusive occupancy of the Reserve, or of any part thereof, so long as the same is not required for sale or for any public purpose. 2.—This lease will be renewed annually for the whole Reserve, or for so much thereof as may not be required for sale or for any public purpose. 3.—For this advantage the lessee will be required to pay rent on the terms laid down in the 22nd and 23rd clauses of the Regulations of the 29th March, 1848, that is to say,—at the rate of £1 per annum for each square mile. 4.—These leases will carry with them no pre-emptive right whatsoever; the licensee of the run will, of course, have had an opportunity of exercising, in the first instance, the general pre-emptive right conferred on him by the Order in Council of 9th March, 1847, before the reservation in question shall have become indefeasible. By His Excellency's Command, E. DEAS THOMSON."

4. A Reserve was proclaimed for the inhabitants of the Town of Tamworth in the Supplement to the *Government Gazette* of March fifth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. The following is the description of the reserve thus proclaimed:—"Crown Lands Office, Sydney, 9th March, 1858.—Crown Lands beyond the Settled Districts.—Reserve.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Excellency the Governor

“General, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to direct that the portion of land hereinafter described shall be reserved for public purposes, in accordance with the provisions contained in the 8th and 9th sections of Her Majesty’s Orders in Council of 9th March, 1847, and excluding from the Lease of the Pastoral Run of which it now forms a part. 2. No pre-emptive rights will be admitted in respect to this land save to such allotments as may be found actually to contain improvements effected by the present licensed occupant, of a value exceeding the minimum upset price of the lands in an unimproved state. 3. The allotments containing valuable improvements will be leased to the licensed occupant for one year, in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council of 19th June, 1850, and during the currency of this lease the lessee will be permitted to secure the fee simple of his improvements by purchase, under the right of pre-emption, at the usual upset price, viz.:—For town allotments, £8 per acre, and for suburban allotments, £4 per acre.—GEORGE BARNEY, Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.”

“No. 1.—Tamworth, County of Inglis, at the confluence of the Cockburn and Peel Rivers, containing about 16,000 acres; commencing on the right bank of the Peel River, at the south-west corner of S. W. Cook’s 790 acres, and bounded thence on part of the east by the west boundary of that 790 acres, and its northerly extension being a line in all bearing north 1 mile 65 chains; on part of the south by a line bearing east 25 chains, again on the east by a line bearing north about 85 chains to the Cockburn River, thence by that river upwards to a point bearing due north from the north-east corner of S. W. Cook’s 790 acres aforesaid; thence on part of the north by a line bearing west 5 miles, parallel with and distant about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the north boundary of the 790 acres aforesaid; again on the east by a line bearing north $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; again on the north by a line bearing west 3 miles; on the west by a line bearing south about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Peel River, and thence by that river upwards to the south-west corner of S. W. Cook’s 790 acres aforesaid.” This Reserve is supposed to form part of the Woolomol and Moonbi Runs. The Town of Tamworth has been laid out within this Reserve. These runs are described as follows in vol. 24, No. 48, page 1231 of *Government Gazette* of 20th September, 1848:—“Moonbi Run—Henry Dangar—Estimated area, 25,600 acres; estimated grazing capabilities, 800 sheep; watered by the Moonbi Creek, and bounded on the west by Cohen’s Run, commencing at a deep gully running into the Moonbi at about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile above the hut occupied by Mr. George Kettle, on the said Cohen’s Run, and called the boundary gully, by that gully to the top of the range dividing the waters between the Moonbi and Mooni Creeks; on the north-west and north by that dividing range to the summit where the New England Road passes over it, thence on to the north-east by the range dividing the waters of Moonbi and Oaky Creeks; on the east by Brodie’s Oaky Creek Run, at one mile above the junction of that creek with the Moonbi Creek, dividing this from Mr. Cook’s Run to the commencing corner.”—Page 1,237, “No. 100,” vol. 24, of *Government Gazette* of 1848,—“Woolomol Run—George Jenkins—Estimated area, 12,000 acres—Estimated grazing capabilities, 500 cattle, 4,000 sheep; bounded on the west by Peel River, to which it has a frontage of 7 miles, and thus divided from the estate of the Australian Agricultural Company’s; on the south by a line running east from an old hut on the Peel River to the Tamworth Hills, about 3 miles in length; on the north by Moore’s Creek, from its junction with Peel River to the Limestone Ranges; and on the east by a line from these ranges to the Tamworth Hills, Mr. Bosley’s cattle run being on the northern, and Mr. Cohen’s stores on the southern side.” In page 1,231, No. 45—“Tuckerman Run—Cohen David—Estimated area, 6 square miles (or 23,040 acres)—Estimated grazing capabilities, 4,000 sheep; bounded on the south by Peel River, and the Cockburn and Moonbi Creeks, from an old hut on the former to a dry gully joining the latter; on the south-east by a boundary line of Mr. Dangar’s Moonbi station; on the west by a line running north from an old hut on the Peel River, about 800 yards from Mr. Levy’s Inn to the Tamworth Hills; and on the north by the Tamworth Hills.”

5. The Reserve thus proclaimed forms part of the Tuckerman Run, as described in page 1,231 of the *Government Gazette* of twentieth September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, for on comparing the descriptions of the three runs above-mentioned and described (namely, Moonbi, Woolomol, and Tuckerman Runs,) with the description of the Tamworth Town Reserve, and with the maps and tracings of such Reserve in the Surveyor General’s Office, it has been found by two competent surveyors that these said three runs are situated on the north side of the confluence of the Peel and Cook-

burn

burn Rivers, that they form a bend at the confluence of these rivers, that these runs are within this bend; that the Tuckerman Run is in the centre, with Moonbi Run for its eastern boundary, Woolomol Run for its western boundary, and the confluence of the Peel and Cockburn Rivers for its southern boundary; but, the Tamworth Reserve having also the aforesaid confluence as its southern boundary, a portion of the Tamworth Reserve is, consequently, parcel of the Tuckerman Run.

6. The paragraph in the *Government Gazette* of fifth March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, stating that the Tamworth Reserve formed portion of the Woolomol and Moonbi Runs, is therefore incorrect; for, according to the description given of the Tuckerman Run (the licensee whereof is Mr. David Cohen, of Tamworth, storekeeper), the Tuckerman Run is placed between the Woolomol and Moonbi Runs, and there is no doubt whatever, therefore, *that a portion of the Tuckerman Run is part of the Tamworth Town Reserve.*

7. In the month of March last, your Petitioner was threatened by the said David Cohen with an action of trespass in the Supreme Court, in the event of your Petitioner's failing to remove his commonable cattle from depasturing on the Tamworth Town Reserve.

8. Your Petitioner communicated such threat to the Honorable the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, and received, in reply, a letter, of which the following is a copy :—“ Department of Land and Public Works, Sydney, 23rd March, 1859. Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 4th instant, stating that you have been threatened by Mr. D. Cohen with an action in the Supreme Court, in the event of your failing to remove your cattle from depasturing on the Tamworth Reserve, I am directed, by the Secretary for Land and Public Works, to inform you, that, although no right has been given to the inhabitants of Tamworth for the use of the pasture on the Reserve in question (embracing 16,000 acres), the Government do not interfere with their use of it, and the Secretary for Lands and Public Works does not conceive that the lessee of the run out of which the Reserve has been formed, can claim compensation from you or any one else for pasturing stock on it.

“ 2. The Government, I am to add, purposes as early as practicable to frame regulations for the beneficial occupation by the inhabitants of the various pasturage reserves throughout the Colony, and in the meantime the townspeople of Tamworth have nothing to fear in depasturing their stock on the 16,000 acres referred to.

“ I have, &c.,

“ MICL. FITZPATRICK.”

“ Mr. James Bailey,

“ Tamworth.”

9. An action was subsequently brought by the said David Cohen against your Petitioner, for trespass on that portion of the Tuckerman Run which formed parcel of the Tamworth Town Reserve, and such trespass consisted in the depasturing thereon by your Petitioner of commonable stock (not exceeding at any one time more than thirty or forty head), and such trespass was committed by your Petitioner under the belief that he was authorized to depasture his commonable stock on the Tamworth Town Reserve; firstly, by the sale from the Crown of the said lands to your Petitioner; secondly, by the subsequent proclamation of the boundaries for the grazing of the town herds and commonable stock on the Tamworth Town Reserve; and, thirdly, by the ninth section of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of 9th March, 1847. (See printed Regulations relating to the occupation of Crown Lands, pages 73 and 74.)

10. Your Petitioner appeared and pleaded to the said action, and acting under the advice of the Honorable Edward Wise, his counsel, admitted the trespasses complained of, and paid twenty pounds into Court in full satisfaction thereof; this action is still pending.

11. The following is the copy of the opinion of the Honorable Edward Wise above referred to :—“ I have perused the correspondence between the defendant and the Government, and upon the facts stated in the case and correspondence, I do not perceive what legal defence there is to this action. As I understand the facts, the plaintiff has actually been in possession of the land in question, and although at the time of the alleged trespasses the Crown intended that the townspeople of Tamworth should enjoy commonage over it, they have not in any legal manner put the plaintiff out of possession. Even assuming that the Reserve had been proclaimed and set out, still the plaintiff would be in possession, and, according to the current of decisions (at present) in the Supreme Court the right of the

“ the Crown cannot be involved in an action of trespass by any act done against that position
 “ unless the person seeking to come in is clothed with an absolute legal right, the Crown
 “ should proceed against the plaintiff as an intruder, and *then* in some *legal* manner
 “ grant the commonage rights to the townspeople; I do not expect that anything has been
 “ done in such a way as that the Supreme Court will admit it, in proof of the entry by the
 “ defendant, by authority of the Crown. I shall be glad, however, to know what are the
 “ grounds for the opinion expressed by the Secretary of Lands and Works, that no one can
 “ claim compensation from a person using the Reserve; *Harpur v. Charlesworth*, 4
 “ B and C, 376, is a clear authority establishing the right of a person in possession of Crown
 “ Land, although *without title* to maintain trespass against any person *without title* interrupt-
 “ ing his possession. What might be the legal effect of the proposed Regulations of the
 “ Government I cannot give an opinion upon without seeing them.—EDWARD WISE.” The
 following is a copy of the further opinion of Mr. Wise:—“ I have again carefully considered
 “ the facts in this case, and I can see no legal right for the defendant to exercise a right of
 “ commonage. The occupiers of Crown Lands, even without a license, may maintain an
 “ action of trespass against a person who comes on the land (*Harpur v. Charlesworth*, 4 B.
 “ and Cresswell, 574.) I do not understand that the right is claimed under the 2nd Regu-
 “ lation of March 29, '48 (see printed regulations relating to the Occupation of Crown Lands,
 “ page 35), because the defendant is not the holder of purchased lands immediately contiguous
 “ to the vacant Crown Lands, but even if the Crown *had* cancelled the lease to the plaintiff,
 “ the plaintiff would not thereby lose his right to maintain an action. But Mr. David
 “ Cohen's lease has not, it appears, been cancelled, he is still a tenant and licensee of the
 “ Crown, the Government having accepted his rent and assessment. In the present case,
 “ no specific commonage right has been granted, or attempted to be granted, to the
 “ inhabitants generally, or to the defendant individually; on the facts, therefore, I still
 “ think that there is no defence. I don't suppose a jury would give any great damages,
 “ but these matters are always uncertain.—EDWARD WISE. August 1st '59.”

12. Many similar questions have arisen in various towns throughout the Colony, as to the respective rights of the Crown tenants and licensees, and the effect of the proclamation by the Crown of Town Reserves within the boundaries of such lands held by tenants under Crown Leases or Licenses to the Crown.

13. David Cohen has paid rent and assessment a twelvemonth in advance, in the beginning of this year, for the whole of the Tuckerman Run, portion whereof, has been proclaimed as parcel of the Tamworth Town Reserve as aforesaid.

14. Your Petitioner's solicitor by three several letters, dated respectively, twenty-eight June, fourth August, and third September last, has addressed the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, enclosing copies of the correspondence and proceedings in the above action, but these letters have met with neither reply or notice.

15. Your Petitioner has been misled by the Government, and is aggrieved thereby, inasmuch as he has been put to costs and expenses considerably exceeding one hundred pounds, and that from no fault of his own, *but from his implicit confidence in Her Majesty's Government.*

16. The matter does not prejudice your Petitioner exclusively, but effects the inhabitants of all other towns in the Colony, in respect of which Town Reserves have been proclaimed; but which Town Reserves are occupied by the tenants or licensees of the Crown, who not having been ejected by the Crown (which can only be accomplished by writ of intrusion), can, as against your Petitioner and others similarly circumstanced, maintain trespass.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays your Honorable House to take the premises into consideration, and either by referring the matters aforesaid to a Select Committee of your Honorable House, or otherwise, to inquire into and afford redress, as well to your Petitioner, in respect of his personal grievances, as having regard to the injurious consequences to the inhabitants of towns throughout the Colony, who are similarly circumstanced to him: And your Petitioner prays that your Honorable House will be pleased to cause justice to be done, and relief afforded, in the premises.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

JAMES BAILEY.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. ADAM NIXON.

(PETITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 October, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of Adam Nixon, of West Maitland, in the Colony of New South Wales, Contractor,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That your Petitioner, in the month of June, 1857, entered into a contract with the Colonial Architect (through Mr. Collett, the Government Road Surveyor,) to gravel 4,000 yards of road between Black Creek and Singleton, within 5 months from the day of signing the agreement ; but the floods set in and stopped the progress of the work at that period.

That your Petitioner had a great number of men procuring gravel, at a great outlay ; that they obtained the greater portion of the gravel required, which was laid down at convenient distances on the road. When the floods subsided your Petitioner again commenced the work, at a great loss and inconvenience (having other contracts to fulfil at the time,) being desirous of carrying out his part of the contract, and to leave the work completed within the time mentioned in his agreement.

That your Petitioner was ordered by Mr. Collett to proceed no further, but your Petitioner still continued to proceed with the work, when he tried to embarrass your Petitioner as much as he possibly could do ; when your Petitioner was in want of funds to pay his men, he was told by Mr. Collett that, from want of money and other causes, the Government were not in a position to carry out the contract ; but that if your Petitioner would stop the work he would again renew the contract in the beginning of the year 1858 ; that upon this promise your Petitioner stopped the work ; that Mr. Collett's men took the gravel, the property of your Petitioner, and used it for their own purposes on the road.

That your Petitioner, in the beginning of 1858, received a letter from Mr. Collett, saying that the Government were not in a position to renew the former contract, and declined to make any reasonable settlement for the work already done, or for the gravel which had been procured at a great cost, and laid down on the road at convenient distances.

That your Petitioner's affairs have been much embarrassed through Mr. Collett refusing to make some arrangement with him.

That your Petitioner, in the month of July, 1858, wrote to the Secretary of Lands and Public Works, laying the whole of the circumstances before him, and offering to accept of any reasonable terms, but could get no satisfaction.

That your Petitioner again, on or about the month of March, 1859, wrote to the Colonial Secretary on the subject, and at the same time requesting a copy of all correspondence between himself, the Government, and Mr. Collett, respecting his claim under the contract, but could not obtain the same.

That

That your Petitioner handed the whole of the original documents in his possession relating to the contract to G. B. White, Esq., who laid the documents before the Honorable the Secretary of Lands and Public Works, but could never get him to return them again, thereby depriving your Petitioner of the custody of those documents, not having kept copies of the same.

That your Petitioner prays that the papers and all other documents in any way relating to such contract may be laid upon the Table and printed, for the purpose of investigating the claim of your Petitioner.

That your Petitioner has made repeated appeals to the Minister of Lands and Public Works for copies of such documents but could not get the same, it being your Petitioner's intention to take legal proceedings against Mr. Collett for breach of contract and libel.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

ADAM NIXON.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

JAMES BUTLER.

(PETITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 29 November, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble and respectful Petition of James Butler,—

MOST SUBMISSIVELY SHEWETH :—

That in the year 1845 Petitioner was in the service of the Rev. Mr. Rigney, of Wollongong, as cook and waiter; there was a new Church in a state of erection. Petitioner was desired by Mr. Rigney to help in lifting a large stone on the wall of the edifice; that Petitioner told Mr. Rigney he wished to be excused, as he was not accustomed to such work, but Mr. Rigney said that Petitioner must lift. Petitioner did lift, and the scaffolding gave way, whereby Petitioner was precipitated to the ground, the stone falling on his left leg, causing a compound fracture; and Petitioner's right arm was also broken four inches above the elbow.

His Grace the Archbishop came to Wollongong the day after this took place, and told Petitioner to have his leg amputated, as it would be the only means of saving life; and, said His Grace, "should you recover, proper means will be taken for your support;" and Mr. Rigney frequently said that, "whilst he had one shilling that Petitioner should " have part of it."

That amputation was performed by Dr. O'Brien, eight inches above the knee; but Petitioner is partly restored.

That Petitioner applied to His Grace and Mr. Rigney for some small remuneration, but was told by His Grace to go to the Benevolent Asylum.

That Petitioner, therefore, most humbly implores your Honorable House would be pleased to look at his doleful situation with compassion.

And he, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JAMES BUTLER,

(Aged 62 Years.)

1859.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. CHARLES SKERRETT.

(PETITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 30 November, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Charles Skerrett, residing in Sussex-street, Sydney,—
RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioner was tried and convicted of Cattle Stealing, at the Central Criminal Court, on 5th April, 1855, on the evidence of Isabella Mary Kelly, who swore that she had never sold your Petitioner any Cattle or Horses, and that a certain Bill of Sale and Receipt then produced were forgeries.

That on that Trial the Jury found your Petitioner guilty, and expressed an opinion that your Petitioner had forged the said Bill of Sale and Receipt, in consequence of Miss Kelly's evidence to that effect.

That your Petitioner was sentenced to ten years' hard labor on roads and public works; that your Petitioner was sent to Cockatoo Island about 11th April, 1855; and that your Petitioner was liberated from that place and received a full remission of the remainder of his sentence on the 14th July, 1859.

That immediately after your Petitioner's liberation he preferred a charge of Perjury against Miss Isabella Mary Kelly.

That the said Isabella Mary Kelly was tried and convicted at the Central Criminal Court, on 6th and 7th-days of October, on a charge of wilful and corrupt Perjury, as signed upon her evidence given against your Petitioner when he was tried and convicted as already stated, and that she was then sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve months and to pay a fine of £100 to the Queen.

That on the occasion when your Petitioner was tried the Bill of Sale, Receipt, and other documents belonging to your Petitioner, which was the only evidence he had of the sale of Miss Kelly's Cattle to him on the 6th June, 1854, were taken from your Petitioner, and that the whole of these documents have since been lost out of the Crown Law Office.

That your Petitioner has thus unjustly been deprived of his liberty for upwards of four years, and not only subjected to great loss of character and health, and his family to very great deprivation, but that your Petitioner has been most unjustly deprived of the whole of his property amounting at the time of his trial to about £1,000.

That in consequence of the loss of the documents above referred to your Petitioner will be put to great and otherwise unnecessary expense in proving his case in an action against Miss Kelly for the recovery of your Petitioner's property, to say nothing of the possibility of the non-production of these documents having an effect upon the trial detrimental to his interests.

Your Petitioner therefore prays that your Honorable House will take your Petitioner's case into your favorable consideration, and afford him such redress as to your Honorable House shall seem meet.

And your Petitioner will ever pray.

CHARLES SKERRETT.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

WILLIAM HENRY.
(PETITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 10 February, 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned William Henry, late of Millwood Farm, in the Parish of Gordon,—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That in the year 1796, your Petitioner belonged to the Plymouth or Third Division of Royal Marines, and was attached to the Channel Fleet commanded by Admiral Colpoys, in H. M. S. "Duke," Captain Holloway.

That in the year 1797, your Petitioner was off Cherbourg, in H. M. S. "Flora," commanded by Captain Middleton; next off Cadiz, under command of Lord St. Vincent; next under Lord Nelson, in the Mediterranean, and was one of eighty-three volunteers who cut out the national brig "La Moudoir," of sixteen guns, from under a battery of seventeen pieces of heavy ordnance, in four open boats commanded by James Russel, First Lieutenant of H. M. S. "Flora," in the Harbor of Capsale, in the Island of Cerigo, one of the Ionian Islands.

That your Petitioner arrived in the Colony of New South Wales in H. M. S. "Investigator," Captain Flinders, during the administration of Governor King.

That, on the arrival of Governor Bligh, your Petitioner was employed as principal overseer of Public Works, which duty your Petitioner performed to the satisfaction of his superiors till the 26th of January, 1808, when His Excellency was put in close arrest by the officers of the New South Wales Corps.

That, previous to the rebels assuming the government of the Colony, Governor Bligh sent for your Petitioner and ordered him to find a proper person to fill your Petitioner's situation, as he wanted your Petitioner in Sydney, to act under Mr. Devine, then Superintendent of Convicts. His Excellency said—"Henry, you must do the duty, but I cannot give a salary to two people for doing one duty; all documents must go through his hands, but I will make it better for you. I will give you one thousand acres of land; four Government men to clear and work them; and four cows, in calf, from the Government herds, to be returned in kind after the lapse of three years; a horse and forage, and a man to groom it; and I'll appoint you Colonial gunner, with a salary of seven shillings and sixpence per diem, until I get an answer from the Secretary of State for the Colonies; then you'll have ten and sixpence per diem during your life."

That your Petitioner took immediate possession of a tract of land on the north side of the Lane Cove River.

That your Petitioner was, after this, told by one of the insurgent Magistrates, that his services were no longer required.

That, on His Excellency Governor Bligh taking command of H. M. S. "Porpoise," he sent for your Petitioner, and placing implicit confidence in your Petitioner, employed him to keep up a communication between himself, his officers, friends, and adherents, which duty your Petitioner performed, notwithstanding a system of the strictest and most rigorous espionage had been enforced by the Rebel Government.

That after His Excellency Governor Bligh had remained some time at the Derwent, (a project having been contemplated by the up-country settlers about that time, and about half the rebel regiment who seemed willing to return to their allegiance, by the persuasion of one Sergeant Champion, Sergeant Brumlow, and your Petitioner, to restore His Excellency to his government) your Petitioner was selected to take command of a small schooner—"Edwin,"—the property of John Palmer, Esquire, then Commissary General of the Colony, on a secret expedition, to recall the Governor and restore him to his government; but suspicion having been awakened in the minds of the rebel Government, your Petitioner was invited to call upon Captain Abbot, then Acting Judge Advocate for the insurgent Government, for the purpose of inducing him to divulge all such matters as had been confided to him by Governor Bligh or his adherents, but your Petitioner, steadfast in his allegiance to the representative of His Gracious Majesty King George the Third, spurned Abbot's insidious proposition with indignant contempt, although it was accompanied with extremely flattering conditions.

Your Petitioner was, however, very soon after doomed to suffer most dearly for his fidelity, the term of only one short day intervening. His house was entered by a body of ruffians after dark, under orders of a constable, who scarcely allowed him time to dress himself—put him in irons—tore him from his wife and infant family—dragged him under cover of the midnight darkness, through the streets—and forced him on board a vessel bound for Newcastle, then a penal settlement, without trial, hearing, or examination; nay, he was not charged by them with the commission of any crime, nor confronted by any witness. At Newcastle he was in like manner, without trial, subjected, at the capricious pleasure and for the gratification of a Lieutenant of the Botany Bay Corps, to the most merciless and degrading corporeal punishment, &c.

Your Petitioner was not recalled from Newcastle until the arrival of Governor Macquarie, when he was thence read out by Proclamation with the rest of the Civil Officers—commissioned and subordinate—then confined.

That in the year 1814 your Petitioner retook possession of his land, it having remained unnoticed during a period of seven years.

That in the years 1820-1 your Petitioner applied to the Governor to direct the surveyor to measure the one thousand acres promised him. The Governor replied he would order Mr. Meehan to perform that duty the very earliest opportunity, which has been proved (by Mr. Thurston, at that time Private Secretary to the Governor,) in the Court of Claims.

That Mr. Meehan has subsequently acknowledged he had received orders to measure it from the Governor, but was unable to do so at once, in consequence of the large grants he had to measure; but your Petitioner was told to take possession of any tract of land unlocated, and he would measure it as soon as possible, which has also been proved in the Court of Claims.

That on finding his improvements were coveted, your Petitioner immediately wrote to the proper authorities, stating his grievance, the prayer of his petition being, that his case might be laid before the Home Government, which was acceded to; but some doubt having arisen in the mind of Lord Glenelg, His Lordship sent a despatch to Governor Bourke, requiring some explanations, but your Petitioner never received any information from the Colonial Office, till he found by private information there was a letter on the subject, and something favorable in it; that your Petitioner waited on the Principal Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, Mr. Newcombe, who denied having any letter, but on being close pressed acknowledged he had one, but it was at his house; on his return he said he had read the letter, but he must get the same gentlemen to sign similar documents to those they had signed before, and more fully explain the case than had been done in his former despatch.

That your Petitioner had to obtain those testimonials at considerable expense and trouble, some of the gentlemen then living at Bathurst, and other parts of the interior.

That Mr. Newcombe received this second petition, but never forwarded it, and when he thought this despatch had full time to return, your Petitioner waited upon Mr. Newcombe, who declared he never saw it.

That

That your Petitioner then got up a third petition, at the same expense and trouble, and was delayed until after the appointment of a new Secretary of State for the Colonies, and a new Governor, who knew nothing of the matter; and through Mr. Newcombe's wilful delay an unfavorable answer was returned.

That your Petitioner waited until Sir Maurice O'Connell assumed the Government of the Colony, who with the advice of the Attorney General recommended your Petitioner's case to the Court of Claims. The case was then postponed three separate months, running your Petitioner to still further expense, which your Petitioner could ill afford.

Meanwhile Governor Fitz Roy arrived, and after examining some of the witnesses, the Court awarded your Petitioner one hundred acres, which your Petitioner conscientiously refused.

Your Petitioner was next summoned by Mr. Pearce, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, into the Police Court, who remarked your Petitioner had left it out of his power to befriend him, by having accused a highly respectable officer of what he was certain he was incapable of doing; however the magistrates decided in favor of your Petitioner.

Mr. Pearce next brought the case before the Supreme Court, and judgment went by default, your Petitioner having no means to support him against so powerful an antagonist. Mr. Pearce then brought an ejection, broke into your Petitioner's house (ill with influenza and absent from home at the time), threw everything your Petitioner possessed into the open air, and lastly pulled down your Petitioner's house, two men carrying away the materials, whilst Mr. Pearce's subordinates stood by to protect them.

That your Petitioner further states he applied more than once for his discharge and pay from the Royal Marines, and that Lieutenant General Sir Maurice O'Connell received an answer; that your Petitioner's pay was kept for fourteen years at the Division, and was then sent to Greenwich, where your Petitioner must appear to recover it.

That your Petitioner having now been for so lengthened a period in this Colony, is borne down with old age (upwards of 82) and infirmities, and unable to undertake the fatigue and expense of the long voyage necessary to qualify him to recover his claims on the corps in which he served when he first landed in New South Wales.

That your Petitioner having resided on Millwood Farm for upwards of forty years, reared a large family, cultivated, planted vineyards, erected houses, &c., on the land he was promised upwards of half a century ago, and looked upon as his own, under the sanction of the constituted authorities of the Colony, appeals to your Honorable House that redress may be granted to him.

And your Petitioner trusting your Honorable House may be ever ruled only by a sense of what is due to your obligations to God and your country, will as in duty bound ever pray.

WILLIAM HENRY.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GRIEVANCES.
(PETITIONS OF EDWIN TYLER AND WILLIAM HENRY.)

SECOND PROGRESS REPORT.

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

GRIEVANCES;
(PETITIONS OF EDWIN TYLER AND WILLIAM HENRY.)

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
3 July, 1860.

SYDNEY:
THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1860.

[Price, 2s.]

582—a

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1859-60.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 37. TUESDAY, 6 DECEMBER, 1859.

15. Grievances:—Mr. Parkes moved, pursuant to *amended* notice,—
1. That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the allegations contained in the several undermentioned Petitions:—
 - (1.) The Petition of Cornelius Delohery, presented to the Legislative Assembly, December 9th, 1856.
 - (2.) The Petition of James Pegg, presented to the Legislative Assembly, August 18th, 1858.
 - (3.) The Petition of Frederick Dunbar, presented to the Legislative Assembly, September 1st, 1859; together with the Papers referred to in such Petition.
 - (4.) The Petition of John Malley, presented to the Legislative Assembly, September 16th, 1859.
 - (5.) The Petition of Edwin Tyler, presented to the Legislative Assembly, November 29th, 1859.
 2. That such Committee consist of Mr. Flood,* Mr. Rotton, Mr. Pemell, Dr. Lang, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Nott, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Laycock, Mr. Black, and the Mover.
- Debate ensued.
Question put and passed.

* Seat vacant, 16 January, 1860.

VOTES No. 55. FRIDAY, 3 FEBRUARY, 1860.

16. Mr. Isaac Nichols:—Mr. Parkes moved, pursuant to *amended* notice, That the Petition of Mr. Isaac Nichols, presented by him on the 1st instant, be printed and referred to the Select Committee now sitting on Grievances.
Question put and passed.
Ordered to be printed and referred accordingly.

VOTES No. 59. FRIDAY, 10 FEBRUARY, 1860.

19. William Henry:—Mr. Parkes moved, pursuant to *amended* notice, That the Petition of William Henry, presented by him on the 7th instant, be printed and referred for consideration to the Committee now sitting on Grievances.
Question put and passed.
Ordered to be printed and referred accordingly.

VOTES No. 61. WEDNESDAY, 15 FEBRUARY, 1860.

8. Grievances:—Mr. Parkes, as Chairman, brought up a Progress Report from the Select Committee on Grievances, in reference to the case of John Malley, whose Petition was referred to the Committee on the 6th December last.
Ordered to be printed.

VOTES No. 65. THURSDAY, 23 FEBRUARY, 1860. A.M.

14. Grievances:—Mr. Parkes moved, pursuant to notice, That Mr. Wisdom be added to the Committee on Grievances, in place of Mr. Flood.
Question put and passed.

VOTES

VOTES No. 87. FRIDAY, 27 APRIL, 1860.

1. * * * * *
- Committee on Grievances:—Mr. Parkes, by leave of the House, moved, without previous notice, That the Select Committee on Grievances have power to report the Minutes of Evidence taken before them, from time to time, to the House.
Question put and passed.
2. Mr. John Malley:—Mr. Parkes, pursuant to leave granted, brought up and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee on Grievances, in the case of Mr. John Malley, and moved that the same be printed.
Question put and passed.
Ordered to be printed.
-

VOTES No. 122. TUESDAY, 3 JULY, 1860.

6. Grievances:—Mr. Parkes, as Chairman, brought up a Second Progress Report from the Select Committee on Grievances, in reference to the Petitions of Edwin Tyler and William Henry, which were referred to the Committee on the 6th December, and 10th February last, respectively,—together with the Proceedings of the Committee and Minutes of Evidence.
Ordered to be printed.
-

1859-60.

GRIEVANCES.

(PETITIONS OF EDWIN TYLER AND WILLIAM HENRY.)

SECOND PROGRESS REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 6th December, 1859, "to inquire into and report upon the allegations contained in the several undermentioned Petitions:—

- (1.) "The Petition of Cornelius Delohery, presented to the Legislative Assembly, December 9th, 1856.
- (2.) "The Petition of James Pegg, presented to the Legislative Assembly, August 18th, 1858.
- (3.) "The Petition of Frederick Dunbar, presented to the Legislative Assembly, September 1st, 1859; together with Papers referred to in such Petition.
- (4.) "The Petition of John Malley, presented to the Legislative Assembly, September 16th, 1859.
- (5.) "The Petition of Edwin Tyler, presented to the Legislative Assembly, November 29th, 1859"—

also, on the 3rd and 10th February last, respectively,—

- (6.) "The Petition of *Isaac Nichols, presented" to the Legislative Assembly, February 1st, 1860.
- (7.) "The Petition of William Henry, presented" to the Legislative Assembly, February 7th, 1860,"—

and who, on the 15th February last, brought up a *Progress Report* in reference to the fourth of the said Petitions, and upon the 27th April after, when empowered "to report the Minutes of Evidence taken before them from time to time," also reported the Minutes of Evidence in respect of such fourth Petition,—have agreed to the following Second Progress Report:—

Your Committee have taken evidence in the matter of the Petition of Edwin Tyler, from which they find that the estate of Jesse Tyler, the Petitioner's uncle, who died intestate, in August, 1855, was in the hands of the Curator of Intestate Estates for several years, without being collected, until the Petitioner himself released it by obtaining Letters of Administration. The delay that occurred is attributed by the Acting Curator, Mr. Mackechnie, to various causes, such as the remoteness of the situation of the property, the difficulty of obtaining information in respect to it, the insufficiency of the funds authorized for the purpose by the
Judge's

Judge's order, and the interference of a relative of the deceased ; but the whole circumstances, in the opinion of your Committee, go far to establish the inefficient working of the Curator's office, which seems to be most felt in those cases where, for the protection of the humbler portion of society, it ought to be most effective.

In this case the Intestate, who was a servant on a station in the western interior, more than 350 miles from Sydney, left property consisting of twenty-five horses, £71 in cash, and some personal effects, which has not been collected up to the present time. But as it appeared from the evidence that the Petitioner had obtained Letters of Administration, your Committee considered the matter thereby removed from their inquiry.

The case of Mr. William Henry has also been considered by your Committee. The Petitioner claims the right to a grant of one thousand acres of land promised to him by Governor Bligh, which promise, he alleges and adduces some evidence to shew, was confirmed by Governor Macquarie. The claim put forth depends upon very frail links of positive evidence, and has been entangled by a correspondence and repeated investigations extending over a period of many years. It is now more than half a century since the promise, as alleged, was first made, and the land selected at Lane Cove ; and the Petitioner does not appear to have been exempt from the looseness in transactions of the kind which prevailed in those early days of the Colony. Your Committee have taken the evidence of Henry himself, and of several other witnesses, and they have also examined a mass of papers on the subject, placed before them by the Secretary to the Board of Claims, from which they have gathered the following as the principal facts of the case.

There is no doubt that William Henry, who, as stated by himself, was principal overseer of public works under Governor Bligh, was a person in whom His Excellency reposed much confidence, and that he was confidentially employed by him at the time of his arrest, and kept up a secret means of communication between him and his adherents on shore after he was deposed by the military insurgents. The identity of the Petitioner is proved by the evidence of Captain O'Connell, the grandson of Governor Bligh ; and the nature and value of his services appear to be established by the strong written testimony of the late Mr. William Gore, Provost Marshal of the Colony, as well as by other circumstances. It is also beyond doubt that he severely suffered for his fidelity, as he was arrested by the "Rebel Government," and carried away from his family to Newcastle, which was then a penal settlement, where he was confined until the arrival in the Colony of Governor Macquarie, and was subjected to the degrading punishment of one hundred lashes, inflicted upon him without form of trial and in violation of law. From these circumstances, it is submitted, the mere reasonableness of the Petitioner's allegation that a grant of land was promised him in consideration of his services and his sufferings is sufficiently apparent. It would have been strange indeed if he had met with no promise of reward in times when grants of land were so freely bestowed on others with little or no consideration.

The

The strongest evidence that Governor Bligh actually made this promise is that of Mr. Gore, who fully confirms Henry's own statement, in all respects except the extent of the promised grant. Though the Petitioner handed in to your Committee only a copy of Mr. Gore's memorandum, they have had an opportunity of examining the original among the papers in the possession of the Court of Claims, which also contain another certificate of Mr. Gore's, dated October 21, 1837, to the same effect. That Henry's claim to the thousand acres was acknowledged by Governor Macquarie has been distinctly sworn by Daniel Thurston, who, before the Court of Claims on the 19th of October, 1846, gave the following evidence:—"I was in the Colony in the year 1820, and some time " previously. I held the situation of Clerk of the Musters. I was present " at a muster held in 1820 at Sydney, in Hyde Park Barracks. I saw " William Henry, the claimant in this case, there. After William Henry " had given his account of his family, he made a complaint to Governor " Macquarie that 1,000 acres of land promised to him by Governor " Macquarie at Lane Cove had not been measured. Governor Macquarie " replied that he had given directions for the measurement—that he " thought it had been done, and that he would see that the 1,000 acres " was measured at the earliest opportunity—that he would give direction " to Meehan. I heard Governor Macquarie say to Sir John Jamison that " his reason for being so liberal to Henry was on account of the persecu- " tion he suffered from the Rebel Government." But perhaps the most convincing proof of the equity of his claim is to be found in the conduct of Henry himself, who, on his liberation from his illegal imprisonment at Newcastle in 1814, immediately retook possession of the land he had selected several years before under the alleged promise of a grant from Governor Bligh, settling upon it with his family, building huts, planting orchards, and treating the property in every way as his own, and making application to each successive Governor to get his title perfected. In this respect your Committee cannot understand the reasoning of the Commissioners of Claims who gave an adverse decision on his case. In 1821 Henry received from Governor Macquarie a grant of forty acres of land in the neighborhood of the thousand acres where he resided, and the Commissioners, without a tittle of evidence to support such a presumption, think it possible that he may have received this in fulfilment of some general promise of land in consequence of the hardships he had suffered. "The whole of Henry's subsequent actings," say the Commissioners, "negative the presumption that he ever received a promise of a thousand " acres of land. He sold his forty-acre grant, and went to reside on the " adjoining Government land, where he erected a log-house, and cleared " and planted a garden, and a small vineyard, and continued to fell the " Government timber, which he sold." The actings of Henry, as here described, in the opinion of your Committee, shew that he proceeded *bona fide* in holding possession of the land first selected, as does all his subsequent conduct, if considered in the light of the circumstances of suspense, disappointment, and uncertainty which accumulated upon him. On the other hand, if his services and sacrifices in the cause of Governor Bligh are admitted—and they appear to have been admitted by the Commissioners—

it is scarcely less than absurd to imagine that any Governor would have offered to reward him for them by a grant of forty acres of land at Lane Cove forty years ago.

The Petitioner was forcibly ejected from the land in 1850, by Mr. S. H. Pearce, Commissioner of Crown Lands for the County of Cumberland. Mr. Pearce has given evidence before your Committee, and they have carefully read that gentleman's report on the case addressed to the late Governor, Sir Charles Fitz Roy. Mr. Pearce principally relies, in support of his decision, on the alleged fact that Henry, in 1829, applied to the Government for a lease of the identical thousand acres of land which he claims to have been promised to him in fee. The Commissioners of Claims appear to have fallen into a similar error. But Henry himself clearly explains that the 1,000 acres which he selected under Governor Bligh's promise, and the 1,000 acres which he subsequently leased from the Government were in different localities; and the late Mr. W. H. Wells, an experienced surveyor, who, at the request of your Committee, visited the spot and made a superficial survey of the ground, exhibits their

After page 39. separate situations in a map appended to his evidence.

The evidence of the witnesses examined, in other particulars, corroborates the principal facts stated above, and directly rebuts some of the presumptions advanced in opposition to those facts. Some inconsistencies on the part of Henry are manifest in his later communications with the Government, and it is shewn that he at one time offered to purchase a portion of the land; but it does not appear to your Committee that the genuineness of his claim is materially affected thereby, while that claim certainly had the support of several persons of high respectability who lived nearer the times when it could have been more effectually tested, including the son-in-law of Governor Bligh, the late Sir Maurice O'Connell.

Your Committee consider that the fidelity of Henry to the Government of the day, in a time of successful rebellion, justly entitled him to the grant of land which he alleges was promised to him; and, looking at all the facts, and the reasonable probabilities of the case, they are of opinion that such promise was made as alleged. They, therefore, think he was wrongfully dispossessed, and is entitled to liberal compensation from the present Government for the injury he has sustained.

Your Committee have not been able to enter upon the cases of other Petitioners referred for their consideration. They recommend the appointment of another Committee in the next session of Parliament to consider their respective claims.

HENRY PARKES,
Chairman.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 3 July, 1860.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 8 DECEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Parkes, | Mr. Dickson,
Mr. Rotton, | Rev. Dr. Lang,
Mr. Pemell.

H. Parkes, Esq., called to the Chair.

Committee deliberated on the course of proceedings to be adopted in carrying on the various inquiries referred to them, and decided upon taking evidence and concluding each case separately, as far as practicable.

The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Petition of John Malley, referred to the Committee for consideration on the 6th December, 1859.

Mr. J. Malley, *Petitioner*, called in and examined.

The Witness handed in a copy of the agreement (*Vide Appendix A*) entered into by him with the Colonial Agent General,—read by the Clerk.

Examination resumed.—The Witness handed in sundry testimonials of competency and respectability from former employers. (*Vide Appendix B—H*.)

[Committee adjourned till Tuesday, 13th instant, at 10:30 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 13 DECEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

H. Parkes, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Pemell, | Mr. Laycock,
Mr. Rotton, | Rev. Dr. Lang.

J. Whitton, Esq., *M. Inst. C. E., Engineer-in-Chief of Railways*, called in and examined.

J. Robertson, Esq., *M. P.*, examined.

Captain Martindale, *R. E., Commissioner for Internal Communication*, called in and examined.

Mr. J. Grogan, *Surveyor*, called in and examined.

Committee deliberated, and decided upon bringing up a Progress Report in reference to the case of John Malley.

[Committee adjourned.]

THURSDAY, 2 FEBRUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

H. Parkes, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay, | Rev. Dr. Lang.

Committee met pursuant to summons.

The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Petition of Edwin Tyler, referred to the Committee for consideration on the 6th December, 1859.

Mr. E. Tyler, *Petitioner*, called in and examined.

The Witness handed in a letter received by him from Mr. Mackechnie, Agent for Curator of Intestate Estates, stating that it would be necessary to take out Letters of Administration to the effects of the deceased,—and the same, by direction of the Chairman, read by the Clerk. (*Vide Appendix (A.)*)

Examination resumed.

The Witness handed in a letter from Johnson and Johnson, attorneys in Sydney, dated 21 March, 1859, addressed to G. Smyth, Esq., barrister-at-law, Castlemaine, Victoria. (*Vide Appendix (B.)*)

Witness withdrew.

And the Committee

[Adjourned till Tuesday, 7th instant, at 10:30 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 7 FEBRUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

H. Parkes, Esq., in the Chair.

Rev. Dr. Lang, | Mr. Macleay.

E. A. Mackechnie, Esq., *Agent for Curator of Intestate Estates*, called in and examined.

[Committee adjourned till Friday, 10th instant, at 10:30 o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 10 FEBRUARY, 1860.

A Quorum not being present, no meeting of the Committee was held this day.

TUESDAY, 14 FEBRUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

H. Parkes, Esq., in the Chair.

Rev. Dr. Lang, | Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Nott.

Committee met pursuant to summons.

Committee deliberated upon the several cases of John Malley and Edwin Tyler, and decided upon taking the evidence of A. G. Shadforth, Esq., in respect of the latter.

[Adjourned till to-morrow, 15th instant, at 12:30 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 15 FEBRUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

H. Parkes, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Dickson, | Mr. Pemell.

A. G. Shadforth, Esq., formerly C.P.S., &c., Bathurst, called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

The Chairman laid before the Committee a Draft Progress Report in reference to the Petition of John Malley.

Committee deliberated.

Motion made (Mr. Pemell) and Question—That this be the Progress Report of the Committee upon the case of Mr. Malley—agreed to.

Chairman requested to report this day to the House.

[Committee adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY, 22 FEBRUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

H. Parkes, Esq., in the Chair.

Rev. Dr. Lang, | Mr. Pemell.

Committee met pursuant to summons.

Resolution of the House referring the Petition of William Henry for the consideration of the Committee, together with the Petition itself, read by the Clerk.

M. C. O'Connell, Esq., called in and examined.

[Committee adjourned.]

THURSDAY, 1 MARCH, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

H. Parkes, Esq., in the Chair.

Rev. Dr. Lang, | Mr. Wisdom.

Committee met pursuant to summons.

Mr. W. Henry, *Petitioner*, called in and examined.

Witness handed in certain letters and documents for the information of Committee in considering his claim. (*Vide Appendix A, B, C, D.*)

Witness withdrew.

[Committee adjourned.]

THURSDAY, 5 APRIL, 1860.

MEMBER PRESENT :—

Mr. Parkes.

S. H. Pearee, Esq., a witness summoned by direction of the Chairman, attended thereto, but, in the absence of a quorum of the Committee, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY,

III

THURSDAY, 19 APRIL, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

H. Parkes, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Black,	|	Mr. Pemell,
Rev. Dr. Lang,	|	Mr. Rotton.

Committee met pursuant to summons.
 S. H. Pearce, Esq., formerly C. C. L., County of Cumberland, called in and examined.
 Witness withdrew.

[Committee adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY, 2 MAY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

H. Parkes, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Pemell,		Mr. Rotton.
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Committee met pursuant to summons.
 Mr. W. H. Wells, Surveyor, called in and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 Mr. W. Henry, Petitioner, called in and further examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 Mr. J. Pegg, a Petitioner whose Grievance stands referred to the Committee, attending in pursuance of summons, not examined to-day.

[Committee adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY, 16 MAY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

H. Parkes, Esq., in the Chair.

Rev. Dr. Lang,	|	Mr. Rotton,
Mr. Pemell,	|	Mr. Wisdom.

Committee met pursuant to summons.
 W. G. Pennington, Esq., Secretary, Court of Claims, called in and examined.
 Witness produced the Papers in Case No. 1256 (so marked—11 otherwise) in re William Henry (Court of Claims, 1846).
 Witness withdrew.
 Mr. W. Crane, Assistant Clerk, Central Police Office, called in and examined.
 Witness produced Informations by S. H. Pearce, C. C. L., against James Henry and William Henry, dated 24 December, 1850 (former withdrawn 13 January, 1851), together with Depositions, &c., in the latter case v. W. Henry—dismissed 13 January, 1851 (Central Police Court, Sydney.)
 Witness withdrew.
 Evidence of Witnesses on 2nd instant, after revision:—Mr. W. H. Wells' correction in Answers 419 and 422 to be noted at foot of page.
 Copy Government Notice, 16 October, 1828, furnished by witness, having been referred to in his Evidence, ordered to be attached. (Vide Appendix A.)
 Mr. W. Henry—corrected form of answer 466 allowed.
 Addenda to Answers 440 and 490 to appear as Appendix A and B.
 Mr. W. H. Wells, Surveyor, summoned for an earlier hour, at length attending, accompanied by Mr. W. Henry, Petitioner, both parties called in.
 Mr. W. H. Wells, Surveyor, further examined.
 Witness produced two plans,—
 (1.) Survey of ten acres, Parish of Gordon (for Mr. Fuller, by Mr. T. Boyle, 12 May, 1846), being part of the land claimed by Petitioner.
 (2.) Map of the District (Lane Cove, Parish of Gordon, County of Cumberland), shewing the 1,000 acres (green) claimed, a similar extent of land (yellow) leased by Petitioner formerly, and his grant of 40 acres (red) from Governor Macquarie.
 Colored lithograph of the latter to be appended to the Evidence.
 Witness withdrew.
 Mr. W. Henry, Petitioner, present, further examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 Rev. R. Mansfield, called in and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 Mr. W. Oliver, Settler, Broken Bay, a witness summoned for this day, not in attendance.

[Committee adjourned.]

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 8 JUNE, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

None.

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

THURSDAY, 28 JUNE, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

H. Parkes, Esq., in the Chair.

Rev. Dr. Lang, | Mr. Pemell.

Committee met pursuant to summons,
And having deliberated respecting the Evidence in cases of Petitioners Tyler and Henry,—

And settled the nature of report to the House thereon, respectively,—

Requested the Chairman to draft a further Progress Report for consideration to-morrow.

Chairman submitted certain objections to requiring *colored* lithographs of the Map distinguishing the land severally *leased* by, *promised*, and *granted* to Mr. Henry,—ordered to be annexed to the Evidence, at the previous sitting.

Method of delineation proposed in substitution for the coloring, viz.; variously dotting the respective boundaries, approved.

[Committee adjourned till to-morrow, 29th instant, at 12 o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 29 JUNE, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

H. Parkes, Esq., in the Chair.

Rev. Dr. Lang, | Mr. Laycock,
Mr. Pemell.

The Chairman stated that he had been unable to devote sufficient time to complete a Report for consideration to-day, as proposed.

Draft of part Report read.

Committee further deliberated, chiefly in elucidation of the grounds of judgment on the claims of William Henry, forming the subject-matter of remaining portion.

[Committee adjourned till Tuesday, 3rd proximo.]

TUESDAY, 3 JULY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

H. Parkes, Esq., in the Chair.

Rev. Dr. Lang, | Mr. Pemell.

Committee met to consider Draft Report.

Draft Report read and considered.

Motion made (*Rev. Dr. Lang*) and *Question*—That the draft, as read, be the Second Progress Report of this Committee—*agreed to*.

Chairman requested to report accordingly, together with the Proceedings of the Committee, and further Minutes of Evidence.

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1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

G R I E V A N C E S .

PETITIONS OF

EDWIN TYLER AND WILLIAM HENRY.

EDWIN TYLER—PETITION OF.

THURSDAY, 2 FEBRUARY, 1860.

Present:—

DR. LANG, | MR. LYONS,
MR. MACLEAY.

HENRY PARKES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Edwin Tyler called in and examined:—

- Mr. E. Tyler. 257. *By the Chairman:* This is your petition, is it not, which was presented to the Legislative Assembly (*handing a petition to witness*)? It is.
- 2 Feb., 1860. 258. You state in this petition that you arrived in this Colony in December, 1858? I did. Not exactly in this Colony, but in Melbourne.
259. As agent with power of attorney in the estate of Jesse Tyler, an uncle of yours, who died about the month of August, 1855, intestate? Yes.
260. What steps did you take when you first arrived in the Colony? I went to Melbourne, where I thought of finding my brother; but after some trouble I found he had gone to Castlemaine, and I wrote to him to say I had arrived in the Colony, and was going to Sydney about this affair of my uncle. He telegraphed that I had better not go to Sydney, but to Castlemaine, which I did, and I got there on Christmas Day, 1858. On the 27th December I sent two letters that I brought out from my attorney with the registry of my uncle's baptism, and a note from myself, to Mr. Mackechnie in Sydney.
261. What led you to come to the Colony? A letter I received from my brother, who had been in the Colony some time.
262. What did that letter represent? That my uncle had died worth a considerable amount of property.
263. Where did your uncle, Jesse Tyler, reside? He had a station, Enabba station, Lachlan River.
264. Was he a squatter? I cannot ascertain whether the station was his own or not, but I understand it was.
265. What was the character of the property he was said to be possessed of? He had a considerable amount of money about him, which my brother saw, and many horses and cattle, which my brother saw on the station; and he thought the station was his, but I cannot say whether it was or not.
266. What did this letter of your brother represent? That he was worth a considerable amount of property.
267. Will you state more in detail what the letter said? That my uncle had died some time since, and was worth a considerable amount of property, which was in the hands of the Curator of Intestate Estates, and that I had better see my father about it as the property belonged to him. I sent for my father, who was living some distance off, and he came to me, and we consulted together.
268. Where were you, and where was your father living? I was living at West Bromwich, and my father was living at Birmingham—about six miles distant. I received the letter on Sunday morning, and I sent off for him directly. I told him he had better go and see our solicitor about it in Gloucestershire.
269. Did you go from Birmingham to Gloucestershire for legal advice? My father did.
270. Did you both go? My father went and took his advice, and as I had business there in the course of another week I saw him myself, and he gave me the two letters which I have stated I sent to Mr. Mackechnie.
271. You sent those letters from Melbourne? From Castlemaine, with the registry of my uncle's baptism.
272. Did you receive any reply? I waited some weeks and received no reply, and I then wrote again, requesting a reply to my letter. I then received this from Mr. Mackechnie. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix.*)
273. What steps did you then take? I took that letter to an attorney at Castlemaine, Mr. Smyth, and asked him his advice; he said he could get me the property without my coming to Sydney. I was anxious he should do so, as I did not want to go to more expense. I told him to try to do so, and I paid him five guineas to start with. Well, it went on for some time, and then he received this letter from Johnson and Johnson. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix.*)
274. What did you do then? I came to Sydney. I landed here in April, 1859, and have been here ever since. I have applied to Mr. Mackechnie, but can make but little of him.
275. What did he say to you? Very little indeed.
276. Did he give you any particulars of the property? He told me I must take out letters of administration, and that I should be obliged to find bond to about treble the amount of whatever property my uncle had left, which he knew I could not do. I went several times to him. Sometimes he would speak; sometimes he would not. If I had been one of the worst men that was ever sent from England as a transport, I could not have been treated worse by him than I was. With that I goes to Johnson and Johnson. Well, it goes on for some time, and then Mr. Mackechnie said he would write to Captain Bagot—the gentleman who took possession of all the property when my uncle died. It then went on a considerable time; and I, from time to time, asked Mr. Mackechnie whether he had got any letter from
Captain

Captain Bagot, and he said "No." I went and went till I got tired, and then I went to Mr. Johnson; he said "It is of no use your going to Mr. Mackechnie, we will take out letters of administration," which accordingly was done. After letters of administration were taken out, Mr. Mackechnie said he had received a letter from Captain Bagot, who was then in Melbourne, and that Captain Bagot said he had turned all the property over to a man named Macdonald, who was on the station. My attorney wrote several letters to try to find out Captain Bagot, and also to the station to find out this Macdonald, but the letters all came back; no such man was to be found, and I do not believe there ever was such a man as Macdonald on the station at all.

277. Have you ever had any communication with Captain Bagot? No; I heard, about a fortnight ago, that he was at North Adelaide, and I have written to him, and expect an answer, if he is there, and will answer my letter in a week or a fortnight.

278. When did you last communicate with Mr. Mackechnie? I cannot tell the date; the last time I was with him I gave the list, of which this is a copy, to my attorney (*the witness handed in the same*):—"5 saddle-horses; 20 unbroken horses; 1 box wearing apparel; some old saddles; 2 guns, and 2 watches; about £71 cash; about £20; about 200 miles from Balranald; 240, Bathurst."

279. There appears to be some confusion as to whether that property has been realized or not? That is the statement of what he said there was, and it is a very small statement too—there was so much ready money.

280. Do you know whether this is in Mr. Mackechnie's handwriting—were you led to understand that from Mr. Johnson? That is the copy which Johnson & Johnson's clerk gave me from Mr. Mackechnie's statement.

281. As an enumeration of the property left by your uncle? ———

282. What was the final answer you got from Messrs. Johnson & Johnson? The last time I was with them they said they could not do any more for me—that they could not find out this Captain Bagot.

283. Can you state whether the property was ever formally taken possession of by the Curator of Intestate Estates, or not? He ought to have taken possession of it.

284. You do not know whether this statement represents what he ascertained officially, or whether it is what some one reported? I suppose it is the statement he got from Capt. Bagot.

285. Will you be good enough to state whether you have any business in this Colony, or whether you came here expressly to look after this property? I came here expressly as the agent for my father, to look after this property, believing that it would be sufficient to maintain my father in his old age. My money has been spent, my business lost at home, my health broken up, ———

286. Have you a wife and family at home? Yes.

287. What are you doing at present in the Colony? I am working for Mr. Russell as pattern-maker and joiner.

288. You have sought work just while you remain in the Colony? Yes; I have not worked before for years with my own hands, but I have been obliged to do so now, for I have spent all my money, and have no other means of subsistence.

289. If this matter had been settled you would have returned at once? Yes.

290. You have no intention of settling in the Colony? No; but I cannot go home now, and I cannot send for my family. There is something wrong about this, for Mr. Mackechnie said he did not receive my first power of attorney which I sent from Castlemaine, and I was obliged to send to England for this (*producing a power of attorney.*)

APPENDIX.

Jesse Tyler, deceased.

Supreme Court House,
Sydney, 24 January, 1859.

Sir,

In reply to your notes herein, I have the honor to inform you that it will be necessary for you to take out letters of administration to the effects of the deceased, whether you apply to the Court on your own behalf, or as attorney for your father.

Security for the due administration of the estate will be required.

Mr. Edwin Tyler,
Iron House, Barkley-street,
Castlemaine, Victoria.

I have, &c.,
E. A. MACKECHNIE,
Official Assignee.

181, Pitt-street,
Sydney, 21 March, 1859.

Re Jesse Tyler, deceased.

Dear Sir,

The notice to apply for letters of administration will appear in to-morrow's *Gazette*. The Term commences on the 11th April and ends the 4th May, and application may be made to the Primary Judge for administration on Tuesdays and Fridays in Term. Mr. Tyler can, therefore, make his arrangements to come here to suit his own convenience.

We again direct your attention to the necessity of each surety justifying by affidavit to the amount of the Administration Bond.

The Curator has not got Mr. Tyler's power of attorney, nor does he know anything about it; he suggests that it may be with Mr. Serjeant or Mr. Shadforth, at Bathurst; but as the Court will grant letters of administration to the next of kin within the jurisdiction of the Court, we have prepared the papers accordingly in Mr. Edwin Tyler's own name as the nephew and one of the next of kin.

The Curator says that the effects of deceased were estimated at about £300. Your letter says £900.

George Smyth, Esq.,
Barrister-at-Law,
Castlemaine, Victoria.

We are, &c.,
JOHNSON & JOHNSON.

TUESDAY, 7 FEBRUARY, 1860.

Present :—

DR. LANG, | MR. MACLEAY.

HENRY PARKES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Edmund Augustus Mackechnie, Esq., called in and examined :—

E. A. Mackechnie, Esq.
 291. *By the Chairman* : You are, I believe, Curator of Intestate Estates? I am only agent for the Curator. Even that appointment I resigned at the end of the year, and I am now merely carrying on the duties at the request of the Attorney General.

7 Feb., 1860. 292. Have you read the petition of Edwin Tyler? I have.

293. Will you be kind enough to state what you know of this case? Simply that in April, 1856, Mr. Serjeant, of Bathurst, wrote a letter stating that Jesse Tyler, the uncle of the petitioner, had died intestate, and requesting the Curator to interfere, at the same time he stated that there was a nephew in the Colony, Mr. John Tyler, and gave some account of the assets which are in the hands of Mr. Bagot, who, I believe, is a very wealthy squatter, and he said that the nephew from want of means could not act. He, therefore, requested the Curator to interfere.

294. Who is the Curator? Mr. Raymond at present.

295. What steps were taken? That letter I submitted to His Honor the Chief Justice, at the same time remarking, that as there appeared likely to be a great deal of trouble and expense in collecting the estate, the Curator should not interfere. His Honor made an order on this condition, which I communicated to Mr. Serjeant in the following terms :—
 “ I have submitted the document in question ”—that is, the affidavit—“ to His Honor the Chief Justice, and have obtained an order of Court authorising and empowering me to collect the estate of the said deceased. In making the order His Honor desired me to say that as there were no funds in hand belonging to the estate, no greater sum than £20 could be expended by the Court in recovering any property tortiously made away with, but that he was willing the Curator’s name should be used in contesting such matters, provided the necessary funds for law costs were furnished by those most interested. I have by this post written to Mr. A. G. Shadforth, the Curator’s agent at Bathurst, and I have no doubt he will be enabled to make some arrangement for the speedy collection of the estate.” I, by that same post, wrote to Mr. Shadforth, and said, “ I have this day written to Mr. Serjeant, to whom you had better apply should you require any information respecting the above matter not contained in the copy letter herewith enclosed. You will please take immediate steps for the due collection of the estate—and if not enabled personally to attend to it, a trustworthy collector had better be employed by you—perhaps one of the constabulary would be the most fit person. I transmit also a copy of the order of Court, as some trouble may be experienced in the matter.” After that order was obtained we received this letter from Mr. Bagot :—“ I beg to inform you that a storekeeper, named Jesse Tyler, in my employment, died intestate at my station of Enabba, on the Lachlan River, nearly six months since. He was, I believe, a native of Gloucester, in England, where he left some family—I think, a daughter—about 25 years since. He was transported to this country—poaching; and he has left the sundries mentioned beneath,—About 5 saddle horses, about 20 unbroken horses, a box of wearing apparel, some old saddles, 2 guns, and 2 old watches, and about £71 in cash. He owed about £20. My manager, Mr. Alexander M’Donald, has all the above in his charge at Enabba station, about 200 from Balranald, and 240 miles from Bathurst. I could obtain £15 a-head for the saddle, and £5 a-head for the unbroken, horses on this station, which I consider would be fair prices, as they are very wild, and a serious expense would be incurred in mustering and taking them to a distant market. In any circumstances I would recommend them being disposed of as early as possible. I shall be glad to facilitate your wishes, if possible.” I acknowledged the receipt of that letter, and informed Mr. Bagot that the estate was in the hands of Mr. Shadforth, the agent of the Curator at Bathurst; he being so much nearer to Mr. Bagot than myself. Mr. Shadforth then writes to me as follows :—“ In the estate of Jesse Tyler. I do myself the honor to inform you that I have written to Mr. M’Donald, Mr. Bagot’s superintendent at Enabba, requesting him to forward to me any moneys in his hands in this estate, as well as any papers that may have belonged to the deceased, and, on hearing from him, will communicate with you. I know the great distance at which Enabba, where the cattle (if any) and horses of the deceased are running, is from Bathurst, or any market to which the stock could be taken. I would beg strongly to recommend that Mr. Bagot’s offer of disposing of the stock for the estate privately be accepted, as, if the stock only consists of what Mr. Bagot mentions, the cost of collecting them by the court, and of selling them, would leave a far less sum as the net produce than that which Mr. Bagot says he can procure. I should mention that I have been informed that Mr. Bagot was largely indebted to the deceased for cattle which he had purchased from him; but, at present, my information is not derived from a reliable source, and, at present, I have no means of obtaining further knowledge of the matter. I believe Mr. Bagot is a person of high respectability.” Then he writes and asks me whether I will close with Mr. Bagot’s offer; and the reason I did not close is, that it is a standing rule that no property shall be sold by the Curator by private contract, but invariably by public auction. There was a case when Mr. Milford was Curator of Intestate Estates where he made a private sale; and although it was supported by the affidavits of two respectable persons, shewing that the price he obtained was fair and reasonable, there was a committee of inquiry about it, and I believe a good deal was said about the matter. That

was the reason I did not accept the offer on my own responsibility, but in deference to Mr. Shadforth's letter I submitted it to His Honor Mr. Justice Therry, and he directed me to accept it. I then wrote to Mr. Shadforth in these terms—"I do myself the honor to inform you that I have submitted the papers in the estate of the person named in the margin (Jesse Tyler) to His Honor Mr. Justice Therry, who is of opinion that under the circumstances no better course can be adopted for the disposal of the property than to accept Mr. Bagot's offer. His Honor also thought that Mr. Bagot should be called upon for a statement on oath as to the effects in his possession belonging to the estate of the deceased. As I have already apprised Mr. Bagot that the estate is in your hands for collection, and that you would communicate with him on the subject matter of his offer, I have now only to request that you will complete the collection of the estate in accordance with the opinion of His Honor as early as possible." Then Mr. Shadforth appears to have done nothing in the matter from August till December of the same year; and I wrote, as follows, to him, 16th December, 1856:—"As the year is drawing to a close, and it will be necessary for me before the beginning of the next to report to the Curator the reasons why the outstanding estates in my hands have not been collected, I have to request, to enable me to do so, that I may be informed of the steps you have taken towards collecting the estates of the persons named in the margin, and the present position of the same." He answers to that, "I received a letter from Mr. Bagot stating that he has sold the horses, the principal assets in this estate, to a Mr. M'Donald, for £5 a head, to be paid as soon as they can be collected, which Mr. Bagot is having done. And Mr. Bagot has also undertaken the disposal of the remainder of the deceased's effects—I have as yet received no money." So that we were prevented by the original condition, in which the order was granted, from exceeding £20 in collecting the estate; and as we had no money, we should have had to petition the Government, and state the circumstances very fully before we could have obtained even the £20. And that sum would not have been sufficient to have defrayed the expenses of proceeding to Mr. Bagot's station personally to collect the assets in the estate, or of employing any trustworthy person to do so. Another reason why we did not press this matter very much was that the nephew, young Mr. Tyler, was constantly endeavoring to obtain letters of administration. And it was daily expected the estate would be taken out of the hands of the Curator. Several letters were received from John Tyler, in one of which he said he had obtained letters of administration; but on making search in the prothonotary's office I found they had not been granted. I was in daily expectation that John Tyler would be able to act in the estate, and the property being at so great a distance from any of our agents, and having no funds in hand the Curator did not further interfere for some time, although the instruction given to Mr. Shadforth to complete the collection of the estate remained in full force.

296. Nothing further was done? No, except that a further communication was addressed by me to Mr. Bagot, and subsequently Edwin Tyler obtained letters of administration, but having no funds of his own he appeared to be under the impression that Government ought to find funds to enable him to obtain and realize the assets left by the deceased. The assets, or the proceeds thereof, can easily, I should imagine, be procured from Mr. Bagot by the administrator.

297. *By Mr. Macleay*: Mr. Bagot has not been applied to since? Yes; but I believe he is in England, and only Mr. M'Donald is on the station.

298. *By the Chairman*: Are you aware, as a fact, that he is in England? I have only heard so.

299. *By Dr. Lang*: The whole of the funds are in Mr. Bagot's hands? Yes; our agents have received nothing. Mr. Edwin Tyler has full power as administrator to act in the matter.

WEDNESDAY, 15 FEBRUARY, 1860.

Present:—

MR. DICKSON,

MR. PEMELL.

HENRY PARKES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

A. G. Shadforth, Esq., called in and examined:—

300. *By the Chairman*: You filled an office of some public character at Bathurst? Yes.

301. Will you be kind enough to state what it was, and how long you held it? I held the office of Clerk of Petty Sessions, and several others, from September, 1851, to November, 1858.

302. Were you agent for the Curator of Intestate Estates? Yes.

303. Do you recollect any application being made to you from the office in Sydney respecting the property of a man named Tyler, who had died on the station of a Mr. Bagot? I remember the name of Mr. Bagot in connection with some application, I do not positively recollect the names of the parties concerned further than that.

304. Do you recollect writing to Mr. Bagot with respect to the property of this person? Yes, I do.

305. Can you state in substance what answer you got from Mr. Bagot? It is so long ago that I cannot tax my memory.

306. Did you write the substance of Mr. Bagot's answer to the agent in Sydney at the time? Yes.

307.

E. A.
Meehan,
Esq.
7 Feb., 1860.

A. G.
Shadforth,
Esq.

15 Feb., 1860.

- A. G. Shadforth, Esq.
15 Feb., 1860.
307. And it will be found in his possession I suppose? I suppose so.
308. Can you state to the Committee who Mr. Bagot is and where he is now to be found? No, I cannot; he was in the Melbourne district I think.
309. You cannot state to the Committee where he is at the present time? I know I wrote to Melbourne to him, but I cannot say where he is now. I think I received an answer from him, and that answer was sent to the agent of the Curator, and in it will, doubtless, be found his address.
310. Do you remember where his station was? I think on the Lachlan, but I cannot speak positively.

WILLIAM HENRY—PETITION OF.

WEDNESDAY, 22 FEBRUARY, 1860.

Present:—

DR. LANG,

MR. PEMELL.

HENRY PARKES, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Maurice Charles O'Connell, Esq., called in and examined:—

- M. C. O'Connell, Esq.
22 Feb., 1860.
311. *By the Chairman:* You are a son of the late Sir Maurice O'Connell, who formerly was Commander of the Forces here, and for some time administered the Government of this Colony? Yes.
312. The petition of William Henry, which you have just heard read, has been referred to this Committee to consider the various allegations in it, and to report to the House on the merits of the petitioner's case. Can you state to the Committee whether you have any knowledge of the petitioner? I have no knowledge of the facts of the case mentioned in his petition; but I perfectly recollect his person, and the circumstance of his having been frequently in attendance upon my father, with reference to the claim he had upon the Government; and I know that my father interested himself in his case, and endeavored to obtain for him what he supposed to be a just adjudication on his claim.
313. The petition states that Sir Maurice O'Connell recommended his claim for the land? I believe he did.
314. I believe Lady O'Connell was a daughter of Governor Bligh? She was.
315. Have you ever heard from Lady O'Connell, or from Sir Maurice, any statements as to this person having been in the employment of the Government in Governor Bligh's time, as he states in his petition? I cannot say I do recollect any conversation having reference to the subject. I can only state that I am aware generally that both Sir Maurice and Lady O'Connell were interested about the man.
316. You cannot say, then, that he was engaged in the confidential service in which he states he was employed at the time of Governor Bligh's expulsion? I cannot.
317. Nor can you speak as to his integrity during that period, with respect to the secret communications which he alleges he kept up between Governor Bligh and his adherents? I have no knowledge of the facts.
318. Except what you infer from the interest Sir Maurice and Lady O'Connell took in him? Exactly.
319. But you have no hesitation in giving your opinion as to the identity of this petitioner with the William Henry in whose case Sir Maurice O'Connell took this interest? None whatever.
320. I presume, then, that there is nothing further that you can state to the Committee to assist them in their inquiry? Nothing. I have no personal knowledge of the facts, they having occurred before I knew anything of the Colony.
321. You recollect this person applying to your father? Perfectly. I am afraid I do not know any person in the Colony who could aid you. There is an old servant of Governor Bligh's alive still, a woman, who was in his service at the time alluded to in the petition; but I have asked her if she recollected anything about Henry, and she could not call the name to her recollection.
322. When you have heard Sir Maurice and Lady O'Connell speak of this person, William Henry, did they ever speak of him as having been ill-treated by what is called in his petition the "Rebel Government;" you will observe that he alleges that he was illegally arrested and carried away to Newcastle, and that he there underwent the punishment of flogging; did you ever hear Sir Maurice or Lady O'Connell speak of anything of the sort? If they did, I cannot call it to my recollection at the present moment. The facts of which he speaks happened before I was born. I am quite aware that the impression on my father's mind was that he had been badly treated.
323. You must have heard him speak of the case more than once? I have heard him say it was a very hard case.
324. Sir Maurice appeared to be convinced that he was justly entitled to this land? Yes, I think so.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 1 MARCH, 1860.

Present:—

DR. LANG,

MR. WISDOM.

HENRY PARKES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Henry called in and examined:—

325. *By the Chairman*: Will you look at this document? (*Witness' petition to Legislative Assembly produced.*) I do. Mr. W. Henry.
1 Mar., 1860.
326. Is that your signature to the petition? Yes; that is my handwriting.
327. Is this your petition to the Legislative Assembly? It is.
328. Do you know its contents? Yes. I read it all over when I signed it.
329. When did you arrive in this Colony? I came out here first in the year 1800. I went home again, and arrived the second time in H.M.S. "Investigator."
330. You held some office under Governor Bligh? Yes, I was senior subordinate officer under Governor Bligh when he was arrested. When they had arrested him, the Rebel Government sent for me, and wanted me to sign the requisition to put Governor Bligh under arrest. It was Major Johnston who sent for me, and I said that Governor Bligh was arrested already, and how could I sign to put him under arrest.
331. You did not sign then? No; I would not, though he offered me very great proposals if I would do so.
332. What did he offer you? He told me that any station in the Government that I was capable of filling he would give me; or land, or cattle, or anything else I proposed. He said that I was a young man, and that I had a rising family, and that I had better take his offer, for that Governor Bligh would not be able to do anything for me.
333. Who was it made you these offers? Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Johnston.
334. And you refused them? Yes, I did, altogether refused them. I said that, as a private gentleman I would willingly render him any service I could, but that as Governor I could not do so. He gave me fourteen days to consider of his offer; but I told him I did not want that time, as my mind was made up. After that Dr. Harris sent for me, and told me that my services were required no longer. Judge Abbott sent for me after this and offered me ten times as much as Lieut.-Colonel Johnston had done. He said that I might have as much land granted to me as I wanted. I asked him who was to grant it to me, and he said Colonel Patterson would grant it to me. I said that if that was all the security I was to have, I could accept nothing from the Rebel Government. Governor Bligh by this time had hoisted his flag on board H. M. S. "Porpoise." I went to him, and, at his request, held communication for him with the officers of the civil service on shore, though at the hazard of my life. I used to lay out in Cockle Bay pretending to be fishing; and the constables used to come down and watch me over the rocks to see if I was pulling in the fish or not, when they were satisfied and went away I used to deliver my despatches. I used to have the despatches hidden in my boots in case of being overhauled, but I always went well prepared, and woe to the man who ventured to interfere with me.
335. You kept up the communication between Governor Bligh and his friends on shore? Yes, between the officers of the civil service who were under arrest, and Governor Bligh who was on board the "Porpoise." I had to do this, and, at the same time, to keep a sharp look out upon those who were paid, and well paid too, for watching me. Then Brevet Colonel Proveaux took command, and that was the reign of terror if ever there was one. I am sure there was never such a tyrannical Government in any other country. He had spies in every corner, and one hardly dare look, much less speak. At last it went to such a height that the up country settlers began to interfere; and I managed to get about half the regiment to return to their allegiance. Mr. Palmer, the Commissary, came to me and asked me to carry despatches to Governor Bligh requiring him to come back and resume his Government; I got all ready to do this, and I had a small vessel engaged, and I had hired three men for a crew, and we were going to take the despatches to the Governor, when that very night I was seized and dragged through the streets to the guard-house, and was then sent off to the Coal River, to Newcastle.
336. What time was this? At night.
337. At what date? Some time in 1809, I think.
338. *By Dr. Lang*: That would be about twelve months after the rebellion? It was not so long as that. It was just shortly after the rebellion.
339. The rebellion took place early in 1808, and your arrest must have been in the same year? I cannot tell the time exactly; but it was just shortly after Governor Johnston had gone home, and taken Captain Macarthur with him. They had gone just before I was arrested.
340. *By the Chairman*: Then you were arrested in consequence of the part you took in favor of Governor Bligh and of the legally constituted authorities? Yes, most undoubtedly I was.
341. Will you state the circumstances that occurred after you were arrested? I was sent down to Newcastle. They dragged me away, and did not give me time to get either my chest of clothes or my bedding. I was double-ironed, and sent down under the care of Lieut. Lawson.
342. What was it that the authorities laid to your charge—what were you arrested for? Because I was considered by the Rebel Government as a dangerous man to be at large.
343. What happened when you got to Newcastle? When I came to Newcastle I was ordered to go to work, but I refused, as I said I had not been guilty of any offence, and I was

Mr. W. Henry. was not going to work for any Government of rebels. When I said this Lieut. Lawson seized me and dragged me I don't know how far to the triangles. He dragged me along the ground, and tore my clothes off my back; and they tied me up to the triangles and gave me a hundred lashes. He was going to give me a second hundred, when the sergeant of the detachment interfered and prevented him. He told Lieut. Lawson that the man that laid another lash on my back was a dead man.

1 Mar., 1860.

344. And Lieut. Lawson gave you these hundred lashes without any trial? Without any trial, and without any cause of complaint whatever. He never so much as told me what he flogged me for. In the Court of Claims I produced witnesses of this, Mr. Sims and Mr. Crump, but the Commissioner would not hear a word they had to say.

345. What followed after the flogging? I remained at Newcastle until Governor Macquarie arrived, and then he read me out by proclamation.

346. Did Captain Bligh or any other Governor ever promise you a grant of land? Yes, Governor Bligh promised me a thousand acres of land, and four Government men as servants to work it; with four head of cattle from the Government herd, and a horse and forage. But I was to go and do the duty of Mr. Devine, as Superintendent of Convicts, as he was then going under the doctor's hands. He said he could not allow two salaries for the one office, that the Home Government would not allow him to pay two persons for the same thing; but he said he would make it better for me in the end. He told me I should have the thousand acres of land, and four Government men, and four head of cattle, and that he would appoint me Colonial Gunner, until he could get a return from the Secretary of State to the Colonies, to the memorial I had sent in; and then he said, "I will give you ten shillings a day till I get an answer from the Secretary of State—then you will have ten shillings or twelve and sixpence a day for life."

347. Was this before or after Governor Bligh was arrested? About a fortnight or three weeks before he was deposed. I had not taken Devine's place, but I was then looking out for a person to fill the post I then held; and Governor Bligh had told Mr. Gore to fit me up a house near to Government House.

348. Did you ever take any means for getting possession of the land promised? Yes; I took possession of a thousand acres immediately.

349. Where? Over on the North Shore at Lane Cove; but on account of my being sent to Newcastle I did not go and live upon the ground until 1814.

350. How long did you hold possession? I held possession until 1850.

351. Did you ever try to obtain a legal grant of this land? I applied repeatedly through the Government office to the Governor for a deed of grant, but I never got any reply. At last I was informed by Mr. Larcomb that it was of no use for me to send in these letters, because he had seen Mr. Secretary Campbell tear them up and stamp on them. Mr. Larcomb said that Mr. Campbell had promised Colonel Proveaux that I should never have any indulgence from the Government so long as he was Secretary. Now I never wished to injure Colonel Proveaux or Major Johnston, or any of them, and I promised never to mention their names in this matter; but they are all dead and gone now, and I consider I am at liberty to speak.

352. Then you never got a grant of land? No; but I am able to prove that Mr. Meehan, the surveyor (for there was no Surveyor General in those days), told me that I was to have it. He asked me in as I was passing his house, and said to me, "I have got orders to measure that thousand acres of land for you, but I am so busy just now in measuring the rebel grants that Governor Macquarie has confirmed, that I have not time to measure the land for you; but," says he, "do you go and take up any quantity of land you like, and where it suits you, and I will take care that it shall be confirmed to you."

353. Have you any witnesses of this? I had three witnesses, but only one of them is left. The other two are dead.

354. Who is the witness you now allude to? His name is William Oliver, and he is now living at Broken Bay. He was a boy, and was living with his father at the time Mr. Meehan told me this. I told him then that I had already taken possession of some land, and he said, "Very well, keep it, and I will measure it out to you as soon as I have got rid of these grants."

355. Have you any letters respecting this promised grant? No, not a word. It was never measured or any thing else, until Captain Bunn had it measured, under Governor Macquarie. Mr. Gore had also taken up some ground there, like myself, under a promise from the Governor, and when the land was measured at that time he brought his matter before the Court of Claims. He had no witness to make his case good, only myself; but my evidence was considered sufficient, and Mr. Gore got his ten acres granted to him. This was in the Court of Claims, and I think Mr. Therry was the Commissioner at that time.

356. Your case was also considered by the Court of Claims, was it not? Yes, it was; and they offered me a hundred acres of land to compromise the matter, but I would not accept them.

357. Because you considered yourself entitled to the thousand acres promised you by Governor Bligh? Yes, of course I did; and I utterly refused to take any thing else.

358. You went to live upon the land after your illegal arrest had been set aside by proclamation? Yes; but I had possession before that, and was seven years away from it.

359. And you kept possession until 1850? Yes.

360. How was it that you came to leave the land then? I was dispossessed by Mr. Commissioner Pearce. He brought me into the Police Court, and Mr. Dowling, I think it was, who was magistrate at the time, made Mr. Pearce pay me for my trouble and expense in coming down to Sydney. The magistrates did not hear the case; they said they had no jurisdiction. Then, after I went home, I was taken ill with the influenza, and whilst I was bad,

bad, and in my bed, he brought my case to the Supreme Court, and a judgment went against me by default. I was old and poor, and had no one to come forward and speak a word for me. Mr. W. Henry.

361. What followed then—did he eject you? Yes. He appeared in the Sydney Police Court against me, and then the magistrates decided for me; but he brought it first before the Supreme Court, when he found I was ill; and then he brought the authorities to my place, and they pulled down my house that I had built so long ago, and that I had lived in for so many years; and Mr. Pearce's deputy stood by, in full uniform, watching the men taking all the materials away. They took them all away, and whether they sold them or gave them away I cannot say. 1 Mar., 1860.

362. Have you resided in Sydney since that time? No; I have been living with my eldest daughter, at Kissing Point.

363. *By Dr. Lang:* Do you think the Colony was going on in a satisfactory way under the Government of Captain Bligh? I am sure, by what Governor Bligh told me; because, though I was only a subordinate officer, he placed more confidence in me than in many others that were my superiors, and used often to talk to me about what he was going to do. I verily believe, from what he said often to me, that he would have made the Colony maintain itself in three years after his arrival, if they had only left him alone; and if I was on my dying bed I would say the same thing. But when Governor Macquarie arrived in the Colony there was a heavy duty upon breadstuffs, and upon many other articles, and even upon the cedar and the rosewood that came into Sydney from the Coal River. They charged a duty of threepence a foot upon it. They also charged upon every convict whose time was elapsed—whether man or woman they made him or her pay five shillings for clerk's charges. All this was done under Mr. Secretary Campbell. He wanted the Treasury bag filled for his own purposes, and that was the way he did it.

364. Do you consider Governor Bligh to have been an honest man? He was a very strict disciplinarian, but there was not a sentiment in him but what was true and honest.

365. You would not, from what you knew of him, think him capable of committing an act of downright injustice upon any colonist of that period? No; if you had a complaint to make against any one he would hear your story, and then he would send for the other man and hear what he had to say, and would then do justice between the two of you.

366. Do you think the Colony was thrown back in consequence of his arrest, and of the proceedings that followed it? I have no doubt of it. I am confident that the Colony was thrown back ten years at least by Governor Bligh's arrest.

367. Was not the great majority of the free settlers of that period strongly in favor of the Government and against the rebels? Yes; because Governor Bligh was the only one that ever took an interest in them. He rode round after the heavy flood of 1806, when the cattle, the houses, and everything, were all swept away. He went round to see how matters really stood with the settlers. He found them all in the most utter distress, many of them without a bite to eat, all their grain and everything had been carried off by the flood; so much so that a great many had to turn their Government men in to Government, because they had not the means of feeding them; and they had to pay, for one bushel of wheat, two after harvest, and so in the like manner for tea and sugar. Well, he rode round and told some of the men to come up and meet him at the Green Hills (that is Windsor now), and he would see what could be done for them. He made inquiries then at the Commisariat Stores, and found that there was sufficient grain there to maintain the people until the harvest was gathered in. When he saw the people on Monday he told them this; and he gave them out of the King's store wheat enough to carry them on till harvest time; and took their bonds to pay for it by instalments. He also sent all the Government servants back to their masters. After his arrest, Mr. James Macarthur—that gentleman who wrote those lying books—rode round, after they had Governor Bligh in arrest, and he told the people that he would cancel the bonds they had given to the Government, if they would sign the requisition for the Governor's arrest. Some of the cowardly rascals were mean enough to do so, but not many of them.

368. Are you sure it was Mr. James Macarthur? Yes, I know him very well; and by the same token, he took a notorious vagabond—one Thomas Biggars—round with him, who was sent out here for the murder of a man in the presence of his wife and nine children. He was a great, big, ugly brute of a fellow, that was enough to frighten them into signing anything.

369. Is it true—as has been commonly alleged—that the particular cause of insurrection was the desire of the officers of the New South Wales corps to obtain for themselves the monopoly of the sale of rum in the Colony? Yes, that was it; it was nothing else but that that induced them to arrest him. There was Lieutenant Lawson and several more that returned to the Colony; and immediately on their return he placed them in situations in His Majesty's service; and not only that, but he gave them grants of land; and to such of them as chose to marry their kept ladies he gave marriage portions, so as to make honest women of their kept mistresses; and he also gave portions to their natural children. And in addition to that, he sent Lieutenant Lawson and William Charles Wentworth over the mountains upon Mr. Evans's track, to discover the plains of Bathurst; though they did not discover them, because Mr. Evans had made the discovery before them, and had left his mark there—a crown cut out in the solid rock. William Charles Wentworth might have been a very scientific man, but Lieutenant Lawson was another kind of man. When he came out here he was as ignorant as possible. His orthography was such that he could not spell a word of two syllables. I have seen him spell the word "convicts" in his letters "convix."

370. Where were you on the 26th January, 1808, when Governor Bligh was arrested? I was over at the North Shore, giving directions to my men, and just at sundown I looked over to Government House and saw the ragged dirty regiment all drawn up. I went over to see what

- Mr. W. Henry. what it was all about, and I found that Major Johnston had seized the Governor, and there was the Governor's daughter, Miss Bligh—she was afterwards Mrs. O'Connell—holding on by
 1 Mar., 1860. Major Johnston's chaise, and saying, "where my father goes there I will go." They were trying to get her away, but she insisted upon going with her father.
371. *By Mr. Parkes*: What age are you? I am now in my eighty-second year.
372. You came originally from the North of Ireland? I am from the town of Enniskillen.
373. How many children have you? I have had five; two are dead and three are now living.
374. How many grandchildren have you? Oh! goodness knows; the grandchildren and great grandchildren are too numerous to count just now. I am a great great grandfather. I am now looking on my fourth generation.
375. Is the following a correct list of your progeny: five children, twenty-one grandchildren, forty-one great grandchildren, and two great great grandchildren? Yes, I believe that is correct.
376. Do you know a Mr. Thurston at Parramatta? Yes; I do.
377. What was he? He was Private Secretary to Governor Macquarie.
378. Will you look at the letter produced. (*Letter dated 9th August, 1841, handed to witness*)? Yes, I received that letter. (*Letter read.*)
379. The letter just read was addressed to you by Mr. Thurston? Yes.
380. And he was at one time Private Secretary to Governor Macquarie? Yes, he was. He was Secretary to him about the year 1820 or 1821, and was sitting alongside of Governor Macquarie when he took the Census of the Colony at Hyde Park.
381. You wish to hand this letter in to the Committee in support of your claim? I do. (*Vide Appendix A.*)
382. Do you know one William Gore, who was at one time Provost Marshal of the Colony? I do.
383. Is this letter (*letter dated 8th December, 1842, handed to witness*) from him? No, it is a copy of his letter. I handed his original letter to Governor Gipps's Private Secretary when I laid my case before him. This is certified to be a true copy of that letter.
384. You hand this in also for the guidance of the Committee? Yes. (*Vide Appendix B.*)
385. With regard to this land which you occupied from 1814 to 1850, you have always, whilst in occupation, treated it as your own in every respect? I have.
386. And you have advertised it in the newspapers as your property, cautioning persons not to trespass, &c., upon it? Yes, I have.
387. Do you produce any advertisement of the kind? Yes; I hand in the copy of a newspaper, dated June 28th, 1817, in which is inserted an advertisement cautioning all persons not to trespass on my property, which is there described.
388. Did you insert that advertisement in the *Sydney Gazette* of that date? Yes, I did.
389. Then you treated the land as your own in a public way? Yes; and I laid out my money upon it, and the labor of myself, and my sons, and my Government servants.
390. Do you know Captain O'Connell? Yes, well. I was at his christening.
391. Is this letter now produced signed M. C. O'Connell, dated from Gladstone and directed to you from Captain O'Connell? Yes, it is.
392. And you wish to hand that in to the Committee also? I do. (*Vide Appendix C.*)
393. Here is a note—(*produced*)—from Mr. Newcombe to yourself, dated 14th December, 1838, with reference to your claim—is this his letter? It is.
394. At the time he wrote this he was Chief Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office? He was.
395. You hand that letter in also? Yes. (*Vide Appendix D.*)
396. *By Dr. Lang*: Are you aware whether there are any persons who arrived here by the first fleet still alive in the Colony? I do not know for certain; but there is one very old woman still living, who was in the Colony when I arrived.
397. What is her name? Her name is Pawley. She has been a long while in the Colony; and I do not know whether she came out in the first fleet or not, but I rather think she did. She is a Belgian woman, a native of Brussels.

APPENDIX.

A.

Parramatta, 9 August, 1841.

Sir,

In the year 1820, I attended His Excellency the late Governor Macquarie in taking a general Census of the Colony. And at that period I heard Mr. Wm. Henry ask the Governor to allow the surveyor, Mr. James Meehan, to measure the (1,000) one thousand acres of land, which His Excellency had been pleased to promise him, the said Wm. Henry, at Lane Cove. The Governor replied that he would order Mr. Meehan to perform that duty the very earliest opportunity.

Yours, obediently,

D. THURSTON.

B.

Artarmon, North Shore,
8 December, 1842.

HAVING been applied to this day by Mr. William Henry, of Milwood Farm, Parish of Gordon, Lane Cove, for my testimonial of his conduct during the subversion of the Government of this Colony in January, 1808, under the administration of His Excellency the late Governor Bligh, I do most willingly accord to the application of the aforesaid Mr. Henry, in consideration of various facts that have come within my knowledge and personal observation during the foregoing period, by stating that at the time, and several months before, the usurpation of the Government by a mutinous regiment, at that time denominated the Botany Bay, or New South Wales Corps, aided and abetted by a few and factious

factions individuals, who possessed considerable influence in consequence of the wealth they enjoyed in stock of every description, in land, and in money,—all or chiefly acquired by the officers, civil and military, having appropriated to themselves every source from which riches at the time could have been amassed, and enjoying the lucrative and disreputable privilege exclusively of selling spirits, wines, and malt liquors of all kinds,—slops, prints, calicoes, tobacco, soap, starch, candles, pins, needles, and tobacco pipes, and deriving at the same period no inconsiderable addition to their bulky hoards from the soldiers' pay, who were compelled to receive the foregoing articles in lieu of money. I further testify that the aforesaid Mr. Henry, notwithstanding a system of the strictest and most rigorous espionage had been enforced by the Rebel Government, was enabled and actually kept up a communication between Governor Bligh, his friends, and adherents. I likewise testify that it came within my actual knowledge, after His Excellency had been liberated from close arrest, and had proceeded to the Derwent in command of H. M. Ship "Porpoise," that William Henry had been selected by the late Commissary General, John Palmer, Esq., to take charge of a small vessel called the "Edwin," the property of Mr. Palmer, on a secret expedition to Governor Bligh; but suspicion having been awakened in the minds of the Rebel Government, Mr. Henry was invited to call on Major Abbott, then acting as Judge Advocate for the Insurgent Government, for the purpose of inducing him to divulge all such matters as had been confided to him by Governor Bligh, or his adherents—a project having been contemplated about that period, principally by the up-country settlers, to recal Governor Bligh from the Derwent, and to restore him to the Government—but Henry, steadfast in his allegiance and fidelity to H. M. Representative, shunned Abbott's insidious proposition with indignant contempt, although it had been accompanied by extremely flattering conditions. He was, however, very soon after doomed to suffer most dearly for his fidelity—the term of only one short day intervening—his house having been entered after dark by a body of ruffians, under the orders of a constable, who, scarcely allowing him time to dress himself, put him in irons, tore him from his wife and infant family, dragged him, under cover of the midnight darkness, through the streets, and forcing him on board a miserable river craft hired for the purpose, transported him to Newcastle, then a penal settlement, without trial, hearing, or examination. Nay, he was not charged by them with the commission of any offence, or confronted by any witness. At Newcastle he had, in like manner, without trial, been subjected, at the capricious pleasure and for the gratification of a Lieutenant of the Botany Bay Corps, to the most merciless and degrading persecution. This worthless Lieutenant had, in the first instance, been rewarded for the active and prominent part he had played in the revolt against the Government by the appointment of *Aide-de-Camp* to His Excellency Brevet Major Johnston, and in the second instance by having the Command of Newcastle conferred on him, from whence Mr. Henry had not been recalled until Governor Macquarie had assumed the Government of the Colony, by whom he was immediately restored to his home, to his wife, and to his children. Lastly, I testify that Governor Bligh has repeatedly told me he would reward Mr. Henry with a grant of land, as a mark of his gratitude for his fidelity, and, as His Excellency expressed himself at the time, for the sufferings and indignities he had endured on his account—a promise, I have no doubt, that His Excellency intended and would have fulfilled to the letter, had not Governor Bligh been at the Derwent when Governor Macquarie arrived here as Governor and in command of the 73rd Regiment. Governor Macquarie necessarily dispossessed the Insurgent Government of their illegally assumed authority, and being sworn into office on afternoon of the day he first landed, he invited the several civil officers who were then present to attend at Government House to witness the ceremony of his being sworn into office, after which he issued his proclamation, ordering that all the suspended civil officers should forthwith resume the charge of their respective offices. But it was not then possible for Governor Bligh to confirm his promise by bestowing the grant of land he had promised to Mr. Henry.

I do, however, testify that I have repeatedly heard Governor Bligh express his confidence, both in this Colony and in London, that Governor Macquarie would scrupulously confirm all the grants of land he (Governor Bligh) had promised to his friends and adherents, as fully and efficiently as if he had continued in the Government of the Colony.

Mr. W. Henry,
Millwood, Lane Cove.

(Signed) WILLIAM GORE,
Provost Marshal.

POSTSCRIPT.—I have omitted to mention in the foregoing statement that Mr. William Henry was in charge of the Government Establishment in this district at the period to which I have alluded.

C.

Gladstone, 13 December, 1856.

William Henry,

I very much regret I have not sent you your papers at an earlier moment, but the communication between this place and Sydney is so uncertain that I have had great difficulty in keeping up my correspondence, and could seldom prepare all the letters I had to forward by each opportunity as it unexpectedly arose. Your papers have been delayed much longer than they ought to have been in consequence, but I have done for you what perhaps you may find useful; I have thrown your statement into the form of a petition to the Legislative Assembly, and if you can get one of the members to present it and support your case, as the Parliament of New South Wales has now the entire control of Colonial lands, it is possible you may at last obtain justice. Wishing you success in this endeavor.

Mr. W. Henry,
Lane Cove, Sydney.

I am, &c.,
M. C. O'CONNELL.

D.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
14 December, 1838.

Mr. Newcombe has to inform William Henry, in reply to his inquiries, that the Governor has found it necessary to refer again to the Secretary of State his claim to certain land on the North Shore.

William Henry,
North Shore.

THURSDAY, 19 APRIL, 1860.

Present:—

MR. BLACK,
DR. LANG,MR. PEMELL,
MR. ROTTON.

HENRY PARKES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Simeon Henry Pearce, Esq., called in and examined:—

S. H. Pearce, Esq. 398. *By the Chairman*: You were for some years Commissioner of Crown Lands for the County of Cumberland? Yes; I was Commissioner about eight years.

19 April, 1860. 399. Did you resign your appointment? Yes; and received "the thanks of His Excellency the Governor General, for the zeal and efficiency with which I had performed my public duties."

400. When did you resign your appointment? In 1856.

401. What were your particular duties during the time—I believe your duties were somewhat dissimilar from those of Commissioners of Crown Lands in the interior, in consequence of your being in a metropolitan county? Previous to my appointment, in 1848, there had been no Commissioner of Crown Lands for the District of Sydney and County of Cumberland, and people did as they thought proper on lands belonging to the Crown. They occupied the Crown Lands, and no one had power to dispossess them; my special duty, therefore, was to obtain possession of the Crown Lands which were held illegally, and to prosecute, under certain Colonial Acts, persons whom I found destroying the timber, shrubs, &c.

402. In carrying out your duties what course did you generally take; did you perambulate the county? Yes, I did.

403. All through? Not all through, for it is so very intricate and difficult of access; but all through the County of Cumberland where I could go I did—to Windsor, Penrith, and all the outlying parts.

404. You made yourself perfectly acquainted with all the Crown Lands? As far as I could I did.

405. Did your duties involve the reporting upon eligible lands to be offered for sale? It did; I recommended to Government what lands I thought they ought to sell.

406. A person named William Henry has petitioned the Legislative Assembly in reference to many things; among others he alleges that you in your capacity of Commissioner of Crown Lands entered upon some land occupied by him, and forcibly ejected him—have you seen the petition of this person? I have.

407. Will you state what you know of this case, and what part you took in it? In answer to that question I beg to state that in 1850—I think it was, but I cannot speak positively in the absence of the papers—I waited upon Henry, having heard that he occupied lands that did not belong to him. I went to the place where he was residing, on Blue Gum Creek, near the Lane Cove River, in the parish of Gordon, County of Cumberland. I inquired what quantity of land he was in possession of, and he stated that he was in possession of 1,000 acres of land, which had been promised to him by Government, and from which he had never been ejected. I asked him to shew me the grant or document under which he held possession of the land; but he stated that he could not find it at present, but that he would do so; however, he did not find it at that time. I asked him when he would have the documents ready for me to examine them; for I told him that if he could shew me any title to the land I would not molest him. I gave him six weeks to furnish his title, and at the time appointed I went up to his residence again with the Lane Cove constable. I asked him for the documents which he had promised to furnish, and he brought out a copy of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, in which he shewed me a copy of the "Orders in Council," which had then lately arrived from England. It stated, as far as I remember, that where any person had been in occupation of Crown Lands for twenty years, the Commissioner of Crown Lands had no jurisdiction to dispossess them, or words to that effect. (*Vide Clause in 9th and 10th Victoria.*) However, finding from the correspondence that Henry had not occupied those premises for twenty years without molestation from Government, as the documents will shew; and as he set me at defiance, and told me I had no business on the premises, I thought it my duty, and under my oath of office I was bound, to sue Henry at the Police Court as a person in the unlawful occupation of Crown Lands at Lane Cove, namely, 1,000 acres. I instituted proceedings at the Police Court, and as you will be able to see from the evidence taken in the case, that the statement in his petition is not correct. I believe there were about fourteen witnesses subpoenaed in that case by me, including the Rev. Ralph Mansfield, who it appears in the early part of the matter was employed by Henry to write various petitions and letters which were sent to several Governors and Secretaries of State, respecting this subject. Mr. Miles, who had been Commissioner of Police, was also one of the witnesses. Mr. Mansfield swore that the letters, some of which I will now read to you, were in his handwriting, and were written by the authority of Henry. Perhaps it may be as well if I read the first part of my report to the Government with reference to this matter. This is in answer to a letter sent to me from the Colonial Secretary, requiring my report upon the petition which Henry had sent in after he was dispossessed:—"Blenheim House, Randwick, 23rd December, 1851. Sir,—In returning to you the accompanying memorial of William Henry, transmitted by your letter of the 18th instant, for my report thereon, I have the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that I have examined all the correspondence connected with this case, and I do not find anything therein to warrant me in giving my decision in Henry's favor, as I consider the whole of
" his

" his statements nothing better than gross fabrications to obtain possession of the 1,000 acres of land, which I shall be able to shew by his own correspondence. 1st. It appears that, on the 30th October, 1813, a grant of 40 acres of land, situate at Lane Cove, was recorded in Henry's favor, which he subsequently sold to C. Pitman, Esq." Before I proceed any further in the matter, I would wish to inform the Committee that from the correspondence it appears this 40 acres was promised to him by a former Governor; and after he had received and disposed of this land he wished to make it appear that this promise was for 1,000 acres. That, however, I will be able to shew by his own letter was not the case; for I have here an application from Henry to the Government to lease to him the 1,000 acres he subsequently claimed.

S. H. Pearce,
Esq.
19 April, 1860.

Application referred to.

" Lane Cove,
" 30 June, 1829.

" Sir,

" I have been duly honored with your letter of the 6th instant, requesting that I would state my object in applying to rent so small a quantity as fifty acres of land adjoining my farm in this neighborhood. In compliance, I beg to state that I had no particular motive in applying for that quantity, other than my not being aware that there was any greater quantity unlocated; but as I am informed by your communication that there is a considerable quantity vacant, I now propose to rent 1,000 acres, bounded on the south by my farm and running in an easterly direction, on the terms specified in my letter of the 19th of last December.

" I am, Sir, &c.,
" WM. HENRY."

Now if you will be kind enough to look at this map you will see that the land he refers to in the above application is the *very land* he now claims. (*The witness produced the Government map.*) That letter was addressed to "The Honorable Alexr. McLeay, Colonial Secretary." "In compliance with this application a monthly lease was granted to Henry for the 1,000 acres as hereinafter described:—'1,000 acres, County of Cumberland, adjoining his (Henry's) farm, in the district of Hunter's Hill, situated between his grant of 40 acres and Lane Cove.' 3rd. In the year 1831, a portion of the 1,000 acres of land so rented by Henry was granted to Robert Ball, and on the 22nd of June in the same year, Henry petitioned His Excellency Governor Darling to be allowed 'to purchase 200 acres of the said land for the object of erecting a tide mill, for which it is adapted, for the possibility of forming a junction of three small creeks thereon.' 4th. In answer to this petition, Henry was informed that '100 acres of the land in question has been granted to Mr. Robert Ball, and that you cannot be allowed to retain any portion of the land. I, therefore, give you notice to deliver up the possession of the whole of the 1,000 acres of land so rented by you, and described in the Government notice of the 9th of September, 1829, as No. 106, within one month from this date, viz.,—William Henry. Bounded by his own land on the north, and extending in a westerly direction.'" So that the Committee will perceive that the land he had rented he had notice from the Government to deliver up. "5th. These letters of Henry's, and the answers I have quoted, clearly shew that His Excellency Governor Macquarie could never have promised him the 1,000 acres to which he has alluded, and that he had not at any time any claim, right, or title to the said land more than that of an ordinary tenant, and that right which he once enjoyed as a tenant of the Crown expired on the 31st of July, 1829, for at that time he was ordered to leave the premises, but he continued to disregard the orders of the Government, by unlawfully occupying and residing thereon. 6th. Henry has continued to petition every Governor who has arrived in this Colony, since the administration of His Excellency Sir Ralph Darling, to obtain a deed of grant for the said 1,000 acres of land, but without effect, as his last petition plainly shews. 7th. In the year 1835 Henry petitioned Lord Glenelg, the Secretary of State, to be compensated for the 100 acres of land which was deducted from the said 1,000 acres, and granted to Robert Ball. The answer to that petition was as follows:—

" ' Downing-street,
" ' 22nd May, 1839.

" ' Sir,

" ' I have received your Despatch, No. 167, of the 18th of October last, transmitting the additional information required by Lord Glenelg, on the representation of William Henry. On the full explanation of the case it appeared to be evident that Henry had no claim to retain possession of any portion of the land; and I can therefore only approve the course adopted by the local Government in this case.

" ' I have, &c.,
" ' NORMANBY.

" ' Sir George Gipps,
" ' &c., &c.'

" 8th. Notwithstanding this decision of the Honorable the Secretary of State, of which Henry was duly apprised, he remained in possession of the said land, and continued to petition the Government for a confirmation of his occupation; and in 1846 he submitted his case to the decision of the Commissioners in the Court of Claims, at which time they investigated all the circumstances connected with the case, and in deciding against him the Commissioners, after relating the other facts of the case, stated as follows:—'After these facts it is impossible to suppose that Henry really believed that he had any claim to the 1,000 acres of land included in this case. The Commissioners are, therefore, unanimously

" ' of

S. H. Pearce, Esq. " of opinion, that Henry entirely failed in proving any claim to the lands included in this case, and therefore rejected his claim." 9th.—Taking all these circumstances into consideration, and the evidence which has, at various times, been adduced to shew that Henry had no right or title whatever to the land in question, I cannot see in what way Henry has received any 'ill-treatment from the officers of the Crown;' but, on the contrary, I consider that he has received great indulgence from the Government in being allowed to occupy the land for twenty years, and to have destroyed all the valuable timber then growing thereon, without paying any rent or making any equivalent for the occupation of the said land; and I may also be permitted to state that it is my decided opinion that Henry has no claim whatever to the land in question, and that he ought not to be allowed to re-occupy any portion thereof.

19 April, 1860.

" I have, &c.,
" S. H. PEARCE, C.C.L."

408. Will you be good enough to state the steps you took to obtain the information embodied in that report? When I received my commission from the Government I was sworn to perform my duty with justice and impartiality to all persons, and I considered it to be my duty to find out all such cases as this. I applied to the Government to furnish me with tracings of all the maps of parishes placed under my care, especially the most important parishes. In the course of my perambulations through the county I found many persons residing on Crown lands who had no right of occupation; and in that way I found out Mr. Henry.

409. What steps did you take to get access to these papers from which you quote? I was instructed in such cases to refer to the Government documents; from those documents I found Henry in the unlawful occupation of that land; and as he could not produce any authority for such occupation, but the notice in the newspaper, I referred to the correspondence; and from it I found that he had no claim to the said land. He had no record of any claim in his possession then known to me, except the lease, an extract from which I have read. I was therefore instructed by the Government to proceed against Henry in a summary way, under the 9th and 10th Victoria. Accordingly I summoned him to the Police Court, and the case was heard before Mr. Dowling and Captain M'Leerie; a barrister and solicitor were employed against me, and, if I remember rightly, fourteen witnesses were subpoenaed in the case. The evidence all shewed that Henry had no right or title to the land; but as we could not prove the delivery of the letter which had been sent by the Colonial Secretary to Henry, requesting him to quit the premises, the case was dismissed. Henry's statement in the petition is, that the magistrates decided in his favor; but it was no such thing—they dismissed the case, because I could not prove that the letter of the Colonial Secretary to Henry had been received by him within twenty years from the time of occupancy to the time of prosecution. I then requested that the Attorney General would take up the matter, and the late Attorney General, Mr. Plunkett, did so; and he commenced an action against Henry, who, seeing no chance of obtaining the land, allowed judgment to go by default. I was then directed by the Sheriff to go with the bailiff and take possession of the land.

410. You have not yet answered my question, as to what steps you took to obtain the documents quoted in the report? I applied to the Colonial Secretary for the documents, and they were all sent to me under cover. I received notice from the Court to attend the Sheriff's bailiff, Mr. Brown, who went up with me to give me possession of the land; when we got there, there was no one in the house, and Mr. Brown turned the furniture out. Henry, understanding what was going to take place, had left the premises, and, as I was informed, was with his son.

411. He did not live on the original 40 acres grant? No; he had disposed of that, but he had a son living on the Crown land besides himself. Mr. Brown turned the things out of the house, and gave me possession; and in the name of the Queen I resumed and took possession of the land accordingly. Henry afterwards petitioned the Government to be allowed to enter the land, and his letter was sent to me by the Colonial Secretary, requesting me to report thereon. (*Letter referred to.*) "In transmitting to you the accompanying petition from Mr. William Henry, praying to be reinstated in possession of certain land on the North Shore, from which he has been ejected by you, I am directed by His Excellency to request that you will furnish me with your report thereon." The report I have read is my report in answer to that letter; and, I believe, if the Committee will refer to those documents, every statement in that report will be supported by the facts as there stated.

412. What are the particular documents you wish the Committee to have from the Colonial Secretary's office? The case of the Queen v. Henry, and also the whole correspondence in the above case.

WEDNESDAY, 2 MAY, 1860.

Present :—

MR. ROTTON,

MR. PEMELL.

HENRY PARKES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Henry Wells called in and examined :—

413. *By the Chairman* : You are acquainted with a person named William Henry ? I am.
414. You are aware that he has addressed a petition to the Assembly respecting a claim to land ? I am.
415. Do you know any of the particulars of his claim, and if so by what means did you arrive at your knowledge ? I am aware that he has the claim, but I know nothing further than that which is contained in his petition and in the various papers that he has handed to me, and on which the petition is framed.
416. You have resided a long time in the Colony, I believe ? Yes, 25 years.
417. And during that period you have practised as a land surveyor ? I have. I was for some time in the Survey Department, and afterwards in the City Surveyor's office.
418. You are aware that Mr. Simeon Pearce was for a long time Crown Lands Commissioner for the County of Cumberland ? Yes, for the Sydney District of the County.
419. He has given evidence before this Committee to shew that Mr. Henry applied to the Government, some years subsequent to the time when he says this land was granted to him, to lease a portion of this land, in which application he makes no reference whatever to the grant to him, but treats the whole matter as if he were applying for a lease in the ordinary way ? I cannot see how this could be. I know that in 1826 or 1827, I forget the precise year, a proclamation* was issued, declaring that all parties in the possession of a freehold estate could lease the lands adjoining their properties on paying a rental of two shillings and sixpence per hundred acres to the Crown. Henry, I know, did apply to lease 1,000 acres alongside his own land—his own 1,000 acres.
420. How do you know this ? I know it from the Government advertisement which appeared in the Sydney *Government Gazette* almost immediately afterwards. All these applications for lease were advertised by the Crown, for general information, prior to their being granted by the Government ; and amongst others Henry's application appears, and in the advertisement the boundaries of the land proposed to be leased are set forth ; and this land is described as land adjoining the freehold of the said William Henry. Now, if Henry had not some right or claim to the land adjoining, the Government would never have inserted that in their advertisement.
421. Do we understand you to say that under the proclamation parties could claim to lease Government land acre for acre with the land they held in fee ? No, it was not necessary that they should have a freehold as large as the land they claimed to lease. Henry, for instance, might have asked for 2,000 acres if he required them ; whilst another person, having less land than him, might have claimed to lease 5,000 acres. Any person having a freehold, that being the only condition, could apply to have land leased to him.
422. From what sources of information do you now give this evidence ? From the *Government Gazette* in which this proclamation† was published.
423. Have you yourself seen that proclamation ? I have, repeatedly. Under it, all parties were allowed to rent ground adjoining their own freeholds to any extent. It was, however, understood that they could be turned off at any time when the land was wanted, on the Government giving one month's notice.
424. Mr. Pearce's evidence goes to shew—and I am under the impression that he quoted from Government documents to prove what he stated, though not having his evidence before me I am not sure upon this point—but he gave evidence to the effect that Henry applied to lease the identical ground which he now says had been granted to him years before ? If that had been the case, the Government would not have put in their advertisement the words “alongside his own ground.”
425. But that would not necessarily infer that there were 1,000 acres alongside ? Henry never had any other land there than the 1,000 acres at that time (1829).
426. Mr. Pearce gives evidence to the contrary. He states that Henry had a grant of 40 acres there, and that, as the grantee of these 40 acres, he applied to the Government to rent 1,000 acres in addition, and that this 1,000 acres thus applied for is the identical 1,000 acres that he now claims to have had granted to him many years before ? Mr. Henry, I think, very clearly explains this matter in his petition to the Government, sent in in 1837. I will read the passage in the petition that refers to this point. It is as follows :—“ That, it being known that your Petitioner had not any written title to the said land, several evil-disposed persons, but particularly Mr. Robert Ball, endeavored to obtain from General Darling a grant thereof in their own favor. That, on this fact coming to your memorialist's knowledge, he immediately made application to the Government, stating the circumstances of his having been so long in possession of the land, and expended so much money and labor in the improvement thereof, and offering to purchase it from the Crown if a grant could not otherwise be obtained.” That petition I now hand in. (*Vide Appendix B.*) As a further proof that Mr. Henry's claim was recognised by the Government, I may mention that

Mr. W. H. Wells.

2 May, 1860.

* NOTE (*by witness upon revision*).—This should be a “ Government notice,” not a “ proclamation.” (*Vide Appendix A.*)

† NOTE (*by witness upon revision*).—This should be a “ Government notice,” not a “ proclamation.” (*Vide Appendix A.*)

- Mr. W. H. Wells. on the 9th March, 1839, the Government advertised 20 acres of ground for sale, which they described in the advertisement as being bounded on the east by Ball's grant, and on the west by William Henry's land. When this advertisement appeared in the *Gazette*, Mr. Henry wrote a letter to the Governor protesting against the sale on the ground that the land advertised formed a portion of that which had been promised to him. In answer to that protest, Mr. Henry received the letter dated 18th March, 1839, which I now hand in.
- 2 May, 1860. 427. May not this advertisement allude to the 40 acres granted to Henry? I am not aware that there is any grant of 40 acres to Henry. I rather think there is not in that locality.
428. Mr. Pearce has shewn us the parish map, in which the grant to Henry is laid down? I am under the impression that the Henry marked in the parish map is a different person altogether. There is a family named Henry at Parramatta, and I think the grant was to one of its members.
429. Do you know all the parish maps of that date? Yes, I made the greater part of them.

APPENDIX.

A.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
16 October, 1828.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the Governor and Council, of the present year, No. 11, intituled "An Act to authorize the Erection of Pounds, and for regulating the Impounding of Cattle," it is enacted, that all cattle found trespassing on the unlocated lands of the Colony are liable to be impounded; and whereas, with the view of further restraining unauthorized individuals from driving and depasturing their cattle in all parts of the Colony, to the great injury of the settled inhabitants, His Excellency the Governor has judged it expedient to permit settlers to occupy, during pleasure, the unlocated lands immediately adjoining their respective grants at a low rent.

Notice is hereby given that settlers in authorized possession of land, whether by grant or by purchase, will be allowed to occupy the unlocated Crown Lands *immediately adjoining* their respective possessions at the rent after the rate of two shillings and sixpence per annum for every hundred acres; but it is clearly to be understood that Government reserves to itself the right of disposing of all lands which shall be occupied under this tenure, and to give possession of them to any other party, upon giving one month's notice to the occupant.

Notice is hereby further given, that persons desirous of occupying land under this regulation are required to apply accordingly by letter, addressed to the Colonial Secretary, describing as distinctly as possible the boundaries and extent of the land applied for, and the extent of their adjoining possession, distinguishing whether the same be held by grant or by purchase.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

B.

To His Excellency, &c., &c., &c.

The humble Memorial of William Henry, of Lane Cove, a free settler,—

SHEWETH:—

That in the year 1814 your Memorialist, by permission of Governor Macquarie, took possession of a piece of land on the north side of Lane Cove, a branch of the Parramatta River, and has retained possession thereof ever since, and made very considerable and expensive improvements thereon in farming and planting a vineyard.

That it being known that your Memorialist had not any written title to the said land, several evil-disposed persons, but particularly Mr. Robert Ball, endeavored to obtain from General Darling a grant thereof in their own favor.

That, on this fact coming to your Memorialist's knowledge, he immediately made application to the Government, stating the circumstances of his having been so long in possession of the land and expending so much money and labor in the improvement thereof, offering to purchase it from the Crown if a grant could not otherwise be obtained.

That to this application your Memorialist received an answer from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, dated the 25th June, 1831, stating, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, that applications for the purchase of land could not be entertained at that time, but requesting your Memorialist would wait on the Surveyor General, and give him the particulars of the land, and of the improvements alleged to have been effected thereon. (*Vide Appendix A.*)

That, by some accident or mismanagement at the Post Office, your Memorialist did not receive this letter until the 3rd of September, being upwards of two months after its date; and consequently could not comply with its directions in time to avert the consequences which will appear in the sequel.

That, along with the said letter, your Memorialist also received another from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, dated the 7th July, 1831, stating, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, that 100 acres of the land in your Memorialist's possession had been granted to Mr. Robert Ball, and that your Memorialist could not be allowed to retain any part of the land. (*Vide Appendix B.*)

That, on the receipt of these letters, your Memorialist, alarmed to find himself called upon to relinquish property which he had for so many years considered his own, and upon which he had expended his worldly all, addressed a petition to General Darling, earnestly and respectfully appealing against so unjust and ruinous a demand, and imploring His Excellency not to disturb your Memorialist's possession.

That, to this Petition, your Memorialist received from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary a reply, dated the 17th September, 1831, laconically stating, without assigning a single reason, that your Memorialist's request could not be complied with. (*Vide Appendix C.*)

That, on the 21st May, 1832, your Memorialist respectfully appealed to your Excellency against this unjust treatment, and in reply had the honor to receive from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary a letter, dated the 30th of the ensuing month, informing him that, as possession of the land in question had been regularly authorized for Mr. Ball, and as the report of the Surveyor General, upon which his (the Colonial Secretary's) letter of the 7th July, 1831, was addressed to your Memorialist, was also against him, it was not in your Excellency's power to do anything for his relief in the matter. (*Vide Appendix D.*)

That, on the 22nd November, 1833, your Memorialist again petitioned your Excellency, praying that he might be allowed to bring his claim under the investigation of the Commissioners for Claims to Grants

Grants of Land, appointed under the local Act, 4 William IV., No. 9; but was informed, by letter from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, dated 24th February last, that the matter was not one of which the Commissioners could take cognizance, it appearing by your Memorialist's statement, that the land in question had been granted to Robert Ball. (*Vide Appendix E.*)

Mr. W. H.
Wells.

2 May, 1860.

That, after such decisions of your Excellency, your Memorialist would not again intrude upon your Excellency's notice but that he feels the strongest sense of the justice of his case, and is convinced that your Excellency requires only a full view of its merits to induce your Excellency to render him every redress in your Excellency's power; he therefore most earnestly implores your Excellency's impartial review of the following facts, viz. :—

1. That he has been in actual possession of the land for a period of twenty years, as is proved by the accompanying certificates of persons resident in its vicinity. (*Vide Appendices F. and G.*)
2. That he has made considerable improvements thereon, as is also proved by the same testimonials.
3. That the Surveyor General has acknowledged to your Memorialist, that had he known the fact of such improvements having been effected, he would have made a report different from that referred to in Appendix D.
4. That during the rebellion of 1808 your Memorialist suffered severely (even the degradation of corporal punishment) for his loyal adherence to His Majesty's Colonial Government.
5. That, with the proceeds of the land claimed, your Memorialist has reared a numerous family.
6. That Robert Ball obtained a promise of the said land under an erroneous impression on the part of General Darling, and that he has broken the conditions of such promise, not having ever had actual possession of the land, nor expended any money in its improvement, and having sold his interest therein to Mr. William Penday.

Wherefore your Memorialist humbly prays, that your Excellency will be pleased to take the premises into your most favorable consideration, and direct any investigation into the truth thereof which your Excellency may deem proper; and should it not be in your Excellency's power to afford him redress, either by cancelling the promise to Robert Ball in your Memorialist's favor, or by giving your Memorialist other land of equivalent value, that your Excellency will be pleased to recommend his case to the favorable consideration of His Majesty's Government.

And your Memorialist, &c.

16 December, 1834.

Please cause any answer hereto to be addressed, under cover, to my agent, the Rev. Ralph Mansfield.

[Copies of the several Appendices above referred to were not handed in with the foregoing.]

Mr. William Henry re-called and further examined :—

430. *By the Chairman* : Since you gave evidence before this Committee Mr. Pearce has been examined, and he has stated in his evidence that your grant of land, instead of being for 1,000 acres, was for 40 acres only; and that some years subsequent to Governor Bligh's time you applied to the Government of the day to have leased to you 1,000 acres adjoining your 40 acre grant; and that these 1,000 acres that you applied to have leased to you are the identical 1,000 acres which you say were promised you by Governor Bligh? Not at all. No such thing. That 40 acres was a subsequent grant. When I applied to them for a grant of my 1,000 acres, they thought to stop my mouth by giving me 40 acres.

Mr. W. Henry.

2 May, 1860.

431. By whom were the 40 acres granted to you? By Governor Macquarie. The land that I rented I got for a particular purpose. I had only four cows and three working bullocks, and I could have grazed them on my 40 acres, but at that time I was supplying the men-of-war and other ships with billet-wood, and the ships' boats could not come up to my place to load only at spring-tide. I supplied the "Warspite" and other men-of-war with billet-wood. This was in 1826; but their boats could not come up to my place to load, and so I had to move to where the boats could come to. I applied at first for 50 acres to make a wharf; but the Government said they would give me 1,000 acres if I liked, but they could not entertain an application for so small a quantity as 50 acres. I then sent in the application for the 1,000 acres, though I did not want that much. I only wanted a frontage, so that I might not be obstructed in bringing my wood down to deep water.

432. Was the 1,000 acres of land which you leased—is that the same, or in a different locality to that which you claimed to have granted to you? In quite a different locality altogether. They were down in a place called Murdering Bay, that was where I had my establishment, and where I had my men at work cutting wood.

433. And where was the land which you claim as having been granted to you? The land which I selected, after Governor Bligh's promise to me, is at a place called Blue Gum Creek, higher up the river. Murdering Bay is in a south-east direction from my 40 acre grant, whilst the other 1,000 acres are in a northerly direction.

434. What is the distance between the boundary of the land which you claim to have granted to you, and the land that you leased from the Government? I cannot say how far it is as the crow flies, because I had a bullock dray that I always took with me, and I could not go in a direct line. By the way in which I used to go, it would take me about three miles to go from one to the other.

435. From the boundary of the 1,000 acres rented, to the boundary of the 1,000 acres claimed? Yes. They were quite separate. My land was a different thing entirely. There were a good many grants of land between the two. Isaac Nichols's land was between them, and several others also.

436. Then Isaac Nichols's grant was between the land you rented and that which you selected? Yes, and several others also.

- Mr. W. Henry. 437. Were the 40 acres of land which were granted to you in a different locality to the 1,000 acres which you say you selected? Yes. The land I selected was in a northerly direction from the 40 acres; and this Murdering Bay, where I had the 1,000 acres leased, is in a south-easterly direction. I do not give the bearings exact, because I never took the compass with me to ascertain them, but to the best of my knowledge those were the bearings. (*Portions of Mr. Pearce's evidence were read over to witness.*)
- 2 May, 1860. 438. You still say that the land you leased, the land you claimed, and the 40 acres granted to you were all in different directions? Yes.
439. And quite separate? Yes. Mr. Pearce when he came on the land never once asked me to shew him the improvements I had made on it. What he wanted was the land and nothing else, and he brought some person with him when he came to me.
440. What person—one of his officers? I do not know who it was; some gentleman on horseback. The same person put the land up for sale soon after I was ejected, and he got it. (*Vide Appendix A.*)
441. *By Mr. Rotton:* You state in your petition that Mr. Pearce in his official capacity turned you off the land you now claim? Yes, and so he did. He bundled all my things out into the open air, and pulled my house down; and my son and family, turning them out also.
442. Is the land that he turned you off the land that you now claim? Yes, that was a portion of the land.
443. What has become of the 40 acres? It is there on the forest, but it was not enough to maintain me and my family, and I parted with it.
444. How did you part with it? I sold it, and laid out the money I got for it in improving the other land that I claimed.
445. *By the Chairman:* Who is the owner of the 40 acres now? I do not know.
446. *By Mr. Rotton:* Did you ever yourself live on the 40 acres? I did.
447. And that is not the land that you were turned off from? No.
448. Did you apply to rent 1,000 acres adjoining your own freehold land? No; all I applied for was for 50 acres; that was all I wanted, but I got an answer from the Government to say that they would not let less than 1,000 acres; I said I would take the 1,000 sooner than have none at all, because I wanted a landing-place, and boats could not come up to my place.
449. Was that 1,000 acres adjoining your own 40 acres? No; it was quite separate from it. It came down between Isaac Nichols's and the river, and of course I wanted it as near as possible to my timber, but with deep water for the ships' boats.
450. You did, however, rent 1,000 acres from the Government? I did.
451. Was that the same land as that which you now claim? Not at all.
452. The land you rented is you say in a S. E. direction from your 40 acres grant, whilst the land you claim is in a northerly direction? Yes, exactly.
453. Is the land you now claim the same piece which you state was originally promised to you by one Government and confirmed to you by another? Yes; Governor Bligh promised it to me first.
454. And then you afterwards applied to Governor Macquarie to grant it to you? Yes, I did. Governor Bligh, in my presence, asked Governor Macquarie to reinstate me in my situation under the Government, and to grant me the 1,000 acres of land that he had promised me; and I verily believe that he would have done so only for Mr. Secretary Campbell, who had promised the Rebel Government to do all he could against me.
455. Did you ever get possession of the land that was promised you by Governor Bligh? I did, and went and lived on it; but the Rebel Government came and seized me, and took me away, and sent me to Newcastle, where I was flogged and used shamefully.
456. *By the Chairman:* Your applications to subsequent Governors were always to have granted to you the same land which you selected under Governor Bligh's promise? Yes; and to have the possession of it confirmed to me.
457. You never asked for permission to select any other portion of land? No.
458. But you required to have the land legally made over to you, that you were already in possession of? Yes, that I had selected under Governor Bligh's promise. Even in Governor Macquarie's time, Mr. Meehan, the surveyor, told me that he had received orders to measure out the 1,000 acres for me, but that he was just then so busy in marking out the rebel grants that he had not time to attend to mine, but wished me to take possession of any portion I thought proper that was unlocated.
459. *By Mr. Rotton:* Did Governor Bligh promise you the land after his return to the Colony? No; he promised it to me before his arrest, and I selected it at once.
460. And did you occupy the land? Yes; I took immediate possession of it, in the presence of three or four persons.
461. Who were those persons? They are all dead now, except one, who was a boy at the time; he lives round by Pittwater.
462. In what year was it promised to you? In 1807 it was promised me.
463. And when did you take possession? I went immediately and selected the land and took possession; I was in possession when the Rebel Government had me seized and sent to Newcastle.
464. When did you retake possession? When Governor Macquarie read me out of the penal settlement by proclamation. In 1810 and in 1814 I retook possession; no person ever selecting any portion thereof for seven years, during which time I was away from it.
465. You say you sold your 40 acres of land? Yes; I sold them to Pitman, and spent the money in improvements upon the 1,000 acres.
466. *By the Chairman:* With regard to the main facts stated by Mr. Pearce, which appear to

to be:—First, that the land granted to you was 40 acres only, and not 1,000 as you state; ^{Mr. W. Henry.} second, that you applied to rent 1,000 acres, which 1,000 acres are those which you now say you were allowed to select under a promised grant from Governor Bligh; and third, that ² you memorialised the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that you received the answer which he has given in evidence, and which you have heard read,—what answer have you to make? Mr. Newcombe had retained the answer to my first petition to Lord Glenelg, and never communicated to me that he had it, till I found out by private information that there was a letter from Lord Glenelg in the Colonial Office in my favor; and I had to go to the expense and trouble of getting out another petition, and this also Mr. Newcombe retained. When I waited on Mr. Newcombe, he said he had never received the petition, which I knew to be untrue; so I had to get a third petition, which he sent Home, and Lord Norbury was then Colonial Secretary, and Sir George Gipps Governor of the Colony, neither of whom knew anything of my case at that time. Mr. Campbell (secretary) had promised the Rebel Government to do all he could against me. Had the letters gone to Lord Glenelg I should have had an answer at once (while Governor Bourke was here), and have got a grant of my land. Governor Bourke had taken the trouble to inquire of such gentlemen who knew me, and all signed testimonials in my favor; but Mr. Newcombe retained the letters until a new man was in office, because he had an interest in keeping me out of the land; he had given 100 acres of it to Ball, who was doing work for him, and if I had got my grant Ball would have been turned out.

467. But they say that the grant you were promised was 40 acres, and that you got? If that was the case, why did they offer me 100 acres in the Court of Claims. They wanted me to take 100 acres there and give up my claim, but I would not accept them.

468. *By Mr. Rotton:* You understand the evidence of Mr. Pearce that you have heard read? I understand it well enough; but there is a great deal of it that I know nothing at all about.

469. Is that evidence true? If I was dying this moment, I should say, as I do now, that it is a fabrication throughout.

470. *By the Chairman:* And you still state that the 1,000 acres, which you selected under Governor Bligh's promise of grant, are not the same as those which you applied afterwards to have leased to you? Not at all. They are in opposite directions altogether.

471. And that the 1,000 acres which Mr. Pearce alludes to in his evidence, out of which the 100 acres were granted to Ball, are not the 1,000 acres which you consider yourself to be entitled to? Not at all. I had improved upon the land, and had made an orchard there. Ball coveted the land, and as he was doing work for Mr. Newcombe at the time, he was allowed to select 100 acres there.

472. Did you take no steps with regard to the issue of Ball's grant? Yes. I wrote to the Government about it; and Sir Thomas Mitchell, the Surveyor General, told the surveyor, when measuring Ball's grant, not to interfere with my improvements; but he did not cross the Blue Gum Creek, but measured that on the opposite side, which I claimed restitution for.

473. *By Mr. Rotton:* Were you living on the 1,000 which you leased, or upon those which you considered to be your own? I was living on the 1,000 acres promised me.

474. Where were you living when you applied to rent the 1,000 acres? On the land I had selected.

475. Not on your 40 acre grant? No; on the land I selected under Governor Bligh's promise.

476. And on the land from which Mr. Pearce subsequently ejected you? Yes.

477. *By the Chairman:* Were the 100 acres to Ball granted out of the 1,000 acres from which you were ejected, or out of those which you leased? Out of the 1,000 acres I rented.

478. Then you were not living on that land? No.

479. *By Mr. Rotton:* Then if this grant to Ball was made out of the land that you leased only, why did you protest against its being granted to him? Because a portion of my improvements were on it, and I considered I had a right to be paid for them.

480. *By the Chairman:* You considered that you were entitled to be compensated for the improvements you had made on the land? I did.

481. And was the purport of your letter to the Government, protesting against the sale, to that effect? Yes, it was.

482. Why did you effect improvements upon land which you only held on monthly lease? It was previous to renting the land that I made the improvements. I wanted deep water for the boats to come up, and I had to make a landing-place; then I could not come down to the water from my ground without making a bridge across the creek; and these improvements I expected to be paid for.

483. The Committee, however, cannot understand why you should make improvements upon land on which you had no valid claim beyond a monthly occupancy? I did so, because I expected fully that I should get the ground. I never dreamt that they would turn me off it. I had Governor Bligh's and Governor Macquarie's authority to take the land; and I had Mr. Meehan's promise to come and survey it, as he had been ordered to do; and in those days parties did not stand nice about an inch or two of ground.

484. *By Mr. Rotton:* Have you no letter or document to prove that you were promised these 1,000 acres by Governor Bligh? No such thing was required in those days. Everybody took up the land on the verbal promise of the Government that it would be granted to them. Thousands of acres were given in that way, and many of the grants have not been issued up to the present day.

485. Is Mr. Surveyor Meehan now living? No, he has been dead many years.

486. Do I fully understand you to say that the 1,000 acres you were ejected off of were not the 1,000 acres that Ball's grant was taken out of? It was not the same at all; one was in one direction and the other in another.

- Mr. W. Henry.** 487. What became of the remaining portion of these 1,000 acres after Ball's 100 acres were granted? It has been sold. My grandson has bought 100 acres of it.
- 2 May, 1860.** 488. Then it is all in the hands of private individuals? No; not all. A large portion of it has not been sold. It is all rocky scrubby land, and is of very little value except some small pieces of it.
489. *By the Chairman:* What is the value of the land now? I could not say. It is chiefly a mass of rock that nothing will grow on. The 100 acres bought by my grandson are about all that were worth anything.
490. What was the value of the 1,000 acres at the time when Mr. Pearce ejected you? I could not say. I looked upon it mainly as being likely to be of value to my family hereafter, but I never considered what its present value was. (*Vide Appendix B.*)

APPENDIX A.

Addendum to Answer 440.

I heard he belonged to the Survey Department, and was a land jobber; I understood his name was Mr. Gordon. My son-in-law bid as high as £6 per acre, and while engaged talking to some person he was outbid by Mr. Gordon, and my son-in-law said he would complain to the Governor that he was buying land to sell again—he (Mr. Gordon) got the deeds made out in another person's name.

APPENDIX B.

Addendum to Answer 490.

Some portions have been selected and sold, none less than the minimum price; and that portion Mr. Gordon purchased, between six and seven pounds.

WEDNESDAY, 16 MAY, 1860.

Present:—DR. LANG,
MR. ROTTON,MR. PEMELL,
MR. WISDOM.

HENRY PARKES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

William George Pennington, Esq., called in and examined:—

- W. G. Pennington, Esq.** 491. *By the Chairman:* You are the Secretary to the Court of Claims, I believe? I am.
- 16 May, 1860.** 492. You have been summoned here to produce some papers in the case of William Henry (Case 1256)? I produce all the papers in reference to the case which I have been enabled to discover: They were not, in point of fact, in my possession, but in that of the Secretary for Lands; but I have obtained them for the purpose of this Committee. (*The witness handed in the same.*)
493. Do you know what was the result of that case? (*The witness referred to the papers.*) I see the Commissioners report that they are unanimously of opinion that Henry entirely failed in proving any claim to the land included in this case, and therefore rejected his claim; but, in the conclusion of their report they state, they think it possible that Henry may have received some general promise of land, in consequence of the hardships he suffered, and, although he entirely failed in proving his claim, the grant of forty acres of land on the 5th April may have been granted in consequence of that promise.
494. *By Mr. Rotton:* You were not Secretary I suppose when this case was investigated? No; I did not know the purpose for which the Committee required the evidence, otherwise I would have taken pains to investigate the case, but it is no part of my official duty.

Mr. William Crane called in and examined:—

- Mr. W. Crane.** 495. *By the Chairman:* You are clerk in the Central Police Court? Yes, I am.
- 16 May, 1860.** 496. Will you be kind enough to state what are your duties? I am keeper of the records, and occasionally act as deposition clerk.
497. Do you remember the case of ejection which came before the Court, brought by Commissioner Pearce against a person of the name of William Henry? No, that was previous to my time, but I produce the depositions taken in the case in the office. (*The witness produced the same.*)
498. These are the depositions? Yes, the original depositions, together with two letters or memoranda.
499. What was the result in this case? I have brought two cases, in one the complaint was withdrawn without evidence being taken, and the other is marked "Case dismissed." Heard before Mr. Dowling and Captain M'Levie.
500. Could you leave these papers to be returned to you? Yes.
501. *By Mr. Rotton:* What is the charge? The unlawful occupation of waste lands in the parish of Gordon, county of Cumberland.
502. That case was withdrawn? Yes; the other appears to be a similar case of unlawful occupation of waste lands in the parish of Gordon.
503. Who was the complainant? Simeon Henry Pearce, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
504. You know nothing of the case yourself? Nothing.

Mr.

Mr. William Henry Wells called in and further examined:—

505. *By the Chairman:* Since you were before the Committee you have, I believe, been upon the land claimed by Mr. Henry, have you not? I have. Mr. W. H. Wells.
506. When was that? Last Tuesday. 16 May, 1862.
507. What was your purpose in going there? To make a survey of the district, a superficial survey—I did not measure—and to see whether what Mr. Henry had stated with reference to the position of the houses, and various places, was correct.
508. You are aware that there is some confusion as to whether the thousand acres of land claimed by Henry are identical with another thousand acres of land he afterwards applied to the Government to lease? I am aware of that.
509. That there is an inconsistency between the statements of Mr. Commissioner Pearce and of Mr. Henry—Mr. Pearce stating that the land which he now claims is the very parcel which he afterwards applied to lease from the Government, and adducing that as proof that he had no freehold right? Yes.
510. Do you find that that is the case? I do not agree with that at all. I think I have evidence to rebut the whole of that. That is a plan of the district. (*The witness produced the plan. Vide Appendix.*) The portion of the ground colored red is the forty acres promised to William Henry by Governor Macquarie, in October, 1813. The parcel colored green is the grant of which, Henry says, Governor Bligh ordered him to select a thousand acres; and that colored yellow is the portion leased by Henry in 1829. The portion colored red, of forty acres, Henry sold to Mr. Pitman in 1828. He then left the ground immediately, and went to reside on the north side of Blue Gum Creek. At that time his son was living on this portion, numbered E, lately purchased by Mr. Gordon. When his son came to Sydney, a short time afterwards—about a week or two—he went to his own house. This was in 1828. Twelve months afterwards he applied to Government to lease a thousand acres, alongside his own land. At this time he had no other land but this portion, colored green, and he made this road (*referring to the plan*) to Murdering Bay. Mr. Pearce says that this 1,000 acres leased to Henry by the Government is this identical piece colored green; but this ground, colored red, was promised to Henry in 1813, at the same time that he occupied this portion, colored green. I have here the *Sydney Gazette*, published June 28th, 1817, in which there is the following caution—“All persons are hereby prohibited from trespassing on the farm and lands of William Henry, situate in the district of Lane Cove, nearest the vicinity of Sydney, being bounded on one side by an inlet called the Blue Gum Creek, being within Lane Cove, and all suspicious boats found thereat, supposed for the purpose of taking away wood, or any other illegal purpose, will be detained, and seized under penalty of seizure and rigid prosecution.” This alludes to the portion colored green, and it is in the official *Government Gazette*, published by authority of Government.
511. *By Mr. Rotton:* By whose authority is this advertisement inserted? By Henry himself. Then there is another advertisement which appears, signed by him, in the *Sydney Gazette* of July 15, 1817:—“Persons having been a length of time in the habit of trespassing by boats, &c., on my farm at Lane Cove, and felling and carrying away timber therefrom, this is to prohibit anyone from repeating the like depredations, as rigorous prosecution will be the consequence.” At the heading of this paper it is stated, “His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief has thought proper to direct that all public communications which may appear in the *Sydney Gazette* and *New South Wales Advertiser* signed with any official signature are to be considered as official communications made to those persons to whom they may relate.”
512. What distance is this land from the mouth of Lane Cove? Four or five miles. In proof that Henry was then known to have some claim to the land I may here draw the attention of the Committee to an advertisement which appeared, dated “Chief Engineer’s Office, Sydney, 13th November, 1819.—Notice is hereby given that no person or persons will in future be permitted to depasture cattle or stock of any kind at the Crown Lands at Lane Cove and Pennant Hills, the overseers of Government stock having strict orders to impound all that may be found trespassing thereon. Signed, George Druitt, Chief Engineer.” At this time Henry was in no way interfered with.
513. Did you go over the land? Yes.
514. Were the particular localities where Henry resided at different times pointed out to you as you have stated them to the Committee? Yes. When I was on the ground a lady gave me this plan (*producing a plan*), claiming, as she says, ten acres of ground—a portion of the thousand acres on which her husband had lived about 30 years ago, and made a present to her by her father. It was surveyed by Mr. Boyle in 1845; and the plan shews the two saw-pits and the road made by Henry from the 40 acres of land to the wharf at Lane Cove.
515. What lady do you refer to? Mrs. Fuller.
516. Who is Mrs. Fuller? Mrs. Fuller lives on a farm of Mr. Stubbs’, at Lane Cove, and is a daughter of Mr. Henry.
517. Is she there now? Yes, and her husband. Henry himself states that no one ever interfered with him while he was in occupancy of this land, although an Act of Parliament 10th George 4, No. 6, was passed in the time of Governor Darling for impounding cattle; 4th William 4, No. 10, passed in 1833,—“An Act for protecting the Crown Lands of this Colony from encroachment, intrusion, and trespass”; 5th William 4, No. 12,—“An Act to amend an Act”; 7th William 4, No. 4,—“An Act to restrain the unauthorized occupation of Crown Lands.” If he had been a trespasser he ought to have been turned off under these Acts, for they provide that no person shall cut timber or live on unoccupied land without having a license. Another Act, 2 Vic., No. 27, was passed in 1839, to restrain the unauthorized occupation of Crown Lands, of a more stringent nature.

- Mr. W. H. Wells.
16 May, 1860.
518. Have you examined these papers from the Court of Claims? I have not. The custodier will not allow any person to examine them without a letter from the Colonial Secretary.
519. They were produced at your request,—what did you suppose they would prove in the case of Henry? From the evidence of Mr. Carter they will contain some letters which Henry has lost.
520. Will you take those papers and see if you can find the letter you allude to? (*The witness examined the papers.*) Here are some letters, if I may open them.
521. Open them? This is the deposition of Daniel Thurston, “sworn 1st October, 1831, before Sydney Cotton, Police Magistrate. This deponent came before me, one of Her Majesty’s Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales aforesaid, maketh oath and saith, that he was the Clerk of General Musters, and attended the late Governor Macquarie at the taking of a general census in the year 1820–1, and at that time he, this deponent, heard Mr. William Henry ask the aforesaid Governor Macquarie to allow a surveyor to measure the thousand acres of land at Lane Cove, which his Excellency had been pleased to promise him; the Governor replied, that he would order Mr. Meehan, the surveyor, to perform that duty at the very earliest opportunity.—D. THURSTON.”
522. You said something about Mr. Carter? Mr. Carter, in his evidence at the Police Office, alluded to this letter.
523. Were you present when this case was heard at the Police Office? No.
524. Do you know anything at all about it? I have examined the whole of the evidence, and I believe the evidence of Mr. Bemis is correct.
525. What does Mr. Bemis’s evidence prove? It proves that Henry had been in possession of this land upwards of twenty years.
526. Does the evidence of Mr. Bemis accord with the plan you have handed in? It does. Mr. Bemis states in his deposition at the Police Office, that he was a Government surveyor, he then says, “defendant,” alluding to Mr. Henry, “claimed 1,000 acres of land; had known him to be possessed of that land for about twenty years, and is so still; he was never turned out of possession to my knowledge; I think I would have known it had he been; was there with Mr. Pearce on Thursday last; Mr. Pearce assisted my inquiries on the spot; Pearce walked with me along Blue Gum Creek; took memorandum; might have taken some memorandums from what Pearce said to me; defendant has a comfortable cottage and orchard; defendant’s son has a cottage on the same ground; that I believe the defendant claims; defendant resides about half a mile from him; there are huts near his son’s residence; there are fruit trees near defendant’s son’s orchard; defendant’s orchard attached to his house might be about two acres; the land between defendant’s house and his son’s has been cultivated in part; defendant’s son has, what appears to be, an orchard with full grown trees; saw Henry’s orchard twelve years ago; the land is fenced in part; knew defendant resided there upwards of twenty years ago; never heard he was turned out of possession of this land from that period up to the present time; there is another creek besides Blue Gum Creek; the land in Henry’s occupancy is on the northern side of Blue Gum Creek, and Ball’s land is on the southern side of the same creek; Henry told me he claimed Ball’s land as a portion of his; believe Ball’s land was in the occupation of defendant; know Burn’s Bay, it is on the southern side of Blue Gum Creek; defendant was in occupation at one time of a considerable quantity of land on the southern side of Blue Gum Creek leading towards Burn’s Bay, so defendant stated to me; defendant claimed land leading to Burn’s Bay, and he also stated he has land on both sides of Blue Gum Creek. He stated he had had a correspondence with the Government about Ball’s land; there might be roads on the land; the land is not waste land, it being in part cultivated; I would call waste land barren land; I know nothing about the land in question being Government land, save from Government charts; defendant resides in a weatherboarded house; should not say it was valuable; some portions of the land have been under cultivation; do not know that defendant cultivated the ground; the ground looked neglected; defendant stated that he had received correspondence from the Government about Ball’s land; he did not say how he received it.”
527. This does not identify the land in a very definite manner? It says that Henry was on land on the north side of Blue Gum Creek and that he had ground on the south side, that is the thousand acres he alludes to.
528. If there is anything you desire to add to your evidence you can, when it is sent to you, add anything in elucidation of what you have stated to the Committee.

