

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1870-71,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

SYDNEY:

THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION 1870-71.

(IN FOUR VOLUMES.)

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(Arranged as the Papers should be bound.)

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

AND

PAPERS ORDERED TO BE PRINTED

DURING THE SESSION

1870-71.

(FOUR VOLUMES.)

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1870.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMPERIAL TROOPS IN THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

(DESPATCHES.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

(No. 12.)

Government House,
Sydney, 27 January, 1870.

MY LORD,

With reference to your Lordship's despatch, No. 29, on the subject of the allotment of Troops to the various Australian Colonies and the rate at which they are to be paid for, I have the honor to forward a Minute which expresses the views of my Responsible Advisers upon these questions, which I have received from the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Cowper, and I would particularly draw your attention to the concluding paragraph of this paper.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

MEMO. respecting the Enclosure to Lord Belmore's Despatch, No. 12.

THE text of Mr. Cowper's Minute above referred to cannot be given, as no copy of it can be found.

The communication, however, made by Lord Belmore on behalf of Ministers to Lord Granville, was that Ministers were willing to propose to Parliament to sanction the retention of four Companies of Infantry, at an increased rate, provided that they received His Lordship's assurance that the troops should not be withdrawn in time of war.

Should, however, the other Australian Colonies not agree to take the remainder of the Regiment amongst them, this Government would not be prepared to receive more than four Companies, and in that event would decline the Infantry altogether.

Ministers further asked that a Battery of Artillery might continue to be stationed here, irrespective of any agreement with other Colonies as to Infantry—the same assurance from Lord Granville as to their retention in time of war being a *sine quâ non*.

B.
11 August, 1870.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

(No. 44.)

Downing-street,
19 May, 1870.

MY LORD,

With reference to your despatch, No. 12, of 27th January, and to the correspondence which has passed on the question of the retention of Imperial Troops in the Australian Colonies, I transmit to your Lordship a copy of a letter from the War Office, with one from the Horse Guards, respecting the return of the 2nd Battalion of the 18th Regiment.

Although Her Majesty's Government readily acknowledge the reciprocal duty of defending every portion of the Empire, and that a Colony which pays for the presence of troops during peace may fairly expect that they should not be removed during war except under the strongest necessity, yet the exigencies of a state of war are so unexpected, and the necessity for entire freedom of action so great, that it would not be possible for them to give a pledge to that effect. But independently of that consideration, they observe that the Governments of Victoria and Queensland decline British Troops, that Tasmania has not accepted them, and could not be expected to take any large number, that South Australia only desires a single Company, and New South Wales only four Companies.

Australia therefore will not be prepared to receive anything like a Regiment of Infantry, which is the smallest number that can be sent there consistently with the requirements of discipline.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has repeatedly expressed his opinion that Artillery cannot be permanently left in a Colony without Infantry. The removal of the 2/18th will therefore necessitate that of the Artillery.

The Troops may be withdrawn at the end of July or in the course of August. But if before their departure your Ministers can make arrangements with the Commanding Officer for the retention, at the expense of the Colony, of any commissioned or non-commissioned officers or privates whose services they may desire to retain for purposes of instruction, military example, or otherwise, Her Majesty's Government will offer no objection.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

[Enclosures.]

Sir E. Lugard to Sir F. Rogers.

War Office, 26 March, 1870.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence that has passed upon the subject of the withdrawal of Imperial Troops from the Australian Colonies, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit to you, with a view to its being laid before Earl Granville, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Horse Guards, in which it is stated that Major General Sir T. Chute had reported, under date the 31st January last, that the 2/18th Foot was then arriving in Australia (from New Zealand), and that the 2/14th would embark for England about the end of February, and that under those circumstances, the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief presumes that the return home of the former Regiment might now be submitted for Her Majesty's approval.

It further appears from a private letter of the same date received from Sir T. Chute, that "the first detachment of the 2nd Battalion 18th Regiment had already arrived, and should ere this have relieved a detachment of about similar strength of the 14th Regiment at Adelaide."

Mr. Cardwell has expected to have received some time since the decision of the several Australian Colonies in regard to the retention of Her Majesty's Troops; but looking to the distribution of force on which the Army Estimates and the Transport Vote are founded, it appears to him to be time that clear directions should be given to the Board of Admiralty to bring home all the Troops from those Colonies; and he proposes, with Lord Granville's concurrence, at once to convey such directions to the Admiralty.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD LUGARD.