APPENDIX.

A.

I beg to hand in the following Government and General Order from Government House, Sydney, dated 9 December, 1815:—

“CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

“THE Governor being informed that several settlers and others have, of late, sent their herds and flocks to different unassigned parts of the Crown Lands, and especially to those in remote situations, without having previously solicited or obtained permission so to do, His Excellency cannot refrain from expressing his surprise at, and disapprobation of, such unwarrantable and disrespectful conduct. And in order to mark the more fully that disapprobation, he now orders and directs that any such persons as have sent their cattle to any part of the Crown Lands, without due permission, shall immediately cause them to be removed from thence; and if cattle of any denomination be found grazing on any of the Crown Lands after the 1st day of January next, without such permission having been procured, they shall be secured and driven to the public pound nearest to the place where so found, and detained there until full compensation be made for the trespass so committed.

“Persons

"Persons tending or having in charge any herd or flock of cattle grazing on the Crown Lands, however distant, and in Sydney after the said 1st day of January next, without due authority for so doing, are to be apprehended by the constable of the district wherein the offence shall be committed, and sent hither to be dealt with according to law.

Mr. W. H. Wells.

16 May, 1860.

"Signed by Command of His Excellency,

"J. T. CAMPBELL,

"Secretary."

This order was advertised in the official *Gazette* of the 23rd December, 1815.

B.

I beg to remark to the Committee that William Henry was turned out of possession on the 5th September, 1851, and whilst the Act 9 and 10 Vic., c. 104—the Imperial Act to amend an Act for regulating the sale of waste lands belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies, and to make further provision for the management thereof, passed 28 August, 1846—was in force, and to draw your attention to the third clause of that Act, viz.:—(That Justices may dispossess persons unlawfully occupying waste lands.) The proviso stating, "Provided always, that nothing hereinbefore contained shall extend to any person having occupied waste lands within the boundary of location without interruption for the space of 'twenty years' next before the passing of this Act."

Mr. William Henry further examined:—

529. *By the Chairman*: Have you examined this plan (*handing witness the plan produced by Mr. Wells*)? I have examined it throughout, and believe it to be correct. Mr. W. Henry-
16 May, 1860.
530. Will you point out to the Committee, by the colors, the land you claim, as having been promised you by Governor Bligh? This land, colored green, was promised by Governor Bligh. Governor Bligh did not point out any portion of land to me, but this is the land I selected in 1807, and I occupied it in 1814. I was seven years absent.
531. And this you claim at the present time? Yes; I claim it at the present time.
532. Which is the forty acres? Here it is, painted red, between Fitzgerald and Jenkins.
533. Which is the land you applied to the Government to lease? This is it on the south side of Blue Gum Creek. Robert Ball got a portion of it away from me, with some of my improvements, with the wharf I made here. (*Pointing to the part of the plan colored yellow.*) I had to cross the creek with a bridge, and here is the road I made from my old farm of forty acres down to here and right across the creek. I made a wharf on the south side.
534. On the land you leased? On the land I leased.
535. Had you ever any tenants on this land? Yes; I had men cutting timber on it; and Hazlehurst rented a brickyard from me. I had to sue him for rent.
536. Does that describe the occasions when you sued him (*handing a paper to witness*)? Yes.
537. Is that memorandum correct? Yes.
538. Is that a copy of a Court memorandum? Yes; it is a copy taken from the Court of Requests, where I sued him.
539. Who is it signed by? By T. S. Brennand.
540. Do you hand it in to be appended to your evidence? Yes. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix A.*)
541. *By Mr. Rotton*: These are all cases against one individual? Yes.
542. Was the party sued these several times for one piece of land? Yes; for a house and brickyard.
543. Will you shew on the plan where it was situated? On the north side of the creek. I think 12s. or 15s. a week he paid me.
544. At the commencement of your evidence you stated that the first promise of this land was made in 1807? In 1807.
545. I want to know this particularly, because it appears from other portions of your evidence that you did not make any application to Governor Macquarie until 1820; that you allowed twelve years to elapse? I could not do so before, because Governor Macquarie was always surrounded by so many people. I tried to do so, and wrote repeatedly to Governor Macquarie; and at length I was told by his Secretary's clerk that it was of no use to send letters through the office, for the then Colonial Secretary—Mr. John Thomas Campbell—used to tear up my letters and trample them under his feet; so, consequently, I had no chance.
546. You had, in the meantime, applied for and obtained a grant of forty acres? That grant was given to me in the routine, the same as to any other deserving individual, but that was nothing at all. I had not intended to accept this unless I had the 1,000 acres, but was advised by my friends to accept it, and then continue my application for the said 1,000 acres. I think there was some trick of the Secretary.
547. But when you applied for forty acres, how was it you did not say anything about the grant of a thousand? I did, but I suppose the Secretary put that on one side the same as some of the others.
548. The reason you did not apply between 1807 and 1820 for this land you considered yourself entitled to was—the difficulty of getting your application entertained? That was exactly the case. I could not get even to speak to the Governor, but when he was taking the census, in 1820. That was the last census he took. I should not have then spoken to him if it had not been for Mr. Thurston, who was standing alongside of me. He said—"Henry, have not you the thousand acres of land measured that were promised by Governor Bligh?" I said, "No, and that it gave me great annoyance to keep persons from trespassing upon it, because I had nothing to shew that it was mine." Says the Governor—"I thought you were in full possession of it before this. I will order Mr. Meehan to measure it at the earliest opportunity."

Mr. W. Henry.

APPENDIX A.

16 May, 1860.

	1842.				
No. 1,004,	December,	Henry v. Hazlehurst,	sued for rent	.. ..	£6 0 0
	1843.				
..	283, May,	Same v. Same,	for rent	.. ..	10 0 0
..	378, June,	Same v. Same,	for rent	.. ..	4 10 0
..	235, July,	Same v. Same,	for rent	.. ..	2 5 0
..	86, August,	Same v. Same,	for rent	.. ..	3 0 0

The above is a Memo. applied for by Mr. Wells, of certain cases tried by the Commissioner of the Sydney Court of Requests, shewing the amount sued for and the cause of action.

T. S. BRENNAND.

District Court,
10 May, 1860.

The Rev. Ralph Mansfield called in and examined:—

The Rev.
R. Mansfield.
16 May, 1860.

549. *By the Chairman:* This Committee of the Legislative Assembly has been appointed to inquire, among other cases, into the case of one William Henry, now in the room, who claims a grant of one thousand acres of land situate on the Lane Cove River, which he states was promised to him by Governor Bligh for services which he performed during the time of what he calls the Rebel Government—the Committee understand that you have some knowledge of the case, and would therefore feel obliged if you will state to them the facts that have come to your knowledge—this is the petition setting forth the case (*handing the same to the witness*)? I think I have read it. About five and twenty years ago or more Henry put this case in my hands in order to my preparing for him an appeal to the British Government; but in the first instance I think we tried the Colonial Government—Sir Richard Bourke must have been the Governor at the time. The decision of the Colonial Government was unfavorable, and we then carried it to the Secretary of State; and a number of years were consumed in that appeal. I have searched among the papers in my custody, and was in hope I should have found some that might have been useful to the petitioner. I particularly remember a very considerable number of certificates signed by parties resident in the Lane Cove River District, corroborating the facts alleged in his petition, particularly with regard to his having been authorized to take possession of that land; and I think among the certificates was one from the district constable of the name of Forster—my memory retains that circumstance because it was so very strong a certificate, so directly bearing upon what I considered the merits of the case—of his having been authorized to take possession, and of his right of occupation having been recognised by Governor Macquarie, and, I think, by Governor Brisbane. However, the only document I can find is the draft of the final memorial which I prepared for Henry—I do not know whether the petitions are before you, those, I mean, which went into the Government, but this seems to have been the upshot of all our appeals to Downing-street. I think we sent three successive appeals to as many different Secretaries of State, consequent upon references back from Downing-street to Sydney, and the final decision is referred to in this memorial, which I prepared for Henry just twenty years ago. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix A.*)

550. I should, without reading this through now, infer that this covers a number of memorials and answers, and does not specifically set out all the facts? No, it does not.

551. I should imagine that one of the early memorials would set out in detail the facts of the case? It did, in full detail.

552. But this being merely for the purpose of combating replies, or of explaining new circumstances, does not do so? No, that does not.

553. Were you aware of there being two portions of land of 1,000 acres, one which Henry claimed as having been promised him, and another which he subsequently rented from another Governor—did you ever hear anything of that? No, I do not remember that point.

554. As far as you had to do with the case his claim was confined to a thousand acres of land? To a very large quantity of land.

555. Promised by Governor Bligh? Promised by Governor Bligh, and confirmed to him by Governor Macquarie, and Mr. Meehan, the Surveyor General of that day.

556. I presume you do not know anything about the precise situation of that land? I do not.

557. *By Mr. Rotton:* Had your applications, on behalf of Mr. Henry, reference to any particular portion of land? Yes, he was then in possession, and had been for many years.

558. *By the Chairman:* Do you recollect the names of any of the boundaries that Henry gave you at that time? No, I do not.

559. Perhaps if you looked over a plan you might remember some of them? (*The plan produced by Mr. Wells was handed to the witness.*)

560. *By Mr. Wisdom:* What quantity of land did Henry claim in these petitions? I think about a thousand acres—a very large quantity, certainly, considering the locality. It had never been measured, and, therefore, it was in a great degree conjectural. (*The witness examined the plan.*) I do remember the name of Ball. Mr. Ball was my clerk, and I think he purchased a part of Henry's land, or land close to Henry's.

561. *By the Chairman:* Do you remember Blue Gum Creek? No, I do not.

562. *By Mr. Rotton:* Can you recollect whether the petitions you prepared set out the boundaries of the land? They set out such a description as to identify it; I do not know whether

whether the boundaries were set out in the usual way of accurate description, but in such a way as to leave no doubt as to the land referred to. These petitions should be in the Colonial Secretary's Office with the replies of some of the Secretaries of State. If I remember rightly some of the Secretaries of State were inclined to be in his favor, and that was the reason the case lingered so.

The Rev.
R. Mansfield.
16 May, 1860.

563. Do you remember Henry objecting to that grant being made to Ball? Yes.

564. Do you remember the grounds of his objection? I think he filed a protest, and that the ground of objection was that it was his property; either that it was his property, or that it encroached upon his boundary.

565. Was it that it was included in the land which he claimed? I think it was, I am not sure; it was land to which he claimed a right, either in one form or other; either in virtue of Governor Bligh's authority to him to take possession, or in virtue of some subsequent authority. I know it was founded upon Mr. Ball's encroachment upon his rights.

566. *By the Chairman:* You do not know whether upon his leasehold or freehold rights? No; Mr. Ball had been my clerk, but he was not so at the time he made the purchase.

APPENDIX A.

To His Excellency, &c.

The humble Memorial of William Henry, of Lane Cove,—

Sheweth:—

That, about a fortnight ago, your Memorialist had the honor to receive a letter from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, dated the 24th October last, informing him that the Right Honorable the Secretary of State had expressed an opinion that he had no valid claim to any portion of the land occupied by him at Lane Cove, and adding that it would therefore be necessary that he should vacate the land within one month from that date.

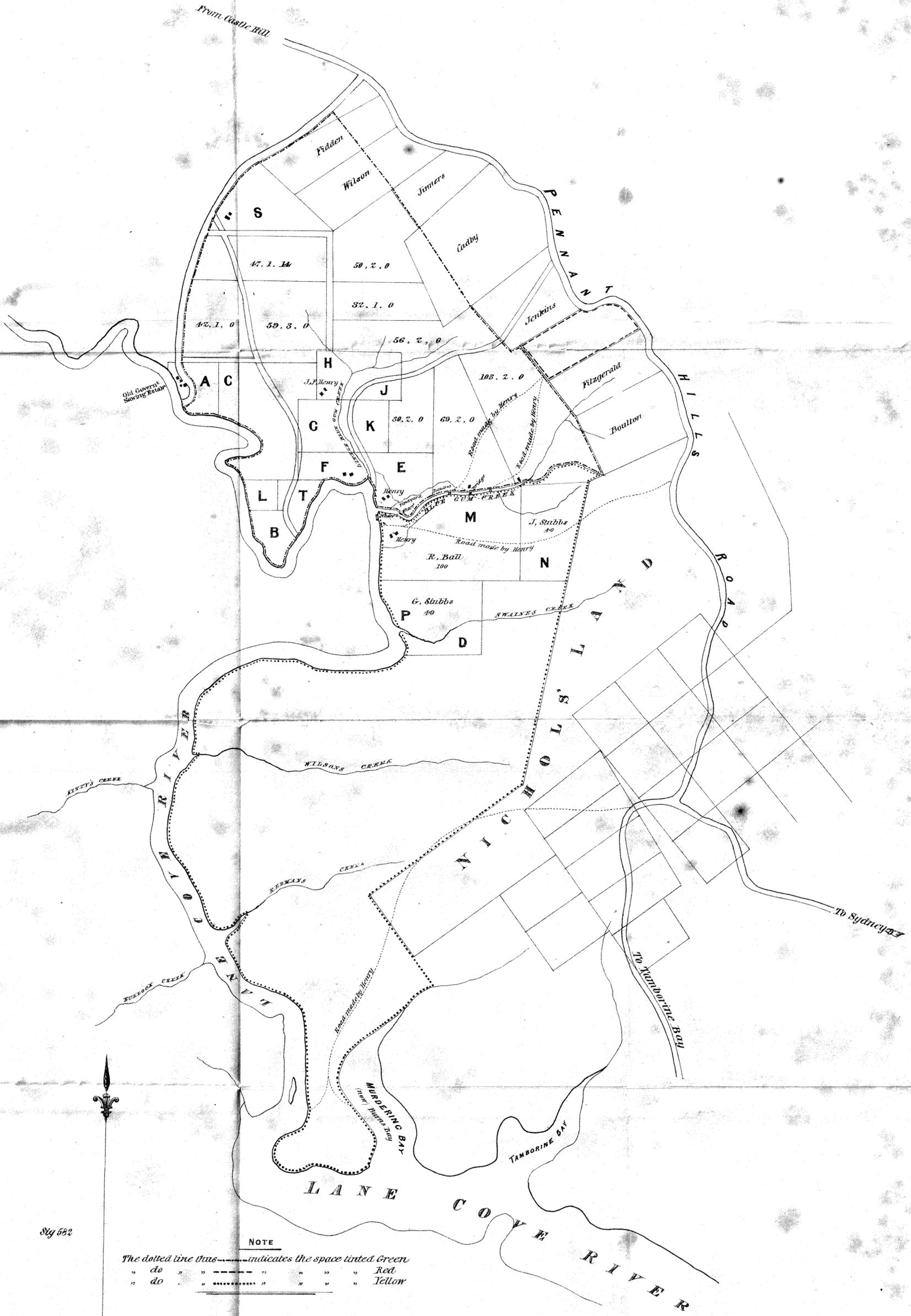
That, whilst your Memorialist has no alternative but to bow to the decision of the Secretary of State, he would earnestly appeal to your Excellency's humanity against so abrupt an expulsion from land of which he has been in peaceable and uninterrupted possession for *more than a quarter of a century*, and on which, during that long period, he has bestowed great bodily labor, and expended money, in clearing, fencing, cultivating, and buildings.

That the said land is the only means of subsistence for your Memorialist, who is 61 years of age, for his wife, who is 71, and an invalid; and for his son and six grandchildren, the eldest of whom is not 12 years old; and thus suddenly to expel them therefrom would be to cast them upon the world in a state of absolute destitution, and to consign your Memorialist and his aged wife to the Poor House.

Wherefore, your Memorialist humbly prays that your Excellency will be pleased to take his very hard case into your most merciful consideration, and allow him to hold peaceable possession of the said land during the short remainder of his life.

And your Memorialist will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

5th February, 1840.



PL 221

8452

NOTE

The dotted line thus ——— indicates the space tinted Green
 " do " ——— " " " " " Red
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1859-60.

—
Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

—
BRYAN FITZGERALD.

(PETITION OF.)

—
Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 28 February, 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, Bryan Fitzgerald, of Sydney,—

SHEWETH :—

That your Petitioner was appointed light-keeper at the South Head Lighthouse on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and continued in that capacity up to the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, when your Petitioner was removed to Newcastle Lighthouse, as first assistant light-keeper; and continued in the latter capacity until the first day of June last, when he resigned.

That during the whole time, and now, your Petitioner has borne an unimpeachable character.

That the removal of your Petitioner to Newcastle, as aforesaid, brought on bad health; so much so, that your Petitioner was confined, on one occasion, to his bed for eight days, and was off duty for a fortnight.

That your Petitioner, finding no improvement in his state of health, but, on the contrary, very likely by continuing in his situation to get worse, was forced to resign.

That your Petitioner has a wife depending upon him for support, and the wages attached to the situation mentioned being small, he was able only, even with strict economy, to save but little, and that is some time since exhausted, as your Petitioner has not yet been able to do anything towards his support since his resignation, which is now about nine months.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays your Honorable House to take into your consideration the above circumstances, and grant such relief to your Petitioner as your Honorable House shall think fit.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

BRYAN FITZGERALD.

Dated this 23rd day of February, A.D. 1860.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

WILLIAM MURPHY.

(PETITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 9 December, 1859.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of William Murphy, of Newcastle,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That your Petitioner was, for the eleven years last previous to its discontinuance, keeper of the Beacon Light at Newcastle, during which no complaint had ever been made against him ; but that, on the contrary, his conduct while acting in that capacity had obtained for him a strong testimonial in his favor from the late Harbor Master of Newcastle, who had for many years previous to the removal of the light supervised his performance of the duties.

That on the discontinuance of the said Beacon Light, your Petitioner was appointed First Assistant Keeper at the new Light House at Newcastle, which office he filled for twelve months, without, as far as your Petitioner is aware, any complaint having been made against him—being until the first day of January last—when (without notice of any kind, and without alleged cause) your Petitioner was dismissed from the office.

That, while your Petitioner was perfectly competent for the duties of Assistant Light Keeper, an injury which some years since he received in his arm, by having been driven over a precipice while attending on the beacon, at night, during a violent storm, has incapacitated him for heavier work ; and that your Petitioner was thus (after twelve years' faithful service) dismissed from his employment under a degree of incapacity from injuries received in the performance of his duty, which prevented him from otherwise earning a livelihood.

That your Petitioner therefore prays that your Honorable House will be pleased to inquire into and take his humble case into consideration, and to order such relief to be afforded to him, or other suitable employment to be provided, as the justice of the case may require and to your Honorable House may seem fit.

And your Petitioner will ever pray.

WILLIAM MURPHY.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. JONATHAN CROFT.

(DESPATCHES RELATIVE TO PETITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 10 April, 1860.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 3 February, 1860, praying that His Excellency the Governor General would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Despatches and Communications with the
“Imperial Government, relative to the Petition of Mr. Jonathan
“Croft.”

*(Mr. Dalley.)***SCHEDULE.**

NO.	PAGE.
1. The Governor General to the Right Honorable Sir E. B. Lytton, transmitting a Petition from Mr. Jonathan Croft, late Deputy-Purveyor for Convict, Civil, and Military Services, preferring certain claims for pay and allowances. 11 August, 1859	2
2. The Duke of Newcastle to Sir W. Denison in reply. 26 October, 1859	3

MR. JONATHAN CROFT.

No. 1.

GOVERNOR GENERAL to RIGHT HON. SIR E. B. LYTTON.

(No. 74.)

*Government House,
Sydney, 11 August, 1859.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith a Petition, addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, by Mr. Jonathan Croft, late Deputy-Purveyor for Convict, Civil, and Military Services in New South Wales, bringing forward certain claims for pay and allowances to which he considers himself or his son entitled, and which he wishes to commute for land in this Colony.

The following brief comment upon his Petition will enable the Secretary of State to form an idea of the validity of the grounds upon which Mr. Croft bases his claims :—

Claim 1 is for the difference between full and half pay for two months, stated to have been ordered to be paid to him by the Governor when ordered Home, but which the Commissariat did not deem him entitled to.

There is nothing in the office to shew that this was ordered by the Governor.

Claim 2.—The residue of a grant of land of 1,600 acres, to which he alleges he was entitled (as apothecary) by regulation in existence on his landing in 1836.

On his retirement on half-pay, Mr. Croft received a remission order of £400 in the purchase of land. The regulations do not admit of grants to officers on full pay.

Claim 3 is a demand for 156 acres of land, alleged to be due to Mr. Croft's son, for salary as clerk from 1st August, 1848, to 31st May, 1849.

Mr. F. Croft ceased to be employed as clerk on 31st July, 1848; and on his reduction, he received a gratuity of three months' salary. He subsequently assisted his father in making up his accounts, but this service was uncalled for, and unauthorised by the Government.

Claim 4 is for £750, which Mr. Croft alleges he has lost by not being able to avail himself of the kind intentions of the Duke of Wellington towards him.

I need say nothing as to this.

Claim 5 is for compensation for loss of office, for which a grant of 3,400 acres is asked.

Mr. Croft was informed by my predecessor, in 1849, that the Government had no authority to grant gratuities to officers who remained on pay, or were merely ordered from one station to another, which was the case with Mr. Croft, who was ordered home from New South Wales; and I must observe that the claim seems to me most unreasonable, whether it be made upon the Imperial Government or that of the Colony.

Claim 6 is for £256 13s. 4d., being a concession of passage money to the wife and family of Mr. Croft, but which he of course could not receive, as his wife and family remained in Australia.

I cannot recognise the propriety of converting that which was a gratuitous kindness on the part of the Government into a debt.

With regard to claims Nos. 7 and 8, they appear to be based upon the regulations of the department at home, of which I have no cognizance; but I may observe, with reference

to

to the mode proposed by the Petitioner of satisfying these claims, that there is no instance on record of grants of land having been made for such a purpose; and that since the passing of 5 & 6 Victoria, chapter 36, no land could be granted unless for public purposes, or in fulfilment of promises previously made by the Governor.

I may say, generally, that I consider Mr. Croft's claim to be entirely without foundation.

I have, &c.,

W. DENISON.

No. 2.

DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to SIR W. DENISON.

(No. 33.)

Downing-street,

26 October, 1859.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 74, of the 11th August last, forwarding a Petition from Mr. Jonathan Croft, bringing forward certain claims for pay and allowances to which he considers himself entitled, and which he wishes to commute for land in New South Wales; and I have to request that you will inform Mr. Croft that I have considered his Petition, but that I cannot find that he has any claim upon the public which has not been satisfied, and that it is quite beyond the power of the Secretary of State to order a grant to be made to him of any of the lands of the Colony.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

JAMES DAVIDSON.

(PETITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 24 April, 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
The humble Petition of James Davidson, of Sydney, Builder,—

SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioner entered into a contract as a sub-contractor under Messrs. Benjamin and Driver, for certain masonwork in the erection of the Observatory and Time Ball Tower.

That in so doing your Petitioner signed an agreement to abide by certain specifications prepared by Mr. Dawson, Colonial Architect, wherein it was expressly stipulated that all extra work over and above what is specified in the original contract shall be measured and valued by the said Mr. Dawson, and paid for in equivalent rate with that of any similar work done under the contract.

That in carrying out the said contract your Petitioner, at the instance of the said Colonial Architect, made certain large additions and expensive alterations in and to the works of the Observatory, under the immediate superintendence of the said Mr. Dawson, and was furnished with the necessary plans and details from his office.

That your Petitioner carried out and finished these extra works to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Dawson, in the full assurance that he would be paid for the same at the trade rates of Sydney at the time.

That after a long and unnecessary delay of a whole year after the work was completed, during which your Petitioner was subjected to the greatest inconvenience and hardship, being obliged to mortgage his own property to raise funds for the work he was then carrying on, and being ultimately driven into the Insolvent Court, and during which time also Mr. Dawson was repeatedly urged to measure the said extra work, and settle the claims of your Petitioner, Mr. Dawson at last measured and valued the work, at a rate out of all proportion below its actual cost, thereby entailing a ruinous loss upon your Petitioner of upwards of seven hundred pounds, and thus rendering him unable to repay those who had advanced the necessary funds for him to carry on the undertaking.

That your Petitioner is prepared to make this allegation good on the evidence of competent persons, and that Mr. Dawson has not only failed to furnish him with a detailed statement of the amounts due to him, but has entirely omitted certain important and expensive items of the work done under his own direction.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will take his case, as above detailed, into consideration, by directing such an inquiry into the matter as will elicit the truth, and ensure to him that justice which has hitherto been denied him.

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

JAMES DAVIDSON.

 Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1860.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. JAMES BOYLE.
(PETITION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 May, 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of James Boyle, of Newcastle, Master Mariner,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioner has been, at several periods and during a number of years, employed in the public service in this Colony.

That, from the year 1834 until 1845, your Petitioner was employed in command of the Colonial Government vessels "Isabella" and "Governor Phillip" respectively, in the conveyance of troops, stores, and convicts between Sydney and the then penal settlements of Moreton Bay and Norfolk Island; during which period, while in the "Governor Phillip," two attempts were made by the convicts on board to take possession of the vessel, both of which attempts your Petitioner was happily the means of suppressing.

That in consideration of the length and nature of these services (which terminated only with the transfer of his vessel to the Colony of Van Diemen's Land) your Petitioner was encouraged to hope that a pension would have been granted to him, but that that expectation was never realised.

That subsequently your Petitioner was employed for a period of one year as Superintendent of Boats at Sydney, and afterwards, for nearly seven years, as Signal Master at Newcastle; the duties of which offices he has every reason to believe were satisfactorily performed—his employment in the latter office having only ceased in consequence of the removal of the Signal Station.

That your Petitioner is now sixty-eight years old, and without means of support, and believing that his services may be held to constitute a special claim, he submits that claim to the favorable consideration of your Honorable House, praying such relief therein as to your Honorable House may seem fit.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

JAMES BOYLE.

*

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. PERCY SIMPSON.

(CLAIMS UPON GOVERNMENT FOR SERVICES RENDERED.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 10 May, 1860.

RETURN to an *Address* from the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales to the Governor General, dated 3 April, 1860, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table,—

“ A Copy of any Correspondence that may have taken place
 “ during the present year between Mr. Percy Simpson, of
 “ Parramatta, and the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, on the
 “ subject of certain claims which that gentleman conceives he
 “ has upon the Government of this Colony, for services rendered
 “ to the Government in former years.”

(*Dr. Lang.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Mr. Percy Simpson to the Colonial Secretary, applying for a Pension for his services under Government. 20 January, 1860	2
2. Mr. Simpson to the Colonial Secretary, forwarding copies of certain Documents in support of his application for a Pension. 28 January, 1860	4
3. The Under Secretary to Mr. Simpson, in reply. 14 February, 1860	10

MR. PERCY SIMPSON.

No. 1.

MR. PERCY SIMPSON to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Parramatta,

20 January, 1860.

SIR,

I do myself the honor of respectfully bringing under your notice a petition addressed by me to the Honorable the Speaker and Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly, presented by Mr. James Byrnes, and ordered to be printed 23rd September, 1858, setting forth therein my services under Government since 1814.

In that petition I gave extracts of letters from the various Governors and Heads of Departments under whom I had served, all expressive of my efficiency, usefulness, and zeal in the discharge of my duties. The late General Sir Richard Bourke added, that on the late reduction he conceived and that at all times he should be ready to do me justice by expressing his favorable opinion of my capacity and conduct.

As I never received any compensation or temporary allowance, which I considered myself on the reduction of my appointment as Police Magistrate equitably entitled to, under the Government Regulations, as likewise the Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 William IV, Cap. 24, Clause IX, on the faith of which I had continued in the service for upwards of 17 years, during which period many other officers, with less favorable claims, received either temporary allowance on their reduction or superannuation.

I would most respectfully beg leave to request that you would be pleased to recommend to His Excellency the Governor General, in his liberality, to be graciously pleased to sanction that the sum of £150 be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for this year in my favor, agreeable to the IX Clause of the 4th and 5th William IV, applying to officers appointed prior to the 5 August, 1829, as being six-twelfths of £300 per annum, in consideration of my long and admitted useful service to the Government in this Colony for upwards of twenty years.

I have, &c.,

PERCY SIMPSON.

[Enclosure in No. 1.]

The Honorable the Speaker and Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament sitting.

The Petition of Percy Simpson,—

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioner arrived in Sydney, November, 1822, bringing letters of introduction to Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane from the late Sir Henry Torrens, Adjutant-General, in which he states, "that your Petitioner has held the situation of Judge Advocate, and subsequently local Governor of one of the Ionian Islands for some years, and he returned to this country in consequence of the reduction of the Regiment to which he belonged, bringing with him a strong recommendation from Sir Thomas Maitland, with a request from the General that I would exert myself in the behalf of Mr. Simpson, and I feel assured that should you have an opportunity of serving him he will prove himself worthy of your favorable notice and protection." Also a letter from the late Lord Bathurst, then Secretary for the Colonies.

That on your Petitioner's return from the Ionian Islands to England he married; and with the permission of His Royal Highness the late Duke of York, then Commander-in-Chief, your Petitioner embarked for this Colony, bringing with him a capital of money that entitled him to a grant of land (2,000 acres), 20 head of breeding cattle, 20 assigned convict servants, and rations for himself and family for six months from the Commissariat Stores.

That your Petitioner, in December, 1822, entered into an engagement with the late Sir John Jamison, to take on thirds 700 head of cattle, the property of Colonel Mole, for whom Sir John was agent. Your Petitioner agreed also with the late Reverend Samuel Marsden to purchase 2,000 sheep on most reasonable terms, when your Petitioner was solicited by Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane to relinquish these advantages, and undertake on

account

Horse Guards,
16 March, 1822.

Downing-street,
13 May, 1822.
R. Wilmot to
Major General
Sir Herbert
Taylor, in reply,
&c., &c.
Government
Regulations.

account of Government the formation of a Penal Settlement at Wellington Valley, with a view to lessen the expense of maintaining about 8,000 convicts then rationed by the Commissariat Department in Sydney and elsewhere; and the successful formation of such an establishment was considered as being intimately connected with the rising interest of the Colony.

Colonial Secretary's letter, 10 February, 1823, and 2 April, 1823.

That your Petitioner, in order to carry out the views of Government, undertook the sole direction and management from Sydney of so difficult and cumbersome an expedition to be conducted 100 miles beyond Bathurst, through an unknown country that had never been previously explored or trodden over by a white man, an undertaking in those days of more than ordinary difficulty, great personal deprivation, and hardship to your Petitioner, who devoted his sole attention to the arduous duties intrusted to him for three and a half years, at Wellington Valley; after which period it was considered no longer desirable to continue, and which was therefore finally broken up, your Petitioner's agreement with Sir Thomas Brisbane annulled, and your Petitioner's services discontinued, without his claim on Government being liquidated or settled.

Government Gazette, 30 June, 1826.

That in the month of June, 1828, your Petitioner was offered and accepted the appointment of Assistant Surveyor of Roads and Bridges to proceed to Wiseman's Ferry, for the purpose of constructing some heavy works there, and also for the formation of the Great Northern Road, considered at that time very important—steam navigation with the Hunter not being then in existence.

That your Petitioner during a period of eleven years continued as Assistant Surveyor of Roads, superintending various public works in the Counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland; designed and executed the alteration of the Road from Lapstone Hill to that of Mitchell's Pass at Emu Plains, the Government Wharf at Parramatta, Wollombi, Lansdowne, and other Bridges; placed portable wooden houses for housing convicts in iron gangs, and other useful undertakings. But without entering into detail of the various works executed under your Petitioner's superintendence, he most respectfully begs leave to submit to your Honorable House the written testimonials of the late Major Goulburn, General Sir Richard Bourke, Sir Thomas Mitchell, Deputy Surveyor General Perry, and Sir Ralph Darling. Sir Richard Bourke states that he cannot forget the very useful services your Petitioner rendered to the Government of New South Wales during the period he had charge of it, as many of your Petitioner's labors were performed in great measure under his own eye. The manner in which your Petitioner designed and executed works fully satisfied him of your Petitioner's competency to lay out public works and superintend their execution, and should be happy to hear of your Petitioner being again employed in this way either at home or in Australia, as he is sure the public in either hemisphere would be benefited by your Petitioner's exertions and knowledge; and regrets that after such long service in New South Wales your Petitioner should have been obliged to come to England to seek for new employment, as he should have conceived that on the late reduction your Petitioner was at least entitled to some retiring allowance; adding, that at all times he should be ready to do your Petitioner justice by expressing his favorable opinion of your Petitioner's capacity and conduct. Sir Richard Bourke's despatch to Downing-street also makes favorable mention of your Petitioner.

21 February, 1844.

To Lord Goderich, 24 March, 1834.

Sir Thomas Mitchell states that your Petitioner gave great satisfaction, not only in the manner of executing the public works, but, which was then of equal importance, in the progress made, and that he knows of no officer in the Colony to whom he could with better expectations as to the result intrust any works connected with the formation of roads or bridges, and tact in directing and arranging the means applicable to such public works.

7 August, 1850;
16 April, 1855;
20 March, 1848.

The late Captain Perry, Deputy Surveyor General, states that in all the transactions he had with your Petitioner he always found the duties intrusted to your Petitioner's superintendence were performed in a manner highly creditable to your Petitioner, and advantageous to the public.

Surveyor General's Office, 14 September, 1842.

The late Sir Ralph Darling also bears favorable testimony, by stating that your Petitioner always evinced the utmost zeal in the performance of his duties, which he discharged in a very satisfactory and efficient manner.

15 September, 1843.

The Road Department under the Surveyor General having been transferred to Colonel Barney, and Military Superintendence, your Petitioner's appointment ceased February, 1839, after which he was appointed successor to Captain Forbes, as Police Magistrate at Patrick's Plains, at a salary of £250, his salary as Assistant Surveyor of Roads being £300, exclusive of 2s. 6d. per diem forage money.

On the 31st December, 1842, your Petitioner's appointment as Police Magistrate, together with some twelve or more Police Magistrates, was discontinued, as a measure of public retrenchment by the late Sir George Gipps, who promised your Petitioner employment when an opportunity offered; but after waiting some months without any probability of being employed under that Governor, your Petitioner returned to England to obtain employment, in which he succeeded as Resident Engineer on two different Railways.

Colonial Secretary, 3 September, 1842.

Your Petitioner now humbly prays that your Honorable House may be graciously pleased to take into consideration his services under Government for a period exceeding seventeen years, without making any provision for support in his declining years, having invariably devoted his whole energies and attention to the Government Service, trusting that long and faithful service would not be unrewarded or ignored; and therefore now implores that your Honorable House may in its liberality take your Petitioner's case into favorable consideration, in accordance with the spirit of the Act of Parliament 4th and 5th William 4th, and Treasury Minute dated 21st June, 1831.

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

PERCY SIMPSON.

No. 2.

MR. PERCY SIMPSON to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Parramatta,
28 January, 1860.

SIR,

Since my letter to you of the 20th instant, received to my Petition addressed to the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly, 23rd September, 1858, I have considered it advisable to furnish you with copies of some official letters in regard thereto and their elucidation, which I now have the honor to transmit for your consideration herewith; at the sametime I most respectfully beg leave to observe, that I should long since have endeavored to seek other employment more profitable than that of Government, could I have anticipated or foreseen that it would ever become questionable whether its employes would be entitled to gratuity or pension after serving the public with fidelity and good conduct for a series of years, so long as the Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 of William IV., and the Right Honorable Secretary of State's letter to the Governor of this Colony, of 29th September, 1831, was in force or had not been annulled.

I have, &c.,

PERCY SIMPSON.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 2.]

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 3 September, 1842.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memorial on the subject of the proposed discontinuance of the Police Magistrates of certain districts (that of Patrick's Plains being one), in consequence of the reductions which it is deemed expedient to effect in the Police Establishment of the Colony.

In reply, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to inform you, that he very much regrets that circumstances compel him to discontinue the employment of a paid magistrate at Patrick's Plains, and he will be glad to appoint you to any equivalent situation whenever it may be in his power to do so; but His Excellency is sorry that it is not in his power to grant you compensation for the loss of the office which you now hold on its discontinuance.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS THOMSON.

Percy Simpson, Esq., J.P.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Singleton.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 2.]

EXTRACT of a Despatch addressed by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, dated Downing-street, 29 September, 1831.

Whenever it shall appear to you that the public business of any Department may by a different arrangement be carried on by a smaller number of persons than are actually employed, you will not wait until a vacancy shall occur, but you will immediately effect such a reduction as you may judge to be expedient, granting to the individuals who may be affected by it (unless you can usefully employ them in some other branch of the public service) compensation for the loss which they may sustain, according to the following rates.

Persons who have been born in the Colony, or who, having gone from this country, have obtained grants of land, or have devoted themselves to any gainful pursuits, which are likely to detain them in the Colony, you will consider as sufficiently provided for by a gratuity of one or of two year's salary, according as they have been more or less than ten years in the public service.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 2.]

CLAUSES of the Act of Parliament 4 & 5 Will. 4th, Cap 24, containing the Scales according to which Superannuation Allowances are computed.

Clause IX. Applying to Officers appointed prior to the 5th August, 1829.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Superannuation Allowances to be granted to such Officers and Clerks who shall have entered the Public Service prior to the fifth day of August, 1829 (except only as hereinafter is authorized), shall not exceed the following proportions, with reference to the amount of their salaries, and the period of their services respectively, videlicet:—

To

To an officer, clerk, or person, who shall have served *ten years* and upwards, and under *fifteen years*, any annual allowance not exceeding in amount *four-twelfths* of the annual salary and emoluments of his office.

For *fifteen years* and upwards, and under *twenty years*, not exceeding *five-twelfths* of such salary and emoluments.

For *twenty years* and upwards, and under *twenty-five years*, not exceeding *six-twelfths* of such salary and emoluments.

For *twenty-five years* and upwards, and under *thirty years*, not exceeding *seven-twelfths* of such salary and emoluments.

For *thirty years* and upwards, and under *thirty-five years*, not exceeding *eight-twelfths* of such salary and emoluments.

For *thirty-five years* and upwards, and under *forty years*, not exceeding *nine-twelfths* of such salary and emoluments.

For *forty years* and upwards, and under *forty-five years*, not exceeding *ten-twelfths* of such salary and emoluments.

For *forty-five years* and upwards, and under *fifty years*, not exceeding *eleven-twelfths* of such salary and emoluments.

And for *fifty years* and upwards, any annual allowance not exceeding the *net amount* of the salary and emoluments of his office.

Clause X. Applying to Officers appointed subsequently to the 4th August, 1829.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful to grant to any Officers or Clerks who shall have entered the Public Service subsequent to the fourth day of August, 1829 (except as hereinafter authorized), any Superannuation or Allowance exceeding the following proportions, with reference to the amount of their Salaries, and the periods of their services respectively, videlicet:—

To an officer, clerk, or person, who shall have served *ten years* and upwards, and under *seventeen years*, any annual allowance not exceeding in amount *three-twelfths* of the salary and emoluments of his office.

For *seventeen years'* service and upwards, and under *twenty four years*, not exceeding *four-twelfths* of such salary and emoluments.

For *twenty-four years'* service and upwards, and under *thirty-one years*, not exceeding *five-twelfths* of such salary and emoluments.

For *thirty-one years* and upwards, and under *thirty-eight years*, not exceeding *six-twelfths* of such salary and emoluments.

For *thirty-eight years* and upwards, and under *forty-five years*, not exceeding *seven-twelfths* of such salary and emoluments.

And for *forty-five years* and upwards, not exceeding *eight-twelfths* of such salary and emoluments.

And in no case, except as hereinafter is especially provided, shall any superannuation or allowance exceeding *two-thirds* of the salary and emoluments of any such officer, clerk, or person be granted.

[Enclosure 4 in No. 2.]

4 January, 1839.

My dear Sir,

Upon the subject of the breaking up of the Depôt I had some conversation with the Governor to-day, and I can assure you that His Excellency appeared to take a lively interest in your case. This is no more than I expected, and as I think I told you; but as to any retiring allowance, that is quite out of the question;—still, I think it possible that if you were to ask for appointment as Police Magistrate of one of the newly formed towns—connected with a Commissionership of Crown Lands—or if you could point any way in which your services could be continued with advantage to the public, there is good hope of success. But, of course, you must bear in mind that the situations are not all open to choice.

Yours, &c.,
S. A. PERRY.

Percy Simpson. Fsq.,
Parramatta.

[Enclosure 5 in No. 2.]

Surveyor General's Office,
14 September, 1842.

Dear Simpson,

I am sorry to find you among the public functionaries whose appointments are proposed to be abolished on the grounds of economy, as I always considered yours to have been made as a compensation for the loss of office in this Department, and as evidence that the Governor was satisfied with your conduct in the situations you formerly filled. That Sir Thomas Mitchell was equally satisfied is, I think, sufficiently apparent, from the favorable mention he makes of you in his journal, which is published to all the world. For my own part, in all the transactions I have had with you during the repeated and long absences of Sir Thomas Mitchell in the interior, I have found the duties intrusted to your charge performed in a manner highly creditable to yourself and advantageous to the Department; and if proof were wanting of my esteem for you it will be afforded by reference to the fact of the readiness with which I accepted the services of your late son as an assistant in the office, while you were at the same time in charge of the Transport Branch of the Department at Parramatta.

I should hope, however, that, although of course the Governor cannot pledge himself to provide for the officers who are displaced by the circumstances of the times, His Excellency will consider you as a claimant for a situation suited to your talents, and that he will avail himself of an early opportunity of re-enlisting you in the service of the Government.

Percy Simpson, Esq.,
Police Magistrate, Singleton.

Believe me, &c.,
S. A. PERRY.

[Enclosure 6 in No. 2.]

Wilton, Ross, Herefordshire,
21 February, 1844.

My dear Sir,

Your letter of the 8th instant reached me here, on my return from London last week. I regret exceedingly that I did not know of your being in town whilst I was there, as I might then have had the pleasure of seeing you; I had not, in truth, even heard of your being in England.

I should be most happy to learn that you succeeded in any of the objects you had in view on leaving Australia. I cannot, at this distance of time, call to mind the opinion I formed of your claims under the agreement with Sir Thomas Brisbane; but the letter I wrote on sending your papers to Downing-street is, doubtless, still to be found there. I cannot, however, forget the very useful services you rendered to the Government of New South Wales during the period I had charge of it, as many of your labors were performed under my own eye. The manner in which you designed and executed the wharf, and roads leading to it, at Parramatta fully satisfied me of your competency to lay out roads and public works, and to superintend their execution. I should be very happy to hear of your being again employed in this way, either in this country or Australia, as I am sure the public in either hemisphere would be benefited by your exertion and knowledge. I regret that, after such long service in New South Wales, you should have been obliged to come to this country to seek for employment, as I should have conceived that on the late reduction you were at least entitled to some retiring allowance.

If this testimony to your having rendered good service whilst I held the government of New South Wales shall prove of any use to you, I shall be extremely glad in having given it; and I beg to assure you that I shall be at all times ready to do you the justice of expressing my favorable opinion of your capacity and conduct.

Percy Simpson, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

I am, &c.,
RICHARD BOURKE.

[Enclosure 7 in No. 2.]

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 13 August, 1846.

Dear Madam,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant I have the pleasure to state, that the services of Mr Simpson in this department extends over a period of eleven years, and that his judicious application of the labor placed under his superintendence for the construction of roads, in situations where considerable skill was requisite, gave satisfaction to the Governor and to the Surveyor General. Upon the transfer of the charge of the Roads and Bridges to another branch of the public service, Mr Simpson was (I believe at his own request) retained in this department to keep in a continued state of efficiency the field equipments and transport of all the surveyors employed in the interior; and it was consequent on a change of arrangements in this respect that his further services in this department were dispensed with by Sir George Gipps, who, as a compensation for the loss of his situation, appointed him to the Police Magistracy of Patrick's Plains, or Darlington.

What would have been the amount of Mr Simpson's emoluments had he continued a member of this department it is impossible to say, as the whole establishment has become almost disorganized; some of the oldest surveyors in the field receiving only one-third of their former pay, without contingent allowances, except at a very low rate, for each portion of work actually performed; others being placed on half-pay, and those who are retained on full pay being obliged to make their field arrangements upon a specific allowance. It is probable, however, that Mr Simpson would have been placed upon the half-pay list, but his having been appointed to the Darlington Bench precluded all claims upon this department. Mr Simpson's qualifications for conducting every branch of the road business having been fully recognised, it is also probable that, except for the removal above referred to, he would now be in the Superintendence of the Roads in the county of Cumberland, at a salary of £300 per annum, with an allowance for forage for two horses.

Mrs. Simpson.

Believe me, &c.,
S. A. PERRY.
Dy. Sr. Gl.

[Enclosure

MR. PERCY SIMPSON.

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[Enclosure 8 in No. 2.]

Surveyor General's Office,
19 August, 1842.

My Dear Sir,

I should regret less the prospect of your removal from the Police Magisterial Bench if you were likely again to give the country the benefit of your experience in road-making, and tact in directing and arranging the means applicable to such Public Works. In this respect I value your ability so highly, that I consider your employment in any other capacity a loss to the Colony. Perhaps there may be an opening for your re-employment on the roads if convict labor is again conceded to this Colony for that purpose only, and for which soon a petition, numerous and respectably signed, is ready for transmission to Her Majesty's Government, and will, I hope, be sent by the first vessel for England.

I remain, &c.,
T. L. MITCHELL.Percy Simpson, Esq.,
Patrick's Plains.

[Enclosure 9 in No. 2.]

Brighton,
15 September, 1843.

Sir,

I beg to return herewith the several papers which you left with me yesterday, and assure you I have heard with sincere concern of the distressed state of the Colony of New South Wales, and of the cause of your return to this country. Without entering particularly into your services while I administered the Government of the Colony, I have much pleasure in stating that you always evinced the utmost zeal in the performance of your duties, which you discharged in a very satisfactory and efficient manner. I might instance, more especially, your services in the Road Department (to which I perceive the Surveyor General of the Colony bears testimony in his letter of the 19th of August, 1842). I wish you every success in the application you are about to make, and should be very glad if my testimony to your services should in any way prove instrumental to it.

I remain, &c.,
RA. DARLING.

Percy Simpson, Esq.

[Enclosure 10 in No. 2.]

Surveyor General's Office,
7 August, 1850.

My dear Sir,

In attention to your note, I have much pleasure in certifying to your competency, in my humble opinion, to fill any such situation as that you now inform me it is your intention to apply for; but I must express my regret that your long and useful services in this country, with the experience you must have acquired more recently at home, have not opened to you some employment on a scale better proportioned to your qualifications and merits. I can only add, that in executing some of the most elaborate works on the roads of this Colony you gave me great satisfaction, not only in the manner of executing the works, but, which was then of equal importance, in the progress made; and I think it but due to you to say, that I know of no officer in the Colony to whom I could with better expectations as to the results, intrust any work connected with the formation of roads, bridges, or streets.

I remain, &c.,
T. L. MITCHELL.Percy Simpson, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

[Enclosure 11 in No. 2.]

Colonial Secretary's Office,
10 February, 1823.

Sir,

Having received accidental intelligence of your safe arrival at Bathurst, on the 2nd instant, I expect that you will be in as perfect readiness to proceed forward to Wellington Valley by the time this communication reaches you, as at the hour you left Sydney.

My long letter of instructions to you, bearing date the 1st January last, leaves scarcely any observation to be added on the present occasion. Your further route, from everything I am able to learn, will experience but little impediment. Mr. Oxley is the bearer of this, and has promised to employ every facility, which the presence of Mr. M'Brien will afford him, to render your future line of march easy and perspicuous; at all events with out any foreign assistance, and with nothing but the compass in your hand, by taking a westerly course until you bring a remarkable hill, named Mount Lachlan, to bear south by east half east and then steering north by west half west, you cannot fail to hit upon the confluence of the two rivers intended to be the site of your future settlement; and avoid, by keeping so far to the westward, a connected chain of very intersected and rocky country reported to extend along the left bank of the Macquarie and impede very much every attempt

attempt to reach Wellington Valley by a line perfectly straight. On this head, therefore, of your meeting with a plain and ready access to your intended destination I feel little alarm. Not so upon another. From the number of persons that accompany you, your party is composed, in my opinion, of more mouths than you will ever be able to victual, and imposes on me the necessity of requiring from you an implicit adherence to the following indispensable instruction:—"Not to quit Bathurst without three months unground, and three weeks ground, consumption of wheat for every soul in your detachment, and to leave every one behind accordingly for whom your means of conveyance may not enable this store to be carried." This one grand precaution punctually adopted, remembering too to travel slowly, was not to injure the animals, with moderate vigilance against the native dog at night and the straying of the cattle at all times; and with the important assistance you will be enabled to derive, in all the minor detail of your arrangements, from the long experience and indefatigable assiduity, in the public service, of Lieutenant Lawson, aided by the opinion I have formed of your own zeal and discretion, leave me, in conclusion, nothing more to annex than the expression of my confident anticipation that a settlement, in my opinion, most intimately connected with the rising interests of the Colony will, under your auspices, be established successfully.

Lieut. Percy Simpson,
Commandant, Wellington Valley.

I have, &c.,
F. GOULBURN,
Col. Secretary.

[Enclosure 12 in No. 2.]

Brisbane, Greenock,
17 August, 1843.

Sir,

I have been duly favored by your letter of the 14th instant, on the subject of pecuniary claims on Government, arising out of the appointment you held as Civil Commandant of Wellington Valley, New South Wales, while I was Governor.

I have also received the written agreement entered into with you as directed by me, and signed by the late Major Goulbourn, dated the 1st of January, 1823; and I beg to state, that the construction I then and now place on that arrangement was—that you were entitled to receive a per-centage on the amount of wheat raised by you while at that command, as a stimulus to induce you to exert to the utmost your endeavors to render them productive to the Government, and thereby lessen the expense of the convict to the Crown; and I regret that any other construction should have been placed on that agreement.

It is now a distant period since your claim existed, but I hope you may yet be able to get it adjusted to your satisfaction.

I return you all your original documents, as they will be of use to you in establishing what your agreement was at that time with the Colonial Government; and I have further to observe, that there was a marked difference between the commands at Wellington Valley and Bathurst.

I remain, &c.,
Percy Simpson, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c. THOS. MAKDOUGALL BRISBANE.

[Enclosure 13 in No. 2.]

Brisbane, Largs,
23 October, 1844.

Dear Sir,

Your letter having gone to Makerstown caused a delay in my receiving it; and enclosed I send you the copy of a note you wished for; and I sincerely regret you have been unable to obtain a settlement of what I consider your just claim, and which I trust may ultimately be accomplished to your wish.

I am happy to say we are all well, and hope you and family are in good health.

Believe me, &c.,
Percy Simpson, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c. THOS. MAKDOUGALL BRISBANE.

[Enclosure 14 in No. 2.]

9, Suffolk-st., Pall Mall, London,
10 December, 1847.

My dear Sir,

I assure you I was very glad to receive a letter from you, as I had been inquiring for you before I went to Spain, and had hoped to have had the pleasure of seeing you in England. I am glad, as far as the Colony is concerned, that you feel like me a yearning after the land of the glowing South. I am in hopes that your experience in the construction of railways here may yet be available in the Colony, both for your own advantage and that of the public; for I know of no officer on whom I could depend with more certainty for the construction of any public work. You are just the man for undertakings of that description in Australia.

MR. PERCY SIMPSON:

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I am glad to see what Sir Richard Bourke has written of you, and I can fully bear him out, and can say much more besides of your useful services in New South Wales. You are right not to go without an appointment, and I should hope that Lord Grey, on the grounds of your own merits and length of services, will do you ample justice, and that the Colony will again have the benefit of your valuable labors. I came home for the recovery of my health, the excessive heats of the interior gives us all ophthalmia; my eyes will never be quite right. I am publishing my travels, and very busy here now, but I shall not leave London until the end of January. If I can be at all instrumental in forwarding your views to get back to Australia, pray let me know; meanwhile I remain

Percy Simpson, Esq.

Yours, &c.,
T. L. MITCHELL.

[Enclosure 15 in No. 2.]

Head Quarters,
Corfu, 1 July, 1814.

Sir,

In consequence of the departure of Major the Honorable Sir Charles Gordon for England on the public service, you are ordered, on the receipt of this official letter, to immediately proceed to Paxo and assume the administration of the government of that Island under the title of Capo di Governo, and to proclaim without loss of time to the public functionaries and inhabitants the character with which you are invested.

From the date of this letter you will receive four dollars per diem for the charge conferred on you from the public local treasury.

In your proclamation to the inhabitants and public functionaries assuming the authority vested in you, you will assure them of the beneficial intentions of the Government of His Britannic Majesty to promote their interests and prosperity, at the sametime make known to them that you will exact from them the most implicit obedience to the acts that may emanate from you in relation to the present delegated powers vested in you; and it is essential in a well regulated Government that no person whomsoever should arrogate or presume to interfere in any part of the Government under your administration, except by the methods and forms established by law, so you are enjoined on any such occasion to adopt the most prompt and decisive measures, in order to suppress all undue interference, making your report of the same to the Civil Commissioners of His Majesty for this information.

Lieutenant Percy Simpson,
Royal Corsican Rangers,
Santa Maura.

I have, &c.,
J. CAMPBELL.

[Enclosure 16 in No. 2.]

Horse Guards, 16 March, 1822.

My dear General,

I give this letter to Lieutenant Percy Simpson, who proceeds with his young family to New South Wales, in the hope of improving his prospects in life,—for, although he and Mrs. Simpson, I understand, are well connected, yet at this moment he finds it very difficult to get employed while reductions and retrenchments oppose so many obstacles to all such views in this country.

He has held the situation of Judge Advocate and subsequently local Governor of one of the Ionian islands for some years, and he returned to this country in consequence of the reduction of the regiment to which he belonged, bringing with him a strong recommendation to me from Sir Thomas Maitland, with a request from the General that I would exert myself in the behalf of Mr. Simpson; and I feel assured that, should you have an opportunity of serving him, he will prove himself worthy of your favorable notice and protection.

Major General Sir Thomas Brisbane, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

I remain, &c.,
H. TORRENS,
A. G.

[Enclosure 17 in No. 2.]

Downing-street, 13 May, 1822.

My dear Sir,

With reference to your letters of the 13th March and 10th ultimo, respecting a passage to New South Wales for Lieutenant Percy Simpson, I am now directed by Earl Bathurst to acquaint you that, in compliance with the request of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, directions have been given to the Agent for Transports at Cork for Lieutenant Simpson and his family to embark on board the first convict ship sailing from that port in which there may be room, provided he shall enter into an arrangement for defraying the expense of his voyage, so that no additional charge is in consequence incurred to the public on his account. I am at the same time to acquaint you that the great increase of applications has rendered it necessary to establish a regulation of not granting free passages except

except to officers on service ; and I am to express to you Lord Bathurst's regret that, under these circumstances, he is precluded from complying with that part of His Royal Highness's request in favor of Lieutenant Simpson.

Major General Sir Herbert Taylor,
&c., &c., &c.

I am, &c.,
R. WILMOT.

No. 3.

THE UNDER SECRETARY to MR. SIMPSON.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 14 February, 1860.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, in which you enclosed a Petition addressed by you to the Legislative Assembly on the subject of your past services under Government and submitted an application for a pension of £150 a year.

2. The Colonial Secretary desires me, in reply, to observe, that it appears that preceding Governments have declined to recognise the claim which you prefer, and that the Assembly, to which you have appealed, has hitherto taken no action in the matter. The present Administration has neither authority nor funds wherefrom to grant the allowance prayed for by you, and the Colonial Secretary cannot advise that the matter should be withdrawn from the tribunal to which you yourself have submitted it.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD.

1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WYNYARD SQUARE.

(PETITION FROM INHABITANTS OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 13 September, 1859.

To the Honorable the Members of the House of Assembly.

The Petition of Landed Proprietors and Residents in the vicinity of Wynyard Square, in the City of Sydney,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :—

That about ten years ago several of your Petitioners became purchasers of land in that locality from the Government, at a public sale, for which land they paid very high prices.

That several of your Petitioners have also erected large and costly buildings thereon.

That at such time when your Petitioners became purchasers as aforesaid, a plan was exhibited, by which it was shewn that it was intended to form a Public Square in front of several of the allotments so offered for sale.

That several of your Petitioners were thereby induced, not only to purchase, but to give high prices for their allotments so situated in Wynyard Square.

That notwithstanding so many years have elapsed, and notwithstanding some verbal promises by a former Government to carry out the first intention to form a Public Square in the place named, and notwithstanding the rights of the purchasers in respect hereof, the ground has not been formed into a Public Square even up to this time, and not only so, that by reason of it having been for some time past the depository for the street sweepings and other filth, it has become a public and dangerous nuisance, and has very much depreciated the value of property in the vicinity.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take their grievances into your consideration, and render your Petitioners that justice in the premises which all the facts of the case may upon due inquiry be found to entitle them to.

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

[Here follow 43 Signatures.]

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES OF THE METROPOLIS.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES
OF THE METROPOLIS;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
18 April, 1860.

SYDNEY:

THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET

1860.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 19. FRIDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

4. Condition of the Working Classes of the Metropolis :—Mr. Parkes moved, pursuant to amended notice,—
1. That a Select Committee be appointed to take evidence and report upon the social condition of the working classes of this Metropolis, more especially in respect to the four following heads of inquiry :—
 - (1.) The number of mechanics and labourers respectively, who may be wholly or partially out of employment, the period during which such want of employment has been experienced, and the alleged causes thereof.
 - (2.) The course of wages in different trades and callings during the period of the last two years, and the rates obtained at the present time.
 - (3.) The class of house accommodation in its moral and sanitary relations, and the number of freehold dwellings occupied by working mechanics and labourers.
 - (4.) The existence and extent of juvenile vagrancy in the public streets, classifying, as far as may be practicable, any such returns, as to age, sex, parentage, religion, education, and place of birth.
 2. That such Committee consist of Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Hay, Mr. Loder, Dr. Lang, Mr. Lyons, Mr. Windeyer, Mr. Pemell, and the Mover.
- Debate ensued.
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 35. THURSDAY, 1 DECEMBER, 1859.

6. Attendance of Member of Legislative Council :—Mr. Parkes moved, without previous notice, That the following Message be carried to the Legislative Council :—

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly having appointed a Select Committee to inquire into the Social Condition of the Working Classes of this Metropolis, and that Committee being desirous to examine the Honorable E. Wise, Esquire, in reference thereto, begs to request that the Legislative Council will give leave to its said Member to attend accordingly, on such day and days as shall be arranged between him and the said Committee.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 1 December, 1859.*

Speaker.

Question put and passed.

* * * * *

12. Attendance of Member of Legislative Council :—The Speaker reported, that during the Debate of the Question last before the House, the following Message was received from the Legislative Council,—

MR. SPEAKER,

In answer to the Message from the Legislative Assembly, dated this day, requesting leave for the Honorable E. Wise, Member of the Legislative Council, to attend and be examined before a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly to inquire into the Social Condition of the Working Classes of the Metropolis, the Council acquaints the Assembly that leave has been granted to its said Member to attend and be examined by the said Committee, if he think fit.

*Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 1 December, 1859.*

W. W. BURTON,
President.

VOTES No. 54. THURSDAY, 2 FEBRUARY, 1860.

9. Condition of the Working Classes :—Mr. Parkes moved, pursuant to notice, That the undermentioned Documents be referred for consideration to the Select Committee now sitting on the Condition of the Working Classes of this Metropolis,—
- (1.) The Report and Evidence of the Select Committee appointed by the Legislative Council of 1854, on the motion of Mr. Parkes, to consider the subject of establishing a Nautical School in the Port of Sydney.
 - (2.) The Report and Evidence of the Select Committee appointed by the same body in the same year, on the motion of Mr. Martin, to take Evidence respecting Destitute Children.

(3.)

(3.) The Report and Evidence of the Select Committees appointed by the same body in 1854 and in 1855, on the motion of Mr. Cowper, to inquire into and report upon the Increase of Intemperance.

Question put and passed.

Ordered to be referred accordingly.

VOTES No. 55. FRIDAY, 3 FEBRUARY, 1860.

7. Attendance of Member of Legislative Council as Witness :—Mr. Parkes moved, That the following Message be carried to the Legislative Council :—

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly having appointed a Select Committee to inquire into "The Condition of the Working Classes of the Metropolis," and that Committee being desirous to examine the Honorable Robert Fitzgerald, Esquire, in reference thereto, begs to request that the Legislative Council will give leave to its said Member to attend accordingly, on such day and days as shall be arranged between him and the said Committee.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 3 February, 1860.*

Speaker.

Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 56. TUESDAY, 7 FEBRUARY, 1860.

21. Attendance of Member of Legislative Council as Witness :—Mr. Parkes moved, That the following Message be carried to the Legislative Council :—

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly having appointed a Select Committee to inquire into the condition of the Working Classes of the Metropolis, and that Committee being desirous to examine the Honorable James Robert Wilshire, Esquire, in reference thereto, begs to request that the Legislative Council will give leave to its said Member to attend accordingly, on such day and days as shall be arranged between him and the said Committee.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 7 February, 1860.*

T. A. MURRAY,
Speaker.

Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 61. WEDNESDAY, 15 FEBRUARY, 1860.

10. Members of the Legislative Council as Witnesses :—The Speaker reported the following Messages from the Legislative Council :—

* * * * *

- (2.) MR. SPEAKER,

In answer to the Message from the Legislative Assembly, dated the 3rd instant, requesting leave for the Honorable Robert Fitzgerald, a Member of the Legislative Council, to attend and be examined before a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, on the Condition of the Working Classes of the Metropolis, the Council acquaints the Assembly that leave has been granted to its said Member to attend and be examined by the said Committee, if he think fit.

*Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 15 February, 1860.*

W. W. BURTON,
President.

- (3.) MR. SPEAKER,

In answer to the Message from the Legislative Assembly, dated the 7th instant, requesting leave for the Honorable James Robert Wilshire, a Member of the Legislative Council, to attend and be examined before a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, on the Condition of the Working Classes of the Metropolis, the Council acquaints the Assembly that leave has been granted to its said Member to attend and be examined by the said Committee, if he think fit.

*Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 15 February, 1860.*

W. W. BURTON,
President.

VOTES No. 81. WEDNESDAY, 18 APRIL, 1860.

8. Condition of the Working Classes of the Metropolis :—Mr. Parkes, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Proceedings of, and Minutes of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee on the Condition of the Working Classes of the Metropolis, with Appendix, &c.
Ordered to be printed.

[1859-60.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES OF THE METROPOLIS.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 30th September, 1859, "to take evidence and report upon the social condition of the working classes of this Metropolis, more especially in respect to the four following heads of inquiry:—

"(1.) The number of mechanics and laborers respectively, who may be wholly or partially out of employment, the period during which such want of employment has been experienced, and the alleged causes thereof.

"(2.) The course of wages in different trades and callings during the period of the last two years, and the rates obtained at the present time.

"(3.) The class of house accommodation in its moral and sanitary relations, and the number of freehold dwellings occupied by working mechanics and laborers.

"(4.) The existence and extent of juvenile vagrancy in the public streets, classifying, as far as may be practicable, any such returns, as to age, sex, parentage, religion, education, and place of birth"—

and for whose consideration were referred, on the 2nd February last:—

"(1.) The Report and Evidence of the Select Committee appointed by the Legislative Council of 1854, on the motion of Mr. Parkes, to consider the subject of establishing a Nautical School in the Port of Sydney.

"(2.) The Report and Evidence of the Select Committee appointed by the same body in the same year, on the motion of Mr. Martin, to take Evidence respecting Destitute Children.

"(3.) The Report and Evidence of the Select Committees appointed by the same body in 1854 and in 1855, on the motion of Mr. Cowper, to inquire into and report upon the Increase of Intemperance,"—

have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee have pursued, to a considerable length, the inquiry entrusted to them by your Honorable House, in the course of which they have held twenty-two meetings, and examined forty-one witnesses. They have also considered the results of other inquiries of a kindred character, as contained in the reports and evidence of Committees of a former Legislature, referred to them by your Honorable House. The evidence they have received, and upon which their Report is chiefly based, is unavoidably imperfect; several persons, whose knowledge of different branches of the subject appeared to be valuable, were summoned as witnesses who failed to give their attendance; and your Committee are sensible that important facts may have been lost through the absence of specific guidance in the conduct of their inquiry. The voluminous evidence appended to their Report has been collected, however, with an anxious desire to give an impartial scope to the inquiry, and to render it searching in its operations and valuable in its results. It is believed that the witnesses examined very fairly represent the different interests, the different conditions of life, the different stand-points of observation, and the different modes of thought which prevail in the community, and that the information thus amassed is deserving

of immediate and serious attention, not less for its trustworthiness than for the startling nature of its revelations. The witnesses may be classified as follows:—

City employers, including builders, tanners, soap-boilers, tailors, cloth manufacturers, engineers, and founders	11
Country employers, engaged in squatting and agriculture ...	4
Working tradesmen	6
Persons officially employed by the Corporation and Government	8
Medical practitioners	3
Clergymen and religious teachers	3
Labor agents	4
Pawnbrokers	2
Total	41

Your Committee will now proceed to give a condensed account of the social state of the working classes of Sydney, derived from the evidence of these witnesses; and in respect to the evils shewn to exist, they will then collect some of the opinions expressed as to the causes by which they have been produced, and the remedies by which they might be removed or mitigated, concluding with their own views on the general subject, and such recommendations as have been suggested by the various features of the inquiry.

A large number of persons belonging to the working classes are at present, and have been for some time past, suffering much distress from want of employment.* In too many instances this is attributable to intemperance or improvidence on the part of the sufferers;† but, supposing these cases to be undeserving of or beyond relief, there are still left several distinct forms of distress, arising from want of employment, which cannot be so easily explained, and ought not to be found in a well-ordered and progressive state of society. As might be expected in so large a city as Sydney—the principal seaport of a new country—there are many persons of better education and social habits, who are reduced to much suffering for want of any kind of employment for which they are fitted, and who make their distress the more severe by their struggles to conceal it.‡ And of this class there appears to be competent clerks and accountants, who cannot obtain situations.§ Since the discovery of gold, the unsettled courses of many working men, and their frequent absences from home, seeking their fortunes at the diggings, have left numbers of women and families in Sydney without protection or any regular means of subsistence, and the consequence is a large amount of destitution and misery.|| Still more unfortunately, we find that there are many men, both mechanics and laborers, of good character and sober habits, able and willing to work for their “daily bread,” who, nevertheless, cannot obtain employment.¶ There seems to be among those who have resided for any length of time in the city a feeling of unwillingness to accept employment as laborers in the country, which is not accounted for by some of the witnesses, and is variously accounted for by others.** Some raise objections because there are no schools for their children; others have heard unfavorable reports from the interior and are apprehensive of ill treatment; and others again prefer the cheap and ever present enjoyments of the town to any advantages that are remote and contingent. It is also shewn that some men will not accept reduced wages even when expressing their anxiety to obtain work††; but the refusal appears to be dictated by the fear of permanently injuring their class by the reduction, and a feeling that they would not be more secure of future employment

* Ev.: M'Levie, qs. 44 to 47; Clayton, q. 240; Pidgeon, qs. 385, 386 to 389; Windeyer, qs. 556 to 564; Macdonald, qs. 704 to 711; Brown, qs. 750 to 754; White, qs. 825 to 835; Allen, qs. 899 to 904; Spence, qs. 967 to 981; Begg, qs. 1028 to 1038; Edward James, qs. 1143, 1144, 1148 to 1150; Palmer, qs. 1263 to 1265; Cox, qs. 1277 to 1280, 1286 to 1289; Gleadall, qs. 1346 to 1358; Wise, qs. 1428 to 1430; Newman, qs. 1467 to 1470; Cowper, qs. 1520 to 1525; Glue, qs. 1604 to 1613; Ashlin, qs. 1712 to 1717; Haigh, qs. 1752 to 1760; Pawsey, q. 1821; Sutherland, qs. 1912 to 1926; Russell, qs. 1985, 1986; B. James, qs. 2021 to 2027; Fitzgerald, q. 2228; Wilshire, q. 2524; Mansfield, qs. 2594 to 2596; J. Robertson, qs. 2688 to 2694; Smith, qs. 2767 to 2770.

† Ev.: M'Levie, qs. 5, 9 to 23; Clayton, q. 240; Pidgeon, qs. 385 to 393; Windeyer, q. 557; Aaron, q. s. 691, 692.

‡ Ev.: M'Levie, qs. 18, 19, 22, 24, 67, 74; Harrison, qs. 339, 340; Aaron, qs. 673, 674; J. Robertson, q. 2694.

§ Ev.: Wilshire, qs. 2525 to 2529.

¶ Ev.: Clayton, q. 240; Cowper, q. 1524.

¶ Ev.: Clayton, qs. 249, 250, 252; Pidgeon, q. 424; Windeyer, q. 557; Cowper, qs. 1533 to 1535.

** Ev.: M'Levie, qs. 38, 39; Clayton, qs. 318, 319, 322; Harrison, qs. 337, 338; Windeyer, q. 566; White, q. 844; Allen, q. 904; Spence, qs. 986, 987; W. Robertson, qs. 2092 to 2103; Fitzgerald, qs. 2247 to 2251.

†† Ev.: M'Levie, qs. 53 to 57; Fitzgerald, q. 2356; Wilshire, qs. 2530, 2531.

employment themselves, if the lower rates were submitted to.* But in the face of this evidence there is the fact that wages have greatly receded—in some cases to about one-third of former rates—during the last few years; and it is admitted on one hand that neither the desire to keep up the present standard nor the feeling of reluctance to leave Sydney operates in all cases, while on the other, the prevalence of such feelings is strongly denied.†

As to the actual extent of this want of employment and consequent suffering, there is much difference of opinion; and one witness unhesitatingly doubts its existence altogether amongst deserving persons. But its existence is put beyond question by a tabular return compiled under the direction of the Inspector General of Police, from information acquired by his officers visiting the dwellings of the unemployed in their respective Divisions of the city on the 20th October, 1859. This return shews the following result‡:—

	Persons.
Unemployed one week	13
" two weeks	44
" three weeks	34
" one to three months... ..	331
" three to six months	367
Partially employed	250
Total... ..	1,039

Supposing that two-thirds of these persons were married and had families, at the low average of two children each, we have a total of 3,118 of the working population to be supported, while the productive power of their labor is lost to themselves and the community. But, though the accuracy of the return alluded to above cannot be doubted as to those included in it, it may reasonably be doubted that it includes all the persons similarly situated. It seems highly probable that there must have been numerous omissions from any return so prepared.

The callings of these 1,039 men are stated to be as follows:—

Carpenters and cabinetmakers	139
Masons, bricklayers, and plasterers	134
Tailors and shoemakers	68
Painters	53
Other trades	196
Seamen, &c.	19
Laborers	430
Total... ..	1,039

The course of wages in the principal trades for several years past and the rates obtainable at the present time are given in the following Table, which has been compiled from information supplied by different employers, and more fully detailed in their evidence§:—

DAILY RATE OF WAGES OF MECHANICS AND LABORERS.

TRADES.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Carpenters	11s.	20s.	15s.	14s. to 16s.	13s. to 14s.	14s.	8s. to 12s.	9s. to 11s.
Masons	14s.	25s.	16s.	15s.	14s. to 16s.	13s.	9s. to 12s.	9s. to 11s.
Bricksetters	12s.	27s.	20s.	15s. to 16s.	15s. to 16s.	14s.	9s. to 12s.	13s. to 14s.
Plasterers	12s.	30s.	18s.	16s.	14s. to 15s.	14s.	10s. to 13s.	10s. to 12s.
Painters.....	.....	.....	.....	10s. to 12s.	.....	12s.	.....	9s. to 10s.
Bookbinders.....	.....	.....	.....	8s 4d—13s 4d	.....	.....	.....	8s. 4d.
Printers .....	.....	.....	.....	13s. 4d.	.....	.....	.....	10s. to 13s 4d
Iron and brass foundrs.	.....	10s 6d to 18s	8s 6d - 13s 6d	10s. to 14s.	9s. to 13s.	9s. 6d. to 13s.	9s. to 13s.	.....
Boilermakers (year's av.)	.....	13s. 3d.	16s. 1d.	14s.	13s. 6d.	13s. 6d.	12s. 6d.	.....
Strikers ditto ...	.....	8s. 8d.	8s. 6d.	8s. 4d.	8s. 1d.	8s.	7s. 6d.	.....
Pattemmakers ditto ...	.....	15s. 6d.	14s. 4d.	13s. 3d.	13s. 9d.	13s. 6d.	13s. 3d.	.....
Smiths ditto ...	.....	14s. 11d.	14s.	12s. 7d.	12s. 3d.	12s.	11s. 6d.	.....
Coppersmiths ditto ...	.....	11s. 8d.	12s. 8d.	12s. 6d.	8s.	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.	.....
Engineers ditto ...	.....	12s. 8d.	12s. 5d.	12s. 3d.	12s. 4d.	12s.	11s. 6d.	.....
Laborers	7s.	13s.	10s.	10s.	9s. to 11s.	8s.	7s. to 9s.	7s. to 9s.

* Ev. : M'Lerie, q. 66; Clayton, qs. 283, 287, 288; Cox, qs. 1290 to 1292; Wilshire, qs. 2530 to 2534, 2535 to 2538.

† Ev. : M'Lerie, q. 71; Brown, qs. 755, 756; White, q. 834.

‡ Returns F. and G., pages 82 to 84.

§ See appendices to evidence of Mr. Brown, Mr. Spence, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Russell, Mr. B. James, and Mr. Rhodes.

The quotations of labor agents do not shew much variation from these rates, but the prices reported by the employers themselves, in many instances confirmed by several witnesses, have been generally followed in the preceding table. The wages given by country employers, in cases not unfrequent, appear to be governed more by the character and capability of the person employed than by the nature of his employment.* The rates for the more common kinds of service are thus averaged by Mr. Glue :—Single farm servants, £35 a year, with rations ; married couples, £50, with rations ; single shepherds, £30, with rations ; smiths and carpenters, £60, with rations ; female servants, £18.†

The house accomodation of the working classes of Sydney is admitted on all hands to be deplorably bad ; even in the more recently erected dwellings the means of drainage and ventilation are almost entirely neglected, and many of the older tenements are so unfit for the occupation of human beings, that one witness declares them to be “ past remedy without a general fire.” The opinions of several of the witnesses on this subject are quoted in their own words :—

The Inspector General of Police : “ Houses of very defective character, both as to cleanliness and ventilation.”

The Health Officer : “ I think they are worse than in any part of the world that I have seen—worse than in London.”

I. Aaron, Esq., M.R.C.S.L. : “ Very badly constructed in a sanitary point of view. I have known in one of these places (a house of two rooms 10 by 12 feet) a man and his wife, five or six children, and very often a lodger or two, probably a servant girl out of place, to be living.”

J. H. Palmer, Esq. : “ In Sydney the houses occupied by this class are, in many instances, very small weatherboard buildings of two rooms, not more than 10 feet by 11 feet each, and with ceilings not more than 6 or 7 feet high, with no means of ventilation excepting the door and window, as few have chimneys save in one room. Around these places, too, are frequently gathered green pools of mud and putrid matter.”

Mr. Justice Wise : “ On my first arrival I was particularly struck with what seemed to me the deficient house accommodation. It appeared to me that the houses were not in the slightest degree adapted to the country.”

The Rev. P. Newman : “ These are of such a character, as far as my experience goes, as would lead me unhesitatingly to pronounce them dangerous to the health of the strongest.”

The Dean of Sydney : “ A very large proportion of the houses of the working classes in my parish have been in existence for a number of years, and I think they are built with very little regard to ventilation or other sanitary provisions.”

Alderman Sutherland : “ I think they are very injurious to the health and moral character of the inmates. I should say the deaths of at least half the children are caused by the badly ventilated houses.”

A. Roberts, Esq., M.R.C.S. : “ A total absence of the means of ventilation, or proportionate size of the rooms to the number of inmates ; and I believe the sacrifice of life in consequence is very great.”

The Hon. R. Fitzgerald, Esq., M.L.C. : “ I think the houses are very miserable—some of the places are shocking ; if you go down some of the places, you are obliged to put your handkerchief to your nose, the smell is so very bad.”

The Hon. J. R. Wilshire, Esq., M.L.C. : “ I consider them very bad ; indeed, the greater part of the houses occupied by the laboring classes are not fit to be called houses.”

Mr. S. W. Mansfield, Master of the Benevolent Asylum : “ Hundreds in Sydney are totally unfit for human habitations.”

These emphatic expressions of opinion—all concurring in the same disturbing truth—have been taken almost at random from the mass of condemnatory evidence on the character of

* See evidence of Mr. Walsh and Mr. Fitzgerald.

† See appendices to evidence of Mr. Glue, Mr. Ashlin, Mr. Haigh, and Mrs. Pawsey.

of the dwellings of the poorer citizens, which this inquiry has placed on record.* The suburbs to a great extent are as unhappily situated as the city; in both cases, one general description of the lowest class of houses is applicable. A block of twenty or twenty-five wretched hovels affords shelter for perhaps a hundred human beings.† The rooms, two in number, are ten or eleven feet square, and scarcely high enough for a man to stand erect; the floor is lower than the ground outside; the rain comes in through the roof, and filth of all kinds washes in at the door; the court or yard, that is common to all, is covered with pollution that must be endured by all; and, inside and out, everything is an object of disgust, and wears a look of loathsomeness that would terrify men away, if it were possible to meet with its resemblance not familiarised to their senses through being created by themselves. In smaller groups there is no provision for greater comfort. The houses are constructed as if they were not intended for homes; and, strange as it may appear, nothing has been gained by experience, except in a very limited degree, to lead persons in occupying new ground to make better provision for health, cleanliness, and comfort. In many parts of Woolloomooloo, which have been built over during the last fifteen or twenty years, there are narrow lanes of houses with all the evils inseparable from improvident construction, insufficient living room, confined space outside, and want of drainage, in forms as aggravated as in the old cities of Europe.‡ Nor does it appear that any of the superior contrivances for domestic convenience—such as indoor sinks, fitted pantries, suitable stoves, and clothes' closets, which are so great a comfort to the humble housewife in England—have been generally introduced into the better class of working men's houses, which, it is gratifying to learn, have been lately erected in some parts of the city.

The buildings, originally so ill-adapted for human habitations, are rendered still more unhealthy and wretched—in frequent cases to a degree perfectly frightful—by the general system of over-crowding which has been induced by high rents. Some cases, that are stated in detail, it is hoped, may be considered abnormal even in the condition of social life described. A den of two rooms is occupied by seven men and seven women§; seventy human beings are found herded together in a common lodging-house of six rooms||; and no fewer than 315 Chinamen are lodged in one building¶. Leaving the haunts of vice and promiscuous association, still we cannot leave behind us the types of similar misery and disease. Necessity often forces honest and striving families into dwelling-places so inadequate to their wants that their jostled and overloaded existence may be supposed to be lightened only by their higher range of moral qualities. The instances appear to be few where one of these miserable tenements is allotted to the exclusive use of one family.** The consequences of this state of things to the moral and physical well-being of the inhabitants is forcibly stated by two of the medical witnesses. "The want of proper accommodation," says Mr. Aaron, "has a direct effect on the moral sense of the occupants, because they are obliged to do everything in public, you may say; and the state of bodily feeling which is induced by the absence of sanitary conditions, no doubt, induces many of these people to resort to intemperance. They sleep in ill-ventilated and over-crowded apartments—get up in the morning, especially in the summer time, unrefreshed, and want something to rouse them. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that they should go to the public-house for a morning dram." Such is the effect on the hard nature of the men; but there are others—the weaker members of the abject household—who are constantly exposed to the gradual process of human slaughter that is silently going on. This is the evidence of Mr. Roberts: "I should say it would be utterly impossible for a housewife to keep a bad house tidy. When she is placed in such a house, she soon ceases to strive to preserve order and cleanliness in her house; the husband does not care about coming home to his wife; she becomes careless and neglects her children; their diet is also neglected, and they are allowed to expose themselves to the sun. This all reacts, not
"only

* Ev.: M'Lerie, qs. 76, 78, 79, 83; Clayton, qs. 218, 232, 236; Harrison, qs. 341 to 343; Pidgeon, qs. 404 to 412; Windeyer, qs. 570, 574; Graham, q. 605; Aaron, q. 641; Brown, q. 764; Spence, qs. 992, 993; Palmer, qs. 1230 to 1247; Pawsey, q. 1875; Roberts, qs. 2120 to 2124, 2131; Sutherland, qs. 1927 to 1937; Fitzgerald, qs. 2292 to 2294; Wilshire, q. 2548; Mansfield, qs. 2531 to 2539; Cowper, qs. 1537 to 1541; &c.

† Ev.: Clayton, q. 218; Aaron, qs. 643 to 647; Cowper, q. 1539. Also, Appendix to Mr. Wise's Ev., p. 96.; and returns of houses, pp. 16, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81.

‡ Ev. Clayton, qs. 232 to 239, and other witnesses.

§ Ev. M'Lerie, q. 80.

|| Ev. Clayton, q. 219.

¶ Ev. M'Lerie,—Appendix, p. 178.

** Ev.: M'Lerie, q. 82; Pidgeon, qs. 406 to 409; Graham, q. 609; Brown, qs. 768 to 770; Newman, qs. 1464 to 1467; Cowper, q. 1538.

“only upon the health of the man and the woman, but also upon that of the children, and ultimately upon the habits of the people. A large number of the deaths of children arise indirectly from the same cause.”

The streets of Sydney are infested by a large number of vagrant children, or children entirely neglected by their parents; and some of the revelations of juvenile depravity are appalling and almost incredible.* According to the evidence of an intelligent officer of the Metropolitan Police, the traffic in female prostitution has extended its meshes around unhappy children scarcely above the age of infancy, and the closest ties of nature are converted into the bonds of their perdition.† Cases of such extreme diabolicalness it is hoped are rare even among those precipitated into courses of early wickedness, but it can no longer be doubted that such cases are to be found among the many hideous forms of ignorance, squalor, and sin, that fill some of the lanes and alleys of this wealthy city. Female prostitution itself appears to have increased in undue proportion to the increase of the population during the last few years, and the accelerated increase has been largely fed by the sacrifice of girls of tender years‡ The vice is fostered by system, and there are wealthy persons who refuse to let their houses, except for its purposes.§ The number of boys in a vagrant state is variously estimated, and it may be doubted that there are many entirely destitute of home and kindred; but the evidence abundantly shews that a large class exist to whom the possession of parents is of no value in giving direction to their lives, and who are growing up to be an incumbrance and a curse to society. In the language of one witness, they are “floating about the streets and lanes like fish in a pond.” It has not been found practicable to obtain a classified return of these unfortunate children, but it is assumed, from the information collected, that the moral features of their condition which are susceptible of reformation are much the same in all cases.

Your Committee have considered it their duty to present, without softening the deeper colours, the worst features of the disordered state of things which is fast undermining the social happiness of the community. It is lamentable to discover this darkening mass of physical and moral disease—so much of it obviously arising from preventible causes—in a city where the natural aids to beauty and sanitary precaution in its streets and structures, the variety of land and water, and the brilliancy of climate, are all in favor of the largest amount of health and enjoyment; where wealth abounds, and the luxuries and refinements of Europe have been extensively introduced. It would seem that, in the short space of a lifetime, we had reproduced here all the criminal abnormities which have grown up through centuries of ignorance, pestilence, arbitrary government, and civil war in cities of the old World. But there is another side to the picture; the region of depravity and moral death is limited. The highest calculation numbers our destitute children at one thousand; and that would seem to indicate, though imperfectly, the extent of the worst state of human existence, as these “pariahs of the streets” must be supposed to belong to the most abandoned classes. These dark features do not belong to the character of the laboring masses of society. The witnesses, who have had the best opportunities of forming correct opinions respecting them, concur in assigning to the general body of the working classes of Sydney—the mechanics and others permanently settled as citizens—a high character for honesty, intelligence, and sobriety; and they are stated to be, on the authority of the Inspector General of Police, “a credit to the country.”||

The diminution of the comforts of life, and the positive distress which prevail among the well-ordered portion of the working population, are attributed to different causes, but chiefly, and by the greater unison of testimony, to the mal-administration of the public lands. If the land policy of the Colony had offered the easiest facilities of freehold occupation to the industrious and thrifty, it is contended that the continuous withdrawal of such families from the wages-receiving masses of the city would, by leaving fuller employment to their

* Ev.: M'Levie, qs. 123—130; Clayton, q. 253; Pidgeon, q. 432; Windeyer, qs. 578—580; Aaron, qs. 639 to 661; Brown, q. 771; Palmer, qs. 1255, 1260 to 1262; Pawsey, qs. 1871 to 1873; Sutherland, q. 1946; Fitzgerald, qs. 2296 to 2301; Mansfield, q. 2577, &c.

† See memorandum of Police Inspector Harrison at the end of evidence; also, evidence of Mr. Palmer.

‡ Ev.: M'Levie, qs. 124 to 127; Clayton, qs. 255 to 258; Harrison, qs. 347, 348, 349, 353, 355, 365; Pidgeon, qs. 440 to 444; Aaron, qs. 662 to 668; Palmer, q. 1255; Cox, qs. 1312 to 1316; Cowper, qs. 1549 to 1551; Pawsey, q. 1874; Speerin q. 2957, &c.

§ Ev.: Harrison, qs. 357 to 359; Aaron q. 670.

|| Ev.: M'Levie, qs. 90 to 92; Pidgeon, q. 430; Windeyer, q. 588; Aaron, q. 654; White, q. 855; Spence, q. 973; Cox, qs. 1296 to 1299; Cowper, q. 1529; Pawsey, q. 1866.

their necessitous fellows, and by creating new demands for labour in their own operations, have obviated much of the evil. This view is taken, alike by witnesses who are thorough free-traders and those who are decided protectionists, in their opinions on purely fiscal questions; and on this subject your Committee would direct particular attention to the evidence of Mr. Walsh, an extensive squatter, Mr. Robertson, the present Premier, and Mr. White, an intelligent mechanic. The last-named witness, consistently with his free-trade opinions, traces the mischief in part to the "Government tampering with the labor market," or, in other words, supporting immigration from the public treasury, and maintains that the law of supply and demand in regulating labor, as in all other things, would work most healthily by being left entirely to itself. In answer to what he terms the "spasmodic demands" for labor in particular localities, he says, if the want was real, "Immediately men found there was something worth coming for, they would come." Others consider that nearly all the social derangement has been produced by the operation of the principles that regulate our trading intercourse with other countries, and argue that the only effectual remedy would be the imposition of protective duties, to foster our infant manufactures, and to sustain a remunerative market for our agriculturists against foreign competition. In support of these views they point to our perished manufactures of cloth, cordage, nails, pottery, and tobacco, and to our farmers unable to obtain for their wheat and potatoes the cost of carriage.

In respect to the evil of intemperance, which extensively aggravates the prevailing distress, Mr. Justice Wise and other witnesses, who appear to have bestowed much study on social subjects, consider it frequently rather the effect than the cause of the discomfort and misery in the houses of the poor. The remedies they suggest are increased means of public education, greater sanitary provisions for the regulation of buildings, more rational modes of popular recreation, and more active sympathy in the intercourse of classes. But your Committee cannot resist the conviction that intemperance has been a prolific instrumentality in producing the distress complained of, and they are of opinion that the present licensing system requires complete revision. The subject, however, is so vast, and involves so many subordinate questions, that they consider it should be referred for inquiry to a separate Committee of your Honorable House.

Your Committee entirely concur in the opinion that a wise and comprehensive system for promoting the settlement of industrious families on the public lands—the increase of producing power, and not the augmentation of current revenue to the treasury, being the principal object—would be to a great extent a remedy for such a state of things as they have had the painful duty to investigate. Without regard to the ultimate advantages to arise from any such measure, and solely in reference to the immediate subject of their inquiry, they respectfully recommend to your Honorable House the consideration of this question as early as possible.

Your Committee are also of opinion that the connection of cause and effect is in some measure to be traced between the fiscal laws of the Colony and the existing social evils, and they consider a revision of our entire taxation a matter of necessity. We have the authority of eminent economists in support of raising revenue in a new country by the imposition of duties that would tend to foster manufacturing enterprise, and such encouragement to our own people, within well considered limits, would not be inconsistent with practical freedom in our commercial intercourse with the World, while no nation affords us an example of the establishment of manufactures without such encouragement. But it is respectfully submitted that we are not to follow blindly the course of other countries, but to be guided in our economical arrangements by such principles as are most applicable in the peculiar circumstances of our own. An original thinker, in the department of Political Economy, observes, even of the Mother Country:—"England, I say it with regret, but without the very slightest hesitation, is not to be taken as a safe specimen of the career of a people developing their productive forces. Untoward events have dogged the progress of the nation; some connected with faults of legislation and administration; some arising out of circumstances over which neither legislators nor administrators exercised any influence, and which escaped perhaps any timely attempt to control them, because the annals of the world gave no warning of them, and afforded no opportunity of observing them elsewhere. If this suggest many regrets for the past, it still gives better hopes for the future. The evil that
" has

“ has mingled with our institutions or our habits may be weeded out ; the good influences we have missed may still be won to purify and protect us, and other nations, if they assume our economical organization and power, may escape many of the evils that have afflicted our progress, or from which we suffer now.”* The spirit of these reflections should be infused into any efforts to improve our institutions and laws, if we are to make the best of the resources placed at our disposal.

The amendment of our Customs laws, however, is not all that is required in this direction ; and your Committee are of opinion that any equitable reform of our fiscal system should include the introduction of the principles of direct taxation, based on the well-known axioms of Paley and Adam Smith—that the burden should be borne in just proportion to the ability to bear it, and the advantages enjoyed for which it is imposed.

The improvement of the dwellings of the working classes appears to your Committee a matter that admits of no delay, and cannot be over-estimated in importance. Accepting the definition of wealth—to which the expositions of economical science all tend—as the means of human happiness, and regarding the action of good government as directed to its attainment for all the members of society, it cannot be for a moment questioned that the moral and physical well-being of the greatest number of our households should be an object of the highest public concern. Not in a spirit of false philanthropy, but with an enlightend view of the ends of civilization, every danger should be anxiously eradicated which threatens the mental power and bodily vigour of the race. The members of the future nation can never be strong if the springs of life are suffered to be vitiated. Manly and contented citizens can hardly be expected to rise up from the arms of unhappy and unwomanly mothers. Attachment to the soil is of too delicate a growth to receive its nourishment from the desecrations of the family hearth.

Your Committee are of opinion that much might be done by legislative measures in mitigation of this evil. No apartment in houses within the City should be allowed to be built under certain dimensions determined to be necessary for the preservation of health in a close and constantly-respired atmosphere, and without sufficient means of ventilation. Blocks of houses should in all cases have adequate outdoor conveniences, including space for the exercise of children. Public baths and wash-houses should be established in different parts of the city. Common lodging-houses should be licensed and regulated by law. Some more effective means should be devised for the suppression of the odious traffic in vice which has been described. In all these respects, it is believed that remedial measures might be passed by the Legislature, which would be found to work beneficially.

With the view of directing private enterprise to a field which, if once fairly entered upon, it is believed would prove remunerative, and inducing the investment of capital in the erection of improved dwellings for the industrious classes, your Committee are of opinion that the Government might very properly offer public awards—medals or diplomas of distinction—to public-spirited persons building houses of the description required, in squares, terraces, or detached groups. The desirableness of awakening the public mind to an interest in the subject, and the smallness of the cost of trying the experiment suggested, will, it is hoped, go far in support of a recommendation which, though perhaps novel, has at least the value of appealing to a powerful principle of human nature.

In connection with this subject, your Committee are of opinion that a Government Health Officer should be appointed, with duties assimilated to those of the Board of Public Health in London. The office should be independent of municipal authority, and one of sufficient importance to secure the exclusive services of a gentleman of good professional standing, and of certified knowledge of the sanitary government of towns. His duties, though chiefly metropolitan, might include periodical visits of inspection to the other large towns of the Colony.

If searching improvement could be carried into the homes of the adult population, it is believed that one effect of it would be a decrease of the juvenile destitution found in the streets. But the evil is one pregnant with the most dangerous consequences to society, and should be combated wherever it is met ; and your Committee strongly recommend the early establishment of a reformatory for juvenile delinquents. At present it appears that these

* Lectures and Tracts on Political Economy by the late Rev. Richard Jones, Professor of Political Economy, at the East India College, Haileybury, page 411.

these young offenders are frequently discharged by the magistrates because there is no place for their confinement except the common gaol, where they would be associated with the adult prisoners, and the knowledge of this among the police often saves them from apprehension.* The great success of reformatory establishments in Europe does not leave the question in doubt as to the value of such an experiment here. La Mettray, near Tours, opened by M. De Metz in 1839, and Rauhe Haus, near Hamburgh, founded by Dr. Wichern in 1833, are about the oldest and most celebrated; and the many hundreds of young profligates who have passed through those establishments have, with few exceptions, been thoroughly reclaimed, and become respectable members of society.

As one means of reclaiming our vagrant children, which at the same time would meet a growing want in the maritime trade of the Colony, your Committee recommend the establishment of a Nautical School, separate from other educational institutions, in accordance with the report of a Select Committee of the Legislature in 1854, where boys with a propensity for the sea might be trained in all the arts of seamanship, and apprenticed out under respectable masters.

Your Committee further recommend that sufficient assistance be afforded by the Legislature to complete the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick which, it is stated, could then receive the whole of the children now suffering so severely in the overcrowded wards of the Benevolent Asylum.

Some interesting returns have been supplied by the Inspector General of Police, showing the state of crime in the metropolis for the last three years, the aggregated results of which are given below.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.			
PRISONERS.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Discharged by magistrates	1,309	1,337	1,267
Summarily disposed of	5,695	6,757	6,182
Committed for trial	202	243	269
Total	7,206	8,337	7,718
VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN.			
PROPERTY.	1857.	1858.	1860.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Value stolen	10,038 18 9½	5,536 17 5	4,590 19 1
Value recovered	1,469 13 3½	1,535 11 7	1,949 13 7
Value of final loss	8,569 5 6	4,001 5 10	2,641 5 6

It is gratifying to notice that these returns shew a marked diminution of criminality,—a fact which confirms the testimony borne to the improved morals of the great body of the people. As the state of the gaols of the Colony is intimately connected with criminal reformation, your Committee recommend the appointment of visiting Committees, of a purely honorary character, and consisting of non-official persons, in all towns where prisons are established, to secure the better supervision and management of such prisons.

Lastly, your Committee are of opinion that the Government should afford assistance, by which their labor would be turned to productive account, to those mechanics and workmen who are suffering severe privations from the want of employment; and they conclude with the suggestion that it might not be an unwise expenditure, more as an example to private capitalists than otherwise, to employ those connected with the building trades in the erection of a model group of laborers' cottages.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 18 April, 1860.*

HENRY PARKES,
Chairman.

* Ev.: McLerie, qs. 131, 133, 134; Pidgeon, qs. 434, 435.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY, 7 OCTOBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Parkes,	|	Rev. Dr. Lang,
Mr. Pemell,	|	Mr. Windeyer,
Mr. Walsh,	|	Mr. Loder,
Mr. Plunkett,	|	Mr. Lyons.

H. Parkes, Esquire, called to the Chair.

The Chairman informed the Committee of the objects he had in view in moving for this Committee, and the Committee proceeded to deliberate upon the class of persons most likely to aid them in carrying out the inquiry referred to them, and decided upon initiating their inquiry by the evidence of the Police authorities.

[Committee then adjourned till Tuesday, 11th instant, *Twelve o'clock.*]

TUESDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

H. Parkes, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Loder,	|	Mr. Lyons,
Rev. Dr. Lang,	|	Mr. Windeyer,
Mr. Hay,	|	Mr. Pemell.

J. M'Lerie, Esq., *Inspector General of Police*, called in and examined.

[Committee adjourned till Thursday, 13th instant, *half-past Ten o'clock.*]

THURSDAY, 13 OCTOBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

H. Parkes, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Plunkett,	|	Mr. Walsh,
Mr. Pemell,	|	Rev. Dr. Lang,
	|	Mr. Windeyer.

W. H. Walsh, Esq., *a Member of the Committee*, examined in his place.

Mr. J. R. Clayton, called in and examined.

Mr. C. E. Harrison, *Detective Police Officer*, examined.

[Committee adjourned till Wednesday, 19th instant, *half-past Ten o'clock.*]

WEDNESDAY, 19 OCTOBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

H. Parkes, Esquire, in the Chair.

Rev. Dr. Lang,	|	Mr. Loder,
Mr. Walsh,	|	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Windeyer,	|	Mr. Plunkett.

The Clerk produced a letter from J. M'Lerie, Esq., covering the forms of certain Returns in course of preparation by the officers of the police for the information of the Committee, which were respectively submitted to the Committee.

Mr. N. Pigeon called in and examined.

Mr. W. H. Windeyer, called in and examined.

[Committee adjourned till Friday, 21st instant, *Ten o'clock.*]

FRIDAY, 21 OCTOBER, 1859.

The House having adjourned from the 20th to the 25th instant, there was no meeting of the Committee this day.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

H. Parkes, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Pemell,	|	Mr. Windeyer,
Mr. Walsh,	|	Mr. Plunkett,
	Rev. Dr. Lang.	

H. Graham, Esq., *M. R. S. C. L.*, called in and examined.

The Chairman laid before the Committee a letter covering a statement from Inspector Harrison (a witness examined before the Committee.)

Letter and statement, read.

Committee deliberated as to the advisability of publishing these documents.

Motion made (*Rev. Dr. Lang*) and *Question*, That the letter and statement just read by the Clerk be published as a separate appendix to the evidence taken before this Committee, and that it be an instruction to the Clerk to substitute the *initials* of the parties in all cases where names appear at length in such statements—*agreed to*

I. Aaron, Esq., *M. R. C. S. L.*, called in and examined.

[Committee adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY, 7 DECEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

H. Parkes, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Lyons,	|	Mr. Windeyer,
Mr. Pemell,	|	Mr. Plunkett,
	Rev. Dr. Lang.	

Mr. John McDonald called in and examined.

Mr. G. Brown called in and examined.

Mr. J. G. White called in and examined.

[Committee adjourned till Friday, 9th instant, *half-past Ten* o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 9 DECEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

H. Parkes, Esquire, in the Chair.

Rev. Dr. Lang,	|	Mr. Plunkett,
Mr. Lyons,	|	Mr. Windeyer.

The witnesses summoned for this day not being in attendance the Committee adjourned till Thursday next, the 14th instant.

WEDNESDAY, 14 DECEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

H. Parkes, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Plunkett,	|	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Windeyer,	|	Rev. Dr. Lang.

Mr. W. B. Allen called in and examined.

Mr. T. Spence called in and examined.

[Committee adjourned.]

FRIDAY, 16 DECEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

H. Parkes, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Hoskins,	|	Mr. Windeyer,
Rev. Dr. Lang,	|	Mr. Loder,
	Mr. Hay.	

Mr. J. E. Begg called in and examined.

Mr. E. James called in and examined.

[Committee adjourned till Tuesday, 20th instant, *Twelve* o'clock.]

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 20 DECEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

H. Parkes, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Windeyer,	|	Mr. Plunkett,
Mr. Hoskins,	|	Mr. Lyons,
Rev. Dr. Lang,	|	Mr. Pemell.

J. H. Palmer, Esq., called in and examined.

Mr. W. Cox called in and examined.

Mr. S. Gleadall called in and examined.

[Committee adjourned till Friday, 23rd instant, *half-past Eleven* o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 23 DECEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

H. Parkes, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Plunkett,	|	Mr. Lyons,
Mr. Hoskins,	|	Rev. Dr. Lang,
Mr. Windeyer.		

J. McLerie, Esq., *Inspector General of Police*, called in and further examined.

The Witness produced certain Returns for the information of the Committee, and the same were ordered to be printed as Appendix to his Evidence.

The Honorable E. Wise, Esq., *M.L.C., Attorney General*, attending by permission of the Legislative Council, examined.

The Witness handed in four Appendices, which were ordered to be printed as Addenda to his Evidence.

[Committee adjourned.]

TUESDAY, 24 JANUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

H. Parkes, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Plunkett,	|	Rev. Dr. Lang,
Mr. Lyons,	|	Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Pemell.		

Rev. P. Newman, called in and examined.

Very Rev. W. M. Cowper, *Dean of Sydney*, called in and examined.

[Committee adjourned till Friday, 27th instant, *Ten* o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 27 JANUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

H. Parkes, Esquire, in the Chair.

Rev. Dr. Lang,	|	Mr. Plunkett,
Mr. Hoskins,	|	Mr. Windeyer,
Mr. Lyons.		

Mr. J. C. Glue called in and examined.

Mr. S. Ashlin called in and examined.

Mr. B. Haigh called in and examined.

[Committee adjourned till Tuesday, 31st instant *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 31 JANUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

H. Parkes, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Plunkett,	|	Mr. Windeyer,
Mr. Hoskins,	|	Mr. Pemell,
Rev. Dr. Lang.		

Mrs. Pawsey called in and examined.

Mr. J. Sutherland, *Alderman*, called in and examined.

Mr. J. Russell called in and examined.

Mr. B. James called in and examined.

[Committee adjourned till Friday 3rd proximo, *Eleven* o'clock.]

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 3 FEBRUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

H. Parkes, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Hoskins,	|	Mr. Loder,
Mr. Lyons,	|	Mr. Pemell.

Mr. W. Robertson called in and examined.

A. Roberts, Esq., *M.R.C.S.*, called in and examined.

Mr. G. Kemp called in and examined.

[Committee adjourned till Tuesday, 7th instant, *Eleven o'clock.*]

TUESDAY, 7 FEBRUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

H. Parkes, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Loder,	|	Rev. Dr. Lang,
Mr. Hoskins,	|	Mr. Plunkett.

The Honorable R. Fitzgerald, Esq., *M.L.C.*, attending by permission of the Legislative Council, examined.

Mr. M. M. Campbell called in and examined.

Mr. B. Rhodes called in and examined.

[Committee adjourned till Friday, 10th instant, *Eleven o'clock.*]

FRIDAY, 10 FEBRUARY, 1860.

A Quorum not being present, there was no meeting of the Committee held this day.

TUESDAY, 14 FEBRUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

H. Parkes, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Loder,	|	Rev. Dr. Lang,
Mr. Plunkett,	|	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Hoskins,	|	Mr. Windeyer.

The Honorable J. R. Wilshire, Esq., *M.L.C.*, attending by permission of the Legislative Council, examined.

Mr. S. W. Mansfield called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated, and having decided upon taking further evidence, so that all classes might be fairly represented in the list of Witnesses,—

[Adjourned till Friday, 17th instant, *Eleven o'clock.*]

FRIDAY, 17 FEBRUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

H. Parkes, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Windeyer,	|	Rev. Dr. Lang,
Mr. Hoskins,	|	Mr. Pemell,
	Mr. Lyons.	

J. Robertson, Esquire, *M.P.*, examined.

Mr. G. O. Allan called in and examined.

Mr. T. Smith called in and examined.

[Committee adjourned till Thursday, 23rd instant, *Eleven o'clock.*]

THURSDAY, 23 FEBRUARY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

H. Parkes, Esquire, in the Chair.

Rev. Dr. Lang,	|	Mr. Windeyer,
Mr. Hay,	|	Mr. Hoskins.

Mr. J. Pye called in and examined.

Mr. B. Appleton called in and examined.

Mr. J. Speerin called in and examined.

[Committee adjourned.]

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 1 MARCH, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Henry Parkes, Esquire, in the Chair.

Rev. Dr. Lang, | Mr. Windeyer.

J. M'Levie, Esq., *Inspector General of Police*, called in and further examined. The witness produced certain returns, for the information of the Committee, and the same were ordered to be printed as Appendix to his Evidence.

[Committee adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY, 4 APRIL, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

H. Parkes, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Lyons, | Rev. Dr. Lang,
Mr. Pemell, | Mr. Plunkett,
Mr. Hoskins, | Mr. Windeyer.

Committee met pursuant to summons.

Committee deliberated upon the reception of further Evidence, and *Resolved*—That sufficient evidence has been taken for the purposes of this inquiry.

The Chairman submitted his views of the course to be pursued in framing a Report, proposing in the first instance to condense and classify, without comment, the information derived from the several witnesses; and, secondly, to elucidate the causes of the deranged state of things shewn to exist, at the same time viewing the subject generally, and especially in its politico-economical bearing.

Committee deliberated upon the further suggestion, whether the Report should conclude with any definite recommendations.

It was Resolved :—

That the Report contain specific recommendations for alleviating the lamentable state of things disclosed by the evidence.

As a guide for the recommendations of the Draft Report, the following questions were put from the Chair, with the understanding that Members would not be precluded from making any amendments in the Draft Report when submitted for adoption.

Questions put :—

- (1.) Is it expedient to make any specific recommendations for affording employment to distressed mechanics and laborers in Sydney, or for affording assistance where the number of families is an impediment to their removal into the country?—*Passed in the affirmative.*
- (2.) Is it expedient to recommend any amendment of the Building Acts in respect to the humbler class of dwellings which shall require certain dimensions and means of ventilation in the rooms, and certain outdoor conveniences for the preservation of health?—*Passed in the affirmative.*
- (3.) Is it expedient to recommend, in order to encourage the employment of private capital in that direction, the granting of medals or diplomas of distinction, or other public awards for the erection of improved dwellings for the working classes?—*Passed in the affirmative.*
- (4.) Is it expedient to recommend the appointment of a Government Health Officer, the office to be filled by a person of high professional standing, and of certified knowledge of sanitary questions, his duties to be exclusive, and to extend to the health of towns generally as well as to the health of the metropolis?—*Passed in the affirmative.*
- (5.) Is it expedient to recommend the introduction of any legislative measure for the regulation of common lodging-houses?—*Passed in the affirmative.*
- (6.) Is it expedient to recommend the establishment of a Nautical School in this port, separate from other educational institutions, as recommended by a Committee, and sanctioned by Resolutions of the late Legislative Council?—*Passed in the affirmative.*
- (7.) Is it expedient to recommend a grant for extending the accommodation of the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick?—*Passed in the affirmative.*
- (8.) Is it expedient to recommend the granting of aid in the establishment of Reformatories for juvenile criminals?—*Passed in the affirmative.*
- (9.) Is it expedient to recommend, in all towns where prisons are established, the appointment of Visiting Committees, consisting of non-official persons, to secure the better supervision and management of such prisons?—*Passed in the affirmative.*
- (10.) Is it expedient to recommend any more restrictive measures for the suppression of brothels and other places of evil resort?—*Passed in the affirmative.*

The Chairman invited the assistance of the Committee in furnishing other propositions which it might be thought desirable to embody in the Report.

Committee deliberated, and gave instructions for the distribution of proof copies of the Draft Report prior to their next meeting.

[Committee adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 18 APRIL, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

H. Parkes, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Lyons,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Pemell,

Mr. Windeyer,
Mr. Plunkett,
Mr. Hay,

Rev. Dr. Lang.

The Committee met pursuant to summons.

The Chairman laid before the Committee a Draft Report, prepared pursuant to instructions at the last meeting.

Draft Report read.

Committee deliberated.

Motion made (*Mr. Hay*) and *Question*,—That the 1st paragraph on page 6, be amended by omitting (page-line 16), “wealthy persons are named,” and inserting “there are wealthy persons,”—*agreed to*.

Motion made (*Mr. Plunkett*) and *Question*,—That the 1st paragraph on page 7, be amended by adding at the end thereof (page-line 25),—“But your Committee cannot resist the conviction that intemperance has been a prolific instrumentality in producing the distress complained of, and they are of opinion that the present licensing system requires complete revision. The subject, however, is so vast, and involves so many subordinate questions, that they consider it should be referred for inquiry to a separate Committee of your Honorable House”—*put*.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.

Mr. Lyons,
Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Plunkett,
Mr. Hay,
Rev. Dr. Lang.

Noes, 2.

Mr. Windeyer,
Mr. Hoskins.

Amendment agreed to.

Motion made (*Mr. Hay*) and *Question*,—That the second paragraph on page 7, be amended by omitting (page-line 29), “the surest” and inserting “to a great extent a”—*put*.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.

Mr. Lyons,
Mr. Plunkett,
Mr. Hay,
Rev. Dr. Lang.

Noes, 3.

Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Windeyer,
Mr. Hoskins.

Amendment agreed to.

Motion made (*Mr. Plunkett*) and *Question*,—That the 3rd paragraph on pages 7 and 8 be amended (page-line 35), after the word “necessity,” by omitting the remainder of such paragraph—*put*.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.

Mr. Plunkett,
Mr. Hay,
Rev. Dr. Lang.

Noes, 4.

Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Windeyer,
Mr. Lyons,
Mr. Hoskins.

Amendment negatived.

Motion made and *Question*,—That the 2nd paragraph on page 9 be amended by omitting (page-line 11) “the grant of a sufficient sum of money,” and inserting “that sufficient assistance be afforded by the Legislature”—*agreed to*.

Motion made (*Rev. Dr. Lang*) and *Question*,—“That the Draft Report, as amended, be the Report of this Committee,—*put*.”

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

Mr. Lyons,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Windeyer,
Mr. Plunkett,
Rev. Dr. Lang.

Noes, 1.

Mr. Hay,

Report agreed to.

Chairman requested to report to the House.

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1859.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

TUESDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1859.

Present:—

MR. PARKES,
MR. LODER,
REV. DR. LANG,MR. WINDEYER,
MR. PEMELL,
MR. LYONS,

MR. HAY.

HENRY PARKES, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

John McLerie, Esq., called in and examined:—

1. *By the Chairman:* You are Inspector General of Police? I am.
2. You have held that and other offices in the police for some years? I have held that office since October, 1856, but have been upwards of twelve years connected with the police of the Colony.
3. Your duties have, I presume, made you well acquainted with the city by this time? Yes.
4. Would you have the kindness to state to the Committee whether it is within your knowledge that there are at the present time, or have been at any time within the last two or three years, a number of persons suffering from want of employment in this city? I am.
5. Please state in your own way what class of persons. During the last two years there have been a good many persons suffering from want of employment, but the opinion I have formed from what I have seen of them in meeting in bodies is, that they were principally immigrants recently arrived, who had not settled down to any mode of life, and many others from my own knowledge were in want from their own improvidence and idleness.
6. You said you had formed an opinion from meeting with them in bodies—what do you mean? I have seen them assemble in bodies near my office.
7. Where is your office? Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park.
8. You have seen them assemble on the Racecourse? Yes; not in any considerable number during the last six or eight months.
9. Have you paid particular attention to these bodies on the Racecourse, so as to be able to state what were the principal elements there? No. I did not mix amongst them myself—I had persons there who described them to me; the principal share I have seen of them has been going and returning from the meeting; some of them I knew to be idle and improvident characters.
10. Those meetings were held at different times? Yes.
11. And extended over what period? Upwards of two years since they first took place, when they came in a body to this House; I must say they were perfectly orderly.

John McLerie,
Esq.
11 Oct., 1859.

- John M'Lerie, Esq.
11 Oct., 1859.
12. How many have you seen on those occasions? Never more than 300 according to my calculation; the number was exaggerated at the time.
13. Has it been reported to you or do you know if those bodies consisted from time to time of the same persons? The leaders were always the same persons—the spokesmen from first to last—therefore I concluded they made a trade of it.
14. How make a trade of it—they could not benefit? I know that one of them was charged on more than one occasion with making away with the money subscribed to carry out the objects of the meetings.
15. On all occasions they were orderly? Yes, always.
16. Was it ever reported to you that men of reputed bad character—men under the notice of the police—were amongst them? There were men there who had nothing to do with the meeting; persons whom you find wherever there is a gathering of people.
17. Not to the extent to interfere with the character of the meeting? No; not in a number to interfere with the character of the meeting.
18. Have you had an opportunity or means of judging, in your perambulations through the city, if distress in a more private form exists—distress in family circles? Yes, there is a great deal of concealed distress.
19. Will you be good enough to state any particular instances that occur to you of the kind? I can give no particular cases; instances of that kind are so numerous. I have frequent applications made to me, and many of them of so urgent a nature that although my means are limited I cannot help assisting.
20. In discharge of your police duties, do cases come under your notice where great distress is endured privately? I am more removed now from opportunities of observing it. When I was Superintendent of Police, and sat daily at the Police Office to hear complaints and grant warrants and summonses, such cases were brought more under my notice than they are now that my duties are of a more general nature, having reference to the whole Colony, as well as the Metropolitan District.
21. You, or the officers under you, must necessarily be well acquainted with those parts of the town where persons in indigent circumstances reside—in many cases, your duty would take you there, and I should imagine you would have great opportunities of noticing destitution, if it existed;—have you formed any opinion on this subject, as to the existence of destitution in particular quarters? The information is being prepared, to be laid before this Committee, by my Officers, but it is not completed.
22. I gather from you generally that there is a great deal of concealed distress? A great deal.
23. *By Mr. Lyons*: Do you not think that a great deal of that distress arises from parties having husbands addicted to intemperance? There is no doubt a considerable amount of distress does arise from that cause, from the drunken habits of the parents.
24. In those cases of distress that have come under your notice were the parties married or widows? Well, they are principally families who have arrived here with a little capital, and before they can employ it it has dwindled away and they have no means of establishing themselves. A case came under my notice the other day, where a family came out two years ago: they had £300; they started as market gardeners; they tried it in two neighborhoods near Sydney, and in both instances failed; their capital was gone, and the daughters, who were well educated at Home, commenced teaching, but distress came upon them so fast that they were obliged the other day to part with their piano, on which the daughters gave instruction, and they were left in misery.
25. Do you think there was no possibility of his getting work and earning a livelihood? Not any in his own business.
26. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Can you say what class of persons attended the meetings of the unemployed generally—were they laborers or mechanics? A few mechanics among them—principally laborers employed about the wharfs—men who depend on a day's work as laborers.
27. You say those meetings have not been so numerous lately? No.
28. Can you say, has there been any difference in the amount of crime in this city? There is very little increase in 1858 compared with 1857; for 1858, I have prepared a return which will be of assistance to the Committee; it shews the trades of the persons taken into custody during the year.
29. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you find particular trades affording a larger amount of criminals than others? Yes, in proportion to their numbers.
30. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Do you find them principally laborers or mechanics? The larger proportion is of no trade, or laborers. I find in 1858 the persons taken into custody in the Metropolitan District, who were of no trade, were 1,567; and who described themselves as laborers, 1,861—this is a very large proportion of the whole number of criminals for the year; the whole number was 5,063, out of this 1,801 were laborers.
31. The “no trade” are classed as laborers? We ask what trade they are when they are taken into custody, and they say no trade.
32. *By Mr. Lyons*: Do you not think that a great many of the emigrants that arrive here labor at a great disadvantage if they do not take the employment offered on their arrival, but come on shore and seek employment without any character? Yes.
33. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Does that return shew the length of time the people have been in the Colony? No. It shews *first*, the number of persons taken into custody in the years '57 and '58; *second*, the result of the magisterial inquiry in each case; *third*, the age and sex of the person taken into custody; *fourth*, the degree of education of the prisoner; and, *fifth*, the trade or occupation of the prisoner.
34. *By the Chairman*: How is the educational position of the prisoner arrived at? In every station-

station-house we have a charge book; it contains certain particulars—a man is asked his age, trade, calling, whether he can read and write—whether he can read or write only—whether he can do so well; of course we can judge if he is of superior education. If a man is not in a fit state, from drunkenness, to answer the question, the inquiry is deferred till he is sober. The *sixth* return is the value of property reported to be stolen, and the amount recovered.

John M. Lewis,
Esq.
11 Oct., 1859.

35. What was the value of property stolen in '58? £5,536; £1,535 was recovered—about £4,000 lost.

36. How much was it in 1857? About one-half.

37. *By Mr. Windeyer*: There were some large transactions in 1858, I believe? Yes; there are frequently reports of robberies which have not taken place—reports made for certain reasons. The *seventh* return is a comparative statement of the prisoners taken into custody in each year, from 1851 to 1858; this is the only statistical return I found in the records of the police when I took charge, the others I have added; I have no return shewing how long prisoners have been here. (*Handed in the return.*)

38. Do you think these persons out of employment would go up the country? They generally express an unwillingness to go into the country, I do not know why.

39. Are you aware that a great number of those persons who were provided with assistance by the Government to go up the country have returned? Some have returned with what they call a "pile," others have done very well in the Southern and Western Districts.

40. Do you not think it would be better if immigrants were taken into the country at once, instead of coming to Sydney at all? Yes, I think it would.

41. To send them to Newcastle or somewhere by the steamer? Yes.

42. *By Mr. Lyons*: You think there is an unwillingness to leave the city when they have once landed in it? Yes.

43. *By Mr. Windeyer*: If taken in the country they would be likely to remain there? Yes, first associations are everything.

44. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you think the number of persons of the industrial classes who have been unemployed during the last six months greater than usual? No, I think it was greater twelve or eighteen months ago; I judge a great deal from the number of applications made for employment; eighteen months ago they were more numerous than at any other time since I have been in charge of the police.

45. Does the number of persons out of employment consist, in any considerable degree, of mechanics? I think the greater proportion are not mechanics, they are laborers, dependent on the Corporation and the wharf work.

46. Is the demand for that species of chance employment equal to the supply at present? Not nearly; I have never seen the harbour with so few ships, but they are now arriving every day, and in the course of a month or so the supply of along-shore men will probably not equal the demand.

47. What do you consider to have been the cause of the want of employment? One cause was the rush to the Northern Diggings and the sudden collapse thereof, that was one cause. I think if the Unemployed Committee had not stepped in then the amount of distress would have been much greater than it was.

48. Is it not, can you say from your experience, a fact that we are here subject to periods of mercantile depression as well as of unnatural exaltation? Yes it is.

49. And such periods will always be accompanied by a want of employment among the working classes? Yes.

50. And whenever the mercantile affairs are depressed the laboring classes will suffer? Yes.

51. Have we not been passing through such a crisis recently? We have.

52. Have you reason to believe that the prospect for the future is brighter? At this season the prospects brighten, the wool comes down, the ships arrive, which creates a large amount of employment.

53. *By Mr. Pemell*: Has it ever struck you as singular that with the abundance of labor at the present time that wages do not fall lower? That is one of the peculiar facts connected with the unemployed. At the very time there were two or three hundred assembled in Hyde Park complaining of want of labor, if offered 5s. a day to do what they had been getting 6s. for they would turn round and walk off in disgust.

54. If any circumstance occurred by which the wages became reduced, so that all employers were paying less, do you not think more works would be proceeded with and all these men fully employed? I think some of them would stand out then.

55. It is usual when there is an abundance of labor for wages to fall? Yes; but as I have said, at the time of these meetings in Hyde Park, if a man had been offered 5s. per diem who had formerly got 6s., he would walk away in disgust.

56. If the prices were lower than are being paid in Sydney a greater number would go into the interior and accept an average wage—would they not? It is just possible.

57. Do you not think it would clear Sydney of its superfluous population? Yes. I was talking with a gentleman just arrived from the Murrumbidgee the other day, and he said that shepherds there would not take less than £50 or £60 a year.

58. Although there is not a demand for labor in Sydney there is in the interior? Yes.

59. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you not find that a very considerable proportion of the humbler classes in towns are indisposed to take any offer in the country? A great many—it is a general feeling.

60. Can you suggest to the Committee any reason why they are so anxious to stop in Sydney? It depends entirely on their previous occupations in life; if they have been residents at Home in the towns they will not go into the interior here; if they have lived in the rural districts at Home they will probably go into the country here with less hesitation.

- John M'Lerie, Esq.
11 Oct., 1859.
61. *By Mr. Loder*: Have you an opportunity of knowing how far these people call going into the bush? A new arrival looks upon going to Ashfield as going into the bush.
62. *By the Chairman*: Not in all cases? In a good many.
63. *By Dr. Lang*: I suppose these gregarious habits are imported with them and do not spring up in the Colony? Yes, imported.
64. *By Mr. Windeyer*: In those times of depression of which you have spoken, is it not a fact that for the general living of the working classes the expense continues high or comparatively high? Not the necessaries of life, the luxuries are. In the large towns of England I never saw the working classes indulge in more luxuries than they do here.
65. Do you know that they refuse the low rate of wages because they cannot live on them, the rate of living being so high? There is an old saying—"Half a loaf is better than no bread."
66. *By the Chairman*: Do they refuse the lower rate because they consider it would be an injury to their class that the rate would go down and not rise again? Yes.
67. When you stated there is a great deal of concealed distress, has that been more of late years or has it been observable, more or less, ever since you were first appointed? Yes, more or less, ever since I was appointed.
68. You have described what a gentleman from the Murrumbidgee told you, that the shepherds got £50 there a year? Yes, so I was told.
69. This going forth in evidence may be taken as a criterion of wages? I should not wish it to go as a criterion; he is not an employer of labor himself.
70. Is he connected with the district? He is a Government officer.
71. *By Mr. Loder*: Have you had an opportunity of judging if these men you have spoken of would accept employment if offered to them at the full rate of wages? The greater part would, from what I saw in the Unemployed Committee; I believe there is not an unwillingness to accept employment.
72. *By the Chairman*: There were a great many applications to that committee, more than you could supply? We supplied nearly all.
73. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Do you know how many were sent up the country? I cannot say; we sent them all over the country, and some of them sent the money back they had advanced to them.
74. *By Mr. Lyons*: Do you find this distress amongst the better educated class of persons? Principally amongst that description of persons who shrink from bringing their distress before the public.
75. *By the Chairman*: Are you able to give a general statement of the rates of wages in various trades? That is beyond my province.
76. Coming to the second portion of the inquiry, of course your knowledge of the city would enable you to state what kind of dwellings are occupied by the working classes generally, as to their sanitary condition, means of ventilation, and so on? The mechanics who reside in the city proper, the older part of the city, not including the suburbs, are in houses of a very defective character, both as to cleanliness and ventilation.
77. *By Mr. Windeyer*: The most of them live in the city? A great many live in the city; the most provident live at Woolloomooloo, and other places in the environs.
78. *By the Chairman*: What is the character of the residences in the back alleys, such as those off Sussex and Druitt Streets? Nothing worse. The description of dwellings occupied by the working classes in Druitt, Clarence, and Sussex Streets, and in the lanes and alleys abutting on those streets is, both as regards ventilation, drainage, and cleanliness, most defective.
79. What is the size of most of those houses? Small—two rooms.
80. In those dwellings is there frequently more than one family residing? It is within my knowledge that such is the case. In a case I was investigating yesterday I discovered that there resided in two small rooms seven men and seven women.
81. Perhaps that was a disorderly house? It was, no doubt.
82. Where men are engaged in honest occupations, do you know whether it is a general rule for more than one family to be crammed into these houses, owing to the high rents? Yes. The consequence is that children of mature years are compelled to sleep in the same room with their parents; children of fourteen or fifteen years in some instances sleeping in the same bed with their parents.
83. These places to which you are now alluding are mostly devoid of all precautions for sanitary purposes? Devoid of all. There are places not in the city worse than any part of the city, namely, at the Glebe.
84. What of Chippendale? It is not as bad as the Glebe.
85. Have you ever visited, personally, these places? I have not done so lately.
86. Have you come on houses presenting the appearance of absolute destitution? I have.
87. *By Mr. Loder*: Do you not think a great deal of this is owing to men deserting their wives? Not so much from that as from the drunken habits of either one or both parents.
88. *By the Chairman*: On the Riley Estate have not a better class of houses been put up? Yes; the laboring classes in that part of the city are better off than those in the city proper. In no large town in England are the working classes better housed than in Woolloomooloo.
89. With regard to the house accommodation of the working classes, have you any knowledge of the extent to which provident mechanics have purchased freeholds? A great number have done so at Redfern, Woolloomooloo, and some other suburbs—Newtown, for instance.
90. In connexion with the last question, are you in a position to state to the Committee what is the character of the permanent working population of the city who establish themselves,—are they provident and of industrious habits? I can speak from my own experience

as a Trustee of the Savings Bank that the respectable settled portion of the working classes are a credit to the country. John M'Leerie,
Esq.

91. Have you come in contact with that body? Yes.

92. Have you observed much intelligence amongst them? Yes, there is much intelligence to be found in the working classes of Sydney; many have raised themselves by their intelligence and industry to positions of independence. 11 Oct., 1859.

93. You think the freeholds of the working classes are numerous? Yes, and they are increasing.

94. *By Mr. Loder*: Do you not find that persons having money in the Savings Bank take it out to take advantage of the post dated bill system pursued in some of the banks? To some extent, but we give five per cent. on deposits remaining in twelve months, and two and a-half per cent. on others up to the amount of £100.

95. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Do you find many of the working classes living in lodging-houses? Not married, the single do.

96. What class of accommodation do they get in these lodging-houses? In the low lodging-houses very bad, they were such as it was undesirable any person should live in; but I have seen rooms occupied by mechanics in Sydney that for cleanliness and comfort might be looked upon as models of domestic neatness.

97. Do you know there has been a system of inspection in England in the large cities—do you think it should be done here? I do. I proposed such a thing last year, but it was looked on with suspicion by the House.

98. *By the Chairman*: You recollect the bill for the purpose being kicked out? Yes.

99. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Is it not a fact that the system is looked upon with favor at Home by those who are mainly concerned? Yes; in fact I have an officer here who was employed to carry out the provisions of the Act, in London, who says at first it was objected to, but after the Bill had existed for a year or two it was looked on with favor, and the lodging-house keepers vied with each other in the cleanliness and comfort of their houses.

100. *By Mr. Lyons*: Are there not many houses in this town that ought to be condemned? Yes, condemned as uninhabitable.

101. There are some much below the street? Yes, and others perched up in almost inaccessible places.

102. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Do you not think that a compulsory enactment for the inspection of these houses would have a beneficial effect morally and socially? Yes.

103. Do you not find herding persons together in such places without means of decently carrying on the vocations of life has morally a prejudicial effect? Yes, it tends to blunt the moral feelings.

104. You find the crime of Sydney concocted in such places? Yes, the majority—I may say all.

105. Then you think steps should be taken to make the landlords do that which is necessary to alter this state of things? Yes, it can only be done by legislative enactment.

106. *By Dr. Lang*: Are there any houses in which a considerable number of unmarried mechanics lodge together? Yes, there are large houses kept exclusively for the accommodation of that class.

107. Those places are not subject to the same objection as what is called the "bothy system" in Scotland? They are not; but we have no control over them.

108. Do you think it would be desirable to have legislative interference for their improvement? I think it would be most desirable, both in a moral and social point of view.

109. Of the character of the legislation respecting lodging-houses in England? Yes, it would give the authorities power of examination to enforce ventilation and cleanliness, and to regulate the number of persons to be allowed in one apartment.

110. These are lodging-houses? Yes.

111. Not like the bothys, where all the men cook for themselves? No.

112. *By Mr. Penell*: Do you not think that if abundance of water were supplied at the Glebe it would alter the state of things there? I think the Glebe requires re-arrangement, the drainage is the defect; some of the Glebe is below low-water mark, and the smell is dreadful.

113. That is occasioned by the slaughter-houses? Yes, that is one of the causes.

114. *By Mr. Hay*: Are there a large number living in the lodging-houses occupied by unmarried men? Twenty or thirty a night; sometimes of course in Sydney we have a very extensive migratory population which occupies those houses; on the rocks some of the houses contain twenty or thirty a night.

115. Those houses are more particularly tenanted by a migratory population than by mechanics or workmen of the city? Unmarried mechanics of the city generally live in permanent lodgings of a much better description.

116. Is there much drinking goes on in the lodging-houses? No doubt there is.

117. You could judge by appearances whether there was a great deal of that sort of thing going on? I think most of the drinking is done in the public-houses.

118. *By Dr. Lang*: Are there not some very low houses of accommodation used by the Chinese on the Rocks? Very bad; my notice has been called to them by the inspector of that district. I have no power to interfere—I sent to the Corporation; in one case the Chinese had cut a hole in the boards of the floor and made it a place for accommodation.

119. *By Mr. Lyons*: There are some objectionable houses at Miller's Point? Not so very bad.

120. Opposite the Observatory in Kent-street? Those are very good.

121. *By the Chairman*: In Wentworth and Clive Streets they are much crammed together? Yes; and rather a disorderly population.

122. *By Mr. Windeyer*: In these courts and places how are they off for water? In most instances

John M. Lerie, Esq. instances the landlord has one pipe for supplying the whole court; in most cases if the water is off for part of the day they are without, having no means to retain any.

11 Oct., 1859. 123. Is it within your knowledge that there are a great many children about the streets, male and female, in a state of vagrancy? I am sorry to say it is so.

124. Has your attention been drawn to it? Yes. In female prostitution I have observed, in the last six months, a marked increase.

125. Would you be good enough to state what number of children there are in that condition, and their probable ages? I am having a return prepared to approximate as near the truth as possible, and I would rather wait for it before I give an opinion; as far as the criminal return of the district shews there does not appear much juvenile crime—not in 1858. Out of all the persons taken into custody there were only 18 males and 21 females under 15.

126. *By the Chairman*: The return, to be prepared by your department, of children in a state of prostitution, would hardly embrace all, as you would not get a history of these girls? There is much hidden prostitution.

127. If you could, therefore, give us your opinion in general terms, it would be desirable you should do so? I think that generally prostitution is on the increase. I should not like to commit myself to the number without further information. I cannot say what proportion juvenile prostitution bears to the whole; judging from what I see going through the streets of the city at night, I should say more than half the prostitutes of Sydney are under 20.

128. What do you call juvenile prostitution—what age? Under 16.

129. You have met with no instances under 14? No. I think a considerable proportion of the prostitutes are from 14 to 16.

130. As to the boys in a state of vagrancy—are there many living by begging, with apparently no regular occupation, and with no regular home? The proportion that live by begging is small; many live by picking and stealing.

131. And they do not seem to come within the meshes of the police? The Magistrates discharge them; we have no means to punish them by separation in the gaols, they must go with the adults.

132. About the wharfs do you see many of this class? Yes; they are boys neglected by their parents; others who have parents and associate with the other boys.

133. *By Mr. Hay*: If the police find the Magistrates discharge this particular class of persons, it has a tendency to induce them rather to allow the boys to go free, and not bring them before the Bench? If a person is taken into custody by the police they have no power to discharge him.

134. But if the Magistrates are in the habit of discharging them, the police do not feel disposed to bring them up? The Police Officers when they have a charge have to attend the Court for three or four hours till it is heard in the morning, and if a practice of dismissing a class of cases prevail, they look upon it as unnecessary to bring those cases before the Court.

135. *By the Chairman*: Can you form any opinion as to whether the majority of these children are native-born, or are they immigrants? The greater portion are not of the immigrant class, although some of them are. The greater proportion are the native-born children of immigrants. I attribute a great deal of the misconduct of juvenile females to another cause; we have in the city a great deal of the old female convict element, a large proportion of women who are scarcely a day out of gaol or the custody of the police; they live in those low neighborhoods when out of gaol, and their example has a most pernicious effect on the growing-up female children. I found that in 1858 the total number of females that were committed was 3,274, and the number who were taken into custody only once was about 2,000. The others were confirmed offenders who were taken into custody two or three times, some 17 times; in fact, imprisonment of these degraded females has so little deterring effect upon them that children growing up among them have no fear of committing crime.

136. Can you form any idea as to the parentage of these juvenile vagrants? Most of the boys have parents alive.

137. Look at the portion of the resolution marked 4,—“The existence and extent of “juvenile vagrancy in the public streets, classifying, as far as may be practicable, any such “returns as to age, sex, parentage, religion, education, and place of birth.”—Will the return in your department furnish these particulars? As far as we can obtain them.

138. *By Mr. Windeyer*: How many young children are there, as far as you know, who have no settled home and sleep on wharfs and wherever they can? I should not like to give a number without I had some better data to go on, at present I could not give an approximate idea; the return will shew it as far as possible.

139. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you think the State should be empowered by legislation to interfere in the case of juvenile legislation? I have always been of opinion that the State should step in when the parent neglects the child, and take charge of it; the parent should be compelled to take care of his child; if he cannot or does not the State should step in, and if the parent is able and refuses to take care of his children he should be punished for his neglect.

140. *By Mr. Pemell*: You think a great portion of the females are led astray by the bad example of hardened offenders? Yes.

141. Do you think they go out of their way to try and draw on young females? Yes; I know they do.

142. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you think the bad accommodation with which they are furnished does not lead in a great measure to juvenile prostitution? I have no doubt it does. The constant association with grown persons blunts their feelings.

143. *By the Chairman*: I think the return you say will shew the amount of juvenile vagrancy, including the particulars mentioned in the resolution as far as possible? Yes.

THURSDAY, 13 OCTOBER, 1859.

Present:—

REV. DR. LANG,
MR. LYONS,
MR. PARKES,

MR. WINDEYER.

MR. PEMELL,
MR. PLUNKETT,
MR. WALSH,

HENRY PARKES, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

William Henry Walsh, Esq., M.P., Member of the Committee, examined in his place:—

144. *By the Chairman*: You have been for some years settled in the farther northern district of the Colony? Yes. W. H. Walsh,
Esq., M.P.

145. How many years? Since 1847—twelve years.

146. Have you been during those twelve years in one district? Yes; I have been altogether living in one district, although constantly travelling in different parts of the Colony. 13 Oct., 1859.

147. In what part of the Colony? Burnett, and Wide Bay District.

148. How far is that from Sydney? Maryborough is about 700 miles from Sydney, and I reside about 50 miles from that port.

149. Will you state to the Committee the field which that particular district affords for the settlement of a working population, that is, how far it is already settled by men of capital, who are in the position of employers, and what rates of remuneration are given to their servants—the kind of accommodation generally afforded to them—in fact the kind of life which a family, say a man, his wife, and two or three children, would have to live there,—and, at the same time, whether there are any openings there apart from the state of mere servants; that is, whether the country is in a sufficiently advanced state for the settlement of men of small capital who wish to cultivate the land? The Burnett and Wide Bay District is now occupied fully by men decidedly of capital—men so well off that they would be very glad if they had opportunity to add to their comfort by improving their homesteads and property generally. Ever since I can remember, that is to say, ever since the formation of this district, they have been prevented doing so from the want of skilled labor, and I believe that want exists now, and to a greater extent, perhaps, than it ever did, because the owners of stations are more in a position to spend money than they were in former times—they are better off.

150. Will you go on to state what wages are paid, and the advantages which the place offers to working men themselves? I believe there would be a very large demand manifested for skilled labor, both in the Wide Bay and Burnett Districts—they were separate until lately, but are now one, and I believe now, that if it were thought possible to get skilled labor in our districts, that a great many persons who are anxious to build and improve their places would set about it at once; but, from the difficulty of obtaining such labor people do not trouble themselves. I may mention that I am the only person in the neighborhood in which I live who has gone to much trouble in improving his homestead, I am the only person who has had the opportunity of putting up stone buildings, and, since I have commenced doing so, I have received repeated applications from my neighbors, begging letters I may call them, requesting me to let them have my workmen.

151. *By Mr. Plunkett*: What do you include in skilled labor? House carpenters, bricklayers, brickmakers, and stonemasons—blacksmiths especially. I got up a blacksmith a few months since, and it was with difficulty I could get my own work done first, owing to the numerous applications made for his services.

152. *By the Chairman*: Still the demand for such labor would be very limited? Yes, it would be limited, comparatively speaking, to the excess of that kind of work which is in Sydney, but I am now speaking of only two districts, and, as far as my travels have gone, I believe the same wants we suffer from in that respect are felt elsewhere.

153. *By Dr. Lang*: What would be the prospect for labor of another description—agricultural labor? I think excellent; that is, there is an abundance of rich land in the shipping port, the town of Maryborough, and I believe as fine land as can be found on the banks of any other river, such as the Richmond or the Clarence Rivers.

154. *By the Chairman*: But there would scarcely be much opening for mere labor—for men desirous of laboring at their trades? I think there is a large opening for artizans; for instance, at the town of Gayndah, which is the nearest post town to where I live, contracts for a long time were left untaken from the Government, I believe because there was no one in the district to take them—I am alluding to public buildings. At last these contracts were taken by some Sydney resident, and although months have elapsed since nothing has been done for want of labor. Complaints have reached me since I have been in the Assembly from the district on the subject that although contracts had been entered into nothing had been done, the contractor having excused himself on the ground that he could not get labor in Sydney.

155. You yourself are a proprietor of sheep? Yes, of sheep and cattle.

156. Do you feel any inconvenience from want of persons to look after your stock? I do not to the extent that my neighbors do, for I make it a practice of constantly importing my men from Sydney.

157. What wages do you pay? £38 a year for shepherds.

158. Are your servants single men as a rule, or are they married? I think now there are an equal number of single and of married men.

159. Which do you prefer? I think single men as shepherds.

160. You pay them £38 a year? Some less; I think that is the average.

161.

- W. H. Walsh, 161. *By Mr. Windeyer*: With rations? Yes, and house.
 Esq., M.P. 162. *By the Chairman*: What flock does each man tend? I do not specificate as to the number, but I endeavor to average my flocks at about 1,400 sheep.
- 13 Oct., 1859. 163. Has each shepherd a hutkeeper? He either has or has not; if he has, I pay him from £35 to £38; if not, to give him £1 a month extra.
 164. What do you pay a hutkeeper? £30 a year; therefore perhaps it is a saving to us to have no hutkeeper, and the men prefer being without hutkeepers, because it pays them better.
 165. Can you give the Committee any account of what becomes of the men after they have passed through your hands; for I imagine you must have employed a great many men during the twelve years you have been resident there—my object is to ascertain whether your service has led to the settlement of men as small agriculturists? I can safely say it has not. I think I only know one man who has been in my service, who has regularly settled in the neighborhood; he is a married man, and he was induced to settle, I think, by the facility I offered him to obtain a piece of land for himself.
 166. Has he settled as a farmer? No, he is a carpenter.
 167. *By Dr. Lang*: The difficulty has been alleged to arise from the unsuitableness of the southern climate? Not at all; the great difficulty in the way of working men settling, especially as farmers, is the almost impossibility of getting hold of land; I have myself seen most painful instances of it.
 168. *By Mr. Windeyer*: People have manifested a desire to get it? I will relate one instance in which I was the unwilling—I will not say unwilling, because I was not aware of it at the time—but I was the unfortunate cause of several men not getting an opportunity of settling in the town of Maryborough; I did not know it until after the sale was over; I attended as a mere speculator in land at a Government sale at Maryborough, and having £200 or £300 to spare that day, I thought it would be a good investment to buy some town and also some country land. I noticed some strangers bidding against me, and as I thought I knew everybody in the town I could not understand who they were, and consequently felt no interest in them. I bought rather largely. After the sale a resident in the town, who is now in Sydney, and from whom the Committee may get valuable information with reference to the district, came to me and said—"You have done a deal of mischief to-day; there were a lot of men who were attending the sale who had come for the purpose of buying land, with a view to settling; some would have bought town, and others country lots." I said—"What will become of them?" He answered—"They are all disgusted, and are going back to Sydney."
 169. *By Mr. Plunkett*: What price did you give for the land? I think I gave about £20 an allotment for the town lots.
 170. Half-acre allotments? I think they are not quite half an acre.
 171. What did you pay for the country lots? I think I got them for about £6 an acre.
 172. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Were they all suitable for agricultural purposes? All the country lots.
 173. *By the Chairman*: How far were they from Maryborough? About two miles. I am satisfied that if I had known as much before the sale as I did afterwards that Maryborough would have had so many more inhabitants, and, I think, more useful ones than I have been.
 174. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Supposing a man wants to settle upon land, what proceedings must he take, and what time must elapse before he can get it? If a man wants to get a piece of land he asks the Government to put it up; he has to write to the Crown Lands Office and request such or such a lot to be put up.
 175. How long will that take? Between six and twelve months. It used to be twelve months, but I think now, with a little perseverance, he may get it put up in six months; but then the chances are a hundred to one against the man who asks for the land getting it, and, as far as my experience goes, he must propitiate every one in the neighbourhood, who has money to spare, to prevent their competition.
 176. *By the Chairman*: These men to whom you have referred must have looked upon you as a cormorant squatter? They did, no doubt. I do not mention it in justification of myself, but I told the person who had spoken to me on the subject, "If you can send in to me evidence to shew that they mean to occupy the land I have bidden for to-day, I will make it over to them for what it has cost me." He said "I will go and see them, and try to stop them." When he came back, he said, "I cannot do it; the land was run up to prices beyond the means of some of them, and others are disgusted."
 177. I should infer, from what you have stated just now, that the land about Maryborough is suitable for the settlement of small farmers? It is equal to any; it is asserted by some to be superior, but I should say it is equal, to any brush land in the colony.
 178. Can you state whether squatters in your district have availed themselves of the right of purchasing land to any extent? No, very few; they do not feel interest enough in the colony.
 179. *By Mr. Peme*: Do you get your supplies of flour from Sydney, or do you grow wheat? We get our flour from Sydney; there is no agriculture carried on; there is no land worth speaking of in the possession of the working man.
 180. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Do not any of the squatters grow anything for themselves? I do not think in the squatting districts the climate or the soil is suitable. The lands I have been speaking of are about the coast, where the climate is moister, and where it is proverbial things can be grown well. Now in the western part of the country, where sheep do well, gardens do not flourish. In the same way, as you may be aware, when you leave Sydney and go back as far as Wellington, you get into a drier climate, and very little cultivation is carried on there as compared with the County of Cumberland.

181. You depend upon Sydney for your supplies? Yes, even for maize.

182. *By the Chairman*: Have you formed any opinion as to persons being out of employment in Sydney? No.

183. You have heard that persons have been suffering in that respect? Not since I have been in Sydney, except from the remarks made in the House.

184. Supposing it to be the case—do you think if these people were to find their way to Maryborough, and to arrive there strangers and alone, they would be sure by proper perseverance to obtain employment? I think a limited number would get employment in the town of Maryborough, but I think the large number the district would consume would have difficulty in finding immediate employment, simply because the communication is not rapid between the places where the labor is required and Maryborough; and these people would have some difficulty in finding their way to those places.

185. *By Dr. Lang*: I suppose most of the wealthier squatters in the territory contemplate leaving the Colony eventually and going Home? Yes.

186. Do you not think that circumstance operates very unfavorably for the advancement and progress of the district? Nothing more; it appears to me to be the great blight of the district. Every man is striving to get out of the country, and is careless about improving the part in which he lives.

187. Is there anything in the climate of the district very unsuitable to Europeans? No; the climate is in winter the finest I was ever in, and the inhabitants generally express themselves as pleased with it. But I think it is only fair to tell you, that I believe if the squatters saw a better prospect than they do—if they could see any way by which they could secure a better tenure of their land—they would not be so anxious to leave the country. It is the uncertainty of the action of the Legislature which causes so much dissatisfaction. Legislation is perpetually in motion against them, and the strong feeling expressed against the squatters makes them unsettled, and to a great extent disgusted. It is a common remark among them, "We shall be hunted out of the place, and must go as soon as we can."

188. *By the Chairman*: Do you feel in any danger of being hunted out of the place? I do, I must confess. My feeling is this, that the squatters occupy such an unpopular position in the country, that I should gladly exchange my position for any in Sydney, or for farming. It is a feeling which has been growing on me for years. It is not a pleasant thing to be pointed at as belonging to an obnoxious class.

189. Did you ever suffer any personal inconvenience from feelings of this kind being manifested—were you ever pointed at in this way? No, except at elections, where I have heard the cry "Down with the squatters."

190. You did not hear much of that cry at Leichhardt? No; but I felt an interest in the return of Mr. Elliott, and at his election the cry was "Down with the squatters."

191. *By Mr. Plunkett*: I suppose from your answer to a previous question that you consider the present squatting system mars the progress of the settlement of the country; now, under such circumstances, is it surprising that squatting as a system should be unpopular? I do not think I said that exactly, nor do I think in reality, except for a certain purpose squatting is unpopular. Squatters, I believe, generally are liked; but it is only for an object, when a person of that class comes forward as a candidate for election, that shouts or remarks are made against the squatters.

192. *By the Chairman*: Do you not know that at elections people are licensed to say anything? I do not say that squatting is unpopular in our district; I think, as a body of gentlemen, the squatters are popular with the working classes. It is only with the residents in towns and in Sydney that the squatters are unpopular.

193. Do you not think some residents in Sydney are as unpopular with the squatters as the squatters are unpopular with the residents in Sydney—myself and Dr. Lang, for instance? I do not think you are particularly unpopular; as to Dr. Lang it may be so.

194. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Have squatters in that part of the country exercised the pre-emptive right to any extent? They have never to any extent exercised it, not in any single instance; nor do I think many intend to do so.

195. If they intended to remain in the country have they not in their own power, under the pre-emptive right, to get a fixity of tenure, to buy the fee simple of the country? I think not. I will tell you why;—I myself have for years been wishing to exercise a pre-emptive right, but have been afraid to ask for it, as I have not been certain whether I stood sufficiently well with "the powers that be," or with the officials of the district, who had the power to recommend the refusal of my application. I assure you that I have been for years prevented exercising that right from these reasons.

196. You think "kissing goes by favor"? No doubt.

197. *By Dr. Lang*: Did that delay originate with the present Ministry? No, it has been for years; but whenever we get what we consider a just official in the district—that is, a surveyor in the district who does not do what others have told me they have had to do, and which I will mention presently—I will try to get the pre-emptive right. If we wished for a particular piece of land at the bend of a river, at a particular waterhole, on the top of a mountain, or at any other place, the surveyor would feel it his duty to suggest that it should be reserved, and that suggestion would be invariably carried out, or it used to be so. Some time ago, I asked a surveyor the reason of this course of proceeding—this was in the time of Sir Thomas Mitchell—he said, "I am looked upon as a trump card in our office, and one of the reasons of my being so is that I never agree with the people; wherever I go, I manage to fight with the people, and I am thought well of by Sir Thomas in consequence."

198. *By Mr. Pemell*: If farming were carried on in the district to a limited extent, I suppose the people could easily sell their produce and get good prices for it? Yes. A neighbor of mine, who lives eighty miles in the interior, wrote to me only a short time since to send down some corn for his horses.

W. H. Walsh,
Esq., M.P.

13 Oct., 1859.

- W. H. Walsh, Esq., M.P.
18 Oct., 1859.
199. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Will maize grow there? As well as in any part of the Colony; in fact, some of the finest I have seen was grown on a small farm there.
200. Are the aboriginal inhabitants troublesome there? Not at all now, and the only agriculturists at Maryborough employ them largely.
201. Have you heard since you came to Sydney, or do you know as a fact, that there is a prejudice against the northern parts of the Colony among working men here, in consequence of the prevailing notion that the Aborigines are troublesome, vindictive, and cruel? I have experienced the inconvenience of that supposition for many years, and the belief still exists; for, when I go to a Registry Office to try to hire servants I am met with the remark—"Wide Bay! it is such a dreadful place"—the Registry Office keepers will tell you they have more difficulty in sending servants to Wide Bay than to places farther north, because Wide Bay has a bad name.
202. Is there any means of employing females in your district? There are growing means, inasmuch as the squatters are changing their habits; that is, they are turning from bachelors into Benedicts. Seven or eight years ago in the district we were not able to muster three or four married men—the rule now is to find the men married.
203. In hiring married people, is there any allowance made for the services of the females? The wife is invariably hired as hutkeeper.
204. Is an allowance made to her? Yes; the women are paid not quite so much as men would be, but a man and his wife get £60 a-year, some more.
205. What does the wife do? She keeps the hut; that is, cooks her husband's victuals, that is all I know—all I require mine to do.
206. Are there any schools at all in that part of the country? There is a school at Maryborough which is well attended.
207. What school is that? I believe it is peculiar to Maryborough; I think when it was started it was intended to be a Denominational School.
208. You mean under the Denominational Board? I believe it was started under that idea, but I do not think it is in communication with the Board now; and I am not sure whether the teacher gets aid in any way from the Government, but he gets a very good living I believe.
209. How many scholars has he? I cannot say; but the gentlemen whom I have referred to and who is now in Sydney has been long resident in Maryborough, and could give all the information.
210. Is that the only school in your district? No, there is another school at Gayndah, that is a private school, but is well attended I think.

Mr. Joseph Richard Clayton called in and examined:—

- Mr. J. R. Clayton.
18 Oct., 1859.
211. *By the Chairman*: You have been, I believe, for some years in the service of the Sydney Corporation? I have, ten years.
212. At first under the old Corporation, then under the Commissioners, and now under the present Municipal Council? Yes.
213. What have been your duties during the time you have been attached to the Corporation? During the first five years I was collector after rates, since then part of my duty has been to serve notices for the payment of city rates in four out of the eight wards of the city.
214. So that all through this period your duties have taken you a good deal about the city? Yes.
215. This Committee has been appointed to inquire into the condition of the working classes of this city, with particular reference to the alleged want of employment of a large number, to the house accommodation in its sanitary and moral effects upon their condition, and also as to whether there is or is not much juvenile vagrancy in the streets of the city? I know in many parts of the city, more particularly upon the Rocks and Kent-street, Hunt's buildings off Queen's-place, the houses are in a most filthy state. In many places, for instance, Malcolm's-place off George-street and Brougham-place, three and four families are living in a house where only one family should live.
216. You have been a resident of the city many years? I have never resided out of it; I am a native of it.
217. Then, probably, you have known these houses in Queen's-place for a long time? I have known them for about twenty years.
218. Just describe the accommodation they afford, and their situation? They are somewhat about six feet below the level of Queen-street, one end of them comes to the Old Tank Stream; there are about eighteen houses in the block; one part comes into Mr. Manning's property, and the other to a lot of stores; there is no yard accommodation; the houses have only two rooms, and I think the ceilings are not above seven feet from the floors. They are miserable places.
219. Have you ever had any means of forming an opinion whether more than one family lived in these dens? No; in Brougham-place there have been three or four families living in a house. I think they contain three or four rooms. I may state that I superintended the taking of the last Census for the Commissioners, and one of the parties engaged happening to fall through in his work I was compelled to take up his work of collecting a portion of the Census papers; and in one house in King-street I found no less than seventy individuals. That was a house of six rooms between Kent and George Streets. I took the block west of George-street, between Market and King Streets.
220. Can you state of what these seventy human beings consisted—how many were adults, and

- and how many children? They were nearly all adults. It was a regular lodging and eating house.
221. Were they males or females? Principally males; there were about three females out of the lot.
222. How many rooms were there? Five or six.
223. That would give above ten persons in a room for all the rooms in the house? Yes; my attention was particularly called to it by the fact of there being a person in the house of my own name. I reported the fact to the Commissioners. The names of the parties were given to me as having resided there, I believe, on the night of 28th February, 1855.
224. Did the inmates of this particular house present any appearance of marked squalor, destitution, or wretchedness? I did not see the whole of them because the householder was compelled to give me the information. He was supposed to have the list prepared, ready for me when I called, but I had to correct his list and to add a number of names which he said he had omitted. I did not see more than twenty.
225. What appearance did they present? Some looked very dirty and miserable; others were sailors in their usual sailor's dress. In Cambridge-street, at the present time, the houses are in a most filthy state from being occupied by Chinamen; it is almost enough to make an European sick to go anywhere near their doors.
226. Can you state how many houses are occupied by Chinamen? About seven in Cambridge-street altogether.
227. Are they very crowded? They appear to be; I saw something like twenty or five and twenty in a little bit of a place with not more than two rooms, two or three weeks back.
228. On going to the door—? The smell is very offensive. I inquired what was the cause of it and they told me it was some of their Chinese fish; whether it was or not I cannot say, but I know I went home very ill after it. I have seen as many as 150 of these people huddled together in one of Mrs. Underwood's buildings, all on one floor of a house.
229. *By Mr. Pemell:* In one of the very large houses at the bottom of George-street? Yes; near old Queen's Wharf.
230. *By the Chairman:* Those houses in Queen's-place, to which you alluded just now, I presume are occupied by permanent residents of Sydney, engaged in laboring work? Yes.
231. What is the condition of the houses in the neighbourhood of Miller's Point, the back of Sussex-street, the western side of the city, and the Glebe? I know nothing of the Glebe; that is out of the city.
232. The houses in other parts of the city—occupied by the same class of persons—are they much better? No; there are some worse even than these. In some of the lanes in Woolloomooloo—and there are lanes there not more than ten or twelve feet wide—there are some worse.
233. Can you give us more definite illustrations of what you mean? There is one place called Crown-lane, and another called Bone or Streamham-lane,—those places are in a fearful state from the filth and stuff allowed to accumulate in front of the houses. The people bring out the whole of their filth and throw it all down, and of course that keeps the place always in a mess.
234. Have not the Municipal Council the power to prevent that by their officers—the Inspectors of Nuisances? I do not know whether they have the power to prevent it as a nuisance, but I believe they have no authority to do anything in a lane under 20 feet wide.
235. In reality is it not prevented or checked? No.
236. The houses in these two lanes, for instance, Crown-lane and Bone-lane, have you ever noticed whether they are ill-constructed, whether they have low rooms, and are deficient in ventilation? They all have low rooms; none are more than about seven feet high.
237. Have you ever noticed at any time whether the houses occupied by the laboring population generally are fitted with means of cleanliness, such as sinks and drains, and whether they are constructed with a proper view to ventilation? Very few have drains; and I have seen many places where there has not been a water-closet on the premises. There was one place at the lower end of Wentworth-street where they had a water-closet without a cesspool, and the whole of the soil ran into the adjoining property. In fact, only the other day my brother, who is in the office, reported a number of houses in King-street West, which had the water in the water-closets, and, as there were no cesspools, the whole of the soil was washed through the drain into the streets.
238. I should gather, then, from your evidence that most of these small houses are not fitted up with any closets, sinks, or, in fact, any conveniences for the use of the occupants, and consist merely of four walls? Of the houses recently built at Woolloomooloo not more than one out of every hundred has a drain or sink.
239. There are some small houses, apparently of a better class, lately put up in Woolloomooloo? Yes, there are some better looking houses, but they are not provided with any comforts; they are more showy, and let better than the others, but there are no more conveniences to them.
240. In the performance of your duties in different parts of the city, especially when you are rate collecting, have you an opportunity of forming an opinion as to the pecuniary circumstances of the people—have you found much inability among them to pay the taxes which you have been collecting? There is a great amount of destitution at the present time—a great many are out of employment. I find there is a great amount of destitution among females in consequence of their husbands leaving them and going to the diggings, leaving their wives to support their families during their absence. I suppose during the past month I have come across fifty such cases.
241. Women whose husbands have either gone from the Colony or to the diggings? They have gone to the diggings, generally.

Mr. J. R.
Clayton.
13 Oct., 1859.

- Mr. J. R. Clayton.
13 Oct., 1859.
242. Can you give from your office a return of the number of cases where the Municipal Council have distrained for taxes, and have had to sell the effects of these people in consequence of there inability to pay? We have never since I have been in office—ten years this month—had but three sales, one was in my division and two were in Mr. Windeyer's.
243. The taxes have been paid? Yes; there is a Clause in the Act which gives the Council the power to exempt in cases of poverty, but I have always refused to certify to that where the landlord has compelled the party to pay the rent, as I have considered the landlord in such cases should be compelled to pay the rates.
244. Have you in such cases called upon the landlord to pay? I have compelled the landlord to pay, because power is given under the Act to enforce the landlord to pay, so long as he lives within seven miles of the city, that is in the event of there not being sufficient goods on the premises to pay the rates.
245. Have you noticed whether in many cases houses occupied by the working population are destitute of the necessary articles for household comfort—furniture? Yes; I have gone into many places which have not had cooking utensils even, or furniture. I went into one place on Surry Hills last week; there were five children in the house, none of them able to go out to earn anything towards their support. They had a bed, or at least a sort of bedstead for it was not a bed, made up of old clothes, a gridiron, and a saucepan, and that was all I saw in the place. I may state that in a great many of these places there is a want of water to enable the people to keep themselves or their places clean; in many instances the people would be clean if they had the means of keeping themselves so, but water is too expensive; the landlords will not go to the expense of laying on the water, so that the people have to buy it from the water-carts, and it costs them too much.
246. Does not that materially injure the atmosphere about the place, inasmuch as the water becomes to a certain extent stagnant, when kept for a time in casks? The people never purchase it in sufficient quantity for that, they rarely purchase more than four buckets at a time. I would suggest that for every house throughout the city, in the neighborhood of a main, the landlords should be compelled to pay a water rate whether he had it laid on to his house or not.
247. You probably have formed some opinion of the causes of distress you have noticed for these several years? I consider that it is from want of employment; capital is now shut up altogether.
248. Do you not think it arises in some cases from incurable intemperance? It may in one case out of a hundred, not more.
249. Your opinion is that a large proportion of this distress arises from want of employment among people who are willing to work, and who would avail themselves of it if an opportunity presented itself? Yes.
250. Are not many of these persons in various respects unfitted for the colony? Yes; but there are a number of mechanics who are now out of employment; it fact the town is overstocked with mechanics.
251. You think there are really more mechanics about Sydney than can find employment? Yes.
252. What kind of mechanics? Particularly wheelwrights and blacksmiths. I know that in one wheelwright's yard—one of the largest in Sydney—which has been in the habit of employing forty or five and forty hands, the employer has been obliged to reduce the number to about twenty; and only yesterday he told me that he should be obliged to turn off some more this week. For the last five weeks the men who have been turned off have been walking the streets of Sydney, unable to get employment. These are all steady men, who have been in the habit of making seven days a week by working overtime.
253. Have you been able to form an opinion whether there really is in the streets of Sydney a large amount of juvenile vagrancy, including juvenile prostitution? A very large amount; there are boys knocking about the streets thieving and blackguarding from eight years of age and upwards. I should say at the present time not less than a thousand of that description, including both sexes, in Sydney.
254. You think, speaking generally—of course without any precise data to go upon—that there are a thousand boys leading an irregular life in this way? Yes, that their parents have no control over.
255. Living in practical vagrancy, either without parents, or whose parents do not exercise control over? Yes; and as to juvenile prostitution I have been astonished lately, more especially during the last five or six months, to see young girls not over twelve years of age upon the town.
256. In a state of open prostitution? Yes, soliciting men. When I was taking the Census I found in one place no less than seven young girls.
257. All of the age of children? They were children; and one was so far gone with disease that I believe in about a fortnight she died.
258. At the tender age of twelve? No; that girl was about fifteen. The worst cases of poverty are to be seen in the back places, the lanes, and yards that lead off the main streets, and are not likely to be observed by a passer by.
259. Have you any knowledge of Chippendale? No. I think the Rocks and Kent-street, as far as Druitt-street, about the worst blocks in Sydney.
260. You could not, I suppose, give the Committee any information as to the course of wages for the last two or three years—it is hardly within your observation? No; but I can state what we have been paying our men. We have been paying them seven shillings a-day, but then on the average, taking the year through, they cannot make more than four, or four and a-half days a week, on account of the weather.
261. Have you been paying seven shillings a-day for any length of time? For the last two years and a-half. The highest wages we have paid was eight shillings a-day. 262.

262. May this rate be taken as the standard of the laborer's wages? No; I think these wages may be taken at a shilling less than is paid by private individuals.
263. How many men are employed by the Municipal Council at the present time? Very few. I do not think more than forty are employed as laborers.
264. Do you know what mechanics are getting in Sydney? You can get carpenters at from 10s. to 11s. a day. I have known bricklayers to get 32s. 6d. a day, but you may now get them at 12s. or 13s. You may get plasterers at the same rate, although at the time of the Gold Field rage they were also receiving 32s. 6d. Painters are about the worst paid.
265. What are they getting? About 9s. a-day.
266. *By Mr. Walsh*: Do you consider 9s. a day bad pay? I do at the present rate of rents for small places not fit for a dog to live in, together with the high price of food.
267. Do you consider food high? Yes. In 1836 bread was 2½ a loaf.
268. What were wages then? 5s. a-day.
269. *By Mr. Pemell*: For mechanics? Yes, and I have seen in 1842 mechanics employed at 2s. 6d. a-day.
270. *By Mr. Walsh*: You have attributed some part of the distress that exists in Sydney at the present moment to the want of water? To the want of cleanliness.
271. To the difficulty of getting water in consequence of its expense? Yes.
272. Do you not think street fountains would be very advantageous in such neighborhoods, and would relieve poor people of this difficulty? I may state that I recollect when we had street fountains here, and that they went a great way to increase prostitution in Sydney. When street fountains were about the town parents were too independent, too proud to go themselves or to send their children for water till after dark, and the consequence was that the girls formed a meeting place which led to improper intimacy. Some ten years back we had fountains all over the town.
273. Do you think if street fountains were now liberally scattered through Sydney, it would lead to prostitution? I think it would in the same way that it did then. The people of Sydney have that sort of pride that they do not like to be seen carrying water from the fountains to shew that they are poorer than their neighbors, and they would therefore send out their children at night to fetch it, and the allowing girls of tender years to go out at night is likely to lead to such a result. I see quite sufficient on Hyde Park now at night, even though it is lighted up, to convince me of that.
274. Then you think pride in the city leads to prostitution? No doubt it goes a great way.
275. I suppose the proper supervision of the police could prevent the evils which you anticipate? Even in Hyde Park, which is now lighted, there is a great amount of prostitution, and the police are supposed to be there all night.
276. In fact, you think the allowing young girls to go out at night would lead to it? Yes.
277. Then mere shopping would do that? They do not go out shopping—the shops are closed before the hours to which I allude.
278. *By Dr. Lang*: Would not the establishment of street fountains interfere with the revenue which the Corporation derives from the water? Yes, and it is only fair to those house proprietors who lay on the water to compel their neighbors to do the same, and if all landlords were compelled to pay for the water whether they laid it on or not, they they would soon go to the expense of laying it on.
279. *By Mr. Walsh*: Do you not think the imposition of these compulsory rates might prevent people building houses? We might say the same of the city rates.
280. One complaint you have spoken of is the crowded state of the houses, arising from their scarcity? There is no scarcity of houses. In the last month, in my service of notices in the four wards, which has 4,500 houses, I have come across upwards of 180 houses unoccupied.
281. *By Mr. Pemell*: Would not that have a tendency to reduce rent? No; the landlords hold out for high rents. There is one house on Surry Hills which I have known to be unoccupied for 18 months, because the landlord will take no lower rent than he got in former times.
282. *By Dr. Lang*: Has there been a very considerable diminution in the rate of house rent within a comparatively short period? Not within a short period. If you go back four years I may say that since then there has been a reduction of something like 50 per cent., but then wages are more than 50 per cent. below what they were.
283. *By Mr. Walsh*: If there are so many carpenters, bricklayers, and plasterers out of employment at the present moment, how is it that those who get employment are paid at the rate of 10, 11, and 12 shillings a day—how is it that they maintain such apparently good wages? I hardly know. I have myself, when I have been employing men, heard them refuse less than they have asked, and have said they would not take it, that they would rather walk about and do nothing than work for nothing. That has been their expression.
284. Do you think this arises from any combination among them? No, there is nothing of that kind at present.
285. Not from trades' unions? No, there are very few unions, and they are not supported.
286. Pride, perhaps, may have something to do with it? No, I do not think so.
287. *By the Chairman*: Does it not arise from a feeling which is fostered by all their habits of life that if they once submit to a reduction of their wages they could never get them up again? Yes, it is much easier to lower than to raise them.
288. Do they not feel that if they submitted to a reduction it would affect their whole class, and that ultimately, after this temporary employment, they would be no better off than before, and that when employed they would then have lower wages? No doubt. If a master builder can get a few men to go to work at a shilling a day less than the usual rate he will then turn off his old hands unless they will come down to what the new ones receive.

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289. *By Mr. Pemell*: Do you think if they were to offer to take these wages they would find more employment? No.
290. *By the Chairman*: Then you confirm the judgment of the men themselves—you think they would be no better off if they were to reduce the rate of wages? I think they would get no more work, and that as the work they obtained would be paid for at a lower rate they would be worse off than before.
291. *By Mr. Walsh*: In other words, that there is a surplus of labor? There is more labor than there is capital to employ.
292. *By Mr. Pemell*: Then you think the scarcity of employment arises from scarcity of capital? Of capital in circulation.
293. If a man could see how to make twenty per cent. of his money there would be plenty in circulation? He cannot do that by building; he cannot make more than five.
294. *By Mr. Lyons*: Do you think any person erecting buildings could insure five per cent., taking into account repairs? No, if you take into account the purchase of the land, the building, wear and tear, with so much put past to repay the principal, I do not think he could. There are many buildings in Wynyard Square not paying one and a half per cent.
295. *By Mr. Walsh*: Do you think for the requirements of the Colony the trade of Sydney needs more buildings? No, I think not in Sydney.
296. Do you think Sydney is overgrown? I believe it has grown too fast. I may state that when I came into office, ten years ago, Cook and Fitzroy Wards were not formed, but there was one ward called Cook Ward that contained 800 houses. That ward is now divided, and in that part still so called there are 1,900 houses, while in Fitzroy Ward there are 2,200, so that in that part of the town the number of houses has increased 3,300, and in Chippendale and Pyrmont the increase has been proportionate.
297. *By Dr. Lang*: By whom are these houses generally built—by small proprietors as residences for themselves, or by speculators? By speculators chiefly. Nearly the whole of Woolloomooloo was built in this way, by builders, who the moment they were finished would put them up to auction and sell them.
298. *By the Chairman*: They were a sort of house manufacturers? Yes, they bought the ground having so many years to pay it, they then borrowed money upon the ground, built the houses, put them into auction, sold them, and perhaps cleared a hundred pounds or so by the transaction.
299. *By Mr. Lyons*: Have many of these builders become insolvent? Yes, by over-speculating, but in the first instance they made money.
300. *By Mr. Pemell*: Do you not think the practice of the banks of giving five, six, and six and a-half per cent. for money, is a means of locking up a great deal of capital? Yes, no doubt.
301. People having money can let it lie at interest in the banks, and draw it out when they please,—is not that a means of preventing persons embarking in undertakings which would give employment to labor? No doubt. If I had much money I should place it in the bank.
302. Then if five per cent. interest were not given by the banks for the moneys lying with them, you think employment would be given for a considerable portion of the labor now unemployed?—
303. *By Mr. Lyons*: Do you not think there is a desire, on the part of the humbler portion of the community, when they have any means to shew it, by the erection of houses for themselves? Among the humbler classes the moment a man gets a hundred pounds together, the first thing he does is to buy a piece of land, and to erect a house for himself. In many parts of Woolloomooloo all the little houses are owned by the people living in them.
304. *By Mr. Walsh*: They are stimulated by the laudable desire to have homes of their own? Yes.
305. *By the Chairman*: Have you ever noticed the diversities of the roofs, and their elevations, in the direction of Woolloomooloo seen from Hyde Park, indicating that they are separate properties? Yes, a great many of the small properties are built in that way, in consequence of the incline of the street.
306. Are you aware that of late years in England a great deal of attention has been paid to the building of model lodging-houses? I have heard so at the School of Arts.
307. That men of capital have erected very handsome blocks of buildings, wherein the principles of sanitary science have been brought to bear in their construction, so as to secure in a very small space all the conveniences of domestic life, and at the same time all the precautions for the preservation of health? Yes.
308. And that the proprietors have at the same time been enabled to let them at so low a rent as that they would be sure to be occupied, and secure a good return for the outlay? Yes; and I may state that the Committee of the School of Arts offered a premium to any of its members who would produce the model of a building suitable for the mechanics of Sydney, taking care, of course, that every attention should be paid to the sanitary arrangements. I believe all these small houses might be very easily ventilated by a small hole in the ceiling of the room, to allow the hot air to pass through the roof.
309. Suppose any gentleman were to build a block of houses on a plan similar to that which I have tried to indicate as existing in England—do you think, from the regularity with which they would be tenanted, they would in all probability pay him better than if he were to invest the money in such buildings as are now ordinarily erected? Yes.
310. Could you furnish from your office any return of the assessed value of houses in the city, that would shew the Committee how many houses of certain assessed values there were, rising from the lowest to the highest? Yes. (*Vide Appendix.*)
311. As a native of the city, and therefore having a very extensive acquaintance with the
general

general habits of the native population—can you state to the Committee whether there is any disposition growing up among the young men of the city to seek Government employment—any inordinate desire to get into the various Government departments? I believe that is the aim of all the educated natives.

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312. What, of the whole native population? Yes; they all look some time or other to having employment under the Government; that has been their aim for the last ten years.

313. Do you not think that is a very undesirable state of things; do you not think it would be better for them to become squatters? If they could become squatters and had capital sufficient to carry out their undertaking, no doubt it would be better for the interests of society; but, if not, it would be far better to get into the Government service than embarking in a trade.

314. *By Mr. Walsh*: What is the object of getting into the employment of Government? It is certain and regular.

315. Do you think the fact of 150 Chinese living, as you have stated, in Mrs. Underwood's house, was prejudicial to the health and morality of the neighborhood? No doubt. I made it my business to report the circumstance to the Inspector of Nuisances at once. They were a set of beastly fellows.

316. Did the same state of things continue after your report? The Inspector of Nuisances went and had the place cleaned, and that batch of Chinamen started off to the diggings, but in a fortnight or three weeks the place was occupied by another batch.

317. If the fountains were locked up from sun-set to sun-rise, would your objection to them be removed? Yes.

318. *By the Chairman*: Evidence has been given before the Committee that a limited number of mechanics could find employment in the remote northern districts; do you think if they had the means of conveyance to those parts they would avail themselves of it? I do not think a great number would avail themselves of a free passage unless there was some sort of depôt to receive them until they had an opportunity of getting employment. I know that at the time the Relief Committee were at work at the Town Hall a great number came to get assistance, but the evil was that they would leave their wives behind and go away, and at the end of a couple of months would return again. I think they should be compelled to take their wives and families with them.

319. *By Dr. Lang*: Is there not a great indisposition on the part of the laboring classes to leave Sydney? Yes; very great.

320. From what does that arise? The people can get more comforts here than in the country.

321. You refer to their town habits?—When I say comforts I mean they can get more amusement,—more clothing.

322. *By Mr. Walsh*: They are happier in town? Yes; they feel happier. They can get clothing at a much less rate than in the country. A great many object to leave Sydney because they say there are no schools in the country for the education of their children.

323. *By the Chairman*: I received a letter by the Mail which has just arrived from England which, among other things, speaks of a young man whom I knew many years ago, who recently removed himself to Canada; it is stated that he there bought 130 acres of rich land for £11, or two shillings an acre, and was about to clear it and build a home; that everything is very cheap, and that he has a very fair prospect of getting on in the world. If a man could buy land here at two shillings an acre, and get a farm of 130 acres for about £11, do you not think that would remove a good deal of the distress which exists? No doubt; but I happen to have a letter which came by the Mail before last, from a gentleman who left our office, and went to Canada with some £500 or £600, but he regrets having left Sydney at all.

324. Perhaps he did not buy land? No; but after paying his passage out he had £500 or £600 clear.

325. I dare say these two letters are not inconsistent with other facts in our experience—many have arrived in this Colony with money, and in a very little time have been no better off than those who have arrived without any? I have met with many such instances.

326. *By Mr. Lyons*: Do you not think the Legislature should interfere where so many houses are crowded together, and are in a state unfit for human habitation—I allude to Kent-street for instance, where the roofs of some of the houses are level with the kerbing—do you not think the Health Officer or some other person should have authority to report upon those places? Yes. There are some places in Robin Hood Lane which he reported upon, and compelled the parties to cleanse them.

327. Whether they are clean or not, do you not think the situation of some of these houses is so objectionable that they should not be allowed to be tenanted, but should be removed? I do not know whether the Legislature should go so far as that; but I think legislative power might be called in that future buildings should be of a certain size.

328. Are there not many houses which you have an opportunity of seeing that are unfit to be inhabited by any class of people? There are some houses in Cambridge-street, belonging to the Honorable Mr. Martin or his wife—three together, that are unfit for a dog to live in, half the roofs are off.

329. Do you not think it would be a very good thing if the Corporation had the power to prevent parties letting such places—do you not think they tend very much to create disease in the city? No doubt.

Mr. J. R.
Clayton.

APPENDIX.

Classification of Houses, prepared from the Assessment Books of the City of Sydney.

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ASSESSED ANNUAL VALUE.	NUMBER OF HOUSES IN								TOTAL.	
	Bourke Ward.	Macquarie Ward.	Fitzroy Ward.	Brisbane Ward.	Denison Ward.	Phillip Ward.	Cook Ward.	Gipps Ward.		
Not exceeding £5	2	Nil	2	Nil	5	1	Nil	Nil	10	
Above £5 and not exceeding £10..	6	7	63	32	111	88	17	18	342	
" 10 "	20..	88	137	243	244	473	380	347	2,130	
" 20 "	30..	66	113	503	202	340	274	524	2,248	
" 30 "	40..	100	62	331	116	196	142	260	1,392	
" 40 "	50..	67	84	272	140	140	103	164	1,101	
" 50 "	70..	43	85	228	153	121	80	163	1,036	
" 70 "	100..	83	151	178	116	100	69	107	922	
" 100 "	150..	166	114	132	107	109	55	50	863	
" 150 "	200..	124	106	45	79	34	15	15	467	
" 200 "	250..	64	33	11	38	8	13	1	178	
" 250 "	300..	52	37	11	37	4	2	Nil	149	
" 300 "	350..	28	10	4	15	1	Nil	7	67	
" 350 "	400..	17	9	3	15	3	1	1	50	
" 400 "	450..	14	4	2	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	31	
" 450 "	500..	4	1	Nil	10	Nil	1	Nil	17	
" 500 "	600..	13	1	Nil	11	1	1	Nil	28	
" 600 "	700..	8	6	1	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	19	
" 700 "	800..	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	5	
" 800 "	1,000..	3	1	Nil	5	1	Nil	Nil	12	
" 1,000 "	1,200..	1	1	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	9	
" 1,200 "	1,400..	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	
" 1,400 "	2,200..	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	6	
		953	963	2,029	1,338	1,648	1,227	1,656	1,270	11,084

NOTE.—This assessment was made when rents were fully 30 per cent. higher than at present, and does not include any houses built since the latter end of last year.

Inspector Charles Edward Harrison called in and examined:—

Inspector C. 330. *By the Chairman:* You are an Inspector of the Sydney Police Force? I am.

E. Harrison. 331. You are a detective officer, I believe? I am.

332. How long have you been performing the duty of that situation? Since the latter end of 1853, about five years in all, with the exception of a short time when I was absent up the country.

333. This Committee has been appointed to inquire into the condition of the working population of this city, with especial reference to the alleged want of employment among large numbers, and also to the alleged immorality and discomfort, disease and death, arising from bad house accommodation; and also to the extent of juvenile vagrancy (including juvenile prostitution) in the public streets,—can you give the Committee any information you may have collected incidentally in the discharge of your duties, upon these several heads? With regard to the want of employment, there were several meetings held at different times during the last twelve months, most of which I attended; and most of those whom I saw attending those meetings—although I cannot say that there were not men among them whom I believed to be actually in want of employment—yet most of them were men whom I have known to be hanging about Sydney, about the wharfs and markets—idle characters, not dishonest, but idle characters, who had been hanging about the city for a long time. Some few of them were out of employment, I do not doubt; but by far the greater number I noticed were men you may see assembling in any crowd.

334. I gather, at all events, that there were no really bad characters in those meetings? No really bad characters.

335. Without confining yourself to these meetings have you noticed, on your going about town in different directions, individual instances of destitution from want of employment? I have not; none have come under my notice; nor have I in the course of my experience at the Police Office met with such cases, with very few exceptions. I do not remember one case of larceny having been brought before the Court for three months where destitution was the real cause; it is a plea sometimes set up, but only by old offenders who have been frequently before the Court.

336. Has your attention been turned to the subject previously to your receiving the summons to attend this Committee? Yes.

337. Have you formed any opinion as to whether there really does exist any large proportion of suffering from want of employment? I do not think so. I have had frequent applications, in my capacity as Inspector, from parties in the country, to send up men to stations or farms, and I have inquired in Sydney and found many who have been out of employment, but they have refused to go into the country. In very few cases have I got men to leave Sydney and take employment up the country.

338. Has this experience extended over a lengthened period? Yes, for a considerable time back.

back. Even at the present time I could get situations up the country for six or eight if I could find the parties to go. Inspector C. E. Harrison.

339. Have your duties brought you in contact with cases of persons who have been in a better condition—what are called decayed gentlemen—who are suffering great distress, and who rather seek to conceal their poverty than to bring it before the public? I believe there are more cases of that description here than there are of distress among the working classes. 18 Oct., 1859.

340. Where persons of superior education, who have been accustomed to a better kind of life, who have been brought to a state of unassisted privation? Such cases have come under my notice; in fact several applications have been made to me for my interest to get them situations in some Government department, no matter how lowly the position.

341. With respect to the second head of our inquiry—the house accommodation of this class—I take it for granted your duties bring you into some of the lowest parts of the town—incidentally to your duties have you noticed the erections in which the working population are chiefly lodged—are they fitted with the necessary conveniences for domestic comfort and for the preservation of the health of the inmates; what, in other words, is the character of the house accommodation of the poorer portion of the community? The house accommodation is very indifferent, and the quarters where they are obliged to reside for cheapness are badly drained. The houses are generally very small weatherboard erections, consisting in many instances of only two rooms. The quarters where most of them reside are likely to do anything but contribute to the health of the inmates of these houses.

342. Of course if it affects the health of the inmates it must affect the public health? Yes. There are quarters of the city, especially the lanes leading out of Kent and Sussex Streets, where the stench is overpowering; it is so bad that you can smell it in the main streets. In some of these lanes there are six, eight, or ten houses crowded together; they are not drained at all, and the whole of the filth from them is thrown into the open lane.

343. That state of things must of course be very hurtful to the moral well-being of the inhabitants as well as to their physical health? Very much so.

344. It must also be very destructive to the lives of children? Very much so. I have visited a great many of these dens lately; indeed nearly every night after twelve o'clock I turn over a great many, and it is dreadful to see the number of persons crowded together in these houses. In one I found as many as seven in one small room, just divided by an old rug. These people did not reside in the place, but were only lodgers for the night; they consisted of several prostitutes, the keeper of the house, and two or three old barrowmen.

345. I was going to ask you whether you frequently visited the common lodging-houses of the city, those known as lodging-houses, the more pretentious of the class? There are not many of those. I presume you mean where parties, having only a small sum of money, can lodge at night, and get their meals elsewhere—comers and goers.

346. I do not mean family boarding-houses? There are not many common lodging-houses. The greater number of men who want a night's lodging pick up a common prostitute, and go to one of these dens.

347. Do you think there is a very large amount of juvenile vagrancy in the city? Among the girls especially, not so much among boys.

348. Do we understand from you that there are a number of girls of tender years—mere children, in a state of prostitution? Mere children. I have never, during the time I have been in the country, noticed so many juvenile prostitutes as at the present time.

349. Can you give us any idea what proportion these young children bear to the whole number of prostitutes in the city? I should say these young children form at least one-third.

350. Are there many boys living an irregular life on the streets of Sydney; the last witness, I may tell you, is of opinion that there is a very large number? They have, most of them, homes.

351. What he meant, and what I really mean by vagrancy, is either boys roaming about the streets without parents, or with parents who pay no attention to them, or direct their future life—who either beg, pilfer, or idle away their lives? There are many, but I do not think there are more than in any other city of the same population.

352. The last witness stated that, in his opinion, there were at least a thousand children who might be classed as vagrants in the streets of Sydney? I hardly think you could class them as vagrants, for most of them have parents; a great many of them are the children of men who are employed in coasters, or of parents who are earning a very precarious existence, but who still have homes to go to. There are not many houseless children about the streets.

353. Can you give us any information whether those girls, of whom you spoke just now, have any parents? Yes, most of them have parents; in many instances where I have inquired of the girls themselves—seeing them of tender years and on the streets I have questioned them—they have told me their fathers had deserted their mothers, and very often the mothers were drunkards, or the inmates of a gaol; these girls congregate in threes and fours, and there are a number of vagabonds in the city, such men as Rushton, who have a number of brothels at Woolloomooloo. There are at this moment a great many men of the same character who are carrying on a similar system of making money; they get these young girls and put them into low dens consisting of one or two rooms, without any furniture excepting a chair or two, a table, and a mattress which lies on the floor; and you may see at night three or four men, and three or four of these girls in one of these places; out of twenty of these girls you will not find one above seventeen years of age.

354. Were you concerned in the case against Rushton? I was not.

355. *By Mr. Walsh:* It is your opinion that poverty in this city is not an incentive to crime? I do not think it is. I know several cases of mothers themselves opening brothels for their two or three daughters; in one instance, the mother was a prostitute and the father was in gaol for a robbery; the woman opened a brothel in Phillip-street, and afterwards in

Inspector C. Kent-street, for her three daughters, the eldest was about seventeen, the next about fourteen, and the youngest about twelve; I have, myself, seen the mother in bed with one man, one of the daughters, about fourteen, with another, and the youngest, about twelve, in bed on the floor with another man, all in the same room.

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356. Was the mother with her daughters permitted to continue that occupation? If driven out of one place she would go to another.

357. Are there landlords in this city who let their houses knowingly to such people? Too many look upon it as a great source of profit.

358. *By the Chairman*: Is it not the fact that there are landlords who will not let their houses to any one else? There are parties in Sydney who will not, rich men. I know a block of houses, situate between Elizabeth and Castlereagh-streets, belonging to one man, which are let to these women. I knew a respectable person who took one of these houses, and she was annoyed till she had to leave it. It was then let to prostitutes and continues to be so.

359. Will you have the kindness to state where those houses are situated and to whom they belong? The houses belong to a man named Tom Douglass, an associate of Bill Nash, and they are situate in Elizabeth-street between Market and Park Streets through into Castlereagh-street. In most of the lanes leading out of Kent and Sussex Streets, the whole of the houses are leased by one individual, and he sub-lets those houses to prostitutes, or men who take them for the purpose of prostitution, at so much a week. The lane generally goes by the name of the party who leases the houses.

360. What is the mode adopted by the police for the purpose of inspecting and endeavoring to exterminate these places? The neighbors are obliged to lodge an information and to complain of the houses as nuisances; the party renting the house, not the landlord, is then summoned to appear, and on conviction is sentenced to a term of imprisonment or a fine; but as soon as one occupant is out of a house a fresh one is in it.

361. *By Mr. Walsh*: The landlord is not implicated? No.

362. *By Mr. Lyons*: Do you not think if it were proved the man you have named would lose his license? He is not a publican now, but has let his house to another.

363. *By Mr. Walsh*: I suppose you have known property in a neighborhood to be injured by the introduction of prostitutes? Yes. When the prostitutes were driven out of the heart of Sydney they took refuge in Woolloomooloo, and property there has been much injured in consequence.

364. Do you not think prostitution leads to prostitution—do you not think these unfortunates induce others to be equally unfortunate? Yes, I do think so, especially among the younger prostitutes. They have their companions among whom they have been brought up, or with whom they have associated in the same destitute condition, and they generally turn on to the town not singly but in threes and fours.

365. *By Mr. Lyons*: Has not this prostitution very much increased within the last two or three years? Yes, among young prostitutes.

366. *By Dr. Lang*: Is there any peculiar cause? I can think of none.

367. *By the Chairman*: Can you suggest any check upon it as far as it presents itself to the public? It would be a very difficult matter.

368. *By Mr. Walsh*: Is it within your knowledge that persons living in the position of gentlemen in Sydney live entirely at these brothels, or at the houses of women of well-known ill fame? A great many of the the up-country gentlemen during the time they are in Sydney reside at these places.

369. That is not what I mean;—is it within your knowledge that men who live in Sydney, and have lived in Sydney for months are kept by these women? Not gentlemen; some odd instances I know, but it is not a general rule.

370. *By the Chairman*: Could you suggest to the Committee any means by which an accurate return, or one approaching to accuracy could be obtained of the amount of juvenile vagrancy—could any mode be adopted that you could suggest by which the number of children in the street in a state of vagrancy could be collected; could the police in one day, or in two or three days, by inquiring all over the town of the boys they met with of this class, arrive at an approximate estimate? You could not rely upon the truth of the boys' statements. With regard to the girls, the number of juvenile prostitutes could be ascertained with very little trouble. I, myself, know, I think, nearly every brothel in the city, and it would not be much trouble to get the number of inmates and the ages of the girls.

371. Do you not think if Captain M'Leerie gave instructions to the police in all parts of the city for one day to stop all the boys who appeared in an idle vagrant state about the streets, and make inquiry, something like a satisfactory return could be made. The police could form their own opinion of the value of the statements of the boys? There are certain quarters of the city only where these boys congregate, and to those places they flock in scores; you do not meet with them in George, Pitt, or Castlereagh Streets, but in Sussex and Kent Streets, about the slaughter-houses, and in Parramatta-street. They are chiefly to be found about the wharfs and slaughter-houses.

372. Do you think you could get some returns by this means without much trouble? You might, but I do not think it would be a very correct one.

373. Could we by any other means get a more correct one? It can be arrived at in this way—in getting the number of prostitutes they can be asked the number of their brothers, their ages, and whether they are in employment or not.

374. *By Mr. Walsh*: That will not enable you to ascertain the number of idlers who have no sisters? No.

375. *By the Chairman*: I understand you that you can get the information respecting the girls pretty correctly—that you have the disagreeable knowledge of all these places? Yes.

376. *By Dr. Lang*: How many may there be in the city in these infamous receptacles? There are an immense number; there are lanes in the city where every house is a brothel. Inspector C. E. Harrison.

377. What lanes are these? I cannot tell you the names, they generally go by the names of the parties who rent the houses, Murphy's-lane, Edward's-lane, Erwin's-lane, and so on. I was in about twenty brothels up to four o'clock this morning; I was looking after a party, and turned out a great number of prostitutes from the houses in Kent-street. One of the brothels I visited was kept by a black man, it has only one room, and the flooring is a foot below the level of the lane; it has no drainage and everything is thrown out in the front. In this place, which is built of weatherboards, there were two beds; the landlord is a blackfellow, an old man of sixty years of age—he was lying on a mattress with an old barrowman; a girl and a sailor were lying in the same room, and behind a bit of a screen was a truckle bed with a woman on it twenty-three or twenty-four years of age; she had been hounded last Sunday,—had had some drug put into her drink by another inmate, a girl, for the purpose of stupifying her, and the drug had taken effect; she had never been out of her bed since Sunday, and all she could take was a little cold water which her stomach rejected as fast as she drank it; she had not seen a doctor, and was very ill; she had a child of about eighteen months old. On a mattress alongside the stretcher was a man who had been a sailor, and who has been knocking about Sydney for some time doing nothing; he said he was sleeping there for the night.

378. *By the Chairman*: Are there not a class of houses springing up in Sydney which were formerly unknown, cheap concerts, singing rooms, some in public and some in private houses, which are frequented by young persons? There are not so many as there were. There were a great many more about Sydney even in 1848, and up to 1853, and 1856. There were more in Sydney then than at the present time; at present there are not above four.

WEDNESDAY, 19 OCTOBER, 1859.

Present:—

REV. DR. LANG,
MR. LODER,
MR. PARKES,

MR. PEMELL,
MR. PLUNKETT,
MR. WINDEYER.

HENRY PARKES, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Nathanael Pigeon, called in and examined:—

379. *By the Chairman*: You have been resident some years in this Colony? Yes, about eighteen years, with a trifling exception of about eight months that I was at Maitland.

380. You have been employed a considerable part of that time in the capacity of a city missionary, I think? I have been employed in that capacity about nine years.

381. As a city missionary? Yes.

382. That is, as a lay missionary—you have not been ordained? No; I have not had human hands laid on me.

383. You have been entirely so engaged? For the last nine years. I have been partially so for the remaining part of the time, when I was engaged in other business.

384. Do you mean that you have been employed on all the seven days of the week? Yes; I have been entirely given up to the work of a missionary; preaching, and visiting in the houses in the lanes, courts, and alleys of the city; and also in preaching in the chapel where I have invited the people to come.

385. This Committee is appointed to inquire into the social condition of the working classes of this city, with reference to the alleged want of employment, which, no doubt, you have heard among a large number; also, with reference to their house accommodation and its effect, in a moral point of view, upon their character, and in a sanitary point of view upon their physical health and comfort; and, also, as to whether there exists any large proportion of juvenile vagrancy in the public streets. It was thought from the nature of your duties that you would be able to give the Committee some valuable information on several of these points. Perhaps, for the sake of convenience, you will state first whether it is within your knowledge that there is much want of employment, and consequent distress, among the working classes at the present time, or whether there has been at any time during the last two or three years? From what I have seen of the state of the city, going in and out among the people, conversing with them, and observing them, I believe there is a deal of distress at the present time; but I would state what I stated some years ago, when I was examined before a Committee of the Honorable House, on the subject of Intemperance—that I believe a great many respectable sober men are out of employment, and their families too; but a great deal of the distress is through intemperance.

386. Still you believe there are a great many sober men out of employment? I believe there are.

387. Will you state what particular districts of the city you are best acquainted with? I am in the habit of rambling over it all, here and there as I see my duty leads me; but where I devote most of my time is in Sussex, Clarence, and Liverpool Streets, and those parts of the city; I occasionally go to the outskirts.

388. What do you mean by the outskirts? About Bishopsgate, and in the direction of Chippendale and Waterloo, and out towards Darlinghurst and Surry Hills.

389.

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389. When you say there are a number of sober and respectable men out of employment, and in a state of consequent suffering at the present time, can you explain to the Committee what class of persons these are, whether they are mechanics or laborers, and, if laborers, whether they are persons accustomed to agricultural pursuits, or persons accustomed to jobbing in stores and on the wharfs? They are mixed; of all sorts; some are mechanics, and others are laborers. I know one man, a bricklayer, who has been out of work a long time, a very sober man. There are some of that sort. I would not particularise, but I hear general complaints as I go about. There are a good many men where I call who complain of distress and want of employment.

390. What is your impression as to whether these persons might get employment in the country if they would only exert themselves and push their way into the interior? I do not know how the country is situated; but from what I have observed in the city I have no doubt there is too much centralization,—that there are too many people in the city for the wants of the country, in proportion to the country. It has been my impression for many years that the city will not be in a healthy state till the people have turned their attention to agriculture; things cannot be in a healthy state, I think, until there is some better arrangement of that; I have been thinking of that for some time.

391. I should infer from what you say, that you think the best remedy is the equalization of the population throughout the country? Yes; I believe there is an overplus of hands in the city.

392. You cannot form an estimate of the number of persons in an unemployed state? No, I cannot; if I had set myself about it I might have made inquiry; but as I go about in the streets, lanes, and houses, I hear complaints.

393. Of those who make complaints to you, should you suppose the proportion is one in ten, or one in a hundred? I do not think there is any great deal of real distress, I think it is partial, and that it was much worse some years ago; but yet there is a good deal of distress in the city, notwithstanding much of it, I would say again, is owing to intemperance.

394. It has been stated to the Committee that there are not only some, but many instances, where whole families are living in houses without any accommodation, without furniture, without common utensils, and in reality in great destitution? That is the case to a certain extent. I have thought, in looking into back lanes and places I have visited, there might be a great improvement in the buildings —

395. For the present confining your answer to the actual destitution, without reference to the buildings—? Well, there are poor families badly accommodated as regards their way of living. I have visited a good many families in these back lanes, which I consider in a very unhealthy state.

396. During the time you have been engaged as a city missionary, have you formed any calculation as to the proportion of persons so situated who are uneducated, or who live in a state of religious destitution? Yes, there are plenty of them.

397. What proportion of the persons you refer to attend churches or places of worship? On the Lord's Day when the churches open in Sydney, and the churchgoing people are on their way there, and when they are seated and attending divine service, I have been through the lanes, and it has been my impression that not scarcely one-half attend any place of worship, for I would scarcely miss one in those places at church-hours from eleven to one. In these back lanes the people seem to be lounging about, unclean, without any idea of going.

398. Have you observed much open desecration of the Sabbath—fighting, quarrelling, and drunkenness in the streets? There is an improvement in that respect latterly, I am thankful to say. There is not so much as there has been.

399. Are you acquainted with any of the large cities of England? With Liverpool and Manchester. I have been to those places as a visitor.

400. Did it ever occur to you to institute a comparison as to the orderliness of the city looking at them? I have thought Sydney would stand in competition with them.

401. Do you not think this a much more orderly city than Liverpool? I do indeed, or Manchester; at the same time I think it is bad enough; there is a great deal of drunkenness and Sabbath-breaking. I have thought for many years the use of intoxicating drinks causes much of the distress.

402. Are you acquainted with any of the seaports of England? Only with Liverpool. I am a native of Ireland.

403. With reference to the house accommodation in the lanes that go out of Sussex-street, and in the Glebe—I suppose you are acquainted with the Glebe? Yes.

404. And in Chippendale what is the state of the house accommodation? In many of the back lanes the houses are very bad. I have often been surprised that there has not been more sickness from the way the people are cooped up together, in the way of small accommodation with no yards, and in the way of inability to keep the places clean.

405. Will you describe the kind of dwelling that may be taken as an average dwelling; the size of the rooms, the means of ventilation, and the accommodation outside and inside? Many have no back yards.

406. How large are they—how many rooms have they generally? Some two, and perhaps a family in each room.

407. What is the height of these rooms, and the dimensions generally? The rooms are generally very small indeed, and then the people are so crowded together.

408. How many feet wide? They are of different dimensions; some perhaps seven or eight feet square, some ten, some may be twelve; but what makes them more unhealthy is that so many people are crowded together.

409. Will you give a description of the houses, as the average accommodation of the laboring classes? Generally there are two rooms, one over another, with a step-ladder from one to the other; or perhaps two rooms on the ground floor, one leading into the other.

410. What kind of accommodation have such houses out of doors, what outhouses are there? They are very bad in that respect, in general; perhaps the closets are close to the back door, and no way to drain off the bad water. They are very badly off for drainage.
411. What do you suppose is the general average of the rent paid for these tenements? From seven to ten shillings a-week. Mr. N. Pigeon.
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412. For the use of two rooms? Ten shillings, we will say, for the house. In some places they may be less, where the houses are of a worse description. There are some of these houses very old; in fact, not fit for human beings to live in.
413. Are you acquainted with Queen's-place? Yes.
414. Are you acquainted with a block of wooden buildings, known as Hunt's Buildings? Yes. I have not been there lately.
415. Are there many buildings as bad as those? Yes, many in the city.
416. As regards accommodation, situation, and want of sanitary convenience? Yes; there are many of the class of buildings you have referred to in the alleys and back lanes.
417. What rent do you suppose those houses would let for—would they let for ten shillings, judging of them from other houses? I suppose those houses, unless they have been repaired and put into good order lately, would let for five shillings a-week.
418. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Are you speaking of what you know, or from what you imagine? Judging from other places.
419. You do not know exactly what the tenants do pay? No.
420. *By the Chairman*: Will you state what is the fact from your experience as to the manner in which these houses are tenanted—whether these small houses you have already described are, in many cases, occupied by more than one family? Some are sub-divided, others are occupied by one family. The general run of such as Mr. Hunt's houses are occupied by one family. There are a great many of that class. There are a number of old-fashioned houses going to decay which are occupied by but one family, at a rent of five or six shillings a-week.
421. Are these houses generally kept in average cleanliness—are they supplied with the usual comforts, such as articles of domestic use? In some cases they are pretty well supplied, in others they are not, according to the sort of families occupying them. They are very badly accommodated if the house is a drunkard's; you cannot, then, expect much in it. It depends upon the class of people. If they are sober people they will try to be comfortable and clean, as far as their means will allow; but in case the man drinks the house is very uncomfortable.
422. That will be the natural consequence of drunkenness; but you stated just now that there were a number of sober people suffering from want of employment? There are; but in the general run of these houses drunkenness prevails.
423. These are the houses, then, that feed the splendid buildings we see for retailing drink? They are; and that is the cause of much of the poverty in Sydney at present.
424. I imagine that wherever there is a large number of these small, miserable dwellings, there is sure to be these gorgeous buildings? Yes, sure to be, because that is their Savings Bank. With that class of people it matters not whether business is good or bad; if good, they can get as much money in two days as will enable them to drink for a week, and they will spend their earnings in that way whether they are much or little; but there are many sober, industrious, well-inclined men, at present, who cannot get work.
425. Does your duty take you much to Redfern and the Riley Estate? Yes.
426. Are you not aware that in those localities there are many more comfortable residences, many of them the property of the occupants—steady, respectable mechanics—who have built them? Yes; in the outskirts the houses are much more comfortable. If the people have not houses of their own they can get for five shillings a week, out there, houses as good as they could in the city for double the money.
427. Can a comfortable house be got out in those places for five shillings a-week? Yes, of two, perhaps three rooms, and a very comfortable little yard.
428. In a healthy situation? Yes.
429. With water? Not in the outskirts; water is not laid on in these places; that is the only drawback. As far as house accommodation is concerned, it can be got in the outskirts very cheap now.
430. What is your opinion of the character of the more sober, settled, permanent working population of the city; is there not apart from the classes we have been speaking of, a sober, settled, permanent portion of the metropolitan community, who are manual laborers—either mechanics or day laborers—of very respectable character? Yes, certainly, a very great proportion of the inhabitants are of that class.
431. *By Dr. Lang*: The others constitute the exception rather than the rule? Yes; a great number of such as I have been referring to lately owe all their misfortune and trouble to the free use of intoxicating drinks.
432. *By the Chairman*: Have you formed any opinion as to the moral condition of the juvenile portion of the population of the poorer classes? I have. With a good deal of pain I have observed, notwithstanding all the Institutions for taking care of destitute children, there are a great number of youths now rambling about Sydney, who, I believe, are bringing up to be a pest to society.
433. A great number? A great number; they congregate together wherever they can from the eye of the police,—gambling, thieving, and lying out at night.
434. It has been given in evidence here by a gentleman connected with the police, that the convictions of juvenile offenders are very few; how do you reconcile that with the statement you have made, that a large number engage in gambling and thieving? As far as gambling is concerned, I have ocular demonstration. I constantly see it in going about in the back lanes

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lanes and corners, and I have gone to the lads and threatened to bring the police to interfere with them.

435. Do you suppose a very considerable amount of petty thieving might be carried on without its coming under the direct notice of the police? Yes, as much more, I believe, as comes under their notice. There are a great number of youths about Sydney who are idle, not at school, and not at work; they ramble about and try to get something to eat wherever they go, and if they can take anything they will.

436. How many do you suppose there are of this class? It is impossible for me to say.

437. A thousand? I could not attempt to make a calculation.

438. You say you see them congregated in groups together in the lanes and alleys? Yes, from five to a dozen.

439. *By Dr. Lang*: Of both sexes? Mostly lads; in the back lanes and streets there are a great many of the other sex that seem to be very idly brought up—badly educated.

440. *By the Chairman*: Do you think female prostitution in the streets of Sydney is growing to an alarming extent? I fear it is.

441. Have you any opportunity of judging? Yes, I have many opportunities of judging. I cannot help noticing them as I pass in and out; they are scattered all over the city now. It is different from what it was some years ago; they were then in the centre of the city in large houses, but now since the authorities have begun to interfere with them they are more scattered about—many of them live a more quiet sort of life, and are not so much noticed.

442. Have you any reason to believe that the number of these unfortunates includes any children—girls, of tender years? I do; there is a class of young girls—very young girls—I have noticed lately going about, of abandoned habits.

443. Of what ages? From perhaps fourteen to sixteen.

444. Have you noticed any younger than that? They seem to be very young; I should not like to say there are any under fourteen. There are a great number of that sort, who there is every reason to believe have commenced that sort of life.

445. You stated just now that in your opinion the best remedy for the distress felt in Sydney would be the equalization of the population over the country,—in your opinion, what would be the best means to bring that about? I have often thought over that subject, and it seems to me that in a large country of the extent of this, with the number of inhabitants in it, too many are collected in the city for the number in the country. I have thought we will never have a healthy state of things till we turn our attention to agriculture, till the people work the land and get their living out of it; and then instead of sending three quarters of a million out of the country for corn, we shall in a short time send that value of produce out of it. I have often been surprised that there should be such a quantity of land lying idle, and so many men be looking out for employment. I cannot tell the cause, it is a matter of surprise to me.

446. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you think the present concentration of the population in the City of Sydney and other large towns of the Colony, is unfavorable to the general morals of the community? I do.

447. Do you think a much better moral tone would be given by the dispersion of the population over the country generally? Yes.

448. In small towns, villages, and rural districts? Yes, that is my opinion.

449. You think this concentration is a great evil in the present condition of our community? I do.

450. What means do you think should be taken to bring about a different state of things? I am scarcely able to point out anything of that kind; but I can see so far into it as this, if the Government could so arrange as to get the people into the country to work the ground, and to get a living out of the ground, that it would raise the country in value, and settle it, and bring about a more healthy state of things. Things would not be running up to a high pitch at one time, and sinking to a low ebb at another. People now come to the colony and lounge about the city looking for employment, and there is not sufficient for the number; then they commence drinking, and then their morals are injured; but if they could be drafted off to the country, and settled, either in villages or on farms, they would get their own homesteads. A man who has a family, if he is an agricultural laborer and has a piece of ground, labors hard to get a homestead for himself, and to support his family; and it is a poor farm that a man cannot support his family on.

451. Are you aware whether the class of the population to which you refer consists, in a large portion, of persons who have arrived here as free immigrants? Yes; and I think there has been something wrong in the selection of immigrants; many have come here under the name of agricultural laborers and servants who are only broken drunken mechanics from the large towns; they come here and are of no use to the country. Those who are agricultural laborers should go into the country and pursue the kind of labor they are accustomed to. I think if Government could give them land—I do not mean bestow it upon them for nothing, but give it upon such terms as the people can pay—a more healthy state of things would be brought about. These are my impressions from what I have seen and heard.

452. You think the class of persons who have arrived in the colony as free immigrants, and who have descended to the condition you have spoken of, have been brought up in towns at Home? Many of them I believe have come out under false representations; they have got recommendations as farm servants, and have been shipped as such, but they do not prove to be of that class when they come here; they come chiefly from towns as mechanics or laborers.

453. They come out with the bad habits of a town population at Home, and they resume them when they come here? Yes, I think so; but there are a great many decent people who come out here, and I think it is a pity to see them lounging about the city where they

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are not wanted, while the land is lying waste—good land that would bring forth abundance, and to spare. If a man settled upon a farm surely he could get enough to support a family.

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454. Are you not aware that it has been very difficult for persons of that class to get land? 19 Oct., 1859.

Yes.

455. And that that has been the great objection on the part of these people to going into the country at all? I am aware of that, that there is something wanted to be done by the Legislature.

456. Are there not frequently complaints from persons who have come out, gone into the interior of the country, and returned to Sydney, of the treatment they have met with? Very many.

457. Do you not think the reports of these people, whether well or ill-founded, have a great effect in preventing others making trial of the country? I do; I know it to be the case—they bring a bad report. I have known many men who have returned from the country, who have brought back statements, whether true or false I cannot say, that they have been ill-treated, and obliged to return again; and it has had a bad effect upon those who have wished to settle and deterred them from going; they think if they go into the country they will be fixed, and will not be able to get back if things do not suit their expectations.

458. *By Mr. Walsh*: I think I understood you to say that you had not been at Home for eighteen years? I have been out here for eighteen years.

459. Then how are you able to institute a comparison between the morality of this town and that of Liverpool or Manchester—is it from what you read? It is from what I have known.

460. That is eighteen years ago? Yes, and from what I have heard and read.

461. You have acknowledged that the morality of this town has improved of late? No.

462. You do not know whether the morality of Liverpool has improved? No, except from what I gather from those who have come out from the Old Country.

463. How do you know that the rents you have mentioned are really paid for these miserable tenements—that they are the rents actually demanded and paid? On the average I think those are the rents.

464. Do you know only from hearsay, or from facts that have come before you? From inquiry—"What do you pay for this house?" The people tell me, and when I know the rent of one house I judge of others of the same class. I make it my business, sometimes, to inquire the rent of the house when I see a poor family in distress.

465. You say you have often wondered that the people of this town do not go into the country, and there carry on agricultural operations? Yes; I say I think if there could be some way of driving out people who have families, agriculturists, and farm laborers, with small capital into the country, in the place of their looking for a day's work in the city, it would be a great advantage. If they were to settle on land they would be induced to labor, and things would be more healthy.

466. Are you aware that when cereals fall below the prices at which they can profitably be imported, they do not pay growers in this country? That I dare say; but still I think things would come about to be very different if such a plan could be adopted.

467. You think if there were a greater production of cereals a greater price would be obtained for them? I think things would come round to a more healthy state. For instance, a man on a farm of his own would be able to produce as much as his own family would require; it would be a very poor farm if he could not.

468. Do you mean as much as they could eat? Yes, and a little to sell to get clothing. Then I have no doubt when the country was opened up a little and villages rise up, farmers would settle on the land, and then villages would spring up here and there; and then the railroads would facilitate the bringing of produce into the towns, and things would be improved. I know it was the case in the country some time back, that it was scarcely worth while sending things to market; but we are not to suppose that state of things will always exist.

469. Do you believe it is common in the country for employers to practise cruelty on their servants? I do not credit all I hear from people coming back from the country. I know there may be some employers who treat their servants badly, and others who treat them well, and at the same time be belied. I do not place confidence in everything I hear; a great deal depends upon the person I hear a thing from. A great many men are addicted to drink, and you cannot rely upon what they say in this respect.

470. From your experience of these drunkards, do you consider that they are liars generally? Yes, it generally accompanies it.

471. Falsehood accompanies intemperance? Yes.

472. That is peculiar to the drunkards of Sydney? It is. I do not think —

473. There is more lying in comparison with drunkenness? I do not speak of lying, but more drunkenness. From what I have seen in my own country and in England I think there is as much drunkenness in this city, for its size, as in any part of the world. That is the great source of misery; that is the grand hindrance to the happiness of the city. If there could be some way to reduce that it would improve the community very much. I think some good might be done by laying a heavy duty on drink.

474. Do you think this undue concentration of population conduces to intemperance? I do; because if a man remains in the city he has not proper employment; he lounges about the city, and at each corner meets with a companion; he walks in to take a glass; habits of illness and intemperance are formed. Not having employment, one influences another; they feel unsettled and uneasy.

475. Do you think intemperance in this city leads to prostitution? Decidedly I do; and idleness.

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476. Do you think there is a difference between want and affluence in inducing intemperance—that one exerts a stronger power than the other? I think want will have a stronger tendency to do it than the other; decidedly the poorest class of people, those who are really wretched, are drunkards.

477. You are not sure that it is not intemperance that has induced poverty? Drunkenness, no doubt, does induce poverty.

478. Then it is wealth—the ability to purchase drink—that has induced intemperance at first? That may be at first, but I am taking things as they are now seen.

479. *By Dr. Lang*: Are the means of intemperance much more accessible to the humbler classes here than at Home? I think they are, judging from the number of public-houses. I am in the habit of giving pledges to the people, and I have given them till I have been tired. A drunkard will come to me and ask me to give him the pledge, and in twenty-four hours, the next time I meet him, he will be drunk; but still it is something to save a man from drinking even for one day. Then the drunkard's family is uneducated; and I may mention this before the Honorable Committee, that there are a number of children in the city who are rambling about, who are sent to no school, and I have thought there should be some means to compel the parents to send their children to some of the schools in existence. I am glad I have an opportunity of mentioning this, for it has been long on my mind. Drunkards do not care whether their children go to school or not, and I think there ought to be something like compulsion, on the part of the authorities, when the Government provides the means of education.

480. *By the Chairman*: You are aware that that is something new to English? I do not like compulsion; but I think this would be a benefit to the children, to the parents, and to the community at large.

481. *By Dr. Lang*: You think it would be the lesser of two evils? Yes.

482. *By the Chairman*: Are you not aware that that is the argument of all persons who compel others to do things against their wills? I believe it is done in Germany.

483. Louis Napoleon thinks it best for France that he does the things he does? I think it is a pity there is nothing done. I do not see that it would be wrong to have some means of getting these children to school, in the room of allowing them to roam about the streets.

484. Do not you in the discharge of your duty induce numbers of them to send their children to school by moral suasion? I do.

485. Are you not successful? In many cases I am; but yet I am often pained to see that while there are so many schools there are so many children going about the streets without education.

486. You have said that intemperance leads to prostitution—you do not mean to say that these girls became drunkards before they became prostitutes? I think in most cases it is so. They get a fondness for drink from their parents; you may often see a little tattered girl sent to the corner public-house with a jug, and returning with drink for her drunken mother.

487. Have you ever known an instance of young children of abandoned parents being habitual drunkards? I cannot say that I ever saw one of them drunk, although I have heard people say that they have seen them; but as for drinking, they learn it from their parents.

488. Are there not other influences much more likely to precipitate young children entirely unprotected into prostitution than intemperance—are not the whole of the influences in which they live directed to that end? One thing is combined with another, united together, of course they help on the work. Idleness on the part of the girls, running in the streets, mixing up with lads, and the corruption of their minds, and learning to drink from their parents, all combine.

489. Do they learn to drink—are you sure they learn to drink from their parents? It is fully impressed upon my mind that they do. I have noticed them going to the public-houses for drink; and when a child is in the habit of being sent daily to the public-house for liquor, and of seeing their parents take it, they learn the habit of drinking.

490. Have you ever seen them rolling under the influence of drink—did you ever see one single instance? No, I have not.

491. Do you not think the fact of their being allowed to run about the streets without any protection or advice, and being allowed to mix with boys, as sufficient to account for their taking to vicious courses, without any other influences? I believe it is; but they are both combined, one thing with another tends to it.

492. *By Dr. Lang*: Are you not aware that many parents, from mistaken kindness on their parts, actually take their children to participate with them? Yes, I believe they give it them out of foolish kindness.

493. *By Mr. Walsh*: What is the earliest age at which you have known a child to have spirits given to it by its degraded parents? I have seen very little children indeed bringing liquor, and tasting it on their way home—I could not say—from six years upwards.

494. *By the Chairman*: When you said just now that you have seen parents teach their children to drink—? I do not say that they profess to teach their children to drink; but as a matter of course they learn from seeing their parents do so; they get to taste the liquor, and so acquire the habit.

495. Is not this the fact, that drunken parents are too fond of it themselves to give it to their children? I do not say that they give it, but the children taste it when they have the opportunity.

496. Are they not more likely to chastise them for taking it? I do not think so.

497. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Do you not think the very example of the parents teaches the children? Yes, from seeing their parents take it. They mix with other children in the same position, and I have seen little boys drinking together out of a ginger beer bottle.

498. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you think there is a greater or a lesser disposition to intemperance on the part of the native youth of this country, than on the part of the youth of the Mother Country? Greater; although I have known cases where children of the most abandoned drunken parents have detested drink, and grown up sober people, from what they have suffered and seen of its effects; but this is not the general rule.
499. *By Mr. Loder*: You stated a short time since that the bulk of these parties who are out of employment in the town are idle and drunkards? I think a great portion of them are persons who are addicted to drink, and idlers.
500. You also stated that you thought it would be advantageous to them if some scheme could be adopted for sending these parties into the country to cultivate farms? That class I do not think would do much on farms; but there is a class of people who have been accustomed to farm labor who would be better off if they were taken away and placed on land, but the class to which you have referred just now would not do anything with the ground, nor are they fit for it.
501. *By Dr. Lang*: You have stated that many of the humbler classes who have gone into the country have returned with a bad report of the interior? Yes.
502. And that that had a bad influence in deterring others from going into the country? Yes.
503. Do not such reports exert an evil influence, whether they are based on truth or not? Decidedly; they have a bad effect upon the people who arrive here and are not acquainted with the country; they are terrified at the idea of going.
504. *By Mr. Loder*: May I ask you what you consider the country—you stated just now that the railroads had gone into the country? I have never been fifty miles out of Sydney for the last eighteen years, but I refer to the agricultural parts of the country. When I spoke of the country I referred to a farming life.
505. *By Mr. Plunkett*: What is the general nature of the reports you refer to, that frighten people from going into the country? That the people have been badly treated by their employers, who have not fulfilled their engagements with them, have curtailed their wages, and have sometimes given them orders which orders were dishonored.
506. Did you ever make it your business to inquire into the truth of these statements? No, not having any reason to do so; I have heard these objections stated.
507. What, as against the employers particularly, or as against the law of masters and servants, or as against the Benches; what was the precise objections? What I have heard from these people is, that the persons who employed them have not fulfilled their engagements, and have treated them badly.
508. You are aware that when servants have any claims against their masters they can bring their masters before the Benches? Yes.
509. Did you ever tell them that? No, I never felt much interest in that; but I have heard people advance this as a reason.
510. Do you not think it would be well, as you mix so much with this class of people—go among them so much—to remind them of that circumstance, and to ascertain whether they had had recourse to law? They seem to think—I have heard some observations of that kind—that the law is entirely on the side of the master, and that they would not get fair play.
511. *By Mr. Loder*: You mentioned the word “order” just now, are you speaking of things that have occurred lately—have you heard men say that masters have paid their servants with orders lately? Not lately.
512. Have you within the last five years? Yes. I do not say whether this is true or false, but I have heard such conversation.
513. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Do you find that many of this class return from the country and lounge about the town in the way you describe? Yes, and I consider that an evil.
514. Have you not ascertained in any instance whether these complaints have been well founded or not? I have not been able to ascertain that only from their own lips; I have no opportunity of making inquiry.
515. You have said you thought there were a great many persons in Sydney who ought not to be here? I did; I have thought that for some time.
516. Do you think Sydney could bear an emigration from the town of 5,000 people with advantage to itself? Yes, I do.
517. In what part of the town are these miserable dwellings to which you have referred? I refer chiefly to the back streets and lanes where the working classes reside.
518. You have stated, I think, that you were surprised there is not more disease among them? Yes.
519. Do you know much about Sussex-street, where the slaughter-houses are? Yes.
520. Are the slaughter-houses there still? Yes; that is a very unhealthy part of Sydney, and it is very badly drained.
521. Who are the principal landlords there? I could not say; I hardly ever make it a point of inquiry. I think a great deal could be done in the way of improving it in point of cleanliness.
522. What would you recommend to bring about the change? I think there should be some mode of drainage to carry off the water from the back yards.
523. Did you ever tell the people to take that remedy? I do not know how that can be done by the people themselves.
524. We never hear of any memorials or petitions on the subject? It is my sorrowful conviction that there is nothing should call the attention of the Legislature more than that.
525. You are a missionary in the city? Yes.
526. Have you employed yourself as a volunteer missionary, or are you employed by any society? Not any society; there is a Committee of Management.

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527. What is the society called? It is called the Sydney City Mission. There is a Committee of Management and the Mission is supported by the voluntary contributions of those who wish it well,—the members of different Churches. The object of the Mission is not to benefit any particular Church, but to do good in general.
528. To improve the habits of the people? Yes; and to persuade those who are not in the habit of attending any places of worship to attend them.
529. You have stated that it is your opinion that those in the poorest circumstances are the greatest drunkards? Yes.
530. How do people get the means of going to the public-houses and of getting drunk, when they are so poor? They will do without food to get drink; they will do without their breakfast to get a nobbler; they will resort to any means. There is a kind of net-work of them and they will treat one another. They will indeed sell all they have for drink.
531. Are these men of family? Yes; they will go so far as this,—they will even take their children's clothes and sell them for drink.
532. What do the children do? They may go naked or half-naked. You have no idea of the shifts they resort to for drink.
533. Does not that account for the juvenile vagrancy you have alluded to? Yes, it does in part.
534. Are they principally children of that class of persons? I think they are of the very lowest class of drunken, idle, parents.
535. Do you think if there were schools established throughout the city, at which parents would have nothing to pay for their children, that this class would attend? Something like the Ragged Schools in England?
536. Yes? I think such schools would be very useful. I know there are many children of that class who do not go anywhere.
537. Do you not think if there were schools of that class it would render the compulsion you have spoken of less necessary? I do; I said "compulsion," but it is against my principles to compel anybody in matters of that kind; yet, seeing people growing up in filth and idleness, and trained by their parents to drink, I have thought—could nothing be devised to remedy that?
538. You have stated the objects of your mission; have you been successful in that mission to any extent? Yes.
539. What are the fruits of it? Drunkards becoming sober; abandoned characters becoming chaste; swearer's giving up swearing; liars beginning to speak the truth; and neglecters of the House of Worship becoming regular attendants, and also becoming comfortable in their way of living—clothed and comfortable. There are many cases of that kind.
540. Can you trace these instances of reformation to your own influence? As an humble instrument I can. There is a chapel built for the City Missionary, and to that I invite these careless people to come, and through that means, though not entirely through that, a congregation of three hundred people assemble on the Sabbath night and morning. There are many of this class who come to the chapel raised from the very dregs of drunkenness and wretchedness, now clothed and in their right mind. When they leave us they join the churches abroad; for we do not hail as a church, but seek to reform and improve the people, and when they leave us they join some section of the church. I know they do so in many cases.
541. *By Mr. Windeyer*: These three hundred who generally come to this chapel are they constant attendants? There is a fluctuation. Many of them, perhaps half, may be considered as the stated congregation; then there is a constant change, some going, and others coming. Some after they are called away unite themselves to some section of the Christian Church.
542. *By Mr. Plunkett*: You have stated that there are a large number of the citizens who are to be seen at eleven o'clock, the usual time of worship at the various churches, who do not seem to be going to any place of worship—you know, I suppose, that some portion of the citizens attend early prayers? Yes I know, but I take that into account.
543. In comparing this city with some of the towns in England, are you aware of this fact which was proved before a Committee of the House of Commons very lately, that more than double the number of persons in all the churches in one particular parish, the parish of Marylebone, were found to be actually in the public-houses during the hours of prayers—have you ever heard that fact? I have. I draw my conclusion from seeing the people when I go down these lanes at the time of public worship, in a state which shewed they had not been, and had no idea of going to a place of worship, lounging about in dishabille, unshaven, and unclean.
544. Do you think if the number of public-houses were limited—say, to one-half the present number—it would diminish drunkenness to any great extent? I think it would very considerably.
545. Do you not think the people would drink in their own houses? No; the temptations are multiplied by every public-house that is opened; every public-house has an influence, the very smell of drink is a temptation, and then a man meets a companion, and at every corner there is a public-house, where he is asked "to come in and have a tall." By multiplying these places you multiply the temptations.
546. *By Mr. Loder*: You think the reduction of the number of public-houses would have a beneficial effect upon drunkards? I do.
547. *By Mr. Walsh*: Do you think raising the price of drink would? Yes.
548. Did it ever strike you that these people who returned from the country into Sydney and complained of their employers, and perhaps of the Benchers, are peculiarly of that class who like to live in a town such as Sydney? I think in many cases it is so.

549. Does it strike you that they are also fond of drinking? It is so in many cases; some people after lounging about Sydney for a time prefer remaining here half employed to going into the country.

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550. *By Mr. Loder*: Even though they may get good wages in the country? Yes, particularly among the class devoted to drink. 19 Oct., 1859.

551. *By Mr. Pemell*: Do you know sufficient of the land law in this country to enable you to give every information to persons who might apply to you respecting the purchase of land? No.

552. Suppose a person had saved a little money and wished to purchase a piece of land, could you direct him how to proceed in the matter? No, unless by referring him to the Government sales.

553. And Government sales do not occur more frequently than once in three or six months? I know of no other way.

Mr. Walter Windeyer called in and examined:—

554. *By the Chairman*: Your duties take you a good deal among one portion of the population of this city? Yes; among all portions I may say.

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555. How many years have you been in your present situation? Roughly—twelve.

556. This Committee has been appointed to inquire into the condition of the working population of the city, with reference to the alleged want of employment among a considerable number, also with respect to the house accommodation, and its moral and sanitary influence upon their condition; and also with respect to the alleged extent of juvenile vagrancy in the public streets. Will you be kind enough to state, in the first place, whether it comes within your knowledge that there is any considerable number of persons suffering from want of employment? There are many; and I should infer from the many that I have met so suffering that there are many more; for, of course, I do not meet every one that so suffers.

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557. Do you think there are many men of sober habits and disposed to work, who are really suffering from want of regular employment at adequate remuneration? Doubtless the majority of them are persons of bad habits, or what you would call the inferior class of laborers. But there are good men so suffering to my knowledge.

558. What part of the town do you mostly visit in the discharge of your duties? If you know it, what is called Macquarie, Philip, Brisbane, and Denison Wards—that is to say from Margaret-place below George-street to the Glebe, and on the other side from King-street to Redfern.

559. You have to visit the houses from door to door? Very occasionally I have to pass each door or even to call at each door.

560. Do you stumble upon residences of the working classes where there are signs of great destitution, such as the want of necessary household furniture, proper utensils for domestic use, and articles of that kind? These wants are relative. There are many places I have seen within the last fortnight, where the want to us would appear dreadful, but I do not suppose these parties consider it so. When these people were better off I did not see that they had better conveniences.

561. But most persons would like a table and bed for instance? I do not think there is any want of that kind, not so evident as that. There are many men whom I have known who have been making money, and they have then had no tables, and of course they have none now that they have more difficulty in getting bread.

562. Are you aware that up to no later than yesterday a number of men—I think seventy or eighty—went in a body to the Railway Office to state to the Secretary for Public Works their want of employment? I was not aware of it.

563. You are aware that meetings have been held in the city within the last twelve months of persons who have stated they have been out of employment,—it has been publicly announced in the newspapers? Such things have floated through my mind, or through my ears, but I could give you no information as to it, for I have not attached any importance to these announcements. I have looked upon them as something very different from what they purported to be, and have dismissed them at once.

564. When you state that there are a number of persons in want of employment, will you explain what you mean. Do you mean that there is a larger proportion of such persons here than in other large cities? I can say, as compared with former times, they are wanting employment; but, as compared with other cities, my memory does not travel back to England, which I left thirty years ago; but, as compared with this city twelve years ago, there is want of employment.

565. What do you think that proceeds from? They are an improvident race, like a great many of their betters, as they may be called. In the good times, they lived up to their last farthing, and when bad times come they find it very difficult to reduce.

566. Take this state of things;—property is suffering from the want of the expenditure of labor upon it; there is scarcely any man possessed of property in the interior but whose property might be raised by the expenditure of labor; and not only that, but it is suffering from want of labor to keep it up to the state of cultivation or improvement into which it had been brought. If that state of things is really existing, how do you account for there being an amount of labor in Sydney unemployed, if the parties composing that amount of labor are willing and capable to work? There is a general dislike to leave the town. All who are willing to leave it have perhaps done so, and some are so ignorant as not to know how to set about it. I have procured employment in the country for more than

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one who were willing to go, but who did not know how to set about it; others would not leave the town to make a fortune.

567. There are some who, under no conditions whatever, would leave the town? I think so.

568. With regard to the house accommodation of the working population generally, do you think it is very defective in the arrangements necessary for health,—want of ventilation? We have discussed this subject a good deal lately among ourselves at the office, before this Committee sat—

569. Perhaps you will be good enough to state, at this period, what is your position? I believe I am called Assistant City Treasurer, under the City Municipality, doing the duty of Collector till the Collectorship was abolished, but still travelling over the same ground as Collector.

570. When you say you have discussed the subject at the office, you mean at the office of the Municipal Council? Yes. I differed from my friends there as to the accommodation of the laboring classes; I thought it sufficient. I have lived many years in the bush, long before I came to Sydney, and I have observed that a very poor house is quite consistent with health,—a mere shell with three or four rooms is sufficient if it has drainage and ventilation; but the want of drainage and ventilation is a horrible evil. The houses are good enough, all of them. There are not twenty houses in Sydney that I should not be content to live in myself if they were cleaned, drained, and ventilated.

571. *By Dr. Lang:* You mean that they are suited to the climate? Yes; I could point out houses where the fee-simple is not worth forty shillings where people live comfortably—where the houses are isolated—from the place being drained. They are rather chill, certainly, but I do not see any objection to that.

572. What is the extent of this want of proper drainage and ventilation? Monstrous.

573. Does that affect a large proportion of the dwellings of the poorer classes? Yes.

574. Then you would have no hesitation in saying that that larger proportion of the dwellings of Sydney is unfavorable to health? They are; the people breathe a bad air, and their feet are on the damp soil.

575. Might not that be remedied with very little labor? Much might be done with very little labor; but some is past remedy without a general fire. It is within my knowledge that what were dreadful dens of iniquity ten or twelve years ago have been converted into decent places by a little gas, water, and whitewash. The squalid and wretched part of the population will not stop where there are those things. The lower part of Woolloomooloo has become the receptacle of vice; the most vicious class are now found in holes and lanes in Woolloomooloo which ought never to have been allowed to exist.

576. Are you acquainted with the northern part of the town? No, not beyond Margaret-place.

577. Will you be kind enough to state to the Committee whether it comes within your knowledge that there is any large proportion of juvenile vagrancy in the public streets of Sydney of both sexes? Not if by vagrancy you mean destitute youths, not a very large proportion.

578. I will explain what I mean. I mean children, say under the age of fifteen or sixteen, who are allowed to ramble about the streets without employment, without direction, without instructions, either parentless or with parents who are of no use to them, and who are allowed to follow the course of their own uninstructed nature? There is a large proportion of that class; it is the monster evil, I think.

579. A very large proportion? A large proportion from what we may consider to be the whole of the children of what we call the laboring classes; a very large proportion are vagrants in that sense.

580. At the last Census, if I remember rightly, there were about 28,000 children under the age I have mentioned; what proportion of those children should you imagine are in this state? Well, wandering about town without particularly attending to that point, I might be deceived myself, and deceive you if I were to tell you; these children are floating about the streets and lanes like fish in a pond, you cannot count them, still it does strike me there are a great many of that class.

581. You think there is a large proportion of this number in this state? Not a large proportion destitute of home or of some friends, but a large proportion free to wander where they please.

582. Morally destitute? Yes, that is what I would say. I think the physical destitution is not so great as one might fancy.

583. It has been stated before this Committee that there is a large number of female children in a state of prostitution; have you any means of forming an opinion upon that head from personal observation or from hearsay? I have not. There are some of these dens or nooks where they are to be met, but I should not say it was a crying evil. I have seen very young girls following the calling of a prostitute, if I may so term it, but not so young as to make it a worse sin than common. If by a female child you mean a girl of fourteen or fifteen, yes, many, but for that purpose she is no longer a child.

584. It has been given in evidence that there are children of the tender age of seven or eight years? That must be scarce. One such instance would so strike a man that he would look upon it as something to be noted.

585. An inspector of the police force—Inspector Harrison—who duties bring him a good deal into contact with the degraded portion of the population, states unhesitatingly that such instances are not very scarce? His opportunities of observing are much better than mine of course, but I must take leave to doubt the physical possibility.

586. You have been resident in this city some years? Twelve years.

587. Will you state what is your opinions of the character of the people of Sussex-street and

and the back streets of Sydney, the working population of the city, the regularly employed sober men, including both laborers and mechanics, as compared with the working populations of other cities? There I am abroad; for I left England a boy, caring little for such matters.

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588. Without making a comparison you have no doubt had many opportunities of judging of the character of that numerous portion of the population. Looking to that portion of the working classes, which is of provident habits, and which has been settled in the city for years, can you form an opinion whether it embraces a fair amount of intelligence and respectability? I think it does more than a fair proportion; I think it is above the average—certainly above the average of what I recollect of London.

589. Are you not aware—and I ask you the question without knowing whether you are or are not—that there are many men among our mechanics of superior intelligence, highly educated, and who have amassed property as the fruits of their labor? Highly educated as compared with those around them; but I consider the standard of education is very low around, and that there is a neglect of education which is monstrous. That want is the great evil which they do not estimate—they do not know it—it does not come within the scope of their comprehension or belief.

590. Would you say, advisedly, that there is a general defect as regards the education of their children? They do not attach the importance to it; they do not see it, and realise it as it deserves. That “men must work, and women must weep” is their creed, but there is little thought of education, even among some of the better, and there are a many better.

591. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you think the concentration of so large a population as we have in the city, is unfavorable to its moral condition? I do not so see it.

592. Do you think the moral condition of a town population is as safe as that of the same population and scattered over an extensive country in small townships, villages, and rural districts? Well, no—“a little leaven leaveneth the whole”; but I think the influence for good, that is the education of the rising folks—the young ones, must be pressed upon the people from without, and that pressure may be brought to bear in the town better than in the bush.

593. You mention that there is an indisposition on the part of a large portion of the humbler classes to go into the country; does this arise from their having come out here—those who constitute the immigrant class—with town habits from the Mother Country? Partly that, no doubt, and partly from a reasonable doubt as to the advantage of the country being so immediate as they are sometimes taught. There are a great many little difficulties and expenses to beset the poor man in the country, and it requires a superior man to get over them; but they are to be got over, and then, as you no doubt know, they (the people moved into the bush) are infinitely better off. But ignorance is half at the root of it—they dread they know not what. The other day I helped a man off; he could not go to Parramatta where he was offered work, but by a little shoving on my part he went to New Zealand; that, however, is only one case in one hundred; a man cannot always have some one stronger than himself at his elbow.

594. *By Mr. Walsh*: Could he have got work at Parramatta? Yes, but he could not get his wife or his child to go, or his dog was not willing to go, or something.

595. *By Mr. Pemell*: Do you not think the great objection on the part of the better sort of people to go into the interior, is that there is a want of schools for the education of their children—have you not heard that? I must say I never did hear it.

596. You think the principal objection is that they do not see their way clear? *Vis inertiae*, they want shoving.

597. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you conceive that the bad reports brought back from the country of individuals who have made trial of the interior and been disappointed from any cause, have operated in preventing others from going? No doubt, timid men already beset by these little doubts and difficulties. A man comes back and says “its a shicer, its no good,” and others then say they will stop where they are, they will not face the difficulties.

598. The truth or falsehood of the reports does not effect the matter? Not a bit of it, the truth is in the other direction, but it needs a man to face the country.

599. *By Mr. Walsh*: What part of the interior were you in? The northerly branches of the Hunter, likewise New England.

TUESDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1859.

Present:—

REVD. DR. LANG,
MR. PARKES,
MR. PEMELL,

MR. PLUNKETT,
MR. WALSH,
MR. WINDEYER.

HENRY PARKES, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Henry Graham, Esquire, M.R.C.S.L., called in and examined:—

- H. Graham, Esq., M.R.C.S.L.
29 Nov., 1859.
600. *By the Chairman:* You are a member of the medical profession? Yes; I am a Member of the College of Surgeons of England.
601. How long have you been in the Colony? I have been in these Colonies since 1835, having been for many years in the Government service in Tasmania and Norfolk Island.
602. How long have you been residing continuously in this Colony, in the practice of your profession? I have been in private practice in this Colony for about two years.
603. You have recently been appointed Health Officer of the City of Sydney? Yes.
604. When did you receive that appointment? At the beginning of this year—in March, I think.
605. This Committee has been appointed to inquire into the social condition of the laboring population of this metropolis, with reference to the alleged want of employment in some instances, and more especially with reference to the sanitary condition of their dwellings, and the extent of juvenile vagrancy. It was thought that the duties pertaining to your position as Health Officer would necessarily bring you into considerable acquaintance with the sanitary condition of the people, and the state of vagrancy, if such exists; and you have been summoned with a view of eliciting from you any information you can supply to the Committee on these heads? So far as the dwelling-houses of the laboring classes are concerned, I have already, in my Report to the Municipal Council, specially brought the matter under their notice, stating that I look upon them as built in a manner calculated to produce and extend disease. There is a want of ventilation, a want of room, of cleanliness, of drainage, and all those things which it is necessary should be attended to in order to insure health.
606. You visit those parts of the city where the poorer classes mostly dwell, frequently? I do daily, I may say.
607. Could you give the Committee any specific examples of the general statement you have just made? I have in my memorandum book, at the Municipal Council, entries with reference to these places, but I cannot recollect particular instances just now.
608. Could you supply the Committee with definite descriptions of particular places, naming the streets, courts, and alleys, and accompanying your description with rough sketches of the houses? I could supply particulars as to the number of rooms, and so on, by reference to my memorandum book.
609. I mean descriptions and sketches similar to those of Mr. Sedgwick's reports, which I have no doubt you have seen? I could not profess to give those plans of the houses, but I could supply particulars as to the number of rooms in each house, and the peculiarities of each place or alley. There are many places in the city tenanted by poor people, where the houses are badly ventilated and ill-drained, and where there are several families living in some houses, each occupying a room.
610. An officer of the Municipal Council has stated that, on one occasion, when engaged in taking the Census returns, he came upon a house in which there were no less than seventy persons residing—have you become aware of any such case as that? I have seen nothing of that kind. I have noticed that many lodging-houses, particularly those occupied by Chinese, are kept in a most deplorably dirty state.
611. Have you ever been down into Queen's-place? Yes.
612. You have seen a number of houses there occupied by the poorer classes? I have. I know one family especially—the family of a tailor—living there, the members of which are always in bad health and sickly, which I attribute to over-crowding and the want of drainage.
613. Will you be good enough to describe those houses? There is one house in particular there, which is occupied by a man whose family I have been attending for the last eighteen months, on and off. All the children are scrofulous, and the aspect of the whole family is anything but healthy. I have always observed in going in most nauseous and offensive effluvia from want of drainage and from over-crowding, particularly the latter; that peculiar factor arising from the human body under such circumstances being clearly distinguishable. At the back of these houses there is a long lane called also Queen's Place or Lane, in which there are small cottages consisting of one room on the ground floor and a back room; the persons who live in these are principally occupied in washing, for I have always observed the yard spread with linen; these places are dreadfully crowded with poor people, who, from the nature of their employments, are compelled to live in the city; when I ask why they do not go to more healthy localities, they say,—what can a poor man do, we are obliged to live here because it is near our work. There are also other places of the same kind, one in particular on which I would remark, a place called Geddis' Lane or Alley, going out of Clarence-street, in which there were a number of German immigrants residing for some time; there is always a great deal of sickness there; the houses consist of one room upstairs and one down, with no ventilation through the back at all; the greater number of those who live there are men employed in the foundries at Pymont and at Mr. Russell's, and whose occupation is excessively dirty.
614. Have you noticed what is the general rule as to the number of persons in one house—whether a house of two rooms, for instance, is usually occupied by one family, or whether lodgers

lodgers are taken in? In many places, I believe, there are more than one family. I made inquiry whether lodging-houses were under any special regulation, whether there was any Lodging-houses Act, and I was informed there was not, and that a Bill introduced for the purpose had been thrown out.

H. Graham,
Esq.,
M.R.C.S.L.

29 Oct., 1859.

615. You think generally that the condition of the dwellings of the poorer persons in Sydney is such as to be calculated to bring about ill health? I think they are worse than in any part of the world that I have seen—worse than in London.

616. What cities are you acquainted with? I am acquainted with London, and I am also acquainted with other cities in these Colonies; for instance, Hobart Town and Launceston.

617. Are the poor worse off here for dwellings than in those cities? Far worse off than in either of those cities. The buildings occupied by the laboring class there are far superior to those occupied by the same class here.

618. Do you state that opinion after having had as good opportunities of judging of those places as you have had of judging of the state of this city? Yes, I have been resident in Launceston many years as Colonial Surgeon.

619. With regard to the alleged juvenile vagrancy can you give any opinion? I have seen a great many children in these alleys and places apparently in a very destitute condition, but when I look at their physical condition they appear to be strong and healthy. Some little time back I remarked, in my Report to the Municipal Council, upon the apparent healthiness of the children living among the slaughter-houses in Parramatta-street; a more healthy set of children I never saw.

620. Have you had opportunities of judging whether there are many girls of tender years in a state of prostitution? No; except what I see in my professional avocation, and what is open to the observation of everyone.

621. Will you be kind enough to prepare the statement already alluded to as to the condition of the houses of the poorer classes, and append it to your evidence? I think you will find such particulars as you require in my last Quarterly Report to the Municipal Council.

622. Perhaps you would be so kind as to prepare such a statement specially for this Committee, as it would be desirable to append it to your evidence? Yes. (*Vide Appendix.*) I have taken the Inspector of Nuisances to many of the places which I have brought under the notice of the Municipal Council, with the view of having improvements made, but I have always found the greatest difficulty in getting the landlords to do anything.

623. *By Mr. Plunkett:* Can you give any opinion as to the cause of the difference you have mentioned between the condition of the dwellings of the poor in Hobart Town and Launceston, and their condition here? I can only suppose that there has been a greater demand here for houses, and that they have consequently been rapidly run up. At the time the diggings were discovered in this Colony, a large portion of the working population left Hobart Town and Launceston, while here the population accumulated; houses were in demand, and on every available space buildings were run up as rapidly as possible. There is, however, an evident improvement in the condition of the buildings now erected for the occupation of the lower classes.

624. Can you say what rents are usually paid for these houses? Generally from twelve to fifteen shillings a-week for very small places. I know of a street within the city, called Kensington-street, in which the houses are in a most wretched condition, so far as ventilation and cleanliness are concerned, many cases of illness being the result.

625. Do you think that in houses that have been more recently erected, and in those which are in course of erection at the present time, ventilation and wholesomeness are sufficiently considered? In the few I have seen intended for the laboring class, there is certainly an improvement. I might witness some houses in Sussex-street, called Willow Terrace, which are really comfortable houses, and in which the ventilation is complete.

626. Would you think it within the scope of your duties, as Health Officer of the City, to make any representation to the landlords of those places which are not in a proper state? I have done so at times, but I am obliged to do so cautiously, for I have no authority or power to enforce cleanliness or any sanitary regulations at all. The Inspector of Nuisances can prosecute, it is true, if a nuisance exist, but the difficulty is in proving what is nuisance.

627. The landlords in many cases would probably remedy these evils if they were aware? I have in several instances made them aware of them, but they have failed to do it. In my diary, which is kept at the Municipal Council Chambers, I have pointed out the places to which I now allude—Queen's-place, a place called Geddis' Buildings, Kensington-lane, the neighborhood of Parramatta-street, near the slaughter-houses, the lower part of Bathurst-street, Durand's-alley, and Adams'-lane.

628. Do you know Brougham-place? I do. I also know a place called Holmes'-place, of which I saw a notice in the papers the other day as being unclean, but certainly I never saw a place of the kind more clean. I think Brougham-place is as bad as it can be. The houses which have been built in former times for the occupation of the laboring class are not adapted to the climate, and there is no drainage from them.

629. Are they capable of improvement? I fancy not, without pulling down the whole and rebuilding on a different plan.

630. Do you think the slaughter-houses affect the health of the inhabitants in their neighborhood? I think they may eventually, but I do not think they have done so as yet. I see a great deal of the poor classes in that neighborhood, but my impression is that there is very little endemic or epidemic sickness among them, and from my observation of the children I can say that a more stout and healthy race I never saw; they are peculiarly fine children; but at the same time I must say the presence of the slaughter-houses is calculated to produce illness, and if there were fever, it might become contagious or malignant from the fact of there being all the elements there to propagate disease.

631.

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29 Nov., 1859.
631. You think it desirable they should be removed? Most decidedly. I have advocated their removal from my first appointment as Health Officer.
632. *By Dr. Lang*: Is it not the fact that the deleterious gases—those noxious to the human constitution—are evolved much more copiously from decaying vegetable than from animal matter? I think the combination of the two, which we have here, is worse.
633. You think, on the whole, there has been an improvement in the style of buildings for the lower classes? Undoubtedly. I think the necessity which did exist for rapid building has passed away, and the buildings now being put up, are greatly improved. I do not refer to the buildings for the middling class; everyone knows there is a great improvement taking place in them; but I do not think, with all the good buildings, unless sewerage and drainage are carried out, there will be any security for the health of the population.
634. Do you think any additional legislative regulations are required for the erection of houses for the poorer classes? Yes.
635. In what should those regulations consist? Persons who build houses should be compelled to adapt them more to the climate, and to provide means of cleanliness, and plenty of fresh air by ventilation.
636. Has your attention been directed to the subject of the introduction into this great city, of the process which has been carried out successfully to a considerable extent in London, and some other of the great cities at Home, of erecting large establishments containing a great number of houses for the working classes? Yes, in my last quarterly report to the Municipal Council I made special reference to that; and quoted from Dr. Southwood Smith and other authorities to the effect, that during the prevalence of cholera in London, these model lodging-houses were more exempt from the pestilence than other places.
637. You see no objection to the introduction of such a system here? On the contrary I think it one of the best things that could be adopted for the welfare of the laboring classes. There are many other places besides those I have mentioned in which the accommodation is of the worst kind; in Lower George-street, and by the tank stream for instance. In some instances I have urged the landlords to clean away the rubbish, but they refuse to do it, saying it is the business of the Corporation.

APPENDIX.

*City Council Chambers,
6 December, 1859.*

MEMORANDUM.

At the request of a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, on "Condition of the Working Classes of the Metropolis," I have the honor to submit some memoranda respecting the dwellings of the poor and laboring class, extracted from my diary kept for the information of the City Council, at the Town Hall.

"The proper ventilation of dwelling-houses, especially those of the poor and laboring class, does not receive that attention its importance to health deserves. In many parts of the City there are lanes and courts with numerous inhabitants—the houses are divided into tenements, a family in each, with one or two rooms for all purposes, deficient in ventilation and light. Living in such atmosphere renders the constitution susceptible of all diseases. The application of some remedy to improve the habitations of the working class is very desirable.

"Most of the public schools in Sydney are also defective in ventilation; some I have seen greatly over-crowded with children of all ages, and in many a great want of cleanliness is perceptible. The proper ventilation and cleanliness of schools is a matter of so much importance to the health of children, that I would suggest the establishing of some effectual regulation for this specific purpose."

In this I refer particularly to the schools for the laboring class:—"Many of the public schools (before alluded to) remain ill ventilated and over-crowded; this is very detrimental to the health of young children. I have seen many cases of fever result from this cause.

"Public Education is now under the consideration of the Legislature, and I would respectfully suggest, that ventilation and accommodation having so much influence on the physical condition of the children, is a question equally important as that of moral education, and should receive some attention from the Government."

There are many other such memorandums in my diary, but they are to the same effect. I shall be happy again to wait on the Committee, if desirable, and name the places particularly to which I have alluded in my notes to the City Council.

HENRY GRAHAM,
Officer of Health for the City.

Isaac Aaron, Esquire, M. R. C. S. L., called in and examined:—

- I. Aaron, Esq., M.R.C.S.L.
29 Nov., 1859.
638. *By the Chairman*: You are a Medical Practitioner? I am.
639. And have been for a number of years in practice? Upwards of twenty years, in this Colony.
640. For some period you held the office of Health Officer under the Municipal Council? Yes, for nearly two years.
641. This Committee has been appointed to inquire into the general condition of the working part of the population of Sydney, and it was thought that on some of the branches of the inquiry you might give valuable evidence, such, for example, as the sanitary condition of the dwellings

dwellings of the humbler classes, and the alleged vagrancy of the juvenile part of the population. It was thought that your duties as Health Officer, especially, would bring you into localities where you would have very good opportunities of forming opinions upon these points? I would say, in the first place, that I have had much longer opportunity than that you allude to, of knowing something of the condition of the working classes, from having been for nearly ten years District Visiting Surgeon to the Dispensary, which, during the whole of that time, has brought me into direct contact with them. I thought proper to mention that, because it covers a greater space of time than the office I held under the Corporation. With a view to the objects of this inquiry it may be well nominally to divide the working population into three classes. Of course I have been thinking over the subject since I received the summons to attend here, and it appears to me that that is one way of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion. The first class is that, the lowest of all, which lives in all manner of holes and corners, in most dilapidated places, paying little or no rent, and existing no one knows how. This, so far as my observation has gone, is rather a numerous class in Sydney. One circumstance which, no doubt, tends to add to its numbers is, that many of them are, either in their own persons, or are the descendants of, those who have been prisoners of the Crown. The places occupied by these people generally are of the worst possible description, such a place as that in Lower George-street where an old barrowman died recently—I think it is the same building in which Warne was murdered some years ago—an old dilapidated wooden building in the most unwholesome condition possible, where Chinamen some years ago used to congregate, and where there is an utter absence of all those conveniences and necessities which should be connected with the habitation of a human being. In fact, the people who occupy it live more like beasts of the field or pigs. There are many of these places in various parts of the City, some of them being places which are under law-suits, and where no rent is demanded; they are open to all the four winds of Heaven, and, of course, there is no outlay upon them for repairs or drainage or anything that is necessary with regard to the sanitary condition of the occupants. The next class above this would consist of those who generally get their living more or less by labor, sometimes employed, sometimes not, according to circumstances. There is a good deal of intemperance amongst this class, and there habitations generally are very inferior to what they ought to be. It is not at all an uncommon thing for a family of that class—husband and wife and three or four, or even more children—to occupy a single room for all purposes. I have not been in that quarter very recently, but some time ago nearly every house in the lane called Brougham-place, between Castlereagh and Pitt Streets, was underlet in separate rooms.

642. How many rooms are there? Four in each house—twenty-six houses. It was at the time I speak of, not very long ago, a common thing for a laboring man of some sort or other to take from the original landlord the whole house, live in one room himself with his family—perhaps carrying on a trade as shoemaker or green grocer—and underlet the other three rooms to separate families. In one instance I remember I had occasion professionally to visit an old woman in one of these rooms up-stairs, and I found that the room was occupied by herself, an adult son working at his trade as a shoemaker, and his daughter, a child of about eleven or twelve years of age. The room was filthy in the extreme, everything being carried on there,—cooking, sleeping, and everything else. This, I may mention, is one instance of very many of a similar kind which have come under my notice. The courts in which many of these people live are very badly constructed; they are too frequently entirely unpaved, and no proper attention is given to the drainage or cleansing of them. The water-closets, or rather privies, for water-closets they are not, are very frequently dilapidated, and quite indecent from that cause, because no one can go to them without being seen, and so badly constructed that a slight shower of rain causes them either to overflow or soak into the surrounding soil, creating a great deal of disease amongst this class of people. The kind of houses generally occupied by these people are very badly constructed, in a sanitary point of view. Perhaps they consist of two, sometimes of three rooms, the upper room being entered by an open staircase from the lower one, which of course cannot be conducive to health; and where there are three rooms, generally the worst of all is selected for a bedroom.

643. Could you give any instances of the localities you allude to? Brougham-place, to begin with. The houses there are better adapted than many others I have seen for health, provided they were not underlet, and, consequently, over-crowded. Then there is Queen's-place. The houses in Queen's-place, belonging to Mr. Hunt, are some of the worst, not altogether the worst, but some of the worst in the City. I mean those in the lane running east and west behind George-street, behind Pollard's stores, abutting upon Pitt-street North. One side consists almost entirely of wooden tenements, with no up-stair apartment at all—all on the ground floor. These are in an extremely bad and dilapidated condition, and generally over-crowded.

644. What is about the size of them? There are two rooms, each room about twelve feet by ten on the average. I have known in one of these places a man and his wife, five or six children, and very often a lodger or two, probably a servant girl out of place, to be living. The whole place is deficient in drainage, and at the time I speak of, when I first knew this place, there was only one privy to the whole nineteen or twenty houses.

645. Some of them containing eight or ten persons? Yes. The houses on the southern side of this court are of a somewhat better description, being built of brick, and two stories, but consisting only of two rooms, the upper room being very small, not above ten feet square, with no ventilation whatever.

646. Can you state, from your professional experience, what is the continuous state of health in these localities? The people are continually subjects for the dispensary, and, when

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epidemics occur, of course, they generally suffer most. Upon one occasion last year, when scarlatina was prevalent as an epidemic in Sydney, the people about Queen's-place suffered very severely. There were several funerals from there in the course of the week—week after week.

647. Have you any acquaintance with the south-western portion of the city, at the back of Kent-street? I do not know so much of that from my connection with the Dispensary, because that is not my district—my district includes Bourke and Macquarie Wards—but, in the performance of my duties as Officer of Health to the Corporation, I visited the whole of that portion of the city, every street and alley, and, I believe, the condition of that part of the city is as bad as bad can be.

648. I believe you have paid a good deal of attention, apart from your professional duties, to the question of sanitary improvement in large towns? I have; I have been working at it for upwards of ten years past. I first began in a lecture which I delivered at the School of Arts in 1848.

649. I presume you will be of opinion that the state of things you have described must have a very prejudicial effect on the morals of the population? Of that there can be no doubt. The want of proper accommodation has a direct effect on the moral sense of the occupants, because they are obliged to do everything in public you may say; and the state of bodily feeling which is induced by the absence of sanitary conditions no doubt induces many of these people to resort to intemperance. They sleep in ill-ventilated and over-crowded apartments—get up in the morning, especially in the summer time, unrefreshed, and want something to rouse them. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that they should go to the public-house for a morning dram. I was about to observe, with regard to the second class of persons I was speaking of—those who get their living by some more or less regular occupation, and who would, if they had the opportunity, live in a better condition. To such a class as that the conduct of some wealthy man who would build a class of buildings which they might occupy at reasonable rates, would be one of the greatest benefits that could possibly be conferred upon them, both sanitarily and morally. The rents they at present pay for these wretched hovels are exceedingly high, ranging from five shillings a-week for the most miserable accommodation possible, such as no respectable man would put his dog into, up to fifteen shillings and one pound. I have not made any calculation, but I think it very possible that, for at all events the medium rents which I have spoken of, the mean of the extremes, wholesome and comfortable habitations might be provided for these people. As it is they often say to me, when I remonstrate with them about living in such dog-holes, "What can we do, we cannot afford to pay any more rent, rents are so high."

650. You are aware that the attention of many men of capital in the Mother Country has been turned in that direction of late years? It has, and with the most beneficial result.

651. As an investment of capital? It has paid very well as an investment of capital; but the good effects have been still more striking with regard to the people who have occupied the buildings.

652. Have you not heard that, as a mere investment of capital, houses of this description, judiciously built, have paid better than houses erected for the middle classes? I have no doubt of it. I firmly believe that, for not quite the smallest amount I have mentioned, but for very little more than the smallest amount, five shillings a-week, buildings might be erected here of a comfortable and wholesome class, which these people would very readily occupy; and the result would be, not only to pay interest on the capital, but of still more importance to the moral and bodily welfare of the people inhabiting them. There is another point, of very great importance in connection with this part of the subject, the effect upon the children. These people generally live either in narrow streets, or lanes, or in courts, and during even fine weather the children have nowhere to go to play but in the street itself, or in some dirty, unwholesome back yard. The result, as a matter of course, is a deterioration of their character, from the manner in which they are associated together, and the inefficient means they have of amusing themselves properly;—and the language you may hear amongst even some of the smallest is fearful. The third class of the laboring population consists of those who, by industry and frugality, have been able to save sufficient either to rent a decent house or to build one for themselves. This, I am happy to say, is a tolerably numerous class in Sydney; but even here there is something wanting in the mode in which houses are constructed, even when building for themselves. They want the knowledge to construct them with the best regard to bodily health and for decency. I still repeat that even amongst them, it is too common for father, mother, and a whole herd of children to be sleeping together in one room.

653. They are not sufficiently alive to the necessity of greater sanitary provision? They are not.

654. With respect to this class of persons—among whom you probably have a good deal of intercourse—what is your opinion of their general character for probity, straightforwardness, and intelligence, as a working body? The very circumstance of their having been sufficiently careful to save money would be almost an answer to your question. I should say decidedly, that the character of this part of our population is equal, in every respect, to that of any other similar population. There is only one unfortunate circumstance which has a tendency to deteriorate them, and that is extravagance in living, when they have got on a little in the world. This class—the superior class of working men and the small shopkeepers about the city—are generally exceedingly correct in their manners; and what is, perhaps, as good a sign of their conduct as anything, when I have to attend them they generally pay their bills pretty punctually.

655. Could you form any opinion as to the destruction of infant life, during the first two or three

three years of infancy, from the causes you have been describing—filthiness around the homes of the poorer classes and want of sanitary regulation? No doubt it is to be attributed in great measure to the want of sanitary regulations about the dwellings. The proportion of deaths is quite as large as in the Mother Country.

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656. I think it has been stated that the proportion is greater than in London? It is even greater occasionally. The system of registration has not been carried out sufficiently long here to enable us to make a fair estimate. It is sometimes greater, but sometimes, also, it falls below the average. We know that in the winter season here, which is our healthiest season, the mortality is comparatively small. Our summer season is the most unhealthy. I noticed lately in the *Herald* some comparisons made between Sydney and several towns in Scotland, comparing the winter season, the least healthy part of the year there, and the most healthy here, so as to shew a more favorable state of sanitary condition in Sydney than in reality exists. Now that is not a fair comparison, inasmuch as they have taken the healthy season of the one, and the most unhealthy of the other. But generally the mortality of Sydney is equal to that of some of the most unhealthy places in England—greater than in London. The average mortality of all London is 23 or 24 per thousand per annum; that of Sydney, taken year by year, is 25 or 26, even 27 sometimes. And with regard to the mortality amongst infants, it amounts more or less, taking one time with another, to half the whole mortality.

657. In cases where you have been called in yourself, professionally, have you formed the opinion that many—say the greater portion of the deaths of infants of tender years—result from causes obviously preventable under another state of things? Not altogether preventable by public means. There is one very important point—

658. Preventable by the introduction of better habits among the people? Exactly. I was going to say that one cause of the mortality of young children can only be corrected by the diffusion of better information among the people themselves. They are in the constant habit of over-feeding their children—fearfully over-feeding them—and to that I attribute a great deal of the mortality, either directly or indirectly—directly, by the bad effects on the system, by the food itself being indigestible; and indirectly, by rendering the system less able to resist other influences, by lowering its tone; and that is also aided by the want of sanitary regulations, the deficiency of fresh air in the sleeping apartments, and so on.

659. With regard to the other branch of our inquiry, the alleged existence of juvenile vagrancy in our streets, have you formed any opinion upon that? I have formed a very strong opinion. I believe it exists to a very great extent in Sydney. One can scarcely traverse any of the streets, especially in the evenings, and on Sundays and holidays, without meeting troops of shoeless and stockingless urchins, very often, evidently, bent on mischief, for want of something better to do no doubt; and many of them, perhaps nine or ten years of age, you will find at night with cigars in their mouths—some with pipes.

660. You do not suppose these are friendless children, but children in a state of culpable neglect? I believe most of them are in a state of culpable neglect.

661. Who nevertheless have homes, but neglectful parents? Yes; I have known many persons who have been Dispensary patients who have had their children taken to the Police Court for petty delinquencies.

662. Have you at all observed the state of prostitution in the public streets, and whether it includes girls of tender years? That I know it does to a very great extent.

663. It is stated that one-third of the prostitution is confined to girls of tender years—in fact to children? I have not been able to come to any positive conclusion as to that; but, out as I am at all hours, I have a very fair opportunity of being able to state positively that a great number of very young girls are living in that state.

664. Of what ages, should you suppose? I have seen some I should not take to be more than ten years of age, and numbers of not more than thirteen or fourteen.

665. You have seen children you should not take to be more than ten years of age? I have, decidedly.

666. In a state of open prostitution? There could be no doubt about it from their appearance and manner.

667. Could you give an opinion as to whether prostitution has increased during the last few years in Sydney? I believe it has.

668. Disproportionately to the increase of the population? I believe it has. Of course it is mere matter of opinion; I cannot give you any data, but having been residing in Sydney about fourteen years, I of course have had my eyes open, and may be supposed capable of forming some opinion; and my opinion is that it has positively increased.

669. Are you aware whether it is the fact that there are owners of property in Sydney who make it a rule to let their houses only for these purposes? I have known such cases, and I could name one.

670. Have you any objection to do so? No; I allude to Mr. William Nash, who had a whole row of houses let for that purpose in Castlereagh-street when I was living there, till I routed out the occupants.

671. You took steps to put a stop to that, as a citizen? I did. I had a personal reason for doing it, for my daughters could not pass without being insulted by them, and I took immediate steps through the police to get them removed.

672. From your great acquaintance with the city population, are you able to state to the Committee whether there are a large number of persons out of employment, from the city being over-crowded, or from some other cause which renders it difficult to obtain employment? I believe at certain times there is a difficulty in obtaining employment, but that difficulty is not confined to the laboring class only. There is always a very large number of what we may call comparatively educated persons who are unable to obtain employment in Sydney.

With

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With regard to the laboring classes, I must confess I have some little doubt as to the accuracy of the statements made on that point. Some little time ago there was great agitation on the subject, and having to pass through Hyde Park in going from or returning home, I occasionally saw the assemblies of the unemployed, as they were called, and they certainly did not impress me with a very great idea that they were unemployed, most of them, without some cause resting with themselves. I saw one young fellow, a mere boy in appearance, haranguing an assemblage of about twenty men who were lounging about smoking their pipes and looking on very indifferently, while he was holding forth in very magniloquent language about the magnificent meeting, and the results that were to be expected, telling them they must not submit to this, that, and the other. I stood looking at and listening to him for some time, very much amused I must confess. There is no doubt there will occasionally be times when employment of a laboring kind will be difficult to obtain; but I believe a great deal of the want of employment that has existed in Sydney for some time past depends upon the fact that the people will not leave the city and go into the country where employment might be had. I know as a positive fact, that men who were sent away, by the Committee appointed some time ago for the purpose, into the country to various parts, lounged about for a time and came back at the first opportunity. In fact they had a pleasure trip at the public expense.

673. I should infer from what you said just now, that you are of opinion that there is a good deal of concealed distress among persons who have been well educated? That I have ample reason to know there is.

674. Among persons reared well, and perhaps to no particular pursuit? Clerks and young men of comparatively good education, who came out here with various views, hoping to get situations of various kinds.

675. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Do you know whether there are many persons living in common lodging-houses in town? A great number.

676. Do you not think that an Act for the regulation of these places would have a beneficial effect? Yes. I was in intimate intercourse with Mr. Wise some time ago with the express purpose of getting an Act introduced, which passed the Council, but was rejected by the Assembly.

677. Have you ever seen the practical working of any such Act in the Old Country? No; there was no such Act in operation when I left.

678. I believe such Acts have been generally found to answer very well? Yes. An Act of that kind has been for sometime in operation in Hobart Town.

679. Has it been found to answer there? Very well. The only objection I had to make to the regulations made by the Magistrates, founded upon the Hobart Town Act, was, that they did not allow sufficient cubic space in proportion to the number of inmates. That of course is a matter of detail.

680. I believe the persons who have had the benefit of this Act have themselves approved of it—they have not looked upon it as a hardship, or as a species of police surveillance? I believe after such an Act has been in operation for some time the very people themselves are pleased with it, though perhaps at first they may be apt to feel a little resentment, as being an infringement of the liberty of the subject; but when they find the benefits of it they are satisfied.

681. Do you not think, with respect to the western portion of the town, that if greater facilities were given for bathing and for cleanliness, it would have a beneficial effect on the habits of the inhabitants? No doubt about it. That was one of the points I was about to refer to when I had done with other matters. Next to the erection of suitable houses, the erection of public baths and wash-houses is of very great importance to the welfare and comfort of the working classes, more particularly the wash-houses for washing the family linen. I think that of very great importance. In many places it is now done indoors with great discomfort and inconvenience to the whole family. In those tenements in Brougham-place I have often seen it performed, by the people living up-stairs, upon the landing, and the clothes hung out there to dry, or perhaps out of the window.

682. How are these courts and alleys generally supplied with water? Within the limits of the water supply they have stand pipes, one stand pipe generally serving for the whole court.

683. Do you think the supply of water is generally sufficient or insufficient? Until this late dry weather it was generally sufficient because it was always on; but since the dry weather set in, and the falling of the water in the tunnel, the supply has been insufficient because very intermittent. Even where I live we have only had it on three hours out of the twenty-four.

684. Do you think there is any necessity, or that it would be beneficial, to make it compulsory on persons owning these places to lay on water and give greater facilities for the purpose? When, as I said before, the supply was constant, of course there was always enough.

685. Is water generally laid on to these places? Within the limits of the city supply it is. The fact is the numerous wells I knew to exist formerly in Sydney are either filled up or made use of for some other purpose—dust holes or something of that kind.

686. These people do not generally supply themselves from pumps? No, the public pumps have been done away with.

687. There are a good many young children growing up in Sydney—in what state are they as regards vaccination? That is a question I can scarcely answer. Mr. Rutter, the public vaccinator, would be the proper person to apply to. So far as my own experience goes, it is not carried out to the extent it ought to be—not by a great deal. There is one other point I wish to notice with regard to matters coming under my notice as Dispensary Surgeon, namely,—the number of women whose husbands are said to have gone to the diggings, and left them without

without means of support. I have not kept any record of them because it never occurred to me to do so, but I simply state that they are very numerous. There are many too whose husbands are seamen, and who are left, during their husbands' absence, dependent upon God knows what.

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688. *By the Chairman*: Most of these women have children? I think most of them have. The subject of the supply of water has occupied a great deal of my attention, particularly with reference to its passing through leaden service pipes, and the consequent very great increase of lead poisoning. This is a matter which perhaps does not come immediately or directly under the consideration of this Committee, and yet I think it right to mention it. There is no doubt there is a great increase of that form of disease.

689. Would you recommend the discontinuance of lead piping altogether? Either its entire discontinuance or that some plan should be adopted by which the influence of the water upon the lead could be counteracted. I happen to know that Mr. Charles Watt, the best analytical chemist we have in New South Wales, has turned his attention to the subject, and has been in communication with the Government, having proposed a plan which he thinks will have the effect of converting the leaden pipes which are now electro-positive and soluble into electro-negative and insoluble, and he only wants the Government to give him the opportunity of making experiments on a sufficiently large scale; if that does not succeed I know no other alternative than the Legislature taking action in the matter, and compelling the substitution of iron for leaden pipes. There is a great deal of this kind of disease amongst the poor as well as amongst the rich.

690. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you think the existence of lead as decomposed by the water in use in the city has had a visible influence upon the health of a considerable portion of the community? I have already stated that the cases of lead poisoning, distinct and decided poisoning, are actually increasing to a great extent.

691. Have you observed that the morals of the humbler classes in this community have been very much and injuriously affected by the derangement that has taken place in our social system since the discovery of gold? Of that I have no doubt. In the first place, there has been the desertion of wives and families by the husbands, which has led in many instances to intemperance and prostitution on the part of the wives, with the consequent results to the family; these are matters which to a very considerable extent are within my own knowledge.

692. Do you not think that that circumstance may explain the facts that have been brought before this Committee by other witnesses, shewing the extreme profligacy of the lower classes in many instances—I mean the destitution in which many of the humbler classes have been left, and the complete derangement of our social system? No doubt to a very considerable extent that has been the case. In many instances men who left regular employment have failed at the diggings, and have come back paupers, and probably have been unable to recover their former position; their wives during their absence have perhaps become intemperate and immoral, and, of course, the results of all these things must be evident. So far as I am concerned, I am of opinion that the gold discovery has been a curse to that portion of the population.

693. *By Mr. Walsh*: From your professional intercourse with the artisans of Sydney, are you able to state whether you consider there is distress existing amongst the deserving portion of them at this moment? I cannot say there is.

694. Do you find that there is more distress amongst the artisans of Sydney who are not the most respectable members of their class than amongst the respectable ones—I mean the intemperate artisans, do you find more distress amongst them? Decidedly. Many of the cases that come under my notice as Dispensary Surgeon are the results of intemperance—such patients sometimes remain on the books of the Dispensary for months and even years.

695. Then, you do not think there is distress amongst the deserving and industrious class of artisans? I am bound to say I do not.

696. *By the Chairman*: Cases of distress amongst persons of that class may exist—you do not say cases do not exist? No, but that is a general expression of opinion.

697. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Do you not think the public baths are too far away from most portions of the city? They suit of course a certain portion of the city, but they are too far away for others. They are very well where they are for those who live near them, but no doubt others ought to be erected at other parts.

698. In Darling Harbor, for instance? Anywhere. There is no necessity for their being near the Harbor at all; in the Mother Country they are erected in all parts of cities. They only require a little machinery. I think it very desirable that there should be fresh-water baths as well as salt.

699. *By the Chairman*: With reference to the system of lodging-houses, it has been stated before this Committee by Mr. Clayton, an officer of the Municipal Council, that when on one occasion he was engaged in taking the Census, he came upon a house in King-street, of not more than five or six rooms, in which there were seventy persons residing; seventy names being given for the purposes of the Census—have you met with anything of that kind? No, I cannot say I have met with anything so extreme as that, except amongst the Chinese. I can conceive the possibility of such an occurrence, especially some time ago (the time probably to which Mr. Clayton refers), when the gold-digging mania broke out, and we had an influx of people from various parts. The lodging-houses were then crowded to excess with men, and I have seen some very curious examples of the kind. There was one lodging-house in Castlereagh-street, I remember, in which the front door opened into the front room (twelve or fourteen feet square) which was used as the common sitting-room. Going out of that, there was a room occupied by the family who kept the house, which all the men who were stopping in the house had to pass through to go upstairs or into the yard; and there was only a curtain separating the portion in which the family slept from the portion used as a passage. There were four or five men in each room.

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APPENDIX.

The Chairman of the Committee having intimated to me that I was at liberty to make any additions to my evidence I might think desirable, I beg to state, with reference to Brougham-place, that since the connection of the drainage with the sewer, enforced by the Municipal Council, the sanitary condition of this place has been much improved; but still there is one important point defective. It appears that although that Council has the power to order the conversion of privies into water-closets, it cannot compel the laying-on of the water to them. This has been voluntarily done by Mr. Colyer, of Elizabeth-street, to those tenements belonging to himself, but other landlords owning other portions of this property have not done so, and the result is (as I am informed) that from the occupants neglecting to throw water down them, they frequently become choked up.

The fact is, as when Officer of Health I repeatedly pointed out, the power possessed by the Municipal Council, of enforcing efficient sanitary regulations, is very deficient; but I am bound to say also, that even in matters over which it has ample control, I found great disinclination to act. In one very important point I could not, although urged upon their notice again and again, induce them to take steps for the effectual and systematic removal of the rubbish heaps continually accumulating in the back yards and in the courts and alleys, which, consisting as they more or less do, of animal and vegetable refuse of all kinds, are fruitful sources of foul emanations and causes of disease.

With regard to the effects produced by the "Common Lodging-houses Act," and the proceedings of the "Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes," in the Mother Country, much more important information is to be found in a little pamphlet published by Dr. Southwood Smith, a gentleman well known for his earnest and philanthropic efforts in the cause of sanitary reform.

A copy of this pamphlet, together with a copy of the first quarterly report presented by me, as Officer of Health to the Municipal Council, and the only one printed by them in a separate form (except a special report on the contamination of Sydney water by its passage through leaden pipes), I take the liberty of handing in to the Committee.

One remark more I wish to make on the subject of prostitution. I believe that this trade is promoted to no inconsiderable degree by the habit of servant girls and other young persons frequenting public-house balls and dancing saloons, which have, of late, become so numerous, and from the crowds of "rowdies" and young people of both sexes congregated every Sunday evening, on what is called "Lovers' Walk," in Hyde Park. So offensive are the conduct and language on these occasions, that on returning from Chapel with any of the female portion of my family, I am compelled to go round by Elizabeth-street; and even, when alone, it is most unpleasant to pass along the walk.

My dispensing practice has also brought to my knowledge the fact that many of the females brought out under Government Regulations, have led impure lives previously; and I have repeatedly been told by patients of this class—of both sexes—who were afflicted bodily in various ways, as with rheumatism, chronic bronchitis, and even with consumption, that they were led to believe that they would be cured here.

WEDNESDAY, 7 DECEMBER, 1859.

Present:—

DR. LANG,	MR. PEMELL,
MR. LYONS,	MR. PLUNKETT,
MR. PARKES,	MR. WINDEYER.

HENRY PARKES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Macdonald, called in and examined:—

Mr. John
Macdonald.

7 Dec., 1859.

700. *By the Chairman:* You have resided for some considerable number of years in the City of Sydney? Yes.

701. How many? Twenty-one and two weeks.

702. This Committee of the Legislative Assembly has been appointed to inquire into the social condition of the working classes of Sydney, with reference to the alleged want of employment experienced at times; also, with reference to the house accommodation for the poorer classes, in its sanitary and moral effects upon their lives; and also, into the existence of juvenile vagrancy in the streets;—and the Committee have been led to suppose, that, from your intercourse with the inhabitants of the city, you would be able to give some valuable information. First, with regard to the want of employment, is it within your knowledge, from your long experience, that there is frequently a dearth of employment among persons of sober and good character? I know there is.

703. Could you give particular instances, or state generally—? I could state generally that there have been many persons of that class very long without employment, who would be very willing to work if there were work for them. I know people to be very ill off for want of employment, in all trades.

704. It has been stated publicly, during the last twelve months, that there has been a want of employment experienced; public meetings have been held of the unemployed, as they have called themselves? Yes.

705.

705. Have examples of this distress come within your knowledge? I do not know any particular instances, but I believe there has been a good deal of cause for these complaints; but I question very much whether many might not be employed if they were willing—a good many of them.

Mr. John
Macdonald.

7 Dec., 1859.

706. You think they might if they were willing? I think they might. For instance, I know that some men were sent to the Railway to work there, and when they saw the work they would not face it. So I consider they might be worse off, if when work was offered to them they would not accept it.

707. These would be laboring men chiefly, I presume; but with regard to artizans and mechanics, do you know whether persons of that class are often thrown out of employment in Sydney? Yes, very often.

708. Is it your opinion that they are in a state of suffering from want of employment occasionally? I know some of them are. I could not state very particular instances of real suffering, but I have known several people very hard up.

709. What is your own business? I am a tailor.

710. In your own line of business, is there ever any want of employment? Yes; there are plenty of complaints there.

711. Have you known instances of good tradesmen, who were men also of moral and respectable character, unable to obtain employment in your own business? They are not in want of employment so often as others, but there are instances at times, when trade is very slack.

712. Can you state what class of tradesmen is most frequently out of employment, whose employment is most precarious? I could not say anything particular about that.

713. With regard to the house accommodation of the working population of Sydney, I presume during the twenty-one years you have resided here you have been a good deal about those localities where the poorer classes reside? Yes.

714. Do you consider that the house accommodation is good, such as to promote or to preserve health? It is not good, and I believe it is not easy to keep them good; and will not be until there is a better class inhabiting the places where they reside.

715. Will you explain what you mean? I mean that when unsteady characters huddle together in a locality where there is not much room for them, they make the place unhealthy, because they do not attend to their own comfort so much as they might do.

716. But suppose the people to be of cleanly and commendable habits, are the houses so constructed as to afford sufficient room for ventilation, cleanliness, and the preservation of health? No. I believe there are very few of that class of houses; houses of that class will be beyond the poor man's reach.

717. We are speaking of those within his reach, those which are actually inhabited? Then they are not what they should be; they are not calculated to promote health and comfort.

718. It has been stated before this Committee, for example, that there are cases where twenty or four-and-twenty houses have only one privy for the accommodation of the inmates; do you know any instances—anything like that? I could not say particularly, but I have seen one or two cases of the sort. On the Rocks, towards the end of Cumberland-street, I visited some people, and observed only one or two of those places for a great number of families, and in a very bad state of cleanliness.

719. Have you been oppressed by offensive smells in visiting places of this kind? I have, so bad, that I could not live in one of these houses if I were to be offered one for nothing.

720. You, I presume, are the father of a family? Yes.

721. As a parent, has your attention been directed at all to the general condition of the children among the working part of the population? A great many of them are very improperly attended to; there is a great deal of idleness, and they are left to roam at their own will about the streets. I have known many instances of that.

722. You refer to children of both sexes? Yes.

723. *By Mr. Lyons:* You say that you know instances of men in your own trade being out of employment? Yes.

724. Is it usual for them to be out of employment at particular periods of the year, when trade is dull? There are two seasons of the year when we are not so busy as at other times—that has always been the case—before the summer trade, and before the winter trade.

725. Are these men to whom you refer married? Some are married, and some single.

726. Do you not think if they went up the country they would get plenty of employment; have they any objection to going into the country? Some of them might go, but I have no doubt the greater part of them would sooner be about town than where they would be better off.

727. Do you think they have an objection to go up the country? I cannot say.

728. *By the Chairman:* Did you ever reside in the interior yourself? No; always in Sydney.

729. *By Mr. Lyons:* How do these men get their living when they are out of employment at their own trade? They have no employment; they are obliged to apply to the poor-house and to beggary.

730. When they are in employment what wages do they get? When they are working they get good wages, very good indeed.

731. What would those wages be? In my trade I know they are not satisfied unless they earn ten shillings a day at least.

732. *By Mr. Windeyer:* Journeymen earn about £3 a week at tailoring? Yes; they are not satisfied unless they go that length.

733. *By the Chairman:* Will you state at this stage of the evidence the mode and rate of payment at your business? I believe most of the men are paid by piece-work; I do not know that any of them are paid by daily wages.

- Mr. John Macdonald.**
 7 Dec., 1859.
734. So much for making a coat, so much for making a waistcoat, and so on? Yes. There are some curious coats that are made now, and the price varies from 16s. to £1 10s.
735. How much can a good workman earn at the present rates? He can earn, when he is at work, £3 a week at least.
736. How much could he have earned three years ago? I do not think there is any difference; work might be more brisk, but there was not much difference in the pay.
737. *By Mr. Lyons:* Are the tradesmen that you come in contact with working six days a week, or do they make holidays of Monday or Saturday? Some of them like very much to make a holiday of Monday, and good part of Tuesday—some of them, not all.
738. Are these men the men who are generally out of employment when the slack time comes? I could not say that; there are some of those who would be at work every day, who are out of employment very much in slack times.
739. Do you think a man is able to save anything of his wages if he gets ten shillings a day? If it were regular during the year he might save something.
730. *By the Chairman:* If he had a large family? If he had a large family he could not save any of it.
741. *By Mr. Windeyer:* Do you think there is more than a sufficient supply in your own line of business at present in the city? I do not know; I dare say there are.
742. I mean supposing trade were tolerably good, are there more than could get work even then? It would require to be very good if they could all get employment.
743. Then you think there is rather a redundancy of hands? Yes.
744. *By the Chairman:* I think you work on your own account? Yes.
745. Has your particular business brought you acquainted with this fact, that there are a number of persons of a better condition of life who have been respectably educated and reared—clerks and men reared to professions—who are in a state of great distress in Sydney—poor gentlemen as they may be called? Yes, I know there are some of them.
746. You have no knowledge on that subject? Not so much; I have known some of them in poor circumstances.

Mr. George Brown called in and examined:—

- Mr. G. Brown.**
 7 Dec., 1859.
747. *By the Chairman:* You have resided in Sydney for some years? Yes, eighteen.
748. You are a builder, I believe? Yes.
749. And have been carrying on business on your own account for some years past? Yes, about nine years.
750. Can you state to the Committee whether, within your knowledge, there are a number of persons belonging to the working classes of this city occasionally thrown out of employment and suffering considerably for want of employment, who nevertheless are of sober habits and disposed to work if they could obtain it? Yes. I believe there are a number in that condition just now, and has been for the last twelve months.
751. Of what class of laborers are these, are they unskilled laborers or tradesmen? I believe there are a number of both unskilled laborers and tradespeople out of employment.
752. As an employer, are applications for employment frequently made to you? Yes, very frequently.
753. When these applications are made, are complaints made by the applicants that they cannot obtain employment and are suffering from the want of it? Yes.
754. That is frequently the case? It has latterly been frequently the case. I have had a good deal of employment up in Goulburn, and I have had numerous applications from people in Sydney to go up there,—people who are very anxious to get away from Sydney if they see anything to do in the country, where they have a fair chance of being remunerated.
755. It has been given in evidence before this Committee that there is a very strong indisposition to leave Sydney on the part of persons who are unemployed,—that they would rather linger about Sydney unemployed in a state barely removed from destitution; do you think that is the general disposition? Not general, when they are assured of anything like steady employment and fair remuneration for their labor.
756. Do we gather this from what you state—that the reluctance is owing to a feeling of uncertainty as to the obtainment of employment, but that where there is a certainty there is no reluctance to leave Sydney? That is my opinion,—where there is a certainty of employment, and a certainty of obtaining a fair remuneration for their labor, there is no reluctance, generally speaking.
757. There have been meetings held of the unemployed, as they have been designated, during the last year: if you have not visited those meetings I presume you have seen the accounts of them in the newspapers? Yes.
758. Do you think these gatherings were of persons in a state wanting employment? I am not quite sure about that, because, from my own personal knowledge in similar circumstances, many of the greatest sufferers feel ashamed to thus publicly clamour and beg for employment, who nevertheless are both anxious and willing to work could they obtain it; and I think in all these gatherings there are numbers congregate together who are not over anxious about employment; no doubt there are numbers too who would gladly take it.
759. You will admit this position I presume, that in a new colony where so much has to be done, and where the owners of property are all suffering from the want of means of improving their property, there ought to be work enough for everybody at remunerative rates? Yes.
760. Admitting that, to what causes do you attribute this occasional or frequent want of employment—this unnatural want of employment as it may be called? I think if the lands were

were thrown open in some other way than at present, it would be the means of employing them, and would be an inducement to the working classes to invest in lands the savings which they would otherwise spend. Mr. G. Brown.

7 Dec., 1859.

761. When you say that it would be an inducement to the working classes to invest their savings, do you mean that there are those who have saved sufficient out of their earnings to invest, so as to give employment to others? I mean those who, in better times, have been able to acquire a little; these would be able to invest their savings in land, and would give employment to others.

762. Or make room for others? Yes.

763. When you talk of throwing open the lands, will you explain more definitely what you mean; how would you throw them open so as to answer the object you have in view? I think the upset price is too high, and that there ought to be deferred payments.

764. Another part of the inquiry of this Committee is to ascertain the condition of the house accommodation of the poorer classes of the community of Sydney, whether it is sufficient for the preservation of health, for household convenience, and so on: can you state from your own knowledge what is the general condition of the houses? I think they are not what they ought to be in a hot climate like this; they are too limited in their accommodation, and too closely built in many places.

765. Have you noticed in your intercourse with this portion of the inhabitants whether their houses, however small they may be, have the necessary means of health—proper out-houses, means of drainage and ventilation, without which no place can be healthy? Not generally. I think many of those which have been built lately are better than the older houses; but the latter are very deficient in these respects.

766. We understand from you that there is a better class of tenements being built now? Yes.

767. In this class of dwellings is due care taken for providing such places as privies, so as to preserve decency, out-houses for the purpose of washing, and also proper drainage? Yes, generally, I think there is now; not perhaps quite sufficient, but better a great deal than what has hitherto been.

768. Can you state what is the rule with reference to occupancy,—whether more than one family reside in a house, whether there is a system of sub-letting adopted with a view to the reduction of rent by the first tenant? Yes, there is at the present time, from the want of employment.

769. What I want to arrive at is this—whether, generally, families are crowded into one room; whether, supposing a tenement to consist of two rooms, which would just enable a family to preserve decency, one is sub-let, and thus a whole family are crowded into one room? It is so lately, owing to the want of employment.

770. You have seen instances of that? Yes.

771. Has it come within your knowledge whether or not there are a large number of children of both sexes on the streets of Sydney in an uncared-for state? Yes, I think a great number.

772. In a state of actual vagrancy, from neglect? Yes.

773. You reside, I believe, at the Glebe? Yes.

Yes, About your own locality, are there many children growing up in this neglected state?

774. a good many totally uncared for, apparently.