Lt.-Genl. Forster to Under Secretary of State, W. O.

Horse Guards,
24 March, 1870.

Sir,

With reference to the 3rd paragraph of your letter of the 12th instant, I am directed by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to request that you will acquaint the Secretary of State for War, that a letter dated 31st January last has been received from Major-General Sir T. Chute, at Melbourne, in which it is stated that the 2nd Battalion 18th Regiment "is now arriving in Australia," and that the 2nd Battalion 14th Regiment would embark for England about the end of February.

Under these circumstances, His Royal Highness presumes that the return home of the 2nd Battalion 18th Foot may now be submitted to the Queen for Her Majesty's approval.

His Royal Highness will be glad to be informed when any further intelligence is received regarding the Battery of Artillery detained at Sydney.

I have, &c.,

W. F. FORSTER.

GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE to THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

(No. 127.)

Government House,
Sydney, 10 August, 1870.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acknowledge your Lordship's Despatch, No. 44, of the 19th May, which I received on the 9th July, notifying the intention of Her Majesty's Government to withdraw the Imperial Troops, but offering the services of officers and men upon such terms as might be mutually agreed upon, for the purposes of instruction, example, or otherwise.

2. On the 4th instant, Ministers requested me to apply to the Major-General Commanding, to know if he could delay the departure of the 1st Battery 1st Brigade R.A. until they could submit to Parliament a proposition to take the Battery, or part of it, over as a Colonial Corps. Parliament meets to-morrow, August 11th, and they asked for a delay of about a month from that date.

3. In reply, Sir Trevor Chute telegraphed to say that tonnage having been taken up, and date of departure fixed for the 20th instant, in compliance with the instructions he had received from Home, which had also been duly communicated to me, he could not comply with my request to delay the embarkation of any of the Troops.

4. I have applied to Sir Trevor Chute to know if the Government can retain the services of Gunner M'Combe, 2 Brig. R.A., who has been a Volunteer Instructor since 1863 or 1864. In reply, he has stated that he can only be allowed to remain on the terms of your Despatch of 19th May, which would involve that the Colony should be responsible for the entire cost for pay, allowances, and clothing, for this soldier.

5. I have, in reply, telegraphed to the Major-General that my Government will retain his services on these conditions.

I have, &c.,

BELMORE.

1870.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMPERIAL TROOPS IN THE COLONY.

(CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO PROPOSAL FOR RETAINING BATTERY OF ROYAL ARTILLERY AT SYDNEY.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

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No. 1.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

MINISTERS propose to submit to Parliament a proposition for engaging, under the terms of the Despatch 19th May, 1870, with the Battery of Artillery, or such portion as it may be considered desirable to retain. Will His Excellency kindly ascertain whether the General will consent to postpone the departure of the Artillery until the decision of Parliament can be obtained. This will probably be ascertained within a month from the assembling of Parliament.—C.C., 4 Aug., /70.

No. 2.

TELEGRAM FROM GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE TO MAJOR-GENERAL CHUTE, MELBOURNE.

4 August, 1870.

I AM writing to ask if you can delay the departure of the Battery of Artillery until Ministers can ask Parliament to sanction their taking it or part of it over under the terms of the Despatch of 19th May from Lord Granville.

No. 3.

GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE TO MAJOR-GENERAL CHUTE, MELBOURNE.

Government House,
Sydney, 4 August, 1870.

SIR,

I am requested by my Ministers to inform you that they propose to submit to Parliament a proposition for engaging, under the terms of the Despatch, 19 May, 1870, with the Battery of Artillery, or such portion as it may be considered desirable to retain, and to ask you whether you will consent to postpone the departure of the Artillery until the decision of Parliament can be obtained. This will probably be ascertained within a month from the assembling of Parliament, which takes place on the 11th instant.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

No. 4.

TELEGRAM FROM MAJOR-GENERAL CHUTE TO GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

5 August, 1870.

TONNAGE having been taken up and date of departure fixed for twentieth (20th) instant, in compliance with instructions I have received from Home, which have also been communicated to your Lordship, it is impossible that I can comply with your Lordship's request to delay embarkation of any of the troops.

No. 5.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHUTE TO GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

Head Quarters,
Melbourne, 9 August, 1870.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter dated — August, 1870, intimating the desire of your Ministers that the departure of the Royal Artillery from Sydney may be postponed until the decision of Parliament can be obtained to their proposition, viz., "for engaging the Battery, or such portion as it may be desirable to retain, under the terms of the Despatch from the Colonial Office of the 19th May last"; and in reply thereto, beg to forward for your Lordship's information

5th August, 1870. copy of my telegram to your Excellency on the subject.