775. Will you state to the Committee how you arrive at this conclusion? I see them very often about the streets; in fact you may always see them, more especially in the evenings, gathered together in numbers at the different corners of the streets, without any one taking care or charge of them in any way, many of whom are continually committing depredations of some sort or other.

776. Will you be so good as to append to your evidence a statement of the rate of wages paid by you now for laborers, masons, bricklayers, and carpenters, and also of what the wages were two or three years ago? I will. (*Vide Appendix.*)

777. *By Mr. Lyons:* What is the difference between the wages in Goulburn and the wages in Sydney? There is very little difference; the difference of carpenter's wages is not more than a shilling a day, I think.

778. What works are going on in Goulburn now? A large Grammar School is being built, and a building for a branch of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney. There are no Government buildings but a good many private houses being built.

779. What will become of these men who go up to carry on these works when they are completed—will they return to Sydney or seek employment up the country? I do not anticipate many will return to Sydney.

780. Have they gone up the country with their families? Yes.

781. Then I suppose there is some prospect of their getting employment there? Yes; I think there is a better prospect of constant employment there than here. There is more demand for house accommodation there than here.

782. You have spoken of the working classes investing their money in land; do you think they have the opportunity now of saving any money? Not at present, excepting some very fortunate individuals.

783. Is that from want of employment? Yes.

784. What is the difference between wages now and three years ago? From five shillings to six shillings a day; I cannot be positive of that. I speak now from recollection.

785. What are you paying now? I have no masons employed here at present, nor bricklayers, nothing but carpenters and laborers, and I am paying laborers from seven to eight shillings a day, and carpenters from eight to ten shillings.

786. You think that is just sufficient to support them? Yes.

- Mr. G. Brown. 787. And any addition to that would enable them to put money on one side? Yes.
788. Are you aware whether a number of men who have invested money in buildings have been compelled to sell them? Yes.
789. Have they sold them at a very great sacrifice? Yes.
790. Are there many properties now in the market? Yes.
791. And are sold for less than they cost? Yes; many who have got employment up the country have sold them because they wanted the money, and could not look after their properties when away.
792. You have spoken of children in your neighbourhood congregating at night who appear to be uncared for—how are their parents employed? I do not know how they are employed. I know there are some laboring men who have children, and care very little for them, apparently.
793. There is a good deal of bathing going on in the Glebe, is there not? I think not.
794. Not on Mr. Allen's property? There may be there, but not in my part.
795. Are you aware that children of both sexes congregate there and bathe together? It may be so down on Mr. Allen's property, but I am seldom down that far.
796. Are there no schools near to which these children could be sent and educated? Yes.
797. Do you know anything about the regulations of these schools—what prices are charged? The prices are moderate—from sixpence to a shilling a week.
798. How do you account for people neglecting their children in this way—do you attribute it to want of means, or to their drunken, dissolute habits? To both causes—the want of means and careless habits.
799. *By Mr. Pemell*: Have you any doubt that if there had been a liberal Land Bill—a Bill so that any person could have bought a piece of land during the last five years—there would have been the amount of destitution there is at present? I believe not.
800. You believe that many of these men would have purchased land during the last few years, and that they would thus have had the means of employing others? Yes, and of making room for others.
801. You think the absence of such a system is in part the cause of the want of employment at the present time? Yes, I believe that is the principal, though not the only cause.
802. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you think there are more frequent times of want of employment in this country than there are at home? No, I do not think there are.
803. There are fluctuations in employment both at home and abroad occurring from time to time? Yes; but I look upon the home country as having always a superabundance of labor. I think it should be different here.
804. You ascribe the evil here to the bad arrangement of our political system—to its not affording scope for the investment of capital so as to give employment to labor? Yes.
805. Not only, I presume, in the way of preventing persons of the humbler classes from purchasing small portions of land for themselves, but in preventing those of the higher classes investing their capital in larger purchases? Yes.
806. Do you think if there were a better system established by the Government it would lead to a better state of things on the part of the unemployed generally? I feel confident it would.
807. Do you think that the humbler classes generally in this country are more indifferent about the state of their offspring than persons of the same classes at home? Yes.
808. Much more indifferent? Much more so, especially than the West of Scotland, to which I belong.
809. Do you ascribe that indifference to the greater prevalence of intemperance here, or to any other cause? I think it is partly to be ascribed to intemperance, but I think intemperance springs from a cause for which there might, to some extent, be a remedy.
810. *By the Chairman*: Will you state the cause? I think if the people were better educated than they are it would be a means of checking intemperance. Many of these people have nothing to engage their attention; they cannot read for themselves, and have no means of passing their time but by drinking. I think in any education scheme that may be adopted there should be some compulsory enactment.
811. *By Dr. Lang*: I gather from what you have stated that you consider the moral condition of the humbler classes in this country much inferior to that of the corresponding classes at home? Yes.
812. Does not that in part arise from the penal character of the country in earlier times? No doubt a great deal of it does.
813. Does it not also arise from the indifferent character that a great many of the persons sent out at the public expense have borne? I believe it does likewise.
814. Do you observe an improvement in these respects, or a retrogression on the part of society generally within the last few years? I think there is some small improvement.
815. The progress is rather in the right than in the wrong direction? Yes.
816. Are you aware that there are scenes of profligacy and licentiousness frequently occurring among very young persons in the worst parts of this city? I believe there are.
817. And I suppose you ascribe this state of things to the bad training of these children? Yes.
818. And to the bad condition of their parents' houses? Yes.

APPENDIX.

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RATE OF WAGES PAID BY ME IN THE LATTER PART OF 1856, AND IN THE BEGINNING OF 1857.	RATE OF WAGES PAID BY ME AT THE PRESENT TIME, DECEMBER, 1859.
Stonemasons, from 15s. to 16s. per day.	Stonemasons, from 9s. to 11s. per day.
Bricklayers, from 15s. to 16s. "	Bricklayers, from 10s. to 12s. "
Plasterers, from 14s. to 15s. "	Plasterers, (have not employed any lately in Sydney) but I believe from 9s. to 11s. "
Carpenters, from 13s. to 14s. "	Carpenters, from 8s. to 10s. "
Laborers, from 10s. to 11s. "	Laborers, from 7s. to 9s. "
Other trades, similar wages when employed by me.	But regular employment is in few instances obtainable at these rates,
GEORGE BROWN.	GEORGE BROWN.

Mr. John Garrod White called in and examined:—

819. *By the Chairman:* You are an engineer, I believe? I am.

820. And have resided in the Colony some time? I have been residing in the Colonies nearly eight years, but the former part of the time principally on the Melbourne side; for the last three years I have been residing in Sydney.

821. Are you a native of England? Yes.

822. I think you had been in some other countries before you came here? Not beyond England, Scotland, and Ireland.

823. This Committee of the Legislative Assembly has been appointed to inquire into the social condition of the working classes of this city,—first, with reference to the alleged want of employment at different times; secondly, with respect to the house accommodation for that portion of the inhabitants, more particularly in its moral and sanitary effects upon the lives of the people; and, thirdly, with respect to the existence of juvenile vagrancy. It was thought you might be able to afford us some valuable information on these various heads, and, if you please, we will begin with the first,—the alleged want of employment? I am acquainted with various persons in very many different professions, and have been a very close observer ever since I entered the Colonies—seven or eight years ago—but especially during the last three years that I have been in Sydney. My experience is, that the supply of labor in every trade with which I have been acquainted has been immensely above the demand.

824. You include smiths? Yes.

825. Carpenters? Yes.

826. Masons? Yes.

827. Bricklayers? Yes.

828. Engineers? Yes.

829. Shoemakers? Decidedly yes.

830. Tailors? Yes, tailors and shoemakers especially.

831. Founders? Yes.

832. Shipwrights? I am not acquainted with shipwrights to any extent.

833. As far as your experience goes? In every branch of trade with which I have made myself acquainted; and to obtain information respecting this subject I have not gone to the employed, because it might naturally be supposed that they would give the most unfavorable statements, but I have gone to the employers and have taken their evidence. I inquired of Mr. Venables, a builder, who is now employed putting up two buildings at the corner of Bathurst and George streets, as to his experience, and he stated that, being employed in that leading thoroughfare, masons, carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers, glaziers, paper-hangers, painters, and others connected with the building trade, he could get in scores; but as to masons—to use his own words—"he could shingle the roof with them." I asked him at the time if he had any objection to my making use of his statement, and he said, "I have no objection to give a written statement to that effect, and to put my signature to it if I am requested." Mr. Rhodes, another builder, stated, that he regretted having put an advertisement into the paper, in consequence of having to disappoint so many who applied for the situation. The advertisement was for a carter, and before nine o'clock in the morning he had twenty-one applications.

834. How long was this ago? About a fortnight; and as to the statement which has been made of the determination of the men not to work below a certain rate of wages, Mr. Rhodes informs me that he has many mechanics coming to him who would be willing to work at laborer's wages.

835. What is the other name of this gentleman to whom you refer? Mr. Benjamin Rhodes, of Liverpool-street.

836. You have paid some attention to political subjects? I have.

837. I want to direct your attention to this position: that in a young country where everything is to be recovered from a state of nature, and where even those persons of capital who possess landed property can improve it by means of labor, to an extent to which there is hardly any limit; where everything, turn which way you will, pleads as it were with eyes and tongue for the hands of man to improve the wealth of nature—in a young country, where such is the case, how do you account for there being this dearth of employment? I can account for it very plainly.

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838. Will you give the causes as they present themselves to your mind,—first of all you admit the proposition? The desirableness of a sufficient amount of labor, not of a superabundance.
- 7 Dec., 1859. 839. You admit the natural demand for labor in a young country? Decidedly; *provided always it is not forbidden to make use of these advantages.*
840. Just the abstract question you admit? Yes.
841. That being the case then, I want you to give your elucidation of the causes of this unnatural want of employment, where there is such a demand for labor in all directions? *Rather where there should be.*
842. Where there is naturally—I am not saying positively that there is a demand—but where naturally there should be? I attribute it to these causes,—first, and principally, to the unwarrantable and unjustifiable interference of the Government with the supply and demand, instead of leaving these things to adjust themselves as they would naturally do, but for that interference; by creating an artificial supply instead of a real demand, and allowing the supply to flow in as it would naturally have done. Six years ago masons were more in demand than the workmen at any other trade, and the natural consequence was, that in the course of time the supply became superabundant, as it is at present. I know the tampering of the Government with the labor market is one of the great causes. Another cause is the decadence of the gold fields, which has caused a considerable number of diggers to come back from them into the labor market; and, still worse, the conduct of the Government, which, after having brought this labor here, prohibits the employment of that labor, which withholds the country from settlement after it has brought the means of settling it.
843. I should gather from what you have stated that your view generally is this—that if the laws regulating the wild lands of the Colony were such as to afford every facility for the employment of labor and capital upon them, and that the natural attractions of the country were presented in their true light to the world, and at the same time that the public money was not expended for purposes of immigration, that these natural attractions of the country would originate a healthy kind of immigration, and things would adjust themselves, and remove this artificially produced distress which you allege exists. You have no doubt—you are positive—so far as your knowledge goes, that this distress does exist? I am willing at any time to take oath such is the case.
844. A good deal of evidence has been given before the Committee to this effect—that there is plenty of employment in the country, but that those persons who are out of employment in Sydney are so because they prefer hanging about the town, in the streets, scarcely a remove from starvation, to going into the country? Of course the same persons who gave such evidence did not give any reason why persons should prefer starvation in the city to living and having plenty in the country. I have been myself to almost the limits of the settled districts, in the western part of this Colony, but I have not been so much about this Colony generally as about the neighbouring one, though I have been far enough, from gold-field to gold-field, and my experience has been that there is a great glut of labor *throughout the country*. In the country, two hundred miles to the westward, I have found men anxious to get to Sydney in the hope of obtaining work, and in Sydney I have found men equally anxious to go into the country, influenced by the same hope. But I would direct your attention to this fact—for this is a constantly repeated falsehood as to the want of men in the country—just at the present time, at the reaping time, and also at the sheep-shearing, there is a spasmodic want, which lasts for a few weeks; but if a man has got as much wheat as will take one man ten days to reap, he will prefer to employ ten men for one day if the weather is favorable; and if there are not ten men to be had at his elbow, who have been waiting for employment, he complains of a scarcity of laborers. This is a mere spasmodic want: it is periodical; all the rest of the year there is no demand for these men, and they may starve under a gum tree. The fact I wish to draw your attention to is this—some time ago the Government put themselves in communication with the authorities of some sixteen different districts of the Colony, and requested to know what labor the districts could absorb provided it were *sent to them*,—and what was the answer? *Only two out of the sixteen stated that they could receive any at all.* So much for the false statement of the want of laborers in the country. Numbers go there in search of employment, and I have been there myself upon the same errand, and have been compelled to come back to Sydney unsuccessful. Such a state of things could not possibly exist as that the city should be glutted with labor, while there was a demand for it in the country, unless men prefer to starve instead of being fed. It is a perfect falsehood, and I challenge the authorities, whoever they may be, to the proof. The rate of wages is an infallible barometer, and if we refer to that we shall find that that *does* indicate such a glut of laborers. Here I am at the present time receiving ten shillings a day, and the highest wages when I have been working at my trade—although when I have not been able to find employment at that I have turned to something else—has been eleven shillings a day, and at the present time people are sending home papers with the false statement that we are getting fifteen shillings a day.
845. You refer to engineers? Yes.
846. In what particular way are you employed—in driving an engine? No; I am not at present working at any trade, but am employed by an importer in York-street in putting together and cleaning imported machinery, and agricultural implements. I think that the supply of labor is at least as great here as in England, where the rate of wages is the same, as I measure the remuneration, not by the money, but by what the money is worth.
847. What is the rate of wages for your trade in England? When I left it was 30s. a week; I obtained 30s. a week in London, where my board cost me 10s. a week.
848. You obtained, whenever you were employed, one half of what you have obtained here?
Yes;

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Yes; my board cost me 10s. a week, so that the labor of one week would support me three weeks. It is precisely the same here, where I receive £3 a week, and pay £1 a week for my board—so that, as I measure it, just the same remuneration is given here as in London. I receive just the same remuneration here as I did there, being a single man; but the married man is far worse off upon colonial wages than he would be at home upon 30s. per week, seeing that the rent and other expenses are double, treble, and in some cases quadruple what they are at home.

849. You said just now you had been unable to find work at your own trade? Yes; I have been three months out of work, on two or three occasions.

850. And you have then made it a rule to take any other employment that has offered? I have frequently not sought it, but I have taken it while I have been waiting in Sydney, in the hope of obtaining employment at my own trade.

851. I believe you are a steady man? I can bring three written characters which I have in my possession from Sydney employers, characters that are all I desire, shewing that it is not through my meddling with politics, or from want of ability in my trade, or from bad moral character, but through the supply being greater than the demand that I have been unemployed.

852. If you are not a teetotaler, you are not addicted to drinking? I have never been the worse for liquor since I was born. No man in Sydney ever saw me the worse for drinking.

853. I ask you these questions because it has been stated to the Committee that intemperance is the cause of the greater portion of the distress among the working classes? It is all a calumny and slander against the working people.

854. Are there many of the persons now suffering from want of employment—men who, of your own knowledge, are not only disposed to take employment, but who are of sober habits, and of reputable character? Decidedly; I would not associate with any other.

855. You have had a good deal of experience, I presume, in England among the industrious classes—will you be good enough to state to the Committee what is the general character of the working classes of Sydney, as to their morals, probity of character, and general intelligence? As far as I am acquainted among the mechanics and skilled artizans, the general state of intelligence is fully equal to that of the mechanics of any part of the mother country. Among the laborers I have found many illiterate men, and ignorant men, but you find them also among the laborers in England.

856. I suppose you could not find the same in the Legislative Assembly? Indeed, you may find plenty of ignorance there, especially on matters with which they ought to be better acquainted, or they would have let the glutting of the labor market alone.

857. You are a free-trader, I believe? I am. I do not object to the importation of my own trade if I have only fair play, I do not ask for protection.

858. You think one of our great political errors—certainly our greatest economic error—is importing labor to this Colony when the market is supplied? Yes. Instead of importing labor, it would be far better, if the Government have any funds to spare, for them to apply those funds to giving employment to the men who are here, to do the work that is wanted to be done. I say that any man who is ignorant of the glut of labor is ignorant of a matter he ought to be well acquainted with.

859. Has this matter ever presented itself to your mind in this particular light—that the money is contributed by all classes, while it is expended to compete with one particular class of the contributors? No doubt the laboring classes, both skilled and unskilled, are made to purchase competition against themselves; and another thing, the Government have helped people to carry out their own imprudent views in this respect; thus persons who are here, and who are totally unable to get back to join their families at home, prompted by their feelings more than by their judgment, send for their families to come out. This is done, not because the place is better for them, but because those who are here are desirous of having their friends around them. I knew an instance of a young man who sent home advising his brother to come out, and on the day of his brother's arrival he was discharged. This party said to me, "I sent home for my brother, and now he has come here he is dissatisfied, and wishes he had remained at home." I said to him, "If you look well to your own motives you will find that what you believe was generosity on your part was really selfishness; you thought you were seeking the good of your brother when really you were influenced by a wish to have your friends about you." If, as we are told by the *Sydney Morning Herald*, sending home for friends is an evidence that the people are doing better here than they could do at home, I want to know why people who are doing so well need ask for parish relief to pay the passages of their friends? In what way have they been doing so very well if they cannot pay the passages without assistance?

860. Do you not think that in the greater number of instances, let the parties be doing ever so well, if assistance be available they will avail themselves of it? Undoubtedly, they will pick up money if it be thrown down to them; people will not pay if they are ever so well off if they can be provided with a passage for nothing.

861. Then it can hardly be an evidence that the people are not doing well merely because they accept assistance? I think people can hardly be in a flourishing condition, or, if so, that they must be dishonest to seek to bring out their relatives when, by the very act, they state that they are doing well themselves, and are consequently able to bring them out without assistance.

862. You said just now something about the opening of the lands, or that it was the want of sound regulations in this respect, that were the cause of the distress? One of the chief causes.

863. Supposing we had a law regulating the management and sale of public lands which would

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would afford the greatest facility for settlement, by pointing out the character of the country most available for particular pursuits, and bringing it into the market with the least possible delay, and at a price based upon this principle of getting the people into the country as a primary object, instead of merely making a revenue out of the soil; and, at the same time, carrying with it this principle of providing means of education, and for the construction of roads out of the revenue so raised; at the same time, establishing in the mother country, agencies that should make known the condition of the country, give accurate and full information to people seeking to immigrate—do you think, if all these facilities were afforded, so that simultaneously roads might be constructed, and means of education arise with the settlement of population on the lands, and this state of things were made known in the mother country to intelligent and provident persons wishing to immigrate, it would induce an immigration of a better and higher character than we have had? Decidedly it would; immediately men found there was something worth coming for they would come.

864. Is this state of things which I have thus imperfectly tried to shadow out what you mean when you say immigration would work naturally if people were left to themselves? It would not be working naturally if you sent home agents to represent that the Colony was an earthly paradise.

865. I am supposing that they would represent the truth? The truth will be sure to find its way. When a new gold field is discovered, the discoverers endeavour to the utmost to keep the knowledge of it to themselves, but one tells one friend in confidence, and another tells another, till the gold field is over-run. I have seen at the gold fields, in one week, a rush of four or five thousand, and I have known from thirty to forty thousand collected together in four weeks, at Fiery Creek, in Victoria, though the persons who first discovered it endeavoured to conceal it. And so, I say, if there were anything worth coming for here, we could no more prevent the knowledge of it spreading than I could eclipse the sun with my blanket. It is not that there is not plenty of good land in the Colony; if I were told that I could have a hundred acres, I could find plenty on the banks of the Macleay, the Richmond, and the Clarence, where might be grown more than would feed the population of the whole Colony.

866. They say you would not know what to do with it if you had it? And I say I should. I would go to the Macleay, the Richmond, or the Clarence, and find plenty of splendid soil on the banks of those rivers, whence the produce could be brought by the natural road direct into the harbor of Sydney. This would be far better than saddling the country with debt by forming roads over the Blue Mountains, leading to nowhere. Let me have the power of taking up a portion of the land and I will find land suitable for cultivation, and then I will send for my relatives, because I know that by coming they will better their condition. Now, when they send to me and ask me whether they shall come, I reply, "By no means, if you are doing badly where you are you will do worse here, in addition to being severed from "all your old friends and associations, and the comforts of home." For, I contend that it is not enough that a man shall do as well here as at home; to be compensated he should do better: what does he come for—for what does he pay the price of his passage, break up all his old associations, go to live in a den which no decent working man at home would put his head into—if he is simply to receive the same wages and to be placed in the same position as that which he was in at home? What is to indemnify him *even* for the loss he is at in coming out? I say, therefore, it is not enough to shew that a man is as well off by coming out here as he would be at home; he ought to be better: until this is the case, I say we are not justified in sending to England such grand reports. Some few years ago I saw in Essex some placards posted about, headed "Emigration to New South Wales.—Land £1 an acre." And when I came here I found a reserve price upon the land of £1 an acre, and a system in operation to prevent the people purchasing the land. Now, when such falsehoods as these are distributed through the country, and are ultimately discovered, people will not believe statements of a favorable kind when they are sent home, even when they are true. The object of preventing the purchase of land is, as it was said in South Australia, to keep labor cheap. Now, I would ask, can you point me out a country in the world where the supply of labor is greater than the demand where there is abundance? Does not cheap labor mean unrequited labor? I define cheapness to be buying a thing for less than its value; if you give more than its worth for an article you buy it dear, and you are a loser; if you give less than the value for an article you buy it cheap, and somebody else is the loser; but if you give the intrinsic worth you buy it neither cheap nor dear. If labor is cheap it means abundant poverty; if labor is dear it means a loss to the employers; but this is a state of things which cannot possibly continue but for a very brief period, and can only be caused by some sudden convulsion—such as the discovery of the gold fields, when such a state of things did exist, which was the lesser evil; and it is far better that a master should want a servant than that a servant should want a breakfast, and that I take to be the state of things here,—for every man who wants a servant fifty men want a breakfast.

867. Coming to the other branch of our inquiry—can you state any opinion from your own experience as to the efficiency of the house accommodation in the dwellings generally occupied by the working classes of Sydney; whether in their construction there are the necessary means of ventilation, of cleanliness, and drainage, for the preservation of health? It is a matter I have not paid much attention to, but, as far as I have, the state of things is almost invariably what it should not be. In the house where I live the back yard is the length of twelve bricks, or nine feet square, where every convenience or inconvenience is placed in juxtaposition. Where people are obliged to live five or six in a room of course they are morally as well as physically injured.

868. Do I understand that you pay 20s. a week for board and lodging? Yes, and I have done so for three years past.

869. Can you state, as far as your knowledge extends, whether it is the general rule in occupied houses of this kind, where the tenant has a small family, that the houses are sub-let, or lodgers are taken in, with a view of reducing the rent? Amongst the working classes almost all the married people do take in lodgers, with a view of reducing the rent.

870. Thus trenching upon the comfort and decency of their own families? Yes.

871. Do you know of your own knowledge whether families consisting of a man, his wife, and one or two children, live and sleep in one room? I do; in order to reduce their expenses by making room for lodgers.

872. I mean more particularly where they live, eat, sleep, and perform all the offices of domestic life in one room? Yes; but I have not dwelt in such houses myself.

873. That, of course, you, as an intelligent man, will admit must have a detrimental effect upon the physical stamina as well as upon the moral feeling of these people? Yes. It is the price society has to pay in consequence of the glut in the labor market that the moral condition of the people is degraded, and the public health is endangered.

874. Has your attention been turned to the state of the children in these places? No; only that they are most astonishingly abundant; they carry out Malthus' opinion—that they double every twenty-five years; here I think they double every ten.

875. In your experience about town, do you see children in a state of neglect in the streets? You need not walk far to see that, in almost any street in Sydney.

876. Do you think there is much of what may be called with truth juvenile vagrancy in the streets; that is, children of tender years either without parents or with parents of no value to them, growing up in a perfectly wild neglected state? I have met with such instances, but it is a matter I have not paid much attention to. I have even seen female children of not more than fourteen years of age turned on the street through the neglect of their parents.

877. We have had it stated in evidence that prostitution, which appears to have been on the increase for some time past, includes children of tender years—as young as eight or ten? I cannot say I have seen anything of that.

878. Probably you do not know much on that subject? I have noticed that a great deal, and so far as my experience goes of England—and I have visited ninety-eight cities, market towns, and boroughs in England, Ireland and Scotland—there is considerably more prostitution here than in the mother country.

879. A considerable portion of these unfortunate creatures are quite young? Yes, fifteen or fourteen years of age; I have seen them as young as that, I could not say whether they have been younger.

880. *By Mr. Lyons:* You say you have been in Melbourne? Yes.

881. Had you any better opportunity of being employed there than here? At the time I was working there employment was not more easy to be got, but wages were higher. In 1852-3-4 and 1855 I was in Melbourne and on the various gold fields.

882. By comparison, what do you think of the state of things there and here; is it worse here than in Melbourne, or do you think the same surplus labor is to be found in Melbourne as here? Decidedly there is the same surplus there; I am speaking of three years ago, but the higher wages we are told they get there, does not really exist. The value of money is what that money will produce, and, looked at from that point of view, the wages are not high. When I was at work in 1853 at the foundry of Mr. Langlands, a journeyman who had just arrived, and was employed there at the anvil, was engaged at £6 a week, and he said to me, when he was paid at the end of the week, "I felt ashamed to take my wages." He looked at a sovereign as twenty shillings. I said, "You will get rid of that shame when you have to meet Melbourne prices as well as Melbourne wages." A week afterwards I said to him, "What do you think of the Colony now?" He then told me that he had to pay £4 a week for a house in Flinder's Lane. I said—"You see now that the worth of money is what it will get; you are now receiving £6 a week, and you are paying two-thirds of the produce of your labor for rent. In London you would get 30s. a week, and you could get a house of the same quality as that for which you pay £4, for 5s., so that if you are paid high the money is not worth so much." That is the proper measure of a man's wages—how far the money he receives will minister to his wants. As the *Melbourne Herald* said, "High wages are neutralised by high prices."

883. You have expressed a decided opinion that the Government are doing an injury to the country by carrying out immigration? Certainly.

884. Do you object to the system of immigration which allows of persons sending home for their friends? I object to their being assisted out of the public revenue. I have no objection certainly to their sending for them, if they do not call upon the country to pay for them. I have no objection to the Government doing it, provided the supply of labor is not greater than the demand, but while there is a superabundance of labor I do object. So long as that exists I think the Government would much better employ their money by giving employment to those who are here, than by sending home for more labor to add destitution to destitution.

885. Do you not think that if the Government were to educate the people we should have much less distress? I think if they were to devote their attention to feeding them first it would be better. I always received my breakfast before I went to school, and I do not think I studied any the worse for it. The wants of the stomach are more urgent than those of the mind. I never received much education in my life—not more than two or three years—and I have been able to get through the world tolerably well; if I have not, it has not been through

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through want of education. Many men get on very well who have not had education, and many who have had education have not succeeded. It does not follow because a man has had education that he shall not know poverty.

886. Do you not think education would prevent juvenile vagrancy? What amount of education could these really juvenile vagrants receive?

887. I allude to the parents—would not education lead to the protection of children? If they have education it is beneficial, doubtless; but I have seen people who have been well educated who have neglected their children very much, quite as much as those who have been uneducated.

888. You are decidedly of opinion that the only way to remedy the existing state of things is to open the lands? Not the only means. I think the proper means is to cease to tamper with the labor market, and to allow these things to find their natural level, and to allow the fullest facilities for those who are here to settle in the country, not to have recourse to hot-house means of forcing settlement, but to leave it to its natural course. I am fully satisfied that poverty has no natural cause for existence in the Colony—that it is all artificial. If a proper system were adopted, the best of all immigrants would come here and occupy farms. I have a relation in England, who is a farmer, settled on a farm. He has five sons who have been brought up on the farm and are acquainted with agricultural pursuits. The father cannot extemporise farms, and therefore these young men must either sink into the class of agricultural laborers or be destitute. There is a large class of this kind of men who are looking abroad to make a home. Now these are just the men we want here; and if they could come here, and, under a system of free selection, select a farm as they could go on the gold-fields and select a claim, they would come out here; they would produce more than they would consume, and we should soon find consumers who would relieve them of their surplus produce.

889. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Do you think these people would come here in preference to going to the United States, if the same facilities were held out? A great many would come out who value comfort more than money, knowing—and that is a matter which is now pretty well ventilated in England—that the climate here is splendid, and that a man can work all the year round, which he cannot do in Canada. Many have objections to the state of society in America, and would come here in preference. It is objected that the difference in the cost of the passage causes many to go to America; but where a man has a small capital in his pocket, the difference of the price of the fare to America and to Australia would not be weighed for a moment against the advantages they would get. I consider that if anything be charged for the land at all, the only natural price is the expense incurred by the Government in surveying it and making out the deeds, and that that is what I should pay for my share. We all know that the Crown lands, as they are called, are the people's property, not merely the property of the people who are here, but of the people of Britain generally, provided they will come here. It is for the Government to determine what each man's share is. Some people must get the best land, and who so worthy as the first men who go upon it?

890. *By the Chairman*: There have been several meetings during the last year of the unemployed, as they have been designated; can you state to the Committee what has been the character of these meetings in this respect,—whether they have really consisted of persons who have been actually wanting employment, or of loungers about the city; I use that term because it has been given in evidence that they have consisted of mere idlers about the city, who would not take employment in the country? I have not been at any of these meetings for the last twelve months, or more, perhaps eighteen months, and I do not therefore know anything about those meetings; but at the meetings I did attend, though undoubtedly there would be a sprinkling of such characters, as there always are at assemblages in great cities, the bulk of the people who attended wanted employment, and would have been willing to have taken it in places of which they knew nothing. This was proved when they came before the Government Committee—

891. How long is that ago? I do not know exactly; it was at the time when Government voted £5,000 to send these men up the country. Men were willing to go to Port Curtis—this was before the discovery of the gold there, and when they knew nothing of the place; they went to Braidwood, to Bathurst, to Moreton Bay, to Wide Bay, to any place which Government would send them. These were genuine cases of misery; for what man would take his wife and family to an unknown place, not knowing whether the climate were hot or cold, upon such a shaky foundation as the promise of a week's rations, and, for all he knew, liable, when he had consumed them, to be turned in the bush, unless he were in the utmost want? No doubt the Government did not intend that they should be so turned adrift, but the men themselves did not know that.

892. *By Mr. Windeyer*: You do not think there is any truth in these allegations, that the greater part of these persons who state that they are in want of employment would not go into the country if they could obtain employment? I am perfectly certain it is false; I could get twenty men to-morrow who would be glad to go.

I have hitherto spoken principally of the mechanics and artificers: I wish now to direct attention to the lamentable condition of the unfortunate laborer, whose condition is far more pitiable. Some months ago I was employed as an engine-driver, at a mill between Botany and Newtown, where a few laborers were periodically required for a short time. The work was of a very disagreeable kind and highly injurious nature, producing inflammation of the eyes and lungs,—work which no man would select from choice, nor return to a second time if employment was easy to get; yet I have known men return to it again and again, notwithstanding the nature of the work and the difficulty of finding the place to a stranger, being a mile from any public thoroughfare. Whenever an advertisement was inserted in the papers for laborers, considerably more than were required

required would quickly make their appearance. On one of those occasions, when some half-dozen were required, and *twenty-eight* had already made application, I said to my employer, "Well, what do you think of this state of things in a new country? what is your opinion of the state of the labor-market? do you not think that those inflated and untruthful reports of the state of the labor-market sent home from this country are entirely without foundation?" My employer turned on his heel, smiled, and walked to his house, and I to my furnace, to see the men sit down to a meal of dry bread and weak tea with less sugar.

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WEDNESDAY, 14 DECEMBER, 1859.

Present:—

DR. LANG,
MR. LYONS,
MR. PARKES,

MR. PEMELL,
MR. PLUNKETT,
MR. WINDEYER.

HENRY PARKES, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Bell Allen called in and examined:—

893. *By the Chairman*: You are a soap and candle manufacturer? Yes.
894. How long have you been engaged in business in Sydney? Eighteen years past.
895. You have been an employer of a considerable number of men, I believe, at different times? Yes; I have always been an employer since 1841.
896. What number of men have you employed when you have had the greatest number in employ? About thirty.
897. Your business necessarily takes you a great deal about town, and brings you into communication with different classes of people? It does.
898. Besides this necessary intercourse in the prosecution of your business, you have directed your attention a good deal to the condition of the people generally? Yes.
899. This Committee has been appointed to inquire into the condition of the working classes of this city, more especially with reference to these three heads of inquiry,—first, the alleged want of employment at different times; secondly, the house accommodation in its sanitary and moral effect upon the habits of its inhabitants; and, thirdly, the alleged existence of juvenile vagrancy in public streets.—Will you have the kindness to state to the Committee whether any instances of want of employment have come under your notice at different times? A man, George McAnally, who has been in the Colony as long as I have, told me this morning that for the last five months he has been out of employment, with the exception of six weeks that he got employment, on the absence of a man from sickness from his situation. That, with three days additional, is all he has had for the last five months; and this day, he told me, he did not know what to do or where to go, that there is no prospect for him.
900. Is he a tradesman? Yes; he has been a baker; after that he was a commission agent for the sale of produce from the country; and latterly, I think, he was working—that is during the six weeks I have referred to—in a store at Sussex-street. He is willing to do anything that would offer, and is an intelligent man.
901. Where did he carry on business when he was a commission agent? In Sussex-street.
902. Is he a man with a family? He is.
903. Can you speak to his general character? So far as I know him, he is an industrious, steady-going man.
904. Sober? Yes.
905. It is given in evidence before this Committee that there is always plenty of employment in the country for persons who are not able to obtain work in town, but that there is great reluctance on their part to leave—that in fact they would rather live in a state of precarious employment, only a remove from destitution, in Sydney, than go into the country to be regularly employed? That is the feeling, I know, but it is not true. Men in the country are precious glad to get to Sydney, because there is nothing for them to do in the country. I may state that there were some of my men who went into the country at the time of the discovery of gold at Rockampton, and within the last twelve months they have returned, and they say they could not get a living at gold-digging, and could get nothing to do in the country. Their report to me was that the men in the country who are unsuccessful at gold-digging always endeavour to make their way to Sydney, expecting to get something to do here, which they could not in the country.
906. Of course you will admit that in a country like this, where everything has yet to be done by labor, there ought to be employment for the population? I will admit that very freely.
907. How do you account for the scarcity of employment? I will very soon account for that. In residing in a country you expect to get your food from that country, and the production of that food will give employment to the people. Instead of that, we send to Boston, to California, and to all parts of the world to fetch our food here, which is grown and produced by foreign labor. How then can your own people have employment in growing it?
908. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Then the stories of these men you think support the principles of protection? Say what you like, you may put it on what footing you please, but that is the truth and fact.

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909. *By the Chairman:* Do you think the case of the person you fell in with this morning represents many others? It may be taken as a type of his own class—that is, of intelligent men, who are more fitted to manage business than to drive a bullock. With regard to employment in the country, I would state that a very few years ago—within the last four years—wheat was sold by the cargo at from 25s. to 30s. a bushel—foreign wheat; the next year, the year in which Kennedy's mill was burned down, wheat was sold at 3s. 6d. a bushel. I lived next door to the mill, and often conversed with the farmers, and I have been told by them that wheat has been sold by them for 3s. 6d. a bushel, which cost them 2s. 6d. for carriage from Goulburn. Under such circumstances, it is not likely that farmers will grow wheat. Potatoes, again, during that high year were sold at £30 a ton, and the next year I carted them from the wharfs to my farm at Waverley as manure; they were glad to give them away. Cargoes upon cargoes from New Zealand and California were thrown away. The natural tendency of this state of things was that the Shoalhaven large potato growers were entirely ruined, and their servants—the laboring people upon their farms—were discharged; so that a year or two afterwards, as far as my information went, there was not a settler on the Shoalhaven side that had a single paid laborer at work.

910. These two years which you place in contrast, did they follow upon each other without any intervening year? Yes.

911. The high year, as you call it, was the first? Yes.

912. Do you not think, without reference to protective duties, that the cheapness or inability to sell at any price which you say occurred in the second year, was the natural consequence of the very high prices of the preceding year attracting produce from all parts of the world, and that a glut was thus caused which no legislative contrivance could have moderated? I do not believe that.

913. Is it not the case in all commercial matters that high prices are a temptation to over-supply a market, and thus to cause a rebound? I understood that I was speaking with regard to the finding of employment for people in the country, and not with reference to the mercantile view of the matter; of course the effect of a high year would be what you say: people would be on the look-out to consign goods of this class to us—grain, flour, and so on—but I do not think our own merchants would be much taken in that way. But the tendency of the high prices that year was to draw every one into the business of farming who could cultivate an acre of land, and then when he came to market with his produce he found that the importer had glutted the market, and thus he, the home-grower, was ruined.

914. High prices attracted supplies from all parts, and induced persons at home to cultivate the land who had never thought of cultivating before, and those who did cultivate before were induced to cultivate more? Yes.

915. And this produced a glut which could not be moderated to any appreciable extent by protective duties? I differ from you. A protective duty would have equalised the years, and would have kept the prices here as low as the produce could have been raised for; the competition would have been at home; between the growers, the farmers would have got on, and the supply would have been equal to the demand. Occasionally, no doubt, the supply may be short of the demand, but on the general average it will be equal to it. Now here is California—at that place they have a protective duty upon productions of that class.

916. You have been in California, and it was there, I understand, you imbibed your notions of protection? Yes. I have known at that place onions at a dollar a pound, and potatoes from Hobart Town ten cents a pound, and now California, with a protective duty of twenty per cent. in favor of its agricultural produce, has a full supply for the mouths of all its people, and sends its surplus produce to feed the people of New South Wales.

917. Can you give us any distinct facts of trades that have fallen away and died in the Colony on account of foreign competition, or of trades which, in your opinion, would be encouraged and sustained against foreign competition by some moderate duty? Yes. When I came here, eighteen years ago, there was scarcely a foreign tobacco pipe used; they were all made about Brickfield Hill; no such thing is now made in the Colony. Nearly all the nails at that time used in the Colony were made here; everywhere you went you saw the nailers at work in the evening. Now there is only one nailer in the whole town, at Brickfield Hill, and he makes only a peculiar sort of nail which is not in general demand, and is not imported. Another branch of manufactures once carried on here was rope making; the greater portion of the cordage that supplied our own whalers was manufactured here eighteen years ago. Every one who was here at that time will remember that on the Race Course, at Black Wattle Swamp, the back of Dixon's Mills, and other places where there was a long walk, the wheel was constantly going, and New Zealand flax was being manufactured largely into cordage. I am not aware that there is now a rope maker in the whole place. Then, again, there is tweed making. When we first had representative institutions Mr. Wentworth appeared on the hustings in a suit of Colonial tweed at the first election. When he and Mr. Robert Cooper contested the election, Mr. Wentworth—as fashionable man at the time—was dressed in Colonial tweed. Mr. Benjamin Boyd and Mr. Robinson always appeared in the Assembly in Colonial tweed, and the greater number of the people you met in the streets were dressed in the production of our stations and our looms. Now I do not think there is one inch of Colonial manufacture upon any gentleman in the Colonial Legislature. Before the gold diggings were discovered Mr. Barker's manufactory was in full work, and Mr. Walker, his partner, who had the management of it, (latterly of How, Walker, and Co.,) made as fine shawls for ladies garments as were required by the country at that time. Mr. Byrnes' factory was at work making tweeds, better than any I have seen from any part of the world. Fisher and Donaldson were at work at Newcastle, making excellent goods. The Botany people, Mr. Lord's, were at work; Rayner's people were at work; at Dickson's mills also. All these factories I suppose would employ a thousand families.

918. You are aware also, that there was a large factory at Muswellbrook, in the interior? I am speaking of the people about Sydney, who had to look to Sydney for their market. Mr. Barker's factory, now belonging to Mr. Campbell, is the only one at work in the whole Colony, with the exception of one little place near Hartley, and one at Penrith. We do not encourage our own looms, but the people of Melbourne are clothing their Rifle Corps with the produce of Mr. Campbell's factory. Mr. Campbell has contracted with the Victorian Government contractor for the dress of the corps; it is a drab, faced with green, a beautiful green. With respect to tobacco—I have not the statistics about tobacco very clear, but they will be found among the papers published by order of the Houses. I know, however, that a great deal of tobacco was grown in the Colony.

919. Have you ever seen it in its marketable shape in Sydney? Yes, hundredweights of it.

920. Do you use tobacco? Yes; but Colonial tobacco is not so good on the average as Virginia.

921. Will you state what was the difference of value in the market? I do not know the difference of value; I know that in smoking it burned the mouth, but it was got up to look as well, and when it was kept some time sold freely; some of the best that was manufactured by Mr. Boydell at Maitland was often sold for imported tobacco, and was as good in every respect; that was when it was manufactured properly, and had been kept some time. When that branch of industry was in full fling, and the attention of the people of the Hunter was turned to it, and they had the knowledge and experience necessary to bring it to perfection, foreign tobacco was almost beaten out of the market. At that time the duty on tobacco was 2s. a pound; the duty was then reduced to one shilling a pound, and the stoppage of the growth of tobacco was as instantaneous as would be the stoppage of the team or the plough if the cattle that moved them had been struck down by death. Instead of having 731 acres under the tobacco plant, as in 1851, there were only eight acres in 1854; thus the plantations of tobacco were swept entirely away. Now the duty is equalised a little, is fixed at 2s. a pound, things are a little better; but this duty acts in the same way as a protective duty, and the people are gradually increasing the growth of tobacco here. In order, however, to give proper employment to the tobacco grower, the duty should be, on the leaf, 2s. a pound, and on manufactured tobacco, 3s. That would bring into employment all the spinners and twistors of tobacco.

922. Shoemakers? A long time ago there were very few imported boots and shoes here, but that home trade has now greatly fallen off. I do not think I could give better evidence of this than to ask any gentlemen of the Committee to look into the shoe shops of George and Pitt streets, and to observe how very little colonial work there is in those places; or to go to Dean's auction room, or to look at the manifests of the ships that arrive, and observe the quantity of imported leather goods; but you have in the Blue Book the statistical information of the quantity of leather goods imported.

923. When you require men for your own business do you advertise? I dare not, because I would be over-run with them.

924. Have you any difficulty in getting them? I could get a hundred men for one that I want.

925. At the present time if you want a laboring man could you get your pick out of a hundred? Yes, if I advertised.

926. What wages are you giving? 35s a week, with constant employment.

927. With regard to the house accommodation of the laboring classes in Sydney, have you had any means of judging of it? I have not had much. I do not think it is in a bad state; I think the accommodation is good enough.

928. You think the room is sufficient, and the means of ventilation and drainage are sufficient to preserve health? I could not answer that; I do not know; I have not been in many of their houses.

929. Where is your manufactory at the present time? One part is in Sussex-street, the other at Waverley.

930. In Sussex-street are there not a number of low tenements so situated, so crowded together, so ill-constructed, and so deficient of out-houses, such as privies, wash-houses, and all those means of cleanliness, that they must necessarily be unhealthy? I think there is a great deal in what you say, but I have not visited them so as to be able to state anything positive about the matter.

931. With regard to the alleged vagrancy in the public streets, do you think that exists to any extent? I believe the young people of the laboring classes in this Colony are worse off than in any European country, so far as I can judge from reading. They are totally neglected, and entirely thrown upon their own resources, and are left to pick pockets, steal, hold horses, or do any other things they can get for themselves. There are no means of giving them employment, even their fathers have not employment. It used to be the case when Barker's and the other tweed factories were in full work, that there were a vast number of youths, from fifteen years of age down to nine, employed in the mills, and also a large number of girls; but there is no such employment for them now. I mean to say that these mills are doing so little, the number employed by them has no sensible influence upon the bulk.

932. Have you ever thought of the future condition of people here with regard to employment for the rising generation—have you ever turned your attention in that direction? Yes.

933. Do you see any sufficient avenues for employment? If our present policy is to be continued—I mean with respect to free trade—I do not see what these youths can be brought up to do, or what they will eventually turn to; for farther than as stockmen and bullock-drivers there is no employment for them, with the exception of the very few who may be employed by farmers, and another few who may become bricklayers and stonemasons; but that is a very small portion.

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934. Can you form any opinion, as far as your personal observation among them has gone, as to the disposition to marry among young men growing up in the country? I do not know anything scarcely of a country life, but I know the young men whom I come in contact with in my business are married before their circumstances will properly warrant them in marrying; however, when they are in constant employment, they can support their wives very well.

935. I understand from your answer that you think the natives of the country marry young? The people of England, according to Professor Bowen, I think, marry—the men about 25 years and 5 months old, and the women somewhat younger; the people of America marry rather older—25 years and 9 months; but I think the youths of this Colony are married, on the average, at 23 or 24 years of age, which is much earlier than either the people of England or of America.

936. When we were speaking about children being in a state of destitution in the streets, in a state entirely uncared for, did your remarks extend to females as well as to males? Yes.

937. Have you had any means of noticing whether prostitution has been on the increase lately, as far as you can judge? I see a great number of girls knocking about the streets, that is all I can say in the matter. Oh! yes, I can say that an instance came under my own notice, not very long ago, of a young woman who had gone astray, and when she was spoken to upon the subject her answer was, What could she do; she had no means of living, and she had no other resource left.

938. *By Dr. Lang*: You think the period at which young people get married in this country is considerably earlier than it is in England? Yes, according to the statistics of Professor Bowen. I think the men in England, on the average, get married at 25, and the women at an earlier age.

939. What is the average in America? I think somewhere about 25 or 26, although he gives some instances of people marrying much younger—younger even than 20.

940. *By Mr. Pemell*: Do you not think anything but protection would alter the existing state of things,—suppose the land laws were altered so as to allow of people settling on the land? If you give the people as much land as they can plot out, unless they can sell the articles produced they cannot live on it. If you employ the people of Boston to grow breadstuffs for you, the people of this Colony cannot compete with them, as they can bring wheat from Boston for thirteen pence a bushel freight.

941. *By Mr. Windeyer*: What is your opinion of the present system of immigration? I think it is monstrously absurd that we should pay for immigration. I think all you have to do to populate this country is to foster its industrial pursuits by a good protective policy;—the people will then have plenty of employment, and then, instead of having to seek for immigration, the whole world would seek you.

942. *By Dr. Lang*: Are there no other employments than those at present prevalent in the country that would give employment to a large proportion of the Colonial youth? By a bounty system. I would recommend the adoption of the system which the English Government extended to the Irish Flax Society in 1847, and give a bounty to the district of Illawarra for the growth of flax. In that part there are a number of men from the North of Ireland—Ulstermen—who know more of the growth of flax than the people of any other part of the world. If the system extended by the British Government to the Irish Flax Society since 1847 were applied to this part of the Colony, you would grow a greater exportable produce than the whole wool of the Colony altogether, and give vast employment for the people for a long time to come.

943. Are there not branches of labor that would afford remunerative employment both for youths and adults in any number, in which we could not fear competition with any European country? It must be in raising produce of an exportable character; you can do nothing for home consumption merely without bounty or protection.

944. Do you not think the culture of cotton—to which this climate and soil are favorable—would afford employment of a profitable character? With respect to cotton growing, I have read the opinion of a southern planter, in a tract published in 1844, and he states that the South Carolina cotton-planter can grow cotton at three half-pence a pound; one man will grow three thousand one hundred and fifty pounds weight a year. Now, it is matter of calculation whether we could compete with them in the growth of cotton with free European labor. It may be done no doubt, but it must be done by bounty; protection would be of no avail in such a case. You cannot establish the cultivation of a new exportable production by a protective policy, but you can take Mr. Holt's plan, and give a bounty of so much per bale on the cotton exported.

945. Is there not another branch of labor in the growth of the mulberry tree, and the raising of raw silk,—would not that afford employment to a large laboring population of children and adults? It would in densely populated countries, like those of Europe, but it will afford no permanent employment for any number of people in this country, until we have far exceeded the population that we are likely to see here in our lifetime.

946. What reason is there for supposing that a family consisting of sons and daughters capable of engaging in agricultural labor, having means, and in possession of land—what is there to prevent such a family doing as well in the branch of labor here as in Lombardy, where the climate is similar? Perhaps they might —

947. Do you think there is a necessity for a larger number of people to be here than there are at present, if those who are in possession of the means in their own households are disposed to engage in this branch of labor? In speaking on this subject, we must remember that there is a vast difference between an old country, where all the machinery is ready to the hand for carrying on the work, and a country like this, where we have nothing but gum trees to begin with.

948. *By Mr. Windeyer*: You think that—granting the theory of free trade is true—there may be occupations which the people of the Colony might take to, but which would not be remunerative, because under the present system there is no market for the products that might be raised? Yes.

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949. If we could produce these articles, we should be beaten out of the market by foreign competition? Yes, for home consumption, if you keep free ports. For instance, if you want to grow silk, the value of the labor employed must be of the average value of labor in other countries where silk is produced; and if the average value of labor in Lombardy is one-fifth what it is here, we cannot grow silk until a duty is imposed upon imported silk equal to the difference in the labor of the two countries. That would bring up the value of silk to par with labor. A new country never can have a low rate of wages.

950. I presume you do not think that mere cheapness is the only thing to be looked to in the commercial policy of a country? Certainly not; for it does not matter a straw to me whether I receive five pounds or five pence for a day's labor, if five pence will purchase for me of other men's labor as much as five pounds. In counting the value of money, what it will procure must be looked to. My labor, in small pieces, through the instrumentality of money, is exchanged for the produce of the labor of other men; but when you bring foreign competition you destroy the home standard of value, and I have to work against a different measure of cheapness. A man can do as much here, with the same machinery and under similar circumstances, as he can in another country. No matter what the wages are, he can produce the goods nationally as cheap as the manufacturer in the other country; but the value of money (the standard by which the labor is measured) may be different in the two countries; so different, that the same amount of money may purchase twice the number of yards in one country that it will do in the other; yet, nationally speaking, the goods are of the same value to both countries, because they cost the same number of days' labor in each.

951. I suppose you think that in legislation we ought to have in view the finding of employment for, and the development of the mental capacities of the natives of the country? Yes, certainly I do.

952. Even at the risk of paying a little more for what we use? We cannot pay too much for the development of the mental capacity of the people.

953. *By the Chairman*: You have given us several illustrations of the manner in which our manufactures have died out since the present tariff was established? Since the discovery of gold.

954. That was almost contemporaneous with the establishment of the new tariff? Yes. I would wish to state my views with respect to the tariff.

955. You think the decline of these manufactures has been consequent upon the withdrawal of the protection which existed previously? There was no protection that I am aware of, but the poverty of the country protected itself,—for no one would trust it till the discovery of gold.

956. There was an *ad valorem* duty; tobacco, for instance, was protected? Yes.

957. At all events, you think a system of protective duties would revive these manufactures? Yes.

958. To take one instance,—what duty do you think it would be necessary to put upon tweed, to set all the tweed factories at active work—I presume the duty would be precisely the amount of difference between the cost of their produce and the cost of that of foreigners? According to my views the Americans have established a very wise plan with regard to their muslin trade; their tariff runs in this way,—a piece of muslin or of cotton goods—no matter what the value—is dutied at a certain amount; it is inappreciable upon fine goods, but it raises the price of coarse goods so high that they cannot be sold, and then the home manufacture comes in and supplies the demand. Suppose we had a shilling a yard upon three-quarter wide woollens,—that shilling a yard would put every tweed factory in the country at work in three months. The duty would not be felt upon fine black cloth.

959. *By Mr. Windeyer*: With reference to tobacco; at the time the duty was repealed were there not thousands of acres in the Hunter River District thrown out of cultivation, which have since lain idle? Yes, there were 731 acres then under cultivation of tobacco; that was brought down to eight. I think, under the present system, the quantity of acres has increased; but the manufacturing is now destroyed, and the leaf is only used to mix with foreign tobacco.

960. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you consider that slave labor is cheaper than free labor? I do not think slave labor is so cheap as free labor in a cold climate, but in a place where the temperature is very high, and where a white man is not intended to live, I think it is cheaper.

961. Supposing there were climates where the health of the white man would be as safe as that of the negro—do you think slave labor could be as cheap as free labor there? I can only speak from what I have read. Webster and Clay both go for free labor; and they say, if they could get the produce of the Southern to grow in the Northern States, free labor would beat the slave labor out; but in the States where white people cannot live of course they must employ blacks.

962. *By the Chairman*: You said just now that you desired to give your views upon the construction of our tariff, upon such principles as would prove beneficial to the industrious classes—will you have the goodness to append to your evidence such information as you desire to give the Committee? I will. (*Vide Appendix.*)

Mr. W. B.
Allen.

APPENDIX.

14 Dec., 1859.

IN availing myself of the permission granted by the Committee, to give my views on the construction of a tariff favorable to the industrious classes, I would state that the tariff most favorable to them will also be best adapted to the welfare of the mercantile classes, and at the same time produce the largest amount of public revenue.

In the preamble, the Tariff Bill should state that its objects are to give encouragement to Colonial industry and enterprise, and for the purposes of public revenue. This statement would give confidence to capitalists in entering on new enterprises, and assure them that when they get their mills and factories at work, they would not be exposed unguarded to the overwhelming competition of the whole world, as at present. It would also attract manufacturers and machinery from Europe and the Atlantic States of America. Duties should all be laid, as far as possible, on the English plan,—that is, specific duties where practicable, *ad val.* where specific duties would not suit, and package measurement where most convenient and safe. Duties for protection should not be less than 30 per cent. on the value, but should be charged specifically. Duties not for protection should not exceed 5 per cent. Raw material of manufactures should be admitted free, also all articles of necessity which the Colony cannot produce. *Ad val.* duties, even when accompanied with home valuation, as in the United States, are often made to countenance gross frauds, both on the revenue and on the honest importers; they also encourage the importation of the lowest class of goods; whereas specific duties, being the same on bad as on good merchandize, encourage the importation of the best goods.

Duties on wearing apparel, millinery, wood work, iron work, leather goods, &c., &c., should be equal, in addition to those charged on the material, to at least one-half of the value of the Colonial labor necessary to make them up.

On grain and flour the sliding scale should be adopted. When wheat is 10s. per bushel, admit it free; when below that, lay a duty to bring it to that value. On flour, a duty additional to the above principles should always be levied equal to one-half the cost of grinding

An *ad valorem* duty of 5 or 10 per cent., indiscriminately levied on all articles of import, would plunge the Colony into inextricable insolvency, and press extremely unfairly on the industrious classes; whereas a discriminating tariff, on the principles set forth above, would bring the productive energies of the Colony into the most healthy activity, and produce a state of mercantile prosperity hitherto unknown in the history of New South Wales.

WM. B. ALLEN.

Mr. Thomas Spence called in and examined:—

Mr. T. Spence. 963. *By the Chairman:* You have been, I believe, an Alderman of the City? I have filled that office for two years.

14 Dec., 1859. 964. You carry on the business of a builder? Yes.

965. You have been engaged in this business in Sydney for some years? Yes, for seventeen years.

966. During that time you have, of course, at different periods employed a large number of men? Yes.

967. This Committee of the Legislative Assembly has been appointed to inquire into the general condition of the working classes of Sydney, more especially with reference to the alleged want of employment at different periods; the house accommodation of these classes in its sanitary and moral effects upon their lives; and also as to whether or not there is any alarming extent of juvenile vagrancy in the streets—will you be kind enough to afford the Committee any information you may possess on the first head? I am not aware of the generality of mechanics being so much in want of employ as laboring men.

968. Are you speaking of the present time? Yes. Carpenters, I think, are generally well employed. I am confining myself more particularly to the branches of business in my line.

969. What wages are carpenters getting? From 11s. to 12s. a day.

970. Bricklayers? 13s.

971. Masons? 11s. and 12s.

972. Are all these three branches of labor pretty well employed? Masons are not so well employed,—there are a number of them out of employment.

973. Are the carpenters, masons, and bricklayers of Sydney, as a body, well conducted, sober, and reputable men? Yes, I think so, the majority; there are, of course, a few who are otherwise.

974. As a body they are deserving men? Certainly, I must say that.

975. So far as you have come in contact with this class, you consider them a respectable body? I do.

976. With regard to laborers at the present time—what is the rate of wages? I am paying laborers engaged in out-of-door work 7s. a day, but bricklayers' or plasterers' laborers get a shilling or a couple of shillings more; if they have a long way to carry the bricks or mortar it is very heavy work; it is almost a trade of itself.

977. If you want bricklayers or common laborers have you any difficulty in getting them? No.

978. Have you more applicants than you want? Yes, particularly of laboring men.

979. Suppose you want five men, how many can you get? As many hundreds.

980.

980. Do you mean that for every one you want you have a hundred men to pick from? *Mr. T. Spence.*
Not if I want a great number. I will give my reason for this statement. I have belonged to the Corporation for the last two years, and I have seen a great number of men collected round the Town Hall from day to day in search of employment. They have often stopped me as I have gone along the streets, seeking for employment, knowing that I was an employer of labor and also was a member of the Corporation. You may get any quantity you like. *14 Dec., 1859.*
981. With regard to unskilled laborers, are they as respectable in their general character and as sober in their habits as people of the same class in other parts of the world? Just such like as you meet anywhere else. The men I have employed are steady; in fact, I would not keep them in my employ if they were not so.
982. You have no hesitation in saying that there is a superabundance of labor? There is a superabundance.
983. Has this existed any length of time? There is one circumstance which I think has caused a great many of these to be out of employ of late. During the last eighteen months the Corporation has been carrying on a great many public works, road and street making, building the new markets, and laying down pipes from the Botany reservoir. There must have been from 600 to 700 men employed in these various ways, now there are not above a hundred. The cause of this demand was that the labor necessary was for matters which could not be imported; stones were to be quarried, bricks to be made, and other things to be done which required home labor.
984. Have you carried on your business wholly in Sydney during the time you have been in the Colony? Yes.
985. You have never been much in the interior? Not much; I have built some churches in the country.
986. It has been stated before this Committee that there is always plenty of employment in the country, but that men in Sydney are unwilling to leave the town; that in fact they prefer remaining in town upon precarious employment—merely a remove from destitution, in consequence of frequent interruption to their employment—to going into the country. Have you observed this? Yes, that is my firm opinion. There is not a ship that comes in but a large proportion of the people refuse to go into the country; they prefer to remain in Sydney on half wages.
987. To what do you attribute that—is it that men having families are apprehensive that if they go into the country their families will not be properly cared for? There is another cause;—a large number of the people who come out are sent for by their friends, and when they arrive they do not like to go away and leave their relations.
988. You must have an extensive knowledge of Sydney, having resided here so long, and been actively engaged in business—do you consider Sydney over-crowded for the size of the colony? Yes, with working men.
989. But as a town, the capital of a country of this size, do you consider it too large—unnaturally large? I do believe it is rather crowded—that there are more people in it than there is any right to be for the business going on.
990. To what do you attribute this state of things chiefly—do you not think something might be done by a change of the law regulating the sale and management of the public lands, to remedy it? Something might be done by opening the public lands, and letting it out in small lots, so as to produce a revenue which might be expended in forming roads, railroads, and wharfs, and building bridges.
991. Do the Committee understand you to say that any change in the land policy would be of little use without better means of communication? I do not see that it would without better means of communication, otherwise how are the people to get their produce to market?
992. With regard to the second head of inquiry—the house accommodation of the laboring classes; do you think it is of a satisfactory character; that there are sufficient means of drainage, ventilation, and accommodation in the way of out-houses, to preserve health? I think there is not sufficient accommodation, that in some parts of the town the houses are too crowded—built too close together. There is no proper ventilation or drainage in many localities.
993. We have it in evidence that there are many tenements of a very poor description, the rooms being of very limited extent, and very low and ill-constructed—that these tenements are grouped together in great numbers without even the common necessary out-houses, such as privies and wash-houses? That is very common in some parts of the town.
994. What is the rent generally paid for places of this kind? I do not know what is paid in these alleys, courts, and back places.
995. Is it not the fact that a better class of dwellings are being erected in some parts of the town, which will be let at a sufficiently low rate to be taken by working people? As long as wages continue as they are it will pay people to build, but if they should be raised it will not. If you build now you want a good rent to pay you.
996. As a practical builder, do you not think if men with capital invested that capital in erecting dwellings for the working classes, having in view all the means for the preservation of health, as proper ventilation, drainage, and conveniences inside and out, that such an undertaking would turn out a good investment, if the houses were built in blocks? I do not think it would, if they were let at so low a rent as to meet the wants of the working man.
997. Are you not aware that such undertakings have been found to answer in the mother country? Yes, in the mother country; but wages are steady there.
998. I believe groups of houses have been erected in the neighborhood of London, where every possible convenience has been provided, as much as in the mansions of the wealthy, and yet

Mr. T. Spence. yet those places have been let at as low a weekly rental as 2s., and been found upon the whole a good investment? In Manchester I built a block of small houses, for a gentleman with whom I was acquainted, at £52 each, and he let them at 2s. 6d. a week. As a general rule, it was considered that a man had no right to pay more for his weekly rent than he could earn in a day. At that time laboring men were getting 2s. 6d. a day. If a carpenter were earning 5s. a day he would pay about 5s. for his week's rent.

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999. About one-sixth of the people's earnings was paid for rent? Yes. I know a number of houses were built on that rule for different classes of tradesmen. Their rent was about 4s. 6d. a week.

1000. Do you know whether this gentleman was satisfied with his investment? Yes, because he knew what the houses would cost, and what would be the average rental for ten years; but it is different here,—wages rise and fall here, so that you do not know in which way to speculate.

1001. Do not these fluctuations affect business speculations equally; would they not affect the better class of houses? Yes.

1002. So that there would be no greater danger in speculating in cheaper than in more expensive houses? Yes; because houses of that description are sooner knocked to pieces by the occupants. I have houses which have been let to tenants for two or three years, and they are kept in repair by them; if I had laid out my money in small properties they would not have been worth half the money. These small properties go to destruction sooner than the more respectable, and every time a tenant leaves, the house has to be whitewashed, cleaned, and put into repair; besides, these houses more frequently change their occupants. Still the speculation might answer in some parts of the town, in nice, high-up, healthy places.

1003. Have you ever had your attention turned to the great mortality among children in Sydney, chiefly from the unhealthiness of the dwellings? No, I have not taken particular notice of that.

1004. Have you never heard that statement made? I have heard of some children dying or being ill in consequence of the want of sufficient ventilation and drainage of their dwellings.

1005. Suppose it is the fact that the average of infantile mortality is greater here than in London,—which is considered to be a place very unfavorable to health,—do you not think there must be something very wrong for that to be the case? It ought not to be so, but I do not see which way it could be prevented.

1006. With regard to the state of children in the streets, have you turned your attention to the condition of the children of the working class? I have noticed that there are many children about the streets who do not appear to go to school, but I have not turned my attention much to children.

1007. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you not think it is unfortunate, for the country generally, that the immigrants from the old country should all be landed in so large a town as Sydney? I think if there were another landing place it would be better to divide them; we should not then have such an overplus of immigrants in Sydney.

1008. Do not people contract a sort of liking for the place at which they are landed in a new country? I think that is the case in any country almost.

1009. Having a number of acquaintance in Sydney, these people are unwilling to leave? They will not leave it, if they can help it, when they are once settled.

1010. *By Mr. Lyons*: Have not building operations very much decreased of late? Yes; but still there are a good number of buildings going on. The decrease has caused the slackness of work.

1011. *By Mr. Windeyer*: You have said that the disinclination to go into the country is chiefly among new arrivals? The old hands will not go, but the new arrivals ought to go. Most of the immigrants brought out are agricultural laborers, and they ought to go up the country as they arrive. If some of them were landed in other places, they might form an attachment for those places, and not wish to come to Sydney at all.

1012. *By Mr. Pemell*: Would you, if any of your friends were to arrive here, would you persuade them to go into the country? Yes; if any of my relations, who were farmers, were to arrive, I would advise them to go to the country at once.

1013. *By Mr. Windeyer*: What is your opinion of the policy of the general system of immigration? I like the system of immigration very much.

1014. Do you not think if we had a good policy with regard to our public lands, we would have a self-supporting system of immigration? Yes.

1015. *By Mr. Lyons*: Do you think there is much inducement to people to go into the country to settle on farms, when their is so little chance of their being able to bring their produce to market? That is why I suggested that roads and wharfs should be made.

1016. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Do you not think if a population were to settle on the interior lands of the colony, roads and means of communication would follow? They would follow, no doubt, but I think they should be commenced before people should be induced to go such a distance.

1017. *By Mr. Lyons*: Have you not heard it stated that the present settlers could cultivate a much larger quantity of land than they now do, if there were any prospects of their being able to send it to market? Yes; I have friends in the country, who have produce of all sorts, which they could send down if they had a cheap mode of conveyance; but it would now cost more for carriage than the produce would bring.

1018. *By the Chairman*: What number of men do you employ, or have you employed when you have had the largest number engaged? I have had as many as a hundred employed at one time, but I do not do much business now; I have almost given it up. I have carried on almost as large a business as any builder in Sydney during the time I have been engaged in it.

1019. Your evidence is founded upon your observations during the time you have been in Mr. T. Spence's business? Yes.
1020. Will you have the kindness to append to your evidence a tabular statement shewing ^{Mr. T. Spence's} 14 Dec., 1859. the rates of wages you have paid to the different persons in your employment—masons, bricklayers, carpenters, laborers, and others engaged in the building trade, say for the last five years? (*Vide Appendix.*)

APPENDIX.

Rate of Wages from 1853.

1853.		Bricksetters	16s.
Carpenters	11s.	Plasterers	16s.
Masons	14s. to 28s.	Laborers	10s.
Bricksetters	12s.	1857.	
Plasterers	12s.	Carpenters	14s.
Laborers	7s.	Masons	14s.
1854.		Bricksetters	16s.
Carpenters	20s.	Plasterers	15s.
Masons	25s.	Laborers	9s.
Bricksetters	27s.	1858.	
Plasterers	30s.	Carpenters	14s.
Laborers	13s.	Masons	13s.
1855.		Plasterers	14s.
Carpenters	15s.	Bricksetters	14s.
Masons	16s.	Laborers	8s.
Bricksetters	20s.	1859.	
Plasterers	18s.	Carpenters	11s. to 12s.
Laborers	10s.	Masons	11s. to 12s.
1856.		Bricksetters	13s.
Carpenters	14s.	Plasterers	12s.
Masons	15s.	Laborers	7s.

FRIDAY, 16 DECEMBER, 1859.

Present :—

MR. HAY,
MR. HOSKINS,
DR. LANG,

MR. LODER,
MR. PARKES,
MR. WINDEYER.

HENRY PARKES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Elly Begg called in and examined :—

1021. *By the Chairman:* You are resident in the City of Sydney? Yes.
1022. And are engaged in the tanning business? Yes.
1023. Are you carrying on business on your own account? Yes, I carry on business in my brother-in-law, Mr. E. Vickery's name, in Phillip-street.
1024. How long have you resided in Sydney? Six years.
1025. Is that the period of your residence in the Colony? Yes.
1026. Did you come into the Colony from England? From Scotland.
1027. Had you previously visited any other countries? None but Melbourne; I was there a short time.
1028. This Committee is appointed to inquire into the condition of the working classes of this city, with reference more especially to three heads—the alleged want of employment; house accommodation and its sanitary and moral influence upon the well-being of the inhabitants; and the alleged existence of juvenile vagrancy in the public streets. It has been represented to the Committee that you could give evidence that would be valuable to us on the first head especially—the alleged want of employment. Is it within your knowledge that there is at the present time any considerable number of persons of sober and industrious character, willing to accept employment, who nevertheless cannot obtain it? Yes.
1029. Will you explain in detail what you mean, either giving individual instances of it, or stating generally? There are two or three instances at the present time of persons recently from home who have been brought up to my own trade; they could not get employment in their own branch of trade, and went up the country to seek for work. Their sufferings have been great, because people who are trained to that trade are not at all adapted to any other, especially the branch of currying, which is not so easily learned as one would imagine. To learn this trade it is necessary that an apprenticeship of seven years should be served, during which time the apprentice earns nothing for his support. If, after learning this trade, a man has to go to laboring work, it comes very hard upon him, because he has been accustomed to indoor labor. In former years our trade was much better in this Colony, but for the last five or six years it has been very bad. Twenty years ago it was carried on to a larger extent than it is now—double what it is now.

Mr. J. E.
Begg.

16 Dec., 1859.

1030.

- Mr. J. E. Begg.
16 Dec., 1859.
1030. You know that from report, and not from your own experience? Yes, and I have proof of it in the statement on record of the number formerly employed.
1031. Could you state to the Committee the number of persons employed in this branch of trade twenty years, and what it is now? I can state that the number is not nearly as large in the city as it was; I cannot speak as to the Colony at large, although I should think there has been a falling off in every part.
1032. You state that, at the present time, there are a number of carriers who cannot obtain employment at their trade; can they, nevertheless, get other employment? The only employment they can get is to go to the diggings, for the laboring classes themselves—I know by the number of them who come round—cannot get employment. Persons who have been brought up to my trade are not adapted for labor, and if they could get it, it would not suit them long.
1033. Are there any persons who may more strictly be called laborers employed by you? Yes; those employed at work in the tan-yards are laborers, though they require some experience to fit them for their work.
1034. When you want unskilled laborers have you any difficulty to get them? No, I could get dozens.
1035. How do you proceed—do you advertise? I never need advertise, I get plenty of applicants without advertising.
1036. Could you state more definitely, if you were to advertise how many applications you would be likely to get? I do not often change my men; but, about two years ago, I advertised for a drayman, and I had forty applications in one hour.
1037. Did all these persons appear ———? They appeared just like laboring men, as far as I could judge from their appearance.
1038. Speaking from your recollection, were many of them men whom you would not have hesitated to take? Yes, to all appearance they were respectable men.
1039. Going away from your own line of business, do you think that at the present time there are in Sydney a considerable number of unskilled laborers suffering from want of regular employment? I do; I am confident that if I wanted laborers I could replace the men at present in my employ at ten shillings a week less.
1040. What do you pay for unskilled laborers? £2 10s. and £2 15s. a week, but I would not give so much to new men. My men have been a considerable time in my employment.
1041. What do you pay to carriers, good workmen? They work by piece.
1042. What can they earn by piece work? At the present rate of wages about £3 a week.
1043. Then they earn very little more than unskilled laborers? No; but six years ago they earned £12 a week in Melbourne, and £7 in Sydney.
1044. What is the price of this description of labor ruling in Scotland? From 30s. to £2 a week.
1045. Then they do not earn here quite double what they did in Scotland? No; but living is very cheap at home, and rents are very low.
1046. Are the men in your business who have immigrated to the Colony satisfied with the change? They are far from being satisfied with it. I have known men who have been brought out here under engagement for three years at £3 10s. a week, their expenses being paid, who when their time has expired would have been glad to go back to their own country. That has been the case, particularly in one instance. At home, if a man falls out of employment at one shop he can go to another, but there are only two or three places in Sydney where a man has the chance of getting employment; in the country it is worse.
1047. Do you not think, in a new country like this, where the territory for the most part is in a wild state, and consequently, where labor is wanted to an almost inconceivable degree, to turn to account its resources, that employment ought to be abundant? Yes, it ought to be; but there is this to be taken into consideration, that if an employer were to lay out his money in this branch of trade, he would lose it all.
1048. My question does not refer to your trade, but to the country generally? In a new country there should certainly be no want of employment.
1049. If there is really a want of employment here, must not that want be unnatural, and arise either from the fault of the person so suffering, or from the fault of the system of society? It is the fault of the system more than of the persons, I think.
1050. To what then do you attribute this state of things? I attribute it to this—that the country is overdone with goods. The market is in such a glutted state that only a few monied men can do any good, and the others are completely crippled.
1051. I understand that remark to apply to manufactures? To manufactures generally.
1052. To what do you attribute the alleged want of employment among laboring men? When men are thrown out of employment at their own trade they must go among the ranks of ordinary laborers, and thus cause an over supply of that class.
1053. If we admit the proposition, that in a new country there ought to be an abundance of employment for every one in it, there could not be an over supply of labor. All around there are fields for employment; and if there is an over supply of labour there must be some natural cause for it; no person having property but could make his land more valuable by laying out money upon it? But it would not pay. Population is the wealth of a new country, and if 100,000 people go to a rising country they should increase its wealth; but if the same number were to go into London they would not have that effect, because they would not add to its resources, as there is an abundant supply of labor for its requirements; and so it is with New South Wales, on account of the land system, and you may get persons acquainted with any description of trade or labor if you advertise for them.
1054. You said something about the land system just now———? I say it is on account of so many people being kept in the city. There are more people in Sydney than there is employment

employment for; and if they could go into the country and settle upon the land, they would relieve those who were left behind, and as more came they would go into the country.

1055. Have you had any experience outside Sydney, have you ever been into the country at all? No.

1056. Do you think there has always been, since you have resided in Sydney, a number of persons out of employment here? Yes.

1057. Are you of opinion that it is a condition incident to all large towns, that there will be a considerable number of persons out of employment, either from their own improvidence or unfitness? It may be so in large towns, but I believe there is a larger proportion of people in that condition here than in the towns of England.

1058. However, you have said that a considerable number of industrious persons here are desirous of employment and cannot get it? Yes, I have had a good number of applications.

1059. Have you turned your attention to the house accommodation of the working classes of this city? I think it is bad; that there is not enough accommodation for the working classes.

1060. Have you ever noticed the houses at the south end of Sussex-street? Yes; I particularly refer to that part.

1061. Brougham-place, Clyde-place, and Queen's-place? Yes.

1062. Your attention has been attracted to those particular places? Yes; they are far from fit to be the residences of human beings—some of them.

1063. Do you not think a large number of persons living in such a state as these must necessarily live in is calculated to engender fever and produce the seeds of other disease? No doubt, especially in such a hot country as this. The houses too are generally badly drained.

1064. You could not, I suppose, give any opinion as to whether it would be a profitable investment for men of capital to build houses of a better condition for the working classes? I should think small houses built for the working classes in the city would pay better than any others, for there is a great want of them.

1065. Before you came out here, had your attention been turned to the great efforts made at home to improve the dwellings of the working classes? Yes.

1066. Did it come to your knowledge that it had been proved as a fact, that it was a profitable investment as a mere investment? I am not aware. I remember of it being tried by the Duke of Buccleugh, but I do not know whether it was profitable or not.

1067. With regard to children in the streets, have you noticed an unusual number of children in the streets in a state of apparent vagrancy? I never saw so many, not half so many in any town at home.

1068. You state that as your deliberate opinion? Yes, and I am at a loss to know what they are to do.

1069. In what state have you observed them—in disorderly crowds, begging—? I have seen them in disorderly crowds, but never begging. I have often seen them disorderly and very impudent.

1070. Does your remark apply to both sexes? To both sexes.

1071. It has been stated before this Committee that prostitution has been on the increase of late years in Sydney, and that among these unfortunate creatures are a large number of girls of tender years? I have observed that. I have seen some that I should take to be from twelve to thirteen years of age.

1072. Have you inferred from their behaviour in going along the streets that they were of that class? Yes; I never saw such behaviour in any large town in England or Scotland.

1073. You say you are at a loss to see what avenues can open for the employment of the rising generation? Yes.

1074. What course would you recommend to be pursued, with the view of opening more avenues for their employment as they grow up? It would be difficult to come to that point. If manufactories were to take on apprentices, it would not pay them. For instance, take shoemaking: if a shoemaker were to make a boot, he must, in order to live, get 6s. a pair, while they could be made in England for 2s.

1075. I should imagine, from the general tenor of your evidence, that you would be an advocate for a system of protective duties? I cannot see any relief in any other way.

1076. When you stated that in your own business more men were employed in Sydney twenty years ago, do you attribute that declension to the free trade that exists here? I attribute it to the state of the labor market. Before the gold fields were discovered labor here was low, and England could not send out goods to compete with ours of home manufacture; but now a man's wages must be high to enable him to live, and a manufacturer who has to pay the lowest wages, even £2 a week, cannot compete with the English manufacturer.

1077. Are you aware of the principle on which immigration now rests? Yes; it is sending home money to bring out people to starve. It is a very bad system, and I think if Government were to take this money and lay it out on public works, it would be much better. Still, I think we cannot have too much population if the thing is properly managed. A system of free grants would be much better than locking up the land at £1 an acre; it would be far better to the State if the land were given for nothing, and a small tax were laid on it. As it is, things are getting worse every year.

1078. What is the commercial state of Sydney at the present time? I think it is very bad, as bad as it was in 1842.

1079. Is there a general complaint among vendors of the depression which has existed, without any break, for a considerable period? Yes.

1080. I mean among retail shopkeepers? Yes; and there is a system in operation here which is very injurious. Goods come out to this country, and the merchants, in the first instance, supply

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supply their customers; when they are supplied, the remainder of the goods are sent to auction, sold at low prices; the buyers at these sales can undersell the first purchasers, who are thereby ruined.

1081. Can you give any opinion as to whether this state of things extends to those who are engaged in business in the country towns? Yes; they have all the same cry of dullness and glut, almost without exception.

1082. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Has this falling off in your business gone on since you have been here yourself? Yes, it has been continually going on. I do not find my own business falling off, but speaking generally, of business, it is very dull. There are only two or three of our business in Sydney, and we have it all to ourselves.

1083. You attribute the depression in business to the great glut of goods in the market? Yes.

1084. How many men do you employ? Thirteen in the tanning trade.

1085. You said that persons employed in that business became unfit for other occupations? Yes.

1086. How is that? Because they have been brought up to an indoor trade.

1087. It does not require much physical strength? It is not that, but they are in the habit of working under cover, and they cannot stand laboring work. I knew a man in Melbourne who had come from the town I came from, and who had been trained to the currying business; he had been working at laboring work, and was almost knocked up, although a strong man.

1088. What duty do you think it would be necessary to impose to bring those establishments now falling into disuse into active operation? I should have to make a calculation before I could decide upon that.

1089. You have not thought of that? It would require the duty to be pretty heavy, almost equal to twenty-five per cent., to put us on a footing with the English tanner.

1090. Is there anything in your trade deleterious? Quite the reverse; I have known carriers work in one shop in England for 60 years.

1091. Is it an unhealthy trade to be carried on in the neighborhood of a large town? There are tanneries in all the large towns of England and Scotland.

1092. With regard to protection,—were you a free-trader before you came here, and is it the peculiar circumstances of this country which have led you to adopt your present views? I was a free-trader at home, if you can call it free-trade. I am not so fond of the name of protection. I should like the free-trade of England if it were suited to this Colony.

1093. Do you find any disposition among young persons to be apprenticed to your trade? Not now; at one time parents would pay £50 to apprentice their boys to carriers, and Hall and Alderson have had as high as £100; but before the gold-field sprung up wages were as high as they now are, and six and seven years ago men could earn £12 in Melbourne and £7 in Sydney.

1094. You find no disposition among lads now to learn the business? Yes, disposition, but I would not take them. People are glad to get their boys into any trade, but it would be of no use for them to learn our trade, because as soon as they were out of their time they could get no employment. I know six who were apprenticed to Hall and Alderson, who have all abandoned the business.

1095. There is no inducement to learn a trade here? No.

1096. I understand you to say that the two great things to be reformed here are the land law and the immigration policy? Yes, and I think the tariff should be altered. I may state with respect to another branch of manufacture, that I know Mr. Thomson, a manufacturer of tobacco, who carried on an establishment in Edinburgh, and he has stated to me that he found himself better off in Edinburgh than here in consequence of the duty on manufactured tobacco being the same as that on the leaf.

1097. Supposing an inducement were given in that way, is this country adapted to the production of as good articles as those imported? Far better; as a proof of that, if you get a pair of Colonial boots you will find that though they cost more they last longer. The goods sent out are made up in a slop-work way, the leather is split by a splitting machine, and the boots and shoes are made of this split leather and lined with sheepskin, while such practises are not resorted to here. If there were a proper tax put upon imported articles, I believe better goods would come out from England, and the people who trade here, the merchants in England, would in the long run be gainers. Some of the principal houses have become insolvent through over-speculation in boots and shoes.

1098. *By Mr. Hoskins*: I understand you to say that there is a superabundance of labor here? Yes.

1099. And that you advertised for a carman, and in an hour had forty applicants? Yes; that was two years ago.

1100. Were the persons who applied for that situation working men—men who you suppose would work? Yes, they were generally working men, but there were some who I thought had not been brought up to work, yet who would be glad to try at it.

1101. The majority of them were working men who lived by their labor? Yes.

1102. From your own knowledge, do you believe that the persons who are idle are persons willing and able to work—those who have generally got their living by manual labor? Some of those who came were, but some were perfect strangers to me.

1103. You say that people will not bind their children to trades—are you aware that in building trades, especially among the masons, a large number of youths are employed? That is only one trade in particular, and the reason of that is that you cannot import a stone house.

1104. Is it a fact which has come under your own knowledge that a large number of the people employed on buildings are youths? I see many youths, but still there must be a great many men, for youths cannot build houses by themselves.

1105.

1105. You are opposed to the present system of Government immigration—what do you think of land grants to persons who have paid their passages? I think that would be the right system.

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1106. You think the country would progress under a system of land grants to persons who had paid their passages? Yes, and that we should have a far better class of immigrants.

1107. *By Mr. Loder*: How do you think the alteration of the land system will affect the laboring man? It will be for his good.

1108. In what way? Because it would open a field for those who wished to go on the land, which is now almost impossible, under the system of paying £1 an acre for it, to get. Even where people are willing to pay £1 or £2 an acre it is difficult for them to get land.

1109. You say you have not been into the country? Not a greater distance than fifty miles.

1110. Do you know any one engaged in farming? Yes, I do.

1111. Do they make it pay? Some branches pay; some do not. It is the same with the corn trade as with others, and I think the importation of breadstuffs has an injurious effect, because you can import flour from South America cheaper than you can bring it from a hundred miles in the country, on account of the expense of carriage.

1112. Do you not think that that is in a great measure owing to the unfruitfulness of the soil? By no means; it is as fruitful as any I have seen.

1113. As the land in America? As any I have seen in Scotland. I have been brought up among agricultural pursuits; my cousin was one of the largest farmers in East Lothian, and I can tell the quality of the land as soon as I see the crop come through the ground.

1114. Do you know the average produce of wheat throughout the country per acre. I am not aware at this moment.

1115. Are you aware that, considering the low rate per acre of wheat we are able to get from our land, it would not pay to grow it unless a high duty were placed upon imported breadstuffs? I do not mean a prohibitive duty.

1116. That is what I want to get at, for if we depend upon our own cereals here and give the encouragement you seem to think necessary, the duty we should have to put upon foreign breadstuffs would be prohibitory? No; I think the result would be that the people of the Colony would get their supplies cheaper. For instance: Suppose flour to be this year £20 a ton, a quantity will be imported next year, which will cause a glut; the price will then fall so as not to pay the grower, and the following year but a small quantity will be grown, so that the price will again be excessive.

1117. I think you alluded to a land tax? Yes.

1118. And also said you considered that system would be a better one than the present, even if the land were given for nothing? Yes.

1119. Would you give the land and tax it at the same time? If the revenue required it, but the tax should be very small.

1120. *By the Chairman*: In what part of Scotland did you reside? In Mid, or rather East Lothian, of which Edinburgh is the capital.

1121. Are you acquainted with any other large town population besides Edinburgh? Glasgow.

1122. Did you reside there any time? I did not reside there, but I have passed through it at various times.

1123. You are, I suppose, pretty well acquainted with the character of the population of Edinburgh? Yes.

1124. I believe that is rather a peculiar population? Yes; you could not judge other town-populations by that. Education is the chief thing there.

1125. It is quite different from any other part of the United Kingdom? Yes.

1126. You are not acquainted with the character of the people of Glasgow? No,—merely by reading; not as an eye-witness.

1127. What is your opinion of the general character of the working classes of Sydney, take them as a body? Take them as a body I think they are far superior to the working classes generally of other countries.

1128. Have you been brought into intercourse individually with many of the working men of Sydney? Yes.

1129. In the general elements of intelligence, sobriety, provident habits, and sense of duty, you think the working classes of Sydney are equal to the working classes of most towns of Great Britain? As regards sobriety and intelligence, I think they are as good here as you will get anywhere; indeed, rather superior.

1130. Is it within your knowledge that among the masons there are many men of very considerable intelligence and acquirements? Yes, that is almost the only trade from which you could form a judgment, because the others are so insignificant.

Mr. Edward James called in and examined:—

1131. *By the Chairman*: You have resided for a considerable number of years in Sydney? Mr. E. James.
Between twenty-one and twenty-two.

1132. Is that the period of your residence in the Colony? Yes.

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1133. Have you been in Sydney all the time? With the exception of some two months, when I was in the country.

1134. I believe that was at gold-digging? Yes, at the gold fields.

1135. You are a tailor, I believe? Yes.

1136. For a considerable number of years you were, I believe, overseer to Messrs. D. Jones

Mr. E. James, and Co.? My first situation, which I held one or two years, was with Mr. Henry Hayes, as foreman.

16 Dec., 1859. 1137. Did he carry on a large business? At that time he had somewhere about five-and-twenty men employed weekly.

1138. Where did you go when you left Mr. Hayes? I carried on business for myself up to the time of my going to Messrs. David Jones and Co. I was in business for myself about four years.

1139. You then went as overseer to D. Jones and Co.? Yes.

1140. Did they carry on a large business as manufacturing clothiers at that time? When I first went there they had a very small business—not sufficient for one man besides myself; but during the period I was there I have paid as much as £70 a week for wages.

1141. Since that time have you been in business on your own account? Yes.

1142. These various operations extend over a period of twenty-one or twenty-two years? Twenty-one years last October.

1143. This Committee has been appointed to inquire into the condition of the working classes of Sydney, with respect to the alleged want of employment at the present time and at other periods, and also as to the house accommodation of the working classes, its influence in a sanitary and moral point of view upon the persons inhabiting those houses, and also the alleged existence of juvenile vagrancy. Can you give the Committee any information upon the first point—as to whether there is any want of employment experienced at the present time? I think so at the present time, and I believe there has been every year since I have been in the Colony at my own trade, with the exception of some three or four years, commencing about twelve months after the discovery of gold. During the latter period I could have employed more men than I could find. I look upon the generality of my own trade as more industrious here than they are in the mother country.

1144. At the present time is there any considerable number of tailors who cannot get employment? I believe, at the present time, and I think I may say for the last three years, there has not been four days work a week for our trade, taking the general body, averaging the whole trade of the city; at the present time I believe there is not half employment.

1145. Where did you reside in the mother country before you came here? At Stroudwater, Gloucestershire.

1146. As far as your experience has extended, you believe the persons engaged in your business here are of as industrious and sober habits as those of the same class in England? Yes; and my reason for believing so is that a very large proportion of the parties who come to this Colony as mechanics are married men. I think I am in a position to judge, for I have been among working men all my life, and those whom I now principally mix with are working men; and I believe that some of the best mechanics, as well as men of the best moral character, come out here.

1147. Has your experience extended to other trades and to working people generally? I have been obliged, being in business, to know the general want of employment among the mechanics of Sydney.

1148. At the present time do you think there is a want of employment generally felt among other trades than your own, and also among unskilled laborers? No doubt of it.

1149. Do you know of your own knowledge positively that there are persons of sober character willing to work who nevertheless cannot obtain employment? I do know parties of that character.

1150. Can you speak of any other particular trade—shoemakers, masons, bricklayers? Masons and bricklayers are as badly off, I have been given to understand, as any class of tradesmen.

1151. With regard to the house accommodation of the working classes of Sydney generally, have you had an opportunity of forming an opinion of what it is? Yes; I have at times been obliged to go round to visit my workmen. Sometimes when they have been sick I have gone to see after them. My men take home their work, and therefore I am sometimes necessitated to go and see after them. I have had occasion to go to houses in different parts of Sydney and its suburbs.

1152. Do you think in these houses the necessary means are provided to preserve proper decency and cleanliness—are they supplied with the means of drainage and the necessary out-door conveniences? I think not anything equal to what they are at home. In many parts they are very bad indeed. Many of the houses of mechanics have nothing but surface drains, and the cesspools are of the worst possible description.

1153. Can you name any particular localities to which you allude? I have had occasion to go down the back lanes in Goulburn-street, and I have seen places there in an abominable state of filth. I do not know that I could name the particular locality, but some of the lanes branching off from there. All the back lanes are more or less in a filthy state.

1154. Have you been in Brougham-place? Yes.

1155. Have you been in any of the houses in Brougham-place? I have been in three.

1156. Can you state of your own knowledge whether the system is pretty general among working people of letting off rooms in a dwelling already too small for the requirements of their families, with a view of reducing the rent? I know of my own knowledge that directly after the gold fields were discovered rents sprung up amazingly. One house in Bourke-street, which before that time let for 8s. a week, in the course of two years was raised to 45s. a week. Of course persons occupying these houses were unable to pay the increased rent, and were necessitated to let off the greater portion of them.

1157. Is it within your knowledge that there are many instances where the man, his wife, and children, live and perform all the offices of the household in one room? I have seen several instances of it.

1158.

1158. In places where the drainage is bad, or where there is no drainage, and the ordinary means of decency as to out-offices are few? These places where families live in one room are generally large houses in Sydney, where the rooms are large. In some houses half a dozen families live. Mr. E. James.
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1159. Are there many houses of this kind? I believe there are a great number.
1160. It has been given in evidence by Mr. Clayton, one of the officers of the Municipal Council, who was engaged in taking the Census, that when it was last taken he found in a house of six rooms in King-street, occupied as a common lodging-house, no fewer than seventy inmates? I have heard of such instances, but I am not aware of any of my own knowledge. I have however seen families occupying one room where, to secure the comforts and decencies of life, they should have had three.
1161. With regard to the state of children of the poorer classes, have you noticed many children in a state of apparent vagrancy? I have been obliged to notice it; it is patent to your eyes as you walk the streets. You see children of from five to eight years of age in the streets begging. Only this morning I had two who called at my place of business.
1162. As a tradesman long resident in Sydney, are you much troubled by persons begging at your door? By a very considerable number.
1163. Do these appear to be habitual beggars, or do you observe many strange faces? I have reason to think that lately they have not been habitual beggars, but parties in distress from want of work. I have thought from their appearance that they have been respectable people who from want of work alone were begging.
1164. You think there is a large number of children in a state of neglect? No doubt of it.
1165. Do you know it from your actual observation? Yes.
1166. Does your remark apply to both sexes? Yes.
1167. It has been stated by witnesses before the Committee that prostitution is on the increase in Sydney, have you had opportunities of forming an opinion upon that subject? No farther than from what I have seen in passing the public streets.
1168. Should you think that was the case? I have noticed that there are more girls who appear to be of bad character about the streets than there were in former years.
1169. Have you ever noticed, when you have been in the streets, whether the prostitutes include a number of children of tender years? I have thought some were very young indeed; some appeared to be mere children—as young as ten or fifteen years of age.
1170. To what do you attribute the want of employment in Sydney—for I take it for granted you are of opinion there ought not to be want of employment where so much labor is required on all hands? I think no person in this colony who is willing to work should want it.
1171. To what do you attribute the want? I have thought it has been owing to persons not going into the interior, to the want of employment in the interior, or the want of ability to make a living there. I think if there were a different land system—if a man were allowed to go into the interior, select his twenty, forty, or hundred acres of land, and to cultivate it himself—we should have had five times the number of people in the country, and there would have been no want of employment for those left in Sydney. For if the interior of the country were populated and the land were cultivated, as a matter of course there would be more employment for the people in the city.
1172. Have you noticed, in your intercourse with working people, an indisposition to go into the country as laborers—that they would rather hang about Sydney in a state of precarious employment almost bordering upon destitution, than go into the country with a certainty of employment? I believe if they were certain of employment they would be willing to go; but there have been many instances of parties going into the interior and working there, and at the end of twelve months finding themselves in the same position as they were when they left Sydney; they have returned and circulated such tales as to have prevented others from going into the interior.
1173. *By Mr. Hay:* Of want of employment in the interior? Of the manner in which they have been treated by their employers; as far back as ten or fifteen years there were some very extraordinary tales circulated. That has been the principal objection.
1174. Is it so now? I have heard similar tales even latterly, but not so frequently as I did fifteen years ago.
1175. *By Mr. Windeyer:* Do I understand you that because these people see no opportunity of rising—of getting above the position of manual laborers, they dislike going into the country? Yes, that is the principal reason, that they see no chance of bettering their condition—of anything beyond getting a bare living. Besides, the treatment of masters has been such that they have thought their personal liberty at stake.
1176. Have you heard any complaint as to the working of the Masters' and Servants' Act? I have heard frequent complaints, but not so much during the last three or four years.
1177. Has there not been an alteration made in that Act? I am not certain.
1178. What is your opinion of the present system of immigration? I think if we had a different land system, and parties were allowed to have land to the amount of their passage money, it would be much better than the present mode of sending for labor.
1179. Would you advise that the present system should be discontinued? Yes; I think a superior class of people would come out here if they were allowed the cost of their passage money in land.
1180. You think by this means we should have a self-sustaining system of immigration? Yes, and a very superior class of immigrants.
1181. *By Mr. Hay:* Are you aware that the principal portion of the immigration at present

Mr. E. James. present is of persons who have been assisted by their relatives to come to this Colony?
Yes, I have heard so.

16 Dec., 1859. 1182. Do you think that an undesirable system to pursue? That is a matter left between the two parties. I think there is not so much objection to that system as to the other, but I think the Government here provides the greater portion of the passage money.

1183. As a large employer of labor in Sydney, do you know whether there is or is not a considerable portion of the working population in Sydney who are not very well fitted to earn a livelihood—who are in fact inferior workmen? I have stated that my impression is that, taking a number of mechanics in Sydney, they are more than equal as regards intelligence and sobriety to the same number of men in any city or town in England. I have never in my own trade found men in England superior to those I have now in my employ, and I should suppose the same state of things exists in other trades.

1184. But do you not find that, among the people who apply to you for work, there are many whom you as a prudent man would not wish to engage? Yes, and it will be found to be so in every town and city in England; but I do not know that I find it more so here than I did at home.

1185. What wages are you giving? Our men are paid by the hour. Up to the time of the gold discovery wages were sixpence an hour, after that they were eight-pence, then ten-pence, then fifteen-pence. At various times they were changed, but they never went higher than fifteen-pence.

1186. What do you pay now? Ten-pence.

1187. Wages that were sixpence before the gold times are now ten-pence? Yes.

1188. Do you think these persons are better off now with ten-pence per hour than they were with sixpence before the gold times? I should think the alteration of rent alone would make more than the difference.

1189. Rents are still so much higher than they were before the gold times that you do not think they are better off with ten-pence an hour than they were with sixpence? I do not think they are so well off. I mentioned a house that previously to the gold fields was rented for eight shillings a week that afterwards went up to forty-five shillings, and is now down to twenty-two shillings; and I believe that is about the proportion.

1190. Are these good workmen at your trade who cannot find employment now? My own employment is not more than half-time.

1191. And the pay you are giving is ten-pence, as compared with sixpence before the gold times? Yes.

1192. Do you not think the only way in which rents can be brought down is by a necessary lowering of wages? I think builders are better paid for their labor than the lighter businesses.

1193. It appears to me, from what you state, that if rents were as low as they were before the gold times that the condition of the working classes would be better than they then were, because wages you say are higher. I do not think there is such regular employment for them as there was previous to the gold times.

1194. Have you ever been in the interior? Not more than two months.

1195. In your business is there any reason why the relation between the employer and the employed should be more unfavorable to the workmen in towns throughout the Colony than it is in Sydney? I am not aware that it is so, but from the probability of not getting regular employment married men dislike to go into the country, as it is attended with great expense to take up a family and to bring them back.

1196. *By Mr. Windeyer*: When you spoke just now of the relationship between master and servant not being good, did you speak generally with reference to labor, and not with reference to your own particular business? Not with reference to my own particular business, but to laborers and mechanics generally.

1197. *By Mr. Hoskins*: I think you said that persons who had been in the interior had complained of their treatment; what was the nature of their complaint—was it of the provisions or of the house accommodation afforded? Both; of the position they have been placed in by men of their own class, by whom they have been brought before the magistrates; they have been afraid for their personal liberty.

1198. Do I understand you that the working classes are not satisfied with the administration of justice in the country? They are not.

1199. *By Mr. Hay*: Were these tradesmen whom you allude to? I have known both tradesmen and laboring men complain.

1200. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you consider that the chief difficulty with the working classes, is preventing them from going into the interior? I do not; but that is one objection. It is a very difficult thing for a man with a family to go into the interior, it is very expensive; and it is very difficult for him to get back if he is not satisfied with his position. If they travel by drays, as a considerable portion of them do, it is very tiresome.

1201. Is it not the fact that an evil report brought by any particular individual, whether well founded or not, has a damaging effect upon others of the same class? No doubt, if it were a mere evil report, it would have a damaging effect; but there have been some instances mentioned of which I believe the generality of people have not doubted the truth. There have been cases frequently stated in the Press during the time I have resided in Sydney, which I have never seen contradicted.

1202. *By Mr. Loder*: What have they been? Of the manner in which the working classes have been treated by magistrates in the interior, from which it has appeared that the men have not had justice.

1203. *By Mr. Hoskins*: I think you stated they complained of the food they were supplied with, and of the house accommodation? Yes.

1204. *By Mr. Windeyer*: I think you stated that wages were higher in the building line than in any other department? I believe they are. The men employed in these trades have generally been paid higher; when tailors were getting 15d. an hour, I have known bricklayers or masons to be receiving 30s. a day. Mr. E. James.
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1205. To what do you attribute that difference in wages? To supply and demand; our business being light, it is possible to do without us altogether.

1206. Cannot a foreign competition be brought against you which cannot be brought against other trades? That is one of the principal reasons. Slops can be imported, but stone or brick houses cannot.

1207. Do you know whether there is an indisposition on the part of parents to apprentice their children to your trade? There are few apprenticed now. There is a much greater reluctance to apprentice lads to the trade than there was fifteen years ago; then every one wanted to put their children to it, as it was considered a respectable and profitable business.

1208. To what do you attribute that? To the importation of slop goods.

1209. *By Dr. Lang*: Were not such goods imported then? Not to the extent they are now. I remember when it was not possible to get a ready made suit of clothes fit for a respectable man to wear.

1210. Is it not the fact that at home wages in your business are lower than those paid to carpenters and stonemasons? I do not think so. To first-class tradesmen the wages in large towns, such as London, have averaged 36s. a week for many years past. I believe they are better paid than masons or carpenters.

1211. Besides, they are not exposed to loss of time from bad weather? No, but the work depends upon the seasons at home, and in fashionable places men will be out of work for three or four months at a stretch.

1212. *By Mr. Hoskins*: Do you not think if a system of land warrants, to be given to persons who pay their own passage, were established, it would induce people to come out to the country? Yes, I think there should be more encouragement given to immigration, and that parties paying their own passages should be entitled to land double the value of the passage money.

1213. At all events you think the persons introduced under the present system of immigration are not a desirable class of colonists? I should not like to pass my opinion upon any class of colonists.

1214. You think they might be improved? Yes.

1215. *By Mr. Windeyer*: You think more persons of capital would come here? Yes; men in every line of business, and a large number of agriculturists,—men competent to make the best use of the land if an inducement were held out. I would let a man have, if he could cultivate it, from 100 up to 300 acres.

1216. *By Mr. Hoskins*: You say you would offer inducements to small capitalists to come to the Colony? I would offer inducements to the whole world; that is the way to populate the place.

1217. *By Dr. Lang*: You think that any immigrant coming here should have an equivalent in land to the amount his passage has cost him? Yes, that would be a wise system; but I think he should have something more.

1218. *By Mr. Hay*: Would you give those born here some land? I would give it to all who chose to occupy. At my time of life it is not likely I should turn agriculturist, but I should derive an advantage from the country being better populated. Besides, if I did not obtain any for myself I might for my family, and I have a large family. My eldest son I have brought up to my own business, but he is very dissatisfied with it.

1219. *By the Chairman*: Have you any other sons? Yes.

1220. Shall you bring them up to your business? I cannot see my way clear as to what they shall follow. My eldest son, who is a very good tradesman, and of good moral character, is so dissatisfied with his business that twelve months ago he wanted me to get a Government situation for him. I told him I had a great objection to his seeking for such employment, that I would rather he followed his business, and that I would do nothing in the matter beyond giving him a character.

1221. Have you noticed a wide-spread disposition among the native youth to get Government situations? Yes; I think it arises from the general want of employment, and the fact that there is no prospect of getting a living in any other way, and not from any particular liking for that service.

1222. Some years ago when you were in business in Sydney did you manufacture more Colonial tweed than you do now, for home consumption? Considerably more. The first tweeds manufactured by Sir John Jamison were of a very superior description, far superior to any that have been made since, and that was the reason persons in a respectable way of business were able to make use of it. We paid about 4s. 6d. a yard for it. I made trowsers for Mr. (afterwards Sir William) a'Beckett, who was Chief Justice at Victoria, for Mr. Broadhurst, and several other gentlemen whom I used to work for. Mechanics and respectable tradesmen used to wear Colonial tweed for trowsers, and they were much liked. At the time of the discovery of gold in California, I made 2,000 suits to send there. Of late the tweeds have been much rougher, and we have not been able to use them; they are now only used for slop goods. I have not made half-a-dozen garments the last seven years.

1223. Will you have the goodness to append to your evidence a statement giving the present scale of wages paid in your trade, and also the rate paid two or three years ago? (*Vide Appendix.*)

Mr. E. James.

APPENDIX.

16 Dec., 1859.

The present scale of wages is at the rate of 10d. per hour in all *first-class establishments*, and have not materially varied for the last three years; but in other establishments where inferior labor is employed, the rates do not exceed 6d. per hour. These are facts gathered from personal knowledge and careful inquiry.

TUESDAY, 20 DECEMBER, 1859.

Present:—

MR. PENELL,
MR. LYONS,
MR. WINDEYER,

DR. LANG,
MR. PLUNKETT,
MR. HOSKINS,

HENRY PARKES, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

James Hugh Palmer, Esq., called in and examined:—

H. Palmer Esq. 1224. *By the Chairman*: You are aware of the object of inquiry by this Committee, viz., the condition of the working classes? I am.

20 Dec., 1859. 1225. You have paid some little attention to the general subject before the Committee? Yes; it is a subject in which I have taken considerable interest for years past; but my attention has been especially directed to it by my attendance upon this Committee. And during the late recess or adjournment of Parliament, I have made it my business to go round the city and suburbs in company with Inspector Harrison and others, to make myself acquainted with facts connected with the subject of inquiry.

1226. Are you aware that Inspector Harrison has given evidence before this Committee? I am.

1227. Have you read a document handed in as an Appendix to that gentleman's evidence? I have.

1228. Perhaps in the course of your evidence, you will state to the Committee whether you have noticed any circumstances corroborating the statements in that Appendix to his evidence? I shall, in my evidence, shew how far my knowledge of the circumstances agrees with that statement, and to what extent I differ from the conclusions that gentleman has arrived at.

1229. You were about to state that you went round the city in company with Inspector Harrison? I went in company with that gentleman to obtain information with reference to that branch of the inquiry which relates to juvenile prostitution; my special object being to observe the state of the class known as "unfortunate females," and the proportion of extremely young girls among them. I have visited several localities inhabited by these people, such as Durand's Alley, and the various lanes and alleys leading from Kent-street to Sussex-street, between Bathurst-street and Sussex-street.

1230. You have noticed the house accommodation which is provided for the working classes of Sydney in some parts of the town? I have, and I may say, that in Sydney the house accommodation for this class is very defective, and its influence, both upon the moral and physical condition of the people, must be highly injurious. Between the comforts of the home of a mechanic in England, and that of one in this city, the contrast is marked. In London, a comfortable cottage of three or four rooms, well ventilated, with abundant light, water laid on, good sewerage, neat garden, or well paved yard, and convenient out-houses, may be obtained at rentals varying from £12 to £15 a year; whilst in the neighborhood of Sydney, a cottage with fewer conveniences defective drainage, and inadequate water supply, would readily let at 20s. a week. In Sydney the houses occupied by this class are in many instances very small weatherboard buildings of two rooms, not more than 10 feet by 11 feet each, and with ceiling not more than 6 or 7 feet high, with no means of ventilation excepting the door and window, as few have chimnies save in one room. In some cases the want of proper means for ventilation is in part afforded by the delapidations into which the houses have fallen, the air finding ingress and egress through the broken windows or the cracks in the walls. The privies to these houses, where they are to be found, are often in so ruined a condition as to afford the most scanty protection from the observation of the passer-by. Around these places too are frequently gathered green pools of mud and putrid matter, sending up their exhalations to poison what might be the pure air of the city, and to inflict upon the wealthy the natural penalty of their indifference to or neglect of the sanitary welfare of their poorer brethren. This may be considered an exaggerated statement; but I am in a position to prove by reference to certain localities these descriptions are quite consistent with the state of things existing. I do not, however, mean to say that the large majority of the working classes are to be found in such wretched hovels as these; there are others far superior to those I have described. Still the very best of them come far short of what they should be, and of what is necessary for the health and comfort of their inhabitants, and for the well-being of the community generally.

1231. Have you resided in London? I have.

1232. Any length of time? For upwards of twenty years.

1233. Is the contrast instituted in what you have stated based upon your own experience of things as they exist in London? Based upon my own personal observation of things as they existed there eighteen or twenty years ago.

1234.

1234. Can you refer specially to any particular localities or houses of this class in the city? **J. H. Palmer, Esq.** I can refer to a large number of instances. I have visited various localities, especially on the Western side of the city, along the banks of Darling Harbor, and the various lanes and courts leading from Kent-street to Sussex-street; and I have also visited various yards and places branching out of Pitt-street at the Southern end. I may say my special observation has been directed to these localities. 20 Dec., 1859.

1235. Have you visited these places recently? I have visited them recently, and especially with a view to give evidence before this Committee.

1236. You would of course infer, even if you had not seen it with your own eyes, that this wretched state of house accommodation would have a very prejudicial effect upon the moral life of the inhabitants of the city? I believe it has a very serious influence upon both the physical and moral condition of the people.

1237. Have you taken particular notice of the state of the inhabitants in these places as to their physical health and moral condition? I have. I may state that, as regards the general health of the people residing in the localities alluded to, it must be apparent to a very slight observer that the children to be found in the courts, lanes, and alleys of the city, are in a much less healthy condition than those in the suburbs. I have no doubt the large rate of infantile mortality and disease which prevails in Sydney may be attributed to the want of ventilation in the houses, and of pure air in the streets. In some localities the stench arising from cesspools and putrid matter collected in the water-courses of the street is so offensive as almost to overpower those who come from the purer air of the suburbs. This poisonous atmosphere must inevitably be peculiarly injurious to young children, induce diseases which we know to be prevalent here at certain seasons of the year, and where not attended with immediately fatal results deposit the seeds of much future physical debility and suffering. "Impure air," says Mr. Carmichael, "is one of the most powerful causes of scrofula;" and Dr. Andrew Combe states, that in the Dublin Lying-in Hospital "every sixth child died within nine days after birth of convulsive disease, but that after means of thorough ventilation had been adopted, the mortality of infants in five succeeding years was reduced to nearly one in twenty." Consumption may also, I believe, be traced to the same cause; and as the children of consumptive and scrofulous parents are known to be generally precocious, I attribute in some measure to this the existence among the youth of this city, at so early an age, of the desire for sexual intercourse.

1238. Do families appear to be crowded in these small places, in an excessive manner? Very much crowded. In some places I visited there were cottages consisting of but two rooms, and those only about 10 feet by 11 or 12 feet, with a yard about 10 feet by 6 feet, which were occupied by families of eight or nine individuals. There is a block of six or seven small cottages at the bottom of Goulburn-street, each cottage built upon land about 12 feet by 24 feet. The front room is about 12 feet in width, and the same in depth, the ceiling being little more than six feet high, with a back room barely 6 feet by 11 feet, and opening into a yard about five feet in width, the privy of course being close to the back window, as the yard is only about 8 feet by 5 feet.

1239. Can you explain to the Committee the situation of any of these streets, courts, or alleys, so as to give the Committee an idea of the density of population? I have made a rough sketch of a large yard leading out of Sussex-street (between Bathurst and Liverpool streets, on the eastern side). This is a block of land about 100 feet by 100 feet, and it contains twenty houses. The houses are built in two blocks of eight, and one of four, with back to back in a yard. To these twenty houses there are but four water-closets; and the wants of the people inhabiting the twenty houses are supplied from one water butt.

1240. Are they built of wood? Sixteen of them are built of rubble stone, the other four are weatherboard, and the latter are in a somewhat dilapidated condition.

1241. Were they of one story, or more? The stone houses of two stories; the rooms being about 10 feet by 10 feet, and perhaps about seven feet high.

1242. Did there appear to be more than one family living in any one of them? No; they appeared to be occupied by respectable people of the laboring class, who did their best to keep the place clean. There was an attempt at underground drainage, but the stench from the drain I was informed by some of the people, was frequently insupportable. The yard was swept clean, and in front of each cottage there was a small stack of wood, and a place erected for a fire. I must state that the whole of the buildings on two sides were enclosed by a high stone wall, and on the side at the rear and on that fronting the street, by the privies, which in times of heavy rain I was told overflowed into the yard.

1243. *By Mr. Hoskins:* Was that in the vicinity of the slaughter-houses? No, to the southward of the slaughter-houses.

1244. *By the Chairman:* Are there many such places? I consider these superior examples. There were a few mechanics living in the houses, but the inhabitants were mostly unskilled laborers—persons working in stores, draymen, or masons' laborers.

1245. *By Mr. Lyons:* What was the rent? They let for about 8s. a week, each house, so that a total rental of £408 is produced, giving an interest at 8 per cent. upon £5,000.

1246. *By the Chairman:* When was it you visited these places? I visited them on Sunday last.

1247. Did you state to the people your object in visiting them? Yes. I asked them whether, if some capitalist were disposed to erect comfortable residences in blocks, giving to each family proper room, and having conveniences for washing according to the system of the model lodging-houses in England—they would be willing to pay a trifle more rent for such superior accommodation; and in most instances the answer was in the affirmative.

1248. Have you noticed the state of the children of the poorer classes in the city? I have been repeatedly struck by the appearance and habits of the children out of doors; and in

J. H. Palmer, Esq. no part of the world I have visited have I ever heard language so obscene and profane as I from the children in this city.

1249. And you have heard this so frequently as to give you an impression that it is habitual?
20 Dec., 1859. Yes; and I think the habitual use of such language may be considered as a sure indication of low moral feeling.

1250. How long have you resided in the colony? About eighteen years.

1251. You are the head of a large family, I believe? I am.

1252. It has been stated before the Committee that female prostitution has been on the increase of late years, and that it includes a number of girls of tender years; indeed, the Appendix to Inspector Harrison's evidence (to which I have called attention) refers more particularly to that branch of the subject—do you know anything of it? As I have stated in the commencement of my evidence, I have given particular attention to it, and have lately visited houses occupied by girls of this class.

1253. Have you visited them at night or by day? At night.

1254. At what time did your visits commence? They commenced about 10 o'clock and terminated about 2 o'clock next morning. These visits were in company with Inspector Harrison, another inspector, and a private policeman.

1255. Perhaps you would state what you have observed? As a mere casual observer, occasionally walking the streets of Sydney at night, I have perceived that prostitution has lately increased, and no doubt a portion of that increase is caused by some very young girls who have turned upon the streets; still I am inclined to doubt whether the proportion of these is so great as Inspector Harrison has supposed; certainly the greater number of avowed prostitutes are not of this class. The consequences of the early association of the sexes are not, I believe, so apparent upon the surface of society. Hundreds of young girls are, I fear, annually debauched, though comparatively few are found parading the streets. With a view to obtaining reliable information upon these points I have, as I have already stated, visited a number of houses in the localities I have mentioned, and from my personal observation, together with what I have learned from those best acquainted with this unfortunate class, I believe half the number are natives of the colony. Of the remainder the greater proportion are girls coming out as free immigrants from Ireland, England, and Scotland, with a few natives of other countries. Many of them are deficient in ordinary education, and I am informed that the greater portion are unable to read or write. I thought it might be possible that among them would be found some persons who had filled situations as governesses—supposing that they might be placed in circumstances of peculiar temptation, but from all the information I can gather there are none. I may be permitted to mention a few cases that came under my notice. At a house in Durand's Alley, the door was opened by a girl about eighteen years of age, and by the direction of the police she led us into an adjoining room, the floor of which was in a most filthy condition. In one corner was a bundle of old rags from which she had evidently just risen, and on which an old man of sixty or seventy years of age was still lying. There was not an article of furniture in the room. In another room were lying, upon some articles of wearing apparel, three or four young children of both sexes, and on a mattress on the floor, upon the opposite side of the room, was a young girl of fourteen or fifteen, with a lad about sixteen or seventeen. In another house we visited, there were four persons lying upon the floor of a room completely destitute of furniture, with the exception of a dirty mattress, upon which there were two men and two girls, both of them young, though I could scarcely guess their ages. In a lane leading from Kent-street to Sussex-street, I found seven persons in a wretched apartment, about seven feet by ten feet, and divided from the main building by a thin partition, the door of which was fastened by a bolt outside. Three of these persons were sailors, and four girls; one of these sailors lay on a mattress, with two young girls, one on each side, one of these could not be more than fourteen. I could not see the other's face, as she drew some article of clothing over it; the only instance, in the course of my visits, where I observed the slightest indication of shame on the part of any of these girls. In another lane in the same street, I met a girl, now about sixteen, far advanced in pregnancy, with her second child, and who must have commenced her career of profligacy as early as thirteen years of age. The language she used was truly horrible, and was strikingly illustrative of the brutalising influence of such a course of life. She had, according to her own statement, recently left a man with whom she had been cohabiting in the country, was longing, to use her own expression, to be "upon the batter," and lamented, in the most revolting terms, that her condition at present prevented her plying her disgusting trade. Her chief delight, she said, was to "bilk" the men out of their money. Her sister, a year or so older, is the mother of two children, and is at present living with a man whom she supports with the wages of her prostitution. Both these girls are natives of the colony, and their mother had followed the same mode of life.

1256. *By Mr. Plunkett:* Did this girl know Inspector Harrison was a policeman? Yes.

1257. How was it then she was so familiar and candid? I do not know; she seemed to be upon good terms with him; she had no reserve, but spoke with the greatest freedom.

1258. She might have been hoaxing the policeman? No; there was an apparent ingenuousness about the woman which led me to receive her statement with some degree of confidence; for I saw her on a second occasion, and found her in high glee,—she was in the company of several other girls, who were uproariously laughing at the success with which they had "bilked" or cheated the men whom they had drawn to their dens.

1259. *By Mr. Hoskins:* Do the policeman frequently visit these places? Yes; they are compelled to do so on duty.

1260. *By the Chairman:* Do you think any measures could be adopted to remedy these evils? I think one of the most effectual preventives to this state of things would be the provision

provision of proper residences for the working classes. The inability in consequence of J. H. Palmer, Esq. the small space at command to secure the separation of the sexes, the sleeping of parents and children of both sexes in the same room, and the consequent observation by young children of all the intercourse of domestic life, are all calculated to originate impure ideas and desires. The utter want of seclusion and constant association of girls and young women with the other sex can scarcely fail to destroy that natural modesty which is one of the chief ornaments of the female character. The outworks of female virtue once broken down, its utter destruction is comparatively easy, and this is facilitated by the natural excitement caused by a hot climate, and the almost if not actual contact with the opposite sex at night. If indoors there are these pernicious influences at work, the evil is increased by the indiscriminate mingling of boys and girls in the streets, and for this the parents can scarcely be blamed. We cannot be surprised if a mother, engaged in her ordinary domestic occupations, and cooped up in a close room with half a dozen noisy children, is glad to be for a period relieved of their presence; or, if the children are delighted to escape from their prison, to breathe the comparatively fresh air of the street and to play with their young neighbors. The innocent are thus thrown into the society of those who are already tainted by vice, and are compelled to listen to profane language and disgusting allusions, the meaning of which they too soon learn. The father comes home weary from the daily labor which is to produce the daily food of his family, has no inclination, even if he have the power, to instruct his children, and the means of education are beyond the reach of his earnings. Thus the children grow up untaught in all that is necessary to make them good citizens, and become learned in vice. But the children are not the only sufferers from this lamentable state of things. The parents, perhaps, at one time accustomed to a comfortable and sufficiently commodious home, become discontented and unhappy. The father, finding all in disorder and confusion at home, met perhaps on his return from his work by complaints from his wife, seeks consolation in the society of his companions at the public-house, which is always close at hand at the corner of the street. The wife, neglected by her husband, unable with all her efforts to maintain cleanliness and order, becomes dirty in her habits, slatternly in her appearance, generally indifferent to domestic comfort, and probably at last has recourse to that which seals the ruin of her family—the rum bottle. I believe the most fruitful source of intemperance in this colony is the want of cheerful, comfortable homes for the working class, and that until these are provided Teetotal and Temperance Societies will labor almost in vain.

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1261. Referring to the paper handed in by Inspector Harrison, does your experience—derived from actual observation in these particular visits—corroborate its truth with the one exception, to which you have alluded, with regard to the proportionate amount of juvenile prostitution? I do not throw doubt upon the particular instances referred to by him, but I doubt whether so large a proportion, as he supposes, commenced their career at so early an age as he supposes.

1262. You think the scenes he describes are exaggerated? No; on the contrary, I have had some conversations with medical men in Sydney, who go far to confirm his statements; for while they have denied the probability of girls commencing a career of prostitution at so early an age as nine or ten, they have assured me that they have had cases of girls at so early an age as twelve laboring under secondary symptoms.

1263. Are you able to say of your own knowledge that there is any want of employment among the working classes of this city? I believe there is a want of employment, but I think among mechanics rather than mere laborers; work might be found for the one and not for the other.

1264. Taking the word in its widest meaning, as comprehending laborers, mechanics, men in counting-houses, stores, &c., all dependant upon their exertions for obtaining a livelihood; do you think there is a want of employment among this class? I do.

1265. All your experience leads you to the impression that there is considerable suffering among this class? I believe there is considerable suffering, and that this is, perhaps, more severely felt by what may be termed the educated classes, than by any others. I refer to those not brought up to manual labor, but who may have been educated for professions or as clerks.

1266. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Do you think females find any difficulty in obtaining employment? I think not; there is a great want of female servants experienced everywhere. I think the deplorable state of this class is not attributable to a want of employment.

1267. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Do you think any large portion of that unfortunate class could be induced to abandon their habits if they were enabled to go into the interior of the country? I think some of them might, but I am afraid, that in a large number of instances, they are entirely lost to moral sense, and utterly impervious to a feeling of shame; having been brought up in scenes of vice, they have become hardened to it, and have no desire to become virtuous.

1268. Is there generally much distress among the working classes, in such cases as where the father of a family, through ill-health, is unable to work? I have no doubt there is a great deal of distress in consequence of intemperance; but a resort to this vice is often caused by the want of a comfortable home.

1269. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you not think it is a great misfortune in this country, and a source of much of the distress and immorality that prevails here, that so large a proportion of the whole population of the country, as one-fourth, should be concentrated in this city and suburbs? I think this is the chief cause of many of the evils which exist here.

1270. Does not that circumstance produce a difficulty almost insurmountable in dealing with the humbler classes of the population? It does present a difficulty, doubtless; but so long as a large number of them remain here, and are likely to remain here, I think some good might be done by the erection of suitable residences for them, which they would occupy in preference to the miserable dwellings they now inhabit.

Mr. William Cox called in and examined:—

- Mr. W. Cox. 1271. *By the Chairman*: You have resided in this Colony for some time, Mr. Cox? I am a native of it.
- 20 Dec., 1859. 1272. You are a tradesman, I believe? I am.
1273. You have served an apprenticeship? Yes.
1274. Have you resided in Sydney any length of time? For the last fourteen years.
1275. Are you a native of Sydney? No; of Parramatta.
1276. And you have known Sydney during your lifetime? Yes.
1277. This Committee is appointed to inquire into the condition of the working classes, with reference to an alleged want of employment and house accommodation, and its sanitary and moral effects upon their well being; and also as to the existence of vagrancy in and about the streets, including a certain proportion of children. Can you afford information to the Committee as to whether a want of employment is at present experienced, or has been experienced during the last two or three years? During the last three years there has been a great want of employment in a vast number of trades, so much so that I could mention some that have come under my own notice in the trade to which I belong. I know that for the last three years in that trade, taking it all through, the men have not had three days' work in the week.
1278. Have not averaged three days' employment in the week? Not averaged more than three days' work in the week.
1279. Are you in business for yourself? Yes; I have been so for some time.
1280. And is this want of employment alluded to borne out by the applications to you for work? For the last three months I have had ten or twelve, and sometimes more persons in the day, seeking for employment.
1281. What wages can a good hand earn per week if fully employed? No two shops in the trade give the same wages, but the wages average from 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. a day,—that is, when fully employed; 8s. 6d. is the highest rate paid.
1282. It ranges from 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per day? Yes.
1283. Does this difference in the rate of wages arise from the arbitrary arrangements at the various shops, or is it varied according to the quality of the work, or the competency of the workman? No; each employer has his own rate.
1284. Then A. B. may earn at one shop 8s. 6d. a day, and after his discharge on going to another may not earn more than 5s. 6d.? That is the state of the case. You may do the same quality of work in just the same style and earn different wages at different shops.
1285. Has there been any variation in wages during the last two years? Four years ago the wages were a shilling an hour; they have since been 10d. and 8d.; some shops acknowledge the 8d. still, others give 6d. at the present time. It has ranged from a shilling to sixpence. The wages of tailors have never been more than a shilling an hour.
1286. Can you say whether this want of employment extends to othr tradesmen? I can.
1287. Of your own knowledge? Yes. For the last three years I have been mixed up with the various trades of building, and if I had wanted any large number of men I could have obtained them. I could get six if I wanted one.
1288. In what branch of trades—masons, bricklayers, and carpenters? Each of them.
1289. For the last two years you could get six men in these trades if you wanted one? Yes; and more particularly carpenters and joiners.
1290. *By Mr. Plunkett*: At what wages? Within the last two years wages have ranged from 12s. to 9s. a day, to which they have now come down. Another fact to be noticed in the building trade, which I know of my own knowledge, is that the men will not work under set wages; for instance, joiners, masons, plasterers, and bricklayers, who will not take less than 9s. a day on wages, will contract to take 6s., in consequence of the want of employment.
1291. *By the Chairman*: They will take a contract which they know beforehand will not yield more than 6s. a day? Yes; I know that myself.
1292. That is, there is an *esprit de corps* which keeps up the wages to 9s.; but that they will submit to lower terms when the loss only falls upon themselves individually? They will take a contract for 6s., while on day work they will not work under 9s.
1293. With regard to unskilled laborers—mere laborers—do you think there is any want of employment experienced by them? I think there is a great want indeed. It has come under my own knowledge that two men of that class have had but three weeks' work since last Christmas—sober, industrious men, who have had to live on money they had previously saved on the gold fields. I know a large number of instances of this kind.
1294. It has been stated before the Committee that there is plenty of employment in the interior, but that masons and others suffering for want of it in Sydney, prefer living in the city in a state of destitution rather than go into the country to receive regular employment? I do not think that statement is borne out by facts, for I know two cases within the last three months where I have furnished friends of mine with the means of going into the country to find employment. They went in the Goulburn direction, but returned and stated that it was not possible to get employment.
1295. Farm laborers? Yes.
1296. You must have an extensive knowledge of the working classes of Sydney, having resided here so long, and mixed up with men in various ways, not only in business transactions, but by taking a part in their public movements? Yes, I have a good knowledge of them.
1297. What do you think of the character of those of the working classes who are permanently settled here? do you think the generality of them are a sober, intelligent, and industrious class of men? I think the working people of Sydney are on the whole an industrious, saving people, and would do well if they had an opportunity. 1298.

1298. Is it not a fact that where men do fall in with regular employment they have shewn provident habits, and saved from their earnings sufficient to build houses for themselves, and thus acquire little freeholds? Yes, a large number have done so, and if they had not been extremely industrious previously, they could not have lived for the last two years, nine-tenths of them having been subsisting on their former earnings. Mr. W. Cox.
20 Dec., 1859,
1299. Do you think it is a fact that could be illustrated in many instances, that many men are now living upon their former savings? I could, if I had thought it necessary, have brought the names of a large number here, and particularly of those in the tailoring business. I know that a large number of tailors acquired little freeholds of their own, prior to the discovery of the gold fields.
1300. Do you know of any instance where persons of the working class have acquired freeholds of their own, when better employed, and who are now compelled to dispose of them for the support of their families? I know about four or five at the present time, who will have to give them up.
1301. What, on the Riley Estate? Yes.
1302. They have eaten them away? Eaten them away.
1303. By mortgaging them first, and then getting into difficulty? Yes.
1304. You are of opinion that a great deal of the distress in Sydney is owing to a want of employment? A vast deal. For every three men in Sydney in full employment, there are two unemployed in nearly every trade.
1305. Two-thirds unemployed? At the present time there are two-thirds unemployed.
1306. Have you turned your attention to the house accommodation of the working classes, as to whether it is sufficient for the preservation of health? The house accommodation of the working classes is very indifferent, the houses in which they reside not having been built with a view to any conveniences of any kind.
1307. You are a married man, I believe? Yes.
1308. As a family man, you must be aware that certain means of drainage, ventilation, and out-door conveniences, are necessary for health and decency? Yes.
1309. Are there any houses without these conveniences? A large number.
1310. Where physical health must be impaired, and outward decency violated? That is the case with nearly all the houses of the working classes; they have been run up for the sake of a large per centage, and not with a view to accommodation.
1311. Could you give an opinion as to whether the children are, to a large extent, in a state of neglect, and left to run in the streets? I think a large number of children are neglected; but I think the great cause of the children being uneducated, is to be attributed to want of employment on the part of the parents.
1312. Have you noticed whether female prostitution is on the increase in Sydney? I think it is very much on the increase.
1313. Do you form your opinion from what you see in the streets? I believe there is a large number of houses of that kind in the city, more than ever.
1314. Do you know the particular localities where these houses are situated? Yes; particularly in Woolloomooloo. There are more houses of ill-fame in Woolloomooloo now, than there were some years ago in Sydney altogether, and the inmates of these houses are girls of very tender years, viz., from twelve to fourteen years of age; and there is now a great number of them.
1315. Can you state whether the prostitution of this city embraces a great number of girls of very tender years, namely, from ten to fourteen years? I think the majority are very young girls, probably from twelve to fifteen years of age.
1316. Have you heard of, or seen, children of very tender years, under ten, in a state of prostitution? I have frequently seen such girls hanging about the streets, and from asking questions from the police, I have gathered that they were of these tender years.
1317. *By Mr. Hoskins:* Are there any females working for tailors? A large number.
1318. Are there many females applying for employment? Within the last two months I have had sixty-four applications by females.
1319. You think there are a large number of females who cannot get employment? I am satisfied of that from the number applying for work.
1320. You say there are a large number of persons out of employment; are these persons who have been in the habit of getting their living by their labor; because it has been said that some of them will not work? It is possible that there are a few about Sydney who would rather be idle, but I think the large majority of those unemployed would do work if they could get it.
1321. *By Mr. Wandeyer:* What is your opinion with regard to the present system of immigration? I think the principle bad. I think the principle of importing labor into the Colony whilst laborers here are in their present state is entirely wrong; but the system is wrong if there were plenty of labor.
1322. *By the Chairman:* Are you an advocate for unrestricted commerce? I think the fact that we have a free trade tariff is one of the chief causes of the distress existing amongst us.
1323. Do slop goods tumble against you to any great extent? I am satisfied that if New South Wales had a tariff like that of England we should not have a want of employment in any branches of trade. I think it is the importation of goods which are admitted free that is the cause of the want of employment.
1324. Is it within your knowledge—as a native of the Colony—that a number of trades which were carried on here to a considerable extent, such as making nails, cordage, tanning, currying, cloth making, and the manufacture of tobacco, and one or two other trades, have now nearly died out? Some ten or twelve years ago there were several manufactories of tobacco, in which a large number were engaged, and from 700 to 800 were employed in making Colonial tweeds, which has entirely died out.

Mr. W. Cox. 1325. *By Mr. Lyons*: Are there no manufactories of that kind carried on now—has not Mr. Barker an establishment? Mr. Barker at one time employed 300 hands; and I think that
 20 Dec., 1859. now ten or a dozen will do all the work there.

1326. Is that owing to the inferiority of the produce, or to the importation from England of cloths and made-up goods? I think the article made here is not inferior to any other; I think it is possible to make as good an article here as any imported, but not with the present tariff.

1327. The tweeds made here are not equal to the English tweeds? My opinion is that the Colonial tweeds as made here are by far the best to wear; they may not be so light or look so well as the English tweeds.

1328. *By the Chairman*: In your trade do you make up much Colonial tweed? None at all.

1329. It was much worn eight or nine years ago? Eight or ten years ago there was scarcely anything else worn, you would seldom see a black cloth suit; but, when I was an apprentice, three suits out of four would be Colonial tweeds.

1330. *By Mr. Windeyer*: It was better then? I see as good now.

1331. *By the Chairman*: Do you remember the Members of the Legislature when half were dressed in Colonial tweeds? Yes. I recollect seeing Mr. Wentworth dressed entirely in Colonial tweed.

1332. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Do you find any difficulty in apprenticing? There is no difficulty in getting them, but no one will take apprentices—there is nothing for them to do.

1333. Is there greater difficulty in finding occupation for the young people of the country than there was ten or twelve years ago? Ten or twelve years ago there were about forty different trades you could bring boys up to, and many different occupations young women used to make a good and respectable living at—but now, in consequence of the large importations of manufactured goods from all parts of the world, there is nothing whatever for them to do.

1334. *By Mr. Lyons*: Were these women who applied to you for work married or single? Most of them married.

1335. The majority of them? That is what we do not question them upon.

1336. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Do you know that a greater number of young persons of active habits are applying for Government situations than formerly? Some years ago the majority of people did not care about Government situations, but now it seems to be the only thing looked to. They cannot get a living at anything else, and if a vacancy occurs in a Government office there are a large number of candidates.

1337. If there were greater facilities for settling upon the public lands these people would take to that kind of life instead of this? I think a bad administration of the public lands has brought about this distress; that, with the tariff, I consider the chief cause of the present condition of working people, or it may be caused by one acting upon the other.

1338. *By Mr. Hoskins*: You ascribe a great deal of distress to the present land regulations? Yes; I think if we had had a good administration of the public lands, such as the American system, for the last ten years, the people would have been in a much better condition now.

1339. Do you think the wants of the population can be satisfied, if the land regulations are not soon altered? I think not; and more than that there are children growing up in the colony, and people really cannot put their sons to any useful employment, there being no business to which they can be put.

Mr. Stephen Gleadall called in and examined:—

Mr. Stephen Gleadall. 1340. *By the Chairman*: You are a mason, I believe? Yes.

1341. You have resided in Sydney some little time? Yes, since 1854.

1342. Did you come direct from England to this Colony? No; I came from South Australia to this place.
 20 Dec., 1859.

1343. You came direct from England to the Australian Colonies? Yes.

1344. From what part of England did you come? From Doncaster, in Yorkshire; but I sailed from Southampton.

1345. Have you been in any other country besides your native country? I have been in France, but was not there any great length of time.

1346. This Committee is appointed to inquire into the condition of the working classes in this metropolis—is it within your knowledge that there is a want of employment experienced by any portion of them? I am sorry to say that it is within my knowledge that there has been a very serious want of employment for the last two years; since 1854 there has been a perceptible decline.

1347. There has not been a steady demand for labor since your arrival in the Colony? No, the steady demand for labor was past when I came, or nearly so.

1348. Do you confine your observation to any particular trade, or do you refer to all? To the building trades in general.

1349. The building trades, and the laborers in connection with those trades? Yes.

1350. Your experience is chiefly confined to them? Yes.

1351. At the present time are there more masons in Sydney than are required? Yes; a great many more. Last night a mason with whom I was acquainted in England, and who is a good mason and mechanic, overtook me, and asked me if I wanted hands. He had been on one of the public works, he and four more; and when the work stopped they could not find other employment. That was two months ago, and not one of these five has had any

- any work since. These men told me that they had been all round the city and suburbs, and as far as Liverpool and Newcastle, and had not been able to obtain a job. This man thinks there is not much more than 100 masons now employed in the city and suburbs. Mr. Stephen
Gleadall.
1352. Can you form any opinion as to the number of masons in Sydney? It would only be a rough estimate. I know that at the end of the year 1855 there were about 425 masons here. A deputation was sent out from and by the Mason's Society of Sydney to ascertain the number of masons, men and boys, in the city and vicinity, and I think it was found that there were 425, which number was made up to 500 by men and boys. 20 Dec., 1859.
1353. Do you think many of these persons have left Sydney since then? Yes; I know that within my own circle of acquaintances there are twelve or fifteen whose names I could mention.
1354. Left Sydney, and gone where? Gone to the diggings, but chiefly to Melbourne.
1355. You think there are a considerable number unemployed in consequence of the scarcity of building operations going on? Yes, and I take this as a guarantee: whenever I want a man I need not advertise, but pass it about by word of mouth,—I should have a dozen men in a few hours.
1356. You carry on contracts on your own account? Yes.
1357. Where is your work now? At Ashfield.
1358. Does your remark as to the want of employment apply generally, and include such branches as bricklayers and carpenters? Not so much to the carpenters at present; I think they are in a better condition now than other branches of the building trades are.
1359. What was the rate of wages upon your arrival in the Colony? I can scarcely say what was the rate.
1360. What did you get yourself? 28s. a-day.
1361. That was a good rate of wages? Yes, very good indeed.
1362. *By Mr. Lyons*: The profits were equally large? I was not a contractor then.
1363. *By the Chairman*: What did it fall to then? In the latter part of 1854, or early in 1855, it fell to 22s. a day.
1364. What is it now? I can scarcely say.
1365. What are you paying? 10s. 6d. I am cognizant also of many of the best mechanics in Sydney being out of work for three or four months, and at times as long as five months, with perhaps two or three days' work in a month. A few months ago I had a mason working for me in Pitt-street, and he told me that he had not worked more than four months in the last sixteen months. He was a very hard-working, steady, industrious man.
1366. You cannot give any information as to the sufficiency of house accommodation for the working classes in Sydney—as to whether it affords the necessary means for the preservation of health and common decency in families? Is there sufficient means of ventilation and out-door conveniences? There is anything but good drainage to such houses; because in the generality of places where working men live the drainage has not been carried—the municipal body have not been in working for a sufficient length of time; but I am not aware of any extraordinary want of convenience of that description.
1367. *By Mr. Hoskins*: You say there are about 425 masons in Sydney? At the end of 1855.
1368. There are now a large number idle? Yes.
1369. Are there a great number of youths and boys employed in the building trade? Yes.
1370. In point of fact, there are very few men employed? I am sorry to say that such is the real state of things.
1371. *By the Chairman*: Do you mean to affirm that there are very few men employed? The mason to whom I have alluded, and who has been all over the city and suburbs seeking employment, said there could not be much more than 100. Others have told me somewhat similar. My opinion is that 150 is the outside.
1372. There are few men employed compared with the number of boys? Not upon good work; upon work of a commoner quality the boys are engaged.
1373. There are more boys in proportion to the able hands? Yes.
1374. They are generally taken as apprentices to trades in proportion to the full number of able hands? I am not aware of that.
1375. *By Mr. Hoskins*: Are there more apprentices employed upon buildings here than at home? It is the misfortune that they are not apprentices.
1376. You are paying 10s. 6d. a-day to masons, you say—is there any large number working for less—that is not the average? No; the principal work is done by the piece. As a general rule, when trade is bad work is done by the piece, and men do not stand as to what they can earn; that depends upon the state of trade.
1377. If they work by piece can they average 10s. 6d. a-day? No; I knew half-a-dozen masons working at a place in Sydney, about six months ago, and they were not making above an average of 5s. a day.
1378. *By Mr. Lyons*: How do they make a living when out of employment—are they spending their savings? I cannot tell that; nor can I see how it is possible for them to live properly when in such employment.
1379. *By the Chairman*: Are you aware of any instances where men who in former times, when fully employed, had amassed sufficient money to buy freehold homes, and who have since been compelled to encumber them, by borrowing money upon them, in order to support their families when out of employment? I know several instances of that character.
1380. You have resided here for some years—what is your opinion of the general character of the population of Sydney—I mean the settled portion; not that floating part which there must be in all cities, but the more permanent portion—as to their intelligence, sobriety,

- Mr. Stephen
Gleadall.
20 Dec., 1859.
- sobriety, and general propriety of conduct, as compared with what you have seen at home? I am not aware that I have seen anything better anywhere else. The body of men amongst whom I move more particularly are a superior class to what I have met with elsewhere.
1381. Is it not a fact, that in your own trade there are men of considerable intelligence and educational acquirements? Yes.
1382. *By Mr. Hoskins*: From your actual observation, do you know that there is such distress as to extend to a want of food? Certainly.
1383. *By the Chairman*: Positive suffering? Yes.
1384. You do not know anything about prostitution being very general? It is a subject upon which I am unable to give any information.

FRIDAY, 23 DECEMBER, 1859.

Present:—

MR. HOSKINS,	|	MR. LYONS,
DR. LANG,	|	MR. PLUNKETT,
MR. WINDEYER.		

HENRY PARKES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

John M'Lerie, Esq., again called in and further examined:—

- J. M'Lerie,
Esq.
23 Dec., 1859.
1385. *By the Chairman*: When you were examined before this Committee on a previous occasion you undertook to prepare certain returns to be appended to your evidence? I did.
1386. I think one of those was a return that would shew, as far as it could be ascertained, the character of the house accommodation of the working classes? That was one of the returns called for.
1387. Have you prepared such a return? I have. I have here several other returns which I beg to lay before the Committee. The return marked A is a return of houses occupied by working mechanics and laborers within the city. B and C are returns of families within the city occupying one room only. D is a return of houses deficient of proper accommodation in a sanitary point of view. E is a return of juvenile prostitutes and vagrants under sixteen years of age. G is a return of mechanics and laborers partially or wholly out of employment on the 26th October last.
1388. Will you be kind enough to state to the Committee what means were adopted in collecting the information as the foundation of this return? The city is divided into four police divisions, each under the control of an officer of the police called Inspector in charge, and the divisional returns, from which the general return I have alluded to was made, were collected under the superintendence of these Inspectors in charge.
1389. The police force were employed in collecting them? Exclusively. (*The witness handed in the returns. Vide Appendix.*)
1390. You also undertook, I think, to supply a return shewing the number of persons taken into custody by the police during the year 1858? Yes; I have here a number of returns with reference to that point. The first of the series is a return of prisoners taken into custody by the Sydney police force during each month in 1858, distinguishing the sexes and the offences with which they were charged. No. 2 is a return shewing the results of magisterial inquiries into those several offences for the same period. No. 3 is a table shewing the age and sex of the prisoners taken into custody for the same period. No. 4, a table shewing the degree of instruction of prisoners taken into custody during the same period. No. 5 is a return shewing the trades and occupations of persons taken into custody for the same period. No. 6 is a return of property, with its value, reported as stolen during the year 1858, with the amount recovered.
1391. That return, I presume, is prepared from the records of your office? It is prepared from the daily reports of occurrences brought to my office of the amount of property stolen, but I cannot look upon it as correct, for frequently there are reports of property having been stolen when no thefts have been committed, and very often property is over-valued. No. 7 is a comparative statement of the persons taken into custody, and how disposed of in each year, from 1851 to 1858 inclusive. I may mention that this last is the only account of police statistics I found in the office when I took charge of the police. No. 8 is a return of the number of informations filed by the police within the city of Sydney for the year 1858. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix.*)
1392. *By Mr. Plunkett*: What kinds of informations? They are stated under several headings, as Breaches of Police Act, Licensed Victualler's Act, &c. According to Return A, which I have handed in, it appears that there are within the City of Sydney 480 freehold dwellings occupied by working mechanics and laborers, and the average number of rooms in each of these dwellings is 3.075. The number of dwellings rented by mechanics and laborers is 3,288, the average number of rooms in each being 3.025. The number of permanent lodging-houses, that is accommodating permanent lodgers, is 236; the average number of rooms is 4.050; and the number of lodging-houses accommodating migratory lodgers is 49; the average number of rooms in each of these houses is 6.025, and the average number of lodgers in each of these houses during the year is ten per night. Return C shews that there are within the City of Sydney 151 families, occupying one room each only: that the number

number of children belonging to these families amount to 213, whose average age is six years. Return D shews that there are 1,466 houses within the City, where the accommodation in a sanitary point of view is defective.

J. M'Lerie,
Esq.

23 Dec., 1869.

1393. *By Mr. Plunkett*: What kind of deficiency is there? The particulars are given in the divisional returns, and are bad drainage, deficiency of water-closets, and so forth. This return shews that there are only 356 water-closets to the number of houses I have given, which is, therefore, but one of these places to four houses. Return E shews that there are 112 juveniles, under sixteen years of age, in a state of prostitution or vagrancy within the City. Of this number 90 are males, living in a state of vagrancy, whose average age is twelve; and 22 females, in a state of prostitution, whose average age is fourteen: of this number (112), 63 are returned as being members of the Roman Catholic faith, 36 of the Protestant, and 13 not known; and that 84 of these children have received no education at all, and 28 have been imperfectly educated; that 101 are natives of the Colony, 4 natives of England, 5 of Ireland, and 2 place of birth not known. G shews the number of mechanics and laborers who were partially or wholly out of employment on the 26th October last. The several trades are enumerated in the return alphabetically.

1394. When you say out of employment, do you mention any particular time for which they have been unemployed? The return will shew,—That it appears from the return that 1,039 persons were out of employment at that date, of whom 250 were stated to be only partially employed, 13 had been one week out of employment, 44 had been two weeks, 34 three weeks, 331 from four weeks to three months out of employment, and 367 were stated to have been from three to six months out of employment.

1395. *By the Chairman*: In the preparation of these returns, and the necessary intercourse with your officers on the subject, have any new facts come to your knowledge which are not included in that statistical information? No, excepting with respect to some of the persons who are stated to be out of employment. My inspectors, in each division, stated that among those who were out of employment, were some of lazy, idle habits. No distinction was, however, made in the return.

1396. *By Mr. Plunkett*: With reference to the return of the number out of employment, have you traced at all the principal causes, whether it has arisen from idle habits, illness, or actual want of employment, by reason of want of demand for labor? As I have stated, a small proportion has been reported to me, as owing to the idle habits of the people themselves.

1397. Only a small proportion? Yes; and others from scarcity of employment; but I think the demand is greater now than it was in October, when the return was compiled. With respect to return D, I think it would be well to leave with the Committee the divisional returns upon which it was made, as they contain the information in detail as to the sanitary state of the houses. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix.*)

1398. Are you, from your investigation, able to say what resources the working people feel they have to rely on, when they become ill or meet with any accident? In many instances, they are assisted by their grown-up children, or industrious wives, who wash and assist in supporting the family by such means.

1399. Does the Benevolent Asylum, or any other public institution, come to the relief of the class which may be called indigent housekeepers? Yes.

1400. In what way? They frequently apply to me, or some other magistrate, though they seldom do so, until they are reduced to the last stage of wretchedness, and they are then recommended for out-door relief at the Benevolent Asylum—generally out-door relief, because they do not like to go into the institution. Mr. Johnson, the Secretary, after inquiring into the circumstances of the family, affords relief under the instructions of the Committee. They have a weekly supply of bread and meat, and in cases of illness, rice, arrowroot, and other medical comforts. With reference to the return of persons out of employment, I find that the larger proportion of the number appear to belong to trades connected with building. I find, of the 1,039, there are 23 bricklayers, 3 builders, 9 cabinet makers, 130 carpenters, 9 joiners, 430 laborers, 53 painters, 36 plasterers, 75 stonemasons, 3 plumbers, 2 stonecutters, 8 slaters, 6 shingleers. There appears to be out of employment also, 19 butchers, 18 blacksmiths, 15 bakers, 10 coopers, 5 coach builders, 6 draymen, 6 engineers, 2 engravers, 10 gardeners, 2 millwrights, 2 nailors, 1 pastrycook, 4 printers, 5 quarrymen, 6 sawyers, 16 seamen, 12 shipwrights, 3 ship stewards, 31 shoemakers, 6 saddlers, 1 soapboiler, 37 tailors, 2 tinsmiths, 3 upholsterers, 8 wheelwrights, 1 waiter, 1 watchmaker.

1401. Can you give the maximum and minimum time these have been out of employment? In taking down the details of these returns, the precise time each person had been out of employment was put down, but in making out the returns an average was struck.

1402. *By Mr. Hoskins*: I believe some two years ago there was great distress in the city, and a commission was appointed of which you were a member? Yes.

1403. And you placed yourselves in communication with persons in different districts of the Colony to learn whether there was any demand for labor in those districts? We did.

1404. With how many districts did you communicate? Along all the main lines of road, and to those places where there was steam communication.

1405. I believe with the exception of two districts there were no places where labor could be absorbed? I know we got very little encouragement to send up unemployed labor.

APPENDIX.

A DIVISION.

LOCALITIES in which the House Accommodation is deficient in a Sanitary point of view.

TREET, LANE, OR PLACE.	No. of Houses	Average No. of Houses to each Water Closet.	State of the Drainage.	REMARKS.
Sussex-street North	14	7	Very bad.....	Near Phoenix Wharf.
Bates'-lane, off Sussex-street	4	2	Bad.	
Stewart's-lane, off Sussex-street ..	5	5	Good.	
Oatly's Court, off Sussex-street....	5	5	Bad	From the Water-closet.
Pritchard's Yard, off Sussex-street {	1 & a	} 1	do.	Water-closet in a bad state.
mill. }				
Rafferty's Court, off Sussex-street..	8	8	None	Flows into Sussex-street.
Charlton's Yard, off Sussex-street..	7	7	do	do.
Houses on the Maitland Wharf, } off Sussex-street	6	6	do	Near a Slaughter-house.
Jacques' Wharf, off Sussex-street..	....	....	Bad	Bad state from the Slaughter-houses.
Wallace's-lane South	4	4	None	Nuisance running into Sussex-st.
Wallace's-lane North, between } Sussex and Kent streets... }	6	6	Indifferent.	
Callaghan's-lane, off Kent-street...	6	6	None	Very bad state.
Darcy's Alley, off Kent-street	9	4	do	do.
Kippie's Alley, off Kent-street	7	3	do	do.
White's Yard, off Clarence-street ..	3	3	do	In a bad state.
Geddy's Yard, off Clarence-street..	10	3		
Sexton's Yard, off Clarence-street..	2	2	do.	
Delany's-square, off York-street ..	14	7	Good.	
Edward's Alley, off York-street ..	9	9	None	In a very bad state.
Albion-lane, off George-street, } Brickfield Hill	8	8	do.	
Pickering's Buildings, Pitt-street } South	6	6	do	do.
Castlereagh-street North, oppo- } site Brougham-place .....	....	....	do	Flowing from the into the street.
Smith's Yard, Pitt-street	5	2	do	Very bad.
Dalley's Yard, off Hunter-street ..	8	8	Indifferent.	
Wallace's Yard, off Phillip-street ..	3	3	None	do.
Payne's Yard, off Phillip-street....	10	5	Good.	
Garrick's Buildings, off Castle- } reagh-street	9	4	do.	
Circus Court, off Castlereagh-street	6	3	do.	
Long's-lane, between Elizabeth } and Castlereagh streets }	7	7	None.	
Strutt's Yard, near St. George's } Church, Castlereagh-street.. }	5	5	do.	
Bedford's-square, Elizabeth-st., } near Liverpool-street	10	10	Indifferent.	
M'Pherson's Row, off Pitt-street ..	8	1	None	Nuisance running into Pitt-street.
Houses at the corner of Castle- } reagh and Bathurst streets.. }	4	4	do.	
Egan's Yard, off Elizabeth-street ..	2	2	do.	
Mahony's Yard, off Clarence-street.	3	3	do.	
Jones' Yard, off Clarence-street ..	3	3	do.	

B DIVISION.

LOCALITIES in which the House Accommodation is deficient in a Sanitary point of view.

STREET, LANE, OR PLACE.	No. of Houses.	Average No. of Houses to each Water-closet.	State of the Drainage.	REMARKS.
Queen-street	39	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Surface	Bad.
Bank-street	25	2	Bad sewerage.	
Paradise Row	24	4	None	Bad.
Shepherd's Paddock	11	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	do.	Clean.
College-street, Strawberry Hills ..	9	2	Surface	Good.
Belvoir-street	6	1	do.	do.
Belvoir-lane	7	2	do.	do.
Marshall-street	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	do.
Castlereagh-street, Upper	8	1	do.	do.
Holt-street	1	1	do.	do.
Cooper-street	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	do.
Waterloo-street	5	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	do.	do.
Albion-street	6	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	do.	do.
Buckingham-street	1	1	do.	Bad.
Little Elizabeth-street	2	1	do.	do.
Sarah Ann-street	7	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	do.	do.
Devonshire-street	6	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	do.	do.
Albion-lane	1	1	do.	do.
Smith-street	1	1	do.	do.
Gipps-street	1	1	do.	do.
Little Gipps-street ..	1	1	do.	do.
Campbell-street, North	11	2	do.	do.
Smith's Paddocks	5	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	do.	do.
Samuel-street	7	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	do.	do.
Sussex-street South	26	2	do.	do.
Liverpool-street	4	2		
Victoria-place	7	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	do.	do.
Walton's-lane	10	2	do.	do.
Dixon-street	23	2	None	do.
Exeter-place	33	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Surface	Clean.
John-lane	14	2	do.	Bad.
Macquarie-street South	4	2	do.	Good.
Market-lane	31	2	do.	Bad.
Elizabeth-street South	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sewerage	Good.
Kersey's Wharf, Dixon-street	10	2	do.	do.
Lindon-lane	26	1	Surface	Bad.
Kensington-street	32	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	do.
Fitz Roy-street	22	1	do.	do.
Dalton's-lane	21	1	do.	do.
Collins'-lane	4	4	do.	do.
Tailor's-lane	5	5	do.	do.
Byrne's-lane	5	5	do.	do.
Green's-lane	10	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	do.	do.
Athlone-place	27	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	do.
May's-lane	7	2	do.	do.
Brisbane-street	23	1	do.	do.
Charles-street	31	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	do.	do.
Newtown Road	7	1	do.	do.
Goulburn-street	55	2	do.	do.
Campbell-street	22	2	do.	do.
Durand's Alley	35	4	None	do.
Castlereagh-street South	10	3	Surface	do.
Swan-street	14	1	do.	do.
Wellington-street	16	2	do.	do.
Waterloo-place	4	2	do.	do.

C DIVISION.

RETURN of Localities in which the House Accommodation is deficient in a Sanitary point of view.

STREET, LANE, OR PLACE.	No. of Houses.	Average No. of Houses to each Water-closet.	State of the Drainage.	REMARKS.
Queen's-place	18	6	Surface, bad..	Gutters very filthy.
Abercrombie-lane, off George-street	12	2	do. ..	{ Accumulation of all kinds of filth in gutters; stench abominable; proximity of Tank Stream a principal cause of bad sanitary condition of this neighborhood.
Malcom's-lane, off George-street ..	7	3	do. ..	{ Convenient to Tank Stream; stagnant filth in gutters; smell very offensive.
Robin Hood-lane, off George-street.	7	7	do. ..	{ Convenient to Tank Stream; same remarks apply as in last case.
Reynold's-buildings, off George-st..	10	2	do. ..	{ One water tap to ten houses; drainage very defective.
George-street North.....	3	1	.....	{ Water-closets of these houses, and drainage from higher neighborhood at rear, flow into cellars; stench abominable; infested with vermin; totally unfit for human occupation.
Harrington-street.....	30	1½	Surface, bad..	No gutters constructed.
Cambridge-street	4	4	do. ..	{ Gutters constantly filthy from receiving drainage from Harrington and Cumberland streets, which are situate higher.
Cambridge-street	20	2	do. ..	
Cambridge-street	17	2	do. ..	
Harrington-street.....	3	No closets	do. ..	{ Occupied by vagrants; neither water-closets, back yards, nor water laid on; roofs partially uncovered; accumulation of filth under floors, which are broken through; stench intolerable.
Hunt's-buildings, Gloucester-street.	11	5½	do. ..	{ Large accumulation of filth in gutter; houses flooded in heavy rains; ground under floors becomes saturated with filthy water; exhalations after floods very injurious to health of occupants.
Gloucester-street	5	No closets	do. ..	{ Neither water-closets, back yards, nor water laid on; very defective drainage.
Gloucester-street	2	2	do. ..	{ Occupied by Chinese; overcrowded; interior of house filthy; animal and vegetable refuse and filth in back yard; smell very offensive.
Long's-lane, off Cumberland-street..	7	1	do. ..	{ One water tap to seven houses; back yards filthy; water-closets near back doors; stench intolerable.
Cumberland-street .....	}	..	.....	{ No gutters constructed through the greater portion of these streets; natural channels, by which water is carried away, greatly obstructed; large accumulations of filth in many places; smell very bad in summer season.
Gloucester-street				
Harrington-street.....				
Cambridge-street.....				
Princes-street	1	No closet.	Surface, bad .	No water laid on.
Off Princes-street.....	3	3	None.....	Do.
Clarence-lane.....	1	1	Surface, bad..	{ Five families occupy this house, all of whom use one water-closet; gutters very filthy.
Off Kent-street	1	1	do. ..	Do.
Off Kent-street.....	12	6	do.	{ Seven families occupy these houses which have only one water-closet; a stream of filthy water runs across vacant ground near this street, from which a very offensive smell proceeds.
Clyde-street, Miller's Point	3	3	do. ..	
Union-street, Miller's Point	9	4½	do.	

D DIVISION.

LOCALITIES in which the House Accommodation is deficient, in a Sanitary point of view, in the above Division.

STREET, LANE, OR PLACE.	No. of Houses.	Average No. of Houses to each Water-closet.	State of the Drainage.	REMARKS.
Margaret-lane	5	1	Bad.	
Charles-street	25	1	do.	
Lane off Charloffe-lane	1	1	do.	
Sheil's-lane	8	1	do.	
Berwick-lane	17	1	do.	
Crown-lane	10	1	do.	
Crown-lane	21	1	do.	
Crown-lane	28	1	do.	
Crown-street	3	1	do.	
Chaple-lane	15	1	do.	
Bourke-lane	3	1	do.	
Palmer-lane	5	1	do.	
Stanley-lane	11	1	do.	
Yurong-lane	13	1	do.	
Palmer-lane, William-street	15	1	do.	
Little Forbes-street ..	9	1	do.	
Junction-street	7	1	do.	
Stephen-street	15	1	do.	
Corfu-street	4	1	do.	
Lane off Riley-lane	10	1	do.	
Riley-lane ..	15	1	do.	
Little Riley-lane	12	1	do.	
Little Gipps-street	7	1	do.	
James' Yard	8	4 to 8	Very bad.	
Victoria-place	3	1	Bad.	
King's Buildings	5	2 to 5	Very bad.	
Hudson's Yard	4	2 to 4	Bad.	
Maiden-lane	3	1	do.	
Fitzroy Yard	3	1	do.	
Albion-street	3	1	do.	
Bourke-lane .....	..	..	.....	{ A great deal of filthy stagnant water—not very close to any building.

A.

HOUSES Occupied by Working Mechanics and Laborers.

FREEHOLD DWELLINGS.			RENTED DWELLINGS.		
Number of Houses.	Average No. of Rooms in each.	Average No. of each Family.	Number of Houses.	Average No. of Rooms in each.	Average No. of each Family.
A Division, 65	4	5	A Division, 923	4	5
B " 115	3	4	B " 691	3	4
C " 13	3	5	C " 614	3	5
D " 287	4	5	D " 1,060	3	5
Totals.. 480	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Totals .. 3,288	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

LODGING HOUSES.—(PERMANENT LODGERS.)			LODGING HOUSES.—(MIGRATORY LODGERS.)		
Number of Houses.	Average No. of Rooms in each.	Average No. of Lodgers and Families.	Number of Houses.	Average No. of Rooms in each.	Average No. of Lodgers in each night, and Families.
A Division, 67	5	6	A Division, 12	7	9
B " 22	4	6	B " 7	7	16
C " 46	5	6	C " 30	6	9
D " 101	4	6	D " 0	0	0
Totals .. 236	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	Totals.... 49	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10

B.

DIVISIONAL Return of Families Occupying one Room.

Number of Families.	Trade or Occupation.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Average Ages of Children.	Division.	REMARKS.
				Male.	Female.			
42	Laborers	42	42	17	35	6	A.	
10	Seamen	10	9	4	5	3 $\frac{3}{12}$	..	1 a widower.
2	Carpenters	2	2	..	..	..	..
3	Dealers	3	3	4	3	6 $\frac{1}{12}$..	
1	Firemen	1	1	..	2	8	..	
3	Shoemakers	3	2	1	1	8 $\frac{6}{12}$	..	1 a widower.
2	Engineers	2	2	..	..	..	..
1	Miller	1	1	..	..	..	..
3	Painters	4	3	2	3	5 $\frac{1}{12}$	..	{ 1 son aged 32 is included with the men.
3	Sawyers	3	3	..	..	..	..
1	Baker	1	..	..	2	10 $\frac{9}{12}$	..	A widower.
1	Coppersmith	1	1	..	1	0 $\frac{2}{12}$..	
3	Cabmen	3	3	1	..	1 $\frac{6}{12}$..	
1	Coachmaker	1	1	3	..	13	..	
1	Waiter	1	1	..	1	4	..	
1	Billiard marker	1	1	..	..	..	..
1	Blacksmith	1	1	2	1	18 $\frac{4}{12}$	..	{ 1 son 21 years, 1 son 19 years, 1 daughter 15 years.
1	Whitesmith	1	1	..	..	..	..
1	Butcher	1	1	..	1	1 $\frac{6}{12}$..	
3	Widows .. .. .	..	3	3	5	14 $\frac{6}{12}$..	
9	Laborers	9	9	7	14	6 $\frac{8}{12}$	B.	2 families in one room.
1	Tailor	1	1	2	..	17	..	
1	Charwoman .. .. .	..	1	..	3	3	..	
22	Laborers	22	22	29	25	5 $\frac{8}{12}$	C.	
4	Seamen	4	4	4	5	2 $\frac{1}{12}$..	
1	Agent	1	1	..	1	1	..	
1	Painter	1	1	1	..	1	..	
2	Bootmakers	2	2	1	1	6 $\frac{3}{12}$..	
1	Blacksmith	1	1	1	..	15	..	
1	Widow .. .. .	..	1	2	..	5	..	
1	Plasterer	1	1	1	..	5	D.	
3	Stonemasons	3	3	1	2	5	..	
8	Laborers	8	7	4	1	10	..	1 a widower.
2	Carpenters	2	1	..	2	8 $\frac{1}{12}$	..	1 a widower.
1	Cooper	1	1	..	1	1	..	
1	Seaman	1	..	..	1	1	..	
1	Saddler	1	1	..	..	..	..
1	Plumber	1	1	..	1	1	..	
1	Shipwright	1	1	..	..	..	..
5	Widows .. .. .	..	5	5	1	7	..	
151	Totals	142	145	95	118			

C.
GENERAL Return of Families Occupying one Room.

Number of Families.	Trade or Occupation.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Average Ages of Children.	REMARKS.
				Male.	Female.		
81	Laborers	81	80	57	75	5 $\frac{5}{12}$	
15	Seamen	15	13	8	11	3	
4	Carpenters	4	3	....	2	8 $\frac{5}{12}$	
3	Dealers	3	3	4	3	6 $\frac{2}{12}$	
1	Fireman	1	1	....	2	8	
5	Shoemakers	5	4	2	2	7 $\frac{8}{12}$	
2	Engineers.. .. .	2	2	....	....	....
1	Miller	1	1	....	....	....
4	Painters	5	4	3	3	4 $\frac{4}{12}$	
3	Sawyers	3	3	....	....	....
1	Baker	1	....	....	2	10 $\frac{2}{12}$	
1	Coppersmith	1	1	....	1	0 $\frac{2}{12}$	
3	Cabmen	3	3	1	....	1 $\frac{5}{12}$	
1	Coachmaker	1	1	3	....	13	
1	Waiter	1	1	....	1	4	
1	Billiard marker	1	1	....	....	....
3	{ Blacksmiths } and { Whitesmiths }	3	3	3	1	17 $\frac{5}{12}$	
1	Butcher	1	1	....	1	1 $\frac{5}{12}$	
1	Tailor	1	1	2	....	17	
1	Agent	1	1	....	1	1	
1	Plasterer	1	1	1	....	5	
3	Stonemasons	3	3	1	2	5	
1	Cooper	1	1	....	1	1	
1	Saddler	1	1	....	....	....
1	Plumber	1	1	....	1	1	
1	Shipwright	1	1	....	....	....
10	Widows .. .. .	....	10	10	9	9 $\frac{5}{12}$	
151	TOTALS	142	145	95	118	6 years and 14 days is the average on the whole 213 children.	
				213			

D.
DIVISIONAL Return of House Accommodation in a Sanitary point of view.

Division.	Number of Houses in this Division.	Number of Water-closets provided.	State of the Drainage.	Remarks.
A	217	162	Bad.	{ There are 9 houses without a Closet, viz., 3 in Harrington-street, 5 in Gloucester-street, and 1 in Princes-street.
B	755	103	Bad, with few exceptions.	
C	186	57	Bad.	
D	288	34	Bad.	
TOTAL..	1,446	356 or =	4 houses to each water-closet, except the 9 houses above.	

E.
RETURN of Juvenile Prostitutes and Vagrants under 16 years of age.

Division.	Number.	Average Age.	Religion.	Educated.	Place of Birth.
A	16 Vagrants	12 $\frac{2}{12}$	{ 10 Roman Catholics 6 Protestants	17 not at all 2 partially	19 New South Wales.
	3 Prostitutes	15				{ 2 Roman Catholics 1 Protestant
	19	19	19	19	19
B	30 Vagrants	12	{ 12 Roman Catholics 6 Protestants	31 not at all 3 partially	34 New South Wales.
	4 Prostitutes	15			
	34	34	34	34	34
C	14 Vagrants	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 8 Roman Catholics 5 Protestants	6 partially 8 not at all	12 New South Wales. 2 not known.
	14	14				{ 1 not known
	30 Vagrants	12 $\frac{4}{12}$	{ 10 Protestants 20 Roman Catholics	11 partially 19 not at all	{ 3 Ireland. 2 England. 25 New South Wales.
D	15 Prostitutes	13 $\frac{1}{12}$	{ 8 Roman Catholics 6 Protestants	6 partially 9 not at all	2 England. 2 Ireland. 11 New South Wales.
	45	45				{ 1 Presbyterian
	TOTALS:	90 Vagrants and 22 Prostitutes	12 14	{ 63 Roman Catholics 35 Protestants 1 Presbyterian 13 not known	{ 84 not at all 28 imperfectly	{ 101 New South Wales. 4 England. 5 Ireland. 2 not known.
	112	112	112	112	112

F.

DIVISIONAL Return of Mechanics and Laborers wholly or partially out of Employment on 26 October, 1859.

TRADE OR OCCUPATION.	PARTIALLY EMPLOYED.	PERIOD WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED.					TOTAL OF EACH TRADE.
		One Week.	Two Weeks.	Three Weeks.	One to Three Months.	Three to Six Months.	
A DIVISION.							
Bricklayers	3	....	...	....	....	....	3
Boilermakers	3	....	1	....	....	....	4
Butchers	3	....	....	....	....	1	4
Blacksmiths	2	....	....	1	....	....	3
Bakers	1	....	1	....	1	1	4
Builder	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cabinetmakers	2	....	....	....	1	1	4
Carpenters	9	....	1	....	....	1	11
Clerks	1	1	....	....	2	....	3
Cooper	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cook .. .. .	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Engineer .. .. .	....	....	1	....	....	1	2
Fireman .. .. .	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Gardener .. .. .	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Groom	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Laborers	73	2	3	4	18	9	109
Millwright .. .. .	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Nailors	2	....	....	....	....	....	2
Painters	1	....	....	....	1	....	2
Plasterers	2	....	....	....	1	....	3
Quarrymen	5	....	....	....	....	....	5
Stonemasons	4	1	1	....	1	1	8
Sawyer	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Shinglers	1	....	....	....	2	1	4
Seamen	7	....	1	2	5	1	16
Stoker	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Shipwrights	3	....	1	....	1	....	5
Sailmaker .. .. .	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Slaters	2	....	....	....	....	....	2
Stonecutters	2	....	....	....	....	....	2
Stewards (Ships')	1	....	1	....	1	....	3
Shoemakers	3	....	....	1	2	....	6
Tailors	3	....	....	1	2	1	7
Wheelwrights	1	....	....	....	....	1	2
Waiter	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Weaver	1	1
TOTAL, A DIVISION	139	4	13	10	41	19	226

APPENDIX TO THE FOREGOING EVIDENCE.

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RETURN F—continued.

TRADE OR OCCUPATION.	PARTIALLY EMPLOYED.	PERIOD WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED.					TOTAL OF EACH TRADE.
		One Week.	Two Weeks.	Three Weeks.	One to Three Months.	Three to Six Months.	
B. DIVISION.							
Bricklayers	1	..	6	3	1	1	2
Butchers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	11
Blacksmiths	2	..	..	..	1	1	4
Bakers	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Coachbuilders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Cabinetmaker	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Carpenters	7	..	3	..	12	7	29
Coopers .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
Engineers	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Gardener	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ironmoulder .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Laborers	20	3	4	5	49	22	103
Millwright .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Nailors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumbers	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Painters	1	..	..	..	5	1	7
Plasterers .. .. .	..	..	2	..	2	..	4
Pastrycook .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Printers	1	..	..	..	2	..	3
Stonemasons	4	..	..	..	5	1	10
Sawyer	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Saddler .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Seamen .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stokers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoemakers	3	..	..	..	..	2	5
Slaters .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Tinsmith	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tailors	4	..	1	..	2	1	8
Wheelwrights	2	..	..	..	2	1	5
TOTAL, B DIVISION ..	53	3	17	8	88	45	214
C DIVISION.							
Blacksmiths'	2	..	..	..	..	1	3
Bricklayer	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cabinetmaker	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Carpenter	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cooper	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gardener .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Joiner	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Laborers	39	..	1	1	12	10	63
Painters	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Sawyer	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Shipwrights	3	..	..	..	1	1	5
Shoemakers	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Stonemason	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tailor	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL, C DIVISION ..	56	..	1	2	14	12	85
D DIVISION.							
Bricklayers .. .. .	..	..	1	..	6	10	17
Butchers .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	2	4
Blacksmiths .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	4	8
Bakers .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	7	9
Builders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Cabinetmakers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Carpenters .. .. .	..	..	3	4	32	50	89
Coopers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
Coachbuilders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Carver and Gilder .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Coachman .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Chandler .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Draymen .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
Engineers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Engravers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Gardeners .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	5	7
Goldbeater .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Ironfounder .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Joiners .. .. .	..	..	2	..	4	2	8
Laborers	2	2	2	6	59	84	155
Miller .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Painters .. .. .	..	2	1	2	13	23	41
Plumber .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Printer .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Plasterers .. .. .	..	1	2	..	6	20	29
Stonemasons .. .. .	..	..	..	..	21	35	56
Sawyers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Shinglers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Shipwrights .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Slaters .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Saddlers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Soapboiler .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Shoemakers .. .. .	..	..	..	1	8	9	18
Tailors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8	13	21
Tinsmith .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Upholsterers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Wheelwright .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Watchmaker .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
TOTAL, D DIVISION ..	2	6	13	14	188	291	514

G.

GENERAL Return of Mechanics and Laborers partially or wholly out of Employment.

TRADE OR OCCUPATION.	PARTIALLY EMPLOYED.	PERIOD WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED.					TOTAL OF EACH TRADE.
		One Week.	Two Weeks.	Three Weeks.	One to Three Months.	Three to Six Months.	
Bricklayers	4	....	1	....	7	11	23
Boilermakers	3	....	1	....	....	....	4
Butchers	4	....	7	3	1	4	19
Blacksmiths	6	....	....	1	5	6	18
Bakers	2	....	1	1	2	9	15
Builders	1	....	....	....	1	1	3
Cabinetmakers	4	....	....	....	1	4	9
Carpenters	17	....	7	4	44	58	130
Clerks.. .. .	....	1	....	....	2	....	3
Coopers.. .. .	12	....	1	....	2	5	10
Cook .. .. .	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Coachbuilders.. .. .	....	....	....	....	3	2	5
Carver and Gilder .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Coachman .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Chandler .. .. .	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Draymen .. .. .	....	....	....	....	3	3	6
Engineers	1	....	1	....	2	2	6
Engravers .. .. .	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Fireman .. .. .	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Gardeners	1	....	2	....	2	5	10
Groom	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Goldbeater .. .. .	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Ironmoulder .. .. .	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Ironfounder .. .. .	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Joiners	1	....	2	....	4	2	9
Laborers	134	7	10	16	138	125	430
Millwrights .. .. .	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Miller .. .. .	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Nailors	2	....	....	....	....	....	2
Painters	5	2	1	2	19	24	53
Plasterers	2	1	4	....	9	20	36
Plumbers	2	....	....	....	....	1	3
Pastrycook .. .. .	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Printers.. .. .	1	....	....	....	2	1	4
Quarrymen	5	....	....	....	....	....	5
Stonemasons	9	1	1	....	27	37	75
Sawyers	3	....	....	....	2	1	6
Shinglers	1	....	....	....	4	1	6
Seamen	7	....	1	2	5	1	16
Stoker	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Shipwrights	6	....	1	....	2	3	12
Sailmaker .. .. .	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Slaters	2	....	....	....	2	4	8
Stonecutters	2	....	....	....	....	....	2
Stewards (Ships')	1	....	1	....	1	....	3
Shoemakers	7	....	....	3	10	11	31
Saddlers .. .. .	....	....	....	....	5	1	6
Soapboiler .. .. .	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Tailors	8	....	1	1	12	15	37
Tinsmiths	1	....	....	....	....	1	2
Upholsterers .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Wheelwrights	3	....	....	....	3	2	8
Waiter	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Weaver .. .. .	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Watchmaker .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
TOTAL	250	13	44	34	331	367	1,039

No. 1.

PRISONERS taken into CUSTODY by the SYDNEY POLICE, during the Year 1858.

198—N

OFFENCES.		TOTAL IN THE YEAR 1858.			JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.					
		M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
No. 1. Offences against the person	Murder and manslaughter	11	2	13	..	..	4	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rape	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	Assault with intent to commit a rape	8	..	8	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	
	Attempt to commit suicide	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Presenting firearms	8	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Assault (common)	222	41	263	22	4	20	2	23	2	12	1	14	..	17	4	21	4	10	2	20	2	18	4	20	8	25	8	..			
	Assault on Police	144	11	155	11	1	11	1	11	..	12	2	15	2	7	2	12	..	13	1	9	..	20	..	9	2	14	..	..	
No. 2. Offences against property committed with violence	Attempting to rescue from custody	25	3	28	..	..	3	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	3	2	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	
	Violent assault	68	17	85	6	1	7	3	5	1	6	3	5	..	6	2	6	1	1	2	5	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	..			
	Burglary	12	..	12	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Assault and robbery	14	..	14	3	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Stealing from a shop, store, or unoccupied house	188	89	277	16	11	17	6	20	8	19	3	11	12	17	9	23	14	13	5	18	7	10	4	9	9	15	1	..	..
No. 3. Offences against property committed without violence	Attempted robbery with violence	5	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Horse and cattle stealing	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Stealing from a dwelling	150	89	239	15	6	24	10	11	3	9	7	14	10	12	8	8	9	13	3	14	9	10	6	12	6	8	12	..	..
	Stealing from the person	60	66	126	5	3	5	5	7	6	4	2	12	5	4	3	2	3	3	10	2	12	4	6	3	6	9	5	..	..
	Embezzlement	26	..	26	..	..	1	..	6	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
No. 4. Malicious offences against property	Fraud	39	6	45	3	..	5	..	1	..	7	..	2	1	3	1	5	4	5	..	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Unlawful possession of goods	78	39	117	5	2	7	4	2	2	4	3	6	3	10	4	13	3	5	5	12	2	4	3	3	3	7	5	..	..
	Receiving stolen property	3	3	6	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. 5. Forgery	Arson	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wilful damage	50	13	63	4	1	2	3	3	..	4	..	1	1	5	2	7	1	..	..	4	2	6	..	7	2	7	1	..	..
No. 6. Other offences not included in the above classes	Illegally on premises	45	18	63	2	..	2	1	2	1	5	3	1	1	5	4	7	1	4	..	5	5	1	..	3	1	8	1	..	..
	Forgery	17	2	19	7	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
No. 6. Other offences not included in the above classes	Unnatural offence	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Drunkness	2815	1891	4706	193	159	244	145	270	151	217	141	234	165	280	163	275	167	256	168	203	167	223	152	197	141	223	172	..	..
	Using obscene language	291	376	667	27	40	38	31	26	38	33	47	15	44	18	32	23	33	19	27	29	25	18	18	24	17	21	24	
	Disorderly conduct	271	156	427	33	22	32	16	31	13	22	12	27	9	8	19	16	12	17	6	20	20	18	9	26	4	21	14	
	Vagrancy	153	364	517	22	53	15	34	24	46	7	34	20	46	7	24	11	26	15	22	9	21	9	14	7	25	7	19	
	Prisoners illegally at large	12	1	13	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	3	..	2	1	
	Cruelty to animals	5	..	5	1	..	1	1	..	1	1
	Furious driving	12	..	12	5	1	1	..	3	1
	Indecent exposure of person	35	23	58	1	1	5	2	1	3	3	6	4	1	3	..	5	3	1	1	3	4	5	1	4	1	
	Deserting from lawful service	101	7	108	3	2	7	1	4	..	6	1	9	..	6	..	3	..	10	..	16	1	14	1	6	1	17	
	Protection	174	54	228	15	7	16	4	21	7	10	4	15	5	23	7	13	2	10	2	16	4	13	3	11	3	11	6
	TOTAL, 1858	5063	3274	8337	408	313	472	271	490	278	393	267	415	311	441	286	461	280	412	257	403	281	397	226	363	231	413	273
TOTAL, 1857	4157	3049	7206	282	266	260	235	346	308	329	275	404	249	345	215	391	283	343	249	421	252	334	199	355	257	347	261	
INCREASE	906	225	1131	121	47	212	36	144	..	64	..	11	62	96	71	70	..	69	8	..	29	63	27	8	..	66	12	
DECREASE	30	..	8	3	18	26	

APPENDIX TO THE FOREGOING EVIDENCE.

No. 2.
RESULT of Magisterial Inquiry.

OFFENCES.		1858.				1857.			
		TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.	DISCHARGED BY MAGISTRATE.	SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF	COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.	TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.	DISCHARGED BY MAGISTRATE.	SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF.	COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.
No. 1. Offences against the person	Murder and manslaughter	13	1	.....	12	18	12	.....	6
	Rape	6	3	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....
	Assault with intent to commit a rape	8	4	1	3	2	.....	.....	2
	Attempt to commit suicide	4	1	3	.....	6	1	5	.....
	Presenting firearms	8	8	2	3	1	.....	.....	1
	Assault (common)	263	105	153	5	360	128	212	20
	Assault on Police	155	26	126	3	132	22	108	2
	Attempting to rescue from custody	28	9	19	.....	26	2	24	.....
Violent assault	85	35	44	6	42	12	22	8	
No. 2. Offences against property, committed with violence	Burglary	12	2	3	7	10	5	1	4
	Assault and robbery	14	4	9	1	27	11	11	5
	Stealing from a shop, store, or unoccupied house	277	77	172	28	390	120	226	44
	Attempted robbery with violence	5	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3. Offences against property committed without violence	Horse and cattle stealing	12	2	6	4	10	6	.....	4
	Stealing from a dwelling	239	76	103	60	103	31	48	24
	Stealing from the person	126	56	28	42	131	74	22	35
	Embezzlement	26	8	6	12	22	4	2	16
	Fraud	45	15	15	15	2	2	.....	.....
	Unlawful possession of goods	117	39	67	11	73	31	25	17
Receiving stolen property	6	2	3	1	4	1	.....	3	
No. 4. Malicious offences against property	Arson	1	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	2
	Wilful damage	63	28	35	.....	34	12	22	.....
	Illegally on premises	63	26	36	1	5	3	2	.....
No. 5. Forgery	Forgery	19	.....	2	17	11	2	.....	9
No. 6. Other offences, not included in the above classes	Unnatural offence	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Drunkenness	4,706	431	4,275	.....	4,012	412	3,600	.....
	Using obscene language	667	57	610	.....	519	43	476	.....
	Disorderly conduct	427	100	323	4	545	142	403	.....
	Vagrancy	517	79	436	2	579	187	392	.....
	Prisoners illegally at large	13	5	8	.....	12	.....	12	.....
	Cruelty to animals	5	1	4	.....	10	2	8	.....
	Furious driving	12	1	11	.....	10	1	9	.....
	Indecent exposure of person	58	6	52	.....	52	21	31	.....
	Deserting from lawful service	108	26	82	.....	17	6	11	.....
Protection	228	106	122	.....	37	14	23	.....
TOTALS		8,337	1,337	6,757	243	7,206	1,309	5,695	202

No. 3.

TABLE shewing the Age and Sex of the Prisoners taken into Custody by the Sydney Police, during the Year 1858.

OFFENCES.		TOTAL IN THE YEAR 1858.			UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE.		15 AND UNDER 20.		20 AND UNDER 30.		30 AND UNDER 40.		40 AND UNDER 50.		50 YEARS AND UPWARDS.			
		M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
No. 1.	Offences against the person	Murder and manslaughter	11	2	13	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	1	...	...	...	1
		Rape	6	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
		Assault with intent to commit a rape	8	...	8	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	1	...
		Attempt to commit suicide	1	3	4	1	1	2
		Presenting firearms	8	...	8	3	...	2	2	1
		Assault (common)	222	41	263	2	...	24	4	91	18	65	13	28	4	12	2	...
		Assault on Police	144	11	155	23	...	44	2	54	5	14	3	9	1	...
No. 2.	Offences against property committed with violence	Attempting to rescue from custody	25	3	28	...	...	1	1	17	1	4	...	3	...	1	...
		Violent assault	68	17	85	1	...	2	2	33	6	15	7	12	1	5	1	
		Burglary	12	...	12	2	...	1	...	6	...	3
		Assault and robbery	14	...	14	3	...	5	...	5	...	1
		Stealing from a shop, store, or unoccupied house	188	89	277	6	4	20	8	72	13	56	33	21	19	13	12	...
		Attempted robbery with violence	5	...	5	2	...	3
		Horse and cattle stealing	12	...	12	1	7	...	4
No. 3.	Offences against property committed without violence	Stealing from a dwelling	150	89	239	8	8	20	24	48	24	49	17	13	10	12	6	
		Stealing from the person	60	66	126	...	9	10	18	31	20	11	10	4	8	4	1	
		Embezzlement	26	...	26	1	...	...	...	9	...	11	...	4	...	1	...
		Fraud	39	6	45	...	...	...	...	10	3	23	2	3	...	3	1
No. 4.	Malicious offences against property	Unlawful possession of goods	78	39	117	...	1	2	5	13	5	38	9	17	12	8	7	
		Receiving stolen property	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...
		Arson	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. 5.	Forgery	Wilful damage	50	13	63	2	...	7	1	25	3	11	8	4	1	1	...	
		Illegally on premises	45	18	63	5	5	13	2	16	4	6	3	5	4	...
No. 6.	Other offences not included in the above classes	Forgery	17	2	19	...	...	...	1	9	...	5	1	3	...	...	...
		Unnatural offence	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Drunkenness	2,815	1,891	4,706	1	2	72	83	1,139	419	767	695	551	467	285	225	...
		Using obscene language	291	376	667	7	4	15	45	90	114	104	91	54	89	21	33	...
		Disorderly conduct	271	156	427	8	9	34	46	83	49	93	29	35	17	18	6	...
		Vagrancy	153	364	517	1	2	22	40	29	76	39	99	28	98	34	49	...
		Prisoners illegally at large	12	1	13	5	...	6	1	1
No. 7.	Other offences not included in the above classes	Cruelty to animals	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Furious driving	12	...	12	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Indecent exposure of person	35	23	58	...	...	2	...	8	3	12	10	9	8	4	2
		Deserting from lawful service	101	7	108	...	...	13	3	59	3	26	1	3	...	...	...
		Protection	174	54	228	18	8	3	4	33	19	39	12	51	5	30	6	...
TOTAL, 1858		5,063	3,274	8,337	65	47	281	290	1,884	780	1,482	1,051	881	748	470	358	...	
TOTAL, 1857		4,157	3,049	7,206	47	26	242	146	1,206	647	1,296	994	824	800	542	436	...	
INCREASE		906	225	1,131	18	21	39	144	678	133	186	57	57	
DECREASE		52	72	78	...	

APPENDIX TO THE FOREGOING EVIDENCE.

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TABLE shewing the degree of INSTRUCTION of the Persons taken into CUSTODY in 1858.

OFFENCES.		TOTAL IN THE YEAR 1858.			NEITHER READ NOR WRITE.		READ ONLY, OR READ & WRITE IMPERFECTLY.		READ AND WRITE WELL.		SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.	
		M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Offences against the person	Murder and manslaughter	11	2	13	1	1	5	1	4	..	1	..
	Rape	6	..	6	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	Assault with intent to commit a rape	8	..	8	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
	Attempting to commit suicide	1	3	4	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..
	Presenting firearms	8	..	8	1	..	5	..	1	..	1	..
	Assault (common)	222	41	263	69	26	136	15	16	..	1	..
	Assault on Police	144	11	155	48	8	86	3	9	..	1	..
No. 2. Offences against property committed with violence	Attempting to rescue from custody	25	3	28	8	2	15	1	2	..	..	..
	Violent assault	68	17	85	20	13	43	4	4	..	1	..
	Burglary	12	..	12	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Assault and robbery	14	..	14	7	..	5	..	2	..	..	..
	Stealing from a shop, store, or unoccupied house	188	89	277	58	65	126	23	4	1	..	..
	Attempted robbery with violence	5	..	5	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Horse and cattle stealing	12	..	12	4	..	5	..	3	..	..	..
No. 3. Offences against property committed without violence	Stealing from a dwelling	150	89	239	48	54	95	35	6	..	1	..
	Stealing from the person	60	66	126	25	44	35	22	..	..	..	..
	Embezzlement	26	..	26	1	..	19	..	3	..	3	..
	Fraud	39	6	45	4	4	29	2	6	..	..	..
	Unlawful possession of goods	78	39	117	20	26	56	13	..	..	2	..
No. 4. Malicious offences against property	Receiving stolen property	3	3	6	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Arson	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Wilful damage	50	13	63	16	8	33	5	1	..	..	..
No. 5.	Illegally on premises	45	18	63	19	15	24	3	2	..	..	..
No. 5. Forgery	Forgery	17	2	19	1	..	12	1	4	1	..	..
	Unnatural offence	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
No. 6. Other offences not included in the above classes	Drunkenness	2,815	1,891	4,706	793	1,409	1,794	444	178	34	50	4
	Using obscene language	291	376	667	106	270	173	102	12	3	..	1
	Disorderly conduct	271	156	427	94	107	159	46	15	3	3	..
	Vagrancy	153	364	517	69	293	74	68	9	3	1	..
	Prisoners illegally at large	12	1	13	4	1	8	..	..	..	..	..
	Cruelty to animals	5	..	5	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Furious driving	12	..	12	5	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
	Indecent exposure of person	35	23	58	13	22	20	1	2	..	..	..
	Deserting from lawful service	101	7	108	21	5	80	2	..	..	..	..
	Protection	174	54	228	65	34	101	18	7	1	1	1
TOTAL, 1858		5,063	3,274	8,337	1,538	2,411	3,168	811	291	46	66	6
TOTAL, 1857		4,157	3,049	7,206	1,179	2,043	2,639	917	336	89	3	..
INCREASE		906	225	1,131	359	368	529	..	..	..	63	6
DECREASE		..	..	..	..	..	106	45	43	..	..	..

No. 6.

RETURN of Property reported as Stolen, during the year 1858, within the Metropolitan District, under each head, viz. :—First, Amount of Loss ; Amount Recovered by Police. Total Loss.

	AMOUNT OF LOSS.					
	First Loss.		Amount Recovered		Final Loss.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
January	472	6 4	48	13 11	423	12 5
February	337	13 3	209	16 9	127	16 6
March	749	11 6	111	2 0	638	9 6
April	368	17 1	249	6 0	119	11 1
May	278	9 0	58	8 0	220	1 0
June	522	0 9	53	19 0	468	1 9
July	457	18 5	103	8 0	354	10 5
August	534	2 7	94	15 3	439	7 4
September	531	15 6	244	16 6	286	19 0
October	568	5 0	301	2 10	267	2 2
November	283	15 0	14	19 6	268	15 6
December	432	3 0	45	3 10	386	19 2
TOTAL, 1858	5,536	17 5	1,535	11 7	4,001	5 10
TOTAL, 1857	10,038	18 9½	1,469	13 3½	8,569	5 6
INCREASE .....	.....	.....	65	18 3½	.....	.....
DECREASE	4,502	1 4½	.....	.....	4,567	19 8

No. 7.

COMPARATIVE Statements, from the year 1851 to the year 1858, inclusive.

YEAR.	TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.	DIS-CHARGED.	SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF.	COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.	PROPERTY REPORTED AS STOLEN.					
					First Loss.		Amount Recovered.		Final Loss.	
					£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1851	736	386	....	350	4,136	15 11½	1,227	15 3½	2,909	0 8
1852	662	351	18	293	6,804	4 5½	2,120	14 10¼	4,683	9 7¼
1853	858	441	80	337	10,655	17 11½	1,635	8 10½	9,020	9 1
1854	867	427	68	362	12,582	16 5½	4,310	17 5½	8,271	19 0
1855	957	466	149	342	10,181	0 1½	3,850	7 4	1,330	12 9½
1856	802	321	257	224	8,514	12 4½	2,879	16 1	5,634	16 3½
1857	1,423	483	738	202	10,038	18 9½	1,469	13 3½	8,569	5 6
1858	1,596	525	834	237	5,536	17 5	1,535	11 7	4,001	5 10

No. 8.

NUMBER of Informations filed by the Police, during the year 1858.

OFFENCES.	CONVICTED.	DISMISSED.	WITHDRAWN, ON NUISANCE BEING ABATED, OR OTHERWISE.	TOTAL.
Breach of Police Act	345	38	75	458
Do. Licensed Victuallers' Act	225	18	16	259
Do. Deserted Wives' Act	2	1	8	11
Do. Vagrant Act	18	2	.....	20
Keeping a common brothel	5	1	6	12
TOTAL, 1858	595	60	105	760
TOTAL, 1857	416	72	27	515
INCREASE	179	.....	78	245
DECREASE .....	.....	12	.....	.....

JNO. M'LERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

The Honorable Edward Wise, M.L.C., (by permission of the Legislative Council) examined:—

1406. *By the Chairman:* You are the Attorney General of the Colony? Yes.

1407. And have resided in the Colony some years? Yes, since June, 1855.

1408. This Committee has been appointed to inquire into the general condition of the working population of Sydney, with reference, among other things, to house accommodation and its sanitary and moral effects upon the well-being of the inhabitants—the Committee have been given to understand that you have paid considerable attention, for some time past, to this subject? I have paid some attention.

1409. You have paid attention to the subject of sanitary reform in towns? Both here and in England.

1410. In Sydney, have you taken up the subject practically to any extent? To some extent I have addressed my mind to it, and have endeavored, as far as possible, to disseminate sound information upon the subject.

1411. Have you made any inquiries which have placed in your possession facts bearing upon the actual condition of the house accommodation of the working classes? I have. On my first arrival, I was particularly struck with what seemed to me the deficient house accommodation in the town, and, after a short visit to the country, in the interior also. It appeared to me that the houses were not in the slightest degree adapted to the country, or so as to be conducive to the domestic comforts or the morals of the dwellers therein. During the first four months I was here, living alone, I made it my business to inquire, on every occasion that I could, of the working men whom I met, and although I cannot give the details of the answers, my first impressions were very strongly confirmed, not only that deficiencies existed, but that they were felt especially by the new comers. I may mention that I conversed, over and over again, with masons and persons engaged in building, and they invariably admitted the deficiency of the accommodation. I especially remember the case of a cab-driver, who told me that he and twelve others slept in one loft, in which there was no window, no ventilation of any kind. I endeavored to institute some inquiries through the Philosophical Society, and a Committee was appointed to examine into the state of Sydney.

1412. When was that? Just before the Officer of Health was appointed, in the latter part of 1856, or the beginning of 1857. That Committee, however, in consequence of the appointment of the Officer of Health, and having no funds at their command at that time, did not result in anything beyond a few meetings. A Mr. Smith, who has since been appointed as clergyman to the Church in Parramatta-street, had just arrived. I did not know him personally, but became acquainted with him, and employed him to procure some information from actual examination. He did so, and furnished me with these papers which I have now in my hand, which I have no doubt were correct. With the permission of the Committee I will hand them in. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix.*)

1413. At what time were these inquiries made? About two years. I was lately told that some of these places were being deserted.

1414. You believe such cases as those represented in these papers exist in other parts of the City still? I should so, decidedly. Previous to the Lodging House Act being brought in in the Council, I spent some four hours one evening with an Inspector of Police in going round to many lodging-houses in the town, and though I am aware, of course, that all the lowest class must be badly accommodated, still the amount paid did not seem at all to afford the accommodation it ought to have done. To give you an instance—in one loft there were seven sleeping who paid sixpence each a-night for their bed, or three shillings a-week. For this room, therefore, a weekly sum of a guinea a-week was received. In several of these rooms there would be no utensil except a bucket placed in the middle of the room for common use. In some houses there was great attention paid to ventilation and cleanliness; but, generally, the impression upon my mind was, that it was most desirable that what we call common lodging-houses should be put under some control and regulation.

1415. The Lodging House Bill was introduced and passed in the Legislative Council, and thrown out in the Assembly? Yes; for some reason which I never could understand it was thrown out in the Assembly without consideration, and I must say that its rejection in this way by the Assembly, they being representatives of the people, most particularly astonished me.

1416. Do you know whether that Bill was prepared in consultation with the Health Officer at the time, Mr. Aaron? It certainly had his approval to the best of my recollection. That Bill was prepared in the main upon the model of the English Act, and I should add that its supporters were encouraged to proceed, because they found that at Melbourne, where similar evils had to be contended with, a similar Act had been passed. It will be found in the Victorian Acts in the year 1854.

1417. When was the Bill introduced in the Legislative Council? I was about to introduce it, but as Mr. Lutwyche, who was the Solicitor General at the time, approved of it, its supporters availed themselves of the assistance of the Government, and he introduced it, and carried it through the Legislative Council.

1418. *By Mr. Windeyer:* Are you aware that a similar Act has also been found to work well in Tasmania? Yes. The benefit of the Lodging Houses Act in the large towns of England has been universally admitted; and although there are not, perhaps, so many here of what in the English sense of the word may be called a "vagrant" population, still there are in this country a great number who are apt to seek a bed, as we may say, on chance, and who in that sense are vagrant or wandering about. If the Committee desire it I will make a short summary of the Lodging Houses Act in England, and append it. (*Vide Appendix.*)

1419. I believe it has been found that the persons who have been affected by the working of this Act, although they may have disliked it at first, have approved of it afterwards? Yes; and

The Hon.
Edward Wise,
M.L.C.
23 Dec., 1859.

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and in Lord Shaftesbury's speech in 1858, as President of the Lecture "Public Health," at the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, he stated, "There has been in "one measure more productive of good results than is the registration of Common Lodging "Houses."

1420. There is no substantial objection to it as interfering with the liberty of the subject? Not at all.

1421. *By the Chairman:* When you say that the Lodging House Bill was thrown out of the Assembly, you are aware that there was a division upon it, and that there was a section in favor of going on with the Bill? Yes.

1422. You are aware that the House divided upon it? Yes, I believe it did. Although I think there is an improvement apparent in the lower class of houses during the last two or three years, yet, speaking generally, there is a total want of the means of ordinary ventilation in sleeping rooms, not only in houses of this description in town, but it is equally remarkable in hotels, and in inns on the roadside in the country to a very great extent.

1423. Is there any other information you desire to give the Committee? There are many alleys and lanes in Sydney, in which it seems to me it is quite impossible that any decency could exist.

1424. What towns are you acquainted with in the mother country? My knowledge is chiefly confined to London.

1425. Do you think, leaving out of view the consideration of climate, the house accommodation is worse here than in London? Certainly, compared with the ability to pay for it, and the charges made.

1426. Generally, I should infer from your evidence, you think there is a feeling of indifference to the necessary sanitary provision of houses here as compared with that of London? Decidedly; but at the same time that indifference is lessening.

1427. With reference to one of the other branches of our inquiry, as to the existence of juvenile vagrancy in the streets of Sydney—are you able to give any information on that subject? No, I have not seen that; but I have seen that the deficiency of house accommodation necessitates children being turned into the streets, and therefore becomes a fruitful source of crime and demoralization.

1428. I presume you will not be able to tell us anything about the alleged want of employment? I think not; but my impression is that employment is difficult to obtain just now.

1429. You think there is suffering from want of employment? I should think there is; but I should attribute that to the over pressure of the working population in Sydney, and their disinclination to remove from Sydney.

1430. Do you think, from your observation, that there is want of employment? That there is difficulty in obtaining it, I have known two or three instances, but my observation is limited. To return to the subject of house accommodation, and to illustrate what I mean with reference to the want of ventilation; although it may seem a small matter, it is of great importance practically, hardly any windows are made to open from the top, and the consequence is, that very often the windows are not opened at all; for, if opened at the bottom, as they are generally without sash-lines, they require something to be placed under them to keep them up. That gives a little extra trouble, to begin with, and also, not unfrequently, accidents may occur; and I have noticed, over and over again, even in the country, that windows are evidently not opened from week's end to week's end. There is no fault, it seems to me, to be found in this matter; it is not a subject of blame so much as of ignorance, and we know that it is only within the last fifteen or twenty years that these matters have been properly dealt with in England. It seems to me that the type of house was formed here when this subject was not understood, and that type has been followed without the least consideration.

1431. Are not the houses in the country, occupied by the poorer classes, pretty well ventilated by the cracks in the walls, or the openings between the slabs? Fortunately they are so.

1432. *By Mr. Windeyer:* Do you know, as a matter of fact, that the erection of model lodging-houses for the working classes in England has been found to answer as a speculation? I believe a moderate interest has been realised; but the feeling with a great number of employers in England, and unquestionably a very proper feeling, is that it is more economical for them in the end, to provide good house accommodation for their workmen, as it tends to preserve their health and strength, and also to preserve their character. That the interests of the employer and the employed are identical is a truth becoming daily more recognized.

1433. I understood you to say that you considered the existence of these lanes and alleys had a bad moral effect upon the people—could you suggest any thing in the way of legislation to correct this evil? Yes. I would have no thirty feet lanes. I would have a legislative enactment absolutely forbidding any lane to be made in any town unless of a certain width, and the minimum width should be forty feet; without such an enactment the eagerness of people to make the most of their properties will almost inevitably reproduce the evils of narrow streets in every new place that is built; all *cul-de-sacs* should also be prohibited.

1434. Has such legislation as that been carried into effect in the Mother Country. It has. Endeavors are being made to throw open the streets in all directions, to destroy all *cul-de-sacs*, which are most injurious, and to provide, what I have most earnestly urged here, places for public recreation and exercise. With reference to that last point I may mention, that although I know there are some reserves made under the land regulations, in the Land Bill which I had the honor to assist in framing in 1857 a clause was prepared that no town in future should be laid out without a certain defined proportion being reserved for the recreation, health, and enjoyment of the inhabitants. I have no hesitation in my own mind in attributing the great tendency to intemperance here, amongst other causes, to the people being constantly shut up in close rooms, and being compelled to breathe impure air.

1435.

1435. *By the Chairman*: You think, to a great extent, intemperance is the consequence of discomfort, rather than discomfort the consequence of intemperance? Decidedly; and from all the inquiries I have been able to make here, I believe that another cause is, the imperfect knowledge of domestic economy among the working classes, and the almost impossibility of anything like household comfort. These two causes, I believe, drive many men from their homes. With reference to the connection between drunkenness and bad air, and social discomfort, I can quote the authority of persons who have especially devoted their attention to this subject, persons of very different character and of very different mental tendencies, who agree on this point—such as Dr. Southwood Smith and Dr. Toynbee. The latter was surgeon at a large infirmary in London; and he first drew my attention to a very simple remedy for the imperfect ventilation of rooms, and the application of which diminished the extent of illness in his parish very considerably. I may also mention the names of Mr. Vanderkiste, now in this country, who was for six years a city missionary in the worst parts of London; of the well-known Mr. Chambers, of Edinburgh; and I may close the list with the name of Lord Shaftesbury, who, in the speech delivered by him in October, 1858, already referred to, uses this language:—"You will find the matters which must be brought under sanitary arrangement will be divided into two great aspects—the physical and moral. In detail they may be considered apart; but they cannot be considered apart, as not to be frequently, constantly, nay, perpetually brought into contact. They act and re-act upon one another, in a way quite indivisible. A low moral state will bring on intemperance, and with intemperance all that dreadful catalogue of disease and crime which ever follows in the wake of intoxication. But those habits of drinking are engendered by foul air, and the disgusting and depressing influence of the localities in which the people live; by a defective supply of water; by its deleterious quality." And again:—"We should first, as far as possible, regulate the building of houses, the width and construction of streets. I have seen the greatest possible effect produced by destroying a court which was a *cul-de-sac*, by knocking down the end house and making it a common thoroughfare. You must also erect houses for the people to live in, or adapt old houses." I can also state that several instances of the grossest crime have come under my notice officially, connected with and almost incident to the close association of the sexes, consequent upon the wretched accommodation afforded to the poorer classes. Dr. Southwood Smith says, in his pamphlet on the "Results of Sanitary Improvement"—"There must be compulsory enforcement of certain sanitary conditions wherever there are human habitations. There must be provision for the supply of better ordered dwellings for the industrious classes; dwellings accessible to air and light, and no longer producing that malarious depression which resorts for relief to the fatal stimulus of ardent spirits; dwellings compatible with cleanliness, comfort, and those decent observances which are necessary to self-respect, and which must become habits before there can be respect for the happiness, property, or life of others. The physical improvement of these masses, it is now admitted, must precede their intellectual and moral elevation. When the house ceases to be a sty, and possesses the conditions which render it capable of being made a home, then, but not till then, may it receive with some hope of benefit, the schoolmaster and the minister of religion."

The Hon.
Edward Wise,
M.L.C.

23 Dec., 1859.

1436. *By Mr. Lyons*: Do you know what is the present salary of the Health Officer? I believe it is only £100 a-year.

1437. Do you think that is sufficient to enable him satisfactorily to perform his duties? Unquestionably not.

1438. You have said, I think, it appears to you that the people are anxious to remove out of the dwellings you describe—do you think that arises from a knowledge of the evils you have stated, or from their having a greater choice of dwellings in consequence of the reduction of rents? I think they are becoming more and more sensible of these evils. I have given lectures on this and cognate subjects, and I have found them very well listened to, and frequently spoken of afterwards. I have also circulated a considerable number of books bearing on these topics; these have been read particularly recently. Some of these are entitled "Household Truths for Working Men," and they are now on sale at Cook's, in George-street. I merely mention this to shew that more attention is paid to these matters than was the case some years ago. The newspapers also devote more attention to the subject, and the feeling is spreading among all classes. Deficiency of knowledge on these subjects is not confined to any class, and this is not astonishing when we reflect that it is only a few years since they began to be considered much in England.

1439. *By Dr. Lang*: Would you say, from your own observation, that the humbler classes in this country are more indifferent to the character of their house accommodation than the corresponding classes at home? Than the corresponding classes at home now are, not more so than the corresponding classes at home were a few years ago.

1440. Do you not think that state of things is to be ascribed pretty much to the finer character of our climate, rendering the precautions against cold and other atmospheric influences that are necessary at home scarcely so necessary here? Partly no doubt, and partly from adopting habits and customs which are totally inapplicable to the existing state of things; and that is what I meant when I said that the type of house adopted in this Colony in the first instance had been too implicitly followed. If you refer to Collins's New South Wales, you will see a picture of the first barracks at Parramatta, which is an exact representation of many houses now all over the country; for instance, the row of wooden houses just beyond the turnpike in Rushcutter's Bay, with windows close up to the roof.

1441. Do you not think that when people of the humbler classes find that it is not necessary to take such precautions against the climate as are indispensable at home, it leads them to an indifference generally about their house accommodation, and induces a feeling of barbarism? No, I do not think that causes it at all, or very slightly.

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1442. Do you not think that the unnatural distribution of our population, about one-fourth of the entire population of the country being concentrated in the city and its suburbs, tends greatly to increase the difficulties which present themselves for the improvement of the humbler classes? Undoubtedly; but one of the causes greatly contributing to that is the miserable house accommodation that exists in the country; a kind of terror exists against going into the interior. This is especially so with servants.

1443. Have you found there is such a feeling of unwillingness to go into the interior? Yes, and I believe it is partly attributable to the notion that to go into the country is to relapse into a state of barbarism.

1444. *By the Chairman*: Upon the general sanitary question, do you not think one of the most striking popular delusions is that people feel satisfied if they get healthy situations, while they neglect altogether the necessary precautions for preserving health in doors, and thus render their house perhaps a den of fever in the midst of a most healthful position? Yes; and in order to remedy this I would have a knowledge of common things, to use the current expression, taught at all the schools, especially among the class likely to be servants. Miss Burdett Coutts has greatly promoted the spread of this species of knowledge by offering prizes to be competed for by pupils who shew they possess the best knowledge of common things, or who have made the greatest progress in hemming, sewing, cooking, and the various arts relating to the comforts of every day life. Upon this subject she has published a book, and a considerable number of copies have been circulated in this Colony. There is also another little book of a similar kind by Miss Brewster, called "Household Economy," which gives a great variety of information upon common things—the air we breathe—the food we eat—modes of cookery—means of preventing diseases, &c.

1445. With regard to the juvenile life of this city, have you ever thought of the very large amount that is sacrificed by preventable causes? I believe there is a very large amount, especially of the infant population annually sacrificed by these causes; and some of the chief causes I believe to be the want of fresh air, the closeness of the rooms, and the great ignorance of young mothers with reference to their mode of treatment of the children. I think Dr. Roberts can give you valuable information upon that point. With reference to house accommodation, I would particularly draw the attention of the Committee to what seems to me to be a great fault in the houses of the upper classes of Sydney. In the old and many of the new houses here, there is no proper accommodation for servants, who are therefore compelled to sleep in rooms out of the house. This practice prevails also very much in the country. It seems to me that this has a direct tendency to evil, as the servant is thus removed from the control and supervision of the master.

1446. *By Dr. Lang*: You are aware that that state of things arose from the peculiar circumstances of the Colony in its commencement? No doubt; but I think the upper classes are not sufficiently alive to the evils consequent upon it, and to the duty that devolves upon them as much as lies in their power to regard their servants as members of their families.

1447. *By Mr. Hoskins*: I presume you consider that there is a deficiency of houses suitable for the residence of mechanics and laborers? Yes; for that reason I would to the utmost facilitate the means of getting to the suburbs by railway.

1448. You say there is a disinclination among the working classes to go into the interior—have you never heard the reasons assigned? One reason, I believe, is the difficulty of getting there, and another the discomforts to which they are subjected when they get there. I would wish to impress upon the Committee my belief that, unless we do attend to these subjects more than we have done, it will tend to make the contrast between this country and Home greater than it would otherwise be; and this will operate injuriously to this country, for when the people at Home find that their social comforts are attended to by all classes, as is beginning to be the case now, and that they are neglected here, it will materially affect the immigration.

1449. That is, it will lessen the attraction of this Colony as a field for emigration? Yes.

1450. You are aware that there are now in England model lodging-houses for single men? Yes.

1451. Where every comfort is provided? Yes.

1452. I believe they have paid very well? Yes, I think reasonably so.

1453. Do you not think something of the same kind in Sydney would also pay? No doubt it would. I had several interviews some three years ago with a wealthy man in Sydney, who was arranging the details of such a plan, but his enterprise was stopped by illness.

1454. A large number of young men come from the interior, and having no comfortable place where they can stay, it induces habits of intemperance? Yes; I believe the hotel accommodation is equally bad.

1455. *By the Chairman*: Do you not think that the want of proper sanitary conveniences, such as means of drainage, ventilation, and due care in the construction of buildings, is almost as much felt in the mansions of the rich as in the cottages of the poor—that there is as much neglect? There is a great deal of neglect; but I have observed a decided improvement during the last four or five years.

1456. Are you aware that some of the new model houses, built since the reform movement in house accommodation has taken place in England, have in greater perfection all these conveniences than some of the most expensive palaces have in this country? Yes.

1457. Through the ignorance or indifference of the people here? Yes; or through not considering sufficiently whether the new houses are adapted to the climate.

1458. You, of course, consider this question of sanitary improvement with regard to the house accommodation afforded for the poor affects equally the rich, inasmuch as, if fevers are engendered by the filth and squalor of the poor, they will extend to the rich? It affects all classes, but more especially the working classes, because they are tied to their work, but the evil will extend to the higher classes as well.

1459. What I want to elicit from you is, whether this is not a question in which all have a substantial interest? Unquestionably all have; but the higher class can avoid the evil without legislation by expenditure and removal, whereas the working classes have not much leisure, and from the necessities of their position are subject to the evils I have referred to in a far greater degree; and it appears to me to be the duty of the State to take care that they are protected, for the benefit of all. The rich must ultimately pay for distress and poverty. Directly or indirectly the support of distress and poverty will fall upon the rich.

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1460. *By Mr. Lyons*: What do you think would be a sufficiently remunerative salary for the Health Officer? £400 a-year; but my belief is that the municipal authorities should not have the appointment of the Health Officer, but that the appointment should be vested in the State Government, because I think by the latter arrangement there would be fewer difficulties thrown in the way of his carrying out his arrangements, and that he would be less fettered by personal influences. I wish to add that I regret that my constant occupations since this Committee was formed have caused the evidence I have now given to be more desultory and less definite than it would have been had I had leisure to prepare myself.

APPENDIX.

A.

ULTIMO ROAD.

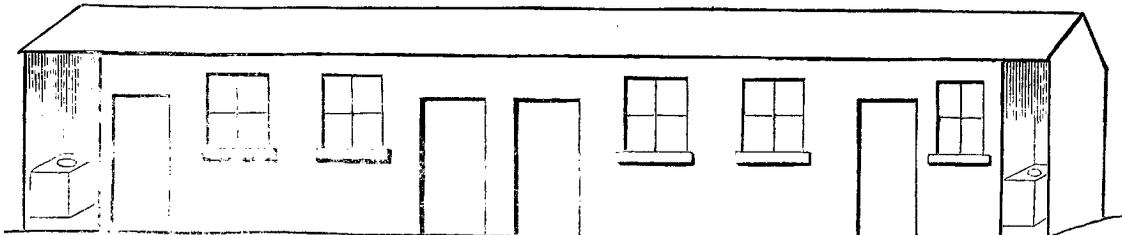
Many of the houses up this road are quite unfit for the lower animals in creation to be placed in; and how human beings inhabit these *human slaughter-houses* is an enigma which I cannot solve. I went into one—it was almost down. In looking at it I could not imagine how I was to get in; but at last I found a hole called the door; the extreme height was 5 feet. Rooms, 9 feet by 5 feet. The door that leads into their sleeping apartment is 5 feet high. Scarcely an article of furniture is in the place. The occupants (about four in number) seem idiotic; to say the best, they are inferior to the Aborigines. The place was a mass of filth. The refuse from an old water-closet, which had a bit of rag for a door, almost down into the bargain, having no seat, was on the top of the ground. They begged of me to inquire if they were compelled to pay taxes for such a place.

Just after you emerge from George-street are two houses on the left hand side of Ultimo Road; and in my numerous visits to bad localities, I never saw such disreputable places as these. Each house contains two rooms. The front room is 10 feet by 10 feet, 7 feet high; back room, 10 feet by 7 feet; windows very small. The houses were formerly let at 10s. or 12s. per week; then each house had an extra room. The landlord, to suit his own convenience, has taken away one room from each house, and now lets them at 8s. per week. In these rooms he keeps pigs, and the stench is dreadful. The filth from the pigs comes underneath the doors, so that the houses are in fact pig-styes. When the poor people come down in a morning, the first thing they have to do is to clean away the filth from the pigs which has come under the door. The house is full of vermin; and the walls being partly down, it presents the appearance of having been besieged. In front of these houses are stagnant cesspools, containing filth of every description. I could hardly get into the house for the filth—stepping-stones are absolutely required, to prevent you from being ankle-deep in it. What with these pigs, no water-closets,* and the accumulated matter at the front door, I am at a loss to conceive how it is that cholera has not seized the unhappy inhabitants of these miserable hovels. As it is, they look squalid, dirty, miserable victims to the rapacity and covetousness of an unthoughtful landlord. There has been much sickness here.

B.

SHERBAN-PLACE.

In George-street, near the Haymarket, is Sherban-place. I was looking down some courts, and a respectable tradesman spoke to me; I told him my business, and he asked me to step down this court. As I entered, the stench was so overpowering that I hesitated as to whether I would go back or go on. I went with him, and found 5 small houses bounded on each side by a water-closet.



W. C., full.

Water-closets and Houses under same roof.

W. C.

One had been emptied on the night before owing to a remonstrance made by the owner of a shop in the street, who has left his place of business owing to the dreadful stench from this court. Nothing can exceed the wretched appearance of the children in this court. The houses are dreadfully dirty, and in a bad state of repair. Rooms, 8 feet by 10 feet, 7 feet high; sleeping rooms, 6 feet by 10 feet. Eight shillings per week is paid. I was not able to glean the number of occupants owing to the persons being from home. The end house next the water-closet contains five.

C.

* Neither house has any water-closet.

The Hon.
Edward Wise,
M.L.C.

23 Dec., 1859.

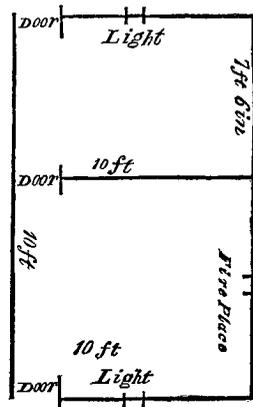
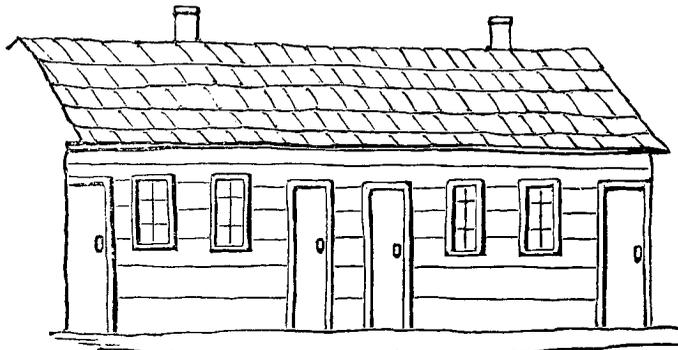
C.

BETWEEN RAILWAY BRIDGE AND CHRIST CHURCH.

This is a narrow entry, at the top of which are 3 weatherboard houses. The condition of this place is odious, and one which sooner or later will entail fearful consequences upon the health of the people in the surrounding district. No. 1—2 roomed cottage; front room, 9 feet square, 7 feet high; back room, 7 feet by 9 feet; light 26 inches by 22 inches in each room; tolerably clean. Man, wife, 3 children, 15, 13, and 12 years of age. Rent 10s. per week. No drainage except what runs on the surface close to the door. There are three water-closets close to this house—one opposite the front door which is quite full, the feculent matter is upon the surface and oftentimes it is so dreadful that the refuse of these places, filled to overflowing, comes in at the front door, especially when there is a storm of rain, the house is then deluged with the contents of the water-closets. The woman has been ill, and she attributes it alone to the horrible stench. House No. 2—5 persons, dirty, same complaints, privy opposite front door, rent 10s., same size as No. 1. House No. 3—man, wife, one child, clean, privy opposite the door almost down, 7 feet from front door to privy; an open stagnant pool is within 4 feet of this woman's house, which was abominable; the stench is almost suffocating, and enough to breed a virulent disease. Rent 10s., same as No. 1.

D.

PARADISE ROW, CHIPPENDALE.—25 HOUSES.



No.	No. of Family.	Condition.	REMARKS.
1	Man, wife, 2 children (4)	Dirty.	This row of houses, twenty-five in number, are all weatherboard, with a roof of shingles, in an exceedingly dilapidated condition, totally unfit to be the residence of human beings; many of these dens are so filled with vermin that the people can hardly live at all in them. The wet comes in through the roof, and runs off the street into them, the floors being lower than the street. Each dwelling contains two rooms—the one 10 feet square, the other 7 feet 6 inches by 10 feet. All the light is from two windows, about 25 inches square. The back room in which they sleep is so small, that when the bed is up scarcely room is found to turn round, and yet I found, huddled together, five of both sexes, indiscriminately. There is no drainage, and only one well to all the houses. At the back of the house, fronting the back doors, are the privies, five in number, three full, and four out of the five unfit for any human being to enter; three have no doors, and another has no roof, so that, if the feelings of delicacy were at all consulted, four would never be used, and the 100 inhabitants would all go to one privy. The men seemed ashamed to look at me while they told me the barbarous state in which they were compelled to live. The houses were 8s. each, reduced to 6s.
2	Man, wife, 2 children (4)	Dirty.	
3	Widow, 3 children (4.) (Illness)	Clean.	
4	Man, wife, 4 children (6)	Dirty.	
5	Man and wife, 2 children (4)	Tolerable.	
6	Man and wife (2)	Dirty.	
7	Man and wife, 3 children (5). (Illness)	Dirty.	
8	In family (3)	Dirty.	
9	Widow, mother, 5 children (7)	Clean.	
10	In family (3)	Clean.	
11	In family (2)	Tolerable.	
12	Man, wife, 4 children (6)	Dirty.	
13	In family (3)	Clean.	
14	Man, wife, 3 children (5)	Dirty.	
15	Man, wife, 6 children (8)	Dirty.	
16	In family (3)	Clean.	
17	Man, wife, 5 children (7)	Dirty.	
18	Man, wife, 2 children (4)	Clean.	
19	Man, wife, 2 children (4)	Dirty.	
20	Man, wife, 2 children (4)	Dirty.	
21	Man and wife, (2). (Illness)	Dirty.	
22	Man, wife, 2 children (4)	Dirty.	
23	Vacant .....	.....
24	In family (4)	Dirty.	
25	In family (5)	Clean.	

TUESDAY, 24 JANUARY, 1860.

Present:—

MR. HOSKINS,
DR. LANG,
MR. LYONS,MR. PARKES,
MR. PEMELL,
MR. PLUNKETT.

HENRY PARKES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

The Reverend Patrick Newman, called in and examined:—

1461. *By the Chairman*: This Committee has been appointed to inquire into the social condition of the working classes of Sydney, with reference to the want of employment experienced at times, also the house accommodation and its sanitary effects, and also as to whether there is any large amount of juvenile vagrancy in the streets; it was thought, from the situation you fill, that you would be probably brought into contact with parts of the town, which would enable you to give some valuable information to the Committee—will you be kind enough to state whether it has come at all within your knowledge that there is any degree of suffering among the working classes in that part of the town with which you are more particularly acquainted? I have not many observations to address to the Committee on the subject under discussion. By way of preface I may state, that I certainly have a fair opportunity of corroborating by *facts* and *ocular proofs* a great many of the assertions I shall have to make. For, as Catholic Clergyman of the district, which includes a very considerable portion of Sydney, having been appointed to it now for some years, and having constantly to go through not merely the main streets, but also the by-ways and by-lanes, I am in a position to see thoroughly into the state of the working classes.

The Rev.
P. Newman.
24 Jan., 1860.

1462. *By Dr. Lang*: May I ask the part of Sydney you refer to? St. Patrick's, which corresponds with the parishes of St. Phillip and Holy Trinity.

1463. *By the Chairman*: The district popularly known as "The Rocks"? It includes a much larger portion than *The Rocks*; it includes all that part of the city lying to the north of King-street West to George-street, and Hunter-street to Macquarie-street. I have to state that there have come under my notice during the time of my residence in that district, a great many very distressing cases; and that this distress is increasing. A very great amount of distress is to be witnessed in the back streets, back lanes, and by-ways.

1464. Would you be kind enough to state more particularly any instance of distress, in what it consisted, and also to what you attribute it? I know instances more than one, within the last six months, of the following kind: I find if I go into one of these huts or houses in these back streets, a father who has very small wages, who is often out of employment, and who has the whole family depending upon his wages for their support, a very large family of from six to ten, and the children of various ages, the eldest perhaps not more than twelve or thirteen, and of course generally unable to assist the father in any way. His wages have therefore to support this family, and they are not constant, and very often as I observed rather low. He has to pay his rent—and I may observe, with regard to rent, that the poor have to pay monstrously out of proportion, when we look at the tenements they hold. The week before last I attended a poor person in an apartment, which was the only one occupied by a father, mother, and child about ten or twelve years of age. It was a little room not more than about six feet by six, and about nine feet high, situated in a most unhealthy part of Sydney—Malcolm's Buildings, lying off George-street.

1465. Near the Tank Stream? Yes. I asked the owner whether he had any other apartment. He said, "No." I asked what he was paying for this room? And he answered, "four shillings a week."

1466. Are there many houses destitute of furniture and the common utensils for domestic comfort? A great number of these smaller houses have scarcely a decent article of furniture of any kind.

1467. Do you attribute this extreme state of poverty to the faults of the head of the family? No; in nine cases out of ten I attribute it to the peculiar circumstances connected with the City of Sydney at large. What I mean is, that the working population of Sydney is vastly in excess of the employment at present; indeed, I believe, in the best times, when the demand for labor is most extensive, I believe the working class in Sydney is in excess of that demand.

1468. You believe then that Sydney is too great a city for the population of the country? I believe the working class in Sydney is far too numerous for the works usually going on in Sydney.

1469. That there are too many laborers for the ordinary employment likely to arise in a city of this kind? Yes, in a city like Sydney.

1470. Has it come to your knowledge that persons thus situated have rejected offers, or have not availed themselves of opportunities, of going into the interior where they could be employed? I have said that, in nine cases out of ten, the cause of this distress may be referred to what I have stated; but, probably, I would say, in one case out of ten this misery arises from the person's own fault. A man may work for three, four, or five days and then spend his money in the dram shop. I could not say more than that proportion. When once these people (I allude to that portion of the laboring class addicted to intemperance) have got into the difficulty they have not the energy to get out of it, and although occasional offers may be made to them to go into the country, they have a disposition to remain in Sydney, and reject offers which would appear to be encouraging to go to remote parts of the country. In fact they prefer to remain in Sydney, and to struggle on through misery, to going up the country, to what I would consider encouraging offers.

1471.

- The Rev. P. Newman.
24 Jan., 1860.
1471. Do we understand that you visit many of the houses of the working classes, where the want of proper house accommodation is such as to render it impossible for the family to be in a state of moral and physical health? In the first place it is part and parcel of my duty as a Catholic Clergyman to visit every poor family in my district. It is in fact a matter of absolute duty. These people (the poor) are especially committed to my care as the Catholic Clergyman of the district; consequently I can see into the actual extent and nature of the poverty existing in different parts of the district. Now in regard to this actual distress and misery, do you ask me to explain it?
1472. No; what I want to elicit is, whether from the manner in which the working classes are housed—looking to the means at command for the preservation of cleanliness and ventilation in their houses, and also of family decency—it is impossible for them to be in a state of physical and moral health? In many cases it is exceedingly difficult, and in many cases impossible, so far as the *morale* is concerned. With regard to their physical condition, I say it is impossible for them to be in a healthy state. There is one thing which really astonishes me, and that is, how it is we have not had epidemics in Sydney before this. I cannot understand how this is, unless indeed it arise from the salubrity of our climate and the peculiar formation of the Sydney Harbour, which causes the sea breeze to reach even these most objectionable localities. This may serve as a check to the evil which the habitations themselves would cause. These are of such a character, as far as my experience goes, as would lead me unhesitatingly to pronounce them dangerous to the health of the strongest, directly opposed to the physical health of the inmates, and in many instances opposed to the well-being of their moral condition.
1473. With regard to the manner in which the children of the working classes are cared for; does it come within your knowledge that there is a good deal of practical vagrancy among the juvenile population in the streets—that there are many children who are either without friends, or with friends who imperfectly discharge their duty? That is a question I cannot so conveniently answer, taking it generally. So far as the Catholic portion of the community are concerned—I cannot speak of others, they are beyond my sphere, but so far as the Catholic portion are concerned—I can state that there is not a great amount of vagrancy. I state, secondly, that some children are kept from school by the necessitous circumstances of their parents. This is the case in some instances, but not in very many, because it is one of the rules of the Denominational Board, that if parents are really unable to pay the school fees, they may get a certificate from a member of the Board to that effect, and such certificate entitles the children to admission to the school. But the worst effect of the mode of living of the parents upon the children, is that it is very hard under such circumstances to give them proper habits of cleanliness, or other habits which will afterwards become them as citizens, and above all as Christians. Where a number of persons are huddled together in small apartments, without any separation of the sexes, nothing is more difficult than to preserve a due sense of morals, and a due sense of decorum. It is exceedingly difficult under such circumstances for people to preserve that natural, delicate, noble feeling of the human heart, which the teaching of Christian parents and religious instructors should help to promote and foster.
1474. Your duties must necessarily take you a great deal about the streets and by-places of the city, do you ever notice promiscuously assembled in the street—I am now speaking irrespectively of that section of the community committed to your pastoral charge—groups of children apparently of vagrant habits? I do occasionally. I do not know to what section of the community they belong.
1475. Do you notice in the streets, to a large extent, children of disorderly habits? I could not say to a very large extent, but I notice them frequently.
1476. Do you ever go near the public wharfs? Yes.
1477. Have you noticed children congregated together at the waterside? Yes, that is their principal rendezvous; and also at the place where I reside, near the Flag Staff, there are a considerable number of boys whom I would consider vagrants, for during school-hours I may say I frequently see them.
1478. Speaking generally, you think the house accommodation is bad? I think the house accommodation is wretched in the extreme.
1479. *By Mr. Hoskins*: You say you are acquainted with large families who are depending for the necessaries of life upon the exertions of their fathers? Yes.
1480. Who when in employment receives such low wages that he is unable to make provision for the time when he is out of employ, and that owing to the precariousness of employment his family are often in great distress? The wages in themselves may not perhaps be considered as very low, but looking to the state of the country I think them so. From want of permanency of employment the wages, even were they in other respects satisfactory, are not sufficient to enable a laboring man to keep his family in comfort.
1481. I presume you are acquainted with the moral character of a number of these persons to whom you allude—do you consider that the distress of these families is to be ascribed to the intemperance of parents? I say one case out of ten may be attributed to the fault of parents who may be drunkards, and whatever money they may earn is spent in the dram shop.
1482. From what has come under your observation, do you think the working classes in this town are more intemperate than the same classes in other countries? I could not positively state that.
1483. You think the rents in this town are too high in proportion to the wages people receive? Speaking of the poorer classes, I believe the rents of the tenements they occupy are vastly too high.
1484. You think the working population of Sydney are in excess of the demand? Yes.

1485. Have you known persons to be offered work in the interior who have refused to go? I have known an instance or two.

The Rev.
P. Newman.

1486. From your acquaintance with the feeling of the working classes, do you think if the majority of those who are out of employment in Sydney were offered permanent employment in the interior they would embrace it? Knowing the disposition of the Catholic portion of the laboring classes (I am not acquainted with the disposition of others)—I may safely state of them that if there were anything like an encouraging offer made to them the majority of them would be glad to embrace it. There are instances where they would not, because there is as an obstacle in the way, a hankering after and habits formed for a town life.

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1487. You say the latter class are the fewer in number? Yes, by far.

1488. Have you known persons who have been in the interior of this country who have returned to town dissatisfied with the treatment they have received—have they complained to you of the treatment they have received in the interior? I cannot say exactly that many cases of that kind have come under my notice, but a great number of persons have applied to me from time to time for a small portion of relief to assist them in going up the country; they have gone up the country, and have expressed themselves very satisfied with the treatment they have received. The great complaint has been the absence of religious instruction and assistance.

1489. *By Dr. Lang*: I think you stated that the disproportion of the population in Sydney and in the country was a great cause of the distress that prevails among the working classes? Yes, the over-crowded state of the labor market in Sydney.

1490. Are you aware of the proportion the population of Sydney and its suburbs bears to the whole population of the Colony? I should say about a-third at a rough calculation.

1491. Are you aware of any instance in any other country, either in ancient or modern times, where the population of a country bore so small a proportion to that of its capital? I do not remember an instance just now.

1492. Do you think such a state of things is of itself a fruitful cause of privation and suffering among the working classes? Decidedly.

1493. *By Mr. Plunkett*: What is the average rate of wages? Perhaps it is rather difficult to state the average; sometimes I have known a number of men to be at work at 4s. a-day; I have known others to get 5s.; and others I have known to get 7s. and 8s. a-day. I speak not of mechanics, but of simple laborers.

1494. What description of laborers are those who get only 4s. a-day? Persons who attend masons, who break stones, do the business of porters at stores, usually persons who have to do the general rough work.

1495. Do you think many of those who are in the distress you mention are so in consequence of the lowness of their wages? That is one of the causes of the distress; but it is not the cause, as it appears to me, that lies at the foundation. The principle cause, it appears to me, is the great excess in the amount of laborers as compared with the employment.

1496. You mean that the people do not get constant work? They do not get constant work; in fact, looking to the ordinary amount of employment to be distributed among them, they cannot all get constant work.

1497. Have you ever made any calculation as to the total rents of such houses as those you have spoken of, one room of which produces 4s. a-week? I have not made any calculation upon that particular point; I can merely give instances such as that I have already given. This room was a *quasi* cellar, half above and half below ground, and the house might have consisted of six or seven rooms. Now if this apartment was let for 4s. a-week, it was reasonable to suppose that the rooms up-stairs would let at a higher rate.

1498. How many Catholic schools have you in your district? In our district there are four Catholic schools, two in Kent-street, male and female; and two at St. Patrick's, an infant and a female school.

1499. There are then three female and one male school? Yes.

1500. How many attend the male school? The average number who daily attend the male school, as will be seen by the books, is ninety.

1501. Does it not follow from that, that unless they go to other schools, there must be a great number of children in that district who receive no education? A large number go to the other schools. The average attendance of males at St. Patrick's is much less than that of females; the average attendance of females is probably 240, the boy's average attendance is 90. I account for the disproportion in this way, that a large number go to other schools and a considerable number to the seminary.

1502. To which seminary? St. Mary's.

1503. From your part of the town? Yes, and also to the school at Macquarie-street; they also go, though not in great numbers, to the National School, and to three or four private schools; and as we know the character of these boys, and find them go on very well, I do not feel inclined to or even justified in removing them from private schools. But if there were encouragement given by the Government, so far as education is concerned, we could with the greatest ease have 200 male children in daily attendance. As there is such very poor encouragement at present, I watch the morals of the children so far as it is in my power, and I allow them to go to other schools, because I find they receive a good deal of secular instruction at them.

1504. How many private schools are there? There are a large number of private schools not kept by Catholics, but there are three or four kept by Catholics.

1505. What is the average attendance at these schools? I cannot state.

1506. You are aware that a great many attend the National School? A good number of girls, not many boys. I got a list a few months ago and I do not think more than twenty-five boys attend.

The Rev. P. Newman. 1507. I think you will find that one-third of the children who are there are Catholics? You find on reference to the books that there are a large number of girls, but very few boys. The number of boys going to the National School from the district I have charge of was, two or three months ago, as I already stated, twenty-five or thirty.

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1508. What I want to see is this: what becomes of the boys—you say there is not much vagrancy in the street, that there are 230 or 240 girls attending St. Patrick's School, and only 90 boys, that the great number of Catholics in the National School are also girls—how then do you account for the boys? The thing is exceedingly easy to account for. In that district girls are far more numerous than boys, I should say two-thirds are girls,—perhaps not two-thirds, but the number is much greater of girls than of boys.

1509. The female sex preponderate? To a very considerable extent. About twenty-five of the boys from my district go to the National School; a good number of the Catholic boys who go to the National School come from the central part of the town, between King and Druitt Streets, but that part does not come under my jurisdiction.

1510. Perhaps you have not an opportunity of seeing the number of little idle urchins who are about the wharfs, quays, and streets of the city at all hours of the day? Of course I have not an opportunity of seeing the majority of them, but I think I have a *fair opportunity*, for there is scarcely a day that I have not to pass the wharfs. Sometimes I pass at nine, sometimes at eleven, another time at noon, at another at two o'clock. I do see a number of children idling about, but whether I have a fair opportunity of judging of the number of vagrants I cannot say.

1511. Can you give a statement of the number of Catholic children in your district under the age of fifteen, specifying whether they go to school or not? I will, if time permit, prepare such a statement and append it to my evidence. (*Vide Appendix.*)

1512. *By the Chairman:* Has any remedy for any portion of this evil suggested itself to your mind? I would consider it a very excellent remedy if the Government would establish depôts at Maitland, Bathurst, and Goulburn, and as immigrants arrived from home or other countries, I would have them at once drafted off to those places, where they would get employment, and the state of distress in Sydney would be by that means, instead of becoming still greater, diminished. A few days ago I asked a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the Yass district whether there was employment for laborers in that part of the country if they were sent there, and he stated distinctly that it would be a first rate place to which to draft off immigrants upon their arrival. He said they would get plenty of employment; that at present employers had great difficulty in getting men to do their work, and had to pay very high wages, with this further disadvantage, that many of the men were drunkards, who would stay a few days, and if mildly remonstrated with for their improper conduct, would say they would leave, they would not be tyrannised over. I would suggest this as a very fair remedy to remove these evils.

1513. Have you any other suggestions to offer to the Committee? That is the principal suggestion I have to make.

1514. *By Mr. Plunkett:* Do you not think it desirable that a couple of thousand from your own district should emigrate into the interior? I have no doubt that emigration of some of the inhabitants from Sydney would follow; for in the first place on the part of newly-arrived immigrants it is timidity which prevents their going into the country, and secondly if these persons went into the country, settled, and got on well, their friends and others in Sydney would hear of their success, and the force of their example would lead others to follow.

1515. You think it would be better for themselves and better for the town? It would be better for the community of Sydney at large.

1516. *By Mr. Hoskins:* Have you been in the country? I have been in Bathurst, and towards Carcoar.

1517. Do you think, considering that the pursuits in the country are chiefly pastoral, a large quantity of labor can be absorbed? I think many of these people would get farms, and follow agricultural pursuits.

1518. You are aware that very few people are employed on stations in the interior of this country? The number of persons employed is, I believe, not very numerous; but I believe if people were sent into the country, in a fine fertile district (like Yass, for instance), they would turn their attention to agriculture.

1519. People cannot get the land? Government have the remedy for that in their own hands.

APPENDIX.

By way of further reply to the inquiries of the honorable member for Sydney West (Mr. Plunkett), I have to add:—

1. That the number of male children attending the Roman Catholic School in Kent-street North is over 120.
 2. That the number of young male children attending the Infant and Female Schools is over 60.
 3. That the number of male children of the district attending private schools, including the 25 or 30 boys attending the National School, Fort-street, is over 80.
 4. That the total number of Catholic children, of the St. Patrick's District, attending school, is at least 500.
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The Very Rev. W. M. Cowper, Dean of Sydney, called in and examined :—

1520. *By the Chairman* : This Committee has been appointed to inquire into the social condition of the laboring population of Sydney, with reference to the allegations that have been made, at different times, of a severe want of employment ; also to the house accommodation of that portion of the inhabitants, and its sanitary and moral influence upon the well-being of the occupants ; and also as to the alleged extent of vagrancy in the public streets. It has been thought by the Committee that you might be able to give some valuable information upon these subjects. You will perhaps be good enough to state whether any instances of distress from want of employment have come under your notice, either among persons belonging to the class of manual laborers, or among that class who live more by the labor of their minds ? I have many applications continually made to me by persons out of employment, both of the laboring classes and of those whose occupation is of a mental character.

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1521. Have those applications been made to you recently ? They have, in some instances.

1522. Have you come into contact with any cases of positive distress recently, which you have witnessed with your own eyes ? Almost every week I have cases of persons applying to me for relief, and I am obliged to avail myself very much of the Benevolent Society's charity to obtain relief for them, besides other means which are at my disposal.

1523. Has this distress extended—of course distress is a relative thing—to a want of food ? In some cases it has, but these have been generally cases of wives, with their families, deserted by their husbands, rather than of men out of employment.

1524. It has been given in evidence before this Committee that there are a good many cases where fathers of families have gone to the diggings, leaving their families unprovided for ? Many such cases have fallen under my notice within the last twelve months, and they are very painful cases, as evincing an utter forgetfulness of moral and relative obligation on the part of those who have thus forsaken their wives and families.

1525. Do you think there is much distress experienced from positive want of employment among persons of sober character, willing and able to work ? I do not. Employment is occasionally scarce with such persons ; but I find upon inquiry that those who are sober, steady, and industrious, are generally able to get enough employment to maintain themselves respectably.

1526. How long have you been resident in Sydney ? About three years and a half.

1527. I believe you have had two clerical appointments during that time—at present you are Dean of Sydney ? I have. I was for some time at the Glebe. I am now Incumbent of St. Phillip's, and also Dean of Sydney.

1528. That, I believe, is a new appointment ? It is.

1529. As far as you have become acquainted with the character of the working classes of Sydney, the more settled and permanent of the working classes—those of more provident habits and permanently settled in Sydney—what is your opinion of their general character as a body ? I have a favorable opinion of that class of persons.

1530. I should infer from what you have already said, that you consider the distress is more confined to the floating portion of the working classes—of persons who, from desertion or family bereavement, have been deprived of their means of subsistence ? Yes. As far my knowledge extends, I should say that it has arisen very much from the unsettlement of a large portion of the population by the opening of the gold diggings. Those persons who took to that kind of employment have not settled down again. This has broken up families in many instances. Within the last six or eight months I think I have heard of as many as six or eight wives whose husbands have deserted them, and they do not know whether they are alive or dead, and they are thrown upon the world to gain their livelihood as they can.

1531. Has it ever occurred to you that the City of Sydney is too overgrown for the body politic ? I have often thought, with surprise, how so large a population can obtain the means of subsistence.

1532. Must not that, of itself, necessitate more or less of distress, if there are more persons congregated together in Sydney depending upon their labor than can possibly find employment from the natural operations of our commerce and of our investments of capital in building and in manufactures ? No doubt. And it would be a great relief to the laboring population if large numbers of them were drafted off to such places in the country as would afford them employment. I have frequently recommended those who have spoken of their straitened circumstances here, to go into districts where I was personally aware they would find employment.

1533. Have you met with persons who have been reluctant to leave Sydney when they have been suffering distress and want—persons who would rather hang upon the skirts of the greater civilization in the town, even with the conditions of occasional suffering and want than enter upon the unknown experiences of a country life ? I have met with such cases ; and with cases where reasonable wages have been offered and refused.

1534. Refused by persons who were wanting employment ? Who represented themselves to me, and whom I believed to be wanting almost the necessaries of life.

1535. Do you think, in such cases as these, the offers were refused from a fear of this kind, that the wives and families would be subjected to unknown trials or evils in the country, or from less worthy motives ? In some instances from less worthy motives. I may mention one case in particular, where the person had lived in the country, knew the kind of life led there, and had a reasonable offer of wages and rations ; his family consisted of a wife and three children, and the offer was refused, simply because he preferred the uncertainty of a Sydney life to certainty in the country. I am afraid cases of that kind sometimes occur.

1536. Your parish, I think, includes a good many of the residences of the working classes ? A very large number.

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1537. What is your opinion of the house accommodation of those classes—I mean, in this respect, as to whether the houses are built with due regard to proper ventilation, as well as to proper conveniences of a sanitary character, so as to preserve physical health, and to provide for the morals and decency of families? A very large proportion of the houses of the working classes in my parish have been in existence for a number of years, and I think they are built with very little regard to ventilation or other sanitary provisions.

1538. Are the rooms, to your knowledge, over-crowded—perhaps two families living where there is only room for one? Yes; in some instances a whole family occupying only one apartment—eating, drinking, and sleeping in one apartment—or perhaps two that are scarcely separated by any decent mode of separation.

1539. Has it come to your knowledge that where small tenements of this description are grouped together in courts, alleys, or by-streets, there are not proper conveniences outside, such as proper privies and outside drainage? That I think is a very great evil in some parts of Sydney. In that part with which I am more particularly acquainted there is one court which I have visited recently, occupied by twelve or fourteen families, where there is but one of these conveniences.

1540. Will you be kind enough to name it? In Lower George-street, near Queen's-street; there are fourteen houses with but one water-closet for the whole. There is also another locality which till recently was without any water-closet, just below what is called Gallows' Hill; the sanitary condition of that part of Sydney is very unsatisfactory.

1541. How far does your parish extend? The parish is bounded on one side by King-street, coming up from Darling Harbour to George-street, down George-street to Hunter-street, down Hunter-street to New Pitt-street, from that to the Queen's Wharf, from the Queen's Wharf up Globe-street to Harrington-street, from Harrington-street into Princes-street, and down to Agar and Stabler's Wharf.

1542. You go over much the same ground as the gentleman who left the Committee room as you entered, Mr. Newman, the minister of St. Patrick's? I am not aware.

1543. *By Mr. Lyons*: What is your parish? St. Philip's.

1544. *By the Chairman*: In Clarence-street and Kent-street, as well as that locality called "The Rocks," part of which is within your parish, and the by-lanes that lead from George-street to the Tank Stream, I imagine nearly all the houses are of the description you speak of or very little better? I believe that to be very much the case.

1545. More or less so? Yes; there is very little provision for drainage in those parts. The smells are sometimes almost intolerable in parts of The Rocks, and near the Tank Stream.

1546. Do you think there is much distress arising from the drunkenness of heads of families? I think that is one principal cause of distress, where it does exist among the settled population.

1547. You are aware that drunkenness is very widely diffused? I know it to be the case; and that it is prolific of crime, wretchedness, and want.

1548. Have you found in your own experience that there is a large number of children in the streets in a state of vagrancy—children either destitute of any natural guardians, or having parents who very imperfectly discharge their duties? There is a considerable number, but I cannot speak with any confidence as to the extent. I know that about The Rocks there are some lads who lead a vagrant life, sleeping under bridges or sheds,—perhaps in the Domain, or about the wharfs; and these have either been deserted by their parents, or their parents are leading profligate lives, which has led to the adoption of these habits by the children.

1549. It has been given in evidence before the Committee that female prostitution in this City is largely on the increase, and that it to a great extent includes girls of very tender age; have your duties made you acquainted with this fact? Some very sad cases have come within my knowledge of very young girls, as young as twelve years of age, having commenced a life of prostitution.

1550. Have you been able to trace the adoption of this course of life to any particular cause—in any case to parental neglect? In some instances to parental neglect, and in some to the profligate conduct of one or other of the parents themselves. I think it is patent to every one who traverses the streets of Sydney at night that female prostitution prevails to a very large extent. It is a very lamentable phase of society. The persons upon the streets appear in many instances to be very young.

1551. *By Mr. Lyons*: Do you not think this state of things has increased very much of late years? I am afraid it has.

1552. *By Mr. Hoskins*: You say you have known persons leave their families and go to the Gold Fields, can you say whether they have left their families from want of employment in Sydney? The statements made to me are that they left hoping to benefit their circumstances at the Gold Fields and have never returned nor communicated with those whom they have left behind. I should not think they went from absolute want of employment, but from a hope of increasing their means more rapidly.

1553. You have said that you have known persons want the necessaries of life? Almost in want of them.

1554. Have you been acquainted with the habits of the parents in such cases, whether their neglect, intemperance, or idleness, have brought this distress upon their children? I am not speaking with reference to young persons, but to wives who have been deserted. In most cases of the vagrancy of children, there has been either some impropriety, neglect, immorality, or delinquency on the part of the parents.

1555. From your observations do you think the working classes in this town are more intemperate, or more profligate, than the same classes in the mother country? I have not had an opportunity of observing sufficiently the working classes in the mother country to enable

enable me to compare them with our own, but I am aware that there is a large amount of drunkenness and immorality in large towns in Great Britain. Very Rev.
W.M. Cowper.

1556. *By Dr. Lang*: You think we have a disproportionate amount of population in the City of Sydney compared with the Colony at large? I am quite of that opinion. 24 Jan., 1860.

1557. That of itself I presume you consider a cause of the distress that prevails? It must tend to occasional distress, I think.

1558. Do you find a reluctance on the part of the humbler classes to go to the interior—you have mentioned a particular instance—do you find that to be a general state of things? I have found it so in several cases.

1559. Are you aware that these people have excused themselves from going into the interior by alleging that others of a similar class with themselves have gone and have returned from being dissatisfied with the treatment they have received, or from the circumstances in which they have been placed? That may have been the case in some instances, but I think the reason the greater portion of the town population dislike a country life is that they have been brought up in towns at home, or have been accustomed to a town life here; they therefore prefer the uncertainty of obtaining employment in Sydney to migrating into the country where they might do better.

1560. Is it consistent with your observations and experience that a very considerable portion of our town population consists of persons who formed part of a town population in the mother country? I have reason to think that is the case.

1561. And consequently that there has been an indisposition from the first to go into the interior? Quite so.

1562. *By Mr. Plunkett*: You say the Benevolent Asylum has been the means of relieving a great many cases which have fallen within your knowledge? Yes.

1563. What description of cases do you refer to? Cases of persons of the very poorest class, where they would otherwise have been in want of the necessaries of life.

1564. Poor families? Poor families. In some instances where the father has been away at sea, or in the country, and has not been heard of for months, or years.

1565. Do you mean cases of out-door relief? Of out-door relief.

1566. Do you approve of the system of out-door relief as practised by the Benevolent Asylum? Yes; I think it necessary in the present circumstances of many. The assistance given I believe enables a number of families to keep themselves as it were from sinking, when there is a disposition to do so.

1567. Would you think it desirable that relief in that direction should be extended? I do not know to what extent it is given at the present time, not being acquainted with the working of the Committee of the Benevolent Asylum. I believe every case I have recommended has received a certain amount of assistance.

1568. You are aware that the claims of a family must necessarily very much confine the efforts of a mother? Yes; and I think it necessary that relief should be extended to all such proper cases. Where a person is industrious and sober, a little relief may enable the parent to support a family, which if it be withheld, she may utterly sink under her burden.

1569. Do you think intemperance has much to do with the distress which prevails in your parish? I have no doubt it has. I may add, that I think the music and dancing saloons and dancing parties which are allowed in public-houses are means of leading many of the young astray, and that they have tended of late years to increase the demoralization and prostitution which exist in Sydney. It has been stated to me, by credible persons, that the very worst characters of both sexes congregate there.

1570. Have you ever calculated the number of public-houses in your parish? I have never counted them, but I know there are three or four times as many as can for legitimate purposes be required.

1571. You could dispense with some dozens? Yes; I think the present wholesale system of licensing a great moral evil, and I would strongly urge the adoption of measures for restraining it.

1572. Have dancing saloons and other places of that kind increased very much of late years in Sydney? I believe they have.

1573. To what cause is that owing? I do not know.

1574. In whose hands are they? The publicans, I suppose. There was one in Sussex-street which has been discontinued since a new landlord took the public-house adjoining; he informed me that he shut it up, because he wished to keep a respectable establishment.

1575. The police have some check upon them, have they not? I presume they have; but I fear that if a license is required for such places, it is granted with great laxity.

1576. You have no doubt that they have a pernicious effect upon the people? I have no doubt at all—I feel persuaded of it.

1577. *By Mr. Hoskins*: Have you resided for any length of time in the mother country? I was there eight years.

1578. Are you not aware that places of amusement similar to these dancing saloons are licensed there? Yes.

1579. Do you think from what you observed in England that places of amusement are so numerous here as there? It is twenty-five years since I was in England, and my attention was not turned particularly to such subjects at that time.

1580. You have not resided on the Continent? I have not.

1581. You say you have known persons to return from the interior of the country who have been dissatisfied with the treatment they have received? Occasionally.

1582. Was it the description of food they were dissatisfied with, or the manner in which they were used, or the difficulty of getting their wages? The difficulty of getting their wages, rather than anything else.

Very Rev. 1583. In point of fact, they considered there was great difficulty in getting the wages they
W.M. Cowper. had worked for? That is the allegation often made. I believe wages are, to a great extent,
24 Jan., 1860. taken out in stores; and when orders are given there is sometimes a difficulty in getting
them cashed.

1584. Have you heard people complain that there were no inducements to persons to cultivate thrifty and frugal habits, in consequence of the difficulty of getting possession of land? Not with reference to the class of persons I was alluding to just now. I know it is a complaint sometimes made, but probably without due reflection.

1585. That there are no incentives offered to them to take care of their means, and to get land and houses for themselves? Yes; but that, perhaps, is an exaggeration on their part.

1586. Do you think if such inducements were held out—if the people could purchase land at a reasonable price, and obtain possession of it without delay—that would induce people of temperate habits to go into the country? Upon the population of Sydney I do not think it would have much effect. We have a large proportion of people who are accustomed to town life, and who would not go into the country for inducements of that kind.

1587. You do not know whether these persons who are unfit for the wants of the Colony have been brought out under the Government system of immigration, at the public expense? No.

1588. *By Dr. Lang*: You do not think any facilities for the occupation of land would be sufficient to induce any large portion of the humbler population of this city to go into the interior? I do not.

1589. *By the Chairman*: With reference to female immorality in this place, can you state to the Committee, from your own knowledge, how any of the institutions established for the purpose of effecting reformation have succeeded—I believe there is one called the Female Refuge? That has operated beneficially to a limited extent. I believe the number of inmates is not usually more than twenty-five. Some efforts of a more *thorough* and energetic character are required to stay the moral pestilence.

1590. Has it effected a thorough reformation in any cases? In several it has.

1591. What has become of these persons? They have, I believe, gone into service in the country, and have pursued a good and consistent life for a considerable time.

1592. *By Mr. Lyons*: Have some of them got married? I think so. Perhaps if more energetic measures were taken, more would be induced to enter that Asylum.

1593. *By the Chairman*: I should gather from the whole of your evidence, that you do not think much distress exists in Sydney from want of employment, except what may be explained by causes arising out of the conduct of the persons themselves? I think that where distress does actually exist, it may be traced in most cases to improvidence, misconduct, or a neglect of moral and relative obligations by the individuals themselves, or those with whom they are connected.

1594. That house accommodation is generally very bad? Yes.

1595. And that you do not think there is a greater proportion of uncared-for children in this than in most other large cities? I think not. My impression is, that the supposed number of such is an exaggeration. It would form a deeply interesting and instructive inquiry, to ascertain, *statistically*, how much of the industrial power of the country is lost, how much crime is produced, how much disease generated by intemperance; and what the cost entailed upon the country by these means in the support of gaols, police, Courts of Justice, and Benevolent Institutions, rendered necessary by the depraved habits of the people.

FRIDAY, 27 JANUARY, 1860.

Present:—

MR. HOSKINS,
DR. LANG,
MR. LYONS,

MR. PARKES,
MR. PLUNKETT,
MR. WINDEYER.

HENRY PARKES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Coulson Glue called in and examined:—

Mr. J.C. Glue. 1596. *By the Chairman*: You are keeper of a registry office in Sydney? Yes.

1597. What length of time have you kept that establishment? I think about four years.

27 Jan., 1860. 1598. How long have you been in Sydney? Five years and a half.

1599. Were you in business prior to opening this establishment? No.

1600. This Committee has been appointed by the Legislative Assembly to inquire into the condition of the working classes of this city—can you state to the Committee whether, in your knowledge, there is any extensive want of employment in Sydney? I can only speak as far as my own knowledge with regard to my own business goes; and I think from that I can form a pretty good idea of the state of the working classes.

1601. Do you think there is any difficulty in obtaining employment on the part of any section of the working classes? Not generally.

1602. We will take the building trades, for instance? Persons of that class do not apply to me, only just occasionally.

1603. Have you no knowledge with respect to the condition of that class, acquired incidentally out

out of your ordinary business? The applicants to me for mechanics are generally from the *Mr. J. O. Glue.* country. The mechanics generally know the masters in town, and apply to them directly.

1604. With respect to the laboring classes generally, do you think there is any difficulty in finding employment within the precincts of Sydney? Yes; because the applicants for employment are more numerous than the situations, for three or four reasons.

1605. Will you state those reasons? One reason I think is, that generally new arrivals seek situations in or about Sydney, and, finding they cannot obtain them, they are obliged to take engagements in the country, and they enter into these for six or twelve months, as the case may be.

1606. Can they always get situations in the country? Yes.

1607. When you insert advertisements for servants have you many applicants? Sometimes.

1608. Generally speaking, have you difficulty in supplying places at any time? It may occur occasionally, not generally.

1609. At the present time? I have no particular difficulty, except with female servants.

1610. You do find difficulty in obtaining female servants? Yes.

1611. Then the demand is in excess of the supply I should infer from what you say? Yes, for female servants.

1612. Have you many applicants for employment at your office? Yes.

1613. Are the applications from persons seeking employment in excess of those from persons wanting servants? Taking them as a body they are, because a great many applicants apply for situations they are not adapted for, especially in the case of those who have newly come out.

1614. Do not they pay a fee to you on application? No; only when they get a situation. The charge is made when the agreement is drawn up, except where a party wishes his name registered; I then charge half-a-crown for inserting the name in my book.

1615. You do not, I suppose, have many applications from parties who willingly pay this half-a-crown unless they want employment? I suppose every person who comes to my place wants something.

1616. *By Mr. Lyons:* Are you of opinion that people are generally anxious to remain about Sydney rather than to go up the country? Yes. I was going to remark a reason why the applicants are so numerous. New arrivals when they come to Sydney go up the country, and many of them are not satisfied with the way they are treated; they do not understand rations being served out to them, and not being accustomed to cooking they cannot economise their food, and consequently have not sufficient. Others object because they have to cook it at all. For these and other reasons, when their time is up, they make their way to Sydney, where they can have board and lodging. That is the chief reason why servants do not stop up the country.

1617. Is there greater difficulty in procuring female servants than there generally has been? Yes. I think if employers up the country were to enable servants to be more comfortable in their situations they would stop and would not want to leave.

1618. *By the Chairman:* I should infer that your remarks now apply to single persons chiefly? Yes.

1619. Do families pass through your office to any extent? Yes, families and married couples. Families are more anxious to go into the country than single persons, because they cannot subsist on what a single man earns.

1620. Can you form an opinion, from your experience in business, whether a considerable number of persons are suffering from want of employment in Sydney—without reference to the causes? I should say there are a great many.

1621. Of laboring people? I would not say particularly of the laboring class, because there are a great many about Sydney who are not accustomed to labor who are suffering.

1622. Have you any experience arising out of your business of the condition of that class of persons who live more by the labor of the brain than by the labor of the hands—such as the class of clerks, professional people—people who have been genteely reared—do you know whether there is much distress among that class of persons? I should think there is; it arises partly from their being incompetent to fill the situations which may be vacant, and from their style of living and habits they are reduced very soon.

1623. *By Mr. Lyons:* Have you many applications from parties who have resided in the country and returned to Sydney? I have.

1624. Do you succeed in finding employment for them? Generally speaking I do, for the working classes, such as farm servants, bushmen, shepherds, and so on.

1625. The rate of wages has fallen lately, has it not? I believe wages are quite as high now as they were four years ago, when I commenced business.

1626. They have fallen considerably since the high rate consequent upon the gold discovery? I was not here when the rate of wages rose on that account.

1627. Do you find the people are unwilling to accept employment at a reduced rate of wages? A great many applicants, when I tell them the rate of wages going, seek for more, and as long as they have money in their pockets or can get board and lodging they will refuse the wages offered; they will not leave Sydney until they are necessitated, except where they are industrious and anxious to save money.

1628. Your business is chiefly confined to supplying the country with servants? Yes.

1629. Do you find you have more applicants at your office now than formerly? About the same. There are a great many applications for town situations; in fact we cannot find situations for many of them.

1630. *By Mr. Windeyer:* Do you know whether the people who come to you have been some time in the country, or whether they are new hands? We get a mixed class.

1631. Do you know which are the more numerous? I do not think the one class is more numerous than the other.

1632.

- Mr. J. C. Glue. 1632. Do I understand that the greater part of those who come to you seek situations as domestic servants? No.
- 27 Jan., 1860. 1633. Are they chiefly skilled mechanics, domestic servants, or laboring men? I have a portion of mechanics as well as others.
1634. *By the Chairman*: Very few? Yes; the classes of persons applying to me and to the offices at Sydney are female servants, domestic servants, farm laborers, bushmen, gardeners, shepherds, married couples, and general servants. Then there is a class of persons who have been respectably brought up, who apply for situations as storekeepers or clerks; there are a great number of them.
1635. Do you find that when these people have been sent up the country they come back to you, or do they remain? I do not have many come back—not the respectable class; I believe they generally forage about the country and do what they can.
1636. *By Mr. Hoskins*: You say applications for employment are much in excess of applications for servants? That is, for town situations, and situations which we do not get in our office; but, if a man applies, who is a farm laborer, I can readily get him employment.
1637. Is it not the fact that you always have a large number of males and females in your office waiting for employment? I have very few female servants apply at my office at present, as they are scarce in consequence of the few arrivals.
1638. Is it not the fact that there are a large number of men wait about your office? They do sometimes.
1639. Always waiting for employment? Not always; I have a large number of orders on my books for men, which orders I cannot always execute.
1640. What description of men? Farm servants: from England, or domestic servants without children.
1641. Is it not the fact that employers of labor in the interior object to hire servants with families? If the employer has no employment for the families, and they want only to employ the men, they do not care about the wives and children.
1642. It has been represented by a portion of the community here, that persons with families are the most eligible to come out to this Colony—does it not come within your knowledge that employers of labor in the interior object to take families? Except they want the men for shepherds, or depends on the ages and capabilities of the children.
1643. They do not object to take families with shepherds? They do not where the children are useful.
1644. You say you have had complaints from persons who have returned from the country of the quantity or quality of the food they have received, and also of its insufficiency? Yes.
1645. Have you not heard persons who have returned from the interior complain of the insufficiency of the food, and of the high price charged for extra rations? That applies to married people where the man only is employed.
1646. Have you not also heard single men complain? Yes. I have occasionally heard them complain, but they will generally rather go without than buy of their employer.
1647. Have you not heard them complain that in consequence of the large number of unemployed persons who are travelling through the country, and who stop at their huts, they are compelled to purchase extra rations, which has materially diminished their wages? Do you mean on purpose to supply these loafers?
1648. These travellers without employment? It has not come under my notice.
1649. You have never been in the interior of this country, I suppose? No.
1650. You say a large number of persons apply to you for employment who are unaccustomed to labor—what are these persons, natives of this or of the mother country? I believe new arrivals chiefly.
1651. Who have been brought out under the Government Immigration system? I believe they have either paid their own passages or had them paid for them.
1652. By their friends under the Assisted Immigration system? In some instances.
1653. Are you aware of the number who arrive here in the year on their own resources? I have heard, but do not remember.
1654. I suppose you are aware that the larger number of those who arrived are brought out under the Assisted Immigration system, the expense of which is borne chiefly by the Government? Yes.
1655. You say that wages are not lower than they were four years ago? Yes.
1656. What wages are you paying farm laborers—£30 to £40? Yes; if a first class laborer, able to plough, sow, reap, mow, thresh, milk, and so on, he will get £40.
1657. He must be an extraordinary man—I suppose you find few men possessed of all these qualifications? They are not very numerous.
1658. Is it not the fact that you employ more men under £30 than over? The average is £35.
1659. Where a man is possessed of all these qualifications? Sometimes the scale is limited to £30, and I can engage men at that.
1660. *By the Chairman*: You say the average is £35? Yes. Employers when they send instructions to me invariably limit the rate; some employers give £5 or £10 more than others.
1661. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Where no conditions are made as to the country or qualifications, applicants are willing enough to go, and you have a number of that class? Persons sending to me for servants generally say, "I want so and so;" but if they have confidence in me, and leave it to my own discretion to send them what they require, I generally engage people at £35 a year.
1662. Do you find that many persons are prevented taking situations by the conditions imposed—do not refusals arise from this cause rather than from any objection on the part of those

those who seek employment? I think not; I think they arise more with themselves. For instance, I tell a man of a situation at Mudgee; he says, "I do not want to go to Mudgee;" I tell him of one at New England; "I do not want to go to New England."

Mr. J. C. Glue.
27 Jan., 1860.

1663. *By Mr. Hoskins*: I understand the drift of Mr. Windeyer's question to be this—are not the majority of refusals to engagements in the country attributable to the circumstance that although the applicants at your office may be stalwart, able men, they are not possessed of all the qualifications you enumerate? I would not like to send a man up the country as a farm servant if I did not think him a suitable person. No doubt many persons apply who say they can do anything, and that they will do anything, but we generally examine them, and by questioning them find out whether they are likely to suit the parties desiring to engage servants.

1664. You say you have no more applicants for servants now than you had four or five years since? I think the supply and demand are about the same.

1665. You think there is no more employment for the laboring man now than there was then? There naturally must be.

1666. Respectable people, I think you say, when they get engagements in the interior do not return? I think they shift about until they get employment suitable to them.

1667. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you find families return from the interior, and who on their return complain of the rations they have received? Families when they go up the country, if hired as a family, generally have sufficient rations; for instance, if a family hired for a sheep station, perhaps they have three flocks to take care of, and they get three rations, or perhaps a little less. I do not think I have noticed families coming back in that way.

1668. Do you find a great objection on the part of agricultural laborers who come out here to go to sheep stations? Yes, I do; and to go up the country at all; more particularly on the part of the Irish farm servants.

1669. Do you find them strongly indisposed to "go shepherding," as they call it? They do not like to go shepherding.

1670. What do you find to be the larger proportion of immigrants who are unskilled laborers, are they from the rural districts or from the towns at home? I believe they are all from towns; I do not think there are any applicants from the country districts.

1671. You consider that the large proportion of the immigrant population consists of people who come from towns at home rather than from the country districts? Do you mean immigrants assisted?

1672. Immigrants generally, both assisted and others? They are both from town and country districts. I find most of them who come from towns have their passages paid, either by their friends or by themselves.

1673. Is it not the case generally, that those who have had their passages paid by their friends have situations found for them by their friends? Yes, their friends generally arrange to have situations for them upon their arrival.

1674. You do not find any considerable number of this class of immigrants applying for situations as unskilled laborers? As unskilled laborers, I do not; they apply for situations, we cannot supply them with genteel situations. There are some who are, as they say, "hard up," and they are willing to take anything they can get. If these apply we can hire them.

1675. *By Mr. Plunkett*: How do you get your authority from persons in the country—is yours a general or particular agency? Parties who want servants write to me. We never send servants into the country without we have authority.

1676. How do you know the places where they are wanted—are there no general agencies for particular districts to keep up the stream of emigration wherever it is wanted? I believe not.

1677. You only receive isolated applications from individuals as they require servants? Yes.

1678. With respect to families, how far does your authority extend as to rations, and the number in a family? For instance, if a man and his two sons go on a sheep station, we generally give a ration to each of these; and if he has a wife who cooks for them, she also receives a ration as a hutkeeper.

1679. What are the largest families you send up the country? Sometimes six or seven persons in a family.

1680. How are they supplied with rations? 10 lbs. flour, 10 lbs. meat, 2 lbs. sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tea; in some cases 12 lbs. meat is given to each person.

1681. What will be the wages of each? A party hiring a family, and giving that quantity of rations, would seek to hire them at a lower rate of wages. For instance—if a man has three or four sons, we allow the man about £30 a year, and the boys, according to their ages, from £5 up to £20 a year each.

1682. How are the travelling expenses paid? Generally by the employer.

1683. You say you find the Irish disinclined to go into the country—what is the cause of that? I think partly that they have more friends in Sydney, and they are frightened that they will be entirely out of society, and be unable to go to mass or anything of that kind. I believe that is the great reason. I have heard them state that they do not see a clergyman for months together.

1684. *By Mr. Lyons*: What is the expense of sending a family of five or six up the country? That depends upon how they travel.

1685. How do they generally travel? By team or by steam-boat.

1686. Is it not expensive when they go by steam-boat? When they go to the northward they have to go by steam, and then have to be conveyed by drays.

1687. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Do you think there is a difficulty for persons who labor with their hands

Mr. J. C. Glue. hands to get situations at any time? I am satisfied that persons of industrious habits who are willing to work, and to take the regular rate of wages, can get employment at any time.

27 Jan., 1860. 1688. What is the rate of wages you speak of? From £30 to £40 a year, with rations.

1689. *By Mr. Hoskins*: You say you have known families of six or seven go into the interior of the country, and that they have been supplied with rations; you say that they have to look after two flocks —? Sometimes three.

1690. Do you happen to know, of your own knowledge, that the whole of those families have been supplied with rations by the employer? I do not think it is generally the case—only those persons who are employed; if the wife, for instance, cooks for the men, she gets a ration as hutkeeper.

1691. You say they are supplied with 10 lbs. meat, 10 lbs. flour; do you know parts of the country where they do not get 10 lbs. flour? I assert that they do get 10 lbs. flour, because I, myself, make the agreement, and I suppose what I put in the agreement the employer will be bound by.

1692. Do you not know that a number of employers give their men only 8 lbs. flour? That will be in the northern district, where conveyance is difficult. I believe in Wide Bay and Darling Downs they give 8 lbs. of flour, but there they give a greater proportion of meat, some 12 lbs., some 14 lbs., and in some cases employers are not at all particular as to the quantity, so long as the men do not waste.

1693. I suppose you know the quantity of tea and sugar they are provided with? $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tea.

1694. Are you aware of the quality? I am. I am a grocer by trade and have had the getting up of many squatters' orders. They generally get Pampanga sugar.

1695. Most inferior in quality? That is not most inferior; it is the general quality.

1696. Could you sell it over the counter in Sydney? Yes; for some purposes.

1697. You know the quality of the tea supplied? Yes.

1698. Is it tea? Yes; and very good tea—some of it. Some employers are more stingy than others, and get worse tea.

1699. It is generally green tea? Yes.

1700. Of a description that cannot be sold over the counter? It is sold sometimes.

1701. What is the price of this description of tea, sold for the use of servants in the interior? There is considerable difference in the prices of tea. About five years ago hysonskin sold from £3 to £3 10s. and £4 a chest.

1702. You say a large number of persons who come out under the Assisted Immigration Act are unused to farm labor? Yes; there are a great many; but I generally find that their own friends generally endeavour to provide situations for them.

1703. *By Mr. Plunkett*: You state that in the case of families those only get rations who are employed; how do you provide for the wants of those who are not employed? We do not make provision for them. It is generally supposed that if provision is not made for them the parents have to pay for extra rations.

1704. Do you not think it would be a necessary protection for those people to state the prices they would have to pay? It might be, but it is not generally done. I have done it in some individual cases.

1705. You are aware that children in the bush often eat as much as grown people; if, therefore, the parents have to purchase provisions for them at a high rate, may not their wages be materially trenched upon? No doubt, but employers do not take that into consideration.

1706. When they leave it to you to make a contract for them, do you not think you ought to look to the interest of these people to guard them against any imposition? I believe employers would not object, but they would then have to reduce the wages.

1707. But the people would then understand their contract—they would know what they were about? It might be more advantageous to the servants, and no doubt it would be.

1708. It would be advantageous to both parties, because there would then be no reason for complaint? Sometimes the price of provisions in the country is very high on account of the cost of conveyance.

1709. The person who gives you authority to employ people would name his own terms, and these would be fully understood before the contract was entered into? They generally state the number of persons they require.

1710. *By the Chairman*: Will you append to your evidence a tabular statement of the rates of wages being paid at the present time? I will. (*Vide Appendix.*)

APPENDIX.

Mr. J. C. Glue.

27 Jan., 1860.

Current Rate of Wages, 1st February, 1860.

	Per Annum.	Average.
Single farm servants with rations or board and lodging	£30 to 40	£35 0 0
Married couples ditto	40 „ 60	50 0 0
Garden laborers ditto	35 „ 45	40 0 0
Gardeners ditto	45 „ 52	50 0 0
Dairymen ditto	35 „ 40	38 0 0
Bush laborers ditto	30 „ 35	32 0 0
Bushmen ditto	40 „ 65	52 0 0
Grooms and coachmen ditto	40 „ 60	50 0 0
Boys ditto	13 „ 26	20 0 0
Surveyors' men ditto	35 „ 45	40 0 0
Draymen or Team drivers ditto	40 „ 52	45 0 0
Shepherds, single men ditto	25 „ 30	30 0 0
Families, according to description ditto	50 „ 100	.....
Stockmen ditto	40 „ 52	45 0 0
Bullock drivers ditto	40 „ 52	50 0 0
Blacksmiths ditto	50 „ 80	60 0 0
House carpenters ditto	50 „ 80	60 0 0
Rough carpenters ditto	40 „ 52	45 0 0
Men cooks ditto	40 „ 78	50 0 0
Female servants ditto	13 „ 24	18 0 0
Nursemaids ditto		
Housemaids ditto	20 „ 26	24 0 0
General servants ditto	20 „ 30	26 0 0
Laundresses ditto	26 „ 30	28 0 0
Cooks ditto	26 „ 40	30 0 0
Governesses ditto	30 „ 52	45 0 0

The above applies to Servants hired for the Country.

J. C. GLUE,
Labor Agent, 162, Pitt-street.

Mr. Spencer Ashlin called in and examined :—

1711 *By the Chairman*: You have been for some years keeper of a registry office in Mr. S. Ashlin, Sydney? I have.

1712. Can you give this Committee any information as to whether there is any serious want of employment at the present time among the laboring classes of Sydney? There are certainly a great many applications for employment; but when the applications are answered, it generally turns out that the applicants do not wish to leave Sydney, and that they decline offers to go into the country.

1713. Among what classes are these? The laboring classes who have been brought up in towns, who are inefficient and unsuited for country labor.

1714. Mechanics, I presume, do not apply at your office? They do. I have had a number of applications from carpenters, blacksmiths, and wheelwrights.

1715. Do you find any want among those who are engaged in the building trades? More particularly among carpenters there is some slackness. I had an order for some four or five carpenters for Braidwood; and, in answer to an advertisement, I had some fifty applicants. They, however, generally refused to go, because the rate of wages I had to offer was 8s. a-day, and the rate in Sydney was 10s. I wanted four, and could get only two.

1716. Does this remark apply to other branches of the building trade? The same remark applies to masons and bricklayers. I had occasion to advertise, a short time since, for some men in these trades.

1717. Had you many applications in that case? Not so many as in the former case.

1718. With regard to female servants, is there a scarcity? A great scarcity at the present moment. I suppose I have thirty or forty orders on my books unexecuted.

1719. You cannot obtain them? I cannot. They object to go into the country to take service. Generally they are required as general servants, or as cook and laundress; and they want a special occupation.

1720. Do you think (speaking of this particular class of servants) there are a great number of persons very inadequately fitted for discharging these duties? Many, from having been brought up as needlewomen, or in situations where light work only has been required of them, are unable to perform the arduous duties of general servant, or cook and laundress, in this climate.

Mr. S. Ashlin. 1721. Is it within your experience, that when persons have accepted situations in the country, and the term of their service has expired, they return to Sydney in preference to remaining in the country? They do not remain in the country if they do not get married; but they generally get married.

27 Jan., 1860.

1722. I allude to servants generally? Male servants generally return; and that fact is strongly confirmed by this very instance:—I suppose I have cases of three or four times hiring parties over and over again, at the same wages, to go to the same district. That arises from this fact;—that they have been engaged as shepherds, perhaps, to Messrs. Tooth, or some large stock or sheep holder; and upon receipt of their wages have come to Sydney. In a week or two, having spent all their money, they are obliged to go back. These men invariably become so tired with a country life, that after a twelvemonth's residence in it they are glad to come to Sydney.

1723. You say that is invariably the case? It is very often the case. That remark applies to shepherds; in other cases men save their wages and probably get farms of their own.

1724. Without reference to the causes of this state of things, do you think at the present time there is a great deal of suffering in Sydney from want of employment? I think there is a certain degree of suffering among people with families, who are deprived of many of the comforts they have been accustomed to. We have great difficulty in getting young children up the country; people will not hire those who have families, because they are expensive and useless.

1725. Is that disposition general? Very general; it is quite the exception to have an order where the employer will allow you to send children.

1726. *By Mr. Lyons:* When you advertise for carpenters and bricklayers, to send them up the country, what extent of work can you ensure them? Six months. I wait carpenters at the present moment to whom I can give six months work at eight shillings a-day.

1727. When you do succeed in getting them to go into the country do their families accompany them? They do; the employers in such cases do not object to families because they do not supply rations. They receive eight shillings a day without rations.

1728. Have you any, or many, applications from parties seeking employment who have been brought out here by the assistance of friends—or are the applicants at your office those who have come out under the Government regulations? More frequently those who have come out under the Government regulations; but latterly I have had many who have come out under the Assisted Immigration system.

1729. Have there been more applications in your office for the last six months than there were for the six months previous? There has not been nearly so many since the falling off of immigration.

1730. *By Mr. Hoskins:* You say that a number of the persons who apply to you for situations come from towns, and are unfitted for country life? Yes.

1731. You say a large number are brought out at the Government expense? Yes.

1732. So I consider that you infer that the persons who are sent out here at the expense of the Government are unsuited for the country? I mean quite the reverse; if I stated so I expressed myself wrongly; what I mean to state is this—that the parties sent by Government from England—from Somersetshire, Cambridgeshire, and other agricultural counties—are better fitted for the requirements of the Colony than those who are generally sent for by their friends. These have in most instances been brought up in towns, and are entirely unfitted for the demands of the Colony. Week after week we have applications for good farm servants, and we can at once obtain employment for persons of that class; but owing to the depression of the times it is difficult to find employment for the class brought out by friends. As a case in point, a man and his wife came into my office recently; they were both well dressed; he kept good accounts, and wanted either a clerkship or an engagement as an overseer; I said, “the very fact of your having had an education is a disadvantage to you—if you could neither read nor write, and had three or four grown sons I could give you £100 a year; but as you are I could not get you £50.”

1733. You are aware that under the Assisted Immigration system, Government contribute two-thirds of the cost of the passage? Yes.

1734. And in your opinion the persons who come out under the Assisted Immigration system are quite unsuited to the wants of the Colony? Yes, a great many of them are.

1735. The majority? Yes.

1736. I infer from your remarks that there is a preference for English farm servants? No doubt.

1737. Are a large number of the persons who are brought out under the Assisted Immigration system English? I think the lists would shew that the larger number are Irish.

1738. You say you have known female servants object to go into the interior because they have not been accustomed to domestic service? Yes, and the difficulty of getting back is one objection.

1739. Do you think the females brought out here at the Government expense are generally suitable for domestic service—have they been accustomed to domestic service? They vary; some have, some have not.

1740. I am speaking of the majority? I should hardly think they are generally suitable.

1741. Is it not a fact, patent to your knowledge, that there is still a partiality among employers to English or Scotch? I could bring a thousand letters to prove that.

1742. Have you not seen English females who have been accustomed to domestic service in the mother country, who have complained that their employers have not treated them in the considerate way to which they have been accustomed at home? That is the universal complaint, that they are not treated here as they are at home. Many say to me “Cannot you get me a passage back again.”

1743. Consequently there is not sufficient inducement offered for really efficient female servants to come out here? No. Mr. S. Ashlin.
1744. You say you have known shepherds return from their engagements in the country to spend their earnings in Sydney—from your experience do you think shepherds are persons of intemperate habits? I think they very often are. 27 Jan., 1860.
1745. The cases you have referred to may have been exceptional? I think they are frequent.
1746. Do you think the persons who fill the situation of shepherds in the interior are generally men of inferior moral habits? I think they are generally men who cannot get anything else to do—it is a *dernier resort* for a man to be a shepherd.
1747. From what you have seen, as one largely engaged in the employment of this class of men, do you think shepherds in their habits are inferior to the working population generally? I think they are.
1748. *By the Chairman*: Will you append a carefully compiled tabular statement of the rates of wages now current for all kinds of trades and occupations, and the terms upon which the parties are engaged? I will. (*Vide Appendix.*)

APPENDIX.

The rate of Wages, with board and lodging, are as under:—

Married couples	... ..	£45	to	£60	per annum.
Single ploughmen	... ..	35	to	36	”
Farm laborers	... ..	30	to	32	”
Grooms and gardeners	... ..	40	to	60	”
Bushmen and rough carpenters	... ..	40	to	45	”
Single shepherds	... ..	25	to	30	”
Shepherds and families	... ..	55	to	70	”
Blacksmiths and wheelwrights	... ..	60	to	80	”
Men cooks and waiters	... ..	40	to	80	”
Female servants	... ..	20	to	30	”

SPENCER ASHLIN,
139, Pitt-street, Sydney.

3 Feb., 1860.

Mr. William Buckley Haigh, called in and examined:—

1749. *By the Chairman*: You have been for some years the keeper of a registry office for masters and servants in Sydney? Very nearly seven years. Mr. W. B. Haigh.
1750. Did you reside in the Colony previous to your commencement in this business? About five years. 27 Jan., 1860.
1751. Then your experience extends to twelve years? It does.
1752. This Committee has been appointed to inquire into the condition of the working classes of Sydney, with reference to the alleged want of employment; also with reference to the house accommodation of these classes, and its sanitary and moral bearing upon the well-being of the occupants; and also with reference to juvenile vagrancy in the public streets—you have been summoned principally to give evidence upon the first point; but as you have resided in the Colony many years you may probably be able to give some valuable information upon the others? I have resided twelve years in the Colony—two years before I went into the country, three years at Windsor, and seven years in my present occupation in Sydney.
1753. Is it within your knowledge that there is a want of employment experienced in Sydney at the present time—without reference to the causes? There is a certain class—a very miscellaneous class—in want of employment, but it is because they have no very special business that they are so; then, again, they have a very great disposition to be at liberty very frequently—they only wish to get occasional employment.
1754. With regard to trades—the building trades more particularly—I presume some of these persons pass through your office? They do.
1755. Evidence has been received by this Committee that would lead to the belief that there is really a serious want of employment among that class of persons? There is in town; and in the country there is not so large a demand as there has been. I only occasionally send them up the country.
1756. Do you find any difficulty when you want carpenters, blacksmiths, or masons, in obtaining them? There is no difficulty in obtaining those who are willing to go up into the country, having small families.
1757. The last witness stated that he had occasion to advertise for five carpenters, and that he had fifty applicants? We have not had occasion to advertise for carpenters lately, only when they were wanted immediately; we have generally had a supply very regularly applying to us.
1758. When you admit that there is some want of employment in Sydney, but that it is generally among the floating portion of the population, who are not very regular in their habits as I should infer, do you not know that the laboring people who happen to be burdened with large and helpless families are very objectionable in the country? They are generally;

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generally; it is very difficult for such persons to get into situations if their families are small—not useful.

1759. Supposing you received twenty commissions from persons in the country to engage farm servants, how many of these on the average would be willing to take families of three or four helpless children? Not above two or three, on the average.

1760. That is, you generally have strict instructions not to engage persons encumbered with helpless children? My experience does not exactly go to that point; it is in this way, generally, if my instructions do not specify that the employer has no objection to take a few small children, we could not send them but only those who would be employed. We should not venture to send a family.

1761. Do you find a very general feeling of repugnance to go into the country among persons who have been for some time residing in Sydney? Those who have been residing in Sydney, generally speaking, have a dislike to the country; but we have found, latterly, a greater disposition among persons who have been long residing in Sydney to go up the country, in consequence of the greater pressure of the times.

1762. When single men engage to go up the country do you find that, at the expiration of their engagements, they flow back into the town, generally speaking? I do not think, generally, more than one in ten come back. If they are a good description of servants they generally remain with their employers, or obtain employment in the neighborhood where they have been living.

1763. With respect to families, I suppose still fewer return? By far; they rarely come back.

1764. As you have been in business seven years you, in all probability, have been able to trace the result in the case of many persons who have been engaged in your office. Do you know cases of persons sent by you into the country who have become settlers, and are now doing well, on their own lands? I have heard of many, but cannot call to mind their names. You refer to male servants, I suppose?

1765. I refer to all classes? Single females who have gone up have got married, and settled in the districts where they have gone; several have married storekeepers, and parties well to do; and the men, especially in the southern districts, have taken small farms, or portions of land, on improving leases, and settled down. A great number have done well.

1766. Having so many passing through your office, of course you cannot remember particular instances, but I want to elicit your general impression as to whether men who have gone into the country have settled down, and got on well? Many have

1767. Have cases occurred where persons have accosted you in the streets of Sydney, and said, "I engaged in your office so many years ago"? Yes; and who have been very grateful that they had done so.

1768. Have they described, when you have thus met them, what they were doing? Yes.

1769. Do you recollect whether any of them have settled down and become farmers? I remember several, but I cannot call to mind the particular locality or names. One came to me not long ago to engage three farming men, who had himself been hired by me as a farming man. That was in the Western District—Hartley way. He had a little money when he came out, though he kept it secret at the time.

1770. Do you find much difficulty in supplying persons with female servants at the present time? We do.

1771. I have noticed, in passing along the streets very recently, crowds of young women round some of the registry offices—how can that be accounted for when there is a difficulty in finding female servants? There is a class of female as well as of men servants of a very general description, who have no good knowledge of any particular work—who are of a very unsettled disposition. These are very frequently out of situations, as may well be supposed, and they flock to these offices. We have very few of them in our office, for we do not encourage them to congregate.

1772. Are they very critical in accepting situations—very particular as to the duties they are to discharge, and as to the character of employers? Yes; they are becoming far too much so. It grows out of this state of things,—that the supply is not good. We have a very deficient supply of good female servants.

1773. From what country are they chiefly? They are chiefly from Ireland.

1774. Could you state, with reference to those young females who go into the country, whether, as a general rule, the well-conducted of them get quickly married? They do, very quickly. We seldom see them again; it is a very rare thing to see one of them come back to Sydney.

1775. That is to say, the second engagement is generally a matrimonial one? Yes; if they are worth having.

1776. *By Mr. Lyons:* You do not generally have applications for carpenters for the town, but for the country? Yes, for the country.

1777. Have you latterly had more applications for that description of labor than formerly? I cannot say that we have had more.

1778. Have you had more applications from mechanics lately than you had some years ago? Yes.

1779. You say there is a deficiency of good female servants, how does that arise? It arises from the circumstance that fewer have been sent out.

1780. Do you not think a good English servant could at all times get employment? I never found it otherwise, and, at present more especially, there is a very great demand.

1781. You have no doubt that there is an objection to employing Irish female servants? We hear it frequently.

1782. They are unsuited to the wants and requirements of the Colony? Many do not understand their duties, and are so fond of dress, of change, and of Sydney life, that
employers

employers do not like to engage them. An English girl who brought a seven years' character with her the other day was taken at once. English girls more frequently bring long characters with them; it is a growing feeling among them that it is discreditable to them to leave their places with a short character, hence they are more enduring of whatever difficulties they may meet with in domestic life, and, in time, get over those difficulties, and become acquainted with the wishes and feelings of their employers.

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1783. *By Mr. Hoskins*: You say you have known persons go into the interior and improve their position in life by taking improving leases? Yes.

1784. Do you know the terms on which they took those leases? I do not. I could not speak on that point.

1785. Are you not aware that persons who take improving leases take up land and expend their labor upon it for a course of years and then give up the property? Yes. A good many from the southern parts, from Wollongong and Illawarra, have come to me and complained that they have been unsuccessful in their undertakings, but I attribute much of this to the failure of the crops, and to the unfavorable seasons they have had.

1786. In point of fact you cannot take that as a criterion, if they have no better prospects before them than taking improving leases? Unless they have a little money, and have skill, I see no difficulty.

1787. I suppose you must be aware that it must depend upon the prices for agricultural produce whether such speculations turn out favorably? Yes.

1788. And that the land reverts to the landlord? Yes.

1789. You say that a class of female servants arrive in this Colony not at all suitable for domestic service? Yes, there are servants constantly coming out who do not appear to have any knowledge of domestic service.

1790. You have a superabundance of unemployed females, but not of the right description? I would not say that we have a superabundance, but there is a large number of them who would be employed if they were of the right character.

1791. You say there is a preference among employers for English or Scotch, and the large majority are Irish? Yes, the preference arises (not so much from prejudice, but) simply from the fact that the English and Scotch generally prove to have been more accustomed to domestic service.

1792. Has it come to your knowledge that persons of this suitable class complain of the treatment they receive from employers—do they not complain that they are not treated with the kindness and courtesy to which they have been accustomed at home? No doubt cases of that kind do occur.

1793. Will you append to your evidence a carefully prepared tabular statement of wages current at the present time as compared with those current four years ago? I will. (*Vide Appendix.*)

APPENDIX.

Notwithstanding the superabundant unemployed labor in Sydney that is talked about, my experience convinces me, that this is not owing so much to the over-working of our present emigration scheme, at least not so far as the agricultural and domestic classes are concerned, as to the defective carrying out of its objects, viz.: to select and send out from our Mother Country able and efficient hands, unencumbered with young children. We want more single farm servants well accustomed to handle the plough, and more single females brought up to habits of domestic life than are sent to us; instead of them we have an over supply of an inefficient description, not adapted to the wants of the Colony, and therefore often out of places.

Yet it is not, I look upon it, a remarkable circumstance, if we find at certain seasons two or three hundred persons out of employ in Sydney, with a population of about 70,000, where employers resort from all parts of the Colony to supply themselves with fresh labor; and from my knowledge and lengthened experience of the labor requirements of this Colony, I can unhesitatingly affirm, that no industrious and persevering person of the efficient class such as I have described, need be out of employment one week in a year.

I trust it will not be regarded as presumption on my part, if I venture to recommend what I consider to be the best method of supplying this Colony with a suitable description of immigrants. Let an Agent be appointed, possessed of intelligence and colonial experience, and an unblemished reputation, with full powers to select and send out from the country parts of Great Britain, young vigorous men and women of a suitable class, to be assisted by the Colonial Government, to the extent of say one thousand of both sexes yearly, which I think is not too many for him to send every year, if they are not sent in too large a number at one time; thus will the social, moral, and industrial interests of the community be greatly promoted; and then let the pre-paid emigration scheme go on to supply the miscellaneous classes as at present in operation.

W. B. HAIGH.

Mr. W. B. Haigh.

The following is taken from the *Sydney Morning Herald* of 2nd February, 1856:—

LABOR MARKET.

27 Jan., 1860.

THERE has not been one arrival of immigrant ships to report for the past week. The supply and demand continues pretty nearly equal for all descriptions of labor. The demand, however, for efficient married and single farm servants, has been so pressing the last fortnight, especially for able-bodied single men, as to induce employers to give as high as forty pounds per annum and rations; but at the present wages remain unaltered for married couples, although those with either no children or only useful ones begin to be much inquired after.

TOWN WAGES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bookbinders, according to competency, per week, from	2	10	0	4	0	0
Printing work, per week, from	3	0	0	3	6	0
Compositors on the "stab"	4	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Herald Morning Paper</i> .—Long primer, brier, and nonpareil—equalised to 1s. 6d. per 1,000, and 1s. 7d. per hour overtime. The <i>Empire's</i> rates are about the same. At these rates men can earn, according to competency, per week, from	4	10	0	7	0	0
Painters	0	10	0	0	12	0
Plumbers	0	12	0	0	15	0
Carpenters	0	12	0	0	15	0
Coopers	0	12	0	0	14	0
Joiners	0	12	0	0	14	0
Plasterers	0	16	0	0	17	0
Ditto laborers	0	0	0	0	10	0
Bricklayers	0	16	0	0	18	0
Ditto laborers	0	9	0	0	10	0
Masons	0	14	0	0	15	0
Ditto laborers	0	9	0	0	10	0
Quarrymen	0	14	0	0	15	0
Blacksmiths	0	8	0	0	13	0
Carters	0	8	0	0	10	0
Male servants	£30 to £46	per ann.				
Cooks	40	60				and found.
Grooms	40	50				
Gardeners	35	45				
General female servants	20	26				
Cooks	26	30				
Laundresses	26	30				
Housemaids	20	26				
Nursemaids	20	25				

COUNTRY WAGES.

The rations are—Flour 8lbs. to 12lbs.; meat 10lbs. to 14 lbs.; sugar, 2 lbs.; tea, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., weekly.
 Farm laborers .. £30 to £40 per ann., with rations
 Ditto married couples 40 50 " "
 Hutkeepers .. 20 25 " "
 Shepherds .. 25 30 " "
 Stockmen .. 40 50 " "
 Bullock drivers .. 40 50 " "
 (If without board, £1 per week more.)

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

	per month.
Coasting	£5 0 0
England	5 0 0 to 5 10 0
Great Britain, by way of India and China	5 0 0
New Zealand	5 0 0
India and China and back	4 15 0
Valparaiso and back	4 15 0
Steamers' seamen	6 0 0
Ditto firemen	12 0 0
Ditto trimmers	9 0 0
Whalers, A. S.	120th lay.
Ditto, O. S.	140th lay.

W. B. HAIGH,
 General Commission and Labor Agent,
 42, Pitt-street North, Sydney.

1 February, 1856.

LABOR MARKET ARTICLE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bookbinders, according to competency, per week, from	2	10	0			
Printing Work	3	0	0	3	10	0
Compositors on the "stab"	3	6	0	4	0	0
<i>Herald Morning Paper</i> .—Long primer, brier, and nonpareil—equalised to 1s. 6d. per 1,000, and 1s. 7d. per hour overtime. At these rates men can earn, according to competency, per week, from	4	10	0	7	0	0
<i>Empire Paper</i> .—Rates are now 1s. 3d. per 1,000, and 1s. 4d. per hour for overtime.						
Carpenters	0	8	0	0	9	0
Masons	0	10	0	0	11	0
Bricklayers	0	9	0	0	10	0
Plasterers	0	9	0	0	10	0
Painters	0	8	0	0	9	0
Joiners	0	9	0	0	11	0
Laborers	0	7	0	0	9	0
Quarrymen	0	9	0	0	0	0
Blacksmiths	0	8	0	0	12	0
Male servants	per ann., and found,	£30 to £40				
.. cooks				40	60	
Grooms				40	50	
Gardeners				40	60	
General female servants				20	26	
Female cooks				26	30	
Laundresses				26	30	
Housemaids				20	22	
Nursemaids				18	20	

COUNTRY WAGES.

Farm laborers .. with rations, per ann.	25	30
Ditto married couples	45	55
Hutkeepers	20	25
Shepherds	25	30
Stockmen	35	40
Bullock drivers	40	50

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

	per month.
Coasting	£4 5 0
England	4 0 0
Great Britain, by way of India and China	4 0 0
New Zealand	4 5 0
India and China and back	3 15 0
Valparaiso and back	4 0 0
Steamers' seamen	5 0 0
Ditto trimmers	6 0 0
Ditto firemen	8 0 0
Whalers, A. S.	120th to 130th lay
Ditto, O. S.	140th to 160th lay

HAIGH & BROWN,

Commission and Labor Agents,
 120 King-street East.

Sydney, 4 February, 1860.

TUESDAY, 31 JANUARY, 1860.

Present :—

MR. HOSKINS,
DR. LANG,
MR. PARKES,MR. PEMELL,
MR. PLUNKETT,
MR. WINDEYER.

HENRY PARKES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mrs. Marian Pawsey called in and examined :—

1794. *By the Chairman* : You have been a resident in Sydney for some years? Twenty-eight years.

1795. For some considerable time you have kept a registry office for female servants? I have, from the year 1846.

1796. This Committee of the Legislative Assembly has been appointed to inquire into the condition of the working classes of Sydney in several respects, one of which is the alleged want of employment, the difficulty of obtaining employment sometimes felt by different sections of the working classes; and inasmuch as this relates to female servants, it was thought you might give the Committee some little information upon this point,—will you be kind enough to state whether you think there is any difficulty in females obtaining employment? There is no difficulty whatever in respectable females obtaining employment.

1797. Is there any other registry office besides yours in Sydney for females? There is.

1798. Are there many? There is Mrs. Capps', and also Mrs. Dunn's, but the latter has been so short a time in business that she cannot have much experience.

1799. Can you state whether you have as much business as any other office? I believe that I engage more females than any other office.

1800. How many servants may pass through your office in the course of a month? Upwards of 200, not including men-servants or married people.

1801. Do you find any difficulty in filling situations when you have particular commissions? I do.

1802. In what particular capacity do you find the most difficulty? It is difficult to get servants of any description to engage for the country.

1803. As general servants? As general servants; in fact, female servants of any kind for the country districts are very hard to be got.

1804. What is the description generally given when you have commissions to send servants into the interior? According to the wants of the family. Orders from the country are of the same description as for families in Sydney, excepting from farmers, then they are required to understand milking and dairy work.

1805. In filling these particular situations, what description of persons do you generally send—are there many natives of the Colony? No.

1806. Natives of England, Scotland, and Ireland? I generally find the Irish more disposed to go in the country than either the Scotch or English.

1807. Do you find when you send female servants into the country, that they frequently return, after the termination of their engagements, to Sydney? Yes, unless they get married.

1808. The evidence we have had would lead us to suppose that they generally get married when they go into the country? I know many that have married, others have returned from places three or four hundred miles distant from Sydney; also from Moreton Bay, Port Curtis, and Wide Bay, although they could have obtained situations in the district at a considerable advance in wages.

1809. There is a general dislike to go into the country? Very great; I find it almost impossible to fill up country orders for female servants.

1810. Do you know, as a general rule, whether respectable, well conducted girls, who go into the country, get married rapidly? They do.

1811. That they seldom have occasion to enter into a second engagement, except one for life? I do.

1812. Do you know whether many who have passed through your office and gone into the country, have settled down and become respectable heads of families, and done well? I do, very many.

1813. It is not likely you would remember particular cases, but have you not been accosted by persons who have settled in this way, and informed by them that they had engaged to go in the country in your office? Very many have settled down respectably, and done exceedingly well.

1814. Would you be good enough to state the wages current at the present time? From £20 to £30 for female servants; some even get higher wages than that.

1815. With respect to female servants in the town, does the same remark apply as to the sufficiency of employment? There is plenty of employment in town.

1816. As far as young women are concerned? Yes.

1817. I presume you cannot give any evidence as to any other portion of the working classes besides females? I engage men also.

1818. Do you think there is plenty of employment for male general servants? There is, if they will hire for the country—some prefer remaining in town. I think it is their own blame if they are unemployed.

1819. Is it not within your knowledge that there are many poor persons who, being encumbered with large families, are ineligible for the country? It is.

1820. When you have a commission to engage a man and his wife, is it not generally accompanied by conditions not to engage them with small children? Not to engage them with children

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children at all, unless they are able to work; and sometimes they reject them even when the children are almost young men and women, and able to work.

1821. Would not this shew a great difficulty with poor people, who have large helpless children, to get employment? There is a great difficulty with this class; in fact, there are many in Sydney with families who are almost starving.

1822. You think persons unencumbered in this respect may obtain work if they choose? Yes, if they would take reasonable wages; but sometimes their demands are so exorbitant that no employer can comply with them. I know many persons to remain out of situations who would be in employment but for their exorbitant demands.

1823. With regard to female servants, can you state whether the class of young persons supplied by the immigration system, as a general rule, are acceptable as servants? They are not.

1824. You think many are not suited for domestic service? Certainly not more than six out of every twelve are suitable for the Colony.

1825. One-half of the young females introduced by the present immigrant system are unfit for domestic service in the Colony? Yes.

1826. That is the result of your experience? Yes.

1827. In relation to this branch of our inquiry it has been given in evidence that female prostitution in this city is greatly on the increase—have you any means of forming an opinion upon that subject? I have; and, I am sorry to say, it is too true.

1828. You think it is the case? It is.

1829. Have you known any instances in connection with your own business where young women have taken to that mode of life in preference to remaining in families? I have.

1830. Will you be kind enough to give a carefully compiled tabular statement of the wages current in Sydney at the present time, and also of the wages current two years ago? I will. (*Vide Appendix.*)

1831. *By Mr Windeyer*: You say, I think, that you very often cannot supply applications from the country? Yes.

1832. You say, also, that very often conditions are imposed as to the kind of persons you are to send? Yes.

1833. Do you think the cause of the greater number of these applications not being complied with arises; not from the objections of the parties seeking employment, but from the conditions imposed by the persons needing servants? Do you mean married or single people?

1834. On the whole? Single women, unless compelled by necessity, will seldom go into the country. They invariably prefer remaining in Sydney—it is difficult to get them to take situations one or two miles from town.

1835. As to single men, do you send them into the country? Yes.

1836. How are they disposed to go? They make no complaint. They are generally disposed to go, especially those who have come out as farming men.

1837. Are there not numbers who come to you, who appear, from their previous habits, not suitable for country service? Yes; who are not of the class of persons for country service.

1838. *By Mr. Hoskins*: Can you say, of your own knowledge, whether the females brought to this Colony have been in domestic service at Home? I do not believe that more than one-third of those by the late ships have ever been at service in their native land. They complain of their relations having brought them from comfortable homes to work they have never been accustomed to, and quite unfit to perform.

1839. Have you known females who have been accustomed to domestic service at Home, and who can prove it by testimonials, who, having been engaged in this Colony, have afterwards complained of the treatment they have received from their employers? Many.

1840. I presume they say they are not treated in the same considerate manner by their employers here that they were at home? They say so.

1841. Are you acquainted with the heads of many of those families which you say are in such great distress—have you known them to be people of temperate habits? I have known men temperate and well-conducted when single, and seen them afterwards married, and father of a family, who, by being out of work and idling about Sydney, has taken to drink and dissipation—the wife, in some instances, has followed her husband's example, and brought ruin and desolation on themselves and children.

1842. You think then this distress arises from the intemperance of parents? In some cases; they cannot get work in town, and gentlemen will not take them into the country.

1843. Are they generally intemperate? I cannot say they are.

1844. *By the Chairman*: You merely mean to give particular instances where persons have turned to drinking after marriage—you do not mean, as a general rule, that persons turn to drinking after marriage? No, I do not mean it as a general rule. I merely state that as the consequence of men with families being idle; they cannot get work in town, and gentlemen will not go to the trouble and expense of taking them to the interior.

1845. *By Mr. Hoskins*: Do you not think that is a proof that there is a superabundance of labor in the interior? Not at all. I have known gentlemen remain one or two months without servants, rather than take even one child.

1846. *By Mr. Plunkett*: You state that girls get married sooner by going into the country than by remaining in Sydney? I do.

1847. How then do you account for their unwillingness to go into the country, where there is a better market for them? That I cannot say.

1848. What objections do the girls make? The bush life is too dull for them, there is not enough company.

1849. You say one-half of the girls who come out here are unfit for domestic service? Yes, at the time of their arrival. I do not say they are so after they have been in the colony some time.

1850. What do you include in domestic service—merely household work in Sydney, or business in the country? I think the business in the country much the same as in town, with the exception of milking and dairy work; no country employer turns his female servants out to work in the fields.

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1851. Do you not know that many of these girls who come from Ireland in particular are brought up in the country, and accustomed to country service, but are perfectly unsuited, by reason of not having learned, for domestic service such as is required in Sydney? They are not suitable for service in Sydney, and will not be persuaded to go in the country; running about town is the cause of their changing places so often.

1852. If persons brought up in that way could be induced to go into the country, would it not be more beneficial to themselves? It would be a great benefit to them; they would get experience during a twelve or eighteen months service in the country that would fit them for service in Sydney, did they wish to return.

1853. Do you find that many of those who have never been in service until they came into this country have turned out good servants afterwards—that they soon learn? Yes, they do.

1854. In hiring, do you make a distinction between those who have to learn their business and those who are trained servants? Yes.

1855. What is the difference? Difference in wages.

1856. What is the difference of wages? An active well-trained servant can easily get £30 a-year; the other not more than £20.

1857. Will they get £30 in Sydney? They do at this time; the lowest rate for a thorough servant is £26.

1858. In what capacity—as housemaids? General domestic servants.

1859. *By the Chairman*: General servants in small families? Yes. General servants in small families.

1860. I suppose they get the highest wages? Yes; one who can take the cooking and laundry work—housemaids are not paid so high, because they have only a portion of the work to do.

1861. *By Mr. Plunkett*: You stated in answer to a question that they complained of the treatment they received in the country—what is the nature of their complaints? That more work is expected of them than they are able to perform, and have at times harsh and unreasonable employers who prefer scolding to calmly and kindly telling them their faults, and shewing them how they want the work done. When good servants go in the country they generally give satisfaction.

1862. *By the Chairman*: Have you many complaints from girls who have returned from the country of rudeness, of that kind of treatment to which no decent woman can submit? I have never heard an instance of it.

1863. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Do you find these girls remain long in the service they go to? Some of them remain years in one service; some of them not a week. Generally speaking, those newly arrived do not remain long.

1864. *By the Chairman*: In speaking of the country, is it within your knowledge that many girls consider three or four miles out of town as the country? They do; they consider Waverley, Balmain, the North Shore, as the country.

1865. They draw a distinction between those places and the heart of Sydney? They do.

1866. As you have been in the Colony twenty-eight years, you are probably able to form an opinion of the general character of the working population of this City,—what is your opinion of that portion of the population which is settled, and resides permanently in Sydney, as to the general industrial habits, intelligence, sobriety, and other qualities which distinguish one population from another? I think them quite equal to the working classes of any city in England or Scotland.

1867. You have had some experience in cities at Home? I have; I was brought up in the City of Edinburgh.

1868. Is it within your knowledge that many of the working classes who have been permanently employed have been sufficiently frugal to save sufficient from their earnings to provide little freehold homes for themselves? Many. I came out with Dr. Lang's mechanics in 1831, and I could point out many of them not only in comfortable circumstances but wealthy.

1869. They have nearly all done well, have they not, whom Dr. Lang brought out here? Yes.

1870. *By Mr. Plunkett*: What vessel did you come out by? The "Stirling Castle," which arrived in Sydney, in October, 1831.

1871. *By the Chairman*: There is one other branch of inquiry before this Committee, as to the existence of vagrant children in the streets—do you observe in passing through the streets a number of children in an uncared-for state? A great number, even now that the Institution for Destitute Children has been established for some years, by which a great number are taken care of.

1872. In your intercourse with poor families, have you formed the opinion that a large number of children are in a state of moral neglect? A great number that might be sent to school are neglected by their parents.

1873. Are you aware that many children are in a state of absolute vagrancy, sleeping under sheds, on the wharfs, and about the markets, in the City of Sydney? I believe that many boys and girls of tender years are in a state of vagrancy, living by theft. I have two or three times gone to look after the children of servants that had been compelled from circumstances to board or hire them out, and have found them sleeping in omnibusses at the Glebe, in the carts at the Haymarket, these places—empty and unfinished houses and worksheds—are their principal places of resort.

1874. The evidence given by some of the police authorities among others goes to shew very strongly

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strongly that there are a number of girls of very tender years in a state of prostitution in Sydney, should you think that is the case? It is the case.

1875. There is another point of our inquiry upon which I should like to have your opinion, as to the general house accommodation of the working classes—do you think the houses, taking into consideration the climatic influences, have sufficient room and conveniences for sanitary purposes, and are sufficiently ventilated to preserve physical health? I have visited some of the lowest localities in Sydney, and have generally found the houses very close, confined, and filthy. I have been to see the sick in some of these dens as they might truly be called.

1876. In many of the courts are you aware whether there are the necessary conveniences outside, without which it is impossible for a family to be maintained in a state of health? I could not speak to that; I have merely gone into the houses.

1877. *By Mr. Plunkett*: What parts do you refer to? Sussex-street, Campbell-street, and the back places where servants are likely to take lodgings. About Goulburn-street and the Haymarket the houses are very close, built on small spaces of ground, and the rooms are small and ill ventilated.

1878. *By the Chairman*: In your visits to these particular localities have you noticed whether more than one family were crowded into houses having insufficient room for even one? Yes.

1879. Is it frequently the case that a man, his wife, and one or two children, live all in one room—eat, sleep, and everything? Yes, frequently.

1880. If a house contain more than one apartment are two families sometimes crowded into it for the sake of dividing the rent? Yes.

1881. *By Mr. Plunkett*: You have stated that there are families at the present moment in distress, who will not be received in the country, and cannot get work here, can you suggest any means by which long families could be relieved in town, or by providing for them in the country? The wages of a laborer in town is too low to enable him to provide for a family. He will find it very difficult to pay house rent and fuel, besides providing the necessary food and clothing for a wife and three or four children. They get in arrears with rent, the consequence is they are sold off and left destitute.

1882. Have you thought of any means by which such cases could be met? I would advise their being removed into the interior, to some district where laborers were required; the house rent would be nominal, they could collect fuel without paying for it, and children old enough to work could be employed.

1883. Would you have them removed at the expense of Government? They cannot remove at their own expense most assuredly, for they have not the means.

1884. Do you know any district in the Colony that has collected any subscriptions or organised any plan to induce persons to go to these particular districts? No, I have never heard of any.

1885. Have you ever suggested any such plan? No, I have not.

1886. Do you not think it very desirable in those districts where labor is wanted that some such plan should be devised? It would be advantageous to the land and stock holders to have families settled in the distant districts of the Colony.

1887. It would be an advantage to the landholders themselves, and a relief to those who are suffering poverty in Sydney from no fault of their own? Yes.

1888. *By the Chairman*: Possibly you have some children yourself? I have.

1889. Have you ever thought of the difficulty of finding employment for the rising youth of the Colony—has it ever occurred to you as a parent? Not with reference to my own; I have been able to have them educated to fit them for employment.

1890. There are a number of boys growing up in the country, what are they to do? Some of them go out as stockmen.

1891. They cannot all go as stockmen? There are apprentices in town.

1892. There are not many manufactures in town? No.

1893. They cannot be apprenticed except to tailors? There are other trades besides that of tailors; there is shoemakers, carpenters, bricklayers, and many other trades. I have one son apprenticed to the business of tanner and currier.

1894. *By Mr. Windeyer*: How long is it since he was apprenticed? Three years and a-half.

1895. *By Mr. Hoskins*: I presume you have never been in the interior of this country? Not far; I resided on the Lower Hunter River ten years.

1896. Will you state the reason why employers of labor in the interior object to take families? They complain of the expense of taking a large family a long journey.

1897. Do they object to find provisions for large families? Yes.

1898. You are aware, I suppose, that persons engaged in pastoral pursuits are the largest employers of labor, almost the only employers in the interior? Yes.

1899. If these persons were sent into the country there would still be the same objection on the part of employers to take them? No, because they would be on the spot; whereas if they go up the country with teams, or travel in any other way, it entails expense on the employer.

1900. You say they object to find the children in rations? Yes; and to taking children up to their stations.

1901. *By the Chairman*: Is it within your knowledge that where a family are in the service of a gentleman in the interior they generally have to pay for any extra rations they may require a considerable advance upon Sydney prices? They have, but these gentlemen have to pay a great price to take their stores up to the station.

1902. Still the servant has to pay a considerably advanced price? Yes.

1903. As a parent I suppose you know that a growing boy eats as much as an adult? More.

1904.

1904. In that case if a man and his wife were engaged with a person in the country, and had to buy rations for three or four children, would it not take the whole of his wages and leave him penniless at the end of his engagement? It would be the case where children were taken up who could not find employment.

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1905. But even little fellows who cannot work can eat? Yes, but not so much as that—a little fellow five years of age cannot eat as much as a man.

1906. *By Mr. Hoskins*: Has it ever come under your observation that the heads of families have returned from the interior who have had so much to spend for extra rations to feed their children that they have had nothing to receive at the end of the year? I have.

APPENDIX.

RATE of Wages current for Men Servants, during the years 1853 and 1854, with Rations or Board and Lodging.

Gardeners	£80	to	£100	} If engaged to proceed to the country all expenses paid by the employer.
Coachmen	60	"	80	
Grooms	50	"	70	
Ploughmen	45	"	60	
General farm laborers	40	"	60	
Stockmen	60	"	70	
Bullock drivers	60	"	100	
Teamsters	70	"	100	
Shepherds	40	"	45	
To shepherd and watch	52	"	55	
Hutkeepers	30	"	..	
Butlers	40	"	60	
Cooks	60	"	100	

RATE of Wages current for Female Servants, during the years 1853 and 1854, with Board and Lodging.

Cooks	£35	to	£60	} If engaged for the country the employer to pay all expenses.
Laundresses	30	"	55	
Housemaids	26	"	30	
Parlormaids	26	"	30	
Ladiesmaids	30	"	40	
Needlewomen	40	"	45	
Upper nurses	30	"	40	
Under nurses	24	"	28	
General servants	30	"	40	

Married couples, either as in-door servants, or as gardener, coachman, or groom; wife either as cook, laundress, housemaid, or general servant	£80	to	£110	} All expenses of transit to the station paid by the employer.
Married couple:—shepherd and hutkeeper ..	55	"	70	

RATE of Wages current for Men Servants, from the years 1858 to 1860, with Rations or Board and Lodging.

Gardeners	£40	to	£60	} If engaged for country districts all expenses paid by the employer.
Coachmen	40	"	60	
Grooms	40	"	45	
Ploughmen	35	"	38	
Farm laborers	30	"	35	
Stockmen	35	"	40	
Bullock drivers	40	"	50	
Teamsters	40	"	50	
Shepherds	28	"	30	
To shepherd and watch	35	"	40	
Hutkeepers	24	"	28	
Butlers	40	"	45	
Cooks	50	"	100	

RATE of Wages current for Female Servants, from the years 1858 to 1860, with Board and Lodging.

Cooks	£30	to	£40
Laundresses	30	"	35
Housemaids	20	"	26
Parlormaids	24	"	26
Ladiesmaids	26	"	30
Needlewomen	26	"	30
Upper nurses	28	"	32
Under nurses	16	"	24
General servants	20	"	30

Married couples, according to employment, from £40 to £65.

M. PAWSEY,
168, Pitt-street.

Alderman

Alderman John Sutherland called in and examined:—

- Alderman J. Sutherland. 1907. *By the Chairman*: You are a master builder? Yes.
- 31 Jan., 1860. 1908. How long have you been in business in Sydney? I have been in business on my own account about seventeen or eighteen years.
1909. How long have you been in the Colony? Twenty-two years.
1910. You are at present an Alderman of the City of Sydney? I am.
1911. And a magistrate of the territory also? Yes.
1912. This Committee has been appointed to inquire into the state of the working classes of Sydney, with reference to their alleged want of employment, with reference to the house accommodation, and its effect upon the physical and moral well-being of the occupants of such houses, and with reference to the existence of juvenile vagrancy about the streets; could you inform the Committee whether, at the present time and especially among the building trades, with whom you may be presumed to be better acquainted, there is any real want of employment? There is.
1913. How many persons do you, yourself, employ upon the average? I have employed very few the last three years.
1914. How many have you employed at any one time? On an average from fifty to eighty.
1915. But you have not employed many lately? I have had perhaps forty for some months. I was engaged in erecting a large building in Hunter-street.
1916. At the present time you say there is a great scarcity of employment generally felt? Yes.
1917. We understand from that, that persons who are good tradesmen, able men, of sober habits, anxious to obtain work, cannot obtain it? It is so in all branches of the building trade.
1918. Coming to particular branches of the building trade, masons for instance, could you form any opinion which might be relied upon as to the proportion now unable to obtain regular employment? I should say, at the least, one-third cannot find it about Sydney at present, and have not been able for many months.
1919. Does the same remark apply to other branches of the building trade, such as carpenters, bricksetters, and plasterers? I think it applies to all, but not so much to carpenters at the present time as to others; there are not, I think, more than one-fourth of them out of employment at present.
1920. Are you aware whether many members of these trades during the time when they were receiving high wages saved money and invested it in freehold property? A great many of them.
1921. Have you met with any cases where, recently, from want of employment they have been compelled to sacrifice those properties? Such cases have often come under my knowledge.
1922. Do you know whether persons of reputable character, belonging to those trades, have left the Colony from want of employment recently? Many.
1923. Where have they gone? To New Zealand, to Port Phillip, and some have gone lately to New Caledonia.
1924. With regard to laborers engaged in the building trades, are they suffering from want of employment? Very much.
1925. More so than the tradesmen? Not more, but I think equally as much.
1926. Do you think these persons might obtain employment in the country if they were prepared to go? No, I believe they cannot. I have known many of them within the last six months who have gone into the country, and have tried for employment in many places; some of them have got work for a month or so in harvest, and have come back to Sydney almost starving. I have known many cases where men have left their families here almost in a state of starvation, and have gone into the country when they have been unable to find employment here; some of them have begged their way up the country, and have obtained work for a month or two, and then have returned for want of employment.
1927. With reference to house accommodation—from the long time you have resided in Sydney, and the intercourse you must necessarily have had with mechanics and laborers, and from the circumstance of your being a builder, probably you will give us valuable information upon that head. What do you think of the houses where working people generally reside within the city—are they all that could be desired, as conducive to health and moral decency? Neither. I think they are very injurious to the health and moral character of the inmates. I should say the deaths of at least half the children are caused by the badly ventilated houses.
1928. By their living in a foul atmosphere? Yes. I have been through many of these houses. The nature of my business has in many instances led me to these places, and my own curiosity, since I have occupied my present position as an Alderman, has led me into a great many houses in lanes and back places about Sydney, where these people generally reside. A large portion of the houses are neither ventilated in the ceiling nor under the floors; and the windows are made in the old fashion, not to go up and down, but merely to be lifted up to a certain distance, and many do not open at all.
1929. So that there is no draught through the room? No draught whatever.
1930. Are the houses generally low—unnecessarily low? Very low; the older portion of the houses is very low; but they are building the houses higher of late years.
1931. Are you acquainted with the back courts in Sydney, as for instance, Queen's-place? Yes, I have been through them.
1932. Have you ever noticed whether they had sufficient accommodation in the shape of privies

privies and places for washing? There is very little I think in Queen's-place, in the shape of privies. There are some, but they are almost open to view; and there is only one privy to so many houses. In fact, that is the case in many other places besides Queen's-place.

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1933. Have you visited many of the courts and back lanes on the western side of the city, towards Darling Harbor? Yes. There are a great many between Sussex and Kent streets. I have visited many of those courts.

1934. Have you observed offensive effluvia arising from those places when you have passed by them? Very much so. I made it a point to examine all those places, or I should not have known so much of them.

1935. When did you make it a point to examine them? Better than two years ago, shortly after I was elected an alderman.

1936. Could you give us rough sketches of some of these places, shewing the ground plans and elevations; and also accompany these sketches with the rents paid? I will furnish the Committee with the information required. (*Vide Appendix.*) There is a large number of properties I wish to refer to between Sussex-street and the water. From time to time parties have been allowed to fill in the frontage to the harbor; and the consequence is, that in many cases the land immediately fronting the water is higher than that behind; and thus a hollow is left, where stagnant water accumulates. The smell on a close morning is almost overpowering in this locality.

1937. *By Mr. Hoskins:* You refer to the range of buildings close to the slaughter-houses? Yes; but they are not the worst. At the bottom of Liverpool-street there is a range of buildings which has been almost destroyed, by the proprietor being allowed to fill out a great way in the water without the means of drainage from the land behind.

1938. *By the Chairman:* Are you aware that in England great attention has been paid to improving the house accommodation of the working classes, not only on the estates of many noblemen, but of manufacturers in London and other places? I have heard of them.

1939. Do you think, as a practical man, that if any gentleman of capital in Sydney were to invest in building a palace, as it were, constructed with a view of letting off compartments of it as habitations for working men, with all sanitary conveniences, it would pay him,—that is, whether the superior accommodation he would be able to offer would be so attractive to the most provident of the working classes as to secure him permanent tenants to occupy the whole of the building, and thereby, even though let at a low rent, in the aggregate to pay him for his outlay? I believe it would pay him bank interest if properly conducted; but it might be made to pay by passing a sanitary law, compelling persons to provide for their houses proper means of ventilation, and to prohibit above a certain number of persons from living in houses of a certain size.

1940. Suppose any rich man were to buy a piece of land on the North Shore, and build a marine village sufficiently large for it to be profitable to him to give regular communication by means of a steamer to his property from Sydney, and that this marine village consisted of small houses fitted up with proper sanitary conveniences, and having attached small plots of garden ground for each, the whole being placed under proper sanitary rules, do you think he would get the place tenanted? I think he would.

1941. Suppose the steamer took them at proper hours to and from Sydney ———? It would be to the interest of the proprietor to have a steamer to take the people to and from their meals; it would then, I believe, pay, if a large number were congregated together.

1942. Suppose he built fifty such houses? Yes.

1943. Would not a man who did this be in the highest sense a benefactor to the country? Yes.

1944. And also secure to himself a fair return for the outlay of his capital? He would save to the Colony not only money but the lives of the inhabitants to a very large amount.

1945. As you have stated in evidence that you believe half the children die in Sydney from want of a pure atmosphere I thought of asking your opinion of the wisdom of a Government that sends its funds out of the country to import adults when it spends none to save the lives of its children—is that wise? It is not, in my opinion.

1946. Do you think there is any great extent of vagrant children in the streets? I think a great number.

1947. *By Mr. Pemell:* You must have noticed a great number of boys running about the streets? Yes.

1948. Have you ever thought what would become of those boys when they grow up to be men? I can see no employment for the youth of the country—no employment in Sydney but upon the omnibuses, and that would only bring them up to vagrancy in a large number of cases.

1949. *By the Chairman:* It would not be a desirable thing for all our boys to become 'bus boys? No.

1950. *By Mr. Hoskins:* I gather from the tenor of your remarks that you think it is not desirable to send money to the Mother Country to import immigrants,—do you think there is a sufficient supply of labor in the market now to last for years to come, taking into consideration the rising generation? That is a hard question for me to answer. It will depend upon how the Government carries out the works of the Colony; for if the Government works were to be carried out we should want a large increase of population.

1951. *By the Chairman:* Would it not also depend upon the way the resources of the Colony were worked out by a wise policy? Yes.

1952. Do you not think the country might support three millions, as well or better than it now does three hundred thousand? I believe it would, better.

1953. *By Mr. Hoskins:* Has it come to your knowledge that young men have complained of the wretched accommodation provided for them at boarding-houses? Yes, for the lower classes of working men the accommodation is very bad.

1954.

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1954. I presume you have heard of the model lodging-houses provided for young men in the Mother Country? Yes, I have heard of them.
1955. Do you think an establishment of that kind, in which the inmates would be provided with rooms for themselves, where there would be abundance of water, and proper sanitary conveniences and regulations, would pay the projector? I think it would pay eventually—I doubt whether it would pay at the present time, for the number arriving are so few.
1956. Do you not think, from your knowledge of the habits of the working classes, that those who arrive would gladly avail themselves of such an establishment? A great number would if there were proper boarding-houses.
1957. Do you not think it would promote the temperance and morality of the working classes? I do. I have gone through a number of boarding-houses, and have found in the sleeping-rooms, a number of stretchers in two rows, the stretchers in a line, being close to each other, with about two feet for a passage between the heads and feet of the two rows; the boxes of each occupant were placed under the stretchers, and the only way of getting into the stretchers was by crawling in at the end. The walls were covered with tobacco spittle, there was no ventilation, and the smell was dreadful.
1958. *By Mr. Windeyer*: You are aware, I suppose, of the system of inspection introduced into England and other places under the Common Lodging-houses Act? Yes.
1959. Have you ever met with any persons who have been in the lodging-houses under that Act? No, I have never met with any.
1960. You have heard, I suppose, that that Act was generally approved of? I have heard it spoken of very highly.
1961. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Did you ever see the law introduced here on the subject which passed one or other of the Houses? I never took particular notice; I heard of such a law passing.
1962. Are you aware of the provisions of the Public Health Act in England? No, I am not.
1963. In the places you have spoken of, where sufficient water-closets are not provided, would you think it a great hardship on the landlord if the municipal authorities had power to make proper water-closets, and charge the landlord with the expense? I think the Legislature should compel them to do it, and if they did not do it themselves, it should be done for them, and they should be made to pay the expense.
1964. In such a case, you do not think the landlord would have any reason to complain? I think he would have no just reason.
1965. What localities do you refer to when you describe the miserable dens you have spoken of? There are many of them; a number of alleys between Sussex and Kent streets, Queen's-place, Durand's Alley, places between York-street and Clarence-street, in Kent-street, one in Castlereagh-street near Liverpool-street—in fact, they are all over the town. These places have no sewerage; in many cases there are no water-closets, and where there are any they are sometimes built against the chimney, and the heat of the fire draws the effluvia from the closets.
1966. Do your observations generally apply to all these places? There are some places worse than others.
1967. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Having been in business some years, of course you have opportunities of observing whether many young persons are apprenticed—can you state whether more or less are apprenticed now than some years ago? There are less now; in fact, there is very little use for apprentices now.
1968. There is a disinclination to apprentice? Yes.
1969. On the part of young persons, as they see no prospect of remuneration by learning a trade? No; I could get any number of apprentices if I could take them; in fact, parents are constantly begging me to take them for very little remuneration, in order that they may be kept off the streets and learn some business.
1970. But work is so slack that you have not an opportunity of doing so? Yes; besides, most articles now come manufactured into the Colony, and there is therefore very little employment at any trade.
1971. We have not a chance of competing with the productions of other countries? No.
1972. Do you not think if an opportunity were given to settle on the public lands of the Colony a number of these people would avail themselves of it? I do. I believe we have lost a large number of very desirable people by their not being able to settle on the lands within the last few years.
1973. The best and most energetic when they find they cannot succeed go off elsewhere? Yes, they are the most provident and energetic who go—men who have saved a little money.
1974. Then you think it is a false cry which is got up, that the people would not avail themselves of the land if they had the opportunity? I am positive a great many would avail themselves of it if they had the opportunity.
1975. *By Mr. Hoskins*: From what has come under your observation in this Colony and in the Mother Country, do you think the accommodation provided for the working classes here is inferior to that provided for the same classes in the Mother Country? I do.
1976. Do you consider that the working classes here compare favorably with those of the Mother Country, as to their general intelligence, temperance, and provident habits? I do.
1977. *By the Chairman*: Will you have the goodness to append a tabular statement of the wages current in the various branches of your business, and also of the wages current four years ago? I will. (*Vide Appendix.*)

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT of the Wages of Workmen employed in the various branches of the Building Trade.

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For 1856.		For 1860.	
Carpenters, per day	15s.	Carpenters, per day	9s. to 10s.
Masons, ditto	15s.	Masons, ditto	9s. to 10s.
Bricksetters, ditto	15s.	Bricksetters, ditto	13s. to 14s.
Plasterers, ditto	16s.	Plasterers, ditto	12s.
Laborers, ditto	10s.	Laborers, ditto	7s.

Masons, eight hours; all others, ten.

Mr. John Russell called in and examined:—

1978. *By the Chairman*: You have been for many years engaged in the business of an iron-founder in Sydney I believe? Yes, as engineer and ironfounder. Mr. J. Russell.
1979. How many years? Our firm has been in business since 1839. 31 Jan., 1860.
1980. Have you resided in Sydney most of that time? I was in business in Sydney till 1843, I then left Sydney for a time, and returned in 1852.
1981. How long have you been in business this last time? Since 1852.
1982. This Committee has been appointed to inquire into the social condition of the working classes in Sydney, with reference to the alleged want of employment experienced at present; also, with reference to the house accommodation of these classes, and its effect upon their moral and physical well-being, and also with reference to the alleged existence of juvenile vagrancy in the public streets—I believe you are a large employer of labor at the present time? Yes, I think the largest number I have employed has been 200.
1983. You have nearly that number in your employ now, have you not? Yes, about that number.
1984. What trades are comprised in that number? Engineers, blacksmiths, pattern makers, boiler makers, iron founders, copper-smiths, laborers, carters, clerks, and salesmen.
1985. Among the various classes of mechanics and laborers included in your own establishment is there any difficulty in obtaining employment as far as you are aware at the present time? We have had a number of applications lately by men for employment.
1986. In excess of your wants? In excess of our wants.
1987. I believe there are not many persons in so large a way of business in the Colony? Not in our line of business, excepting the Australian Steam Navigation Company.
1988. That would make it difficult then for persons to obtain employment if they left you? The reason we have not been able to give employment to many of these men is that some of the ironfounders are out on strike, and in consequence of the ironfounders not being at work we have been unable to employ pattern makers, engineers, and smiths.
1989. Have you had any difficulty in finding men when you have required them? We have had considerable difficulty with one class, that of ironfounders.
1990. Have you ever been compelled to import persons from home? Yes, we have fifteen or twenty of them on board the "Fitzjames," at the present time.
1991. Probably your business has increased lately? It has during the last four years.
1992. Can you state to the Committee whether to any considerable extent, you, as a manufacturer, can compete with persons engaged in the same kind of manufacture at home? We could compete with the manufacturer at home in a good many articles of manufacture, provided we could depend upon the wages being at an uniform rate, because the freights and charges are so heavy upon a large portion of the manufactures, that that sum saved upon them would be equal to a profit to us here.
1993. I should infer that you could afford to give a higher rate of wages here provided it did not go to an extravagant extent, and that the saving of freight would still enable you to compete with foreign manufacturers? To a certain extent, particularly in machinery.
1994. What wages are you now giving to persons engaged in your business? Ironfounders had last year—the lowest 10s., and the highest 14s., a-day.
1995. What wages would they get at home? The best hands would get—in Scotland about 22s. or 23s. a-week, and in England, where they are paid higher, 30s.
1996. With regard to the laborers, who represent the great bulk of the population, can you state any impression as to whether there is much suffering experienced for want of employment among sober, industrious men of the laboring classes? It has not come to my knowledge that there has been much suffering among the class of laborers we employ, but these are men who have been used to our business; among bricklayer's laborers, general laborers, pick and shovel men—a number of them, I believe, are out of employment.
1997. Can you give us any information as to the character of the houses in which the working classes of Sydney generally live? I have not made it my business; indeed, I have not time to look round, but I have heard the men complain of the difficulty they have in getting comfortable dwellings, and also of the high rents they are required to pay.
1998. Of course you are aware that if a man, after working hard all day, has to sleep in a house where the atmosphere is very bad, it has a depressing effect upon his physical energies, and instead of being refreshed by his sleep he rises exhausted before he commences his day's labor? Yes; and I am aware that the houses let to the working classes are in a very bad state, many of them not fit for brute animals to live in.
- 1999.

Mr. J. Russell. 1999. Some years ago your establishment was in Queen-street? Yes.

31 Jan., 1860. 2000. Are you not aware that at the back of your place there are a number of these wretched habitations? Yes; these are the places I chiefly refer to; a number of these places are not fit for human beings to live in.

2001. I imagine from the life you live you will not be able to give us any opinion as to the question of juvenile vagrancy? I have seen a number of boys congregated about the wharfs; in fact, we have a difficulty in keeping them out of our works, when they see an opportunity of getting in.

2002. Do you employ many boys? Yes.

2003. How many? I think about fifty or sixty.

2004. Regularly apprenticed? They are not bound. We find it best to adopt the principle acted upon in the large establishments in England, and have taken the children of respectable parents as apprentices to the different branches for a certain time, and if they behave properly, and are attentive to their business, we give them their indentures filled up for a certain number of years. When they were bound to us we found them very often careless, as they were entitled under their indentures to a certain advance of wages. We now fix the wages at a certain rate to begin with, and, if a boy is attentive and learns his business quickly, we can, at our own discretion, advance him without being obliged to do so; if, on the other hand, he misbehaves, or does not attend to his work, his wages are reduced. This arrangement makes the boys more attentive to their foreman, and they turn out better workmen.

2005. By this arrangement, are the boys put to particular branches, and placed under competent instructors? Yes; they are placed under competent foremen. We have been obliged to dismiss a few of our boys, but very few.

2006. For all practical purposes, they are the same as apprentices? Yes.

2007. Have you many applications from parents to take their boys? Yes.

2008. More than you require? Yes; as the boys advance they take the place of men, and we then take other boys.

2009. When you say you have a great many applications, what do you mean? I dare say, since the 1st January, we have had twenty applications.

2010. Have you taken any since then? Yes, a few.

2011. How many have you taken since? In both establishments, I dare say, four.

2012. So that, in reality, you have had five times the number of applications you have taken boys? Yes. One reason why we do not take on more boys in Sydney is, that they all seem to set their minds on one branch. If they would become ironfounders we could take on several; but none of the lads will learn that branch.

2013. What is the branch they desire to learn? They all want to be engineers.

2014. Do you not think that arises from a more favorable apprehension of the trade from the mere term than from anything else, and that, if the nature of the trade were properly placed before them, it would not be so? I have explained to parents that the ironfounders was the best trade; but that seems to have no effect, all the lads prefer to be engineers.

2015. Will you be kind enough to give us, as fully as you can, the rate of wages at the present time of the various branches employed by you, and also the rates prevailing, say four years ago? I will. (*Vide Appendix.*)

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT of average Wages paid to Workmen and Laborers from 1st January, 1854, to 1st January, 1860.

YEAR.	TRADE.	RATE PER DAY.			TRADE.	AVERAGE RATE PER DAY.	TRADE.	AVERAGE RATE PER DAY.
		Highest.	Lowest.	AVERAGE.					S. d.	S. d.
1854	Iron & Brass Moulders.	18 0	10 6	11 6	Pattern Makers.	15 6	Fitters & Turners...	12 8
1855	"	13 8	8 6	11 9	"	14 4	"	12 5
1856	"	14 0	10 0	12 6	"	13 3	"	12 3
1857	"	13 0	9 0	11 8	"	13 9	"	12 4
1858	"	13 0	9 6	11 10	"	13 6	"	12 0
1859	"	13 0	9 0	12 0	"	13 3	"	11 6
1854	Boiler Makers	.....	.....	15 3	Do. Assistants...	8 6	Smiths	14 11
1855	"	.....	.....	16 1	"	8 5	"	14 0
1856	"	.....	.....	14 0	"	8 0	"	12 7
1857	"	.....	.....	13 6	"	8 0	"	12 3
1858	"	.....	.....	13 6	"	8 0	"	12 0
1859	"	.....	.....	12 6	"	8 0	"	11 6
1854	Strikers	.....	.....	8 8	Laborers	8 0	Coppersmiths.....	11 8
1855	"	.....	.....	8 6	"	8 8	"	12 8
1856	"	.....	.....	8 4	"	7 11	"	12 6
1857	"	.....	.....	8 1	"	7 6	"	8 0
1858	"	.....	.....	8 0	"	7 3	"	9 6
1859	"	.....	.....	7 6	"	7 0	"	9 6
1854	Carters	.....	.....	8 4				
1855	"	.....	.....	8 0				
1856	"	.....	.....	8 9				
1857	"	.....	.....	8 4				
1858	"	.....	.....	7 0				
1859	"	.....	.....	6 6				

P. N. RUSSELL, & CO.,
Sydney Foundry, and
Sussex-street Engine Works.

7th February, 1860.

Mr.

Mr. Benjamin James called in and examined:—

2016. *By the Chairman*: You have resided in the Colony a considerable time I believe? *Mr. B. James.*
Yes, about eighteen years.
2017. Have you been engaged in business the whole of the time? With the exception of a ^{31 Jan., 1860.} few months from my first arrival.
2018. I believe you are rather an extensive employer in your trade? At present I am not doing much.
2019. You are in the habit of employing a good many persons; can you state the number you have employed at any particular time? During the last twelve months I have had from forty to eighty.
2020. I think you heard me state to the previous witness the object of our inquiry? Yes.
2021. Can you state to the Committee whether, in your opinion, there are many men belonging to the building trades—competent tradesmen, men of sober habits—who are anxious to get employment, and who cannot? I think there are.
2022. Can you give us any instances of applications to yourself, or anything of that kind? It is only when I have much work in hand that men apply to me; they know when I am slack, and then I have fewer applications.
2023. Suppose you were to advertise for half-a-dozen masons to-morrow, would you have any difficulty in getting them? No difficulty whatever.
2024. Speaking roughly, do you think you would have more applications than you would require? More than I should require, no doubt of it.
2025. A witness, who was examined to-day, gave it as his deliberate opinion that one-third of the masons in Sydney, at the present time, were unable to get employment? I could not give an opinion upon that. I should think there was a larger proportion of carpenters out of employ than of masons.
2026. And of laborers connected with the building trades? Yes, a considerable number of them; some of them when they have applied to me for work have told me that they have been months out of employment.
2027. Is it your opinion that among those classes, who depend on their manual labor for the support of their families, there is much suffering from want of employment? I have not much opportunity of observing, but as they tell me they have been months out of employment, the inference must be that there must be suffering.
2028. It has been given in evidence, before this Committee, that persons may at any time obtain employment if they will go into the country, and are ready to take such employment as may be offered? I have no opportunity of knowing the demand for men in the country.
2029. Are you aware that there is a reluctance among many persons to go into the country? Yes, I believe there is great reluctance.
2030. Can you state what, in your opinion, is the cause of this reluctance—is it the apprehension of bad treatment? As soon as people arrive in this country they have a dislike, from some cause or other, to go into the interior. Probably many have friends in the town, and they stick together; unless they have friends in the country they dislike to go there.
2031. As a citizen of this city, are you ever applied to by persons who are in distress; by common vagrants, for instance; by persons begging in the street or at your own door? Yes, they occasionally call; but the larger number of the applications I receive is from persons who come to me in consequence of accidents or deaths, by which a widow may be left with a family unprovided for. These things occur two or three times a week, on the average; sometimes more.
2032. With regard to the house accommodation provided for the poorer class of people, what is your opinion? I think the houses built during the last few years about Woolloomooloo and the Riley Estate are far superior to the houses in the older part of the town.
2033. Referring to the older portion of the city? Such as Sussex-street, the neighborhood of the slaughter-houses, Parramatta-street —
2034. The Rocks? The houses in that locality must, I think, be more healthy, because they are more exposed to the sea breeze; but many of the houses along Sussex-street, round by Blackwattle Swamp, are not fit for a human being to live in.
2035. Better buildings have been put up within the last year or two? I think within the last few years there has been great improvement in building. On the Riley Estate the houses are of a much superior class.
2036. Have you ever noticed whether a large number of children in the streets of Sydney are in a state of moral neglect? Yes, I see them continually on the streets.
2037. Do you know whether these children are in such a state that they sleep out in open places—in omnibuses, in the neighborhood of the markets, and about the wharfs? I am not aware further than from what I gather from the newspaper and police reports. I do not know it of my own knowledge.
2038. *By Mr. Hoskins*: You say there is a reluctance among the working classes to go into the interior—have you known some of the working classes go into the interior who have returned and complained of the treatment they have received from the employers of labor? Yes, I have.
2039. What has been the nature of their complaint? Sometimes I have heard them complain—those of them who have been employed as shepherds—that they have lost a few sheep, and that their wages have been docked at the end of the year. But when I speak of the reluctance of people to go into the interior, I particularly refer to what I have seen on board immigrant ships. I have advised some of these people to go into the country. They have refused; and I have seen them some months after hanging about Sydney without work.
2040. Have you ever heard them complain of the food they have been provided with, and of the

- Mr. B. James. the manner in which they have been housed? I have had very few instances come under my notice of people who have been in the country and who have come back.
- 31 Jan., 1860. 2041. Have you heard any of them complain of the administration of justice, and say that it was impossible for the working classes to get justice in the interior? I may have heard so, but I know of no special case.
2042. *By the Chairman*: I should infer from your evidence that you consider Sydney is over-populated for the general population of the country; that there are too many persons crowded into Sydney? I think there is not employment for the people in Sydney—there is no encouragement to go on building to give employment to the people; even now rentals do not pay, and people will not be induced to build so long as the banks lock up the money and give interest for it.
2043. But building could only go on in proportion to the demand for buildings? Yes; but when there is employment each family will have a house to itself—when there is not employment two or three families will live in one house.
2044. Is that the case at present? Yes.
2045. Will you favor the Committee with a statement of wages at the present time, and a corresponding statement shewing the rate of wages two years ago? Yes. (*Vide Appendix.*)
2046. *By Mr. Hoskins*: Is it not your opinion that the population of Sydney is disproportionate to the population of the country generally? Yes.
2047. Largely in excess of what it should be? Yes; I think so.

APPENDIX.

PRESENT RATE OF WAGES.		Rate of wages two years past averaged about 2s. per day higher than at present.
Carpenters (per day)	10s. to 11s.	
Masons (8 hours)	10s.	
Bricklayers	14s.	
Bricklayers' laborers	9s.	
Masons' laborers	8s.	
Ordinary laborers	7s.	
Painters	10s.	

February 7th, 1860.

BENJAMIN JAMES.

FRIDAY, 3 FEBRUARY, 1860.

Present:—

MR. HOSKINS,
DR. LANG,

MR. PEMELL.

MR. LODER,
MR. LYONS,

HENRY. PARKES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Robertson called in and examined:—

- Mr. William Robertson. 2048. *By the Chairman*: You are a mechanic, I believe? Yes.
- 3 Feb., 1860. 2049. What is your trade? I am a carpenter by trade, but I give my mind very much to machinery, and have connected myself with that for the last fifteen years.
2050. How long have you resided in Sydney? Between three and four years. I have been in the Colony between five and six years, but I was at Moreton Bay two years.
2051. Did you come out from Scotland? From London.
2052. Were you resident in London chiefly before you came to the Colony? Yes, for eighteen years.
2053. Following your trade? Yes.
2054. This Committee has been appointed to inquire into the condition of the working classes, with reference to the alleged want of employment at the present time, and the general state of the labor market here at all times; as to house accommodation, and its effects in a sanitary point of view upon the physical health and moral well-being of the persons occupying such houses; and as to the state of the children, whether there is a considerable number of children in the public streets in a state of vagrancy. It has been represented to the Committee that you could give evidence more particularly in relation to the first head of inquiry. Is there, in your opinion, at the present time, a want of employment felt by persons, either tradesmen or laborers, who are of sober habits, respectable character, and who are anxious to obtain employment? I think there is a very great want of employment in Sydney at the present time—that there are many sober, industrious, and frugal parties who can scarcely get a living. I know some who are excellent workmen who have seldom hitherto, until the last twelve months, been out of employment, but who have been more out than in for the last few months.
2055. Could you illustrate your general statement by any examples,—could you describe any particular person, and say how long he has been out of employment, and the cause of it? I may take the case of a mason whom I have known all the time I have been in Sydney; he is well

well known in Sydney, is a most steady man, and an excellent workman, as far as I ever heard; and he has been out a great deal lately. He gives a very bad account of the labor market

Mr. William
Robertson.

2056. Have you mixed much with the mechanics of Sydney since you have resided here? 3 Feb., 1860.
There is a considerable number employed where I work, but I am a man of temperate habits, and I do not frequent public-houses much, therefore I am not in the habit of mixing very much with them.

2057. Where are you employed? At Messrs. W. Fairfax and Sons, Woolloomooloo.

2058. You are there in the capacity of a machinist? Yes.

2059. When I asked you whether you mixed much with the mechanics of Sydney it was with the view of asking this further question—whether it is within your knowledge that many mechanics of provident habits and industrial capabilities, when times were good, saved sufficient to build themselves houses for instance, and whether latterly, through want of employment, they had not been compelled to sacrifice these little properties? I have not mixed so much with the working classes, and therefore am not aware of instances.

2060. Your impression is, that there is a want of employment generally felt; and you know some individual instances where the want has not arisen from improvident or profligate habits? A friend of mine at Pymont advertised some time ago for a joiner, and he told me that on the morning when the advertisement appeared a man came to him a few minutes after six, and he took him on; that he remained at home till dinner time; that during that time about fifty called for that one situation; that he went out after dinner, and that his wife told him several had called after he had gone out in the afternoon.

2061. What is your opinion of the house accommodation of Sydney, so far as it affects the laboring classes? I think the sewerage is very bad in Sydney.

2062. In what part of the town do you yourself reside? In Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

2063. I believe the houses there are all new? They are not so bad there as I believe they are in other parts.

2064. Are you acquainted with the older parts of the city? No.

2065. Have you paid any attention at all to the state of the children of the laboring classes of the city? I think they are not getting the education they ought to receive. There are too many running about the streets, in my opinion.

2066. Do they congregate in little mobs about the water's edge on the Sabbath and on other days? Yes.

2067. Do they appear to be in a state of neglect? I see them about, but though I live near the water's edge, I do not observe them much on Sunday, as I am little out on that day, except to church.

2068. Do you not think it is rather surprising, or that it ought to surprise us, that in a new country, where the natural resources are undeveloped, and can only be developed for the use of man by the labor of man; where, in fact, all kinds of property may be improved by means of labor, that there should be a want of employment? It does surprise me; but I think it need not so much surprise us after all, because the legislation we have hitherto had has been enough to retard the progress of any country.

2069. Will you be good enough to describe what, in your opinion, constitutes the bad legislation which has been so injurious to the Colony? I consider that agriculture and manufactures would include almost everything. If a country has neither manufactures nor agriculture it cannot be expected to prosper. This, in my opinion, has neither. I think many things might alter the present state of things, but I would content myself by referring to two. The lands ought, in my opinion, to be opened up on easy terms—£1 an acre at the outside, but I think it ought to be less. I think there ought to be free selection and deferred payments; because I believe that there are many who would go on the lands who, if they are obliged to pay down their little capital, can only allow the land to grow gum trees as it is doing now. Some would call this class legislation, but I would not wish it to be in any degree class legislation, as I would allow a rich man to select his 320 acres the same as the poor man, provided he went on it and cultivated it. Again, with regard to manufactures; while we have everything coming in duty free—goods already manufactured—how can we expect the laboring class to be fully employed. I call myself a protectionist, some call it protection, some call it free trade, but what I mean is, that I would like to see the tariff of this country assimilated very much to the existing tariff of England—Sir Robert Peel's tariff—to put a duty upon all goods manufactured or partly manufactured.

2070. You are aware that the present tariff does not satisfy the people of England? It may not in some things.

2071. Then you think that protective duties in some respects would have an almost prohibitory effect? They would tend towards that.

2072. Do you think protective duties upon imported articles, and greater facilities for the settlement of people on the land, would do much to alter the present depression felt in the Colony? I do.

2073. Do you know, of your own knowledge, many parties who would actually settle upon the land—parties of small means, if the facilities for doing so were greater? I intend to take up a farm myself. It has been reported by I think an interested class, that the land would not grow anything; but I cannot believe in their sincerity, when I see them getting such large tracts of it themselves; I think they want to let it to us as tenants by and by; and there is, I believe, a numerous tenantry already about Shoalhaven, who are paying rent. Now, I think, if a man can live on a farm and pay rent for it; if he were in a position to purchase that farm, he must get a living.

2074. It is an established fact, I believe, that there is some land in this Colony as fertile as any

- Mr. William
Robertson.
3 Feb., 1860.
- any to be found in any part of the world? How ever good land may be, it is not my intention ever to attend a sale of land at auction.
2075. You are against the auction system, you think that injurious? I am thoroughly against the auction system.
2076. What do you think of the present system of immigration? I think it is unsound.
2077. In what respect? I think while the labor market is glutted immigration ought to be stopped; I would not be understood as opposed to immigration, but I think it is wrong to bring people here when those who are here are so badly employed. I think more of the money obtained from the sale of lands, and so forth, ought to be laid out in opening up the resources of the country.
2078. How do you mean—in constructing roads? Yes, and railroads, and in making the country attractive. I think then people would find their way to the Colony. If we wanted them, we could then send for them.
2079. I presume you repudiate the idea that the country is over-populated? Yes, I do.
2080. I suppose you are of opinion that, under proper management, the country would support three millions as well as, or better, than it supports its present three hundred thousand? Better. In my opinion people could not come fast enough under good legislation.
2081. You think they would come by force of the attraction itself of the country? Yes.
2082. If I understand you rightly, you are against the remission of money from the Public Treasury for the purpose of immigration? Not if the people are wanted. In the present state of the labor market I am against it.
2083. Is it within your knowledge that many persons who have difficulty in finding employment in Sydney are nevertheless reluctant to go into the country if employment is offered to them? There are a good many I think who would not go into the country if they could live anyhow in town; but, as far as my knowledge goes, it appears to me that the people who object to go are those who have never seen anything of the country, and who dread going into the bush as they call it.
2084. It has been represented to this Committee by several witnesses that many men would prefer lingering in Sydney, even in a state scarcely removed from destitution, to accepting employment in the interior? I am aware many would be very reluctant to leave Sydney.
2085. Have you ever written Home for any friends to come to this Colony? Under a more favorable state of things I would like to bring out some of my friends; but, in reply to the application of two relatives of mine to pay their passages out, which I would have done under a more favorable state of things, I wrote them Home that if they were getting a living at all, they had better stop where they were. These two families contained in all about twelve souls, and they were prevented coming here by the state of the labor market.
2086. *By Mr. Hoskins:* You say you have been given to understand that a large number of persons, mechanics and laborers, are unemployed in Sydney, but that you cannot speak with certainty because you are not in the habit of attending public-houses where they resort? No.
2087. Are the working classes of Sydney generally intemperate do you think? They have been represented as intemperate, but that is not my opinion. I think, in fact I know, that while I was in London I saw more intemperance than ever I have seen in Sydney.
2088. Do you think the working classes of Sydney will compare, in point of general intelligence, sobriety, and morality, with the working classes of large towns in the Mother Country? I do.
2089. Do you think many persons who are unemployed in Sydney would go into the interior if an advancement were offered to people to settle on the land? Most of my acquaintance who have it in their power seem that way inclined.
2090. But they object to go because they cannot purchase land at a reasonable rate—I presume you consider that when people emigrate to a new country they have higher aspirations than to be mere tenant farmers? Well, I do not know; I consider it to be a very honorable occupation to be a farmer; I think a man ought to live by that as by any other calling.
2091. Do you not think people emigrate to a new country expecting to have an opportunity of acquiring honorable independent homes for themselves? I do not think they would ever undertake such a long tedious voyage if they did not.
2092. Have you known persons who have been in the interior of this country who have returned disgusted with the treatment they have received? I have heard many of them complain of their rations, and of the want of the comforts of civilized life; but I cannot say that a great proportion of them object to go back again.
2093. Have you heard any other complaints—have you heard them complain that they are mulcted of their wages? Yes, and also that upon the things they have wanted to purchase they have been charged an exorbitant amount on purpose, that their employers might have the less money to pay them as wages.
2094. *By Mr. Parkes:* I presume your actual experience, with reference to the complaints of the country is very limited, you having resided in Sydney only some years, and not having had much intercourse with the working classes? No, but I resided for two years at Ipswich, Moreton Bay, where I had an opportunity of seeing a great many people from the interior.
2095. *By Mr. Hoskins:* Your knowledge is limited to information acquired from others who had been in the interior? Yes. I may mention an instance which came with some amount of authority while I was at Ipswich. Passing along the street one day I unfortunately saw one man hit another. I was subpoenaed to the Police Court as a witness, and while I was in the Court the case was tried of a shepherd who had sued his employer for his wages. His employer had charged him with so many sheep, a dozen I think, that he had lost, at £1 a head. After the case was over, the Police Magistrate said that the sheep, when they were sold, were reckoned at 10s. a head only, the run being sold with the sheep at the rate of £1 a head, and that, therefore, as the employer had charged the man £1 a head, he ought to hand

hand over that proportion of his run to him. The evidence shewed that tobacco had been charged to the man at 9s. a pound, and that a cotton handkerchief, which it was said could have been purchased, I am not sure whether here or in England, for 6d., had been charged 3s. 6d. I think that is conclusive as to the fact that imposition is practised.

Mr. William
Robertson.
3 Feb., 1860.

2096. How long was this ago? Four years since.

2097. Is that the only case with which you are acquainted, or have you not heard of numerous other cases in which persons have been employed in the interior complain of their treatment, as to their house accommodation, their rations, and of being mulcted by Benches of Magistrates when no offence has been committed? I have heard many complaints with regard to house accommodation and rations, but chiefly as to the rations; but I consider this case which I heard in the Police Court to be of more importance, as having come under my personal observation.

2098. Is it not the fact that you have heard many cases of that kind since you have been in the country? Yes, I have heard many.

2099. *By the Chairman*: Will you explain what the nature of the complaints was, and what you mean when you say you have heard many complaints—have you heard twenty, or fifty, or a hundred? I should think I have heard twenty.

2100. Were they of such a character as to command your attention at the time? They were; I did not misdoubt them, but I cannot vouch for the truth of them; I am only giving them as what I heard. They were chiefly about the rations and what they were charged for them, and if they wanted many things how their pay was reduced by the time they had to take it. I am speaking of what I heard at Ipswich; since I have been in Sydney I have not heard these complaints.

2101. *By Mr. Hoskins*: Were you personally acquainted with your informants? Some of them were my shipmates coming out.

2102. Therefore you could attach credibility to their statements? I believe so.

2103. Is it the fact that you have heard the working classes in the interior complain of the administration of justice in particular cases between masters and servants? Yes.

2104. *By Mr. Loder*: Have you not heard the same complaint of the administration of justice in Sydney? I believe there will always be complaints; the magistrates can never please both parties.

2105. You said, in one of your first answers, that you were not in the habit of meeting many of the laboring classes, because you did not resort to the public-houses which they were in the habit of frequenting? I did not wish to convey that they were in the habit of frequenting them further than that most of the societies are held at public-houses, because there almost exclusively they can get rooms to suit such meetings.

2106. Then I misunderstood you—you did not mean to say that they went there for the purpose of drinking, but of holding meetings of different societies? Yes.

2107. *By the Chairman*: You simply meant this,—that they were in the habit of visiting public-houses because there were no other places where they could meet? Yes; and I do not go to other public resorts, such as the theatre.

2108. *By Mr. Loder*: Has it come within your knowledge that a good many mechanics have houses of their own? A considerable number, no doubt, have houses of their own, but there are a large proportion without.

2109. You say you think that, if the land were easier of access, a great many of these people would remove from the town into the interior? I think so.

2110. *By the Chairman*: You are the head of a family, I presume? Yes.

2111. Are you satisfied as a working man, a mechanic, satisfied with the means of public instruction at present provided by the Government of this country? I would very much like to see a comprehensive system of education; but, if the tariff were revised, I think we should have sufficient funds without the present tea and sugar duties being retained and applied to that purpose. I cannot understand pinching the belly to feed the mind; I think both should have nutriment.

2112. Without reference to any particular scheme, I want to know whether you, representing to some extent the mechanics of Sydney, think larger funds ought to be provided for the purpose of education? I think so.

2113. You think the present means do not meet the demand? I think not, but if there were such legislation as would tend to develop the resources of the Colony, and to place the laboring classes, which I reckon, and which are generally reckoned the source of all wealth, in a prosperous condition, all other classes will be in a prosperous condition.

2114. Am I to understand that if they were prosperous they would be satisfied to educate their own children? That is what I was coming to.

2115. *By Mr. Hoskins*: Have the complaints you have heard of the administration of justice in the interior of the country been in excess of the complaints you have heard of the administration of justice in Sydney? I think they have been in excess in the country.

APPENDIX.

In stating the case of the shepherd who sued his employer for his wages in the Police Court, Ipswich, I omitted to state that the shepherd accounted for every one of the sheep his employer charged him with losing, and the police magistrate struck off part of the account against the shepherd for goods supplied, as being an over-charge. This case I heard stated upon oath.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

Alfred

Alfred Roberts, Esq., M.R.C.S., called in and examined :—

A. Roberts, Esq., M.R.C.S. 2116. *By the Chairman* : You are a member of the medical profession? I am a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, a member of the Society of Apothecaries, and Surgeon to the Sydney Infirmary.

3 Feb.. 1860. 2117. You have resided in Sydney some years, and are in active practice? Yes, between six and seven years.

2118. Were you in practice in any town in the Mother Country before you arrived here? I was, at Rye, in Sussex, and in London.

2119. This Committee has been appointed to inquire into the condition of the working classes of Sydney, as to the manner in which they are employed and housed, and the effect of their house accommodation upon them in a sanitary point of view, upon their physical health and moral welfare; and also as to the alleged extent of juvenile vagrancy in the public streets. It was thought, from your active habits, and from the extent to which you are engaged in your profession, that you would be specially qualified to give us valuable information upon the two latter of these points—the house accommodation and the state of the children? I may state that perhaps it would be as well you should know that in England I took some little interest in the condition of the working classes, especially relative to the economic management of their homes. I offer my evidence, therefore, with more diffidence, because my views may be more circumscribed, in consequence of my having felt some interest in those classes at home.

2120. Have you in making your professional rounds noticed particularly the state of the houses in Sydney? I have; in all parts of Sydney and its suburbs, scarcely one part more than another.

2121. Does your profession lead you much among the poorer classes? Not much.

2122. Have you been in any of the back lanes of the city? I have often visited them, not in the pursuit of my professional avocation, but for the purpose of seeing what I could of the poorer classes and their dwellings. My practice does not lie much among the poorer classes.

2123. Will you state your opinion of the effects of the house accommodation upon the working classes in the worst, the older, parts of the city—about The Rocks, for instance, all along the western side of the town, Sussex-street, Kent-street, Lower George-street, and the neighborhood of the Haymarket? There appears to me, first, a rudimentary want of system in the erection of all the habitations for the lower orders, that is, a total absence of any means of ventilation, or proportionate size of rooms to the number of inmates, and I believe the sacrifice of life in consequence is very great; I would, however, specially press upon your notice the absence of any law to compel a landlord to build his rooms—in this warm climate—above a certain size, or with certain necessary common-sense means for securing ventilation and drainage.

2124. The houses being thus bad in construction, and deficient of the necessary means of ventilation and drainage, is it within your knowledge that families are crowded in an undue manner into these unwholesome dwellings? They are so; but not more than they are in other dense neighborhoods in large towns. Bad house accommodation leads to the sacrifice of human life in many ways; and it also leads to dirty, untidy, improvident, and immoral habits, and to a carelessness about home. I should say it would be utterly impossible for a housewife to keep a bad house tidy. Where she is placed in such a house, she soon ceases to strive to preserve order and cleanliness in her house; the husband does not care about coming home to his wife; she becomes careless, and neglects her children; their diet is also neglected, and they are allowed to expose themselves to the sun. This all reacts, not only upon the health of the man and woman, but also upon that of the children, and ultimately upon the habits of the people. A large number of the deaths of children arise indirectly from the same cause.

2125. Could you state what proportion of deaths in infancy proceed, in your opinion, from an unwholesome atmosphere; in other words, from preventable causes? It is impossible for me to give an opinion upon that point.

2126. Should you think the larger proportion? From preventable causes—yes.

2127. Does it not appear to you, in a political point of view, suicidal, in a new country, not to take every possible precaution to save the lives of people, when we are seeking by all means to import them? I am not a politician; but as a matter of common sense, I should give the answer—*clearly so*.

2128. When I say “a political point of view,” I merely mean in the nature of government, in the larger sense of the word? Still further—I think those who are growing up, when they shall have arrived at adult age, will be incapable of doing the amount of work they would have been able to do if their habitations had been better. What I mean is—that children are growing up sickly and weakly in consequence of the bad accommodation they receive, and of the immorality and carelessness of parents, which is an absolute and inseparable result of such accommodation.

2129. Have you ever noticed this, as a matter of physiological study,—that there is a vast difference in the physical appearance and proportions of the older natives of the Colony—say of men who have arrived at the age of forty or fifty—and of the younger natives? I have observed sufficient to have arrived at this fact—that this climate is capable, with good management, of rearing a healthy, robust, active class of men; and that the class now rising up in Sydney is not such.

2130. You will be of opinion that the general character of mothers, in all classes, is of the utmost importance in any country, and especially in a new country where the national character has to be formed? Yes, and this is a point in which I have taken special interest since I have been in Sydney.

2131. Is it possible for any woman living cramped up in a small dwelling in an unwholesome atmosphere, and without the common conveniences for preserving decency, to maintain that sense of propriety without which she cannot properly discharge her duties? No, I think it is not, but we need not rest upon my opinion: there is evidence with reference to the model dwelling-houses in London, which proves the fact you mention. Perhaps you will allow me to do here what I have done in the society of my friends before—trace the life of an immigrant girl, and I think it will bear out your views. I came out from choice in an emigrant ship, simply because I took an interest in the well-being of the working classes. During the passage Mrs. Roberts took the history of every one of the 140 girls on board, and from those histories we gathered that the average wages of them before they left Ireland was from £3 to £4 a-year, and many of them had received only 7s. a quarter. These girls had been accustomed to live on these wages at home, and although a more painful sight could scarcely be imagined than was presented by them when they came on board the ship, by dint of cheerful perseverance and attention to them on the voyage they became a smart, nice set of girls by the time of their arrival here. When such girls arrive here they are immediately offered wages varying from £20 to £40 a-year; they go into their places, and when they receive their wages they have no inducement to spend their money but on dress; having their dresses they naturally wish to shew them; they go out, there are immense temptations in the streets—and as a large number of mistresses ask for no character in taking a servant they care little about keeping their places; they become careless of their conduct; and thus, instead of their situation in a family becoming a place for the education of the future mothers of the Colony, and to fit them for the management of children, their servitude is comparatively useless, if not worse. They marry, therefore, uneducated as to the proper mode of managing a family; they then go into these houses we have just been describing, in which the necessary comforts and decencies of life are absent, and rapidly sink into careless, negligent, and untidy women. The effect upon the children is also seriously injurious. The rough Irish girl, accustomed to live on her wages of 7s. a quarter comes out here and has more to spend than she knows what to do with, the money is spent in finery, she is taught that character is of no object, she learns but little during the period of her servitude, and when she is married she has not the slightest idea how to manage children, or to bring them up in a climate new to her. Probably she would be able to do so well enough in Ireland, although many are squalid enough there; but in this climate the treatment to which children are submitted is ruin to them; infants of eighteen months old are exposed to the sun and allowed to eat anything that comes in the way, and the natural consequence is a great increase in the mortality.

2132. Could you suggest any remedial means for such a state of things as this, any sanitary law, any law to regulate the building of houses, or any inducement to men of capital to invest their money in the erection of a superior kind of buildings for the working classes? I am of opinion that no houses for the lower orders—in fact, no houses—ought to be built within a certain size, or with rooms less than a fixed size, and without a regular system of ventilation; that is a fundamental principle.

2133. Have you paid any attention to the state of the poorer children in the public streets,—whether there are more children than there ought to be in a state of neglect? There are, clearly.

2134. What are the diseases most incident to the poorer classes of this city? Diseases of the digestive organs specially, and such complaints as are induced by mismanagement of the climate, and the want of knowledge and experience of the mother. I would still go back to the same point, that there are a very large number of young mothers possessed of no system and of no management; the necessary consequence is, that a large proportion of our lower-class children suffer.

2135. Are you able to give the Committee any opinion founded upon your own experience as to the existence of intemperance in the working classes? Yes; the cases admitted to the Infirmary afford a large range of experience, and it is clear that the evil is very extensive.

2136. More so than in towns of similar extent and character in the Mother Country? I do not know that it is more so, if you take into consideration the amount people have to spend, combined with the want of previous education or training to manage that proportion of their wages. It is not that people are worse—it is not that they are immoral here—but they suddenly come into possession of large wages, having previously had but small, and they are without previous education, which, combined with the sudden transition from the comparative mental inactivity which is general among the lower classes of the rural population in Great Britain, incapacitates them from settling down quietly to their employment under circumstances so novel and exciting as those by which they are surrounded in Sydney.

2137. Is it not an orderly city? It is the most orderly city I have been in. I have never been in any city where more respect is paid to females, nor have I observed so much order in any other town either in England or on the continent.

2138. On general holidays, as well as on the Sabbath, the people are very orderly, are they not? I think that is the most strikingly pleasing feature here.

2139. *By Mr. Lyons:* You are aware that the City Council appointed a Health Officer at a salary of £100 a year? Yes.

2140. Do you think that officer can perform his duty satisfactorily at that salary? I fear not—I may say, positively not. He ought to be an officer in a very high position; he should possess a salary which would enable him to throw the whole force of his mind into the performance of the duties of his office. I believe it would be an economical arrangement for the country to give a suitable man such a salary as should enable him to do that.

2141. Do you not think it would be the means of removing many of those evils that are now complained of in the health officer's quarterly reports? Yes; but you could not expect a gentleman

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A. Roberts, gentleman such as I have alluded to, to become a mere inspector of nuisances. He should
Esq., M.R.C.S. embrace the subject in its largest sense, and should have a staff under him to deal with the
detail.

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2142. At what salary do you think a gentleman could be found to perform the duties satisfactorily? £1,000 a-year. I am now speaking of a gentleman possessed of an education up to the present time, and capable of keeping himself always up to the existing progress of science, which you are aware is advancing every day. He should be well informed with respect to all the details of the registrar office, by which the laws of health and disease are being more and more elucidated month after month; he should also be medical adviser to the Government.

2143. Do you think that in the long run it would be a saving to the country? I do; a very large saving, even allowing a very considerable amount for a properly organised staff; not an extravagant, but a sufficient staff.

2144. You are aware that there are many buildings in the city that are now totally unfit for habitation? Yes.

2145. Do you not think it would be a good thing if legislation were to step in and either remove them or shut them up? I think it is absolutely necessary, unless you allow life to be continually sacrificed. Life is now being lost in consequence of the state of these places, and immorality is promoted by them; a very considerable loss is sustained by the community at large, and I therefore think it is the stringent duty of Government to interfere.

2146. *By the Chairman*: Have you ever turned your attention to the effect likely to be produced by the discharge of sewerage matter into the harbor? I have often thought of it as a professional matter. It is unpleasant I am aware; it is unhealthy I am aware; but in the present state of the deodorization question I am not prepared to say that it would be desirable at once to deal with it. I think it would be well to allow the experiments now going on at home to develop the best processes until they arrive at the point as to which is the most economical, and most practical method. The tide changes twice every day, and there are so many currents of air passing through Sydney as to lessen the danger from this cause; therefore, although it will be necessary to deal with it by and by, I am not prepared to say it is desirable to experimentalize.

2147. Do you think any effect can arise from the ventilation of the sewers by means of the obelisk in Hyde Park? I think not generally.

2148. Some complaints have been made of the Mint chimney, as emitting poisonous gases of a subtle and dangerous character? That is the case; but they are of so great specific gravity, that the only persons likely to be affected by them are the inmates of the Infirmary. The staff of the Infirmary have recommended either that some other means should be adopted to purify the gold, or that the chimney be removed or elevated.

2149. It is not desirable that there should be a poisonous fountain immediately by the Infirmary? We think not, and we have recommended that it should be removed.

2150. Do you think in a city of the character of this, where there is so large a floating population—so many persons newly arriving every month—sufficient medical and surgical assistance are provided by the Infirmary and Hospital? I think so; because there are many clubs, and there are also district surgeons to the Infirmary; and I think, perhaps, it is a dangerous thing to interfere with the independence of the lower orders in that respect. If you give them assistance you make them feel as paupers, and destroy their independence. It is found in the Mother Country that it is much better for them to form societies to which they can pay a trifle, so that they may feel they pay their own medical adviser, than to give them too much assistance.

2151. That would only apply to a settled population; my question had reference more particularly to strangers—to persons newly arrived here—can they always be sure of assistance? I think so.

2152. *By Mr. Hoskins*: Do you think the dwellings provided for the laboring classes in Sydney are equal to those provided for the same classes in London? I do; but I think they are only tolerated in London, where they are productive of an immense amount of disease and mortality; but I think that the same kind of buildings which are tolerated in London would be much more injurious in a climate like this.

2153. Has there not been a great improvement in the description of houses provided for the accommodation of the working classes of late years? There has; but I think there has been scarcely time for it to have become general in large towns. I may mention that of late years the mortality in model lodging-houses has been—I am afraid to say what, but something absurdly small.

2154. I presume you have resided in London? I have, and for two years taken sole charge of one-fifth of the poor of the city.

2155. Have you ever inspected the model lodging-houses provided for the working classes in London? No; I have seen plans of them.

2156. Are you aware whether they have been profitable speculations to the persons who have invested money in them? Some have been; some few, I believe, have not. As profitable speculations they have been improving year by year.

2157. However, you think they are a great improvement upon the ordinary dwellings of the working classes? Yes, there is a striking improvement in the rate of mortality.

2158. Have you, during your residence in Sydney, visited any of the boarding-houses provided for single men? Yes.

2159. What is your opinion of the accommodation provided for single men? In the few I have been in, there were extremely good rooms, crowded, no doubt, with a large number of beds, but the comfort was very great. I must, however, state that the houses to which I refer

refer were for a superior class of mechanics; I am not called much to visit the lowest class of houses. A. Roberts,
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2160. You complain of the style of building adopted in Sydney? Yes.

2161. And you would remedy that by legislation? Yes. I consider it to be a matter of simple duty on the part of the Legislature; people are now dying in consequence of the existing state of these buildings, and I am quite convinced if houses were built on simple principles by which ventilation could be secured, a certain number of cubic feet of air given to each inmate of an apartment, a proper supply of water laid on, and there were trap-drains provided with valves, as used in the model lodging-houses in England, the rate of mortality in Sydney would be considerably lessened among this class. 3 Feb., 1860.

2162. Are there not laws of that character in force in England—are there not either municipal or legislative regulations? Not to the extent I should like to see.

2163. *By Mr. Loder*: I gather from your evidence that you have an unfavorable opinion of the children of the lower classes now growing up in Sydney? Yes.

2164. Will they not bear comparison with the children of the same class in London, or the manufacturing towns of England? I have a low opinion of them also.

2165. Have you a lower opinion of the children of the City of Sydney than of those of the City of London, or of any other city in England? I believe the character of the minds of the children here is more shrewd and more quick, the mental power is also earlier developed, and therefore more susceptible of good or evil influences, and the consequence of that is that the circumstances of their external life have more effect upon them. I have not compared them with children of the Mother Country, but with what they might be under judicious legislation.

2166. You think that maternal management is not worse conducted here than in the Mother Country? Yes; I think there is more ignorant mismanagement here; for instance, we pay a professional visit, and give directions to a mother about her child; we tell her to take care of its diet, and to give it no more than so and so; next day, we call and find the unfortunate little brat, perhaps two years of age, with a huge piece of cucumber in its hand—the mother is grieved beyond expression if you tell her she is likely to kill her child by such want of prudence, but she is incapable of taking in the idea of the necessity of being strict and careful. I do not know whether it is within the power of the Committee to recommend that it should be necessary in all cases for heads of families to have to obtain personal characters of female servants before hiring them, and to afford them the same upon their leaving their service; but I think it most important, and that the character of the homes, and of the future well-being of the community, depends in a large measure upon the training of those who shall be the future mothers.

2167. Is it your confirmed opinion that heads of families are careless about the characters of their servants? I speak, I believe, cautiously when I say so. I have taken very much interest in the question, and, as far as I could, have assisted in the formation of an institution, one of the main objects of which would be to remedy the evil. I refer to the *Governesses' and Servants' Home*, an institution which has already done good.

2168. *By Mr. Hoskins*: I understood from you that there is great mortality among children here, far greater than in the Mother Country? Yes.

2169. Do you attribute that to the diet they consume? To the general mismanagement of life and diet.

2170. Do you not think the children of this country consume too much animal food at an early age? I think, generally, they have a misdirected diet.

2171. Do you think a simpler diet, such as that of children at home, would be better for them, and more conducive to their health? Yes. The children at home have their food more regularly, and have no means of getting the variety of diet they have here. It is not that their diet is better for infancy, but that the diet here is misgiven.

2172. Do you not think it mischievous to give young children much animal food? Yes.

2173. Do you not think they consume too much animal food here? I do not think you can say what they do consume; they consume this, that, and the other.

2174. *By the Chairman*: At what age may a child take animal food? As soon as he has the power of mastication, but it should be given him with judgment.

2175. Given in moderation you do not consider it injurious? No.

2176. *By Mr. Lyons*: You said you would like to see a law passed requiring employers to have a character with a female servant before engaging her? Yes.

2177. Something similar to the law that did exist with regard to male servants at the time there was a great deal of absconding? Yes; but the character should be personal whenever this is possible. A more unkind and injudicious course can scarcely be taken than to give written characters to servants; the character thus obtained is given, therefore, with a totally different object to that alluded to by you. It is intended to induce the servant to remain steadily in her place, and do her best at some self-sacrifice to perform her duty, and to teach her the value of character. I have a high opinion of the girls who have come out here, generally; they are tractable, cheerful, and desire to do that which is right, but I believe many have never been shewn how to do it. At home they lived in a totally different state of society, and when they come here—(I am now speaking of mistresses of the middle and lower orders, mistresses who have been servants themselves)—their employers are not considerate, and strive to get all they can out of their servants. They, knowing that they can easily get other situations, will not take a rebuke, but leave on the slightest occasion. They seldom get that thoughtful, kind advice, that servants frequently get at home from their employers, and the consequence is that they never become methodical or clean in their habits. At home a farm-house servant—a girl of seventeen—has done her work by the middle of the day, when she sits down to her needle clean and tidy.

A. Roberts, Esq., M.R.C.S. That girl, in consequence of the habits of system she has acquired, becomes a good mother, and brings up her children well. It is not only that she does not give them too much animal food; but she keeps them clean, puts them to bed at regular hours, &c.; and the consequence is that she rears a healthy family. I may, perhaps, be permitted to state to the Committee what was mentioned to me by Mrs. Roberts the other day:—A girl was sent up from the Governesses' and Servants' Home to Wide Bay, as a servant. On her arrival there, she was met by a young man who informed her that the person to whom she was engaged lived at a distance in the country. She had to travel with this young man one hundred miles through the bush, and upon her arrival was transferred to another person who kept a public-house. Here she was so ill-treated that she married the first person who proposed to her, and was mulcted £10 for travelling expenses, which sum her husband had to pay.

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2178. Generally speaking, in engagements of that kind, there is some agreement about travelling expenses? There is, I am informed; but in this case every agreement was broken through. The agreement was made, we will say, with Jones. On her arrival, he confesses that she was not engaged for him, that he does not want her; and hands her over to Smith, who keeps a low public-house, where the girl is unhappy and miserable. She cannot bear to stop in the situation; and for the sake of getting out of it, accepts the first man who offers; and he, in order to get her, pays the £10 Jones demands. Such cases as these must, in nine instances out of ten, cause a girl to go astray.

Mr. George Kemp called in and examined:—

Mr. G. Kemp.

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2179. *By the Chairman*: You are bailiff in the Domain, I believe? Yes.
 2180. How long have you held that situation? Six years.
 2181. Do your duties extend all over the Domain? To the Inner and Outer Domain, and to the Botanical Gardens.
 2182. What have you to do? To look to the protection of the plantations, the trees and flowers, to the impounding of cattle; and to see that no improper characters loiter about the Domain?
 2083. Can you state to the Committee whether the Domain is frequented by disorderly characters? Yes, they are very numerous, especially at night.
 2184. I believe the gates are thrown open at night? Part are closed, and part are open.
 2185. Anyone can go into the Domain at night? Yes, from Macquarie-street gate to Palmer-street gate.
 2186. How long has that been the case? About twelve months.
 2187. You state improper characters congregate in the Domain—will you state more definitely what you mean? I mean for the purpose of prostitution and debauchery—as far as I see that is the intention.
 2188. Can you state, of your own knowledge, that immoral acts of that kind are perpetrated in the Domain to any extent? I see indications of it, but being alone in the Domain it is difficult to get at the positive fact. My duties are very onerous during the day, but occasionally at night I go out at ten or twelve o'clock, to look after cattle, and I scarcely ever go but I see women and men lying about, and of course I speak to them.
 2189. Do any children come into the Domain at improper hours, or in a disorderly state? A great number of young children come into the Domain.
 2190. Children of tender years—of ten or twelve years of age? Yes.
 2191. Do they appear to be in a neglected state and disposed for immoral conduct? A great number have come in, especially since the new baths have been opened. I have known upwards of seventy prostitutes, young and old, to pass in one hour.
 2192. Did you count them? I had a person with me, more acquainted with these characters than I am, though I know a great many, and he counted them.
 2193. Did these persons merely pass to go to the baths? Their conduct is such that there is no mistaking them—their conduct is very improper, and it causes me a great deal of trouble to suppress it.
 2194. Do you mean their conduct and language in going to and from the bath? Both their language and the indecency of their behaviour—they pull each other about in an improper way, and their demeanour is indecent.
 2195. What I want to elicit is whether this conduct you are speaking of merely occurs during their passage to and from the baths, or that they indulge in this immoral conduct in the Domain,—whether they go for the purpose? Both; knowing these improper characters I stop them, and their excuse is that they are going to the baths.
 2196. Is it a frequent circumstance that young girls come into the Domain for an improper purpose? A great many young children do.
 2197. Who seem abandoned to immoral purposes? Yes.
 2198. Do young boys come too? A great number of young men; and they are lying about the Domain at all times. These things I have reported, from time to time, to the Director.
 2199. For what purpose were the gates left open—for the recreation of the inhabitants of the city? Merely as a trial, I think, to accommodate the people who were passing from this part of the town to Woolloomooloo; and it is a great accommodation to the public.
 2200. Can you state whether the congregating of persons of this kind has become so notorious as to deter people of more decent character from going into the Domain at night? I have not the slightest doubt it does deter people of more respectable character from going there. With respect to the band—people have complained of the large number of prostitutes attending in the Gardens when the band is playing.

2201.

2201. Have you been only six years in the Colony? Very little more. I was with Mr. M. ^{Mr. G. Kemp.} H. Marsh, at New England, for a short time.
2202. I suppose you have no very extensive acquaintance with the working classes of ³ Sydney, and cannot say whether there is a want of employment among them? No further than from having been often asked by them if I could tell where they could get employment, at the time hands were being taken on at Hyde Park. As it is my duty to see that there are no loiterers about the Domain, I have often asked people the reason they were lying about; and they have told me it was want of employment.
2203. Is it your opinion that there is any extensive want of employment felt by the laboring class at the present time? I have not had so many applications made to me, nor have I seen so many people lying about lately, as there were before and after the rush to Rockhampton.
2204. You have no means of judging, except from the experience gained in your own situation? No.
2205. *By Mr. Lyons:* Are the gates left open all night? All night.
2206. The new baths to which you refer are public baths? Yes.
2207. Is there not one public bath at which a charge is made, and one at which there is no charge? At the females' baths, both at Mr. Robinson's and at the public bath, a charge is made.
2208. What is the price? Four-pence.
2209. At what time in the day do these people go to bathe? It depends upon when it is high water.
2210. When they go to bathe, do they stop about in the afternoon or at night? They stop as long as they can.
2211. *By the Chairman:* But you say they come at night, for immoral purposes? Yes.
2212. Were there not one or two letters in the papers some time ago, complaining of the Domain gates being shut so early? I think so.
2213. *By Mr. Hoskins:* Are prostitutes precluded from walking in the Domain? If they misconduct themselves.
2214. If they do not misconduct themselves? I have no remedy then.
2215. You have said that you have seen seventy prostitutes pass into the Domain in one hour—what induced you to believe they were prostitutes? Their conduct, their speaking to men, and their general demeanour. I have a good opportunity of knowing these people, as I see them often—over and over again.
2216. *By Mr. Loder:* Are you prepared to say that these people whom you see in the Domain at night are there for an improper purpose? From the late hour of the night at which I see them lying about under the trees, I do not think they are likely to be there for a proper purpose.
2217. Are there seats in the Domain for the whole of the people who may be there? There are seats all about, and every seat is generally occupied by a couple. I have seen young men taking improper liberties with girls. I have seen men and women in the Domain lying about on the grass at twelve at night, or at one or two in the morning.
2218. *By Mr. Hoskins:* Is there not a thoroughfare through the Domain? Yes.
2219. Is it not possible that people may traverse the Domain at night on their way home? I do not judge those who are travelling, but those who are lying about on the grass and under the rocks.
2220. *By Mr. Pemell:* When you were in the habit of closing the gates at night, did you, after they were closed, find people lying about the Domain? Yes.
2221. How did they get in if the gates were locked? They used to get over the gates, and they used to come between the Gardens, round by Circular Quay. When I go round that way now I generally find five or six couples lying about.
2222. *By Mr. Hoskins:* What part of England do you come from? Hampshire.
2223. Do you think the conduct of females here is more profligate, or that there are more prostitutes here in proportion to the population than in London? No; I should say not. I never saw any community more orderly than the people are here.
2225. *By Mr. Pemell:* I suppose the police do not interfere much with people in the Domain? No, I have the whole duty to attend to now; they have been withdrawn about three years.

TUESDAY, 7 FEBRUARY, 1860.

Present:—

MR. HOSKINS,	|	DR. LANG,
MR. LODER,	|	MR. PLUNKETT.

HENRY PARKES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

The Hon. Robert Fitzgerald, M.L.C., (by permission of the Legislative Council) examined:—

2226. *By the Chairman:* This Committee has been appointed to inquire into the condition of the working classes of Sydney, with reference to the alleged want of employment, which we have all heard of at different times; in the second place, with reference to the house accommodation of the working classes and the effects produced thereby upon the physical and moral well-being of the occupants; and in the third place, with reference to the existence of juvenile vagrancy in the public streets. It was thought that you, as a large employer, might be able to give us some valuable information, more especially upon the first head

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head of our inquiry. I believe you have been acquainted with Sydney for many years? I have been more or less acquainted with the working people of Sydney all my life, but I have been more acquainted with the people in the interior than with those in Sydney.

2227. You have resided in Sydney some considerable time I believe? Yes, four years and better, but although I have been residing in Sydney I am not half my time in it.

2228. Have any applications been made to you for employment during your residence in Sydney? Yes, every day nearly, more or less. I can hardly ride from my house to George-street without applications being made to me.

2229. What impression have you formed respecting the character and capability of the persons who apply to you for employment? There is hardly a man who comes to me for employment that I do not have some conversation with. Some are unwilling to go up the country, and others are unwilling to take the wages.

2230. Do you engage many of them? I have engaged five-and-twenty at a time.

2231. Could you engage men at the present time, suppose applications were made to you to-day? Yes, I would engage a ploughman to-day—I have been looking for one.

2232. You would not engage a number of persons who have not been accustomed to agricultural or country work? No, they would be useless to me unless they would take to a pastoral life—become shepherds.

2233. Suppose they were willing to go shepherding, how many would you take? I could not give you an answer until I saw how I was circumstanced with my men, what men were leaving, for my shepherds have to give me a month's notice.

2234. How many persons have you in your employment altogether? I could not say without going through my lists.

2235. You can tell whether the number is nearer two hundred than twenty? Near two hundred one way and another.

2236. Do you engage at any time tradesmen such as carpenters? Yes; I have at this moment four at work.

2237. Do you find any difficulty in getting persons of that description? I cannot say I find much difficulty. I find good men are scarce; and when I get good men I try to keep them, by not letting them go for want of wages. I will tell the rates of wages I am giving. I am putting up some buildings at an establishment of mine at Dabee, in Ryalstone district. To one I give £2 4s. a-week and diet; to another I pay £75 a-year, and to another £70, and their diet; and they have a man to provide their food for them.

2238. For their individual labor? Yes.

2239. Have you had these men long? I have had one for ten years, off and on, who now gets £2 4s. per week. One of the others I have had for twelve, and the other for nine months.

2240. You would not, I suppose, be able to give employment to more at the same wages? No, I would not like to employ more; but upon this reason,—that if I employed another set of men, these would be dissatisfied, as they are looking forward to more work; and they would not do the work about which they are engaged so well, if they thought others were to be taken on in their place.

2241. Suppose you required more men? That is a supposition which is not likely; for in the bush generally we make buildings for the time being by splitting a little timber and stripping bark; but the building upon which these men are engaged is not of that primitive character, but one that will stand for perhaps a hundred years.

2242. Are you of opinion that there are a number of persons in Sydney who are suffering from want of employment, judging from what you see in your intercourse with the town? I do not think there is what I consider—from the way you put your question—"suffering." I do not think there is suffering. But I must answer that question by putting another; though it is not my province here to put questions. If I were to say to any merchant—I will only take so much money for my wool; I will not sell my wool, I will not sell my horses, I will not sell my fat cattle, unless I have so much money, I should have no right to complain of poverty because no one would buy them; and just in this way I think people are hoarding up their labor; they will not sell it at the price offered.

2243. Setting aside the causes —? I will illustrate what I say. I offered a man—at least Mr. Glue, who is my agent, offered a man—a ploughman, £32 a-year, only to-day; and he would not engage under £35. I wanted him, and I believe he is engaged; but no man can afford to pay £35 a-year to a ploughman, when I can go and buy the hay already trussed up at £2 10s. a ton, in Maitland, and I can buy it down below at £3.

2244. Setting aside the causes—it may arise from their indisposition to go into the country, from their imprudence, possibly from worse causes. Let the cause be what it may, is it not the fact that at present many are out of work? Certainly there are.

2245. They must be suffering? They may be suffering; but if they are it is their own fault; that is my opinion.

2246. I understand, then, that you believe there are a number of persons out of work in Sydney? I do not see many without work—there may be a good many. But I will tell you what I think,—that there is more in the expression of suffering than there is in the reality. Now there is scarcely a week that some of my teams do not come down from the country. Well, while they are unloading a man will come up to me—"Good morning." "Good morning." "I want a job up the country." "Well, what do you want?" "I want so and so." "Very well, I will give it you; but stay and help this man to load, and I will give you half-a-crown." After they have got the money away they go, and I see no more of them. Just such a circumstance as this took place a week ago. There were three men helping to load; they were engaged an hour or so, and I gave them eighteen-pence each, or something like that; and I engaged them to go up the country, to cut scrub and clear

clear the land for cultivation, at £30 a-year. At the same time I said—"I do not suppose " you will go." "Oh yes," they said, "we will be at such a place to-morrow." However, I never saw them from that day to this.

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2247. Supposing there are a number of persons in Sydney wanting employment—do you think they may get it by going into the country? I think they might. Of course I see idle men going about the country—loungers who will go from sheep station to sheep station, pull up and get a night's lodging, till they get something at their own price.

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2248. It would appear from evidence given before this Committee, that country employers have a great objection to hire men with families of small children? I think there is a good deal of truth in that; but that is wearing out fast. We used to get Chinese to look after our sheep, but now we find men with families more suitable; and where a man has a wife who makes his hut comfortable, he does not like to leave. The woman does not like to move about. It has been my policy to have families; and at this minute I have eleven thousand sheep in the district of Ryalstone; and they are all kept by families, except two flocks.

2249. I think you have mentioned the name of Mr. Glue as acting as agent for you? Yes.

2250. He has given evidence before this Committee, and, if I remember rightly, he states that he has very few commissions from the country in which there are not conditions precluding persons with families of small children from employment? I should think you could not have better evidence than his; but that only goes to this extent, that there is an objection to engage men with children to go up the country from Sydney. There are many objections to this. A team starts with a man, his wife, and children, well, perhaps the woman is confined on the road, the man has to pull up with a team of five or six horses, and this, with the expense of the driver, will amount to 30s. a-day. The man cannot go away—his employer dare not let him go away and leave the woman on the road—under four or five days, and this is, of course, attended with great expense and loss. If you want to engage for loading, the first thing a carrier asks is, "any women—how many young ones?" Those are the first two questions, as they very much object to take women. But it does not follow, because Mr. Glue has that restriction put upon him in Sydney, that there is the same indisposition up the country to engage families. I confine my observations to sheep establishments.

2251. The objection is rather to the expense and possible delay and inconvenience of carrying women and children into the interior than to taking them into employment when they are there? Yes; it is to the expense and inconvenience. A man is, perhaps, driving his own team, and in the morning he wants to make a good start, but, if he has a lot of women and children with him, he cannot; it is, perhaps, a nine or ten o'clock job to get them ready, and then there is a good deal of snarling, bundling women's beds up, and so on. People do not like it, and they will not take them as back carriage if they can get anything else to do.

2252. Will you tell us the rates of wages you are giving generally on your property to shepherds, ploughmen, and farm laborers? A man, his wife, and boy get £60 a-year, and four rations, at one place; the man takes a flock, the boy takes a flock, and the woman cooks the victuals. It is at a place called the Junction, Port Macquarie, in the district of Ryalstone. I have others at fifty.

2253. With the same family? Yes; but this is a distinct case—the man with his family give no one any trouble.

2254. What is the average? I should say about £55.

2255. With a family of one or two children? Yes. I do not know about the average—there are some people not worth having at all; it is a nuisance to have them. The people I am speaking of are better worth £60 a-year than some of them are worth their rations.

2256. Generally, I suppose, when you get persons of that kind, you get rid of them as soon as possible? Yes, but you cannot always get rid of them. Your sheep may die of starvation, but without you have some specific charge to bring against a man it is of no use going to court. You may say to the man, "My sheep look bad." He will say, "They are all right, " there are the number of skins for you." Unless you have a specific charge to bring against a man, you cannot get rid of him before the court.

2257. You give about £55 a year for a man, his wife, and a child who can work? Yes, where the boy shepherds; where only the man shepherds and the wife cooks they get £40 a year.

2258. Nothing more? Yes, and two rations.

2259. What does this ration consist of on your stations? 10lbs. flour and as much beef as they can use. The quantity of beef is regulated by the number of dogs they keep; if a man is seen with more than two dogs, he does not get more than five or six pounds in excess of his ration. Some men would use a hundredweight of beef in a week. Some families use a quarter of beef a week, because the men rear collie dogs. They make a business of it; one of these dogs is worth a pound.

2260. *By Mr. Plunkett*: What rations are allowed the dogs? They are not allowed any, but the men get it; if they are good shepherds they are never refused a bit of beef.

2261. *By Dr. Lang*: I suppose these men make a trade of breeding dogs? Yes; particularly people from Scotland, they bring these collie dogs out with them, and take great care of their breeding. I have known as much as £16 to be given for one, and I know a man who has one now that he would not take £25 for; he will do anything but talk.

2262. *By Mr. Hoskins*: I suppose employers of labor consider these dogs indispensable? Yes, they cannot be done without; these dogs are worth rearing.

2263. *By the Chairman*: Is it not the system on many stations for extra rations to be sold where there are families; that is to say, the husband and his wife have perhaps a double ration,

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ration, and if they require more for their family, have they not to buy it from the store? That is always the case.

2264. It has been represented as a great grievance that in cases of this kind the prices charged are so far advanced upon Sydney prices, that the quantity they must necessarily buy to supply the wants of a family frequently consumes all the wages of the head of the family? I do not know any instances of that, but I know that in many cases the people do buy extra rations. The only extra rations I know them to buy are flour, tea, and sugar.

2265. Have you any objection to state to the Committee whether, in your own service, any of your servants have drawn so largely from your stores that at the end of the year they have had no wages to take from you? I most unhesitatingly say—never in my life. Whenever they have no wages to take it is when they have been closely watched, and have been found away from their sheep, and the sheep have been lost by neglect. Unless evidence can be given by any one, “I found the sheep so many times without a shepherd,” you cannot withhold the pay. The only way is to make a bargain with the man that if there are any sheep short he is to lose, otherwise it is of no use going to court. In fact, people with well regulated establishments do not go to court. The right way to do with people who do not do their work without growling and grumbling is to pay them their wages and let them go. Then when you meet a man it is “Good morning;” “Good morning; were you not in my “service?” “Yes.” “Did we have any row?” “No, you paid me my wages and we are “good friends.”

2266. Have any of your servants settled on the land, become farmers and stockholders? Several of them.

2267. Are they now doing well? Some of them are doing very well; some of them are going back again to shepherding.

2268. Do you think that is the result of your experience in the country——? I will go on and answer your question. This was the case, an old man and woman went on a farm depending upon their son and daughter to do the work, and they finding they could not make money left them, and the father and mother told me they wanted to go shepherding again. Young men when they go on the land in this way find they cannot make money and they take to cracking the whip, riding their horse, and turn stockkeepers or carters.

2269. Are we to infer from that, that it is exceedingly difficult for persons to succeed well by cultivating land? They cannot if they pay wages.

2270. In no part of the country? In no part of the country I know; and if I were offered £10,000 and were put on the best land in the country to cultivate it and to pay wages I would not take it. I would sooner take it and sit down at my case in Sydney, and I understand that business as well as any one in Sydney, or out of it; there is no part that I cannot do with my own hands or shew the boys how to do. I know no man in New South Wales—and I say it without the slightest hesitation—for it is based on figures—can make it pay if he has to pay wages. If, however, it is a small establishment and the man has a family who can work he may do well.

2271. You have heard the cry raised about people settling on the lands? Yes I have, and laughed at it—and have said nobody would talk such nonsense but theorists—no man who knew anything about it. I have answered the question myself in this way:—“I should be “a fool, an idiot, myself, with all the fine land I hold, not to cultivate it if it would pay me.” I am cultivating now because there is a mill near me.

2272. Do you think any alteration in the law affecting the management of the public lands would induce a larger number to settle upon them as cultivators? That is a question that would require a good deal of consideration to answer. If something like a duty were put upon wheat whether it would be a good thing for the entire country it is not for me to say. The thing answers itself; if I could make farming and agricultural pursuits pay me, or if other persons could, why do not we do it. We do not want telling what our own interest is. We do not want to have public meetings held to tell us how to get money.

2273. Do you not know that some people have cultivated land and made it pay? I do not know a man in New South Wales, with the exception of a farmer or two on the Hawkesbury after a long life, and been in the best district for agriculture, who has made a fortune by farming—but a great many have done better than they at other pursuits.

2274. They have done pretty well? Pretty well, but others have done better who have taken to the wilds for it.

2275. Are there not a good many persons in the Windsor district who have done pretty well, and who have reared their families respectably, who have followed agricultural pursuits? Not with farming. I can answer that question and explain it. The people in that district rent the land, and I myself draw considerable rents. I send to a man for my rent he says, “I have not sold my wheat but I have sent a load to a pastoral district, and when the team “returns I expect my money, and then I will pay——”

2276. There is a man at Pitt Town——? A man at Pitt Town—a thirty acre man—will get more money by his carriage than he will by his farm.

2277. Thomas Chaseling, is not he a cultivator? Yes, and he has teams on the road. I could buy all the corn in the district, if I had money enough, at from 2s. 3d. to 3s. a bushel.

2278. Do you cultivate much wheat land yourself? Yes.

2279. What average crops do you raise? I have known a thunder storm destroy it all.

2280. In good seasons? About twenty bushels is fair.

2281. Not more? I think not more, after the losses and shakings out. It might be sometimes twenty-five, and I have had as much as forty-five and fifty.

2282. Where are you cultivating now? At Cudgegong River; but though I am cultivating and am going to cultivate extensively, that is no criterion that it would pay another man who devoted himself to farming exclusively, because I am obliged to keep up in my establishment

a number of teams, and there is not a day in the year but I have about a hundred horses at work for me, and I have more than half the number in teams. When a man comes up with a team, and there is no load ready to go down the country for a week perhaps, I can set the man to plough; and as the man and horses must be kept, whether they work or not, I save their labor by turning to agriculture. I have one set of men now ploughing at St. Mary's, and another at Windsor, upon that system.

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2283. What crops are you raising? I am growing a little corn and potatoes.

2284. And hay? Yes, largely of hay, more than I have used.

2285. Have you tried sorghum? Yes.

2286. To any extent? Not much, but I have a very good crop now. My man tells me the horses will not eat it, and that he will have to buy some Lucerne hay; but I believe if they are deprived of their accustomed food, they will soon eat it and like it.

2287. What do you think of the working of the immigration system for the last few years—do you think it has tended to introduce persons who are not fitted for the ordinary pursuits of the Colony? If I were to speak about that I should say too much almost. The fact is, that many of these people do not know the right end of a tool, some of them hardly know which end to take of an axe. Plenty of the Irish immigrants do not know anything in the world but to use a long spade; they do not know how to use a short spade, but then they want very little teaching.

2288. *By Mr. Prunkett*: Does it not depend upon the part of Ireland they come from—in some counties they dig only with long spades? I sent eighteen men up the country last September, and out of the eighteen only two or three knew how to use a short spade.

2289. How long did it take to teach them? It took a man away from his work half a day.

2290. *By Mr. Hoskins*: Do you not think a man can do as good a day's work with a long-handled shovel as with a short one? But we do not use them, we have not the tools; our object is to get the work done regardless of the tools. I have known people engaged in Sydney as farm servants who did not know how to hold the plough at all, and some have engaged as shearers, and brought out a pile of characters, that my apprentice boys would beat. I have known people come out here as laborers from England and other parts who have never done a day's labor in their lives. I suppose that is an evil we cannot help, but if I were hiring a laborer I could tell at a glance whether a man, if he were twenty years old, had ever worked in his life or not.

2291. You have never been in England, I believe? No.

2292. Have you paid any attention at all to the house accommodation of the working classes in the City of Sydney? Yes. I think the houses are very miserable.

2293. In the older parts of the city? Some of the places are shocking. If you go down some of the places you are obliged to put your handkerchief to your nose, the smell is so very bad. There is a place close to us called Brougham-place, that is a filthy place, but there are many worse, especially those down by the slaughter-houses.

2294. You must be of opinion that a corrupt atmosphere of this kind is hurtful to the constitution of those who live in it? I should say so. I know it would not agree with me long.

2295. I believe you are proprietor of a good deal of property in Sydney? I am of some, but I took care not to lay out any of my money on any of these dens.

2296. With regard to the children, have you ever noticed that we have a good many children in a neglected state in Sydney? Yes, you can hardly go about Sydney without observing it. I do not know how many boys I have in my service, but I know I have ten, twelve, or fourteen whom I have picked up in the streets of Sydney.

2297. Vagrants? They have come to hold my horse for me in the first instance, and I have questioned them where they have been and so forth. I have one this very day.

2298. One that you have picked up to-day? Not to-day, but a few days ago. I found out that he was walking about the streets with his mother and did not know where to get a living. There were a number of boys formerly sleeping about the Market wharf; one of these boys I took about four years ago; he is now nineteen years of age, and is getting £40 a year; another is getting £50.

2299. Have all the boys you have taken in this way turned out well? Not all.

2300. Most of them? Several of them; but those who have been long knocking about Sydney have not turned out well. If I can get hold of a boy a fortnight or three weeks after he has left his parents he generally turns out well.

2301. Can you recollect what were the bad propensities of those who did not turn out well? Smoking; they go with the blacks continually to get a bit of tobacco—they do not wash their faces or their shirts—they have no habits of cleanliness.

2302. Have you ever, as the head of a family, reflected upon the probable difficulty there will be in finding employment for the youth of the Colony a few years hence? I have never thought there will be much difficulty about that—not for many years to come, unless it is the same kind of difficulty that I believe exists now, that they will not take the wages offered to them.

2303. Are there any trades to which they can be apprenticed? There are plenty of boys learning trades.

2304. Not to any extent? I do not know; I have never been to inquire about that, but I cannot go to any establishment in Sydney without seeing apprentices. I went to Mr. Moriarty's this morning, and I saw two. I take what I may call apprentices; I teach one to crack a whip and drive fat cattle, another to drive a team, another to shepherd. At the present moment I have got three boys from one family, and they send down their parents £30 a-year.

2305. They are good boys? They will all do that; I have never known an instance where it has been hinted to them, when they have had wages coming to them, that they would not give the whole to their parents.

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2306. You could, I suppose, always dispose of two or three boys? I could to a certain extent, for I have a number of large concerns in different parts of the country.

2307. *By Mr. Hoskins*: Do you think there will be sufficient employment of labor in the interior, looking to the natural increase, to absorb the rising generation, if no better occupation be found than driving cattle and tending sheep? I think in time the boys will be stockholders and proprietors themselves, as they are now becoming.

2308. Is not the opportunity of getting runs in the country limited? In certain parts.

2309. In New South Wales proper? In certain parts it is very limited.

2310. Can you tell me any part where runs are to be had? Yes, I can.

2311. Where? I do not think I am bound to tell you. I am going to look after them myself, and perhaps if I were to tell you you would go and get them. I know whole tracts of country, and can ride to them in sixteen days.

2312. You will acknowledge that they are limited in extent? Yes, and particularly so to people who will not strike out and work, but people who will work will find runs.

2313. From the large increase of population very few will be able to get runs? They can turn to agriculture.

2314. You say agriculture will not pay? Not now, but it will not always remain at that—Government could make it pay, and I think I could make it pay if I had the ruling of it. If there were a restrictive duty—it is only that it wants to make it pay—all that is needed is a price. People who are now cultivating in the bush and selling their produce to the squatters, make it pay.

2315. What do you call a paying price? That is regulated by the amount of wages you have to pay.

2316. At the present time? No man can live under about 9s. a bushel for wheat; he may eke out an existence; and no man can live under 5s. for corn.

2317. You have never lived in any other country? No.

2318. You are not aware that in California they put wheat on board ship at 5s. a bushel, and pay men £6 a month? That may be answered this way—they may get three times the crop we get here.

2319. Are you aware that the average crop there is not over fifteen bushels an acre? No, I am not aware.

2320. I presume you always reap your wheat with sickles? Yes.

2321. You have never adopted any of the modern improvements? Yes, some have been reaping with machinery; a friend of mine at Mudgee has commenced this year, and I have also begun to collect hay with a horse rake, and I know some others, who are in treaty for machines to reap.

2322. Do you not think something less than 5s. a bushel would pay if this machinery were brought to bear? The reason these things are not used is that the machinery is liable to get out of order, and cannot be put right again in the country. Another reason is that employers do not like to use them, particularly if they have many stacks, because there is a down upon them. I know a friend of mine, at Mudgee, when he introduced it was advised to lock it up at night.

2323. You think the people of this country are opposed to all improvements? No, I do not think the people are.

2324. I infer that from what you have said? That is a very improper inference, it is not a fair inference—I speak of the men who reap, I do not speak of the *people* of New South Wales.

2325. The working population? I call them the people who reap the wheat, they are not the hardest working people in the fields; the hardest working man is he who rides about to see that the people do their work, for his work is never done.

2326. These people who reap live by their manual labour, you acknowledge that? Yes.

2327. And they are opposed to all improvements? I do not say they are opposed to all improvements, this is what I say that they are opposed to everything that has a tendency to reduce their wages.

2328. Do you not consider that if there were an increased demand for machinery there would be a larger breadth of land under cultivation? No doubt whatever.

2329. Then by cheapening the cost of production would it not pay? Yes, if you can only get the people to do it. If I had to take up a machine to-morrow, I should feel my way by whispering who would be the man to work it; for there would be a down upon the man who worked it for a time. That will not last, particularly when they found that I should require a greater amount of work to be done; but you cannot by words make them understand that. They think anything you do to reduce the amount of labor is an infringement upon their rights.

2330. How do you account for that, do you think it arises from the ignorance of the masses? It arises from a belief that their wages are going to be reduced. Mr. Ainsworth will tell you that he did not buy machinery on account of that difficulty.

2331. I suppose you will acknowledge that the property is protected in the interior? How?

2332. By the police? That is another question; I do not think that is pertinent to the matter.

2333. You say you are afraid the machinery may be destroyed? Where will you go to get the police?

2334. Is there no protection at Mudgee? Yes, but I am speaking of thirty-five miles from Mudgee, and there are three constables there, while in an establishment like mine there are ten men for every finger on a constable's hand, and to suppose they could oppose these people by force is quite ridiculous.

2335. Have you not found among the working people here a respect for law and order? I have

have no fault to find with them that way, take them generally. I manage my establishment without going to court with my men.

2336. You say you have three carpenters working for you, one at £2 a week, another at £75 a year, and a third at £70, with rations, and a man to cook for them—are they what we term rough carpenters? No; one is a first-rate tradesman—the man to whom I give £2 4s. a week, the other is a ship carpenter, and the man to whom I give the lowest wages is a rough carpenter.

2337. In what part of the country are these men employed? On my farm at Dabee.

2338. You have a number of persons employed hut-building, have you not—what we call rough carpenters in the bush? Not one; any man can do that.

2339. Still you require rough carpenters to put up your woolsheds? My woolshed is a stone building—better work than this house, chisel and hammer dressed. We have done away with wooden woolsheds.

2340. You have said that you wanted to engage a ploughman, and that Mr. Glue was in treaty with one—you wanted to engage him for £32, but he asked £35; do you think £35 too much? Rather, at present prices for produce.

2341. Where was he to be employed? Within 35 miles of Sydney, at Windsor.

2342. You expect to get 8s. or 9s. a bushel for wheat? I do not expect to get anything; I shall use it.

2343. How much do you suppose this man will have at the end of the year to supply himself with necessary clothing? That depends upon his taste—what clothes he will wear. If he chooses to spend all his money for the quarter he can do it on a single suit.

2344. You think it too much? It is too much, according to the present prices.

2345. What do you think is a fair remuneration for labor? The week before last I got two men at £30 a year; they were engaged to split timber for boiling down—to split billet wood. I do not know where they were got from, but they appeared to be men who were hard up, who had come from up the country, and who seemed to know their work.

2346. You consider that a sufficient remuneration for men engaged in splitting timber, toiling under an Australian sun? Not for splitting; that man requires to learn, but for such splitting as this. A man could as easily be taught to split timber for this purpose as one of these men we have spoken of could be taught to work with a short spade.

2347. Do you think there is any harder labor done in the country than splitting? That depends a good deal upon what the timber is. Some timber is easily split, and when a man splits timber for this purpose he does not care whether it is dry timber or not, and there is plenty of timber on the ground; it is not hard work. A man can make hard work of it, but when there are two or three working together, and no one to watch them, they do not overwork themselves.

2348. You think it is necessary that the working classes should be constantly watched—that they should be under a rigid supervision? I am perfectly certain that, where there are a number of men at work, it will pay to keep a man to overlook them.

2349. You must have a bad opinion of the working classes who come to the Colony? Not of all of them.

2350. Still you find that you can employ the persons who are sent out, and you get along with them? We are obliged to employ them.

2351. Are there no others to be employed? I frequently prefer to employ new chums.

2352. You said they were not adapted to the Colony? I said nothing of the kind. I spoke of them in certain cases, not as a body. I said that a great many people who come out pretend to understand various businesses appertaining to farming pursuits, and know nothing of them; but there are many useful people, and I have put a man fresh from the ship at once to the plough, who has shewn that he understood his business; and I do not see why he should not, if he had been following it before. In England they seem to think anything will do here—that we know nothing about farming, and this is the case not only with working people, but with others.

2353. According to your opinion, as you have stated it, the people engaged in agricultural pursuits in this country are much behind those engaged in similar pursuits in other countries? They are behind them, not from want of knowledge but from want of means. For instance, you frequently see a field, as I call it, scraped over—indeed you hardly see a field ploughed twice over; it is just turned up and sown.

2354. Did you ever see a field sown twice in the neighborhood of Mudgee? Sown twice?

2355. Yes, or ploughed twice? I do not know that I have; I do not often go to Mudgee. I know I have sown paddocks myself, which have been ploughed only once, and have had good crops.

2356. You say you believe there are a good many people out of employment in Sydney, and you think they might get employment in the interior? I think many might get employment in Sydney, if they would only take the wages offered them.

2357. What do you think sufficient remuneration in Sydney for unskilled labor? The way I have employed people has been to give them their breakfast and dinner, and about 4s. a day. I have offered some of them 4s. a day and they have laughed at me. But that has been for only a day or two's job in Sydney, weeding.

2358. You think, in fact, that there is only precarious employment to be had in Sydney? I think employment is generally precarious in Sydney. I know a good many who take contracts from Government and employ these men; but that work is precarious.

2359. You think these men might obtain employment in the interior? I think all those who are willing to get work will; but there are many who will only take work at their own figure, and they go from station to station to see if they can get their own price.

2360. Do you not think a laborer has an undoubted right to sell his labor to the best bidder?

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Quite so; and if they had sagacity they would never be without work, but would sell it for what it would fetch, and not hang it out. I do not think a man has a right to say, "Here I am, hale and hearty; I have the labor of my two arms for sale, but I will not sell it, and I am starving," any more than I have to say, "I have plenty of produce, but I will not sell it, and I have no money."

2361. Do you think you would be censured for holding back your produce if you thought you would get a larger profit by so doing? If I did I should have very little cause to complain that I was without a shilling. Any man might say, "Mr. Fitzgerald has no need to be without money when he can obtain it by selling his produce."

2362. *By the Chairman*: Your analogy, which seems to be a favorite one with you, is not quite a correct one, because it seems to me that the laborer who holds back his labor loses it—suppose, for instance, he holds back a fortnight, he loses a fortnight's labor, which he can never recover—but your produce is left to you? If the analogy is incorrect it is from want of sagacity on the part of the working people. If a man has labor to dispose of he ought at once to take advantage of it, and not walk about losing it, or just doing enough in loading a dray to get a glass.

2363. *By Mr. Hoskins*: You say you are as much in the country as in town? More, a good deal.

2364. Have you not seen on the main road from the seaboard, from Sydney—I believe you have stations on Liverpool Plains? Yes, but I go up round Mudgee way.

2365. Have you not seen on the main road, families—men, women, and children—travelling up the country carrying loads on their backs? I have never seen children carrying anything of a load; I believe any team would put a woman and her young ones on it; but I have seen a man and woman travelling carrying their swags.

2366. You say that men go about from station to station—is it not the fact that employers have refused to supply these people with food? I have never had an opportunity of judging of that; but I know there are lots of people travelling through the bush, and all they want in coming to a station is to buy a piece of beef. I dare say that is the case if they are travelling where people have no means of getting rations up, and want to buy a bit of tea and sugar; but they cannot go far without coming to a store. If I went from here to the Maranoa District, and had a crown in my pocket, I could buy anything.

2367. Have you not known persons in the interior of this country, proprietors of stations, who have refused food to travellers, and who, when these have wanted food, have directed them to their servants' huts? I never heard or saw an instance of that kind. I never saw a man coming up to a station who would go the master's place, I always saw him face to the huts.

2368. Have you not known servants who have had a large portion of their wages mulcted in consequence of their having had to buy extra rations to supply persons who have called at the station wanting food? I have heard of such cases, but I have no personal knowledge of them. I dare say it may have been the case, particularly since the discovery of the gold diggings.

2369. You say you prefer having families? Yes, I do, on sheep stations.

2370. I suppose you are aware that there is a general disinclination to employ families? There used to be, but I believe that is wearing out. They used to have Chinamen, but they wore out of that.

2371. *By the Chairman*: Have you any Chinamen now? Yes. I have some that I would not part with for anything; they are some of the best servants I have had.

2372. *By Mr. Hoskins*: Have you not heard people object to families because more rations would be consumed by them? I can hardly say that I have heard it, but I believe people have parted with families from that cause, but that has been where the rations have been limited, and the people have been what you call small settlers, who could nearly manage the whole of their sheep themselves, and had no teams to bring loads.

2373. I believe you have stations at Liverpool Plains? Yes, at least I have one.

2374. You say you give your servants 10 lbs. flour? Yes.

2375. Do you not happen to know that the larger number of settlers give only 8 lbs. on Liverpool Plains? I believe, with regard to Liverpool Plains, that may be an exception. My establishment is a stock station.

2376. Have you not heard that the much larger number of the employers there give 8 lbs. than 10 lbs.? I never asked; wherever I go they seem to have plenty of food, and no man can eat more than 8 lbs. of flour if he has plenty of beef. I have heard that a good many give 8 lbs. flour, but they give as much beef as they can eat.

2377. You say you have a man, his wife, and a boy, to whom you give four rations? Yes. The name is Cassidy.

2378. Is it usual to give more rations than the number of servants employed? No; but this man gives no trouble, he is about twenty miles from the head station, and he is not seen above once in six months. He is a very good man, and wants nobody to look after him; he never loses a sheep, and gives no trouble. If he wants a pair of boots he sends over his boy upon the pony, and we have no further trouble with him.

2379. You say you have some families at £50, but the average is £55? Yes.

2380. Must a family be arbitrarily limited to three persons—you will not supply more than three persons except in this unusual case? If I find a man suitable I will give him more. I give a man and his wife, on the Liverpool Plains, £60 a year; he fattens me a thousand sheep a year, and brings me my sheep laden with wool every year.

2381. If a family exceeds three, you engage the labor of three, but never give more than three rations? No; if you engage three persons you generally give two rations—for a man, woman, and child two rations is about the usual thing.

2382.

2382. Then the number of the family must be arbitrarily limited? No, it is not arbitrarily limited, because the man makes the bargain. I can only recollect one instance where I heard a man say that he had spent all his money, and that was at an establishment close to mine, on the Goulburn. He said he never had a shilling to draw, that all his money went to the store.

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2383. Still you have an objection to a large family yourself? No, I have not an objection.

2384. *By the Chairman:* Would you part with a good servant on account of his large family? No, on my oath I would not; and not only so, but I would not part with a man for £5 a year more if he were worth it.

2385. If a man had served you well, would you part with him even if his family increased to any extent? No, and I never heard of such a thing; I would not do it upon any consideration. Besides, as a man's family increased, some of the children would be growing up and would get employed on a large concern.

2386. What you meant I suppose was this, that if two persons of equal value wanted employment, one having a family of small children, and one with none, you would prefer the one with none as a matter of economy? It depends upon the usefulness of the man; if he makes himself useful not a word is said.

2387. *By Mr. Hoskins:* You say some people are worth nothing, and that you cannot get rid of them, has it not come to your knowledge that agreements have been arbitrarily cancelled by Benches of Magistrates in the interior? I never go to court with my people—I will tell you why, I would sooner cut it short, pay them, and have done with them. I think the last alteration in the Masters' and Servants' Act has settled that altogether.

2388. *By Mr. Loder:* Do you not know that Benches of Magistrates cannot cancel agreements without both parties are agreeable? I am aware that they often construe the law in a very ridiculous way.

2389. But are you not aware that they cannot cancel an agreement without the consent of both parties? I believe that is the law.

2390. *By Mr. Hoskins:* I am not asking what they legally can do, but what they actually do? They do do, in remote places, some funny things—very funny things.

2391. Some very unjust and tyrannical things? I dare say they do—some very funny things.

2392. I know you frequently go to your station at Liverpool Plains? Yes.

2393. Has it not come to your knowledge that people have been shepherding two flocks there at £40 a year? No, I never heard of it.

2394. You say you know people who cannot live upon the land, and who have gone shepherding? I have known one or two instances. I do not say they cannot live upon the land; but that when a man's children have left him, and he has not their labor to depend upon, he is glad to go back to shepherding.

2395. You say people cannot live upon farming—the people to whom you referred live upon the Hawkesbury, and are tenant farmers? They live very well, but they do not make money; and there is no mistake about that being fine land.

2396. Do you not suppose, if opportunities were offered to people to purchase the land, and they were to cultivate their own land, they would then make money? I can hardly tell where a person can buy land, fit for cultivation, to make money; for it is almost free selection everywhere now. If the owner of a station has a bit of land fit for cultivation he will let it to some one to grow produce.

2397. Is not that a violation of the squatting laws? They do not mind that, I suppose.

2398. Are you not aware that there is land on the banks of the Namoi where wheat could be grown? Yes, there is land there as fine as any on the Hawkesbury.

2399. Do you not think, if people could get some of that land it would pay them to cultivate? They must have some money. I lost my horse there; and travelling along the banks, I saw some land there as fine as any on the Hawkesbury; but there are trees there seven feet through. If the land could be cleared, there is no mistake about its being fit for cultivation.

2400. It is not very thickly timbered? No. That land will be sold yet; and whenever it is I will have a slice of it. It would be just the thing for me, as it would meet my establishments both ways.

2401. Do you not think farming would pay there? I am certain it would, if people could get wages down to anything near the mark.

2402. So that there are parts of the country where it will pay to farm if land is to be got at a reasonable rate? That part of the country would grow as much as ours.

2403. *By the Chairman:* Is land worth 5s. an acre there? Yes, it is well worth that; but if it were put up at 5s. an acre it would find its level, as it used to do. I believe it would pay to farm there, from the fact that carriage is so high there. I would illustrate this point. When I went to some of these meetings about the land, and heard the people talking, I said I would give any man a pound a bushel if he would give me five hundred bushels of wheat up the country. I said I would enter into a bargain with any six men to give the highest market price in Sydney, for all they could grow, and would give them security that I would do it.

2404. *By Mr. Hoskins:* Do you consider that the interest of the people has been considered in the surveying of the land in this country, or in the way the land has been put up for sale? This is the way I would answer that question:—If a man is put into the bush to measure the whole of a locality, he first measures the whole of the good land, and when he has done that, in order to keep himself employed, he will measure all the scrub and rubbish. I saw a man, whom Mr. Bowman and myself recommended to the Surveyor General, engaged measuring land of no value, and I said to him, "What are you doing?" He said,

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The Hon. R. Fitzgerald, M.L.C. "I have measured all the good land, and there is not a word about my going away—am I to "starve?" He measured land that was useless, and the profit got out of the good land went to pay for measuring the bad.

7 Feb., 1860. 2405. Is it not a fact that has come under your observation, that persons who have purchased land under pre-emptive right have obtained land of a better description than the land which has been sold under public auction? I never bought any myself, but they have a right, I believe, to buy on the squatting stations to the extent of three hundred acres.

2406. Have you not known persons to purchase more than three thousand? I have heard of somebody buying some, but I do not know it. It is evident that any one who can take the land where the water is will have better land than much that is laid out as small farms.

2407. Is it not your belief, generally, that the land put up to auction is inferior in description to that purchased under pre-emptive right? No; I could not go to that extent, because many people who have exercised their pre-emptive right have bought a sandy ridge, because of their buildings.

2408. Did you ever traverse the banks of the Peel River? Yes, but a good while ago.

2409. You say that, although farming does not pay, you are about to have a large breadth of land under cultivation in the neighborhood of Mudjee? Yes.

2410. You have to pay wages? Yes; but I have explained the facilities I have for carrying on agricultural operations.

2411. Do you intend to use the produce of this land on your own stations, or to sell it? To use it—it would not do for me to sell it.

2412. You do not cultivate for profit? It is a profit for me, because I should have to keep up my establishment whether I cultivated or not.

Mr. Malcolm Macintyre Campbell called in and examined:—

Mr. M. M. Campbell. 2413. *By the Chairman*: You are a tweed manufacturer, I believe? Yes.
2414. You have the mills at the bottom of Bathurst-street, formerly belonging to Mr. Thomas Barker? Yes.

7 Feb., 1860. 2415. How long have you been connected with this manufacturing business in this Colony? About four years.

2416. How long have you been in the Colony? Six years.

2417. Were you connected with the tweed manufacture in the Mother Country? Not at all.

2418. During the time you have been at the mills in Sussex-street, what number of men have been employed by you? I have made an average for the last year—men, boys, and females, about 56.

2419. Do you know whether more were employed by you during the three previous years? The first year, I think, rather more; but not exceeding 60 at any time.

2420. Can you tell us how many manufactories, of a similar character to yours, are now in full operation in the Colony? Only three; and one of them I must state is scarcely in full operation; it is just commencing, at Parramatta.

2421. Where are they situated? At Penrith, Parramatta, and Sydney—by-the-by there is another at Hartley.

2422. What are the names of the proprietors? Messrs. J. and R. Rayner, Penrith; Messrs. Donaldson, Parramatta; and Mr. Houston, at Hartley.

2423. Are you quite sure there is no other? There is another manufacturer; but I do not know whether he is at work now.

2424. Beyond Bathurst? I think not; somewhere by Emu Plains—Mr. French; he had at one time about two weavers.

2425. Can you state the number of persons employed at Rayner's? There cannot be more than six or seven.

2426. At Houston's? Four or five.

2427. How many are the Messrs. Donaldson likely to employ at Parramatta? I should think they will employ between 50 and 60—about the same as myself.

2428. Can you state from your own knowledge, or upon trustworthy information from other sources, how many tweed manufactories were in full operation a few, say twelve, years ago? Six, I believe.

2429. Have you any difficulty in getting persons to work in your place? Not at all. I have applications—not alone from all parts of this Colony, but from Victoria—from the diggings.

2430. Are there more weavers than there is employment for? A great many more.

2431. You suppose then that Messrs. Donaldson will have no difficulty in filling their factory? They may have a little, for there are more hand-loom than power-loom weavers; and I understand they are going to commence with power-looms.

2432. What wages do you give your men? I have a statement here, which, with the permission of the Committee, I will read. I have 31 men—weavers, dyers, spinners, and finishers—from 25 to 60 years of age, averaging 40. Of these 24 are married, having families, including themselves and wives, of an aggregate of 90, living in 67 apartments; of the 24, 3 are freehold, and 21 pay an average weekly rent of 8s. each; of the 31, 7 are unmarried, and live in lodgings, paying an average of 18s. per week. The wages earned by the 31 averages £62 13s. 6d. weekly, or £2 1s. for each man. 16 boys, piecers, feeders, &c., from 11 to 17 years of age, averaging 13 years, earning an average of £7 4s. 6d. per week, or 9s. each. 9 females, pirlers, piecers, reelers, and winders from 14 to 60 years of age, average 30 years, earning £5 15s., or 12s. 6d. per week. The average time they all work is 56 hours

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per week, or $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours per day. But they do not work full time; some of them work piece-work, and do not get enough to do.

2433. Do these people lodge upon your premises? No; I merely state that as a matter of information. I take a lively interest in the men employed by myself, and I had that put down in this memorandum merely for my own guidance.

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2434. Can you give us any idea of the consumption of tweed you manufacture now as compared with what it was a few years ago? I should say it is about one-sixth of the consumption—scarcely that I should think.

2435. Where does the manufacture go chiefly; is it used in our own Colony, or is it exported? A large quantity is consumed in this Colony; some in New Zealand; and since October last, there has been a small quantity consumed in Victoria. I exported about £2,000 worth to Victoria, principally for the Volunteers there.

2436. What color was that? Some grey and some blue. Grey with green facings is the uniform for the rifle corps; blue for the naval brigade, and blue for the artillery.

2437. Has much improvement taken place in the manufacture of tweeds during the last few years? I do not think there has. I think the appearance of the article is much better, but the quality of the greatest portion a little worse. I do not think, upon the whole, it will wear so well.

1438. Can you give the Committee any information as to whether there is a want of employment seriously felt by the working classes of Sydney generally? From my own personal knowledge I can scarcely give information, but from what I hear from others I can.

2439. From information that you consider good? I can only derive it from men employed by myself, who have it from their own friends; for none apply to me but those who are acquainted with my business.

2440. What is your impression as a master manufacturer? My impression is, that the working classes are in a good condition—certainly a good number idle, but I think it is because they are not so well inclined to work as others, and that they stand out in some cases, though not in all, for a greater amount of wages than they should. Another thing is, that a great many may not be steady people, and not willing to work.

2441. Does it come within your experience that there is a reluctance on the part of people who cannot get work in Sydney to go into the country? It has in one or two, but not in many instances.

2442. Do you think the rising youth of this Colony are likely to find proper avenues for employment under our present social economy? That is a difficult question. I do not think, generally, they will find really useful and profitable employment.

2443. Are you the father of a family yourself? I am married, but have no family.

2444. Is it not a difficult thing for a parent with four or five boys, if he is anxious to start them well in the world, to know what to do with them? It is difficult.

2445. Are you not aware that the professions are over-crowded in Sydney? To all appearance professional men have full employment.

2446. There are not many manufacturers? No; they cannot flourish under the present system, or at any rate till wages become lower. We might have things better if we had first-class machinery here, and if the interest of money were lower, even at the present rate of wages.

2447. Has the condition of the house accommodation of the working classes of Sydney attracted your notice? It has, to a certain extent. I do not think they have been kept so well as they might have been, or as they ought to have been; but, generally, that arises from the intemperance of the people themselves.

2448. Apart from the conduct of the inmates, have the houses the means of ventilation or of drainage necessary for the preservation of health in the neighborhood of your manufactory? Not in that locality.

2449. Have you been able to form any opinion whether the state of the atmosphere in the older parts of the city, where working people dwell, has a bad effect upon the health and lives of children, causing great mortality? That has not come under my notice. I find in the lower parts of the city that the children appear as healthy as others.

2450. You have not paid much attention to that subject? Not much in proportion to that which should be paid to the subject, or, perhaps, is paid to it by those whose immediate duty it is to do so.

2451. Are there many children about the streets in the part you frequent in a state of apparent neglect? A large number.

2452. Have you many applications made to you by parents to take their children as apprentices? No; they never think of apprenticing their children to a manufacturing business, for they look upon it as not likely to flourish.

2453. Have you many applications to you to employ boys? Perhaps, in the course of twelve months I may have ten or twelve applications, but there is no difficulty in getting plenty of boys if you look after them.

2454. Do you employ laboring men who are not skilled hands? No; I have employed some who have not been in a factory before, but in a short time they have become acquainted with the business of the particular department.

2455. Have you many applications from persons who have not been previously accustomed to the business, and who are desirous of learning it? Not any. I have had applications from laboring men, but not within the last two months. In the latter end of October and the month of November there were a great many applications by laborers, to see if I could give them any employment whatever, but since that time I have not had any.

2456. *By Mr. Hoskins*: Do you think the machinery employed here in tweed manufacturing is defective? Yes.

2457. Were you engaged in that trade at home? No.

2458.

- Mr. M. M. Campbell. 2458. Do you think if as much capital were invested in machinery here as at home we could successfully compete with the home manufacturer? I think so, so far as the consumption of cloth in this Colony (and, perhaps, the adjacent ones) is concerned, but we could not compete with them in the British market.
- 7 Feb., 1860. 2459. Do you think the tweeds manufactured here are superior to those manufactured at home? Much superior, so far as qualities of endurance are concerned, but not in appearance.

Mr. Benjamin Rhodes called in and examined:—

- Mr. B. Rhodes. 2460. *By the Chairman:* You are a master builder, I believe? Yes.
- 7 Feb., 1860. 2461. And have been living in Sydney some years? Yes. I have been four years in Sydney.
2462. This Committee has been appointed to inquire into the condition of the working classes in this City, with reference to the alleged want of employment; the character of the house accommodation and its effect, in a sanitary point of view, upon the inmates; and the existence of juvenile vagrancy in the public streets; can you state to the Committee whether it is within your own knowledge that there are at the present time persons who, though of sober habits, and anxious to obtain employment, are unable to get such employment? Yes. I have had occasion twice during this last month to advertise in the Sydney papers for laborers.
2463. Unskilled laborers? Yes; the first I wanted was a man to act as a carter, and to make himself generally useful. This was just after Christmas, and I had something over thirty applicants by seven o'clock in the morning—all single men. Since that I have had to advertise for two laborers for digging up ground for gardens, and I had a larger number of applicants. I did not count them, but when I returned to my house at half-past seven, the yard was full. I think there must have been considerably over forty. All the time I have been in Sydney there has been the same large supply of labor in all the branches appertaining to the building trade.
2464. In these cases what wages did you give the carter and the other men, when you engaged them? I gave the carter 12s. a week and his board. The laborers said I could give them what I pleased, and I gave them 7s. a day.
2465. Do you suppose that you could have engaged them at lower wages? Yes. I have men now working for me who would take anything I offered them.
2466. It has been stated before this Committee by a witness to-day, among others, that one great cause of the want of employment is, that men will not take reasonable wages? I have not found it so.
2467. That is not borne out by your experience? No. I have had masons, carpenters, blaoksmiths, shoemakers, all kinds of trades offer to do anything I wanted them to do at any wages I pleased.
2468. Are the various branches of the building trade in a distressed state for want of employment? Yes; and the employers are as badly off as the men.
2469. I am now speaking of the trades connected with building—masons for instance? Yes, a great many of them are unemployed.
2470. Can you form any opinion of the proportion unemployed in Sydney? I think about two-thirds of them are unemployed in Sydney.
2471. Do you mean that if there are 600 in Sydney there are 400 out of employment? Yes; there are 450 in Sydney, and about 300 are out of employment; and there is the same proportion among carpenters.
2472. It is right I should tell you that this proportion is higher than is stated by other witnesses? I believe what I have said to be correct.
2473. With regard to other trades, which may not be supposed to come so much under your observation, such as shoemakers, tailors, smiths, and so on, do you think they are well employed? No, they are not; the tailors are almost wholly employed in altering imported clothes.
2474. You think there are at the present time a large number of persons in Sydney who are not properly employed? Yes.
2475. Do you not think it a very unnatural state of things for an able-bodied man, willing to work, to be unemployed in a new country, where labor is so much wanted? Yes; I find there is much more unemployed labor here than in Canada or the United States, where I spent sixteen years of my life—four years in Canada, and twelve in the States. I found the working classes here are in a much worse state than in the places I have referred to, and they are in a worse condition now than they were four years ago.
2476. What remedy would you propose for the existing state of things? I have not been much in the interior, I have not been further than Parramatta, so that I cannot judge of the country, but I think, if the land were open, those who went upon it would be able to support themselves. It was so in America and in Canada, where the climate is not so favorable to the working man. In Canada, for four months in the year but little can be done, while here a man may work all the year round.
2477. With regard to settling on the land, it has been urged that a man could get no more than a living; is it not within your knowledge that by far the greater portion of working men, from the cradle to the grave, never can get more than a living under any circumstances, and in many cases a very precarious and uncertain living—that they never have a week's means beforehand till they drop into the grave? Yes.
2478. Suppose families got upon the land and were able simply to support their children, to rear children in a healthy atmosphere, to feed and clothe them, however humbly, would they not

- not be better off than they are in reality by living on the wages they receive in town, while ^{Mr. B. Rhodes.} they would make room for others who would be the better for their absence? Yes.
2479. Would they not live longer, enjoy a more healthy existence, and bring up their ^{7 Feb., 1860.} children in circumstances of greater comfort? Yes, and they would grow up honest, and not in the state in which children now too frequently grow up in Sydney. When I go to the wharfs now, I see children swarming about, boys and girls from the ages of five or six to fourteen or fifteen.
2480. You have noticed a great number of children about in an apparently neglected state? Yes; and it seems to me that they are increasing rapidly. I do not know what is to be done with them, unless something turns up.
2481. Have you had any means of forming an opinion of the house accommodation of the bulk of the working classes in Sydney? Yes. I have had a great deal to do with the repair of the old buildings in Sydney; they are in a very bad state; but even the new constructions are generally badly ventilated.
2482. Do you mean that they have no current of air through them—that they are mere boxes with a door on one side? Yes; and that there is no ventilation under the ground floor.
2483. That produces damp? Yes; and bad smells. After rain the water remains beneath them, and causes a very bad smell.
2484. Is it not the case that when houses are built upon a rock, as many of the houses in Sydney are, that, if there is no drain beneath, the walls are more affected by damp than they would be if not built upon the rock? Yes; and they are generally built against hilly ground. It is the case, particularly in Woolloomooloo Bay, where many of the houses are in a very bad state. I am now repairing a newly built house—the walls of which are all decomposing.
2485. When houses are built flat upon the rock, do you not think the rain collecting beneath them causes the damp to rise up over the walls more than if built upon a different foundation? Yes; sand is the best foundation to build upon.
2486. As far as you have had experience with regard to the new houses occupied by working people, are they more or less damp? Yes.
2487. As to the ventilation, can you tell us whether there is passage for the air through them, or whether they are built with merely a door and window on one side, and no outlet on the other? There is no direct draught through from front to rear. Many are built without back doors.
2488. Can you state what is about the height of the rooms? Generally, eight to nine feet.
2489. You are speaking of the new houses? Yes.
2490. In the older parts of the town have you observed that there are large groups of tenements of a very imperfect character, and without hardly any of the conveniences necessary for preserving decency and health? Yes; a great many houses, in various parts of the town, are very much in that state.
2491. What parts of the town do you allude to? The back streets of Sydney, and about Woolloomooloo.
2492. The houses about Woolloomooloo are nearly new? Yes. There are a great many houses in the older parts of Sydney—about Clarence-street, Sussex-street, and the western side of the city—where there are great nuisances; the filth from the houses above triekling down into those below.
2493. Are you the father of a family? Yes.
2494. Has it ever occurred to you that there will be considerable difficulty in finding employment for the rising youth of the Colony? Yes; if my sons had not trades I would not know what to put them to. I have put them to my own trade, and, goodness knows, there is not much that is encouraging in that.
2495. Do you think the state of things you have alluded to—the bad atmosphere in these ill-arranged houses—causes considerable mortality among children of tender years? I cannot say much about that.
2496. Have you noticed whether your neighbors or work-people have many deaths among their children? Yes, there are a great many deaths take place among children here; but a great deal of bad milk is sold here, and that is very injurious to children.
2497. Supposing it to be the case that one-half the infant life of the Colony is destroyed by preventable causes—causes which, under better sanitary regulations, and due regard on the part of the parents themselves to the health of their children, might be prevented—do you not think that discloses something very suicidal in the management of a country where people are so badly wanted that money is sent out of it to bring in population? If I must be candid in giving an answer, I think it is a good thing for them to die off; for I am sure there would be nothing for them to do if they were to live.
2498. Coming back to my question—do you not think that in a country like this there ought to be room for our children, if things were managed properly? Of course I do; there is plenty of room for men, women, and children.
2499. My question depended upon the correct management of the country —? I do not see any remedy, without you can get the lands thrown open for the people. Some of the men I have discharged have gone up the country, and have returned because they could do no good.
2500. *By Mr. Loder:* How far did they go up? Some went to Liverpool, and some went to Goulburn. Some went to Mudgee, where they stopped till the work was all finished, and then they returned.
2501. *By Mr. Hoskins:* You say you have employed a carter at 12s. a week, and laborers at 7s. a day—when was that? Four weeks ago.

- Mr. B. Rhodes. 2502. Is it a common occurrence to find skilled mechanics working at laborers' work in Sydney? Yes, of almost all trades.
- 7 Feb., 1860. 2503. You say you have lived in Canada and in the United States? Yes.
2504. In what parts of the States? In New York, Connecticut, New Jersey.
2505. What wages do carters get at New York? They are mostly hired by the day there; they will not hire by the week in New York. They used to get 6s. a day and find themselves.
2506. In other places I suppose they were hired by the week and found board? Yes, in Canada.
2507. What were the average wages you paid there finding board? About 24s. a week with board, for a first-rate carter.
2508. That was what are called York shillings in the States—equal to 6d.? Yes.
2509. Then you paid about the same wages as here for unskilled labor? Wages for unskilled labor are higher here than at New York. There we could hire unskilled labor at seven York shillings a day.
2510. But what would be the expenses of a laborer there, for diet, clothing, and so on—are not these things much cheaper there than here? Yes.
2511. What can a person buy a pair of working shoes for there? Fifty cents, or four York shillings.
2512. Are not things generally twenty-five per cent. cheaper? Yes.
2513. Then I infer that you consider the position of the working classes is better there than here? Yes, much better. One penny will go as far there as two-pence half-penny here, in living. You would have to pay no more for house-rent for a month there than you would have to pay for a week here, and you would have a better house there.
2514. You have not been in the Western States? No. I have been in Western Canada.
2515. A large number of people there are, I suppose, desirous of engaging in agricultural pursuits? Nearly all get into that.
2516. Does the prospect of it not paying them, or of their not making fortunes, deter them? It does not. Most of the men I employed had their little farms. They would get two men to work for them at the wages I paid them for their skilled labor.
2517. In what town did you live? Brockville, St. Lawrence.
2518. People are not ambitious, and do not expect to make fortunes, but they generally live in great comfort? They have plenty; they never need to come short of anything to eat in the States, or in Canada; and that is not all, if a stranger comes among them, they all flock round him to a helping hand.
2519. *By the Chairman*: Were you much in the country districts of Canada? Yes; for sixty miles back.
2520. Have you ever been at a country place on Sunday and seen the people go to church? Yes.
2521. Can you state whether many travelled to church in little vehicles of their own? Yes; they came in sledges in the winter.
2522. Most of the farmers came in their gigs, did they not? Yes; in gigs, sledges, dog-carts, or four-wheeled wagons.
2523. Will you append to your evidence a statement of the wages you are paying at present to the different trades employed by you, and to the laborers; and, also, a similar statement shewing the wages you paid when you were first in Sydney? Yes. (*Vide Appendix.*)

APPENDIX.

WAGES PAID IN 1856.			WAGES PAID IN 1860.				
	s.	d.		s.	d.		
Masons.....	14	0	per day	Masons.....	10	0	per day
Bricklayers.....	16	0	„	Bricklayers.....	11	0	„
Masons' laborers.....	10	0	„	Masons' laborers.....	7	0	„
Bricklayers' laborers.....	10	6	„	Bricklayers' laborers.....	8	0	„
Painters.....	12	0	„	Painters.....	9	0	„
Carpenters.....	12	0	„	Carpenters.....	10	0	„
Plasterers.....	14	0	„	Plasterers.....	10	0	„

B. RHODES.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 14 FEBRUARY, 1860.

Present :—

MR. HOSKINS,
DR. LANG,
MR. LODER,

MR. PEMELL,
MR. PLUNKETT,
MR. WINDEYER.

HENRY PARKES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

The Honorable James Robert Wilshire, Esq., M.L.C., (by permission of the Legislative Council) examined :—

2524. *By the Chairman*: This Committee has been appointed to inquire into the social condition of the working classes of Sydney, with reference to the alleged want of employment experienced by many sections of those classes, particularly at the present time; also with reference to their house accommodation, and its effects upon the physical health and moral well-being of the occupants; and also with reference to the existence of juvenile vagrancy in the public streets. It was thought from your being a very old and extensive employer, you might be able to give some information upon the first head; also, from being a native of the city, I believe, and always a resident in it, you might be able to give us valuable information on the other two heads of our inquiry. Will you state whether, in your opinion, there is any want of employment felt at the present time? I think there is a very great want of employment, more particularly among young men employed as assistants and clerks in various mercantile establishments.

The Hon.
J. R. Wilshire,
Esq., M.L.C.
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2525. Can you give any instances that have come under your own knowledge? I can refer to the case of a young man who is now temporarily employed by me, who has stated that before he obtained that situation he was for eighteen months unemployed.

2526. He is a very competent clerk, is he not? He is a very competent man.

2527. While he has been temporarily employed by you have you found him to be attentive and steady? Yes, very much so.

2528. Will you state what he has told you as to his inability to get employment? He has told me that he applied for every situation that was vacant, and which he was competent to fill, and that he found when he had failed to get it, that some seventy or eighty persons had applied before him, or at the same time with himself.

2529. *By Mr. Plunkett*: When you say that he made so many applications, do you mean that he made application for government or for private employment? He made applications for both government and private employment.

2530. *By the Chairman*: Can you state whether it is within your knowledge that laboring men have difficulty in some cases in getting employment at the present time? Yes, it does come within my knowledge that they have some difficulty in getting it; but I think the greatest difficulty arises from the desire to get high wages, or higher wages than, I believe, they can obtain.

2531. That is, they will not take reduced rates of wages, and will rather remain out of employment? Yes.

2532. Do you not think that arises from a feeling of this kind,—that though it might be an individual benefit to them, it would be an injury to their class which they are not justified in inflicting? I think it arises chiefly from the price of provisions and house-rent not coming down in the same proportion—that they cannot afford to take less wages—that they could not keep themselves if they did.

2533. But, even without reference to these considerations—when a general complaint is made against working people for not taking a reduced rate of wages, do you not think it frequently arises from a very conscientious conviction on their part—perhaps a mistaken one; I am not saying whether it is or not—that by taking less wages they would injure the class to which they belong? I think that perhaps operates with some, perhaps the greater number.

2534. Their political economy may be bad, but it does not affect their conscientiousness in the matter? No.

2535. What is the rate of wages you are paying? We pay about £2 a week for common laborers, and £2 10s. to men who have been long in our employ.

2536. Who know the run of their work? Who know the run of their work.

2537. Have you ever paid any attention to the subject as to whether a man with a family, say of three children, can save money out of that rate of wages? No; I think a man with three or four children can barely live on £2 a week, and he then is obliged to live in a mere hovel at a very low rent. I believe this state of things arises entirely from the interest of money being kept up by the Banks.

2538. If that be so, that he can barely live without being able to put by anything for accident, sickness, or temporary want of employment,—does it not follow that a working man could not accept less wages? Yes; I think it does follow that he cannot accept less wages, but I believe the whole of it hangs upon the interest of money. The money invested in building costs so much a year, and the builder cannot afford to erect them, or the landlord to let them so as to pay interest, and that naturally operates upon the working classes.

2539. Operates upon them by requiring from them higher rent, do you mean to say? Yes.

2540. And do I also understand you to say that it operates upon them in limiting the employment of capital? Yes, in the erection of houses.

2541. And further limits the employment of persons who would be employed in such kind of work? Yes.

2542. Do you know whether this want of employment which appears to be experienced by clerks

- The Hon. J. R. Wilshire, Esq., M.L.C.
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- clerks and laboring men is felt also by mechanics? I believe it is to a very great extent felt by mechanics.
2543. By the building trades for instance? By the building trades very much indeed.
2544. You have no positive information upon that subject, I suppose? I know several mechanics who are not in constant, regular, employment.
2545. You are a proprietor of dwelling-houses in Sydney, I believe? Yes.
2546. Are your houses such as are let to working people? Not many of them, but my family have great property in small houses.
2547. As a landlord, do you ever hear any complaints from tenants of their necessitous circumstances—I suppose that is experienced by the landlord as soon as by anyone? Yes, by the non-payment of the rent, and by the reduction of the rent.
2548. With regard to the general condition of the small tenements in Sydney occupied by working people, more especially in the lower parts of the town—do you consider that they are such as they ought to be? I consider them very bad; indeed, the greater part of the houses occupied by the laboring classes are not fit to be called houses.
2549. I believe you were Mayor of Sydney? Yes, a long time ago.
2550. And Alderman? Yes.
2551. At all events, you have had very good opportunities of making yourself acquainted with this subject? Yes, I have.
2552. Are the houses in the localities to which you have alluded badly constructed? I think they are.
2553. Are the rooms low, and have they no means of ventilation? No means of ventilation at all.
2554. Is the drainage bad? The drainage is bad.
2555. Are they in many instances without the ordinary conveniences for decency of life? In many instances they are without any convenience at all.
2556. Can you state whether the buildings that have been erected of late years are of a better class, in point of construction, means of ventilation and of drainage? They are of a better class generally, but too expensive for the occupation of the laboring class.
2557. What localities are you alluding to? I am alluding more particularly to the Woolloomooloo estate.
2558. I believe you have, ever since you were Mayor, and perhaps before, paid some attention to the cause of public education? Yes.
2559. In connection with that, has your attention ever been attracted to the state of children in the street in an uncared for, neglected condition—in many instances, a state of absolute vagrancy? Yes, in all parts of Sydney they congregate in very large numbers, particularly in the evening.
2560. Do you think there is a very large number of children here in a very neglected state—who, in fact derive no benefit from having parents even where they have any? Of late years it has not been so much so, in proportion to the population. The different national and other schools are pretty well filled. The laboring classes who have any pride at all send their children to these; it is only in the evening, after school-hours, that I think the children are neglected.
2561. What is your business? Tanning and currying. I am a manufacturer of leather.
2562. How many persons do you employ? At present we do not employ nearly so many as we did a few years ago. I should imagine that there are about twenty employed altogether at our establishment.

Mr. Samuel Worthington Mansfield called in and examined:—

- Mr. S. W. Mansfield.
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2563. *By the Chairman*: You are Master of the Sydney Benevolent Asylum? Yes.
2564. How many years have you been in that situation? Upwards of five years.
2565. How long have you been a resident in Sydney? Since January, 1825.
2566. Have you been in Sydney during the whole of that time? With the exception of a very short time that I lived in Parramatta.
2567. What situation did you occupy previous to being appointed master of the Benevolent Asylum? For three years preceding my present appointment, I filled the office of Secretary and Librarian to the "Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts;" and for a period of nearly fourteen years was clerk in the office of Mr. G. Allen, and Allen and Son.
2568. This Committee has been appointed to inquire into the condition of the working classes of Sydney, and is anxious to obtain from you any information you may be possessed of, derived from your present situation or otherwise, as to the alleged existence of juvenile vagrancy on the public streets. Do you know, of your own knowledge, that there is a considerable number of children in a very neglected and uncared-for state? I do; it frequently comes under my notice in the performance of my duties.
2569. Are many children of this description sent to the Asylum? There are a good number.
2570. Without parents? Without parents.
2571. Of what ages? Of all ages; from a few months, to ten, eleven, or twelve years.
2572. Have you ever paid attention to this subject, apart from the discharge of your duties in the Asylum—have you ever noticed in your walks about Sydney, or otherwise? Part of my duty brings me among the people in their homes.
2573. Will you explain what your duties there are? There are many families who receive out-door relief, and these families I have to visit.
2574. In what parts do these families generally reside? In all the lower parts of Sydney.
- 2575.

2575. Do they reside more in one part than in another? I scarcely know that they do; they are particularly in the lower parts of Kent and Sussex streets.

2576. On the western side of Sydney? Yes; and at Paddington, Chippendale, Redfern, Newtown, and Camperdown.

2577. In visiting these parts, what state of things do you find, with respect to the children particularly? Generally speaking, very great destitution and extreme filth are the prevailing characteristics; there is a want—an entire want—of cleanliness in their persons as well as in their habitations; and this is more particularly the case in Sydney than in the outskirts. In the lower parts of Sydney, where I find so many children congregated together, there is the greatest extreme of filth and neglect.

2578. Does this give rise to much profligacy, as far as your observation extends? I cannot trace profligacy to that source in any particular way.

2579. It has been stated before this Committee, that female prostitution has been much on the increase of late years; and that it has included a large number of girls of tender years, from eight or nine to twelve or thirteen? Few circumstances of that kind have come under my notice.

2580. If that is the case it is not within your knowledge? It is not within my knowledge that a large number of girls of tender years are so included.

2581. With regard to the habitations of the poorer classes, you must have had a very good opportunity of observing them—are they, as regards their construction, their means of ventilation and drainage, at all calculated to preserve health? No; hundreds in Sydney are totally unfit for human habitations.

2582. Will you be kind enough to describe some instances of that kind? There is one occupied by a family that I visited last week, and probably shall do again to-day, if they are not washed out of it entirely. It is situated in a filthy yard, leading by a small gateway from Druitt-street, near Kent-street, and is occupied by a man, his wife, and daughter, about 18 years of age, who is imbecile. I found them last week in the most deplorable state. The so-called house, or hovel, consists of two rooms, and the water during the late rains ran through on one side and out on the other; but few shingles are on the roof, only one here and there, just patched up where they sit. It had been a wet night previous to the morning of my call, and they told me they had been moving about all night long to obtain temporary shelter; over the top was a piece of old canvas, fastened by means of four strings, and under this they were all huddled—not a spark of fire was in the place.

2583. What was this man? A shoemaker.

2584. Cannot he get employment? He is unable to work from having a very bad leg.

2585. Do you know what they pay for such a place as that? 3s. a week. When I called, on one occasion, the landlord was there, seeking his rent, and threatening to turn them out if they did not pay arrears of rent due. I did purpose to have a little conversation with the landlord, but when he saw me he walked off.

2586. With regard to the houses in courts and yards, there are a good many in that neighborhood, are there not? Yes; some of them are kept in a very good state. There is Ann's-place, leading off Kent-street, and Alfred-place, also leading from Kent-street, where there are a great number of two-roomed houses on each side, but the court is paved all the way down, and there is a central gutter; but there are many others most deplorable.

2587. In the better of these places, such as you have just described, are the rooms of sufficient height, and is there any means of ventilation, or of obtaining a current of air right through the room? No; they only obtain air from the front door and window; there are fire-places in the low rooms, but no opening at the back.

2588. In these places are the out-door means of convenience sufficient, such as water-closets? I never paid any particular attention to that. In one or two places I have noticed them.

2589. Do you think the houses in the older part of the town are very bad? Yes, most deplorable.

2590. Have you been acquainted with any city in the Mother Country? With none but Liverpool, where I was brought up.

2591. You must have left England young? Yes; in my seventeenth year.

2592. Have you any knowledge of the newer buildings that have been erected in Woolloomooloo? I have not much knowledge of Woolloomooloo; but, in Redfern and some of the outskirts, the houses erected of late are much better.

2593. Can you form any opinion as to whether there is a want of employment extensively felt at the present time? I find it very much so in my visits to the people.

2594. You think large numbers of persons are unable to obtain employment? A large number of families get relief on account of the fathers being out of employment, or out of Sydney seeking employment.

2595. Does your remark apply to mechanics as well as to laborers? Chiefly to laborers.

2596. Do you know of any instances where men who to your knowledge are industrious, sober, and anxious to obtain employment, yet cannot get it? Yes, I do, as laborers.

2597. To what do you ascribe this state of things in Sydney; there ought not to be any widely-felt distress from want of employment in a young country? I can scarcely frame an answer to that question. In many cases I have heard it attributed to the cessation from works of the Corporation, and this has thrown a number of hands out of employment.

2598. Do you think Sydney is over-peopled? I do with that class.

2599. *By Mr. Hoskins:* Have aged people any difficulty in procuring admission into the Benevolent Asylum? No.

2600. Your accommodation is not limited? We never turn anybody away from want of room—never in any instance.

2601. Have you any young persons in the Asylum? Yes, many.

2602. Males or females? Females.

2603.

Mr. S. W.
Mansfield.

14 Feb., 1866.

- Mr. S. W. Mansfield.
14 Feb., 1860.
2603. Prostitutes? Well, you must call them so in the strict sense of the term, though in many cases they are not what may be called common prostitutes on the town; but there are many young women with illegitimate children, who have been confined in the house. Last year there were sixty-one births of illegitimate children in the institution, and there are upwards of twenty young women now there with their infants.
2604. You seem to have an intimate acquaintance with the working classes; do you happen to know whether many of these persons who are now out of employment are men of temperate, industrious habits? In many cases I know they are.
2605. *By the Chairman*: Will you have the kindness to state the number of children you have received into the Asylum during the last year? I think about 130; but many of these children have been discharged with their mothers and re-admitted; and they all appear in the report as admitted. The number of children who have passed through the institution during the year 1859 is 252, as shewn in Appendix.
2606. Can you state how many have died during that time? 39.
2607. Of the vagrant children received into the asylum, do many of them appear in a state of disease? Yes; many of them.
2608. What are the diseases they are afflicted with when they come into the asylum? Generally diseases arising from filth and neglect, skin diseases; some young girls have been received with syphilis.
2609. *By Mr. Hoskins*: At what age? Nine or ten years old.
2610. *By the Chairman*: Have there been many cases of that kind? Not many.
2611. Are young females of more advanced years often suffering in the same way? It is not very common among them, excepting those who are really prostitutes—among them there are many cases.
2612. *By Mr. Loder*: Are you aware that young girls so afflicted, may have received the disease from the mother? It is possible.
2613. *By Mr. Hoskins*: I presume the cases you refer to are where the disease is in an aggravated form? Yes.
2614. Has it come to your knowledge that there is a large amount of infanticide here? Yes; very great.
2615. Is not that crime increasing? I fear so.
2616. Do you happen to know whether it is in excess, in proportion to the population, as compared with the Mother Country? I think so.
2617. *By the Chairman*: How many persons are there now in the Benevolent Asylum? There are at the present time 312, including children.
2618. *By Mr. Pemell*: They are females, I believe? Not all.
2619. *By the Chairman*: How many is the building calculated to accommodate properly? About 200.
2620. *By Mr. Hoskins*: Can you, from what has come under your observation, assign a reason for the excess of cases of infanticide in this Colony as compared with the Mother Country? It is difficult to state any reason. In many of the cases which have come under my notice, the crime has arisen from a desire on the part of the young woman to conceal her condition to the last moment, which they have in many instances, so that their mistresses have not known it; and when at last the crisis has come they have attempted to conceal it in that way.
2621. Do you not think that there is a want of paternal care exercised over girls in this town? Yes; particularly so. The children of the working classes in Sydney, of the very lower classes I mean, are very much neglected. I have found, when speaking to parents and trying to reason with them on the subject, that they have been very indifferent about the education of their children. When I have said, "Why do you not send them to school?" Some have replied that they could not afford to pay. When I have told them, that no matter to what denomination they belonged they could send them to school without payment; they have said, "Oh yes, as paupers!" and although they did not mind sending to the Benevolent Asylum to receive rations as paupers, they did not like to send their children to school in that character.
2622. From what has come under your observation have you reason to believe that there is a large amount of distress and absolute want of food among the laboring classes? I believe there is a great deal of distress and absolute want of food. In the case I have referred to, that of the shoemaker, I believe when I saw him and his family that morning they, as he represented to me, were without food and without anything to assist them to purchase—he had nothing left. I asked him where were his tools—"They were all at the Three Balls." Everything was gone.
2623. Previously to the gold discovery did you observe the same distress among the working classes as at the present time? No; very many of the families, now receiving assistance, have been deserted by the husbands and fathers, who have gone to the diggings, and many have never been heard of since.
2624. Do you not think the number of unskilled laborers in Sydney very much in excess of the demand? I do think so.
2625. From your knowledge a large number are always depending for employment upon the public works? Very many.
2626. *By Mr. Loder*: Do you think the case you have referred to of this family being in so deplorable a condition is an isolated case? No, but I mention it because it is one that has so recently come before me.
2627. *By the Chairman*: I believe you are a parent? Yes.
2628. As a citizen and the head of a family, have you ever considered this subject, whether a large amount of human life is lost in the time of infancy from preventable causes—that is

- to say, whether children have perished from misdirected treatment, or from neglect, or bad atmosphere, all of which causes might be prevented? Yes, I have thought much of it, and I believe much life is sacrificed by want of habits of cleanliness, and proper attention among the lower orders. Mr. S. W. Mansfield.
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2629. Are not the deaths of the city population very numerous? Very numerous.
2630. Have you made any calculation, or have you heard any calculation made as to the proportion of infant deaths in relation to the population, as compared with the proportion of infant deaths in London, or other large cities? I have not.
2631. Have you ever heard it stated that the proportion was greater here than in London? No, I have not.
2632. But you know, as a fact, that infant deaths are very numerous, and you believe that they are so from causes that might be prevented? Yes.
2633. Will you have the goodness to append to your evidence a statement, shewing the number of persons received into the Benevolent Assylum during the last year, stating the sex and age; distinguishing the children who were received in a friendless state, and those who were in a state of disease. (*Vide Appendix.*)
2634. To what treatment are the infant inmates of the Asylum subjected—who is placed over them? Those who have mothers are left with their mothers.
2635. When I say infants I mean children of very tender years, up to six years? They are under a proper nurse with assistants, and are kept in a ward called the nursery.
2636. Describe the food they have? In the morning milk, bread, tea, arrowroot, for the younger ones and those who require it, and rice.
2637. Is the quantity limited? There is no limit. At dinner they have soup, meat those who are hale, for whom it is fit; the younger ones have boiled rice, arrowroot, sago, and oatmeal gruel.
2638. In the evening they have a similar meal to that in the morning, I suppose? Yes.
2639. At what time are they put to bed? Just at dusk.
2640. What time do they get up? The ward is open at five in the morning, and they are bathed the first thing in the morning.
2641. How do they sleep? All in the same room.
2642. Two in a bed? Their beds are on the floor, we have no beds raised for them.
2643. How many in a bed? I can scarcely say.
2644. I suppose according to the state of the Asylum? Yes; sometimes the floor is completely covered from one end to the other.
2645. Have the nurses you have now been any length of time in office? The head nurse has not been long in her situation, she is the mother of a large family herself.
2646. As a parent yourself, do you think the nurses generally have been of kindly dispositions—women who understood the necessities of little children? Yes, quite so; and they are continually under the eye of the matron, Mrs. Mansfield; she sees them every hour of the day.
2647. You think the children are fairly treated? I think they have every attention they possibly can have.
2648. You admit that the place is very much over-crowded? It is very; it was never intended for the reception of children.
2649. Do you succeed in keeping the sleeping apartment pretty well free from vermin? Pretty well, but not entirely.
2650. I suppose you have difficulty in doing so? Yes; there are some bugs in the place.
2651. I suppose some of the children come off the street in a filthy state? Yes, in nine cases out of ten. When they come in every particle of hair is cut off.
2652. What treatment are they subjected to on their admission? They immediately go into the bath.
2653. Do you destroy their clothes? In many cases the clothes are taken off and immediately destroyed, in other cases they are washed. Always there are clean clothes put on them, and they are put into the bath before they are allowed to mix with the other children. The same practice is adopted with regard to adults, they are bathed immediately on their admission; and, in many instances, we have to turn them out, because they will not submit to this very necessary precaution. They say they have never been washed since their mother washed them, and they will not come there to be washed.
2654. Are many of the children who are admitted from six to ten years of age of a rebellious spirit, saucy? I cannot say I have found much of that.
2655. *By Mr. Hoskins:* Do you think the Benevolent Asylum is situated in a healthy locality? I cannot say that I have ever experienced anything objectionable on my own part, but it has often been suggested to me that it must be unhealthy from its position being so near the burial ground.
2656. And from being so low? I do not consider it low.
2657. Have you many deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery? Those are diseases very prevalent among old people, especially with those whose previous habits of life have been vicious. They are frequently taken off with diarrhœa.
2658. Do not the children suffer from that? No, not as a general disease.
2659. Are there many children from the Benevolent Asylum forwarded to the Destitute Children's Asylum, at Randwick? We forwarded forty-seven out of fifty about a fortnight ago. These were the first who had been sent for a long time.
2660. I suppose you think that a more healthy locality for children? Yes, and they have every appliance for the reception of children, which we have not.
2661. *By the Chairman:* Have you seen the children belonging to the Destitute Children's Asylum lately? Yes.

- Mr. S. W. Mansfield. 2662. Do your children look as healthy as they? Not as a whole; but out of the forty-seven forwarded to them there were many whom I could put alongside the children of the Destitute Children's Asylum, and compare with them; and they were quite equal in appearance.
- 14 Feb., 1860. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Do you find persons come from a great distance to the Benevolent Asylum here, and pass by other similar institutions in the country? Yes, we frequently have them from Yass, Bathurst, Singleton, Tamworth, and various parts of the country.
2664. *By Mr. Hoskins*: How long do you generally keep the children in your Asylum before they are removed to the Destitute Children's Asylum? There are no definite periods at all; it is when they can take them. We do not send them from our institution there as a matter of course.
2665. They have only limited accommodation at Randwick? Yes.
2666. *By Dr. Lang*: Does your experience lead you to conclude that it would be desirable to have a separate institution for children? Yes, I am decidedly of that opinion.
2667. Rather than have them mixed up with the ordinary inmates of the institution? Yes. I think it is a very great evil to have very young children, more particularly those of ten or twelve years of age, mixed, as they necessarily must be, with the old women.
2668. From what you know of the other institution, do you think the object would be most effectually accomplished by the extension of the Destitute Children's Asylum? Yes. I have visited that institution and seen the treatment of the children there, and I think it most admirably adapted for the purpose.
2669. *By the Chairman*: Are you aware that the Asylum at Randwick would take off all your children if their buildings were completed? Yes.
2670. Have they stated that to you officially? Yes.
2671. *By Mr. Hoskins*: Can you state whether the mortality has been greater at your institution than it has been at Randwick? It has been.
2672. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you think, in addition to the Destitute Children's Asylum, at Randwick, there is any necessity for a Foundling Hospital? No, I do not see any requirement for a Foundling Hospital proper.
2673. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Have you observed that lately the number of foundling children have been greater than formerly? No.
2674. Do you not know that many cases appear in the papers of concealment of birth, and of children being found? Found dead.
2675. Not many come to you? No.
2676. Are they ever reclaimed by their mothers after they come to you? Never.
2677. *By Mr. Hoskins*: Is it the fact that a large number of children are roaming about the streets of Sydney without parents? It does not come under my knowledge that they are without parents; but I cannot fail to observe that there are a vast number of children prowling about the streets of Sydney from morning till night. There can be no doubt that there is a vast amount of juvenile vagrancy.
2678. *By the Chairman*: Are you aware, in connection with this subject, that the Legislature some years ago voted a sum of money for founding a Nautical School in Sydney? Yes, I learned it from statements in the paper.
2679. Do you think from the habits of many of the boys who lounge about the wharfs that if such an establishment were founded a good many children would gladly avail themselves of it? I do; I think two or three hundred boys might be found who would gladly go into such a school to-morrow.
2680. Do you not think it would be a great good to a country like this, where we are getting considerable local shipping, and have great difficulty in manning our ships, if we could rear seamen of our own? I think it would be of great advantage, and, as I have just stated, I believe hundreds of boys could be found who would gladly enter such a school. Many cases come under my notice where boys go about gathering bones, which they sell to the sugar companies, and many families are supported entirely by that. One respectable family, I know, who pay their rent by that means. The father is now in a dying state, and there are three children; the eldest and a younger boy go about with a little cart, which they draw themselves, and gather bones, which they sell to the sugar companies. With the proceeds they pay the rent, and buy some necessaries which they do not receive from the Asylum.
2681. During the last few years a class of refuse-gatherers has sprung up—persons who gather bones, bottles, and old rags—have you noticed that? The gathering of bottles is an old trade, but I have not observed the gathering of bones till of late years.
2682. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Do you find a disposition to impose upon your institution, or do persons only apply to you as a last resource? There are persons who would impose if they could.
2683. Do you think those who do apply generally do so from sheer necessity? Yes; as far as it is in my power I ascertain that fact by visiting the locality to which the applicant represents himself to belong; but there are some persons who elude my investigation, until by chance I find them out. There is a great difficulty in getting the history of a family from the neighbors, they are always very wary, they know who I am, and what I come for; and as soon as I enter one of these courts, the word is passed along from house to house, "The poor-house man is coming." There is a long lane called Linden's-lane, where there are a good many recipients of out-door relief, and before I get into the second house in that lane it is known throughout the houses that I am there, and the inmates are at once busily engaged with their washtubs, or in some other way.
2684. *By Mr. Plunkett*: Does not the House Committee exercise great care to guard against imposition? The Acting Weekly Committee do as far as they can. I think impositions are very rare.
2685. *By Mr. Hoskins*: I suppose you had no opportunity of examining into the condition of the working classes in Liverpool? No; I was too young.

APPENDIX.

Mr. S. W.
Mansfield.

NUMBER of Persons received into the Benevolent Asylum during the year 1859.					NUMBER who have Died during the same period. 14 Feb., 1860.				
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
During the Quarter ending March...	107	96	68	271	Quarter ending March 8 ..	5	7		20
Ditto June....	94	86	57	337	Ditto June.. 8 ..	11	6		25
Ditto Sept....	81	95	52	228	Ditto Sept.. 5 ..	10	4		19
Ditto Decr....	92	104	75	271	Ditto Decr.. 6 ..	14	22		42
Total	374	381	252	1007	Total.....	27	40	39	106

In addition to the above, there were in the house on 31st December, 1858,—80 men, 164 females, 154 children; total, 348.

I cannot possibly, in the time allowed, give all the information as to ages, &c. I can, however, state, that out of the number of children received, 56 were in a perfectly friendless condition, principally brought by the police.

I shall be most happy to render any further information in my power.

S. W. MANSFIELD.

FRIDAY, 17 FEBRUARY, 1860.

Present:—

MR. HOSKINS,
DR. LANG,
MR. LODER,

MR. LYONS,
MR. PEMELL,
MR. WINDEYER.

HENRY PARKES, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

John Robertson, Esq., M.P., examined:—

2686. *By the Chairman*: I believe you are aware of the object of the inquiry of this Committee? Yes, I am aware from having been present in the Assembly when the Committee was appointed. J. Robertson,
Esq., M.P.

2687. You were for some considerable time Secretary for Lands and Public Works? For nearly two years. 17 Feb., 1860.

2688. During that time were you, from your official position, brought into communication with any of the working classes of Sydney, with respect to their alleged want of employment? Yes; several times large bodies of men applied to me, sometimes by deputation, and sometimes as many as seven or eight hundred men have come to my office.

2689. The Committee will feel indebted to you if you will state what was your experience of this want of employment, confining your observations in the first instance to the laboring class? We had many applications. During the time I was in office there were several large meetings held in Hyde Park, and the people came desiring employment of the Government. The Government took this course:—they retained in their own hand, from the general railway contracts, portions of the railway works—I think five or seven miles south, and the same distance north. This was left for the employment of any of these people who chose to go. We provided that these people might be paid, if necessary, daily, and we found them in tents, tools, and passages to the works. We paid them by job, and in no instance by day-work, at a rate computed to be about 20 per cent. less than the contractor's price; the 20 per cent. being retained to meet all these minor matters I have mentioned—that is to say, for tents, tools, removal, and the extra trouble they gave the Government for superintendence and frequent payment. I think we sent up about 500 of these men to the south, and a good many went to the north. Of the 500 about 250 remained at the work; the others appeared dissatisfied with the work, or unable to make it pay them. They were not, I think, people much used to hard labor. I suppose that must have been the reason, for the prices were as I have stated; and, therefore, they ought to have paid them if they had been well-fitted for the labor. About 250 remained; and, I think, subsequently, when Mr. Rhodes, on behalf of Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts, was prepared to undertake the whole sixty miles, or nearly so, of railroad, the Government, under the impression that the arrangement for employing the people directly would no longer be necessary (as there would be so much employment for the people), transferred them to Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts, who engaged to take them.

2690. From what you saw and heard in this intercourse with the working people and their deputies, were you of opinion at the time that distress was prevalent in Sydney among persons of that description? I was strongly of opinion that distress was very prevalent indeed, and it appeared to me to be mainly where there were men with families, who could not get away into the country districts with their families; and it was to these people that even our railway works were not so suitable, for it was a very difficult matter for a man to take his family up to the railway works. For that reason I endeavored to bring out other works more in the neighborhood of the city, such as the road to Long Bay, along the coast from Randwick, and other works where we could, having regard to the public interests, employ people near Sydney. It has been alleged that these working people were very unreasonable

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unreasonable in their demands. They waited upon me many times, and I must say that they were most reasonable in their demands; that they admitted, at once, that the Government could not be well called upon to pay day labor, and they only desired the proper amount of payment, according to the absolute amount of work they did; they did not seem to desire that there should be any injustice done to the community generally, or that unnecessary works should be entered upon on their account; they were willing to accept work, and to be paid for it, upon the terms I have stated—so much per yard or job, as the case might be.

2691. You have said that a crowd of persons of several hundreds came up to your office on one occasion? Yes; more than once.

2692. Did those persons conduct themselves in an orderly manner, or was there any unseemly disturbance, any thing to complain of? I thought it was an improper course—their visiting a Minister in such large numbers; they came once or twice as many, I fancy, as a thousand people, and sent up a deputation to me. On each occasion I pointed out to them that I thought it was not a proper course, and that they might have sent a deputation unattended by such a number of people; but so far as any impropriety was concerned—other than the impropriety of such a number waiting upon a Minister of the Crown under such circumstances—there was none.

2693. I spoke with reference to their demeanor? Their demeanor was most well-behaved; any impropriety there might have been was, perhaps, that their manner was too complimentary to the Minister for Lands and Works—they were cheering him, and all that kind of thing.

2694. Did your Government, during the time you were a member of the late Government, receive many applications from persons who were dependent chiefly upon their intellectual labor—persons of better education, who had been reared in habits of greater refinement than the working classes? Our offices were crowded with such people. I imagined that if a Minister could have had spared the time, his whole time would have been taken up with refusals, or in answering these people's applications. I used to devote an hour to this every day, and I could not spare any more time to this kind of business. Of course some got appointments; but as the policy of our Government was to reduce the number of employes, so that when a vacancy occurred, if possible, we supplied it from some other office, in the way of a reduction. We had not so much to give away as some more extravagant Governments would have.

2695. Have you noticed, in your experience as a Minister, an undue disposition among the native-born youth to get Government employment? I should say the native-born youth certainly have not exhibited such an undue desire for Government employment. If any difference existed, half the native-born youth were less pressing of berths than the imported portion of the community.

2696. A witness examined before this Committee, a native of this Colony, and of this city, who is well known, Mr. J. R. Clayton, gave it as his opinion that there was not a native of the Colony but who hoped to be in Government employment at some time or other. My opinion is that the natives made fewer applications than any other class of people in the Colony, according to the proportion of adults. I think it is not the case, but that the applicants for employment in the public service were mainly people from the old countries.

2697. *By Mr. Hoskins:* You think the English were exempt? I think they did not tease me so much as the Scotch and Irish.

2698. *By the Chairman:* I believe you have had some personal knowledge of Sydney for the last five or six years? I have had a personal knowledge of Sydney for nearly forty years.

2699. Have you ever turned your attention to the character of the dwellings occupied by the working classes in the older parts of the city? I have not had much opportunity to give any attention to that matter, because I resided in Sydney only during the early part of my life, and of old Sydney very little is left. During more than twenty years of my life, until I came into Parliament, four years ago, I merely passed three or four months in the year in Sydney; but since I have represented a constituency, I have resided almost entirely in Sydney.

2700. With respect to the distress which you think exists in Sydney to a considerable extent, what remedy has occurred to you for alleviating it—I believe you have paid considerable attention to the question of reforming the land laws of the country—do you think any improvement in the land system of the country would effect relief from the pressure upon the population of Sydney? I have always held that opinion, long before I came into Parliament. I gave expression to that opinion before a Committee, of which the Honorable Chairman was also a Chairman, and my opinion has not changed on that matter. My opinion is that the policy of the Government, for many years, has been, and the spirit of our laws at the present time still is, to check agricultural production; that while every facility, and not only every facility, but every encouragement, was given to the pastoral interest, the agricultural interest was not only not assisted but was cramped in numerous ways. There is the Lien on Wool Act, an Act that was passed when the agricultural interest was in a state of perfect depression—the pastoral interest was also frightfully depressed—and that Act did more to save the pastoral interest than anything else; but it was a privilege which was extended only to the pastoral interest and not to the agricultural. Thus, I have seen a farmer, having a fine crop of wheat ready to reap, obliged to sell his wheat to some storekeeper in the neighborhood at perhaps half its value. I have seen instances of that, because the farmer required an advance. It was not at all an unreasonable advantage for the storekeeper to take, because he not only had the risk of fire, and of the crop not coming to maturity, but it might be that he had the risk of the farmer becoming insolvent in the meantime, a risk which the person advancing on pastoral property has not; he has only the risk of the property being lost by flood or other cause, but he has not any risk connected with the insolvency of the borrower. Thus,
the

the agriculturist, if he wants to borrow money to get his crops off the land and into market, has to pay substantially cent. per cent. for accommodation for three months, while the pastoral person can borrow money at 8 per cent. per annum. Thus, while pastoral people have been fostered by extraordinary provisions in our laws, the agricultural people have had no such favorable consideration.

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2701. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you not think the bad policy of Government with regard to affording facility for the occupation of land has tended to concentrate an unnatural proportion of the inhabitants of the Colony in the city? Yes, unquestionably, and in the other towns of the Colony; and in this way it works, as I have seen it many times. Having lived long in the country districts, I know many instances of men, who have saved up £60 or more, perhaps desiring to sit down upon a piece of land and to form settlements for themselves, who have gone to the auction sales in the town where the land has been sold—having waited perhaps, a year or so before they could get the land put up—and then finding themselves out-bid by some wealthy proprietor, they have given up as hopeless all prospects of getting a farm, have gone to a public-house and spent every farthing they have saved. I have heard men say to their companions, when they have been thus disappointed, “I will knock my money down like a man; I shall never get land in this country.”

2702. *By the Chairman*: What did they mean by “knocking their money down”? Spending it in public-houses. I have attended land sales frequently, and have heard men say, when they have been out-bid by a wealthy proprietor, “it is of no use trying to get land in this country, I will knock down my money like a man.” Now, if these people had had proper facilities, without competition, to have taken up the pieces of land they desired, there would have been an inducement to remain upon them to form homes and centres around which to accumulate their little earnings, and they would probably now have had comfortable homes and cultivated lands, and would not have “wasted” their money.

2703. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you not conceive that the bad policy of Government in withholding the land from the industrious classes has tended exceedingly to promote the tendency to intemperance throughout the country? Unquestionably, I attribute intemperance largely to the land system, more than to any other cause, or to all the other causes put together.

2704. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Do you not think, with reference to the people to whom you have alluded, those who have large families and who cannot find employment in Sydney, that that class would be chiefly benefited by settling upon the land? I am afraid not; persons such as I have been speaking of with large families have not the means of living upon the land, even if it were given them for nothing, because of their large families. The fault has been that these people have been kept off the land for so long a time; had they gone on the land twenty years ago their means would have increased with their families, and they might now be in independent circumstances. I do not think you can transplant families on the land any more than you can transplant full-grown trees.

2705. *By the Chairman*: You think, under other and wiser regulations, a large proportion of the population would avail themselves of the opportunity to get upon the land—would thus make room for others, and relieve the overburdened population of the city? Unquestionably. It seems to me it would work in this way:—I look upon the choice of a piece of land as a matter different from the choice of anything else. If a man wants any other thing than land or a wife he is not very particular as to the precise article he has; but a man who chooses a wife takes her for some whim, some fancy, it is difficult to say what. So I think it is with land. A man takes a fancy to a special piece of land,—perhaps it is in the neighborhood of his sweetheart’s family, perhaps he has had pleasant Sunday walks over it with his sweetheart; if he can get that particular piece of land he will settle down upon it; but, if a wealthy man outbids him he gets out of all patience, does not care for any other piece, and squanders away the money he had saved. I think there is a good deal in that; and that a man becomes attached to land more than to any other thing excepting his wife.

2706. *By Mr. Hoskins*: I think I understood you to say there were a thousand persons applied to you for employment? I do not know how many there were, but they extended from one side of the street to the other in a mass.

2707. Not more than five hundred availed themselves of your offer of employment? No, not more, I think.

2708. How long did they remain at work? Some hardly went to work at all, but about two hundred and fifty remained.

2709. Then, I suppose that you consider that a large number applied who had not been accustomed to manual labor? I think they had been, but that they were not very fond of work. The work was conducted with greater economy than any other.

2710. A large number of those who applied were persons with families? I assume so from their not being able to get away from Sydney. I apprehend, that if they had not been tied by their families they would have gone into the interior.

2711. I understood you to say that there were great disadvantages to families locating themselves in the neighborhood of a railway? Yes; naturally a man with a large family has difficulty in settling on a railway line. The family have to live in a tent, which they are not used to; and the father, therefore, prefers if possible to obtain work in Sydney.

2712. I infer that you think there are large numbers of the working classes with families who cannot get employment? I think there can be no doubt that they cannot get employment in Sydney at such wages as will enable them to support their families.

2713. At remunerative wages? I would not say remunerative wages—

2714. They cannot get a fair remuneration for their labor? I would not say that—I would put it in this way, that they, having families, are not by their own work able to earn sufficient to keep those families in respectability. I think work is paid for at a very high price notwithstanding, but I think the cause of the existing state of things is that these

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people have, by the policy of our Government during many years, been kept here bringing up these large families when they ought to have been enabled to spread themselves over the country upon the land. A laboring man with seven or eight children cannot find employment for those children in the city; but, if they had grown up in the country there would have been employment for them. The employer of the laboring man there would not only have paid the man's wages, but also the wages of his wife if she had been useful; one boy might have been employed to look after a horse or some employment of that kind, another to go messages, another in other ways, while the girls might have been employed in the family of the employer, or if on a farm in dairy or other work. Thus the man would have been enabled to support his family; but in this country, where there are no manufactures, employment cannot be found in town. I think the actual work done is paid for at a very high rate.

2715. Are you in favor of letting public works in small contracts to working men? We did try that plan, but we did not find it work well. It would give the Government that class of duty that seems to me proper to devolve upon the contractor—the large contractor gives out his work in sub-contracts; he is thus between the Government and the small contractors, and I think that is the natural course of events. We know very well that, let the Government do what it will, there will be sub-contractors. In the case of the laboring people, the unemployed that I have spoken of, who were sent on to the railway works by the Government, there very soon became master men among them; and before they had been at work a fortnight or three weeks, there were complaints by those who had not been so successful against the more successful; and there were two parties formed in direct antagonism. Some of the more intelligent, or better informed, or better laboring people, got to be a sort of aristocracy, and there was a perfect battle between the two parties; one complaining against the other for taking too much of the work.

2716. Have you not had applications from persons of good education, who have been willing to turn their attention to anything? I remember one person of that description who expressed a desire for such employment, and to whom I offered work, but he declined it; only one however.

2717. Has any objection been offered by applicants to go up the country? Yes; there were generally difficulties thrown in the way—the deputations said people with large families did not like to go away. They looked for some work about Woolloomooloo Bay, Darling Harbor, or somewhere near the city. They were alarmed at the idea of going up the country, lest they should not have justice done them. There is a general impression among working people that they do not have fair play in the interior, though I believe they have more fair play in the interior than they have in Sydney. Certainly in the Police Courts, so far as I have been able to discover, they have a more careful examination into their cases than I have ever seen in Sydney. I have seen a great many hurriedly disposed cases in Sydney.

2718. Have you not heard of great objections to decisions in the country, under the Masters' and Servants' Act? Yes, and for that reason I brought in the Amendment Act now in force.

2719. Do you not think they were well founded? Yes, and for that reason I obtained the amendment of the law.

2720. Do you not think there are now persons in the Commission of the Peace in the country who ought never to have been appointed? Perhaps. Before I go to that matter, I may say that I believe now, since the present Masters' and Servants' Act Amendment Act passed, there are no complaints against the Masters' and Servants' Act, except, perhaps, by some individuals of the class of employers.

2721. You have been given to understand that one objection to going up the country on the part of working people is that they have no confidence in the administration of justice? Yes, quite so.

2722. Do you not think it an anomalous thing in a young country to send out money to bring in breadstuffs? Yes, I think so. I think we should not have been in that position if the Government had afforded the same facilities to agriculturists as they have done to the pastoral interest; but if the direction of the honorable member's question is, as to whether I am of opinion that there ought to be any protective duties, I should say certainly not. I would leave the people of this Colony to apply their time and capital in the best way they can, with a fair field and no favor.

2723. Do you consider that the Orders in Council, with respect to the sale of land, adapted to the settlement of the country? Certainly not; I think they were constructed with the greatest ability and forethought to prevent the settlement of the country by the smaller propertied people.

2724. Has it come under your knowledge, that the policy of the Legislature has had the effect of driving a large number of thrifty and industrious people, who had saved a little money, and who would have settled on the land, out of the country? I have it heard it said, but I do not know it.

2725. I understand you to say that you are in favor of *bonâ fide* agriculturists being allowed to select portions of land? Yes; *bonâ fide*.

2726. Are you aware that a portion of the population have been allowed the privilege of selecting portions of land without having them put up to public competition? Yes; these persons are the squatters, who buy under their pre-emptive right; many of them object to the picking out the eyes of the country by others, but see no objection to picking them out themselves.

2727. From what has come under your knowledge, have they selected some of the best portions of the country? Of course, they would have been very foolish if they had not done so, when they had the land open for selection.

2728. *By Mr. Lyons*: How do you account for the advantage you have spoken of being extended

extended to the pastoral and not to the agricultural interest? From the greater power of the pastoral interest in the legislation of the country. J. Robertson, Esq., M.P.

2729. Has this state of things never been brought before the Legislature before? Yes, often; but the pastoral interest has been all-powerful.

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2730. *By the Chairman*: Formerly, before we had Responsible Government, is it not the fact that these things were mostly done in England; and is it not another fact, that while the pastoral interest was most powerfully represented there, not a single whisper was heard in favor of the agricultural? It is true that, nominally, they were conducted in England, but I believe that the great desire of the English Government was to do right for all the people of the country, but they were so bamboozled by very clever people, who had the ear of Government, and who managed to send home very able gentlemen on their behalf, that the result was, that the pastoral people had all possible consideration, and the agricultural none.

2731. You will see that you have not replied to my question, which is this: Is it not the fact, that the pastoral interest was very powerfully and ably represented at Home, while no other interest was represented there? I would not say that no other interest was represented in England; but no other interest had a fiftieth part of the power there.

2732. Did you ever of any voice being raised on behalf of the small agriculturist? Yes; I think they generally had the appearance of a desire to aid the small agriculturist, but that was only, as it seemed to me, to throw dust in the eyes of the authorities of England. I think, while their expressions were in favor of giving the people the power of settling on the land, their whole policy was directed to prevent such settlement.

2733. *By Mr. Lyons*: Do you not think an Act such as you have spoken of, that would extend the same benefits to the agriculturist as is now enjoyed by the person engaged in pastoral pursuits, would pass the Assembly, constituted as it now is? I do not think it would, or I would have brought a Bill in. I do not think it would have the ghost of a chance.

2734. Are you of opinion that agricultural pursuits in this country are never carried on to pay except by parties who go on the land and work themselves? I think that is quite a mistake; I know instances of men in the Hunter district who have made thousands and tens of thousands by agriculture. I know agricultural lands that are let now at as high as £5 an acre, and these lands are held by the gentleman to whom they were originally granted; and he, having made a fortune by them, lets them at £5 a year an acre. That proves that agriculture cannot be so frightfully unproductive.

2735. That is a particularly favored district; do you know any circumstance of the kind in the western district? I believe the people of the western district obtained their wealth in the first instance by agriculture, that their pastoral occupation was at first very small; their principal means of living was agriculture, and the little stock they had was not the main, but merely a contingent means of support. The stock increased from time to time, and at length it was sent by their sons into the interior; here it continued to increase in numbers and in value until the owners became enormously wealthy, independently of their agriculture, and they then gave up the cultivation of the land, so far as they were personally concerned. I believe that is the history of nine-tenths of the early wealthy inhabitants of the Colony. Of late years gentlemen have come from England, and have gone direct to the pastoral business; and these men have made large fortunes. These fortunes have usually been made by men who have come with large sums of money and embarked in the line of business most fostered by Government, or by their superintendents, who have succeeded them. Seeing that that business had facilities offered to it they preferred going into that to entering upon agriculture. I will shew you how it appears to me the state of the laws would work in their favor. The Lien on Wool Act and the Mortgage on Cattle Act enable the grazier, who perhaps has £1,000, to buy £6,000 or £7,000 worth of property. The Mortgage on Cattle Act will enable such a person to pay down £1,000, and to give a mortgage on his cattle or sheep for the £5,000. Thus, instead of entering into business with an investment of £1,000, he has £6,000 invested. The Lien on Wool Act enables him to carry on his establishment until the wool comes down, when he reaps a large profit. No such facilities are afforded the agriculturist; he cannot extend his operations beyond his means, because he cannot obtain advances at all unless he pays cent. per cent., as the lenders are afraid he might become insolvent, and they would then lose all they had lent. The person engaged in pastoral business has also this advantage, the greatest facility is afforded him for getting on the land, for taking up the land without any delay—he may take as many acres as he likes upon what may be called a permanent holding, but what is called squatting—and I have myself known people hold their squatting land for forty years—that while for pastoral purposes he may take up any number of acres, a man who requires land for agricultural purposes must wait till it is put up for sale at auction, and then he may be brought into competition with some wealthier man who may purchase it.

2736. Do you know any person who has come into the Colony with large capital, commenced agricultural pursuits in the western district, and made them pay? I know a gentleman at the Hunter who is engaged in what is called "high farming," who is doing very well. I am not so well acquainted with the present people of the western district.

2737. Have you heard of the western district, particularly Bathurst, producing heavy crops of wheat, which have never been sold or made use of, and which have rotted in the barns at Bathurst? Most likely it has been the case, the country is so very productive in some seasons that more grain has been grown than has been required for the consumption of the people, and thus the grain, unless it could be sent away from the district, has been lost. The road between this and Bathurst over the mountains is such, that it will never, I think, pay the people of Bathurst to bring wheat to market here, over it, with a profit, until we have a railway.

2738.

J. Robertson, 2738. If there were easy transit to Bathurst, do you think the people of that district could cultivate five times the present quantity of land? Yes; but I am clearly of opinion that such easy transit as would enable the people of Bathurst to grow wheat at a profit for the Sydney market will never be obtained over the present mountain road.

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2739. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you not think the natural market for a grain-growing district beyond the mountains would be the population employed in other occupations in their own district? Quite so; that is what the farmers grow for, they do not grow in contemplation of supplying other markets; but sometimes the crops are so large that they have more than the people can consume, then comes down the price, and the farmers are dissatisfied. If there were some safety-valve for this surplus supply, no doubt it would be better for the farmer—such as a railway to Sydney would supply.

2740. Do you not think that part of the country, with such high mineral capabilities as it has, will eventually have a numerous population employed in other ways than in agriculture? I think it is beyond question that such will be the case; but I believe, whatever the production of copper or minerals of that kind may be beyond the mountains, the people of Bathurst will never work them profitably until they have some better means of bringing the produce down to the coast; that the cost of carriage is a bar to any extensive operations in that direction.

2741. Are you not of opinion that the interference of the Government, to which you have already alluded, in regard to withholding facilities for the occupation of the land for agricultural purposes, and the interference of the Government with the natural distribution of population over the territory, that would otherwise have taken place, has been productive of great social evils that it will be very difficult to remedy? I am clearly of opinion that that is the case. I believe that the difficulty of obtaining land has caused intemperance on the one hand; and on the other has aided much in what is called the "social evil." I mean, that it has aided very much in the spread of that evil. I think if the land had been open, as it might very easily have been, to the people, young men would have settled down on the land and married, and there would thus have been some provision for the female inhabitants of the Colony, who would have had some employment on their husbands' farms. Now it seems to me, that the manner in which our laws have been framed has had a tendency merely to employ the male population, leaving the females in our cities and towns; the male population going away for a year at a time, and returning to spend their money. This, I believe, not only has a tendency to encourage intemperance, but also to spread what is called "the social evil" among females.

2742. *By Mr. Pemell*: Do I understand you to say, that a grazier can have two mortgages over one sheep at the same time, one over the body, and the other over the wool? Yes, certainly, and they are very different things; the grazier, who buys the sheep—and it is quite a common thing even with our greatest graziers—pays twenty-five per cent. down, and gives a mortgage, running for a great many years upon the property; at the same time entering into a bond that the stock shall not be reduced below a certain number. The Lien on Wool Act enables him to mortgage, for one year, the crop of wool. It is like an agriculturist having an estate of his own, mortgaging his land for a number of years—that is, a permanent borrowing—and then upon his crop, which will go off in a few months, obtaining an advance. That is the principle of the Lien on Wool Act; an Act which was taken from a West Indian law, for the encouragement of sugar planting; therefore, from the origin of the law, it would have been more analagous to have applied it to agriculture here. Maize certainly comes much nearer to the sugar-cane than wool does.

2743. Then it is your opinion that wheat growing will pay in certain spots in this Colony? I have no doubt of it.

2744. If the laboring classes could get land do you think we could grow sufficient wheat to maintain ourselves? I doubt whether we would grow as much wheat as we could consume in the Colony, and I am not quite sure that it is desirable that we should do so. I think it is improbable that a sufficient number of persons could be engaged in raising the £700,000 worth of breadstuffs now imported into the Colony annually without withdrawing from their labors those who are now engaged in occupations resulting in more wealth to the country. As it seems to me the object of all our enterprise is to get the most money for the least labor—the most money which, of course, represents the most means of comfort. It is undesirable to force into any direction a greater amount of labor than it is desirable for the interest of the people should be so employed. I think a large proportion of this £700,000 would be provided by our Colony if our land laws were as I should like to see them made; but I do not think, even if that were done, we should raise all the breadstuffs we should consume for years to come.

2745. *By Dr. Lang*: Do you think an agricultural population can be extemporised under any land law in any country? I think not. All I want is to see this branch of business in common with all others have fair play, leaving the people to take up whatever business they please. I have no desire that agriculture should have any special privileges or advantages, but I want to see that no restrictions are put upon it that are not put upon other branches of business, that the privilege extended to pastoral people may be extended to agricultural people. I do not wish in any way to cramp the pastoral people, indeed I think it most desirable that they should have every facility afforded them, but I desire that the agricultural people shall have the same facilities.

2746. *By Mr. Hoskins*: Do you consider it a healthy state of things that a new country adapted to the growth of cereals should export money to import those cereals for its own consumption? I think it may be, for this reason: the people who land in a new country are the best judges of what is best for them to do; they employ themselves in accumulating wealth, and they will best know whether it is most to their interest to gather gold, to obtain sheep

sheep or cattle, and to breed them, or to grow wheat. It is for them to determine that; and I think a country may have so much to do, and so few hands to do it, that it may be quite a healthy state of things for that country to import breadstuffs, or any other requirement. If breadstuffs are grown in other countries, where the people have not such a choice of advantageous employment, there can be no ill follow the people of this country buying their breadstuffs from them if they can do so cheaper than they could produce the same for themselves. I think the honorable member may have seen on the gold fields that the diggers do not begin on the washing stuff, but if they see nuggets they pick them up first. So it is with people coming to a new country: they go where they can get the most nuggets, either by farming, by gold digging, by sheep tending, or whatever else offers; and if there is any attempt on the part of the Government, on the one hand, unduly to force them into any of these employments, or, on the other, to restrict their entering upon them, I think it wrong. I think every facility should be given to afford a fair field for each employment.

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2747. *By Dr. Lang*: But you have admitted that this force has been employed by Government, in restricting the people from distributing themselves over the territory, and employing themselves as they otherwise would in the concerns of agriculture? Yes, quite so; but the question asked by the honorable member, Mr. Pemell, was, whether I thought the £700,000 worth of grain now imported would be grown if the land were thrown open; I said I did not think it would, and, at any rate, for some time to come, for the reasons given, I did not think it desirable people should be forced into raising it, or favored for doing so; and then, when Mr. Hoskins asked me if it was possible a new country could be in a healthy state to export money to import grain, I said I thought it was possible, and I endeavored to shew my reasons for thinking so.

2748. You mean that the natural productiveness of the country is so great that it prospers in spite of the Government to keep it down? Yes.

2749. *By Mr. Hoskins*: Do you think a healthy state of things, when a number of people are idle and in a state of distress, that we should be sending money out of the country to import cereals—do you not think it would be better that those people should be employed in raising them here? That is not the question the honorable member put to me before. I think most certainly that it is not a healthy state of things—that it is most objectionable; and no man has endeavored more in a humble way to obviate that state of things than I have myself.

2750. Are you not aware that another new country, which has not been more than twelve years in existence, is exporting cereals to us; and are you not also aware that wages are fifty per cent. higher there than here? I am not aware of these things. I am aware that California exports sometimes some produce to this Colony—not very much, I think—but I am not aware what the price of labor in that country is, nor am I fully aware what the facilities there are for cultivation.

2751. *By Dr. Lang*: When a large population has been concentrated in whatever way in any city or town, is it practicable to transform any considerable part of that population into an agricultural population by any enactments? I should think so. I think if we had a change in the land laws, so as to facilitate the people in getting possession of the land, young people would draw off into the country; people without very large families would get away, and those who would go away would make room for those who would be left behind. While the young men, and those not having large families might go at once and take up occupation on the land, those with large families would not be able to do so; but they would have the advantage of a greater chance of employment, and this other advantage, that as their children would grow up, the young men would get into the country and settle upon the land, and the young women would marry others who had gone before, and thus the city would in time be relieved; but I do not believe any attempt to remove them rapidly would be attended with anything but disaster.

2752. Do you think the transformation of the working population of a city, into an agricultural population, would be either rapid or extensive? I think it would be both rapid and extensive. I may mention what I think bears directly upon this matter. In the days of the old convict system the best farmers we had were the mechanics who had been transported out here. When a man of this description went upon a farm he brought so much more intelligence to bear upon everything he did, that in a short time he was a very much better farmer for this country than the imported farmer from Europe. I know many prosperous and respectable farmers and graziers that were mechanics. I think, therefore, that a very large portion of the town population would turn to agriculture, especially as in this country farming is not conducted on what is called "high farming" principles; but when I spoke just now I referred to the people usually described as the unemployed, those with large families, who would not be able to go into the country.

2753. *By Mr. Hoskins*: Do you think if there were liberal land laws to facilitate the settlement upon the land of the class of persons to whom you have alluded, it would be necessary to send money out of the country to bring people here? I think the principle of sending money to the Mother Country, or any where else for people, is utterly wrong. We have no more right to import labor with the public funds than we have any other commodity. I think the taxing of the general community for the purpose of introducing laborers cannot be justified, because you tax the laboring people to introduce competitors in their own labor—in fact, for a purpose not likely to be directly beneficial to them, however beneficial it may be to employers. If the introduction of any people can be indulged in, it should be only for the purpose of colonization, and the high price of labor should not be taken into consideration. We do not import capitalists or lawyers, and we have no right, I think, to import laborers as laborers.

2754. You consider that if we had liberal land laws, and people could at once settle upon the

J. Robertson, the lands on easy terms, a suitable class of persons would be attracted to the Colony?
 Esq., M.P. Yes; just as the discovery of the gold fields attracted large numbers independently of public assistance. I think if we had a wise and liberal land law, a law by which people could settle down on the land without any delay, competition, or annoyance, persons in the Colony would advise their friends to come out, and thus we should have a large population, independently of any importation by the Government. I believe at the present time, persons who come out here for the purpose of obtaining land are so dissatisfied with the difficulties and cost in the way of obtaining land, that instead of encouraging their friends to come out, they discourage them. If we had a fair and liberal land law, the encouragement of these persons would be so much in favor of the Colony, that we should have a much larger immigration than by any grant of money from the public purse. Besides, I think that our present course is most impolitic; because, as Victoria has always been more attractive than New South Wales, it is a fact that, in many cases, the people whom we bring hither, as soon as they arrive, shift their luggage on board a Melbourne steamer and go away; we having paid for their importation. It seems to me to be wrong in principle, and wrong as a matter of expediency, excepting it might be in the case of some special district, for the purpose of colonization; but it never has been done for that purpose. A country might dispose of its land for the purpose of introducing people, but not for the purpose of lowering the wages of shepherds, of farm servants, or of stonemasons, &c.

17 Feb., 1860. 2755. You believe then, that the object of the persons who have voted this money for immigration, has been to lower the wages of the laboring classes? I believe, indeed it has always been avowed, that was the object of those who devised this scheme; many persons have since supported it from other considerations, some with the greatest sincerity from a feeling of patriotism and a desire to see the country populated; but these are exceptions, the rule has been to make the importations for the purpose of controlling the price of labor.

George Octavius Allan, Esq., called in and examined:—

G. O. Allan, Esq. 2756. *By the Chairman*: You are Managing Trustee of the Sydney Savings' Bank? Yes.
 2757. How long have you held that office? Five years.
 17 Feb., 1860. 2758. This Committee has been appointed to inquire into the social condition of the working classes of Sydney, and is desirous of ascertaining from you such particulars as you can give with reference to the savings of the mechanics and laborers,—I presume your books shew the social position of the various depositors? When we receive new depositors, we always take down their occupations, but we have never kept any statistical return of their various occupations.
 2759. Can you make up from your books a tabular statement shewing the amount of deposits at the end of each half-year, during the past two years, and also a statement shewing the occupations of the various depositors, the number of each class, and the total amount of each, with the minimum and maximum sums deposited, extending over the same period? Yes; but it would take a considerable amount of clerical labor and of time to prepare such a tabular statement.
 2760. Has your intercourse with the working classes, by the nature of your duties, led you to suppose that there is much distress among that section of the population at the present time? Occasionally, when drawing out their money, they say the times are bad, and that they are obliged to draw out a pound or two to support their families.
 2761. Is that complaint more frequently made now than it was twelve months ago? Not more frequently.
 2762. You do not notice any change? No; I can shew this from the return before me. The amount of deposits received by the bank from the 16th January to the 16th of February, our last receiving day, was £31,191; while from the 16th January to the same period last year, the amount received was £31,229, which is very close.

Mr. Thomas Smith called in and examined:—

Mr. T. Smith. 2763. *By the Chairman*: You are a stonemason I believe? Yes.
 2764. How long have you resided in Sydney? About six or seven and twenty years.
 17 Feb., 1860. 2765. From what part of the Mother Country do you come? From Scotland.
 2766. From what part of Scotland? From Edinburgh. I have been living in Pymont over eight years.
 2767. This Committee has been appointed to inquire into the social condition of the working classes of Sydney, with respect to the alleged want of employment experienced by some of the trades and by unskilled laborers; also, with respect to the character of the house accommodation—whether it has the necessary conveniences for the preservation of health and decency; and also, as to whether there is any considerable extent of vagrancy in the public streets. It has been represented to us that you could give us information upon some of these heads, can you say whether there is any want of employment felt at the present time? I think there is, for I know many of the working classes who are very badly off for want of some employment.
 2768. I suppose you have always been employed? I have been more fortunate than most of my class, but I have been out of employment for several weeks.
 2769. Are you out of employment now? Yes.
 2770. Notwithstanding that you are very well known? Yes; it is on account of my being well known that I have generally been employed.

2771.

2771. Do you undertake work on your own account or do jobbing? Jobbing is the principal thing. *Mr. T. Smith.*
2772. In your trade is there any considerable want of employment in the city? There is ^{17 Feb., 1860.} nothing going on in Sydney for masons at the present time.
2773. Could you form any idea of the number of masons in Sydney? I could not form any idea, for many have gone to the diggings to the Melbourne side, and to the railways.
2774. Could you form any opinion of the proportion of masons out of employ; is it one-half do you think? I know if I had work for two or three masons I could get fifty at an hour's notice.
2775. Does this want of employment extend to the other building trades, as carpenters and bricksetters? To all in the building line.
2776. You are of opinion that none of the building trades are fully employed at the present time? Far from it.
2777. Unskilled laborers? Such as masons' laborers and quarrymen are plentiful; they are the worst off of all, for when they get work they receive very little pay for it, and it takes all they earn to keep things going regularly.
2778. I suppose, having resided here so long, you have an extensive acquaintance with working people? Yes; I am acquainted very well with them.
2779. Has it come within your personal knowledge that there is any great distress—any actual destitution experienced from want of employment, by any families? I know that last week a mason died and it was very hard to get the money to bury him. We got up a subscription among those who were in work to pay the funeral expenses.
2780. Have you known any instances where families have been obliged to part with their furniture or clothing to pawnbrokers, or to sell them? Yes; I know there are people living near myself, to whom my mistress and others who could afford have had to give a loaf of bread now and then to keep them from starving.
2781. Are you speaking of persons of sober habits and steady character? Yes; they are quite sober to my knowledge; if they were not they would not be supported by the neighbors.
2782. Have you ever been into the interior? I have never been much into it. I just went up to the diggings, stopped there about four months, and came back again.
2783. Have you ever heard people express repugnance to go into the country, or known them to refuse employment in the country? If they could only get out of Sydney they would be very glad, but many of them have large families and nothing to move them with.
2784. With regard to the house accommodation in the city—what is your opinion of it in the older parts of the city? There are some very unhealthy places about Sydney, where the poorer classes live. I am not much acquainted with them; but I have sometimes had to do jobs in the neighborhood, and the smells have been fearful; I could scarcely work a day in them.
2785. Are you acquainted with other large towns in the Mother Country besides Edinburgh? Yes, with Glasgow, but that is a long time since.
2786. Do you think the state of the houses you have referred to must have a seriously prejudicial effect upon the health of the inhabitants and their moral well-being? Yes, I should think so.
2787. With regard to the children—have you noticed any large number of children in a state of neglect? I see a great many in the street very poorly clad and very dirty.
2788. Are you of opinion that there are children either without parents, or with parents who pay no regard to them—in a state of actual vagrancy? Yes, I have seen them in that state.
2789. It has been stated, for instance, that the children who congregate about Pymont Bridge are in a very wretched state? Yes, there are a great number generally about Market Wharf.
2790. Have you ever been witness of scenes of revolting immorality on the part of these children? I have never stopped to see. I have seen a great number crowded about the place who seemed to pick up a living about the wharf.
2791. Do you think if facilities were afforded to persons with small means they would settle upon the lands? I think a great many would—I am sure of it.
2792. That would make room for those who had no means, and who would remain behind in Sydney? Yes. If they had a little means and could get a bit of ground, there are a good many would soon leave Sydney.
2793. Is this the prevailing feeling of the persons with whom you come into contact? It is always their talk and feeling.
2794. *By Mr. Loder:* You have stated that if you wanted any assistance—any masons or laborers—and it was known, you would soon have a number of applications? Yes.
2795. Do you know whether persons who apply in such cases are actually out of work, and required employment, or whether they do so for the purpose of getting increased pay from the employers in whose service they are at the time? I am sure they are out of work, for there is scarcely one in Sydney that I do not know.
2796. *By Mr. Hoskins:* Is it not the fact that there are a larger number of apprentices engaged in building here, and on various jobs, than are employed in towns in the Mother Country? Yes.
2797. Do you not consider the reason there are so many youths employed here is the competition of contractors to reduce prices? Yes, because they get these lads to work for a mere nothing. They will not employ men, when they can get two or three boys to work for one man's wages.
2798. Will you be kind enough to state the average wages of stonemasons? From 9s. to 12s. a day; very few get 12s.

- Mr. T. Smith. 2799. What is the average pay of unskilled laborers who work in buildings? From 6s. to 7s.
- 17 Feb., 1860. 2800. From your observation of the character of the working classes of Sydney generally, do you think they will bear a favorable comparison for intelligence, sobriety, and regular habits, with the same class in the mother country? Yes.
2801. *By Dr. Lang*: You consider the mechanics of the different classes engaged in building operations quite equal in point of ability and moral character to the same classes at home? Yes.

THURSDAY, 23 FEBRUARY, 1860.

Present:—

MR. HAY,
MR. HOSKINS,

DR. LANG,
MR. PEMELL.

HENRY PARKES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

James Pye, Esq., called in and examined:—

- James Pye, Esq.
23 Feb., 1860.
2802. *By the Chairman*: You have been a resident of the County of Cumberland some years? Yes, all my life.
2803. And have been engaged chiefly in farming pursuits, I believe? Yes.
2804. Are you acquainted with Sydney in any great degree? No, I am not.
2805. This Committee has been appointed to inquire into the social condition of the working classes of Sydney, with reference to the alleged want of employment, more especially of late; with reference to the house accommodation; and also to the existence of juvenile vagrancy in the public streets? I could not give you any information upon those points.
2806. Can you give us information as to whether there is employment in the country for laboring men? I believe there is plenty of employment.
2807. You are an employee of labor? Yes.
2808. What wages are you paying? Five shillings, six shillings, and seven shillings a day.
2809. Are you acquainted with many parts of the country beyond the County of Cumberland? Yes.
2810. And with any pursuits besides those of agriculture? Yes, grazing.
2811. Do you think there is a general want of labor in the country districts? I think there is.
2812. Is there a difficulty in getting hands? Yes.
2813. Do you experience any difficulty when you require laborers in obtaining them? I do not, but I live near Parramatta.
2814. Have you had any difficulty for the last two or three years? No.
2815. When you say there is a want of labor in the country districts, to what parts of the country do you allude, and in what pursuits? In the County of Cumberland, on the Hawkesbury, in the agricultural districts. The high price of labor is a great drawback to the agriculturist; and the second drawback is, that some years ago when we employed men we had a day's work for a day's pay, now we do not get more than two-thirds of a day's work, and that makes wages high.
2816. Many of the laborers are of inferior character, and do not work so well as those you formerly employed? Yes.
2817. How do you account for that? I think it is owing to the gold fields, and the great noise that is made about unlocking the lands and giving it to the poor man; that, I think, makes the men dissatisfied.
2818. It unsettles their character? Yes; they do not seem to settle down in the way they used to do, more particularly those who come out with their wives; it is difficult to get them to stop at any distance from town.
2819. Are the persons in your employment men of family? Some are, and some are single.
2820. Is it within your knowledge that there is an objection to employ men with families on country estates? I do not believe there is; I think employers would prefer them, they are better and more contented when they have their families with them.
2821. It is your opinion that there is not an objection among employers to take men with families into their service, provided they are of suitable character? It is.
2822. Do you not think the demand that you say exists upon the Hawkesbury is very limited? I do not think it is limited if employers could get men at reasonable wages, but there is no farmer who can pay 5s. a day for laborers; it does not pay them to cultivate the soil.
2823. What wages do you suppose a farm laborer could afford to take at the present rates ruling for the means of subsistence? That would depend upon whether engagement was with or without rations.
2824. I presume if you gave 5s. a day, it would be without rations? Yes.
2825. What wages could a farm laborer afford to take without rations? A single man could afford to take 4s. a day, and do very well.
2826. Could a man with a family? The wife I suppose could do something.
2827. She could not do much if she had three or four small children? No.
2828. Should not the rate of remuneration to a married man be sufficient to enable him to provide for his family—is not that the natural condition? The natural condition is, that if

if I am going to employ, I should look at the labor he is going to do for me, it is not the natural condition that I should look to what is to keep his family. If I gave four shillings a day to a single man, and five shillings to a married man, the single man would not remain with me.

James Pye,
Esq.

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2829. Do you not think the rate of payment for labor should be sufficient to enable a man to support his family? It should be provided the employer could afford it.

2830. Do you not think the circumstances of the country should be such that he could afford it—else how are people who labor to live? It is impossible they can.

2831. Must there not be something wrong, if the rates of remuneration are such as not to afford the means of subsistence to a laborer who has a family? Yes, certainly; and I think that is owing to the laboring class themselves. For instance, if I employ a man at 5s. a day, and find after a time that he is not earning 5s. a day, I discharge him; and the laboring classes have got so idle that very few of them are worth employing, not one in twenty.

2832. Have you any personal experience of the pastoral districts? Not a great deal.

2833. You think there is a good deal of employment for men in the County of Cumberland, if men would take such wages as the employer can afford to give? I am satisfied of it.

2834. *By Mr. Hay*: What is the kind of labor you have been accustomed principally to employ? Different kinds—in farming, and in tending orchards.

2835. Labor employed in improving? In improving.

2836. You require for that purpose a good deal of rough unskilled labor as well as skilled farm labor? Yes; but it is nearly all unskilled labor. I have some employed in clearing.

2837. There is a considerable amount of skill necessary to make an efficient farm laborer? Yes, a great deal more than is necessary for another laborer.

2838. Are the laborers you employ chiefly natives of the Colony or immigrants? I never employed a native of the Colony—they will not work—they are very idle.

2839. *By the Chairman*: You are a native yourself, I believe? I am.

2840. *By Mr. Hay*: Have you employed immigrants exclusively? Yes, immigrants and old hands.

2841. Men who have served their time? Yes; latterly I have employed immigrants.

2842. You rather prefer to employ men with wives? Yes; I have little cottages for them to live in, and they are rent free. I have now three men with me who have been with me some years. I have given them 30s. a week, and they have done very well, as they have got little freeholds of their own, and one is about to plant an orchard. That is a proof that men could live with less.

2843. How long have they been with you? Four, five, or six years, perhaps.

2844. The principal difference that you see, comparing the present time with the period before the discovery of the gold fields, is not the greater difficulty of obtaining laborers, but the deterioration in the character of the laborer? Yes, in the character of the laborer;—you pay higher wages and get less work.

2845. The wages of 5s. a day is more costly to you than 5s. would have been before the discovery of gold? Yes; some ten years ago we used to pay 3s. a day, and we got more work than than we do now for 5s. a day.

2846. You do not think 5s. a day would be too high now if the amount of work given for that 5s. were equal to what it used to be? I do not think it would be.

2847. Could you form a rough calculation what proportion the labor yielded by the laborer formerly at 3s. per diem would bear to that yielded now at 5s.? I have studied that subject, and I think, take the whole of the men, they do about a third less now.

2848. As an employer you calculate the labor not at the cost per diem, but according to the work done? Yes.

2849. If the amount of labor performed in a day were as great now as formerly, you could afford to pay the laborer one-third more? Yes. I consider, comparing the work done now with what was done formerly, that I am paying at the rate of 6s. a day.

2850. Do you think if labor were as effective as formerly, there would be a considerable increase in the amount of employment in the County of Cumberland, by the extension of improvements in the way of planting orchards and vineyards, and in the operations of farming? Yes; a great many more men would be employed if they would work at 3s. 6d. or 4s. a day. They could live in their own cottages, have no rent to pay, and grow their own vegetables. I should like to clear a good deal more of my land if I could employ people at that rate.

2851. And if they worked as hard as they used to do, you could afford to give them 5s. a day? Yes.

2852. You think the fact of their not doing the same amount of work as formerly arises from their unsettled disposition, consequent upon the disturbance of society by the gold diggings? Yes.

2853. *By the Chairman*: And the cry of opening up the lands? Yes.

2854. *By Mr. Hay*: You think in the County of Cumberland there is plenty of land which would be turned to the improvement of the land and to farming operations, if there were a good amount of good labor available? I am confident of it.

2855. There is plenty of good land even in some parts of Cumberland? Yes; plenty that could be turned to profitable account, no doubt.

2856. Is there more or less intemperance among the laboring classes, so far as you have come in contact with them, since the discovery of the gold fields? I fancy there is less in our district.

2857. There is an improvement in that respect? Yes.

2858. *By the Chairman*: Less intemperance and more idleness? Yes.

2859. *By Mr. Hay*: The old hands you have alluded to were many of them good laborers? Yes.

- James Pye, Esq.
23 Feb., 1860.
2860. But as a class, were very much given to intemperance? Yes; most of them were very intemperate, but they have many of them left our part of the country, and that accounts for the people being more temperate.
2861. Do many men come to you from Sydney seeking employment? I can get plenty of men; one of my men left this morning to go to the gold fields.
2862. *By Mr. Hoskins:* You say that wages are very high, and that that is the reason you object to employ men at the present time; have not your profits increased in proportion to the increase of wages? Mine have.
2863. Do you not think labor ought to share in a portion of that profit? Perhaps I am one out of a hundred. You will not find one in a hundred in Cumberland who have turned their attention to the same pursuit—fruit growing.
2864. Do you not think profits generally have increased? Not in farming in the County of Cumberland.
2865. Most people in the interior supply their hands with rations, what would you think fair wages for efficient farm laborers with rations? From 12s. to 15s. a week.
2866. Is it not the fact that men are engaged at lower rates? I am not aware of it.
2867. You say that men with families object to remain in employment, but you have some? Yes.
2868. How long have they remained in your employment? Mine are within sight of Parramatta.
2869. How long have they remained in your employment? One man came to me eighteen years ago, at £20 a year. I have been giving him £100 a year for the last two or three years, but he is a first rate man.
2870. Then the married men in your employment are not disinclined to remain? I am speaking of men further up the country.
2871. You say if you employed men at 5s. a day, and found they did not earn it, you would send them away—do you not think the laborer has an undoubted right to sell his labor to the best bidder? Yes.
2872. *By Dr. Lang:* Do I understand, in the case of these families who have been so long with you, that they have the opportunity of cultivating land on their own account? Yes.
2873. Do you find people of the working classes who have either farms of their own, or who are settled on leasehold farms, are less industrious now than people of the same class were before the discovery of the gold fields? I fancy they are.
2874. The change has affected them as well as others? I think so; they are more careless than they were.
2875. A feeling of recklessness has come over the working class generally? Yes.

Mr. Robert Appleton called in and examined:—

- Mr. Robert Appleton.
23 Feb., 1860.
2876. *By the Chairman:* You have been a pawnbroker for some years? Between seven and eight.
2877. Where has your place of business been situated? In Sussex-street, Bathurst-street, and Newtown.
2878. Is it not more than seven years since you were in Bathurst-street? Between seven and eight.
2879. Did you do what may be considered a large business? I did a large business, but I have been for some few months out of that business, about eight months. I did not take out a license the last time. I am now in the grocery business.
2880. Can you state to the Committee what was the course of your business during the time you were engaged in that way so as to shew whether it had increased of late years, and whether the persons visiting your establishment at different times brought you different descriptions of property? Formerly, the things brought to me were articles of mere luxury that they could well afford to spare; but of late they brought wearing apparel, bed linen, blankets, and things of that kind.
2881. When you started in that business it was the time when there was an unusual degree of prosperity, about 1853—when there were very high prices in consequence of the gold discovery? That was about the time, 1852 or 1853.
2882. What was the class of goods you generally received then? They were rather superfluities—goods the people could spare; but at the time of the gold discovery, when the people were going to the gold fields, I had a brokering establishment, and they were not so fond of pawning as of selling, because they wished to raise all the money they could to go to the diggings.
2883. During the last year, 1859, did many of the persons who visited your place appear to be in distressed circumstances? Very much so. I never saw them so much so; that was the reason in fact that I did not renew my license.
2884. Did many women, mothers of young children, come to you? Yes, and many hard working men—good able-bodied men.
2885. Did they ever appear to be in very deep distress; for instance, did they ever weep? No, they did not exactly like that; although they were in poverty they did not wish to shew it exactly.
2886. Did you receive such articles as the people could ill spare, for instance, bed linen, and clothing, latterly? Latterly I did.
2887. When you say latterly, what do you mean? During the last year, and the year before that, up to the time of my leaving off the business.
2888. What were the terms on which you carried on business—what were the rates of interest?

interest? Sometimes according to what the articles were, sometimes a shilling in the pound per month.

2889. Is there no law restraining the rate of interest? No.

2890. You can charge what you like? Yes.

2891. Do the various pawnbrokers in Sydney make different charges? Different charges, according to their principles.

2892. How many pawnbrokers are there in Sydney? I think about eight now.

2893. Are there any persons carrying on a business of this kind who do not take out licenses? Not that I am aware of.

2894. You are not aware that there are persons who privately take in pledges? I do not think there are; those who have licenses would be likely to act as a check upon that.

2895. What proportion of the pledges you have received during the last two years have been forfeited. I may say on the average one-third.

2896. Two-thirds have been redeemed? Yes.

2897. I should gather from what you have said that in your opinion there must be a great amount of distress? Yes, there is.

2898. Have you any extensive knowledge of the working men of Sydney? I have of the hamlets, that is, of Newtown, Kingston, and Cook's River.

2899. Are you a mechanic yourself? No, merely a storekeeper.

2900. Do you think, speaking as a citizen of Sydney, there is much suffering or destitution among the laboring classes of Sydney, arising from want of employment, among persons of steady habits, disposed to work if they could obtain it? I have been here twenty-eight years, and I never saw so much before.

2901. You think persons of sober habits, and industrious, cannot get employment? I know it. I believe that in the hamlets I could produce two hundred men who would take anything they could get—in Newtown, Kingston, and Cook's River.

2902. Does this want of employment extend to mechanics as well as to unskilled laborers? Yes; I know mechanics who would go and do the meanest job that could be taken, in order to have employment.

2903. Have you yourself during the last few months known any instances of downright suffering from want of employment? I have. I have known several people who have been for days together—who have scarcely had a bit to put into their mouths—men that were able to work and willing to work, but who could not get employment. I know it from their coming to my store to get little things, for I am obliged to give a good deal of credit even now.

2904. You are a grocer now? Yes.

2905. Have you found difficulty in getting in your little accounts? I cannot get my accounts from any of them, and if I bring them to Court I shall be worse off.

2906. *By Mr. Hay:* What are the general rates charged by pawnbrokers? Some charge two-pence in the shilling per month, but generally one penny.

2907. *By the Chairman:* I suppose it depends to some extent upon the kind of article pledged? Yes.

2908. You charge a higher rate of interest upon the small pledges? Yes, for there are so many forfeited, and when they are sold at auction we do not get our own money back again.

2909. You would lend five guineas upon a gold watch upon easier terms than one shilling upon a handkerchief?—

2910. *By Mr. Hay:* Would the interest upon articles of superfluity be larger or smaller than upon articles of common daily use? It would be rather larger upon articles of superfluity than upon those of necessity.

2911. Do you think some pawnbrokers study more the necessities of the persons who bring the articles to pawn than the nature of the pledge? There are some very hard-hearted people among that set; they do not study anything but how much they shall get.

2912. They have no general rule? They have not.

2913. In each case they may exact the highest rate of interest? Yes.

2914. So that in reality it will depend upon the necessity of the person pawning? Yes. I should be disposed to be as easy as I could with a person in need.

2915. *By Mr. Hoskins:* Are the generality of the people in your way of business animated with the same humane feeling? I am afraid not. I have had a great many losses, I know that.

2916. If you sell your pledges can you realise better prices in proportion for articles of luxury than for those of necessity? Yes; the latter will fetch nothing, no matter what you lend for them; for instance, I have lent ten or fifteen shillings for a coat, which has sold for not more than five shillings. This may be seen by looking to my books.

2917. Who are the purchasers of these articles of luxury? Any person who pleases.

2918. Are they generally speculators? Yes.

2919. Who ship them to other countries? No, not generally; in the case of coats they may buy them for speculation.

2920. Not the articles of luxury? No; they merely buy them to sell here again.

2921. Can you state whether the rate of interest charged by pawnbrokers in the Mother Country is fixed by law? It is.

2922. Do these persons, who represent themselves as being in great distress, express unwillingness to go into the interior if they could get employment? Not the slightest—they would go anywhere.

2923. Do you know whether they are persons of temperate and industrious habits? I do. I know many good, hard-working, steady men; some who have been employed in brick-making, some in farming, and some in drawing wood who have sold their horses and carts, who

Mr. Robert
Appleton.

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Mr. Robert
Appleton.

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who have been walking about for weeks and weeks, to my certain knowledge, without employment. I have given many of them credit, and do not expect to see a farthing back again.

2924. I presume they are not persons who would go to a pawnbroker to pawn any of their goods unless from sheer necessity? I am sure of it. Many of them are men of spirit—men of pride, who form all sorts of excuses when they come to the office.

2925. *By Mr. Pemell*: Do you not think the law ought to regulate the rate of interest? I think not. The reason is that, where there is one article pledged here there are a hundred in England, and if the rate of interest were fixed here low very few would take out a license at all.

2926. As the law now stands is the time fixed for redeeming a pledge? Yes, three months; many articles could not be kept longer because of the moths.

2927. What class of persons chiefly visit the pawnbroker—the middle or the lower class? Both.

2928. Which is the greater proportion? The lower class are the majority.

2929. I believe the law in England compels the pawnbroker to keep the articles pledged with him twelve months, here the time is three months? Yes; but here if a coat is put on the shelf, at the end of three months it is like a riddle.

Mr. John Speerin called in and examined:—

Mr. J. Speerin.

23 Feb., 1860.

2930. *By the Chairman*: You are a pawnbroker? Yes.

2931. How long have you been engaged in that business? About nine years.

2932. In what part of the city is your establishment? I have been in Lower George-street nearly six years, and before that I was clerk with Mr. Heydon, in King-street.

2933. Will you state to the Committee whether there has been any change in the character of the articles brought to your place to be pledged during the last two or three years as compared with the class of articles brought a few years ago—that is, whether they more generally comprise articles of necessity, such as bed linen, articles of personal clothing and so on? A few years ago the articles brought were chiefly jewellery and Sunday clothes—good articles; whereas now they are generally the very last things the people have to part with, such as their furniture, beds, bed linen, children's clothing, and all kinds of clothing.

2934. What do you infer from that change in the character of the things brought to you? That many of these people who have come from the diggings when the times got bad, parted with their best articles, and now are driven to part with their children's and their own wearing apparel, and with their necessary furniture. I believe the times have been getting bad for the last three or four years.

2935. You say you have been engaged in the pawnbroking business the last nine years, and the first portion of the time with Mr. Heydon;—Mr. Heydon, I believe, had a large establishment in that way, and a large connection? Yes, a very large connection.

2936. Is it your opinion that the character of the trade at the pawn offices is a pretty sure indication of the state of persons in the lower grade of society? I believe it is the surest.

2937. That is to say, if people are generally well off, those who visit the pawn office will be people of improvident habits, who will bring articles of luxury such as watches, or unnecessary articles of furniture; but if they are badly off it will appear from their bringing articles of daily necessity? Yes, that is my opinion.

2938. If you had no other means of judging, would you infer from the change in the articles brought to the pawn office, that there is more distress now than formerly? Yes; I know it is so from the people; I know people who have pawned with me for the last nine years—formerly they had some very good articles, now they have nothing.

2939. I believe in the neighborhood of your office there are a good many people who live by manual labor? A good number who chiefly work about the wharfs.

2940. Have you any personal knowledge of the condition of many of these people and of their families—whether they are fully employed or not? My opinion is that they are scarcely employed two days in a week generally speaking at that end of the city. Most of the men who live about Argyle-street, street, and Miller's Point, are men who have been to sea, and who, having married in Sydney and got families, now work about the wharfs. During the wool season they are busily employed; but at other times they are hanging about the corners of streets looking out for a day's or for an hour's job, and their wives take in washing to support their husbands and families.

2941. Are the men and families supported by the women washing? A good many of the husbands get the washing on board ships and then go with their wives and take it home.

2942. Have you any personal knowledge of instances of positive destitution, where families have been without the ordinary means of domestic comfort, or without food? I have. I have sometimes been asked to look at some little article of furniture that has been left in a house, and when I have gone I have found that some dealer—and there are several who go about and supply these poor people with groceries and other articles, in exchange for their furniture—has taken away nearly every thing the house contained.

2943. How long have you been in the Colony? Since 1848.

2944. What part of the United Kingdom do you come from? From Ireland.

2945. Were you resident in a city there? Yes; in Limerick.

2946.

2946. Are you acquainted with any other of the cities of the old country? With none ^{Mr. J. Speerin.}
other.
2947. Comparing the state of the laboring population of Sydney at the present time with that ^{23 Feb., 1860.} of the population of Limerick, do you think there are any cases of equal distress here to what existed there? I think there are, and there is less relief here. In the old country there are a good many institutions which do not exist here, where the people may get relief.
2948. Is it not generally the case also that people have more personal friends there? Yes; if a family land here they seldom take any freedom with a next door neighbor; at Home it is not so; the people are known to one another.
2949. Perhaps, as a resident for some time in the city, you may, of your own knowledge, apart from your trade, know whether there is a want of employment felt in the city at the present time? I am sure there is a want of employment felt in the city, about the part where I reside, for I see the people walking about without employment.
2950. With regard to the house accommodation, I imagine you have a pretty good knowledge of that part of the city where you live; take "The Rocks"—as that locality is generally called—what is the character of the houses there as regards their construction, the means of ventilation, and drainage; is it calculated to preserve health and decency? I have never seen such a miserable class of houses as that on The Rocks. I know two or three houses which are not larger than this room, two or three families living in one house, perhaps partitioned off by boards; and for each of these partitions six shillings or eight shillings a week is charged.
2951. Have you noticed the want of ordinary means of convenience out of doors? I have noticed that they have scarcely a closet. Just near where I am living there are nine small houses and only one small closet, with no drainage.
2952. Are there families with children living in each of those houses? There are children.
2953. In such localities as you name do the children appear to suffer in health? I cannot say, but I know my children have suffered. I have buried one from it. There is a horrid stench coming from that place in The Rocks.
2954. Are the houses generally almost destitute of the means of ventilation? In Globe-street there is a sewer, but the houses are not connected therewith; the consequence is, there is always a very unwholesome effluvia from the yards and houses about that locality, and consequently they are not fit for Christians to live in.
2955. Have you ever noticed whether there are a number of children in a very neglected state in your neighborhood? There are indeed. I suppose there are some thousands of children running about the back streets of Sydney—Lower George-street, Harrington-street, and the back streets. When I say two thousand I believe I am within the number.
2956. Are there any children who appear to be either friendless, or having friends who pay no attention to them? I know many children up to twelve or fourteen years of age—children of both sexes—who are getting their living in the best way they can. Some of the boys fish about the wharfs and sell fish upon a string. They sleep in casks and old boilers on the wharfs.
2957. You say you notice children in this state of both sexes? Of both sexes.
2958. Have you ever noticed whether there are very young girls in a state of prostitution? At all ages—as young as thirteen or fourteen.
2959. I believe a good many Chinamen are living close to you? Yes.
2960. Some houses are full of them, are they not? Yes.
2961. How many do you suppose live in a small house of four or five rooms? I have the lease of a house next to mine, and I let that to a Chinaman and his wife. I see as many as twenty Chinamen in that place—probably more, but I wish to be within bounds. That house has six rooms. But there are houses on The Rocks—small wooden ones, with two rooms—in which twenty or twenty-five Chinamen live.
2962. In passing along the street where your shop is, I have seen some of the houses which appear to be jammed full of Chinamen? Some are as full as they can be. They all lie on the floor, and a large number sleep in one room.
2963. Have you ever been into one of these places? Often.
2964. Have you been offended by any bad smells? Very often. I had to turn away the Chinaman who lived in the house adjoining mine. The people used to bring fish from Broken Bay and keep it in casks, and the smell was dreadful.
2965. Do you think there is danger of disease breaking out in these localities? I think if warm weather were to set in there would be great danger.
2966. How many Chinamen do you think there are living within two or three hundred yards of your place? From Dr. Mackellar's to where I am living there must be four or five hundred.
2967. Have you noticed more Chinamen than Englishmen there at all hours of the day? Yes.

THURSDAY, 1 MARCH, 1860.

Present:—

DR. LANG,

MR. WINDEYER.

HENRY PARKES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

John M'Lerie, Esq., J.P., again called in and further examined:—

John M'Lerie, Esq., J.P.
Mar., 1860.

2968. *By the Chairman*: It is understood by the Committee that you have some further information to lay before them than that you have already given? When I was last before the Committee the year 1859 had not terminated, and, therefore, I was not in a position to lay before them returns of the state of crime within the city for that year. I am now able to do so, and beg to hand them in. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix A.*)

The returns I formerly handed in had reference to the state of crime in 1858.

2969. Your evidence in describing those returns would apply to these? Yes, generally. There is, however, a note to one of these returns which was not attached to those previously handed in.

2970. Will you have the goodness to describe the nature of that note? I may state that this return shews a considerable decrease in crime in 1859, as compared with 1858, which is gratifying. The number of persons taken into custody during the year 1858 was 8,337, during 1859 it was 7,718, shewing a decrease of 619 apprehensions in 1859. These are the apprehensions, but in order to shew clearly the number of persons taken into custody I have appended this note: "Of the above apprehensions during the year 1859 the following were in custody more than once, so that the number of persons actually apprehended stands thus, males 4,259, females 2,966, total 7,225. There were 493 apprehensions of persons who had been more than once in custody."

2971. This return goes to shew that the persons who come under the notice of the police are, to a certain extent, a class? A class. There are 493 apprehensions connected with that class—a class continually under the observation, or in the custody of the police; one female was as many as twenty-three times in custody.

2972. Have you, or your officers, during the last month or two paid any attention to the Chinese inhabitants of this city? Yes, in consequence of my attention having been called by a member of this Committee to the number of Chinese in Sydney, I, about the middle of last month, directed the inspector of the district where they principally resided to examine all the buildings occupied by them as lodging-houses, and to report to me the state they were in, the number of persons in each, the number of rooms occupied by the Chinese, and the sanitary state in which they found these buildings. That return I now beg to hand in. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix B.*)

2973. Will you state the character of that return and the general results of it? It appears from the return that there were fourteen houses occupied as Chinese lodging-houses in the southern district of the city on the 18th February; these houses contained in all 84 rooms, and these rooms were occupied on that day by 619 Chinese. The whole of these houses, with the exception of one, are rented by Chinese lodging-house keepers; one, situated 142, George-street, rented by a man named Ogilvie, contains the largest number of Chinese; on that day there were in six rooms no fewer than 353 Chinamen; it is a large building, and was formerly occupied by Messrs. Mitchell as a store. With respect to the first six houses on the list, the inspector makes this remark—"They contain water and every other necessary accommodation, and are kept clean. These parties keep stores, and only accommodate with lodgings Chinese dealers who come from the diggings and other places to Sydney to purchase goods during their stay in Sydney." With respect to the next three houses, the landlords of which are Chinese, he reports—"They contain water and all necessary accommodation, clean and comfortable." The next is in Cumberland-street, contains four rooms, 41 Chinamen, water and all necessary accommodation, crowded and dirty." The next is in Goulburn-street, there are only six Chinese there, that is clean. The next is 97, George-street, Chinese landlord, contains 5 rooms; and on that day there were 50 Chinese in occupation. The inspector reports this building is crowded and dirty. 161, George-street, Chinese landlord, contains 9 rooms; on that day 150 Chinese lodging there. He says—"water and all necessary accommodation, crowded and dirty, bad drainage; old store." The last on the list is the building I have referred to, of which the landlord is an European named Ogilvie; it contains six rooms and had 315 occupants. The inspector reports—"water and all necessary accommodation, crowded and dirty, bad drainage, closets overflowing; old store."

2974. Does that return shew or did the inspector report that there were any Europeans among these Chinese? None. These buildings were occupied exclusively by Chinese.

2975. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Were there any females among them? I do not think there were.

2976. *By the Chairman*: There are none shewn on the return? No.

2977. Have you any information derived from your official position, as to the habits of the Chinese, as regards morality? Some time ago I met the captain of a vessel in which I sailed to New Zealand with troops at the end of 1844. He has since that time made about a dozen passages from China to Australia with Chinese, and I questioned him particularly upon that point. He said the public labored under a great misapprehension with reference to it; that in all the intercourse he had had with them on board ship he had never seen nor heard of from his officers or crew of the slightest act of indecency.

2978.

2978. You are not aware whether they frequent houses of ill-fame to any extent? Not to any extent; not to a greater extent than Europeans.
2979. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Have you any difficulty in the police inspection of these people; any difficulty in detecting crime? Yes; but I have a paid interpreter, he is employed to assist me and to interpret when a witness is sworn at a Court of Justice. His name is Johnson, he calls himself a Christian now.
2980. Have you observed at all the system of awarding weekly payments in affiliation cases? I have.
2981. Have you formed any opinion as to the policy of the large amounts at present awarded? I think, in many instances, the magistrates are not guided by any clearly defined rule in making the award. They do not sufficiently take into account the income of the man in fixing the sum.
2182. Are you aware of cases where young women are receiving payments from two or three persons at once for children? Within the last year or two one case came to my knowledge, that is all.
2983. You do not sit at the Police Office? No; but these payments are made through my inspectors, and I wish they were not.
2984. Do you think the tendency of giving such high payments is to increase rather than to suppress vice? I would not go so far as to say that.
2985. *By Dr. Lang*: Does the existence of the criminal class you have referred to in your evidence entail a very large expenditure upon the Government? It necessarily does, from the increased number of police required to look after them.
2986. Have you any suggestions to offer as to what course Government, from self defence for the protection of the community, ought to take with regard to that class? I look upon the criminal class of females as the most dangerous in a moral point of view, and we have no means of punishing them. There ought to be a house of correction exclusively for females, where they should be made to work for their support. At present there is nothing of the kind, and these hardened offenders who are sent to gaol care no more for the punishment, either physically or morally, than they care for going to bed. Some of them commit crime as they say, for the sake of going to have a "month's snooze."
2987. *By Mr. Windeyer*: Can you assign any cause for the apparent decrease in the amount of crime last year? I cannot. One would suppose from the scarcity of employment that crime would have increased, but I am glad to say the contrary has been the case. Although the number of idle people last year was greater than the year before, crime was less.
2988. *By the Chairman*: May it not be accepted as evidence of general social improvement? Yes.
2989. With reference to the main subject of our inquiry, the condition of the working classes, has the migration to the newly discovered gold fields at the Snowy River had any effect? I begin to see the effect already.
2990. Are a great many persons removing? Yes; and if the report of the discovery of gold at Shoalhaven be confirmed, a great many will go there.
2991. Do you pay any attention to the departure of the steamer? Yes; the steamers are generally watched.
2992. A great number are going by every steamer, I believe? Yes; and a great many are going by the road too.
2993. That would tend to increase that class of cases where a good deal of suffering often arises, where families are left without their natural protectors? Yes, for a time it will; that will be felt more by the Benevolent Asylum than by any other institution.

John M'Levie,
Esq., J.P.
1 Mar., 1860.

APPENDIX A.

No. 1.

PERSONS taken into Custody by the Sydney Police, during the year 1859.

	TOTAL IN THE YEAR 1859.																							
	JAN.		FEB.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Offences against the person ...	Murder and manslaughter	12	7	19	...	1	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	...	...
	Rape	3	7	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assault with intent to commit a rape	7	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Attempt to commit suicide	8	2	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
	Presenting firearms	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. 2. Offences against property committed with violence	Assault (common)	205	35	240	20	3	21	1	18	2	17	1	15	2	18	2	21	4	16	5	9	3	15	1
	Assault on Police	74	4	78	5	...	7	1	6	...	2	1	4	1	2	...	6	...	8	...	13	1	8	...
	Attempting to rescue from custody	25	...	25	3	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Violent assault	76	15	91	8	3	7	1	6	2	1	1	4	...	5	2	11	...	5	2	5	2	11	1
	Burglary	13	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. 3. Offences against property committed without violence	Assault and robbery	13	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stealing from a shop, store, or unoccupied house	226	122	348	17	9	16	8	9	13	22	16	26	10	28	16	28	7	21	7	11	7	8	10
	Attempted robbery with violence	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Horse and cattle stealing	13	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stealing from a dwelling	158	116	274	29	8	10	7	12	7	14	15	4	4	8	11	4	14	19	7	12	8	13	16
No. 4. Malicious offences against property	Stealing from the person	82	90	172	9	18	12	11	9	9	8	10	3	3	2	5	11	10	10	5	10	5	8	2
	Embezzlement	21	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fraud	16	5	21	3	...	2	...	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unlawful possession of goods	33	18	51	...	6	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Receiving stolen property	10	8	18	3	1	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	9	2	5	3	1	...
No. 5. Forgery	Arson	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wilful damage	43	14	57	5	3	...	4	...	4	...	7	3	5	1	1	1	2	3	5	2	1	2	4
	Illegally on premises	71	19	90	3	4	2	1	6	2	7	1	6	...	6	...	8	2	2	1	2	3	6	2
	Forgery	14	1	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
	Drunkenness	2462	1924	4386	167	127	192	141	236	195	205	217	228	174	154	155	215	173	243	209	190	129	238	129
No. 6. Other offences not included in the above classes	Using obscene language	197	384	581	15	25	19	31	17	65	17	34	17	25	8	25	12	29	32	41	22	38	17	30
	Disorderly conduct	293	106	399	29	8	21	13	30	14	26	18	36	7	18	6	33	3	31	11	15	6	22	5
	Vagrancy	133	270	403	21	16	15	39	10	18	10	26	5	9	3	13	15	12	16	43	5	12	12	25
	Prisoners illegally at large	31	...	31	1	...	4	...	7	...	3	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Cruelty to animals	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	Furious driving	11	...	11	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Indecent exposure of person	33	14	47	...	2	9	1	4	...	2	...	...	3	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	4	2	1
	Deserting from lawful service	58	3	61	9	1	8	...	5	...	4	...	3	2	2	1	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Protection	117	78	195	17	9	6	9	10	4	16	4	8	5	3	6	9	6	12	14	8	8	9	3
	TOTAL, 1859	4473	3245	7718	369	238	370	268	406	335	369	353	384	240	275	245	400	267	442	357	338	233	389	230
TOTAL, 1858	5063	3274	8337	403	313	472	271	490	278	393	267	415	311	441	286	461	280	412	257	403	281	397	226	
INCREASE .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DECREASE	590	29	619	34	75	102	3	84	...	24	...	86	...	31	62	166	...	41	61	13	...	...	...

NOTE.—Of the above apprehensions, during the year 1859, the following were in custody more than once, so that the Number of Persons actually apprehended stands thus:—Males, 4,259; Females, 2,966; Total, 7,225.

	NUMBER OF TIMES IN CUSTODY.																				
	Twenty-three.	Twenty.	Nineteen.	Eighteen.	Seventeen.	Sixteen.	Fifteen.	Fourteen.	Thirteen.	Twelve.	Eleven.	Ten.	Nine.	Eight.	Seven.	Six.	Five.	Four.	Three.	Two.	TOTAL.
Males .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	3	6	4	6	10	24	49	105	214
Females	1	3	5	5	3	...	2	3	10	6	7	6	12	11	10	21	14	39	57	64	279
TOTAL	1	3	5	5	3	1	2	4	11	7	8	8	15	17	14	27	24	63	106	169	493

No. 2.
RESULT of Magisterial Inquiry.

OFFENCE.	1859.				1858.			
	TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.	DISCHARGED BY MAGISTRATE.	SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF.	COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.	TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.	DISCHARGED BY MAGISTRATE.	SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF.	COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.
No. 1. Offences against the person	Murder and manslaughter	19	6	....	13	1	....	12
	Rape	3	3	....	6	3	....	3
	Assault with intent to commit a rape	7	4	....	8	4	1	3
	Attempt to commit suicide	10	3	7	....	4	1	3
	Presenting firearms	4	1	2	1	8	3	2
	Assault (common)	240	79	159	2	263	105	153
	Assault on Police	78	16	62	....	155	26	126
	Attempting to rescue from custody	25	5	19	1	28	9	19
No. 2. Offences against property committed with violence	Violent assault	91	32	47	12	85	35	44
	Burglary	20	11	3	6	12	2	3
	Assault and robbery	17	3	2	12	14	4	9
	Stealing from a shop, store, or unoccupied house	348	92	218	38	277	77	172
No. 3. Offences against property committed without violence	Attempted robbery with violence	5	....	3	2	5	3	1
	Horse and cattle stealing	13	4	....	9	12	2	6
	Stealing from a dwelling	274	78	131	65	239	76	103
	Stealing from the person	172	78	47	47	126	56	28
	Embezzlement	22	7	....	15	26	8	6
	Fraud	21	10	5	6	45	15	15
	Unlawful possession of goods	51	30	8	13	117	39	67
No. 4. Malicious offences against property	Receiving stolen property	18	4	8	6	6	2	3
	Arson	1	....	....	1	1	....	1
	Wilful damage	57	24	33	....	63	28	35
No. 5. Forgery	Illegally on premises	90	49	36	5	63	26	36
	Forgery	15	3	....	12	19	....	2
No. 6. Other offences not included in the above classes	Forgery	15	3	....	12	19	....	2
	Unnatural offence .....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
	Drunkenness	4,386	314	4,072	....	4,706	431	4,275
	Using obscene language	581	51	530	....	667	57	610
	Disorderly conduct	399	116	283	....	427	100	323
	Vagrancy	403	91	312	....	517	79	436
	Prisoners illegally at large	31	4	27	....	13	5	8
	Cruelty to animals	3	2	1	....	5	1	4
	Furious driving	11	2	9	....	12	1	11
	Indecent exposure of person	47	12	35	....	58	6	52
	Deserting from lawful service	61	14	47	....	108	26	82
Protection	195	119	76	228	106	122	
TOTAL	7,718	1,267	6,182	269	8,337	1,337	6,757	243

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APPENDIX TO THE FOREGOING EVIDENCE.

No. 3.

TABLE shewing the AGE and SEX of the Prisoners taken into Custody by the Sydney Police during the Year 1859.

OFFENCE.		TOTAL IN THE YEAR 1859.			UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE.		15 AND UNDER 20.		20 AND UNDER 30.		30 AND UNDER 40.		40 AND UNDER 50.		50 YEARS AND UPWARDS.	
		M. & F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Offences against the person	Murder and manslaughter	19	12	7	.....	.....	1	.....	3	5	4	1	3	1	1	.....
	Rape	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Assault with intent to commit a rape	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	Attempt to commit suicide	10	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....
	Presenting firearms	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	Assault (common)	240	205	35	2	1	8	6	75	12	58	11	45	3	17	2
	Assault on Police	78	74	4	2	.....	14	.....	35	.....	18	5	3	.....	1	.....
No. 2. Offences against property committed with violence	Attempting to rescue from custody	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	7	.....	2	.....	1	.....
	Violent assault	91	76	15	3	.....	.....	23	6	28	4	15	3	5	2	
	Burglary	20	16	4	.....	.....	2	.....	5	2	2	.....	4	1	3	1
	Assault and robbery	17	13	4	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	1
	Stealing from a shop, store, or unoccupied house	348	226	122	49	6	17	12	37	17	38	35	45	27	40	25
No. 3. Offences against property committed without violence	Attempted robbery with violence	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Horse and cattle stealing	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
	Stealing from a dwelling	274	158	116	15	3	18	22	39	39	38	23	25	21	23	8
	Stealing from the person	172	82	90	1	.....	5	24	30	24	20	25	17	13	9	4
	Embezzlement	22	21	1	1	.....	3	.....	7	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4. Malicious offences against property	Fraud	21	16	5	.....	.....	.....	7	3	4	.....	1	5	1	.....
	Unlawful possession of goods	51	33	18	3	.....	.....	7	8	11	5	7	4	4	.....
	Receiving stolen property	18	10	8	.....	.....	.....	5	2	3	2	2	3	.....	1	
No. 5.	Arson	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Wilful damage	57	43	14	5	.....	3	19	4	8	9	5	1	3	.....
No. 6. Other offences not included in the above classes	Illegally on premises	90	71	19	8	1	5	15	6	23	4	12	4	8	2	
	Forgery	15	14	1	2	.....	.....	2	1	6	1	2	.....	1	.....
No. 6. Other offences not included in the above classes	Drunkenness	4,386	2,462	1,924	3	2	36	81	523	300	660	578	716	601	524	362
	Using obscene language	581	197	384	.....	1	8	64	52	70	47	125	55	99	35	25
	Disorderly conduct	399	293	106	9	1	36	41	91	28	74	20	53	14	30	2
	Vagrancy	403	133	270	10	2	7	23	22	44	17	63	43	102	34	36
	Prisoners illegally at large	31	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	10	.....	12	.....	6	.....
	Cruelty to animals	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Furious driving	11	11	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	Indecent exposure of the person	47	33	14	.....	.....	3	.....	8	2	8	6	9	3	5	3
	Deserting from lawful service	61	58	3	4	2	10	.....	17	.....	15	.....	9	1	3	.....
	Protection	195	117	78	18	6	6	23	11	14	27	9	28	13	27	13
TOTAL, 1859		7,718	4,473	3,245	135	25	192	301	1,071	590	1,159	928	1,125	915	789	488
TOTAL, 1858		8,337	5,063	3,274	65	47	281	290	1,884	780	1,482	1,051	881	748	470	358
INCREASE		.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	244	167	319	130
DECREASE		619	590	29	.....	22	89	.....	813	190	323	123	.....	.....	.....	.....

No. 4.

TABLE shewing the degree of INSTRUCTION of the Persons taken into Custody in 1859.

OFFENCE.		TOTAL IN THE YEAR 1859.			NEITHER READ NOR WRITE.		READ ONLY, OR READ & WRITE IMPERFECTLY.		READ AND WRITE WELL.		SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.		
		M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. 1. Offences against the person.....	Murder and manslaughter.....	12	7	19	1	1	10	5	1	1	....	....
	Rape	3	....	3	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
	Assault with intent to commit a rape.....	7	....	7	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....
	Attempting to commit suicide	8	2	10	2	1	6	1	....	....	....	....
	Presenting firearms.....	4	....	4	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
	Assault (common)	205	35	240	30	20	148	13	22	2	5
	Assault on Police.....	74	4	78	16	2	52	1	5	1	1
No. 2. Offences against property committed with violence ...	Attempting to rescue from custody.....	25	....	25	4	....	21	....	....	....	....	....
	Violent assault	76	15	91	6	6	60	9	7	....	3	....
	Burglary	16	4	20	4	2	12	2	....	....	....	....
	Assault and robbery	13	4	17	3	....	9	4	1	....	....	....
	Stealing from a shop, store, or unoccupied house.....	226	122	348	66	51	152	71	5	....	3	....
	Attempted robbery with violence	5	....	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....
	Horse and cattle stealing	13	....	13	1	....	12	....	....	....	....	....
No. 3. Offences against property committed without violence ..	Stealing from a dwelling	158	116	274	32	64	120	52	5	....	1	....
	Stealing from the person	82	90	172	13	51	63	38	3	1	1	....
	Embezzlement	21	1	22	2	....	15	1	4	....	....	....
	Fraud	16	5	21	4	1	9	4	3	....	....	....
	Unlawful possession of goods	33	18	51	5	9	25	9	3	....	....	....
No. 4. Malicious offences against property ..	Receiving stolen property	10	8	18	2	3	7	5	1	....	....	....
	Arson .....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wilful damage	43	14	57	7	6	33	8	3	....	....	....
No. 5. Forgery	Illegally on premises	71	19	90	16	9	54	10	1	....	....	....
	Forgery	14	1	15	....	....	13	1	1	....	....	....
No. 6. Other offences not included in the above classes.....	Drunkennes	2,462	1,924	4,386	482	1,204	1,861	691	94	24	23	2	
	Using obscene language.....	197	384	581	53	252	139	128	4	4	1	....
	Disorderly conduct	293	106	399	42	63	230	43	18	....	3	....
	Vagrancy	133	270	403	52	178	75	91	5	1	1	....
	Prisoners illegally at large	31	....	31	7	....	23	....	....	....	1	....
	Cruelty to animals	3	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
	Furious driving	11	....	11	3	....	8	....	....	....	....	....
	Indecent exposure of person	33	14	47	12	6	18	8	2	....	1	....
	Deserting from lawful service	58	3	61	7	1	50	2	1	....	....	....
	Protection	117	78	195	42	47	66	31	9	....	....	....
TOTAL, 1859.....		4,473	3,245	7,718	917	1,978	3,312	1,228	198	34	49	2	
TOTAL, 1858.....		5,063	3,274	8,337	1,538	2,411	3,168	811	291	46	66	6	
INCREASE .....		....	....	....	....	....	144	417	....	....	....	....
DECREASE		590	29	619	621	433	....	....	93	12	17	4

APPENDIX TO THE FOREGOING EVIDENCE.

No. 6.

RETURN of Property reported as Stolen, during the year 1859, within the Metropolitan Police District, under each head, viz.:—First Amount of Loss; Amount Recovered by Police; Final Loss.

	AMOUNT OF LOSS.					
	First Loss.		Amount Recovered.		Final Loss.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
January	402	19 0	64	5 6	338	13 6
February	303	12 0	69	8 0	236	4 0
March	183	9 11	67	3 6	116	6 5
April	302	5 6	43	18 3	258	7 3
May	306	19 6	64	0 6	242	19 0
June	441	6 6	237	15 3	203	11 3
July	407	3 0	119	2 4	288	0 8
August	151	15 10	48	6 9	103	9 1
September	166	13 0	30	17 6	135	15 6
October	197	1 1	54	4 6	142	16 7
November	538	15 6	120	14 6	418	1 0
December	1,186	18 3	1,029	17 0	157	1 3
TOTAL, 1859.....	4,590	19 1	1,949	13 7	2,641	5 6
TOTAL, 1858.....	5,536	17 5	1,535	11 7	4,001	5 10
INCREASE .....	.....	.....	414	2 0	.....	.....
DECREASE .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,360	0 4

No. 7.

COMPARATIVE Statements from the Year 1851 to the Year 1859, inclusive.

YEAR.	TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.	DIS-CHARGED.	SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF.	COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.	PROPERTY REPORTED AS STOLEN.					
					First Loss.		Amount Recovered.		Final Loss.	
					£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1851	736	386	....	350	4,136	15 11½	1,227	15 3½	2,909	0 8
1852	662	351	18	293	6,804	4 5½	2,120	14 10¼	4,683	9 7¼
1853	858	441	80	337	10,655	17 11½	1,635	8 10½	9,020	9 1
1854	857	427	68	362	12,582	16 5½	4,310	17 5½	8,271	19 0
1855	957	466	149	342	10,181	0 1½	3,850	7 4	1,330	12 9½
1856	802	321	257	224	8,514	12 4½	2,879	16 1	5,634	16 3½
1857	1,423	483	738	202	10,038	18 9½	1,469	13 3½	8,569	5 6
1858	1,596	525	834	237	5,536	17 5	1,535	11 7	4,001	5 10
1859	1,601	542	790	269	4,590	19 1	1,949	13 7	2,641	5 6

No. 8.

NUMBER of Informations filed by the Police during the year 1859.

OFFENCES.	CONVICTED.	DISMISSED.	WITHDRAWN, ON NUISANCE BEING ABATED, OR OTHERWISE.	TOTAL.
Breach of Police Act	305	23	39	367
Do. Licensed Victuallers' Act	224	12	17	253
Do. Deserted Wives' Act	9	5	1	15
Do. Vagrant Act	30	2	6	38
Keeping a common brothel	2	.....	4	6
TOTAL, 1859	570	42	67	679
TOTAL, 1858	595	60	105	760
INCREASE .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DECREASE	25	18	38	81

APPENDIX B.

C DIVISION.

RETURN of the number of Chinese residing in the above Division on the 18th February, 1860.

SITUATION OF BUILDING.	NAME OF PROPRIETOR OR LANDLORD.	NO. OF ROOMS.	NO. OF CHINESE IN OCCUPATION.	STATE OF EACH HOUSE AS REGARDS CLEANLINESS, WATER, AND NECESSARY ACCOMMODATION.
George-street	Henry Leau Appa	11	5	Water and all necessary accommodation, clean.....
81, George-street	Nom Hing	10	4	Do. do.
119, George-street	Hong Galoung	10	6	Do. do.
24, Cambridge-street.....	Sarm Lang	3	2	Do. do.
65, Gloucester-street	Santimar	5	13	Do. do.
29, Harrington-street	Jow Fun	5	11	Do. do.
28, Cambridge-street.....	Aroy	5	6	Do. do. clean and comfortable.
16, Cambridge-street.....	Pung Chow	3	6	Do. do. do.
27, Gloucester-street	John Ashow	4	4	Do. do. do.
85, Cumberland-street	John Pond	4	41	Do. do. crowded and dirty.
Goulburn-street	John Peong	4	6	Do. do. clean.
97, George-street	Leau Chow	5	50	Do. do. crowded and dirty.
161, George-street	Chen Ateak.....	9	150	Do. do. crowded and dirty; bad drainage; old store.
142, George-street	William S. Ogilvie.....	6	315	Do. do. crowded and dirty; bad drainage; closets overflowing; old store.
TOTAL.....		84	619	

JNO. M'LERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

APPENDIX TO THE FOREGOING EVIDENCE.

SEPARATE APPENDIX.

A.

Detective Office, Sydney,
21 October, 1859.

Sir,

Instead of leaving that portion of my evidence relating to children of tender years, I have annexed, for the information of the Committee, particulars of the grounds on which I gave those answers, so that they need not be printed.

I have, &c.,

CHS. E. HARRISON,
Inspector of Det. Police.

To the Chairman of the Committee
on the Condition of the Working Classes.

[Enclosure to foregoing.]

For the information of the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly on the condition of the Working Classes of the Metropolis, I have placed upon paper the result of my inquiries, made amongst prostitutes and others, since my examination, together with descriptions of a few of the scenes I have witnessed during the last fortnight.

Mrs. B., alias C., resides at No. 260, Castlereagh-street, in a house belonging to T. D. The house contains two rooms and a detached kitchen. The room facing Castlereagh-street is 12 feet long by 10 feet wide; the other room is eight feet long by six feet wide. In the largest room was a table, rough sofa, bedstead, and a chair; in the small room there was a mattress on the floor, but no other furniture. On Saturday, the 8th instant, about 12 p.m., I visited this place in consequence of a man named Cooper, whom I had arrested for a robbery, having stated it to be his place of abode. Upon entering the house I found three men and four women. There was also a man lying in a state of insensibility, in the enclosed space in front of the house, who had been robbed and dragged outside; his property was laying upon the table. On the mattress in the small room was a young woman about 24 years old, quite insensible from drink. This young person belongs to a respectable family, and her parents reside in the Illawarra District. She told me that she left her home through having been seduced by a person who was staying in the district, and to whom she bore a child. Feeling disgraced, she came to Sydney, where her seducer deserted her, and refused to support the child, which shortly afterwards died. Since that time (about six years ago) she has been a prostitute.

Another of the women in this house was the wife of a respectable man, who only a short time ago kept a first-class public-house in Sydney. From some cause unknown to me they separated; he allowing her 10s. per week towards her maintenance. She has become a common prostitute.

The third woman is the mistress of the house. She, also, must at one time have been a decent woman, for, when searching after the stolen property which I supposed was hidden in the house, I found receipts for a sitting in one of the churches. This woman stated that the man Cooper had been cohabiting with her for some time, and had lived on the money earned by her prostitution.

The fourth woman was one of those low prostitutes, of whom there are, I am sorry to say, too many in Sydney.

One of the men was recognised, and is known to be a carman in Sydney. Two of the others stated themselves to be diggers from Rockhampton. The man who was lying outside was said to be from the country.

About 1 a.m. of the 14th instant, I went to a lane in Kent-street, known as Jake's-lane. The hovels in this place are occupied by prostitutes; one of them is a Mrs. J., about 40 years old, and the mother of five children, two of whom, both boys, one 9 and the other 6 years old are living with her; the other three are with their father, from whom she is separated. Her habitation consists of one room, in which there are two rough stretchers or bedsteads, a table and a chair. I found four persons in this room; they were prostitutes and their men. The children sleep in the same apartment.

Another hovel in the same lane consists of one room about 12 feet square; this place is occupied by a Mrs. P., a woman about 40 years of age, who cohabits with a lad named R., about 15 years of age. This woman is known to receive nightly a number of boys for immoral purposes. The scenes in this house are so disgusting as to be complained of by the prostitutes who reside in the neighborhood. On Sunday morning, about one o'clock, I visited this den, and found the woman and a blackfellow in bed on the floor, a sailor and a girl both entirely naked on a sort of stretcher or sofa, and the lad R. asleep on a bundle of rags in the corner. About one o'clock, on Monday morning, I re-visited this place, and saw two men and two women in one bed on the floor, one man and one woman on the sofa or stretcher, and one woman sitting up.

There also lived in the same lane a woman named C. C., now in gaol for some crime, who had a woman, whose name I do not know, and her four daughters staying with her; the ages of these girls varied from 6 to 12 years, yet they always staid with her, and must have witnessed the scenes which occurred whenever she brought men to the house; indeed I am credibly informed that the children frequently accompanied her when looking for men.

The cases above-mentioned and scenes described are not rare occurrences, but can be witnessed nightly in any of the parts of the city inhabited by low and abandoned women.

A. M. is sixteen years old, and lives in Darcey's-lane; she formerly resided with her mother, and they kept a brothel between them, but owing to some quarrel they separated. She states that she has been three years on the town; and acknowledges to having prostituted herself previous to that time, when in service. Her mother is now keeping a brothel in the same lane.

N. is 13 years old; she is and has been, during the last 6 years, the constant companion of a man known as "Blind I." This man keeps a brothel in Kent-street, and is a noted gambler. The girl accompanies him to gambling-houses, for the purpose of seeing that he is not cheated when using dice, or when tossing with money. Previous to keeping the brothel in Kent-street, this man kept a brothel in a lane which leads out of Liverpool-street, South Head Road; he had several girls there. I remember the brother of one of them applying to me to assist him in reclaiming his sister, as he was willing to work for and maintain her. He told me that he had frequently taken her home, but she was always induced by "Blind I." to return to his place. I rendered the young man all the assistance in my power; but it was of no avail, as she persisted in her abandoned course.

The girl — N. has two sisters; they are by different men with whom her mother cohabited. One of the girls, 22 years old, cohabits with a man named D.; the other one, 14 years old, resides with

with her mother, who is cohabiting with a man, and lives in Durand's Alley. The husband of this woman is a barber in Market street; he is a notorious gambler, and an associate of thieves; although a cripple, and using a crutch to support himself when walking, he has a young woman cohabiting with him.

H. T. says she is 15 years old, but appears to be about 13. She ran away from her friends at Maitland 12 months ago, and has been on the town ever since.

A. K. gives her age as 15, but looks much younger—says her mother is dead, and father at the diggings; cannot tell exactly how long she has been a prostitute, but supposes it to be about 12 months.

J. R. states her age to be nearly 16; appears to be about 14; states that her mother is dead, and her father lives at Redfern; has been about a year on the town.

M. A. H. says she is 16 years old; appears to be about 14. She states that she ran away from her friends at Maitland 12 months ago, and has been on the town ever since.

S. A. gave her age as 17, but does not appear to be more than 14; says her father is dead, and that she lives with her mother on the Surry Hills; denies being on the town, but is known to the Police as a frequenter of the theatres, and has been frequently seen leaving them at closing time in company with different men.

M. R. stated her age to be 15, but looks younger; has been a barmaid; since leaving her situation has become a prostitute. On the 17th October was committed to take her trial for stealing a silk dress and some jewellery.

A number of other girls who are about the same age have made similar statements.

In all these cases I have heard of none caused by distress; nor during the whole of my experience in Sydney do I remember one instance where a girl has been forced on the town by distressed circumstances.

There are, in the city, a number of brothels kept by persons who have young children living with them, and from the fact of the women bringing men to the house, in which there is sometimes only one room, the children must of necessity witness the scenes which are constantly occurring, particularly in some cases where even the lights are not extinguished.

With respect to younger girls, I can only say, let any of the gentlemen forming the Committee go into Hyde Park, the City, and its Suburbs, before 10 o'clock on Sunday nights, and observe the numbers of young children congregated there, and on pieces of waste ground in low neighborhoods, and, without disturbing these children, get near enough to hear their conversation and observe their actions—let this be done, and I am convinced they will not require further proof of the juvenile profligacy alluded to in my evidence.

I have frequently observed a number of children, varying from infancy to 12 or 14 years of age, in a state of nudity, bathing at the different wharfs leading out of Sussex-street; but more particularly at the Market Wharf previous to the building of the jetties which are now there. These children were of both sexes, and all mixed up together. I believe it is intercourse of this kind which first breaks down the barrier of decency, deadens the sense of modesty, and leads to criminal intercourse between boys and girls whilst they are only mere children.

Girls of tender years can be seen nightly, in almost any quarter of the city, followed by boys of all sizes, who act openly in the streets in an indecent manner towards them. The girls receive this rudeness with laughter and coarse jests. On the appearance of a constable they scatter to meet again at some other place. All these children have parents and homes. It was only on Monday night that I stopped and questioned one of a number of boys, about 13 years old, whom I had seen acting in an indecent manner to a female in George-street, and I learned from him, that he and his companions were the children of respectable parents, residing at Newtown, Redfern, and other suburbs of the city.

Before and during this inquiry I have had frequent opportunities of seeing the house accommodation among the lower classes of the community. It is extremely bad,—families consisting of father, mother, and 2 or 3 children, sometimes living together in one room. The children, through sleeping in the same apartment with their parents, must see things which they ought not to see. This, taken together with the warmth of the climate, and the bad example too frequently shewn them by their parents and women of bad character, who generally reside in the poor man's neighborhood, may, perhaps, account for some portion of the juvenile immorality so prevalent in Sydney.

There are in Sydney several dancing clubs formed by the youths of the city, and in some instances held at public-houses. These are termed "private clubs," and are frequented by young females of all ages. I believe these places tend to corrupt the morals of those who attend them.

There is likewise a rotunda or dancing saloon, which, when open, is not only a rendezvous for prostitutes, but where a number of young girls have received their first lessons in immorality.

I have also made some inquiries into the state of the working classes, and I have formed the following opinion concerning the want of employment:—That it is not the want of employment which is so much complained of as the low rate of wages which is now given, when compared with what was paid a few years ago. Many of the men who are complaining used to keep themselves by working 3 or 4 days in the week, whereas at the present time they are compelled to work all the week for a sum equal to that which they formerly obtained for 3 or 4 days' work.

In support of this statement I will call attention to the fact that the lessees of the theatres always calculate upon the pit and gallery audience to clear the expenses of the houses. This, coupled with the circumstance of there being two, sometimes three theatres, constantly open, besides other places of amusement, which are generally well attended, goes far to prove that there is not so much distress in Sydney as is currently reported.

In consequence of having withdrawn that portion of my evidence relating to children of tender years, I beg to mention a few of the cases which have come to my knowledge previous to and during my service in the police force.

Sometime in the year 1852 there was a circus in Castlereagh-street, where a number of boys, from 10 to 15 years old, were apprentices. Some girls used to come after these boys; and amongst them were three, aged respectively 9, 11, and 12. On one occasion I caught two of the boys named M'G. and E. in a hay-loft adjoining the circus, having connection with two of the girls. Previous to catching them, I had been told by different persons, that these children were frequently seen in the same situation. In 1854 these three girls were common prostitutes in Sydney. They were called K., B. M., and L.

Just before leaving Sydney in 1856, I was in Sussex-street about one o'clock in the morning; I found a little girl about 7 years of age standing at the entrance of one of the lanes. She told me that she was waiting for another girl, her companion, who had gone into a house up the lane with a man: that she had no home, her father being dead and her mother in prison. I went to the hovel she pointed out, and on looking in between the openings of the boards, I saw a man, about 40 years old, on the bed with a child. I burst open the door, rushed in, and struck the man a blow on the head, which severely wounded him, and threw him down a flight of steps to the rock beneath. When I questioned the girl, she told me she was nine years old. I sent the children to the police station for protection, but as the man appeared to be seriously injured I did not take him into custody.

About the same time, I was one night near the Markets, when I heard an old man say to a woman who had a child with her, I will give you half-a-crown. Shortly afterwards I saw the man take the child up the dark part of the Market. I followed him, and saw him place the child upon a stone ledge. I went up and took the child from him, and went after the woman, who had run away. The child said she was 7 years old; that the woman was her mother, and resided in — street, and that she knew her way home; where I sent her. Being engaged on other duty I was unable to adopt any other course.

Some

Some three or four years ago I was watching a young man who was suspected by the police of being connected with a gang of thieves. I followed him to Newtown, where he was joined by a girl. I saw them go down a lane in which there were no houses, and there, on the grass and under shelter of the fence, they had criminal intercourse. In endeavoring to get near enough to take them in the act, I accidentally made a noise, and the man got away. I questioned the girl, and she told me that she was between eleven and twelve years old; that she lived with her mother in Sussex-street, and some other particulars which I have forgotten.

A pawnbroker in the city was robbed of 62 gold rings by a young girl 12 years old; she was living with her mother and two sisters, one 15 and the other 19 years old. They were considered a respectable family, and moved in respectable society. Not finding the property on the girl, I searched the house, and recovered about 40 of the rings; whilst making the search, I learnt that the mother and daughters slept together in one room on the same bed, with only one blanket to cover them. In the room, slops of the most filthy description were contained in old soup-and-bouille tins, which had not been emptied for months, and the stench was so bad, that I was compelled to leave the room several times during the search. I afterwards learnt that the young girl who stole the rings was known to be a prostitute, and a frequenter of a casino then existing in King-street; she was sentenced to six months imprisonment. During the time she was in the gaol, she took the lead of the most abandoned women there, and was looked up to as a sort of chieftainess or leader by many of the prostitutes who were undergoing a sentence at the time.

Mr. S. P., toll receiver at the Pyrmont bridge, told me in the course of conversation, that he is constantly witnessing revolting scenes between boys and girls in the vicinity of the bridge. No later than Monday and Tuesday afternoons, there were a number of boys and girls of all sizes and ages, in a state of nudity, bathing on the south side of the Sussex-street end of the bridge.

The other evening he overheard a conversation between a girl about thirteen years of age, who sells oranges, and her brother, who is eleven years old. The boy called her by name, and told her in revolting language, that two men were coming down who wanted a———. Whereupon she left her basket in his charge, went and met the men, and afterwards went away in their company.

One night last week, three girls, the eldest being only eleven years old, came to the bridge; the eldest began to cry and said she was tired. Mr. P. told her to sit down and rest herself, which she did. After a time the two others left her. Some boys came down there and began pulling the girl about, Mr. P. drove them away, and began questioning the girl about her mode of obtaining a living. She told him that herself and her two sisters supported themselves and their mother by selling water cress, and by getting money from men and boys for going with them. She afterwards said, "give me nine-pence and you can go with me if you like," at the same time pointing to a small house on the opposite side of the bridge, as a place suitable for the purpose, and remarking "no one will see us there."

As another proof of juvenile profligacy, I may mention that I have been informed by a chemist, who has for years done an extensive business in Sydney, that several girls of only eight or nine years of age have been brought to him by their mothers for medical examination, having been more or less injured by connection with boys.

If the Committee think it desirable to examine any young girls, there are several now in gaol, undergoing various terms of imprisonment for robbery, who are well known to the police as prostitutes.

In conclusion, I beg to state, that I have made diligent inquiry for male vagrants among the youths of the city, and I can confidently say, there are not fifty houseless boys in Sydney.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

PROGRESS REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

RETRENCHMENT IN THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

5 June, 1860.

SYDNEY:

THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1860.

[Price, 1s. 5d.]

99—A

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1859-60.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 9: WEDNESDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

5. Retrenchment in the Public Expenditure :—Mr. Cowper moved, pursuant to *amended* notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, to inquire and report what changes can be made in the respective Departments of the Government, with a view to promoting their efficiency, and at the same time reducing their cost to the public, and that such Committee have power to send for persons and papers.
- (2.) That the Committee consist of ten Members, viz. :—Mr. Arnold, Mr. Flood, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Jones, Mr. McArthur, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Robertson, and the Mover and Seconder (Mr. Cowper and Mr. Bayley).
- Debate ensued.
- * * * * *

7. Retrenchment in the Public Expenditure :—The Debate on Mr. Cowper's motion,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, to inquire and report what changes can be made in the respective Departments of the Government, with a view to promoting their efficiency, and at the same time reducing their cost to the public, and that such Committee have power to send for persons and papers.
- (2.) That the Committee consist of ten Members, viz. :—Mr. Arnold, Mr. Flood, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Jones, Mr. McArthur, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Robertson, and the Mover and Seconder—interrupted by the foregoing Message,—resumed ;—
- And Mr. Hodgson requiring that the proposed Committee be appointed, by Ballot,—
- Question—That a Select Committee be appointed, to inquire and report what changes can be made in the respective Departments of the Government, with a view to promoting their efficiency, and at the same time reducing their cost to the public, and that such Committee have power to send for persons and papers,—put and passed ;—
- Whereupon the House proceeded to the Ballot, and the Speaker declared the following Members to be, with the Mover, the Committee duly appointed, viz. :—Mr. Flood, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Jones, Mr. Forster, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Hay, and Mr. McArthur.

VOTES No. 14. THURSDAY, 22 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

4. Attendance of Member of Legislative Council :—Mr. Cowper moved, That the following Message be carried to the Legislative Council :—

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly having appointed a Select Committee to inquire into and report what changes can be made in the respective Departments of the Government, with a view to promoting their efficiency, and at the same time reducing their cost to the public, with power to send for persons and papers, and that Committee being desirous to examine the Honorable Jacob L. Montefiore, Esquire, in reference thereto, begs to request that the Legislative Council will give leave to its said Member to attend accordingly, on such day and days as shall be arranged between him and the said Committee.

Legislative Assembly Chamber,

Sydney, 22 September, 1859.

Speaker.

Question put and passed.

* * * * *

9. Attendance of Member of Legislative Council :—The Speaker reported that during the Debate of the Question last before the House, the following Message was received from the Legislative Council :—

MR. SPEAKER,

In answer to the Message from the Legislative Assembly, dated this day, requesting leave for the Honorable Jacob L. Montefiore, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council, to attend and be examined before a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed to inquire and report what changes can be made in the respective Departments of the Government, with a view to promoting their efficiency, and at the same time reducing their cost to the public, with power to send for persons and papers, the Council acquaints the Assembly that leave has been granted to its said Member to attend and be examined by the said Committee, if he think fit.

Legislative Council Chamber,

Sydney, 22nd September, 1859.

W. W. BURTON,

President.

VOTES

VOTES No. 17. WEDNESDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

2. Attendance of Member of Legislative Council :—Mr. Cowper moved, That the following Message be carried to the Legislative Council :—

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Legislative Assembly having appointed a Select Committee to inquire into and report what changes can be made in the respective Departments of the Government, with a view to promoting their efficiency, and at the same time reducing their cost to the public, with power to send for persons and papers; and that Committee being desirous to examine the Honorable Geoffrey Eagar, Esquire, in reference thereto, begs to request the Legislative Council will give leave to its said Member to attend accordingly, on such day and days as shall be arranged between him and the said Committee.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 28th September, 1859.*

Speaker.

Question put and passed.

* * * * *

7. Attendance of Member of Legislative Council :—The Speaker reported that during the debate of the question last before the House the following Message was received from the Legislative Council :—

MR. SPEAKER,

In answer to the Message from the Legislative Assembly, dated this day, requesting leave for the Honorable Geoffrey Eagar, a Member of the Legislative Council, to attend and be examined before a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly to inquire and report what changes can be made in the respective Departments of the Government, with a view of promoting their efficiency, and at the same time reducing their cost to the public, with power to send for persons and papers, the Council acquaints the Assembly that leave has been granted to its said Member to attend and be examined by the said Committee, if he think fit.

*Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 28 September, 1859.*

W. W. BURTON,
President.

VOTES No. 92. TUESDAY, 8 MAY, 1860.

8. Retrenchment in the Public Expenditure :—Mr. McArthur moved, pursuant to notice,—
(1.) That the following Members be added to the Select Committee on Retrenchment in the Public Expenditure, viz. :—Mr. Robertson, Mr. Gray, Mr. Wild, Mr. Wisdom, and Mr. Gordon.
(2.) That the Evidence taken before the similar Committee during the last Session of Parliament be referred to the Committee now sitting.
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 107. TUESDAY, 5 JUNE, 1860.

1. * * * * *
Retrenchment in the Public Expenditure :—Mr. McArthur, as Chairman, brought up a Progress Report from, and laid upon the Table the Proceedings of, and Minutes of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee appointed on the 14th September last, on Retrenchment in the Public Expenditure, together with Appendix.
Ordered to be printed.

*Printed by the Government Printer,
Sydney, 1860.*

1859-60.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

PROGRESS REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 14th September, 1859, "to inquire and report what changes can be made in the respective Departments of the Government, with a view to promoting their efficiency, and at the same time reducing their cost to the Public," with "power to send for persons and papers," and to whom on the 8th ultimo was referred "the Evidence taken before the similar Committee during the last Session of Parliament" (1858), have agreed to the following Progress Report:—

In consideration of the matter referred to them, your Committee have taken the evidence of several witnesses, but, in consequence of the frequent interruptions to regular business that have occurred, they have been unable to complete the inquiry. It would be impossible to do so at this late period of the Session; your Committee, therefore, deem it advisable to submit to your Honorable House the Evidence which has been taken by them, and to recommend a resumption of the inquiry during the ensuing Session.

A. McARTHUR,
Chairman.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 5 June, 1860.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Cowper,	|	Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Hay,	|	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Arnold,	|	Mr. McArthur,
	Mr. Parkes.	

The Honorable Charles Cowper, Esq., called to the Chair.

The Committee deliberated as to their course of proceeding in reference to the matters referred for their consideration, and decided on taking the evidence of gentlemen unconnected with the public service, but experienced in the management of banking and mercantile establishments.

[Committee then adjourned till Friday, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock]

FRIDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. C. Cowper, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Byrnes,	|	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Hay,	|	Mr. Forster,
	Mr. McArthur.	

G. K. Ingelow, Esq., called in and examined.

T. Buchanan, Esq., called in and examined.

[Committee then adjourned till Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock]

WEDNESDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. C. Cowper, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Forster,	|	Mr. Hay,
Mr. McArthur,	|	Mr. Parkes.

A. McDonald, Esq., called in and examined.

The Honorable J. L. Montefiore, Esq., M.L.C., attending by permission of the Legislative Council, examined.

W. Kirchner, Esq., called and examined.

[Committee then adjourned till Wednesday, the 5th proximo, at 11 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 5 OCTOBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. C. Cowper, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. McArthur,	|	Mr. Hay,
Mr. Forster,	|	Mr. Parkes.

The witness summoned for this day not being in attendance,—

Committee proceeded to deliberate upon their future course of action in carrying out the inquiry.

[Committee then adjourned till the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 12 OCTOBER, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. C. Cowper, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Parkes,	|	Mr. Forster
	Mr. McArthur.	

The Honorable G. Eagar, Esq., M.L.C., attending by permission of the Legislative Council, examined.

Committee further deliberated upon the course of subsequent proceedings.

W. A. Duncan, Esq., *Collector of Customs*, called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Previous deliberation resumed.

[Committee then adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 16 MAY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Gray,	|	Mr. Robertson,
Mr. McArthur,	|	Mr. Wisdom.

A. McArthur, Esq., called to the Chair, in room of the Honorable C. Cowper, Esq., former Chairman, whose seat in the House had been vacated since the previous sitting.

Committee deliberating upon their further course of procedure,—

Motion made (*Mr. Robertson*) and *Question*,—That at this late period of the Session, it is inexpedient to take further action upon the subject of Retrenchment in the Public Expenditure, and that the Chairman be instructed to prepare a Draft Progress Report, to accompany the Evidence already taken before the Committee,—for consideration at the next sitting.—*agreed to.*

[Adjourned till Friday, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 18 MAY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. McArthur,		Mr. Wisdom.
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In the absence of a Quorum of the Committee, the meeting convened for this day *lapsed.*

TUESDAY, 22 MAY, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

None.

In the absence of a Quorum of the Committee, the meeting convened for this day *lapsed.*

TUESDAY, 5 JUNE, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Gray,	|	Mr. Robertson.
A. McArthur, Esq., in the Chair.		

Committee met pursuant to summons

The Chairman produced a letter from J. J. Calvert, Esq., *Clerk Assistant, Legislative Council*, under date the 21st ultimo, bearing upon certain Evidence taken before a similar Committee in the Session of 1858, and now referred to the present Committee.

Letter read.

Committee deliberated.

Motion made (*Mr. Gray*) and *Question*—That this letter be appended to the Progress Report about to be brought up to the House—*agreed to.* (*Vide Separate Appendix A.*)

The Chairman then laid before Committee a Draft Progress Report, pursuant to Resolution of the 16th ultimo.

Draft read.

And Committee having considered same,—

Motion made (*Mr. Robertson*) and *Question*—That the Report, as read, be the Progress Report of this Committee—*agreed to.*

Chairman requested to report progress, together with the Minutes of Evidence.

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1859.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

RETRENCHMENT IN THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

FRIDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

Present:—

MR. COWPER, MR. MCARTHUR, MR. HAY,	|	MR. FORSTER, MR. BYRNES, MR. PARKES.
--	--	--

THE HON. CHARLES COWPER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

G. K. Ingelow, Esq., examined:—

1. *By the Chairman* : You are manager of the Oriental Bank? Yes.
2. And have in your employment a large number of clerks of various qualifications? Yes; from young men of no experience to men of considerable experience.
3. Would you have any objection to state to the Committee generally the rate or scale of remuneration you give these gentlemen in their various branches, and with reference to their qualifications and responsibility? I have no objection, but I must inform the Committee that the Oriental Bank has two classes of *employés*;—those appointed out here, in the local establishment, and those who receive their appointments in England from the Court of Directors. The salaries of the latter are not regulated by local circumstances; those of the former class are so. I generally commence by giving a young man of no experience, except his general education, £100 a-year, gradually raising it to two, three, and four hundred a-year, as he may appear to be worth the additional remuneration, from time to time, and opportunity for promotion offers; but those gentlemen appointed by the Court of Directors receive considerably higher emolument; but they are persons of some experience in business. The lowest salary given by the Court of Directors is three hundred a-year to assistant accountants, and they may rise to the highest positions in the bank, with emoluments ranging from £1,500 to £3,000 per annum.
4. *By Mr. Hay* : With regard to the branch in this Colony does it rise to that? Not to the highest point in this Colony. The climate is much better here than at the Mauritius, China, &c., and that is taken into consideration.
5. *By the Chairman* : Those are Indian salaries, I presume? The highest are partly Indian, and partly obtained through length of service. The responsibility of a manager of the Oriental Bank is very great; he has no local Directors to assist him; the whole responsibility is therefore on the shoulders of one individual, at each point uncontrolled, except by the regulations of the bank and the travelling Inspector from the Court, whose range of duty extends over Shanghai, the Mauritius, and India, to New Zealand and Australia, and who, at distant intervals, arrives at particular spots.
6. With regard to your Colonial appointments, how long would elapse between the appointment at £100 and its arriving at £400? If I found a young man shewing anything like reasonable ability, I should give him an increase of not less than £50 for the second year, and

G.K. Ingelow,
Esq.

23 Sept., 1859.

G.K. Ingelow, and the same for the third; if he shewed very considerable ability he would get on still faster, or he might not get any promotion on the other hand from not shewing any aptitude for business or disposition to make himself useful. I have received applications from Government clerks for employment in the bank, but I do not think I ever knew a clerk leave a bank to go into a public office, therefore, I presume, the chances of promotion in a bank are better than in public offices.

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7. *By Mr. Hay*: Now anyone who after three or four years experience in the public service went back to the bank, would he take the position he left three or four years previous? I have no doubt in any Colonial bank, where there is everything open to young men, they are far better off than in the Government service; the chances of rising are very remote; in the bank there is always the probability of getting a branch in a few years.

8. What is the average salary of your agents? The agents in the country are paid £400, with a house furnished, and in some of the branch banks of the other establishments in the larger towns, such as Goulburn and Bathurst, the managers get, I believe, £500 or £600.

9. *By Mr. McArthur*: What I was going to say, was that the chance of getting promoted depended generally on the prosperity of the banks? There is a considerable chance of promotion in the large local banks of the Colony, such as the Commercial, the Bank of New South Wales, and the Joint Stock Bank. I imagine young men in a banking house have an advantage over those in public offices on account of their superior chances of promotion, and of getting branch banks. Suppose one man to enter a Government office and one a bank at the same time, the one in the bank would, I think, obtain the better position first.

10. *By Mr. Couper*: Are you aware of the remuneration given to the various classes of employes in Government? I looked at some tables in the Report (*the Retrenchment Committee Report*), I have not looked at it very carefully, perhaps you could let me see one—(*looking at the Report*) here is a tabulated statement of the salaries of officers of the Houses of Parliament.

11. Look at the Legislative Assembly? Those salaries certainly appear to me to be on a fair scale, unless the persons employed are required to set up very late at night (*Mr. Couper*: *No doubt they are*)—that would put them in a worse position than a clerk in a bank who leaves at four or five o'clock in the afternoon.

12. Do your clerks generally leave at four or five o'clock? Yes, except when there is a Mail outwards or inwards. I (*refers again to the Report*) observe here Mr. Under Secretary Elyard, £800 a-year, that seems to me to be a small salary. It is not more than equivalent to the salary drawn by most of the accountants in banks, and I should certainly presume that the Under Secretary to the Principal Secretary's Department must hold a more responsible position than an accountant in a bank.

13. With regard to the Under Secretary of the Treasury, with which department you have transacted business, do you consider £800 at all excessive? I should say that is a very small salary if it is to be taken also in conjunction with his length of service.

14. What is the salary you give your accountants generally? The accountants draw £600 to £700 with residence, but then they are persons not only eligible for, but certain of, promotion, unless by their own default, to a higher grade, where their salaries would be considerably increased; that puts them in a better position than an Under Secretary.

15. Have they any retiring allowance? We have in the Oriental Bank a plan which might be with advantage adopted by the Government offices;—each person in the establishment subscribes a certain amount per annum to a general fund, which accumulates, and will provide, in the course of a few years, pensions for widows and orphans, and also persons retiring from office; but the plan, as regards distribution of the income, is not settled yet. We anticipate from this accumulation to have, in 5 or 6 years, a capital of £50,000, with an income of £6,000 or £7,000 per annum. This fund also provides for the fidelity of all those who subscribe to it to the extent to which each individual would have been required to find security.

16. Is that under the management of the bank? It is in the hands of trustees, one the Chairman of the Court of Directors at Home, another the Chief Manager of the bank, the the third, the Chief Accountant—these being supposed to represent the three interests, the Directors, the Manager, and the Junior Officers. It is, I consider, a very excellent plan—one I think the Government, or any one employing a large number of persons, should adopt with the necessary modifications. It gives the employer a very great hold on the employed, as if the latter throws up his position he throws up the benefit he would derive from the fund to which he has been a subscriber.

17. At what rate do you make the deduction? One per cent. on the amount for which the fund is liable.

18. What rate of pension does it secure? The scheme is not sufficiently mature to enable me to say—the matter is in the hands of an actuary, the fund being only in the course of formation. In four or five years, when the capital will probably be not less than £50,000, it will be devoted to giving pensions to those who have served a certain time, and also pensions to any widows of officers who have died in the service, besides forming a guarantee fund for the protection of the bank against defalcations.

19. You stated that when the Court of Directors send a gentleman out from England £300 a-year is the commencing salary. You commence much lower here; how do you account for that—is it on account of the distance they have to go—do they require that inducement to come to the Colony? The gentlemen sent out by the Court are persons of business experience—those who commence here on the low rate are men of no experience. When we require to take into our service here one who has higher qualifications, he enters also at higher pay; but the system originated in the Indian Establishments where all Europeans were a superior class, the clerks being for the most part Hindoos, Mussulmen, or Singalese,

- as the case may be. The scale of pay in India is high—£300 being the lowest sum on which, G.K. Ingelow,
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a young man can keep up a position of respectability.
20. You spoke of salaries of about £400, then £800—have you many intermediate? There are assistant accountants who commence at £300, and work up to £400. 23 Sept., 1859.
21. On a graduated scale? It depends on promotion in the whole establishment. Those sent out here from England are liable to be sent to India, China, or elsewhere, by the Court of Directors at Home.
22. Have you any officer in receipt of £500 or £600 a year? Yes, the deputy accountants. There are three classes of accountants—the assistants, the deputy accountants, the full accountant; their pay ranges from £300 to £700. The next grade is that of the deputy managers, who draw £1,000.
23. They are eligible in this office? Yes.
24. Have you cast your eye through the other departments of the Government—look at the Lands and Works, if you please, and tell us what you think of the scale of salaries there? I presume some new arrangement has been made here, as all the clerks appear to have entered at the same time—'56 or '57. I find the highest salary after the Under Secretary's, which, I think, is very moderately paid, is chief clerk in Land Branch, £500 a year.
25. *By Mr. Hay:* What is the length of service? Eighth February, 1841, now eighteen years. Well, if there is any responsibility in the duty he performs, it is certainly not a large salary. The other salaries are on a lower scale, from £350 to £150, in the Surveyor General's Office. I presume these gentlemen have some professional skill. (*Mr. Couper: No, they are the same class.*) It is to be taken into account—in a banking establishment there is a great amount of money passing through the hands of the clerks, and they have, therefore, more responsible duties than a clerk simply engaged in writing letters. I think all clerks, where there is a considerable amount of money passing through their hands, should have salaries sufficient to provide them with all the reasonable necessaries of life.
26. But you would do that in all departments of the Government? I should be particularly cautious, where clerks had money to handle, not to have them pinched at all.
27. Would you not pay every clerk in the Government, to place him above that temptation? I would not like to employ anyone and pay less than he was worth; but, where there was charge of money, a clerk should be paid specially for that duty. (*Looking at the Treasury Table.*) The chief clerk of the Pay Branch, I see, has £600; he entered in '27.
28. Is that an extravagant salary? No, I think not; I presume it is a position of responsibility, to say nothing of the great length of service. The accountant at £530 entered, I see, in 1837; the salary certainly is not high. Looking down the whole list, the salaries do not appear high at all. I should say the clerks with £150 and £175 are better paid than the seniors.
29. I suppose all your gentlemen give security? Yes, the lowest £1,000, rising to £5,000 for managers.
30. Are they answerable for losses, who are entrusted with money, do they make up sums lost by negligence or mistake? The cashier is liable to make up deficiencies, so are the clerks under him.
31. You hold them responsible for mistakes? Yes.
32. *By Mr. Parkes:* Do mistakes of that kind often occur? I think not often. The cashier does occasionally pay a sum of money in mistake, but not frequently.
33. Would the other banks be bound to check him if they discovered it? It occurs in paying money over the counter.
34. *By Mr. Byrnes:* Then it would generally be a small amount? Not always. I saw lately a case where a cashier brought a man up for receiving £100 in excess of the cheque, and which he had refused to return.
35. *By Mr. Parkes:* How often do these mistakes occur over the counter? Small deficiencies occur about once a month, or so, I should think; but the cashier in most of the banks is supposed to receive an extra pay to cover losses which must occur. I think in most banks they give the cashier £50 or £100 higher pay than they give in other departments, as he is liable for losses.
36. You do not consider this item in paying your officers generally? No; because it would not appertain to their position,—the cashier only is liable.
37. And he alone? Yes, and he alone.
38. He is not only liable then for mistakes of his own, but for those of his juniors? We hold him accountable, unless he can trace it to some one.
39. This is only for losses considered reasonable from the multiplicity of payments? Yes.
40. *By Mr. Couper:* You find no difficulty in supplying yourself with efficient gentlemen at fair rates of pay? No, I do not; there are always a number of young men moving about from one part to another, and many are willing to leave Government offices to get into a bank. I have known clerks leave the bank of which I am manager to go to other banks; and *vice versa*; but whilst I have received them from Government offices I never knew them leave the bank to go back to Government.
41. What is your opinion of the public service generally—from what you know of it, are you able to say if they are over or excessively paid for the duties they perform, or are you of opinion that the duties are lighter than in other positions?—The office hours are from 9 to 4, with liability to be detained longer if their official duties require it? I presume there is an immense amount of work in Government offices which can be done by mere copying clerks. I do not say that the lower clerks, the 2nd and 3rd class and assistants, are not sufficiently paid; I see nothing niggardly there, but I think that the higher clerks, who, by dint of long service and the display of superior abilities, have risen to be chief clerks and accountants, and under secretaries, the Government pays very poorly. I consider the pay,
for

G.K. Ingelow, for instance, of Mr. Lane and Mr. Elyard, and Mr. Fitzpatrick, very low. I think the upper clerks are all alike in this respect.

23 Sept., 1860. 42. *By Mr. Hay*: In point of fact you don't think there is any difficulty in finding abundance of persons whose business is that of mere copying clerks, and you think they are very well paid? Whether they have any reasonable prospect of advancement I cannot say; if the prospect is poor they must be the better paid to induce them to remain.

43. *By Mr. Byrnes*: You would not, as a matter of course, increase the pay of an officer for long service, if he shewed no ability? If the Government desired to retain the services of a clerk in a low department, they would have to pay him high; if the prospect of promotion under Government was very small, some clerks drawing £200 a-year would leave to take £150 in a bank, knowing they would make up by the more rapid promotion.

44. But would it follow, as a matter of course, in case of a vacancy, that he would be promoted unless he had the ability for the higher office? No.

45. *By Mr. Hay*: Perhaps, Mr. Ingelow, you will say whether you think an allowance should be made in proportion to length of service, merely as such, or should it be taken merely as an element in considering promotion? There has been a practice in Government of increasing payment on account of length of service.

46. *By the Chairman*: There is no graduated scale now? No; the length of service is generally considered a legitimate ground for increase, but it does not follow, as a matter of course, that after so many years he should be entitled to additional pay if not fit for higher office.

47. It is only an element? Yes; only an element.

48. *By Mr. Parkes*: Suppose a case of this kind in the Government service:—A person holds an appointment for a number of years, say 10 or 20; it is then discovered he is not qualified to discharge his duty and is discharged for incompetency;—what do you think about compensation for loss of office in that case? I cannot say he is entitled to it, but it seems odd the Government should take so long to find it out.

49. Would it not appear upon the principle of abstract justice that the country ought to be compensated when he had enjoyed his pay so long—that he should refund? I presume the Government would not be at the loss of all they had paid him.

50. *By Mr. Hay*: You presume the person has been unfit for service the whole time; can you not suppose a person having been quite fit for service for 20 years and quite unfit for the remaining five? I think the question did not suppose him ever to have been competent; if his incompetency arose from physical incapacity, through old age or sickness, he would be entitled to compensation.

51. *By Mr. Parkes*: I think you have been in the Colony about five years? Yes.

52. Your business has brought you in contact with the Government? Yes, with the Treasury Department, for three or four years.

53. In England, before you arrived here, had you much intercourse with Government? Not in England. I have had intercourse with Colonial Governments, and in India.

54. May I ask, from your experience, whether you are enabled to offer any opinion of the efficiency of the general organization of our establishments, in comparison with that British Dependency, or of the Mother Country? I am not in a position to give an opinion.

55. You are aware of Dickens' description of "circumlocution"? Yes.

56. Have you seen anything of that kind here? Yes, there is some unnecessary correspondence. It is an invariable fault attaching to all Governments—Home and Colonial.

57. You have arrived at the opinion some improvement might be made in the departments? I think there might; by more direct communication between the departments much now done by letter could be done verbally. This would probably necessitate bringing the government offices nearer together, as for instance in this place every department of the Government is in a different building, and these are at a considerable distance apart.

58. It would be a saving then if a group of buildings were erected for government offices? Yes, a great saving.

59. Supposing the whole of the government *employés* were discharged, do you think there would be much difficulty in replacing them by efficient men? I imagine there would be a very great difficulty, as you would require a certain amount of experience; if the whole staff of any department were to be suddenly changed, at once the department would fall into disorder, and would suffer for some time however clever the new men might be.

60. But without reference to the necessary experience—put that out of the whole case—do you think there would be any difficulty, so far as general fitness was concerned, even suppose the change took place gradually? I presume that if the Government adopted some measures which would lead to a considerable number of clerks leaving the Government in a reasonable time they would be able to replace them. I think the community could supply the Government with a sufficient number of persons, if there was no other extraordinary demand upon it.

61. I should infer from your answers already given, that you do not consider the salaries high—the general range of salaries? I do not; and particularly the clerks of the higher order, I consider their salaries low.

62. *By Mr. McArthur*: I think I understood you to say the managers got houses? Yes.

63. The agents, do they get them also? Yes.

64. Do the accountants get anything in that way? A simple salary.

65. *By Mr. Couper*: Does it occur to you that the circumlocution to which Mr. Parkes alluded was more conspicuous in this than in other Governments, or not? I think I have seen it displayed to its greatest height in India.

66. *By Mr. Parkes*: How long were you in India? Nearly ten years in Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, and Singapore.

67. Your previous answers, so far as they affect the question of comparison with this Government, relate to India? India and the Crown Colony of Ceylon. India being at that time under the Company, its machinery for the transaction of business was of a most cumbersome character.

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68. *By Mr. Cowper*: Is it your impression, or is it a general idea in the city, that the establishments of the Colony are on an excessive scale in point of numbers, and that they must be reduced? That certainly appears to be the general impression—whether there are grounds for it I cannot form an opinion—that there is an unnecessary expenditure in government departments.

69. If these gentlemen are employed from 9 till 4, and sometimes longer, that is as much as the Government ought to expect from them all the year round? If they are fully occupied it is by no means an excessive amount of labor to expect from a clerk. It is less than the time given in most merchants offices or warehouses.

70. Do you think that these hours could be fairly extended as a general arrangement? I should say there could be no great cause for complaint if they were extended for another hour in the afternoon; I do not wish to express any individual opinion of that sort,—I am rather in favour of short hours; I do not think you gain much by lengthening the number of hours as you would probably get no more work by keeping an individual on his stool for one, two, or three hours extra.

71. Would you give them any hour for lunch? Yes, in such case.

72. Speaking of general impressions—is it not a general impression that public servants are too highly paid—what is your impression of the payment of the public servants, from the Principal Secretary to the lowest? I have not heard it said that the public servants are too handsomely or too highly paid; I have seen it so stated in debates in the Parliament, but not in any other place; I cannot suppose any man of business would consider the Colonial Treasurer, or any Minister, could be overpaid at £2,000 or £1,500 a year; I should think most men of business consider the sum inadequate for so responsible a position, seeing also that the holder of the office may be thrown out of it any day.

73. What is the salary of the highest official in the banks in this Colony? I presume about £2,000 a year, with furnished residence.

74. *By Mr. Byrnes*: You spoke of your agents—what are the duties of agents, generally speaking, in the country? The country managers have generally the management of a small branch bank; they have to refer to the head establishment in Sydney as to making advances, discounting bills, and lending money generally. They are bank managers on a small scale.

75. They are not simply banks of issue I infer? They carry on all the business of banks in the interior, receiving deposits, discounting settlers paper, &c.

76. Are there any gentlemen in the interior appointed to advise with the manager? I believe in all but the Oriental Bank they have a Board on a small scale to carry on their business, in the same manner as in Sydney; they have a board to advise with them.

77. *By Mr. McArthur*: You said it was your general impression, taking all the circumstances into account, that a young gentleman entering the public service would be at a disadvantage with one entering a bank? Yes, he has far less chance of advancement.

Thomas Buchanan, Esq., examined:—

78. *By the Chairman*: I believe you are acting manager of the Bank of Australasia? I am acting manager at present.

T. Buchanan,
Esq.
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79. Will you have any objection to state to the Committee the rate of remuneration you give in your bank? The salaries differ very much—we have no fixed salaries for particular duties; the manager has, at present, £1,200 a-year, with residence.

80. Your next? The accountant, £600.

81. Has he a residence? No.

82. *By Mr. Parkes*: Is there any salary between? No.

83. Is he an officer of a long period in the service, generally speaking? It takes him some time to arrive at that grade—I am the present accountant, and have been in the bank between 9 and 10 years.

84. *By the Chairman*: What is the salary next to you? The teller, £450; it is usually £500, without residence.

85. Do they give security? Yes—all, high and low.

86. Ranging from what? From £2,000 downwards.

87. Descending to the next officer, what does he get? £400—sub-accountant.

88. And lower down? The clerks in the office generally average £200, or rather more.

89. Have you any between £200 and £400? Yes, the receiving-teller has £350; one of the ledger-keepers has £325, some of the clerks £250, the lowest, with one exception, is £150, the lowest, £100.

90. What are the hours of business during which you require their attendance? From 9 to 4 in the afternoon—occasionally later, till 6 or 7.

91. Do you often require them later? Every Monday, the exchanges of the banks being completed on that day. We have no fixed hour for leaving—when the work of the day is done, which is rarely before 4 o'clock.

92. Is there in your establishment much opportunity of promotion? Yes, owing to the number of branches established—during the last 3 or 4 years, however, the promotion has not been so rapid.

- T. Buchanan, Esq.
23 Sept., 1859.
93. To what salaries can you promote them in these branches? Accountants, £350 to £400; branch managers, £750, with a residence.
94. This office is generally filled by a gentleman promoted from Sydney? Yes, or from some one of the other branches.
95. Is there much difficulty in filling these offices when vacant? No, we have experienced none. There is a rule, rarely departed from, that promotion takes place in the bank. I know of no instance of a person being appointed to a senior position without first going through the routine of the office.
96. That is an inducement to persons to come, and when they come to stay? Yes.
97. Have you ever considered—have you arrived at any opinion as to the relative position of Government clerks and those in banks? No, I have generally had so much to look after at the bank, that I have not considered the subject sufficiently to give an opinion, yet, I would prefer a bank to the public service. I cannot give my reasons for the conclusion, but I think a banking establishment the best for a young man.
98. *By Mr. Parkes:* Are there many leaving the Bank of Australasia to go into public service? I never heard of anything of the kind.
99. You never did this? I religiously avoided it.
100. Have you known persons to leave the public service to join a bank? Yes.
101. Have you any general impression as to the amount of work required from public servants and those in private establishments, and are the latter in that respect at a disadvantage? That is my impression.
102. They are not so hard-worked as you are? No, that is my opinion; I have no knowledge of the details of the working of any department of the Government.
103. *By Mr. Byrnes:* When the clerks have left the public service and gone into a bank, have you found them as efficient as others? Yes.
104. *By the Chairman:* That is they have not been spoiled in the public service? Yes, just so.
105. Are they sufficiently “fast” for your purposes? Yes, quite; we do not encourage fastness.
106. *By Mr. Byrnes:* Have you any class of gentlemen in the position of agents? Not in this Colony—in Victoria we have.
107. *By Mr. Hay:* How many branch banks have you in New South Wales? Three; Maitland, Newcastle, and Ipswich.
108. The cashier has £450, £500 has been given, and the highest salary is that of the superintendent—£2,500? Yes.
109. *By Mr. McArthur:* I think, Mr Buchanan, you made a remark that the clerks were not so fully employed in the Government as in private establishments, that is merely your impression? Only an impression. I would wish to state with reference to it, that my opinion is arrived at from the regularity of the hours of Government officials; we have busier days than others—on the occasion of the Mails coming in or going out, we are busy till 8 or 9 o'clock.
110. You never heard that of the public servants? I never heard of it.
111. *By the Chairman:* Do you think that generally speaking, that the responsibility on the officers of the Government is as great as that on gentlemen in banking offices? I think not, for these reasons—there are so many grades, so many heads of departments in the Government, on whom would rest the responsibility; in the bank, every clerk has his personal responsibility.
112. The clerks in the bank have greater responsibilities on their shoulders than persons merely employed in copying letters? Yes.
113. Have you persons who are simply employed as copying clerks? It is the duty of the juniors as they come, they are only put to it till they shew their fitness, then they are promoted to a more responsible duty.
114. *By the Chairman:* What do you give them? We give them £150; it depends on their fitness how soon they may get an increased salary—perhaps a month or two, according to ability.
115. *By Mr. Hay:* If the clerks did not get beyond mere copying clerks for want of ability, would they be promoted on account of long service, if they did not shew any aptitude for business? No, there is no rule of the kind, they rise by their efficiency.
116. *By Mr. McArthur:* I think you said you never knew a case but one, but what the next in office was promoted? No, the promotion takes place in the bank, not as a matter of course by seniority, but according to who is the best qualified.
117. Not guided by length of service? Other things being equal, that should weigh.

WEDNESDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER, 1859.

Present:—

MR. COWPER,
MR. HAY,MR. PARKES,
MR. FORSTER,

MR. MCARTHUR.

THE HON. CHARLES COWPER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

A. McDonald, Esq., called in and examined:—

118. *By the Chairman:* You were formerly the chief officer of the Union Bank in the A. McDonald, Esq. Colony, and are now a member of the large mercantile firm of Messrs. Flower, Salting & Company? Yes.

119. The Committee is, as you are perhaps aware, appointed to inquire into the efficiency of the state of the Public Departments, and are desirous to obtain information with reference to the remuneration generally given to gentlemen in various grades of employment in the banking and commercial establishments of the City. Will you have the kindness, therefore, to give the Committee any information which you possess upon the subject? For instance, with regard to the bank with which you were connected? The salaries of managers range from about £600 to £1,000 a year. In the Union Bank the manager has a free residence, besides coals (or firewood) and candles. The salary is £1,000 in Sydney. Some of the other banks pay as high as £1,200 a year.

120. Is there any provision in these banks for a retiring fund? None at all.

121. With respect to the second class of officers—accountants and cashiers—what is paid to them? From £300 to £500. In Sydney the salary of an accountant is £500, but it varies according to particular circumstances.

122. Length of services then would operate so as to increase the stipends paid? Yes, that is the great inducement to remain in the service, the chance of rising from the lowest to the highest post.

123. Perhaps you will state generally what is the scale? About £150 a year for junior clerks who can write a good hand—that is the lowest scale.

124. Then what is the probable period of time before a junior clerk rises to a higher grade? The bank keeps a register of those who enter their service, in which is the date of their entrance, the duty they perform, and the rate of their remuneration, together with the office they hold. Every officer has a separate account, shewing the gradual advancement of each. Whenever a vacancy occurs the Inspector has to consider who is the most suitable officer to fill it, or entitled to it by seniority of service; as it sometimes happens that a person of senior rank is unfit for the appointment, although fit for his own peculiar work. Whenever you raise the salary of an inferior officer, others of the same standing or grade look for an increase too. The managing and adjustment of this list requires, at times, considerable tact and judgment to avoid discontent.

125. Is there much competition with other banks? It sometimes happens that inferior officers (possessed of superior abilities) obtain higher appointments in other establishments.

126. The salaries then are not always sufficient to keep men in the banks? Certainly not (in regard to the officers underpaid). The inspectors' salary ranges from £2,000 to £2,500 a-year, and every expense paid whilst travelling, but no residence is provided.

127. How long is one of those juniors, under ordinary circumstances, in obtaining advancement from £150 to a higher branch? There are a good many chances in the lower scale—in the course of a month sometimes. He may get to be bill-clerk or ledger-keeper, and would then receive £200 or £250 a-year.

128. Is the advancement pretty speedy? Yes, but sometimes an officer is found to be peculiarly fitted for a certain office and retained in it; in such case he gets a proportionate increase of salary. When an increase of 25 per cent. was allowed, in consequence of the state of affairs five or six years ago, it was afterwards made permanent, being added to the fixed salaries.

129. Do they give security? They all give security from £500 to £10,000.

130. What are your general hours of business? From half-past 9 to 4, with an hour for luncheon.

131. Between half-past 9 and 4 an hour? Yes, they get dinner or lunch, but some of the officers are kept to transact business.

132. Are you often detained beyond your business hours? Very seldom, unless employed in cancelling notes or preparing for the yearly balances.

133. Is that peculiar to your bank? All banks are something similarly situated.

134. You have been furnished with a copy of the evidence taken last Session—have you looked over it? I merely took a glance at it.

135. Can you give an idea of the comparative scale between the public and private service? No, I cannot.

136. Have you any opinion as connected with the efficiency of the public service, and the remuneration given compared with commercial matters—are you aware whether the members of the public service are under-paid or over? As far as I can judge I do not think they are over-paid.

137. You speak, of course, with reference to the responsibility of banks as compared with Government departments where money is not involved? I do not speak of responsibility, they have the chance of advancement which does not seem to exist in the Government service. I would certainly take a less salary in a mercantile establishment, or in a bank, than under the Government.

A. McDonald, 138. On the ground of promotion? Yes.

Esq. 139. Can you say whether, from your intercourse with the Government, there are too many
28 Sept., 1859. *employés* in the public service? In fact I have not sufficient knowledge of the working of the Government to say whether it is so or not.

140. Have you come much in contact with the Government departments? Not much.

141. Could you give us information as to the "circumlocution" spoken about? At times our staff varies very considerably, and to perform the work we have to employ fresh officers.

142. Have you any impression that in the Government offices there is too much circumlocution, or that the public service could be reduced in numbers by a more systematic mode of doing business? Only the head of a department could answer that question properly. I have often perceived where half-a-dozen indifferent hands might have been replaced by a couple of competent clerks; but then higher salaries would have been required, so that the cost of the department might not have been lessened.

143. *By Mr. Hay*: What is your experience with regard to the comparative amount of salary in mercantile establishments as compared with banks? Mercantile offices generally pay better than banks. We never hesitate in our own office in giving an ordinary clerk £200 to £250 a-year. I should be very glad now if I could get a good competent man, and would readily give him £600 a-year. I think a person competent to conduct such a business as ours would be well worth £1,000 a-year.

144. Of course you are less hampered than the banks in giving salaries proportioned to usefulness? We are not hampered at all. The salaries in the banks range from £150 to £1,000 per annum; when Inspector, I had full power to appoint or dismiss officers, to fix or increase salaries, only subject of course to confirmation by the London Board—generally allowed as a matter of course.

145. *By Mr. Cowper*: Did the bank send out many officers from London? A few; but I seldom found them superior to our ordinary Colonial hands. The usual salaries agreed to be paid to supposed competent clerks for a term of two or three years was about £250 per annum, with passage to the Colony paid by the bank.

The Hon. J. L. Montefiore, M.L.C., examined:—

The Hon. J. L. Montefiore, M.L.C. 146. *By the Chairman*: You are a merchant of the firm of Montefiore, Graham, & Co., in this City, and a Bank Director? I am.

Esq. 147. The Committee is appointed to inquire into the scale of remuneration given to the
28 Sept., 1859. Government officials, with a view to ascertain how far it is desirable to reduce the Government expenditure, without lowering the standard of efficiency. With that view, anxious to ascertain how far the remuneration given in the mercantile establishments and banks of the City is in a fair comparison with that of the public service, will you have the kindness to state to the Committee what is the scale of remuneration given for gentlemen in various grades of employment in the banking and mercantile establishments—say, for instance, in the Bank of Australasia, with which you are connected? I can give the answer you require, but I would warn the Committee that it would not be fair to be guided by the answer. Any gentleman who goes into a mercantile house looks forward in time to become a principal, and in a banking establishment, a manager; therefore those circumstances influence him in the amount of remuneration asked for in the commencement of his career. In a merchant's office in Sydney it is very common for a young man to enter as an apprentice; the amount of remuneration received during every year of apprenticeship is exceedingly limited, that is to say, that it is almost nominal. Immediately on leaving his apprenticeship, supposing he had shewn ability during that term, he would at once receive a salary varying from £150 to £200 a year, which would generally go on increasing, say to about £300. The head clerks of mercantile establishments, and there could be only one or two, received from £400 to perhaps £450 a year; having arrived at that amount of salary, they look to the probability that steady attention may lead them, and it generally does, so as to becoming a principal in the business when the head thinks fit to retire. In banks, the salary commences at a higher rate, for the reason that all banks require security for each clerk who enters the establishment; and I rather think the lowest salary given is £150. It goes up through different grades to either £1,000 or £1,200—I think the latter sum—a year; the last named sum is given to bank managers, and they generally have a residence also attached.

148. How long is it generally that a gentleman has to wait before he rises from the lowest to the highest grade? It is impossible to give a definite answer, because circumstances vary the time in a bank; it must depend entirely upon the death or retirement of those above. In a mercantile establishment, how soon the heads may think proper to retire from business and leave it to the juniors to conduct. It is difficult to specify any period in a bank, but I should say that the time to rise from the lowest grade to the managership would be from 15 to 18 years.

149. Are your hours in your own firm very long? To take the average throughout the year from 9 till half-past 5; from 9 till 5 in winter, and from 9 to 6 in summer, always allowing the clerks half an hour for refreshment. At the sametime, when the Mail is on the eve of starting, the clerks are often at work from 9 in the morning till 10 at night. But it must be remembered that all my clerks have reasonable holidays when they ask for them.

150. The Government hours are from 9 to 4 all the year round, do you think that sufficient? Quite sufficient.

151. If they work well from 9 to 4, the public have as much labor as they have a right to ask for? Quite so.

152. Have you any difficulty in getting gentlemen to fill situations in the bank, or your own firm? I have never had any difficulty myself, but I should say from what I know of the banks, as well as other establishments, that the difficulty is to obtain really good men.
153. Average men you can get? They are in abundance. You must know that a really able and laborious man is better worthy of £300 than an average one of £150 a-year.
154. Have you had much intercourse with the Government departments? I have not.
155. Can you form any opinion whether the Government departments are efficiently conducted, or otherwise? I am quite unable to form an opinion.
156. Has the business you have had to contract been done with facility? I can only speak from hearsay; the Custom House and Treasury business has been managed through my clerks, and they do not complain.
157. *By Mr. Parkes*: As a Member of the Legislature, have you ever directed your attention to the subject of the reconstruction of the departments when before the Legislature? In what way am I to give an answer—do you mean a division of the work?
158. I mean generally a reconstruction; the matter has been before the Legislature? Generally, as a matter of course, like any other Member I have devoted some little time to the matter.
159. Have you arrived at any definite opinion as to the reorganization of the departments which you think it necessary to state to the Committee? I look on the question as one of such a tenor, and requiring so long a reply, that I could hardly give it you. Do you mean whether I think a division of the Department of Lands and Works necessary, or other departments to be brought under it; if so, I am of opinion that the division of the Department of Lands and Works is highly necessary; that it is exceedingly advisable that the management of Railway and Telegraphic Communication should be under the control of a Responsible Minister; and further, that attention should be immediately paid to procure efficient men for the public service, more than to seek retrenchment in their salaries. From what I have heard and know of the work done in banks and mercantile establishments, I believe that the public service could be conducted with a smaller number of hands, supposing all the hands employed were fully competent and able men.
160. Do you think there is much circumlocution in the business, and more labor expended than is necessary with the present system? My own connection with the Government has been almost *nil*. I can only speak from hearsay, but from that I have not the slightest doubt that there is a great deal too much circumlocution.
161. *By the Chairman*: Does it occur to you to make any suggestion to the Committee generally with reference to the organization of the Government departments; the mode of conducting the business of the Government generally, and the scale of remuneration to the officers?—Can you make any suggestion for providing a superannuation fund, or for giving retiring allowances?—have you such a fund in mercantile offices? I think it most advisable that it should be done, and think it the only way to procure efficient men.

[*The witness then withdrew, it being understood that, if convenient, he should draw up a statement explanatory of his ideas on the last-named questions, for the guidance of the Committee.*]

Notwithstanding the opinion that has been enunciated by the House of Assembly, I have always been of opinion that no clerk should be admitted into government employ without having undergone some previous examination, for I do not see in what other way *efficiency* is to be secured. I do not think it necessary that such examination should be competitive, but merely a test of ability in writing, arithmetic, and English composition. Such a Board of Examiners might consist of three Members of the Legislature, whose duties should be purely of an honorary nature.

I do not believe that it would tend to economy in the public service that the existing rates of salaries should be reduced, but I would recommend that five per cent. of all salaries should be retained for the creation of a superannuation fund, the which five per cent. should be invested for that purpose, and at the expiration of fifteen years' employment each *employé* should be entitled to retire upon a yearly pension not exceeding the amount of salary he was receiving in the seventh year of his employ; and in the event of death at any time after the tenth year of employment the widow or children, if there be one or the other, should be entitled to receive for ten years a pension not exceeding fifty pounds per annum.

These superannuation funds do not generally exist in mercantile offices, but that may be accounted for by the reasons I have explained at the commencement of my examination, while I am aware that they are insisted upon by many banking establishments.

I trust that the Committee will understand that in my opinion the public service will be more ably, and at the same time more cheaply, conducted by a small number of well-paid and highly efficient officers, than by a large number of clerks at a lower salary and not equally competent.

J. L. M.

W. Kirchner, Esq., examined:—

W. Kirchner, Esq. 162. *By the Chairman:* You are a partner in a large mercantile establishment in the City?
I am.

23 Sept., 1858. 163. The Committee are desirous to ascertain from some gentlemen engaged in the management of large banking and mercantile firms—the general rate of remuneration you give to your officers and servants. Will you have the kindness to state the general rate of remuneration which is given to clerks and other persons whom you employ? The chief clerk gets £500; the cashier, £350; the salesman, £300; and the junior clerks, £50 to £150 a-year. £50 is given to an apprentice or lad; storekeepers get £4 a-week.

164. Have they any other advantages? No.

165. Do you find a difficulty in obtaining suitable persons? Not at present; much higher salaries are paid by some firms. I have known as much as £800 a-year given to a chief clerk, and even £1,000.

166. What are their duties? Managing clerks under the partners.

167. Have you any knowledge of the remuneration given by the Government to their officials? Yes.

168. What is your opinion—is it more than a fair remuneration for their services? I do not think so. I know that some clerks who have left a commercial counting-house have thought themselves worse paid in Government service. Some clerks of my own who left me, and who are now in the Treasury, do not get so much as they used to in our office.

169. Do you know what was the inducement for them to enter the Government service? They were not required any further by me, but they were not attracted by greater salaries.

170. Are your office hours very long? No, from half-past 9 until 5 P.M.; sometimes when the Mail goes clerks stay longer—all night through—but that is very rare indeed. They get an hour for luncheon.

171. Have you had much intercourse with the departments of the Government in transacting business? Yes.

172. Have you found your business conducted without much delay? Four or five years ago we had much more reason to complain than lately. Business is much more speedily transacted now than it used to be; there is also more civility shewn now than there was some years ago. We had then sometimes to wait a long time for money before we could get it.

173. Your business is now transacted better and more speedily? Yes.

174. Have you formed any opinion whether the servants of the public are well employed during business hours? No.

175. Do you know of any gentlemen who could remain in private establishments leaving them to go into the public service? I do not think so; they would have no inducement to leave, having in a mercantile or banking establishment better prospects. An intelligent young man in a bank would have the prospect of becoming a manager.

176. You are a bank director? I used to be; I am not now.

177. Do you know whether amongst private establishments there is any means of providing retiring allowances, or a superannuation fund, to gentlemen employed? There is no such thing. It is done in some instances with old servants, who get some pension from their masters.

178. It is a matter of individual arrangement? Of course.

179. Are you prepared with any suggestion to the Committee from your great experience as a man of business, which you think worthy of their consideration, as to the better employment and remuneration of the servants of the public—is it the impression amongst mercantile men that the Government departments are deficient? No, nothing of the kind; because it is generally considered that they are better managed now than they used to be. There are still some complaints made about delays in the Surveyor General's department, but the Treasury and Colonial Secretary's departments everybody acknowledges are better managed. There may be some complaint about the Crown Lands' Office; it is difficult, at times, to get the information required, but it has always been so, and it is not to be wondered at that correct information about distant runs, and the boundaries of such, cannot always readily be given.

180. You have resided a great deal abroad—have you been much in contact with Continental or European Governments; with reference to those Governments, is the Government of New South Wales upon an extravagant or fair scale of expenditure? The money goes so much further in Germany that the officials in Germany can make two ends meet much better, owing to the cheapness of things; comforts are lower, too, but Government officials have to work harder in Germany.

181. *By Mr. Parkes:* Viewed in comparison with Continental Governments, do you think the operations are conducted as efficiently here? They have more hands in Germany to do the work in Government offices. You have not to wait so long to see the heads of departments in Prussia, or rather Berlin. Where you employ five they employ twenty. It is the fashion for the people to work earlier and later. When I had business to transact with Baron Manteuffel, I called upon him at 7 in the morning, in winter, and by candlelight. Manteuffel only got about £1,200 a-year salary as Prime Minister, which is more in proportion than £3,000 or £4,000 a-year here.

WEDNESDAY, 12 OCTOBER, 1859.

Present :—

MR. COWPER,
MR. FORSTER,MR. MCARTHUR,
MR. PARKES.

THE HON. CHARLES COWPER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

The Honorable Geoffrey Eagar, Esquire, M.L.C., examined :—

182. *By the Chairman* : You have been for many years connected with large mercantile and banking establishments in this city? For twenty-five years.

183. You are perhaps aware that this Committee has been appointed to inquire into the state of the public departments, with the view, if possible, to reduce the expenditure without impairing their efficiency. We are desirous therefore of ascertaining from those who are familiar with large mercantile and banking institutions, whether the salaries given to the servants of the public are excessive, in comparison with those given in similar situations in private establishments—have you sufficient knowledge of the Government departments to express an opinion on the subject? No, I have not.

184. You are perhaps aware that in one of the papers laid upon the Table of both Houses of Parliament during the present Session, information is given in detail upon these points—will you cast your eye over some of the pages of that document, and see whether you feel yourself competent to say whether the salaries given to Government officials are more than fair compensation for what may be assumed to be the labor required from these gentlemen, and the ability necessary to enable them to fill their offices satisfactorily? Looking at the list of salaries in the Office of the Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade, it appears to me that the large salaries, commencing with the Under Secretary, are not disproportioned to the salaries given for a similar amount of ability in banking or mercantile offices; and with respect to the remaining salaries, they are much the same as banking salaries, if anything a little under; but I think there is a pretty close approximation.

185. Is it the case that in the banks and other establishments of a mercantile character, there are frequent opportunities for promotion and advancement? In banking institutions that have a number of branches there are frequent opportunities, and promotions are almost constantly taking place.

186. In that respect, do you think the public service offers greater or less advantages than private employment? I think before answering that question I should state that I have all along assumed that the business of the public departments is conducted on a *prima facie* correct principle, that is to say, that it takes a certain number of persons, at salaries varying in degree, to do the necessary work, when possibly it might be done by fewer persons and better paid, in which latter case I think the Government service would offer as great advantages as any private situation.

187. Have you an impression that the public service is over officered, that is, that the officials are too numerous in proportion to the work? I have this impression with respect to both public and private establishments, that there are too many persons employed of inferior capacity, generally speaking; and the remedy would be to select men better qualified for their special duties, to have them fewer in number and pay them better salaries. That is my impression certainly with respect to the banks, and an opinion I have long entertained with respect to the Government offices.

188. It is an opinion of general application? It is an opinion of general application, and I may remark that the document before me, entitled "The Statistical Register," supplies an excellent illustration. I see salaries here as low as £150, some less, some £75—now there is no amount of talent or ability that could be bought for that annual sum.

189. Not even young gentlemen? No; from my long experience I am of opinion that to employ young persons in such positions is a decided mistake.

190. At what age then would you take persons into the public service? I would reply, that ability is not always to be estimated by age; you may have an old man who has no ability at all, and, on the contrary, a young man possessing considerable talents. Therefore it is not so much a question of age as of special fitness, which ought to be determined beforehand by competent parties.

191. Then you would not give so low a remuneration as £75 a-year to any public servant, however youthful? I would put the matter in a somewhat different position, and say that no person ought to be employed by the Government at less than £200 a-year to begin with, but then he should be a man, and a man of some capacity.

192. Do you not think there are some of the duties that are mere copying, that persons of less ability, and therefore willing to be employed at less remuneration, might fill satisfactorily? I think that might apply in banking or private services, where the mere will of the directors or principals fixes the annual remuneration, which may be a few hundreds more or less, without being felt by the proprietors or by the firm; but in the case of the Government, where the vote for a particular department is limited, and cannot in fact be exceeded, then the employment of young persons at low salaries for a low kind of work is in point of fact detrimental to those abler persons who can do all kinds of work; it takes so much from them to give it to incompetent parties for an inferior description of work.

193. Will you refer to some other department? I have looked at the list of salaries in the Post Office Department, and the same rule appears to apply there, because there are a large number of clerks at apparently low salaries. I do not think the superior salaries are too high, perhaps hardly high enough, for what I presume to be the kind of ability required; but then I see there is a large staff, many of them at very moderate salaries, for instance, in six instances the salary is £175. Now I think the ability that is paid for at that rate per annum must be purely mechanical, and I am not prepared to say how far mere mechanical ability

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ability is advantageous to the public service. With respect to the salaries of the Under Secretaries, who are, I presume, gentlemen who really do their work and require to be of first class ability, I certainly do not think £800 a-year is too much.

194. What is your opinion as to the salaries of the heads of departments—for instance, the Postmaster General has £950, the Collector of Customs £900, the Registrar General £700, the Immigration Agent £600 or £650—do you consider that those salaries are excessive for gentlemen acting as the heads of departments? No, not if the work be done competently; that is, supposing Major Christie, for instance, is the best Postmaster General you could get, I do not think he is too highly paid. I am always assuming these are the most efficient men the Government could obtain.

195. The salary for the office is not too much? The salary for the office is not too much, without reference to the occupant.

196. *By Mr. Parkes*: Ought not the question to be considered on this footing, that the discharge of the duties of the office requires a certain standard of fitness, and then that the salary should be fixed according to that standard, leaving out of sight the present incumbent altogether? I am of course always assuming that the Postmaster General has the control of the entire department, which must involve rather onerous duties, and that a large amount of ability is required for the successful conduct of the department. On that view of the case I do not think that £950 a-year is too much for a man who efficiently discharges the duties of the office of Postmaster General.

197. *By the Chairman*: Is £900 a fair salary for the Collector of Customs? That should be a well paid office, for it is certainly a most important one.

198. *By Mr. Parkes*: Do you think £900 is a low salary for that office? I think not. With regard to the salary of the Immigration Agent, I do not think that is too much. I am guided in my remarks by the salaries paid in the Bank of New South Wales, where I have been for the last five years and a half, and where the Manager gets £1,500 a-year, and has a large staff of competent assistants.

199. With regard to the hours of attendance—the Government hours are from nine o'clock to four, without intermission—do you consider that a sufficient amount of attendance to require from Government officials? I think a better arrangement would be to make the hours from nine to five, and give an hour for lunch between one and two o'clock. In the Banks the hours are not excessive, except under particular circumstances; for instance, commencing business at a quarter-past nine in the morning the doors are shut at three, and it must be a very indifferent clerk who cannot get his work done and be away by half-past four o'clock. Then, although there is no positive allowance of a moderate time for mid-day lunch, still the clerks have the implied permission, and are allowed to go out for a little time at one o'clock; but on Monday night, owing to the weekly balance being then made up, they are kept till ten or eleven o'clock. Then, again, on Saturday they are allowed to go at two o'clock, if the work be done. The difference is this, that the amount of work done at a Bank fluctuates each day, and therefore, the time of remaining in the Bank may be half-an-hour, more or less, according to that particular circumstance; but I fancy that in the Government departments the work of routine is pretty much the same every day. Certainly, as an old mercantile clerk myself, I should say the Government are wrong not to give a little time for lunch.

200. Have you not heard complaints that it acts prejudicially? I have heard innumerable complaints of the want of a little time to get out.

201. I mean that the privilege is sometimes abused? Assuming that to be the case, I think the remedy is not, for the fault of a few who deserve to be dismissed for such abuse, to inflict an injury on the many.

202. Are bank clerks frequently kept over hours or obliged to give any excessive amount of attendance after hours? Not as the general rule, except on Monday night, when the weekly balance is made up.

203. Is there any point on which you can favor the Committee with any suggestion with regard to any improvements in the working of the departments, that may have occurred to you as likely to carry out the objects of the inquiry? I think the only improvements would be to employ fewer and abler men and pay them better, and above all to avoid making appointments from mere favoritism, or in virtue of a man's connections—in fact, to abjure nepotism to the fullest extent of the abjuration. I think a very good system might be adopted, as in the banks or private establishments, where a man comes on trial. For example, during the five and a half years I held the position of Branch Accountant in the Bank of New South Wales, I had a succession of assistants, who came to me, in the first instance, for a month's trial.

204. *By Mr. Forster*: Could you suggest any mode of determining the special fitness which you have already stated, you think ought to be ascertained in the case of any person employed in the Government service? It should be ascertained, not solely by means of an examination for the Civil Service, which I see my friend Mr. Cape recommends; but the simple question should be, is the candidate fit for the work you want him to do? You must have an examiner in the person of the head of the department, or his immediate subordinate. An Under Secretary, for instance, should be a man himself capable of doing the whole duties of his department, from top to the bottom, if required; and an examination by such an Under Secretary would soon determine the qualifications of any candidate for employment. If you set a man to write a letter, you can tell at once if he is fit to be a corresponding clerk. I felt no difficulty in determining, in twenty-four hours, whether a man was fit or not for the work proposed to be entrusted to him.

205. In other words, you would distinguish special fitness from what may be termed educational fitness? Exactly. You can only determine special fitness by special examination in the office itself, then you discover aptitude immediately. Of course, a certain amount of educational fitness is necessarily presumed, as essential in the candidate for either public or private employment.

William Augustine Duncan, Esquire, Collector of Customs, called in and examined:—

206. *By the Chairman:* You are perhaps aware that this Committee has been appointed in order to inquire into the possibility of reducing the expenditure of the public departments, without impairing their efficiency? Yes.

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207. Will you have the kindness to state to the Committee your opinion as to your own particular department as it at present stands. Do you think the number of persons employed in that department more than adequate to the performance of the duty, and also with reference to their salaries, do you consider the amount of remuneration at all excessive? I think the number is by no means too great, and the salaries, upon the whole, nearly as low as it would be prudent to make them. No doubt gentlemen could be found who would undertake the same duties, in many cases, at smaller salaries, but I have gone over the list very carefully, and I do not see that I can suggest any reduction.

208. Your department has recently undergone almost a complete re-organization? Yes. I may mention at once, if I am in order in doing so, that in the case of the Collector's salary, a very considerable reduction has taken place; my predecessor's salary was £1,100, mine is only £900. I must say I think the Collector's salary ought not to be less than £1,000, considering the immense amount of work he has to do, and the high responsibility that rests upon him, having, in addition to the collection of the Revenue, the control of upwards of 100 officers; and not only that, but he has to incur very considerable risk, as he is obliged to give decisions very frequently on very nice legal points, which are constantly arising, and which do not admit of delay. Then, if the salary be compared with those of other heads of departments, who have not anything like the same responsibility,—for example, the Auditor General, who no doubt must be a man of very high character, but whose work is simply that of an accountant, has a salary of £1,000; one of the Under Secretaries is put down for £1,500; then the Postmaster General's duty cannot be said to be more responsible than mine, although the salary is higher, being £950. I do not suggest that those salaries are too much, as things are in this Colony, but by comparison with these and other heads of departments, I think the Collector's salary is unfairly low. It has in fact been reduced while the others have been increased. For example, I remember when I was in this part of the Colony before, the Collector's salary was I think £1,000, (it was subsequently raised to £1,100,) while the Auditor General's was £600. Now upon what principle the Collector's salary should be reduced to £900 and the other raised to £1,000 I cannot see. I do not complain that the salary should have been somewhat reduced, because I think that if a reduction was necessary at all, a change of officers was the proper time to effect it, and if it had been reduced to £1,000, and other salaries reduced in proportion, I should have said that was fair and proper; but I think it was going a little too far to reduce it to £900. Of course I am not complaining of any advantage having been taken of me, because I was aware of the reduction before I accepted the office. My objection arises from a comparison of the Estimates for the various departments. I think in my department generally the salaries are rather lower than persons of the same grade in the public service receive, as a general rule. The Landing Surveyor's salary, though it appears to be increased, has been in reality reduced, because two offices, that of Landing Surveyor and Inspector of Warehouses, have been amalgamated, and the duties are now performed by one officer, at a salary of £600 a year, and I do not think it should be less. The office is now filled by a very excellent officer, a most conscientious and industrious man. In the case of the Chief Clerk, his salary last year was £530, and it has been reduced £450—I think that is quite low enough; the same with the second clerk. It does not appear to me proper or politic to reduce them any lower than that. With regard to the other salaries, the first Landing-waiter has been reduced from £375 to £325; that I think was a very proper reduction, and it was made on the retirement of an old officer and the appointment of a new one. The Warehousekeeper has also been reduced from £375 to £350. The Warehousekeeper, the members of the Committee must be aware, is a very responsible officer; he has the charge of all the goods in bond, that is to say, he keeps the books in which they are recorded, and he has the responsibility of inserting the entries in the books and writing them off when the duty is paid. That is an office of the very highest importance, and I do not think it desirable to reduce it more than it has been already reduced. I may mention that although the expense of the department has been reduced in the whole to the extent of £2,219, the efficiency of it has been, I may with perfect safety say, doubled since I have taken charge of it. I have put the whole thing upon a new footing, and I have now no hesitation in saying that the work is now well done. Occasionally a few mistakes occur from some of the new men not understanding the work, but, taking it on the whole, the work is carefully performed.

209. Do you find the men recently appointed anxious to qualify themselves for their duty? Yes. It will take some considerable time for them to learn all the business, but I have no reason to object to them personally, in any way.

210. *By Mr. Parkes:* Could you state to the Committee in what state you found the department when you took charge of it, and in what state it is at the present time, so as to shew, by contrast, the alterations you have made in it? That would be a matter of considerable detail. In fact everything has been changed; for instance, I found no regulations at all in force when I took charge. The old regulations of the Board of Customs had been recalled, and for some years past there had been no rules at all. Every man did pretty much as he thought proper. I have had regulations drawn up and approved by the Government, for all the different branches—I think some seven or eight series of regulations for all the different kinds of officers; and they are now held responsible for doing their work exactly in accordance with those regulations. Of course, in drawing them up, I availed myself of the regulations issued by the English Board of Customs, and of every other authority I could lay my hands upon, in addition to my own experience.

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211. Do you yourself visit the officers of the establishment on duty outside the walls of the Custom House? I do, occasionally. That is the more immediate duty of Mr. Still, the Landing Surveyor; but I do visit them sometimes, and when disputes arise, as they very often do, I have to set them right; sometimes I do it on the wharf, but oftener in my own office, because I cannot be spared at all times to go out.
212. Do you consider it your duty to go at any time on the water? Not on the water. I should do so if I found it necessary, but I have not seen occasion to do so as yet.
213. Does the Tide Surveyor —? Yes; there are three Tide Surveyors, two of whom are constantly afloat.
214. I presume one is the head? One is called the First Tide Surveyor, but he has no particular authority over the others.
215. Do any of these officers report to you? They are obliged to send in reports every day, and a general report once a week.
216. Does that report embrace the disposition of the officers during the day, so that you could find any officer you wanted at any time? That is entered in a book, which I can refer to at any time.
217. Have there been any complaints, since you have been at the head of the establishment, of insobriety on the part of any of the officers? I have on several occasions had the disagreeable duty of reporting some of them as being addicted to drinking; and one was dismissed, and one or two others have been obliged to retire.
218. You said something about regulations, which, I presume, embrace also instructions—when officers enter the service have they any instructions given them? They are always furnished with a copy of the regulations, which are in fact instructions for the performance of their duties.
219. Do those instructions forbid them from taking any gifts? They do, very peremptorily. I found that almost every officer in the department was in the habit of receiving fees of one kind or other for private services to merchants, and one of the first things I did was to send round a printed slip, stating that as the taking of any fees was illegal, being expressly forbidden in the Customs Act, any one who did so would be immediately dismissed; that, I think, completely put a stop to it.
220. *By the Chairman*: Have you not made some great change in the mode of employing the extra tide-waiters, so as to do away with a large number of persons who were deficient in character and qualifications? Yes; about seventeen were discharged at once, some of them old men, and others who were unfit, from their irregular habits, for anything of the kind.
221. Do you find the amended system working much more satisfactorily? Much more so.
222. You have no statement with you as to the changes which have taken place in the Customs Department generally, since the Board reported on the “*Louisa*” case? No. I may mention that I very carefully read the able Report of that Board, and some of the alterations I have made have been founded on suggestions emanating from that Board.
223. You think the salaries given in your department now are sufficient to enable you to obtain competent persons to do the work, without being at all excessive? Yes. As I stated before, I believe in the present state of things in the Colony, competent persons could be got for smaller salaries; but I should not recommend the dismissal of old officers to take on new ones, for the mere saving of a few pounds in that way.
224. You find ample employment for all the officials you have? I believe they are all well employed, and some of them have very hard work. I may mention that, among other reductions, I reduced two of the Long Room clerks, whose places have not been filled up; and I think I went—I do not exactly say too far, because I think I can do with the number I have—but quite as far as can possibly be done in that direction. If I had to do it now, I do not think I should reduce more than one; but I have no intention of recommending that there should be one more re-appointed.
225. You consider your department to be, on the whole, in a very efficient state at present? I do. I mentioned before that there are some of the officers who do not well know their duty yet, and we have sometimes a little trouble with their unintentional mistakes; but, with that exception, the department is quite efficient.
226. That inconvenience partly arises from the necessity of making such sweeping changes in consequence of the state of disorganization into which the department had fallen? Yes. I think it was a very proper measure to infuse a little new blood into the establishment. I think it has had a good effect in more ways than one; but, as a rule, I do not think it would be advisable to continue that course of procedure, because the Customs duty is a thing that cannot be learnt except by long practice, and the necessity of teaching new hands takes off the attention and occupies the time of the older officers. I think the department is in such a state now that it would be advisable to fill up vacancies by promotion as far as practicable.
227. *By Mr. McArthur*: Is not that the general rule of the service, where the persons coming immediately after those who retire are sufficiently qualified? I think it is the proper rule. I should strongly recommend that future vacancies should be filled up by promotion.
228. *By Mr. Forster*: With reference to the remarks you have made as to the reductions having been carried as far as was consistent with prudence, do they extend to all classes of employes in the Customs Department; I allude particularly to those officers who have the duty of inspection—superior out-door officers: have you enough or more than enough of that class? As far as the Tide Surveyors are concerned, we have enough, and not too many. The Landing Surveyor has, certainly, a very great deal of work. We have only one, whereas in other ports of like extent they have several; and if the trade of this port were to increase considerably, I think his duty would be more than one man could perform.
229. *By the Chairman*: He is allowed a horse? Yes; and if he were not allowed a horse it would be impossible for him to do half the duty; but he is a very active man, and rides about

about and gets through a great deal of work. Although one will be sufficient for the present, W.A. Duncan, I think circumstances may arise when it will be necessary to have two Landing Surveyors. Esq.

230. *By Mr. Forster:* May it not occur that there is sometimes far less work? Yes; the work fluctuates; sometimes there may be a rush of shipping, and at others there is much less than usual. 12 Oct., 1859.

231. Is there any officer appointed to superintend the bonding warehouses particularly? That is part of the Landing Surveyor's duty; he visits once a day every bonding warehouse.

232. Does that sufficiently meet the requirements of the case? I think it does, because there is a locker at each warehouse. The Surveyor may have occasion to go to a bonding warehouse more than once a day; for instance, if they are repacking or coloring spirits, that has to be done under his inspection; but, as a general rule, his instructions bind him to visit each warehouse once a day.

233. Have you paid any attention to the general question of revenue derived from Customs duties; that is to say, as to the feasibility of increasing the revenue, by the application of other principles, and diminishing the cost of its collection on the whole? I do not think, as far as the Customs go, that if the tariff were to remain in its present state, or anything analogous to it, it would be possible to reduce the cost of collection to any great extent, at all events.*

234. Do you not think the tariff might be changed? It might in some respects, but on the whole I think it is a very good tariff. The chief objection I have to it is, that spirits pay two different duties—ten shillings and seven shillings.

235. That is in fact an application of the *ad valorem* principle? To a certain extent it is. I cannot see why rum should only pay seven shillings, while brandy and gin are charged ten shillings.

236. Are you not of opinion that, in the abstract, *ad valorem* duties are very objectionable? I think they are. If we can possibly get a revenue without them they should be altogether avoided.

237. Has it ever occurred to you to consider whether a revenue might not be collected by imposing a tonnage duty on vessels, without relation to the quantity or quality of the articles they contain, but simply in return for the harbour accommodation we afford them? I fear that would be considered injurious to trade.

238. In what way would it injure trade? It would fall immediately on the owners of vessels, whereas the duty at present falls, as it should do, upon the consumer of the goods.

239. Does it altogether fall upon the consumer? I think it does, because the greater part of the goods imported are put into bond, and the duty is not paid till they are taken out for home consumption.

240. If vessels are employed for carrying our articles out here, is it not clear that we shall have to pay the cost of carrying them out in addition to the market price? Yes.

241. Then would not any duty of the kind I allude to fall upon the price of the goods as part of the cost of carriage? Ultimately, no doubt; but I think that would not be so direct a mode of levying a revenue as we have at present. I think the consumer is the person to be taxed, and to be taxed as directly as it can be done.

242. Does not the present system, which is, in effect, to a considerable extent at least, a tax upon the value of the cargo, act as a restriction upon the importation of valuable cargoes? It may, perhaps, be said to have indirectly an effect of that kind.

243. On the contrary, if we removed that check, would not the effect be to encourage the importation of such cargoes? I think if a high tonnage duty were imposed it would be more likely to drive vessels out of the port altogether; and it would at best be but a round-about way of arriving at taxation. I think the correct principle is to let it fall as directly as possible on the consumer.

244. *By Mr. McArthur:* Would not the effect of such a system as Mr. Forster refers to be exactly the opposite to the intended effect of the present tariff, inasmuch as it would impose a duty on everything that enters the harbour, instead of upon articles of luxury only? It would be so.

SEPARATE

* The opinion I have given throughout, as to the cost of the department, has reference to the present state of the law and the tariff. A change in these might greatly affect the cost of collecting the revenue either way. For example, if all goods were bonded in a Queen's Warehouse, a great reduction might be made in the number of officers, now scattered over a number of private bonds and sufferance wharfs.

SEPARATE APPENDIX.

A.

Legislative Council Offices,
21 May, 1860.

Sir,

**Vide* Answers to Questions Nos. 85 to 88 inclusive (Page 41), and Appendix D, (Page 46).
† *Vide* Appendix D.

In the *Evidence given by Mr. O'Connor before the Select Committee on "Retrenchment in the Public Expenditure" during the Session of 1858, that gentleman has surmised that the salary of the Clerk of Select Committees of the Assembly, New South Wales, is in the same proportion to that of the Clerk, as the salary of the principal Clerk of Committees in the House of Commons is to that of Clerk of the Commons; and that the office is analogous to that of the † Third Clerk of the Assembly, Victoria.

At the time this evidence was printed I was not in possession of information sufficiently reliable to justify a public contradiction of these statements, though I was then pretty well convinced of their inaccuracy. By the publication of the Report of the "Civil Service Commission," Victoria (Page 24), I am now, however, in a position to state, positively, that the General Committee Clerk in the Assembly there is not the Third Clerk as set forth in Appendix D to Mr. O'Connor's evidence, but the First Clerk out of the House in that Department; that he is actually in receipt of a salary of £500 per annum, and is, moreover, assisted in the private Bill work by an officer called the "Private Bill Clerk," at a salary of £400 per annum. It would thus appear that the total amount paid annually for the transaction of the Select Committee work of the Assembly, Victoria, is £900 per annum, whilst that paid for the performance of like duties in this Colony amounts only to £300; a fact, I think, specially deserving of the consideration of the Committee, since inquiry will further shew that the work in connection with Select Committees in this Colony has during the last three years been in excess of that in Victoria.

I believe, too, that it can be proved indisputably that in salary and position the Principal Committee Clerk, in every Legislature but that of New South Wales, is second only to the Clerk Assistant. In the House of Commons, for example, the Clerk's † salary is fixed at an annual rate of £2,000, and that of the Principal Committee Clerk at £1,000, *i.e.*, one-half. In the Victorian Assembly the Clerk receives £1,000 per annum, and the General Committee Clerk £500, *i.e.*, also one-half; whilst in New South Wales the former receives £800, and the latter only £300 per annum.

Had I still held the office of Clerk of Select Committees in the Assembly I should have felt some hesitation in bringing this matter under the notice of the Committee; but as I am now no longer in a position in which a feeling of personal interest can be imputed to me, beyond a most sincere desire to see justice done to the appointment, when the Committee have under their consideration the rate of salary and official *status* of the various Parliamentary Officers, I would request that the Committee would be good enough to cause this letter to be printed in the "Separate Appendix" to any Report hereafter made by them, or its purport succinctly set forth in the Minutes; not only for the purpose of obviating any injustice which might otherwise result from misapprehension arising out of this portion of Mr. O'Connor's evidence, but also to shew that elsewhere it has been deemed necessary to fix the salary of this appointment at such a rate, and to give the officer holding it such a *status* in the department, as would ensure the services of a person of ability and intelligence sufficient for the onerous and important duties appertaining thereto.

I have, &c.,

JOHN J. CALVERT.

The Chairman of the Select Committee on
"Retrenchment in the Public Expenditure."

† *Vide* "Minutes of Proceedings of Select Committee of House of Commons on Miscellaneous Expenditure" in 1848."

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SALARY OF AUDITOR GENERAL.

(LETTERS RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 April, 1860.

AUDITOR GENERAL to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Audit Office,
5 November, 1859.*

MY DEAR MR. FORSTER,

Wishing, when the Estimates for 1860 were in course of preparation by the late Ministry, to relieve them (if contemplating any system of reduction applying to the salaries of heads of departments generally) from any difficulty or delicacy in regard to the salary expressly attached by Mr. Cowper's first Ministry to my own office when conferred upon me, I addressed to Mr. Cowper the enclosed letter, which will speak for itself.

Considerations similar to those which then prompted that letter urge me now, when you may be preparing your Estimates, to communicate it to you, Mr. Cowper having, after an interview with him on the subject, returned me the letter, and left me entirely at liberty to place you in possession of it.

Believe me, &c.,
W. C. MAYNE.

[Enclosure.]

*Audit Office,
19 August, 1859.*

My dear Mr. Cowper,

Having regard to the separation of the Northern Districts from this Colony, now in not remote prospect, and to the diminution in revenue and in expenditure (involving some decrease in offices and in accounts) which must result, the probability and perhaps (as regards future incumbents certainly) the reasonableness of the public looking for commensurate reduction in some, at least, of the salaries paid to heads of departments, have suggested themselves to me; and it is with reference to this, and to its bearing on the salary attached to my own office, that I now write to you, preferring, for reasons which will be obvious, addressing you on the subject thus, rather than in the ordinary official way.

While prompted by the consideration to which I have referred, I am at the same time pressed by this, that any step tending towards what I have indicated cannot have individual operation only, but must affect several, and that I have no right, while willing to forego emolument myself, to do anything which can compromise or affect the interests of others.

The question, too, as regards the present holders of any offices which might be affected, is further complicated, in my mind, by the operation that a reduction of existing salaries would have on the amount of pensions or gratuities to which the present incumbents are entitled on superannuation, or abolition of office, these being regulated by the amount of emolument attached to the office at the time.

Having thus touched on what has suggested itself to me, I shall now merely further say that, as regards myself, I wish to relieve Ministers from any feeling of difficulty in the matter, by placing myself in their hands; and that, if they consider it right and expedient to do so, and that the step will not involve injury or injustice to others, I am quite willing that, on the creation of the new Colony, my salary as Auditor General shall be restricted to the amount in the Schedule, and that the item of £100 per annum, by which that is now supplemented by vote, shall be withdrawn from the Estimates submitted to Parliament.

Believe me, &c.,
W. C. MAYNE.

The Honorable
Charles Cowper, M.P.

1859-60.

Legislative Assembly.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE "EMEU" AND "WILLIAMS."
(REPORT OF BOARD OF INQUIRY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 25 April, 1860.

BOARD OF INQUIRY to UNDER SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.

*The Office of The Steam Navigation Board,
24 April, 1860.*

SIR,

We have the honor to transmit the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Steam Navigation Board, at an inquiry held into the circumstances attending the collision between the Royal Mail Steamer "Emeu" and the Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company's Steamer "Williams," and to report, for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Finance and Trade, the conclusions at which we have arrived in reference thereto.

At about midnight of the 16th instant the "Emeu" weighed anchor from her moorings in the mouth of Lavender Bay, on the northern side of the harbor, and made one or two stern-boards to the southern shore, for the purpose of casting the vessel's head to seaward. Whilst in the act of making the second stern-board, and when close over to the southern side, in the immediate vicinity of Dawes' Point, the "Williams," coming in from the Hunter, attempted to pass under the "Emeu's" stern, to the southward of her, and came into collision with her, whereby both vessels sustained considerable damage, the "Williams" in the topsides and topgallant bulwarks, and the "Emeu" by a serious rent in her starboard quarter, and the fracture of the main piece of her rudder, some feet above the water. Both vessels sustained sufficient damage to prevent them from going to sea without repairs.

Of the cause of the collision we have arrived at a unanimous opinion, viz.—That the master of the "Williams," Mr. Chatfield, did not intentionally commit a breach of the 32nd section of the Act 16 Victoria, No. 46, nor did he fail to comply with the Port Regulations for placing his vessel at half speed after passing Fort Denison, or in making proper warning signals as therein provided. He did, however, commit a serious error in judgment, and was guilty of want of proper care and attention in the navigation of his vessel, in permitting her to be steered with the intention of passing under the stern of the "Emeu," without due consideration of the position then occupied by that vessel, he believing her to be still at anchor in Lavender Bay; and without careful discrimination in the alteration of the course of the "Williams," thereby bringing her on the south side of the harbor, especially as there would have been ample room for her to have passed on her proper side of the harbor without any fear of collision.

In this neglect we cannot but include the chief and second officers of the "Williams," the first of whom was appointed to the look-out, and who, after reporting, as soon as the "Williams" rounded Kirribilli Point, that the Mail Steamer was lighted up, did not discover

the dangerous proximity of his own vessel to the "Emeu" until his attention was called by the sudden order of Captain Chatfield to starboard the helm, followed by the peremptory command, "Hard astarboard, stop the engines, and go astern full speed." The second officer being at the wheel, was, to use his own language, after passing Bradley's Head, "steering by a star," under the supposition that he was proceeding up the harbor about mid-channel, and he does not seem to have discovered that he was on the south side until a collision was inevitable, and that such steps as were practicable were being taken by Mr. Chatfield to lessen its effects as much as possible.

We do not attribute any blame to the Pilot, or persons in charge of the "Emeu," as we consider the vessel was handled skilfully, and that the stern-board was necessary to cant her head to seaward; and as it is not attempted to be denied that the requisite masthead and side lights were exhibited aboard of her, there does not appear to us to be any valid excuse for not perceiving from the "Williams" that the "Emeu" was under way.

We have, &c.,

H. H. BROWNE,
W. S. DELOITTE,
BENJN. DARLEY,
CHS. SMITH.

*Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company,
Offices, Sydney, 17 April, 1860.*

Sir,

I do myself the honor of applying to you for direction that an inquiry be instituted by the Pilot Board into the circumstances under which a collision took place last night between the steam-ship "Emeu," belonging to the Company (having Her Majesty's mails on board), and the steamer "Williams," by which severe damage has been done to the "Emeu," and the ship prevented from sailing with the mails. As it will be necessary that the officers' evidence should be taken before the "Emeu's" departure from this port, I should be obliged by the appointment being made as early as possible.

The Honorable
The Minister of Finance and Trade,
&c., &c., &c.

I have, &c.,
HY. MOORE,
Agent.

Steam Navigation Board.—E. C. W., 17 April, /60.

B. C.—Urgent.

I wish to submit to the consideration of the Members of the Steam Navigation Board that there is no evidence of any one being placed for the purpose of looking out.

The evidence goes to shew that the pilot was watching the movements of the ship; Mr. Crook looking out when she was far enough astern; the chief officer looking after the anchor; second officer attending the conn; fourth officer passing the word to the engineer; captain looking after the pilot; Admiralty Agent attending to his friends going away in a boat. Captain Burne and James Macarthur, Esq., being passengers, had nothing to do with the ship's movements. There is no evidence from the third officer. Mr. Baines does not say he reported the "Williams" to any one when he saw her.

The pilot's evidence goes to state that he did not see the "Williams" more than one minute and a half before the collision. If there had been men placed for the purpose they must have seen a steam-ship coming from Bradley's Head to Kirribilli Point, the evidence shewing that the "Emeu" made two or more boards across the harbor from Lavender Bay to Dawes' Point, consequently she had the harbor open and clear as far as Bradley's Head.

I wish also to call the attention of the Board to the fact of such a long vessel attempting to turn under steam alone, when more simple means would have brought her head round much quicker, and thereby shew her distinguishing lights to any vessel coming up the harbor.

From the evidence the Board will see that every precaution was taken on board the "Williams," viz., the mate was stationed on the fore-castle to look out and for no other purpose, a man was stationed at the bell, the engineers were at their stations, the engines were reduced to half speed when passing Pinchgut, and the bell kept ringing until within a minute of the collision.

I am, &c.,
C. W. CHATFIELD.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE "EMEU" AND "WILLIAMS."

3

Watson's Bay, 17 April, 1860.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, that while in the act of canting the mail steamer between Dawes' Point and Milsom's Point, laying at the time perfectly still, with orders just given to turn ahead, the steamer "Williams," coming up at full speed, ran right into our starboard quarter, carrying away the rudder and driving a large hole through her quarter. After the collision one of my crew was missing, and up to the present time I have not seen him.

John Crook, Esq.,
Harbor Master.

I have, &c.,
THOS. ROBINSON.

Sydney, 17 April, 1860.

Gentlemen,

I beg to acquaint you a collision took place between the mail steamer "Emeu" and the "Williams," belonging to the Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company, by which considerable damage was done to the upper works of the latter boat.

Should you deem any inquiry into the circumstances of the collision necessary, every attention will be paid by this Company to your directions on the subject.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Steam Navigation Board, Sydney.

Your, &c.,
P. J. COHEN,
Manager.

Cuthbert's Wharf, Sydney, 17 April, 1860.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Steam Navigation Board, that I attended this day on board the steam vessel "Williams," for the purpose of surveying the damage sustained in consequence of having been in collision with the Royal Mail steam ship "Emeu."

After a careful examination (as far as practicable) I found as follows:—Starboard side.—The middle of the second plate from forward forming the upper strake broken nearly in halves, waterway plates broken, about 35 feet of rail and bulwarks, topgallant rails and bulwarks, seven stanchions, and about 15 feet of coveringboard broken, anchorstock broken off from the anchor, break of windlass-purchase broken from pallbitt. Port side.—The butts of the two foremost plates forming the upper strake started and bilged out, one rivet drove out, about 23 feet of main rail, topgallant bulwark rail, bulwarks, &c., five stanchions broken, the fore end of main deck started up, topgallant forecastle deck trimmed off, main topmast broken off from cap, two of the foremost deck beams broken.

In consequence of the berths in the forecastle I could not discover whether any further damage is done inside.

W. J. Wilshire, Esq.,
Secretary Steam Navigation Board, Sydney.

I have, &c.,
JOHN CUTHBERT.

NEW SOUTH WALES ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Sydney Station.

No. of words, 14. Charges to pay, 4s.

Received the following Message from West Maitland Station, at 10 h., 19 April, 1860:—

From the Manager of the Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company, Morpeth, to the Secretary to the Pilot Board, Sydney:—No vessel leaves Morpeth before this morning. The parties named cannot attend before Friday.

BOARD MEETING, HELD 19 APRIL, 1860.

Present:—

H. H. BROWNE, CHAIRMAN.

W. S. DELOITTE, | B. DARLEY, and
C. SMITH, Esquires.

The Chairman informed the Board that he had called them together for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances attending the collision which took place on the 16th instant between the Royal Mail steamer "Emeu" and the Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Williams." Mr. Dawson, of the firm of Rodd and Dawson, attended to watch the proceedings on behalf of the latter Company, and Mr. Henry Moore on behalf of the former.

H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.

John

John Savell Keatley, Commander in the Royal Navy, being sworn, states:—I am the Admiralty Agent on board the mail contract steamer "Emeu;" I was on board the steamer on Monday night last; it was past midnight; I was on deck on the starboard side, on the side the collision took place; I saw two steamers coming up the harbor, one of which afterwards proved to be the "Williams," standing straight on for the "Emeu," in the centre between Pinchgut and the shore; the "Emeu" was under weigh, and had been stopped, but she had stern-way; she had been astern twice after the anchor was away; she was backed to cant her head to the northward—to sea; the "Emeu" was about a cable's length from the shore, as near as I could say, she was as close as she could safely be; my attention was called to a person getting into a boat, and I can't say whether the "Williams" altered her course either to the north or to the south; I should say, to the best of my knowledge, that the "Williams" was going from seven to eight knots an hour; the engine of the "Emeu" was not moving, the vessel was laying quiet at the time the collision took place; the "Emeu" had her proper lights when we started, for I saw them; I saw the starboard light just previously; the "Williams" struck the "Emeu" on her starboard quarter; the concussion was severe, she completely slewed the "Emeu's" head round, which enabled the "Williams" to go clear; the "Emeu" was in charge of a pilot; I don't know what became of the second steamer; I don't know how the "Emeu's" helm was at the time the collision took place; I am not quite certain whether the "Emeu" went ahead again after the first turn astern; the steamer's stern, I should say, was into Dawes' Point, and her head canting out of the harbor; I don't think it was prudent for the steamer to come in stern of her, she could have well gone into the cove; I don't know exactly the width across, but the Emeu was considerably a greater distance over from the North Shore than from the south; there was plenty of room to have passed ahead of the "Emeu" with safety, but not astern of her, particularly as she was going astern; the "Emeu" laid over in Lavender Bay when at anchor, and was backing out at the time of the collision; the "Williams," when I saw her first, was on the north side of Fort Denison.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, }
this 19th April, 1860. }

J. S. KEATLEY, Com. R. N.,
Admiralty Agent, M. C. S. "Emeu."

H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.

James Macarthur, Esquire, being sworn, states:—I was a passenger by the "Emeu" steamer; I was on the deck at the time of the collision, on the after part, near the after skylight; the "Emeu's" anchor had been up but a short time; I think she was propelled ahead first, and then the engine was stopped; I can't explain how, but the vessel's position was altered, she had moved from the first position over to the south shore, she was drifting slowly astern; at this time her head was up the harbor; I did not observe how her stern was with reference to the south shore; she was very close into the Sydney side; I saw a large steamer coming up the harbor; she appeared to come directly down upon us; I was under no apprehension, for I thought she would go over to the north shore, then, just before the collision took place, I thought she must have been going into the cove; I never could have supposed that she would run into us, as pains seemed to have been taken to warn her of us, the bell was ringing, and there was much shouting; I did not observe on which side of Fort Denison the steamer came; I saw what I supposed to be a second steamer; she passed close to the north of us, and she was hailed; the steamer that struck us appeared to be going very fast; I heard no bell or notice of the approach of the "Williams."

Sworn before me, at Sydney, }
this 19th April, 1860. }

J. MACARTHUR.

H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.

Daniel George Munro, being sworn, states:—I am commander of the Royal Mail steamer "Emeu," and was so on the morning of the 17th April; I was on deck the whole time; the ship was in charge of the pilot, and I did not interfere with his movements; the vessel was lying in Lavender Bay previous to getting under weigh; after the anchor was up the engines were reversed; I was on the quarter-deck myself; the vessel was then backed astern; her head was as fair across as it was possible to be with her stern to the south; I can't say how the vessel's helm was put at this time; she was too close, I imagine, for any vessel to pass under her stern with safety; I should say, half my ship's length, about 150 feet from Dawes' Point; I saw the "Williams" coming up the harbor; it may have been from Pinchgut; I remarked that she seemed right end into me, and that, from the speed, a collision was inevitable; I saw all three lights; he starboarded his helm, that is, appeared to give the vessel a shear when close to, as if going into the cove; had he not done so, he would have struck our mizen rigging; he struck us under the counter on the starboard quarter; I should think the "Emeu" was stationary at this time, she had been going astern; all the lights were exhibited, and the bell had been rung a minute before; I think there was a little steam blowing off, but not with violence; I was under the impression that the harbor master was on the bridge with the pilot and the fourth officer; I had been on the bridge, and as I saw everything was done as I should have done it myself, I did not interfere at the time of the collision; the "Emeu" was canting slowly to the eastward, I should think her head was right across; the pilot appeared to handle her skilfully and properly; there was plenty of room for a steamer to have passed to the northward of us, and I was surprised he did not adopt that course; if the "Emeu" had been going ahead at the time of the collision there would, I think, still have been room for the "Williams" to pass ahead.

ahead of us; it was rather dark, we could see half-way up the cove, we could see the land distinctly; the "Emeu" sustained considerable damage by the collision; I am not aware of anyone being injured by the collision; the damage was so serious that I could not proceed to sea at all.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, }
this 19th April, 1860. }

D. G. MUNRO.

H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.

William Colin Angove, being duly sworn, states:—I am the chief officer of the "Emeu;" I was on duty on the fore-castle on the morning of the 17th April; the anchor was off the ground before the engines were moved; the vessel was lying out of the fair-way in Lavender Bay, before getting under weigh; I know the vessel was turned astern after the anchor was up; I heard no order given; her head was about north-west when the anchor was lifted; her head came round to starboard and the stern went to port after the anchor was lifted; we were not apparently a ship's length from the south shore when the collision took place; I think the vessel had a little stern-way when she came into collision; when I first saw the "Williams" she was broad on our starboard quarter; I did not see which side she passed Fort Denison; she appeared to be steering right for our quarter; she altered her position very rapidly; she was coming up very fast; I saw the water leave her paddles; she was going very fast up to the time the collision took place; the "Williams'" head seemed to be right for our quarter, from the first I saw of her; there was sufficient room for her to pass ahead; we were right over on the south shore; I think if the "Williams" had missed our stern she would have run on shore, the "Emeu" being to the eastward of Dawes' Point; if the "Emeu" had been going ahead there would still have been room for the "Williams" to have gone by the north shore; the "Emeu's" lights were all up from 11 o'clock; the starboard light was knocked out by the collision and immediately lighted again; the "Williams" was going very fast; I should judge about 8 knots.

W. C. ANGOVE.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, }
this 19th April, 1860. }

H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.

Alfred Symons, being sworn, states:—I am the second officer of the "Emeu;" I was stationed at the conn, close to the wheel, on the 17th April; the steamer was well out of the fair-way in Lavender Bay; the vessel went astern after the anchor was lifted; the helm was put to starboard and the vessel came astern; the vessel's head was well up the harbor when she was turned astern; she came round very nicely to starboard—to sea—after she was turned astern; Dawes' Point was nearly right astern of us when the collision took place, a little more on the port than on the starboard; the engines had been stopped two or three minutes; she was going very slowly, losing way very fast; we were, as near as possible, 180 or 200 yards off Dawes' Point at this time; I did not notice particularly; we could see the land distinctly; I saw the "Williams" from 2 to 3 minutes before she struck us; I was at the aftermost skylight, and she was steering right in a line with me; she was coming fast; her engines were stopped before she came into collision; I am sure they were stopped, but I feel sure they had not time to reverse them; in harbor we don't take notice of the compass, and all my time is occupied watching the telegraph on the bridge; there was much noise after the collision, but I did not hear anything that was said; the concussion was very severe; we felt it on board the ship; the order was given to go ahead before the collision, but the vessel was still going astern, and at this time I think she made two turns ahead; at the time we were struck I think a vessel could not have passed our stern; we were stern on to Dawes' Point; I think we were about half our ship's length from Dawes' Point, certainly not a whole length off; I don't know whether there was room for a vessel to pass ahead of us, as I never leave the conn.

ALFRED SYMONS,
Second Officer.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, }
this 19th April, 1860. }

H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.

George James Curgenvin, being sworn, states:—I am the fourth officer of the "Emeu"; my station was on the bridge on the 17th April; I was near the pilot; as soon as the anchor was off the ground the engines were turned astern; we went astern until we got close to the south shore; the vessel's head was pointing into Lavender Bay when the engines were turned astern; the vessel's head then canted down the harbor; the engines had been stopped about a minute before the collision took place; the order had been given to go ahead, but the vessel had still stern way, although two or three turns ahead had been made; the "Emeu" was about half the ship's length off Dawes' Point at this time; there was no room for a steamer to pass between us and the south shore at the time the "Williams" struck us; our head was then down the harbor more than up; we were trying to slew her; I first saw the "Williams" about off Fort Macquarie, and I told the pilot there was a steamer coming, and he said at once turn ahead; the steamer appeared to be steering right on to us about amidships; as she came up she starboarded her helm, went off to our stern; steam had been blowing off, but it was not at that time; sparks and smoke were coming out
of

of the funnel; the steamer was coming very fast; she did not stop her engines within a ship's length; that was when I saw her last; she was going full 8 or 9 knots; there was plenty room for a vessel to go a-head of us, we were close into Dawes' Point; had the "Emeu" began to gather head-way, the steamer could have gone ahead of her.

GEO. J. CURGENVEN.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, }
this 19th April, 1860. }

H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.

Thomas Robinson, being sworn, states:—I am a licensed pilot for Port Jackson; I was the pilot in charge of the "Emeu" on the night of the 16th or morning of the 17th April; she was anchored close off Milsom's Point, out the fair-way when I boarded her; as soon as the anchor was up, we turned astern; the vessel's head was about north-west then, rather in towards the land, up the harbor; I ordered the helm to be put astarboard; she went astern until I had Goat Island just beginning to be shut in by Dawes' Point; her head had canted then right direct for the North Shore, rather down the harbor if anything; I had given an order for the engines to be turned ahead; they were turned half speed ahead, but the vessel was as near stationary as possible; I ordered the helm then to be put apart; as near as I could possibly tell, I believe the vessel was her own length off Dawes' Point at this time, and a vessel could not have gone astern of us without going on to Dawes' Point; I saw the "Williams" I should say not more than 1½ minute elapsed before she struck us; she was then coming close up on to our quarter; she altered her helm astarboard; it could not be a minute before, because I hailed her to stop; she stopped her engines just as the collision took place, perhaps about 5 or 6 seconds before; the "Williams" was coming about 7 to 8 knots up the harbor; there was plenty of room for the "Williams" to have passed ahead of us; if we had had good way ahead, I don't suppose there would have been room for the "Williams" to pass ahead of us; she had not head-way then; the bell had been rung, and the proper lights were exhibited; there was no signals, but our hailing, to the "Williams"—the collision took place so suddenly; everything was in proper order in the "Emeu," and my orders were strictly and immediately attended to; I did not discover the serious damage until round Bradley's Head; the chief officer reported this, and that there was a hole in the "Emeu's" quarter, and the engines were immediately stopped; the stern of the steamer was near just before the red buoy, to the eastward of the point; I am sure that I just observed Goat Island, being shut in by the point; from the position the "Williams" was steering, I should think she passed to the north of Fort Denison.

THOS. ROBINSON.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, }
this 19th April, 1860. }

H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.

William Summerbell, being sworn, states:—I am the chief officer of the "Williams" steamer; I was on deck when she came up the harbor on the 16th or 17th April; I was on the topgallant forecandle, that is my station from outside North Head to the wharf; we were coming up half speed from Fort Denison, I believe; we passed the north side of the fort; we first saw the "Emeu" when off Kirribilli Point; I don't know how we were steering; we appeared to be right up mid-channel; the mail steamer, when first we saw her, appeared to be broad on our starboard bow near Milsom's Point; the "Williams" course was not altered I think; I can't say whether the speed of the engines was altered; I reported from the topgallant forecandle to the captain, "the mail steamer lighted up"; seeing the lights in the ports, and knowing the mail steamer to be lying there, I reported her as before stated; I never noticed her masthead light at all; had I have done so, I would not have supposed that she was under weigh; I should think it was at least five minutes before we came into collision from the time that I first reported her; I saw the "Emeu" coming across our bows; I kept my look-out, and ordered the man to keep ringing the bell; I heard the captain order the engines to be stopped, the helm to be put hard astarboard, and the engines full speed astern; I heard nothing more until I saw a man leaning over the "Emeu's" quarter singing out; the speed of the "Williams" was checked before we came into collision; I believe the engines had made three revolutions astern; when the collision took place, we were over to the south side; had we gone clear of the "Emeu," there was not room to pass Dawes' Point at the time of the collision; we did not know the "Emeu" was under weigh until we got close to her; I have been mate of the "Williams" four months; we always come up the harbor on the north side; the reasons for our being on the south shore on the night in question was, because we thought the "Emeu" was still lying at anchor where we had left her the day before, lying over on the north shore; there was no other steamer with us; Captain Chatfield has been two trips in the "Williams," he joined on Thursday morning; the second mate was at the wheel; what I mean by the "Emeu" coming across our bows was, that the two vessels were coming in contact, which gave the "Emeu" the appearance of crossing our bows, and it was not until then that I had the least idea that she was under weigh; when I first saw the "Emeu," she appeared to be closer to the North Shore than to Dawes' Point.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, }
this 19th April, 1860. }

H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.

W. SUMMERBELL.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE "EMEU" AND "WILLIAMS."

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John Fyfe, being sworn, states:—I am the chief engineer of the "Williams" steamer; I was in the engine-room on the morning of the 17th April; from within ten minutes or a quarter of an hour before the collision took place, the engines were going at half speed; this was done by orders of the captain; we were at full speed before this; when our vessel is at full speed, she goes at 12 or 13 miles an hour in smooth water; when the speed is reduced to half, she goes between 6 and 7 miles an hour; when we were going half speed, we had a pressure of 10 lbs., and at full speed 18 lbs. The steam was not blown off when we put her at half speed; I saw nothing of the collision; it was between 1 and 2 minutes before the collision took place that the captain gave orders to go "quite slow, stop her, full speed astern." I couldn't exactly say, but no more than two or three revolutions were made astern before the collision took place; this would have checked her; twice as many more would have stopped her; I did not feel the collision much below; there was a great crash.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, }
this 19th April, 1860. }

JOHN FYFE.

H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.

Hayward Fleetwood, being sworn, states:—I am chief engineer of the "Emeu"; I was in attendance on the engines on the morning of the 17th April; after the anchor was lifted I was ordered to put the engines astern, and they were put astern; they went astern for a minute or two; I could not say how far we went astern; we went at about one-third speed; the engines were then stopped; we went ahead before the collision took place; according to my belief, we went ahead twice and astern twice before the collision took place; the engines were going ahead, but the vessel had stern-way, when the collision happened; we had gone astern for about four minutes and then started ahead again before the collision, but the vessel had not gathered head-way.

R. H. FLEETWOOD.

I have examined the damage sustained by the "Emeu"; it is decidedly of such a nature as to prevent her from proceeding to sea; the collision has broken the rudder-post in two places—that is, the frame, which is plated over with $\frac{3}{8}$ plates.

There is a hole in the counter, 2 feet long by about 14 inches wide, being a portion of two plates.

R. H. FLEETWOOD.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, }
this 19th April, 1860. }

H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.

John Crook, being sworn, states:—I am harbor master of Port Jackson; I was in my boat, under the quarter of the mail steamer, when the collision took place; I had been on board in my capacity as harbor master, and had seen the vessel get fairly under weigh; the mail steamer was about her own length and a quarter from the red buoy to the eastward of Dawes' Point; I went in my boat for the purpose of seeing that the "Emeu" was not backed too close in; the "Emeu" was coming astern when the collision took place, but I had told the pilot to stop her five or six minutes before, but she still had stern-way on; I had also given orders to go ahead, and I pulled my boat out of the way of the back water of the fan, when I heard a crash, and saw the bowsprit of a steamer under the "Emeu's" stern. I had not seen the "Williams" before this, and I did not know it was a steamer until I saw her two funnels. There was not room for the steamer to have gone under the "Emeu's" stern and cleared Dawes' Point. I put in a drawing shewing, to the best of my belief, the position of the vessels at the time the collision occurred, as I thought that some inquiry would take place. The steamer had her lights up, and I hailed them to keep the bell ringing. She could not possibly have been mistaken for a vessel at anchor, as the sparks from her funnel were falling about and into our boat, and the steam was blowing off. Even if the "Emeu" had gathered head-way the "Williams" could have passed to the north, because she could have got by before the "Emeu" would be over to the North Shore. When I left the vessel I was not aware of any damage having been sustained by the "Emeu," and she proceeded on her voyage.

JOHN CROOK.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, }
this 19th April, 1860. }

H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.

William Smith, being sworn, states:—I am second mate of the "Williams" steamer; I was steering that vessel on the 17th April; we came up the north side the Sow and Pigs to Bradley's Head, and from there I steer very near for the north end of Goat Island; I was attending to the captain, and steering by a star, and did not recognise the mail steamer at all; the first order I received before the collision was "starboard, hard astarboard," and this was the first I knew of the mail steamer being near; I put the helm hard down; putting my helm this way, I found we had come over on to the south shore considerably; I heard no report of the mail steamer given to the master of the "Williams"; the captain was on the bridge; there were plenty of lights; I saw them before we came up, but I paid no attention to

to anything until ordered by the master; I can't say if we missed the "Emeu" that we would have gone clear of Dawes' Point; the night was sufficiently clear to make out Goat Island from Bradley's Head.

WILLIAM SMITH.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, }
this 19th April, 1860. }

H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.

Charles Stephen Ferguson Chatfield, being sworn, states:—I am the master of the steamer "Williams," and was so on the night of the 16th or morning of the 17th April; we entered the heads about 20 minutes to 12 o'clock that night; I was on the bridge from Morpeth to Sydney; we came up full speed as far as Pinchgut; as soon as Fort Denison was on my port beam I ordered the engines to be put at half speed; at full speed in smooth water she would make 12 or 13 miles an hour—at half speed from 6 to 7 miles; I passed to the north of Fort Denison; after passing the fort I rounded about $\frac{3}{4}$ of my own vessel's length from Kirribilli Point; I then steered for the north end of Goat Island; I could see the island; it was a fine clear starry night; I saw numerous lights broad on my starboard bow, but no vessel then; I was about twice or three times my own length from Kirribilli Point when I made out the vessel with her head to the northward; I did not that moment make it out to be a steamer, but shortly after the mate called my attention to the mail steamer being lit up; I did not see her masthead light or green light, but I saw the accommodation and saloon lights; she was quartering to me; shortly after the report was made to me that it was the mail steamer, I saw that she was moving, and gave the order to starboard the helm a little and go quite slow; finding it to be a steamer coming astern, I put the helm hard astarboard, and ordered the engines to be turned astern; immediately after this she struck us on our starboard bow with her starboard quarter, heeling us over about four feet, doing considerable damage; I can't say how many strokes astern we had made—my attention was taken up with the collision; we were checked, but had a little way—we were not quite stopped; after the collision I found the "Williams" more on the cove side of Dawes' Point, right off the point—that is, to the eastward of the point; it was impossible for me to pass to the northward of the "Emeu"; when I first saw her she was over on the North Shore, apparently in the position where I saw her on the previous Saturday; there was no smoke or sparks from the funnel, nor any steam blown off from the "Emeu" from the time I first saw her until the collision, when I observed a small feather only from her steam funnel; I had all my lights burning, and had them trimmed coming in at the heads; I could see my lights from side to side as I passed, and the masthead light reflected on the stays; as soon as I found the "Emeu" was under weigh I starboarded my helm, not knowing which way she was going; at the time of the collision the "Emeu" was coming astern rapidly; I can't say whether the screw was turning; as the collision took place somebody put a light over the quarter, and I heard said, "Look out, sir; we are going ahead"; I can't say whether this was addressed to me; I am under the impression, from what I know of Sydney Harbor, that from the position in which the "Emeu" was in when off Dawes' Point, that she must have struck the rocks, as I believe she is drawing 20 feet water. I wish to call the Board's attention to the diagram published by the Board, on which I acted; I refer to second situation; I see a vessel, without being able to observe her light, with her starboard quarter to me; I know this from the position of her head, according to this situation I starboard my helm to pass under her stern, and I respectfully submit to the Board that from the position in which the "Emeu" was lying, I was not to know that she was making stern-way; what I state now is from what I observed when I first made out the steamer to be under weigh; it was never my intention when I found that the "Emeu" had stern-way on her, to pass between her stern and Dawes' Point, and from her so rapidly closing it was impossible for me to go ahead of her, if I had ported my helm in that case I should have gone right into her; I put in a diagram showing the position of the damage done to the "Williams" by the collision, which shows that the force of the blow is directly across the ship; we started all the stanchions in the vicinity of the blow, and in the port side as well, forcing the topgallant forecastle over to the port side; the starboard anchor was carried in board bodily, and the broken part of the stock found on deck; this I have produced to show that we had little or no way on the ship, as if we had we should have made the damage from forward to aft; neither the bowsprit or cutwater are touched; I deny that the collision on the part of the "Williams" could have slewed the "Emeu" to the extent stated in the evidence, or that it slewed her at all; I gave my second officer the order to port rounding Kirribilli Point, but I did not give any further orders until I found the "Emeu" under weigh, when I said starboard, and when I found her coming astern rapidly, I gave the order hard astarboard; I have not seen the damage to the "Emeu," and have not therefore contrasted the damage sustained by her with that of the "Williams"; my own bell was kept ringing coming up the harbor, it was ringing a minute before the collision; I did not hear the "Emeu's" bell; there was no other steamer near us at or about the time of the collision; I saw the north end of Goat Island on rounding Kirribilli Point astern of the "Emeu"; I rounded that point about my own length off; my impression is that the "Emeu" was going as fast astern as I was going ahead, that is, when I first made her out going astern a little previous to the collision, and that she was in the position marked D when I ordered my helm to be put hard astarboard; the position of the "Williams" is marked C, and when the "Emeu" was going astern it was at the rate of about 5 miles an hour; that being the case, my reason for not putting my helm aport was because it is contrary to the regulations, and I should have gone into the mail ship amidships; the position

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position D shows mid-channel; under the circumstances the north side of the harbor was not my proper side; in steering from Kirribilli Point to Goat Island it would be about a mid-channel course; it is the custom to steer that course coming up the harbor if there is nothing in the way; I do not hold a certificate from this (the Pilot) Board; I had no pilot, and navigate my own ship; I was in command *pro tempore*, and I did not know it was necessary to hold a certificate from the Board; I held a commission in the Royal Navy; I was appointed to the "Williams" last Thursday week, to the temporary command, and had no opportunity subsequent to that to obtain a certificate.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, }
this 20th April, 1860. }

C. S. F. CHATFIELD.

H. H. BROWNE, J.P., Chairman.

Angus Campbell, being sworn, states:—I am the master of the "H. M. Warfield"; I hold a certificate from the Pilot Board; I entered the heads about 12 o'clock on the night of the 16th April; I saw the "Williams" steamer first outside the heads; she passed me about off the South Reef; I saw the "Emeu" below Bradley's Head, and I boarded her; I saw nothing of the collision; I went alongside, observing them firing guns and shewing blue lights; I was then told that her rudder was gone, and I then left; she was at anchor.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, }
this 20th April, 1860. }

A. CAMPBELL.

H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.

Edward Evans, being sworn, states:—I am the engineer to the New South Wales Steam Navigation Board; in that capacity I have examined the steamers "Emeu" and "Williams." (*Mr. Evans's reports were then handed to him and read.*) I consider the damage sustained by the "Emeu" quite sufficient to prevent her proceeding to sea; I consider the damage done to the "Emeu" has resulted from the impetus from the "Williams"; having also seen the damage to the "Williams," I still am of opinion that the injury to the "Williams" was from the same cause; the statement by Captain Chatfield, respecting the impetus from the "Emeu" to the "Williams," is not in my opinion, borne out by my examination of the damage; my reasons for arriving at a contrary conclusion are—first, the "Emeu," being a rounded vessel, the anchor-stock of the "Williams" struck under the starboard counter; and second—the bulwarks and water-way plate of the "Williams" broke the outer frame-iron and rudder-post of the "Emeu." These results would not have been produced had the pressure been from the "Emeu"; the fracture, by the anchor-stock, is not shewn in my diagram, because there is not room; the screw is before the rudder and below the water-line; there is no space between stern-post and the rudder above the water-line; I account for the bowsprit going clear, because there was room for it to pass, but not for the bow of the vessel; if the "Emeu" had struck the "Williams" first, the difference would be that the rudder would have kept its position, and not been bent over as at present; the fracture in the "Emeu's" counter, had she struck the "Williams," would have been vertical instead of horizontal.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, }
this 20th April, 1860. }

EDWD. EVANS.

H. H. BROWNE, J.P., Chairman.

No. 1 Report sent in by the Engineer to the Steam Navigation Board.

Injuries sustained by the steam-vessel "Williams," from collision with the steam-vessel "Emeu," on the 17th ult.:—

The injuries are entirely confined to the starboard bow, the point of contact being situate at about twelve feet from the stem, at which place the plating of the first strake below the water-way plate is torn down in two places nearly through the depth of the plate. The water-way plate being likewise torn through and otherwise buckled throughout the length of the plate.

Two of the deck beams are bent and forced from their positions.

The frame-irons, in one instance, considerably bent, and others in its vicinity forced aft.

The timber work of the upper deck extending from the windlass forward is more or less injured, and fastenings started; the water-way plank on starboard side broken through, the top rail and topgallant fore-castle being forced over to port side, with staunchions drawn and broken off from water-way planks, and the whole of the panelling destroyed.

The anchorstock was found broken off at its junction with the shank.

EDWD. EVANS,
Engineer.

Steam Navigation Board Office,
18th April, 1860.

No. 2 Report put in by the Engineer.

Injuries sustained by the steam-vessel "Emeu," from collision with the steam-vessel "Williams":—

The plating under the starboard counter, immediately below the first quarter-gallery window, has been found punctured and torn horizontally towards the stern.

The rudder-post is completely broken through above the pintle-gudgeon, and the plating torn across on both sides, the outer frame-iron being torn from the scarph to the rudder-

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rudder-post, and the bolts broken, and completely broken off lower down, the lower portions above the rudder-chain shackle and gudgeon being bent over to port.

The injuries do not extend below the points above referred to.

Steam Navigation Board Office,
18th April, 1860.

EDWD. EVANS,
Engineer.

Steam Navigation Board Office,
Sydney, 18 April, 1860.

W. J. Wilshire, Esq., Secretary :—
Sir,

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Board, of my having examined the injuries sustained by the steam-vessels "Emeu" and "Williams," from collision in Sydney Harbor on the 17th ult., and enclose reports of damages respectively.

I remain, &c.,
EDWD. EVANS,
Engineer.

Daniel Harding, being sworn, states :—I am in command of the steamer "City of Newcastle;" I hold a certificate from the Pilot Board; if I saw a vessel without being able to make out her lights, but satisfied that her starboard broadside was towards me, I would first try to ascertain which way she was going, but failing to ascertain that I would put my helm astarboard, reverse the engines, and go astern.

D. HARDING.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, }
this 20th April, 1860. }
H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.

Edward Evans, re-examined, states :—I was not on a survey on the "Emeu" before she went on her last voyage; I am aware that there was a survey on the rudder of the "Emeu" before she went to sea; then I saw the rudder as a casual observer.

EDWD. EVANS.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, }
this 21st April, 1860. }
H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.

George Charles Burne, being sworn, states :—I command the Royal Mail steamer "Benares;" I was a passenger by the "Emeu," and was on board on the night of the 16th or morning of the 17th April; I was on deck; I was standing on the quarter-deck gangway, by the accommodation ladder, on the starboard side, at which time the "Emeu" was going astern, when I saw the "Williams" coming up the harbor at considerable speed; the "Emeu's" engines were stopped at the time I thought a collision was possible, but she had still sternway; I saw that the "Williams" was endeavoring to pass under the "Emeu's" stern, between that and the point; and I also saw that unless the "Williams" was able to stop a collision was inevitable, and consequently the collision—a very severe one—took place; the "Williams" struck the "Emeu" under her quarter; the "Williams' engines were stopped a short time before the collision took place; at the time of the collision the "Emeu" was still going astern; when I first saw the "Williams" she appeared to me to be steering for the stern of the "Emeu;" I think that when close she suddenly starboarded her helm; the bell of the "Emeu" was rung, as is usual with all of our steamers, just before starting; I can hardly say, but I should think the bell was rung some time before the collision took place; I think she had the side lights; I could see the masthead light; I did not observe whether steam, or smoke, or fire was escaping from the "Emeu," to indicate that she was under weigh; certainly both vessels had motion, but the "Williams" was certainly impelled against the "Emeu;" I should not regard it the other way at all; when I first saw the "Williams" the "Emeu" was going astern; I should think, standing as I was, on the quarter-deck, that the "Emeu" was as far over on the south side as she could be; I have commanded a steamer in the Company's service nearly 4 years; I am not a good judge of the effect of a reduction of pressure as affecting speed, but from my own experience I should say that a vessel going at from 12 to 13 knots an hour, at full speed, would, at half speed, go at the rate of about 8 knots an hour—that is, assuming that half speed is a reduction of about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the full speed.

By Captain Chatfield: Before the engine moved I should think the "Emeu" was about half way between the two shores; I should think she was nearer the south shore before she got under weigh; I am not quite certain whether the vessel went ahead or astern first after the anchor was lifted; once each way, at least, before the collision took place; I don't think I saw the "Williams" until she had passed Pinchgut; I think I saw all three lights aboard the "Williams"; I am positive that at one time I saw all three lights, but not the whole time; the "Emeu" was lying right across the harbor when I saw the "Williams" off Kirribilli Fort; the "Emeu" at this time was going astern; I can't say she was then off Kirribilli Point; I mean the "Emeu" was going astern the whole time after I saw the "Williams"; I should think the "Emeu" was going astern somewhere between three and five knots before the

COLLISION BETWEEN THE "EMEU" AND "WILLIAMS."

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the collision took place; the bell of the "Emeu" was rung two or three times, and for what purpose I don't know; there was no party or ball on board the "Emeu" that night; if I had been in the position of the "Emeu" I would have canted her under steam alone in that sea room; I have canted larger vessels in less room than that; the screw will act immediately in retarding a vessel making stern-way, but of course it will be some little time before it will give her head-way; when you got clear of the "Emeu," she went down to Bradley's Head; I looked over the side, and not seeing any damage done, I was going to turn in; I am not positive that the "Emeu" went straight down the harbor after the collision; a vessel coming up at about eight knots, although drawing six feet, would slew a long vessel like the "Emeu," drawing twenty feet, having great leverage, and striking her at the extreme point; it is a fact that a vessel drawing two or three feet more water forward than aft will slew more readily if struck at the stern, the fore part of the vessel forming a point to turn on; the "Emeu's" head was canting to seaward from the time I first saw the "Williams," but I could not say to what extent.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, }
this 21st April, 1860. }

GEO. C. BURNE.

H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.

David Cate, being sworn, states:—I am commander of the ship "Black Sea." I was in Captain Crook's boat at the time of the collision with the "Emeu" and "Williams," from the time the "Emeu" was under weigh. My wife was a passenger by the "Emeu," and I was there to see her away. When the "Emeu" started from Lavender Bay she made a stern-board; she went very quick; she came to the south shore as far as it would be considered safe for a vessel of that kind, and her head was canting to the eastward, to sea, the whole time. The first I saw of the "Williams" was her jib-boom passing the stern of the "Emeu"; I think this was the second board the "Emeu" had made; she turned ahead once and then backed again; at the time of the collision she had stern-way I think; I did not hear the "Emeu's" bell ring till after the collision; it was then ordered to be rung; I don't say it was not rung—I did not remark it; Captain Crook ordered it to be rung; I don't know whether the order to turn ahead had been given before the collision took place, but Captain Crook had ordered her to be stopped; I suppose Captain Crook was there to assist the pilot; he was directing the movements of the "Emeu." *Cross examined*: I know there was a pilot on board, but I suppose Mr. Crook was directing the vessel as he knew more about the harbor; I believe the pilot was a new one; I am sure I couldn't say whether there was any indication of the "Emeu" being under weigh; I have been so much among steamers, that I don't know that I should have noticed the steam blowing off; I never commanded a steamer.

DAVID CATE.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, }
this 21st April, 1860. }

H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.

John Fyfe, being sworn, states:—I am the superintendent engineer of the Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company. I have made an examination of the "Williams" and "Emeu," and I hand in a report of the same. This statement is read as being the result of my opinion after examination of both vessels. I saw nothing of the collision.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, this }
21st April, 1860. }

JOHN FYFE, Engineer.

H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.

REPORT handed in by Mr. Fyfe, and alluded to in his Evidence.

I HAVE examined the hulls of the steamers "Emeu" and "Williams," for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of damage done by the late collision, and from the comparative trifling damage done to the "Williams," compared with the ordinary circumstances of collision between vessels under weigh, I am satisfied the "Williams" could not have had any headway on her at the time the vessels struck; if she had been shooting ahead nothing in all ordinary possibility could have prevented part of her top side and bulwarks from being torn away, whereas it now stands out in bold relief; for it is evident from the indent on the top side and covering board, that the "Emeu" ran into the "Williams," and so gently that she lifted the anchor and top rail and laid them down on the deck of the fore-castle; the concussion given by the "Emeu" doing no more harm than the straight indent made, and as a matter of course shoving the "Williams" to the one side. According to the laws of motion, both on sea or land, I affirm that the consequences of the "Williams'" entanglement of the "Emeu's" rudder, had there been any headway on her nothing could have saved the bulwarks as far as the deck-houses and sponson beams from being destroyed, and finishing the havoc by the destruction of the paddle-wheel.

I will also suppose, looking at the damage sustained by the "Emeu," that if the "Williams" first struck her on the rudder, that that circumstance would cause her to stop and do no further damage; it is impossible.

For

For these reasons, I am confident in my opinion that the "Emeu" struck the "Williams" first, and that the collision was not of a more dangerous nature arose from the fact of no headway being on the "Williams" when the collision took place.

JOHN FYFE,

Superintending Engineer.

Sydney, 20 April, 1860.

Alexander Bright Bain:—I am the superintending purser of the Company on this station; I was on board the "Emeu" on the night of the 16th or morning of the 17th April; I was there when the "Emeu" was being got under weigh; I was on the starboard side at the gangway; I was interested in getting away; the "Emeu" was going astern, and I was waiting for her to stop, that I might get into my boat; and I went down the ladder to get into my boat; my friend got in, and I was about to do so when, looking round, I saw a steamer coming up the harbor; the "Emeu" had way on, but very slight; I observed the three lights; she appeared to be steering straight amidships of us; some one told me to jump, but I said "I'll wait till the steamer pass"; about a moment or two afterwards I saw that there was likely to be a collision, as she was apparently steering for our gangway, I went up on deck and told my friend to follow; she did not come on our gangway; she must have starboarded her helm; I observed her go off to port; her engines were stopped, I should think about her own length off the "Emeu"; I saw the wheels stop, she was then within the radius of our lights; I did not see them reversed; certainly the "Emeu" was not going as fast astern as the "Williams" was coming on to us; she could not possibly have been, she had very little motion; I am quite certain that the "Williams" engine was not stopped until I saw the paddles; my boat's head was towards the "Emeu's" stern; I can't say that the "Emeu's" bell was rung, or that there was any demonstration of her being under weigh; I heard one bell rung, but I can't say at what time.

Cross-examined by Capt. Chatfield: When I first saw the "Williams," she was coming up the harbor apparently in a line with us and Pinchgut; she was this side of Pinchgut; I can't tell her relative position to the land; I am positive the "Williams" paddles did not go astern before the collision; I could see by the direction that the "Williams" helm was put starboard; I know this by my own knowledge.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, }
this 21st April, 1860. }

ALEX. B. BAIN.

H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.

Captain Munro, being recalled and re-examined, states:—We never give up charge of our ships; had the pilot done any thing wrong I would have superseded him; I consider the pilot was in charge if he received any direction from the harbor master; I have nothing to do with it; the bell of the "Emeu" was rung more than once after the anchor was up; it was rung about a minute or a minute and a half before the collision; the Harbor Regulations are on board the "Emeu"; they may have been given to my chief officer by the pilot; I believe the bell was rung in accordance with those regulations.

D. G. MUNRO.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, this }
24th April, 1860. }

H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.

Prince Little, constable in the Water Police, being sworn, states:—I was on board the ship "Dirigo" on the night of 16th April; I saw the collision between the "Emeu" and another steamer; the steamer that came into collision with the "Emeu" passed from one-eighth to a quarter of a mile off the "Dirigo"; there was a brig outside of that vessel, and the steamer passed outside of her; I did not see the "Emeu" get under weigh; I saw her first when I heard her bell, just as she was getting under weigh; when I next saw her was between the point and the "Dirigo," outside the buoy; she appeared to me to be backing in very slowly to the point, her head being towards Milsom's Point; I noticed the "Williams" from the time she passed Pinchgut; she passed close round Kirribilli and outside of the brig; I heard some person, it appeared to me from the "Williams," say "aport, hard aport"; immediately afterwards, "stop her"; after passing the brig she came over towards Dawes' Point, and I thought by the way she came that she was trying to go between the point and mail boat; if she was drawing 6 or 7 feet she might have gone between, but it would have been very dangerous; she appeared to me from the time I saw her to be steering right towards the "Emeu"; there was plenty of room to go to the northward as the big steamer was sterning in; when I heard the order "port, hard aport," I should say the "Williams" was about four times her own length from the "Emeu," and I thought she then was going to the northward of the mail steamer; the "Williams" reversed her engines, I should think from three to five revolutions before coming against the "Emeu"; the "Williams" appeared to me to be about half speed, that is, about 6 or 7 knots; you could hear her floats very distinct striking the water; I did not observe the mail steamer's position alter; but the "Williams" heeled over to starboard, and I thought she was filling, she was laying over so low; it appeared from the sound that the order to port was from the "Williams"; when I first saw the "Williams" she was about one-third of the way from Pinchgut to Kirribilli; she appeared to be well over to the northward;

northward; I did not notice the "Emeu" under weigh at all until she was very close to me; she got under weigh very quiet and noiselessly; it was starlight; I could see a steamer by her lights as far as Bradley's Head; I saw the "Williams'" lights plainly; when I first saw her they were burning quite bright; I heard the "Williams'" bell this side of Pinchgut, but I don't recollect hearing it until after the collision; I don't know anything about the "Emeu's" position until she was just slowly sterning close in to Dawes' Point; from the position I was in, there is no question but both steamers struck together; one was heading in and the other sterning in; I am positive the "Williams'" engines were turned astern before I heard the crash. At the time of the collision I saw the "Williams'" list towards the "Emeu," because I saw her masthead light cant over to starboard; I could not see the "Williams'" side lights at the time of the collision; after the collision I saw the port and masthead lights of the "Williams'"; the order to turn ahead from the "Emeu" was given just after the collision; the boats appeared to me to be laying together when the order was given to turn ahead; there was music on board the "Emeu"; I did not notice the band playing after she got under weigh, and I don't think there was a bell rung after she got under weigh until after the collision; if the "Emeu" had been ranging ahead it would have been equally dangerous to have gone ahead as astern of her, considering the close proximity of the vessels; but when you first stopped the engines of the "Williams'" there was not room for you to have gone ahead of her.

PRINCE F. LITTLE.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, }
this 23rd April, 1860, }

H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.

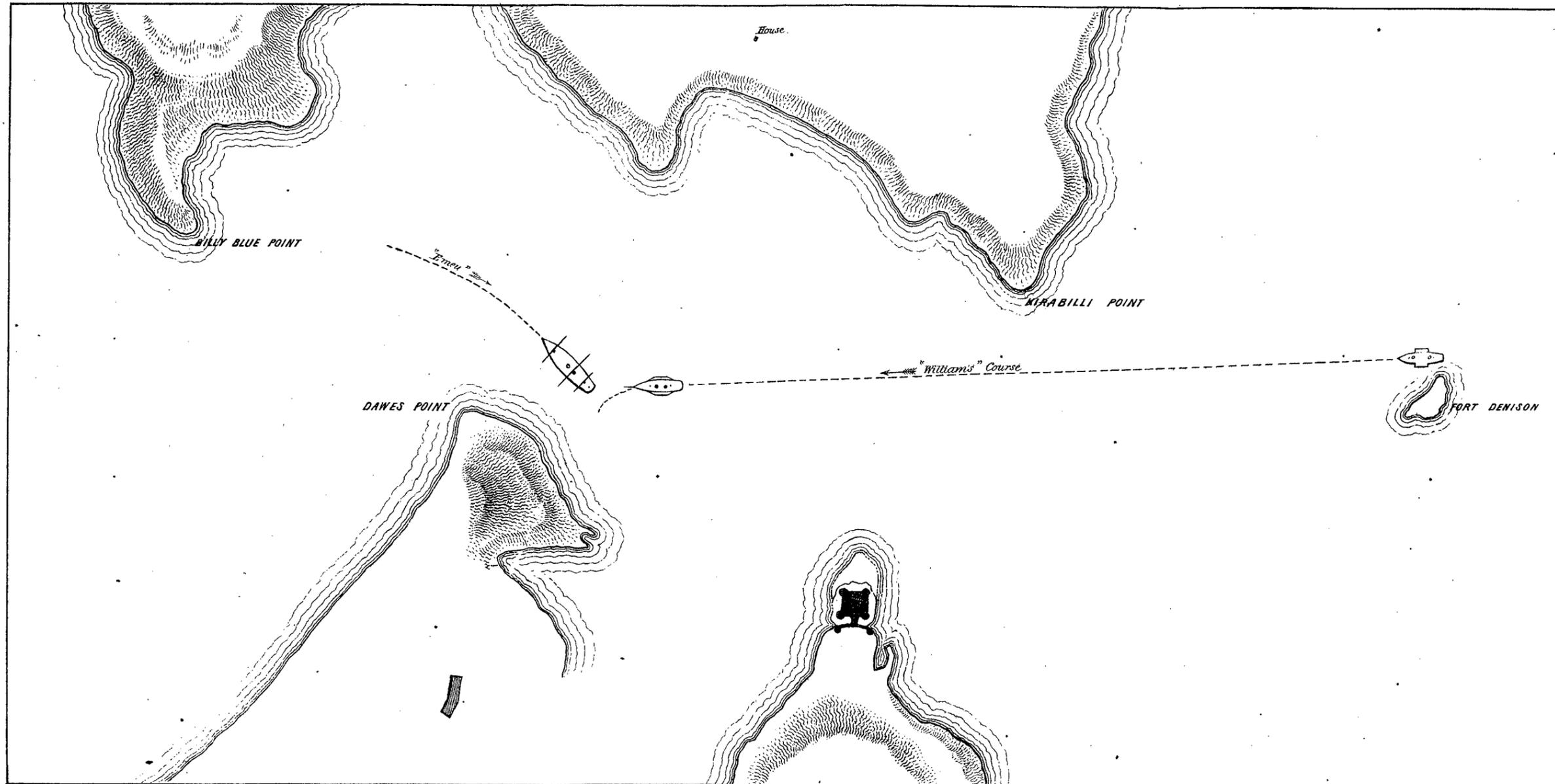
Charles Andrews, being sworn, states:—I am a seaman, one of the crew of the "Williams." It was my duty to ring the bell coming up on the night of the 16th April; I had also to keep a look-out. I saw several vessels coming up the harbor. I saw the mail steamer after coming round Kirribilli. The "Williams" was then about mid-channel, steering up the centre of the harbor as near as possible. The "Emeu" appeared then to be on the north side of us, and we tried to pass her to the south. I saw the "Emeu's" lights, but I did not make her out to be under weigh until the collision took place. We were then on the south side. The order "starboard" and "hard astarboard" was given about one or one and a half minute before the collision. The captain ordered the engines to be turned astern full speed before the collision took place, but I could not say how many turns. The "Williams" way was stopped a good deal when the collision took place; she may have been going half a knot; I did not take particular notice. We passed about forty yards from Kirribilli Point. I saw Goat Island immediately after passing Kirribilli Point. The "Emeu" was then on our starboard bow. We were then steering about mid-channel, heading more for the point where the Artillery Barracks is. I am quite sure of this. I did not know the mail was under way when the mate reported her lighted up. I saw no smoke or steam from the "Emeu," or heard her bell ring before the collision. The "Emeu's" head was to the northward, a trifle down the harbor, when I made her out to be under weigh. I saw the mail steamer's bright lights along her side, but I could not very clearly distinguish the green light, but I did see it. I kept the "Williams'" bell ringing all the way up the harbor.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, this }
23rd April, 1860. }

his
CHARLES X ANDREWS.
mark.

H. H. BROWNE, Chairman.

APPENDIX — A.

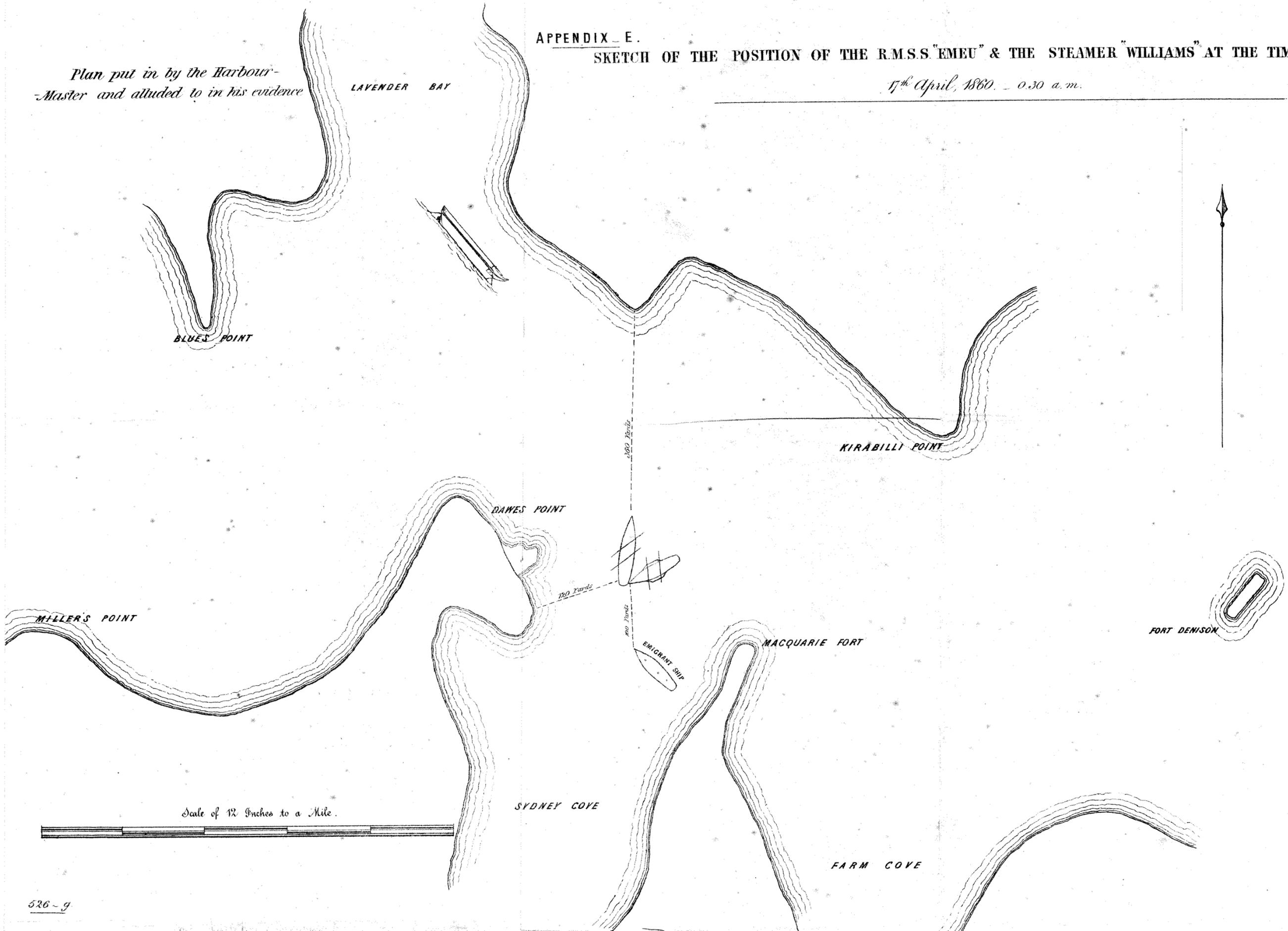


APPENDIX - E.

SKETCH OF THE POSITION OF THE R.M.S.S. "EMEU" & THE STEAMER "WILLIAMS" AT THE TIME OF COLLISION

17th April, 1860. - 0.30 a.m.

Plan put in by the Harbour-Master and alluded to in his evidence

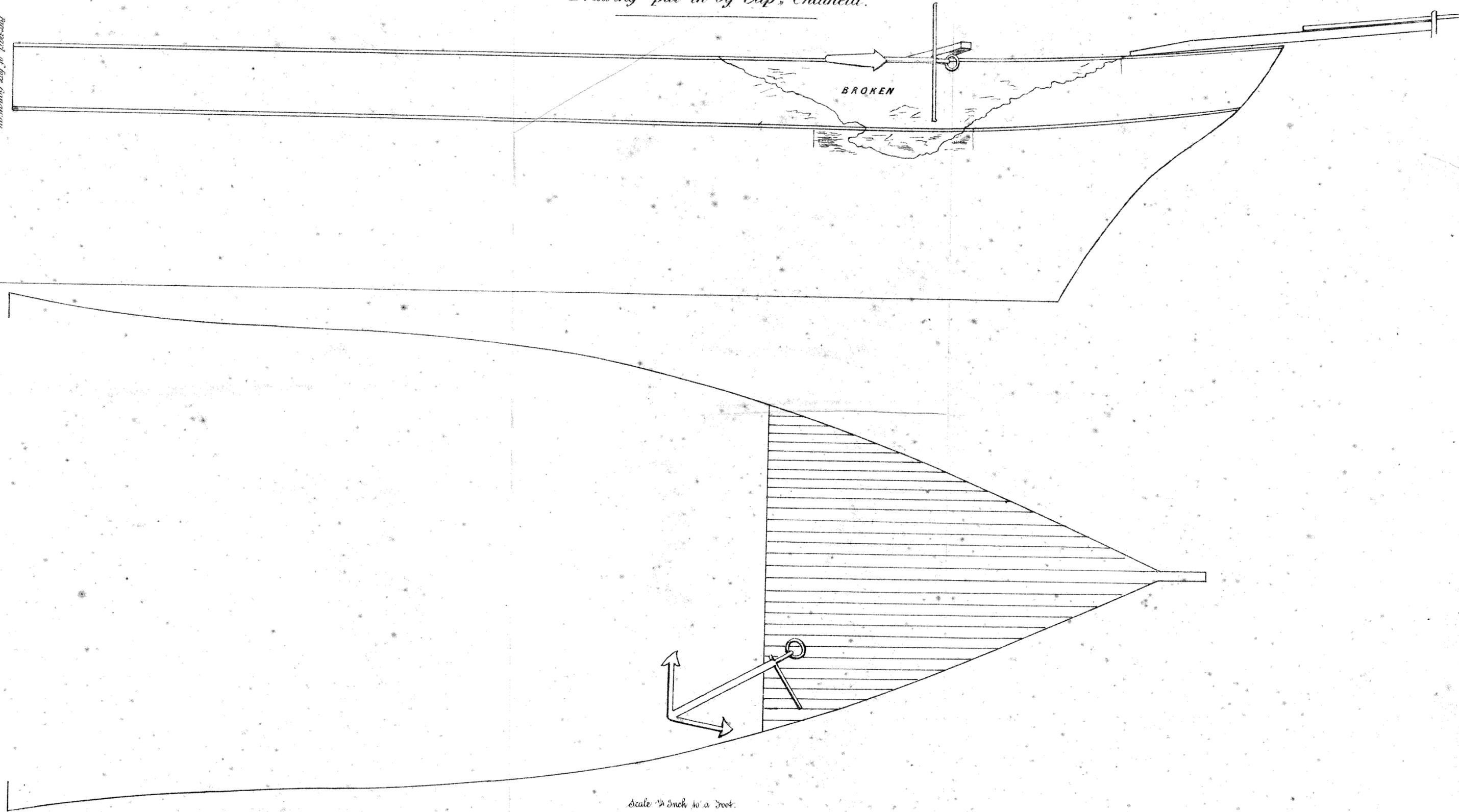


Scale of 12 Inches to a Mile.

APPENDIX B.

Drawing put in by Cap^{tn} Chalfield.

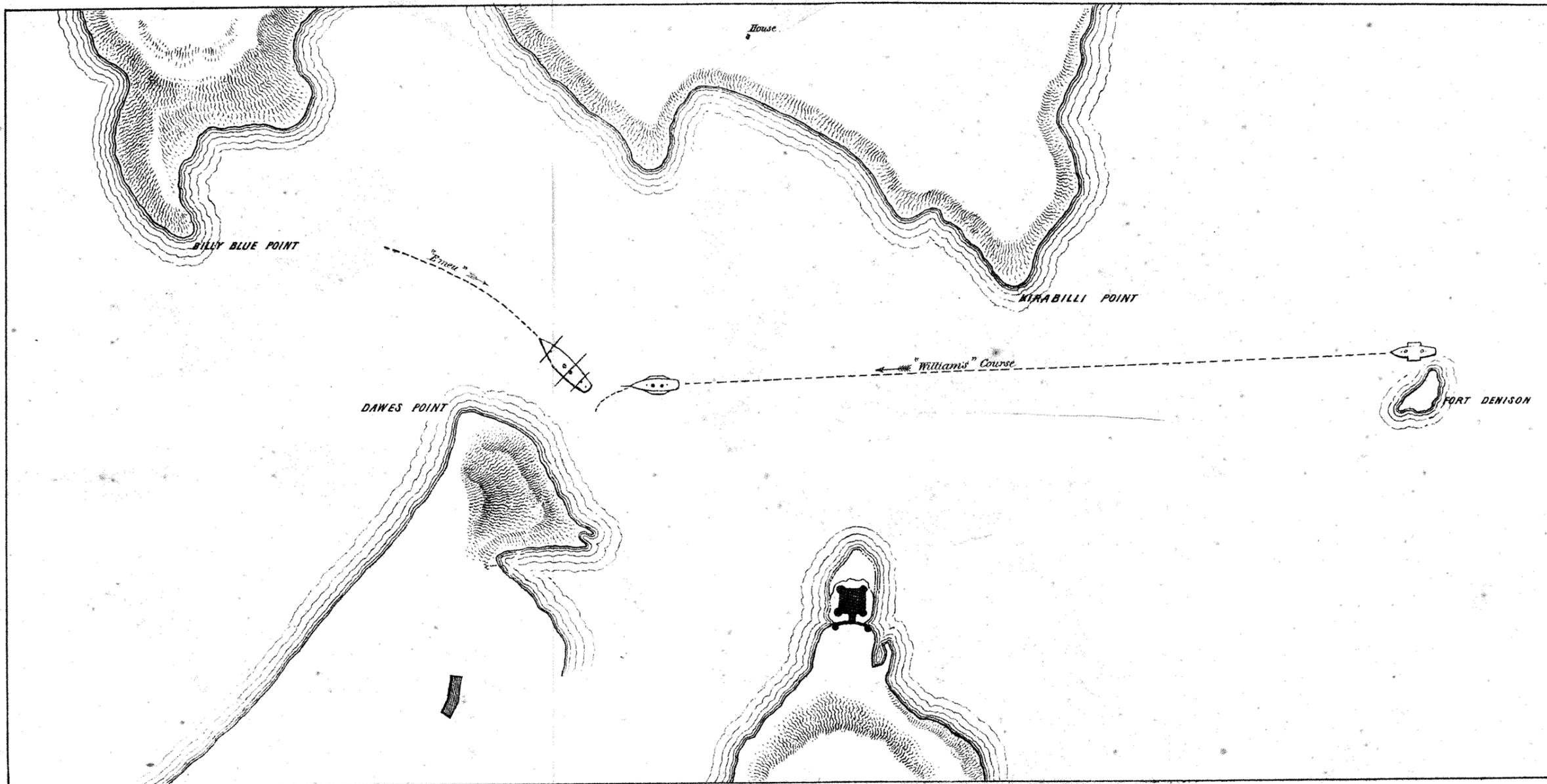
Imp. drawing copy of postcard



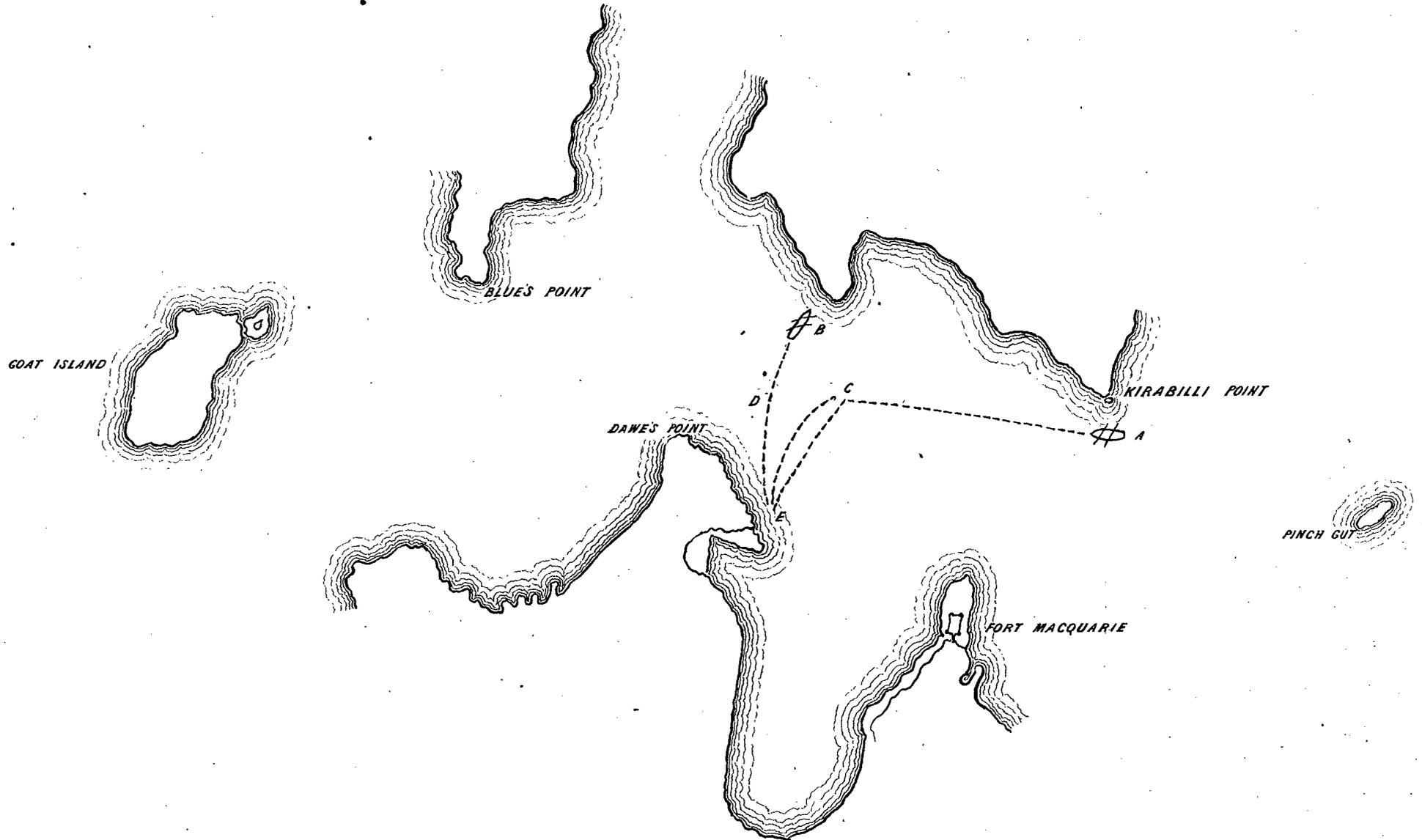
Scale 1/4 Inch to a Foot.



APPENDIX - A.



Plan put in by Cap^{tn} Chathfield, and attuded to in his evidence.



Drawing put in by Mr Evans

"EMEUS" RUDDER

Point of Fracture