I have, &c.,
T. CHUTE,
Major-General.

1870.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

(DESPATCH TRANSMITTING.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

(Circular.)

Downing-street, August 10, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, copies of the Foreign Enlistment Act, which has been passed by Her Majesty's Government with the object of providing for the preservation of neutrality during the existence of hostilities between Foreign States with which Her Majesty is at peace.

I have to instruct you to give the widest publicity in the Colony under your Government to the provisions of this important Act.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering the Government of New South Wales.

33 & 34 Vict., Chap. 90.—Foreign Enlistment.

An Act to regulate the conduct of Her Majesty's subjects during the existence of hostilities between Foreign States with which Her Majesty is at peace. [9th August, 1870.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the regulation of the conduct of Her Majesty's subjects during the existence of hostilities between Foreign States with which Her Majesty is at peace :

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows :

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870." Short title of Act.
2. This Act shall extend to all the dominions of Her Majesty, including the adjacent territorial waters. Application of Act.
3. This Act shall come into operation in the United Kingdom immediately on the passing thereof, and shall be proclaimed in every British possession by the Governor thereof as soon as may be after he receives notice of this Act, and shall come into operation in that British possession on the day of such proclamation ; and the time at which this Act comes into operation in any place is, as respects such place, in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act. Commencement of Act.

Illegal Enlistment.

4. If any person, without the license of Her Majesty, being a British subject within or without Her Majesty's dominions, accepts or agrees to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any foreign State at peace with Her Majesty, and in this Act referred to as a friendly State, or whether a British subject or not within Her Majesty's dominions, induces any other person to accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any such foreign State as aforesaid,— Penalty on enlistment in service foreign State.

He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted ; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

Penalty on leaving Her Majesty's dominions with intent to serve a foreign State.

5. If any person, without the license of Her Majesty, being a British subject, quits or goes on board any ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's dominions, with intent to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State, or whether a British subject or not, within Her Majesty's dominions, induces any other person to quit or to go on board any ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's dominions with the like intent,—

He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

Penalty on embarking persons under false representations as to service.

6. If any person induces any other person to quit Her Majesty's dominions, or to embark on any ship within Her Majesty's dominions, under a misrepresentation or false representation of the service in which such person is to be engaged, with the intent or in order that such person may accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State,—

He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

Penalty on taking illegally enlisted persons on board ship.

7. If the master or owner of any ship, without the license of Her Majesty, knowingly either takes on board, or engages to take on board, or has on board such ship within Her Majesty's dominions any of the following persons, in this Act referred to as illegally enlisted persons, that is to say,—

(1.) Any person who, being a British subject within or without the dominions of Her Majesty, has, without the license of Her Majesty, accepted or agreed to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State:

(2.) Any person, being a British subject, who, without the license of Her Majesty, is about to quit Her Majesty's dominions with intent to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State:

(3.) Any person who has been induced to embark under a misrepresentation or false representation of the service in which such person is to be engaged, with the intent or in order that such person may accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State:

Such master or owner shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and the following consequences shall ensue, that is to say,—

(1.) The offender shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour; and

(2.) Such ship shall be detained until the trial and conviction or acquittal of the master or owner, and until all penalties inflicted on the master or owner have been paid, or the master or owner has given security for the payment of such penalties to the satisfaction of two justices of the peace, or other magistrate or magistrates having the authority of two justices of the peace: and

(3.) All illegally enlisted persons shall immediately on the discovery of the offence be taken on shore, and shall not be allowed to return to the ship.

Illegal Shipbuilding and Illegal Expeditions.

Penalty on illegal shipbuilding and illegal expeditions.

8. If any person within Her Majesty's dominions, without the license of Her Majesty does any of the following acts, that is to say,—

(1.) Builds or agrees to build, or causes to be built, any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State; or

(2.) Issues or delivers any commission for any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State: or

(3.) Equips any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State: or

(4.) Despatches, or causes or allows to be despatched, any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State:

Such person shall be deemed to have committed an offence against this Act, and the following consequences shall ensue:—

(1.) The offender shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

(2.) The ship in respect of which any such offence is committed, and her equipment, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty:

Provided that a person building, causing to be built, or equipping a ship in any of the cases aforesaid, in pursuance of a contract made before the commencement of such war as aforesaid, shall not be liable to any of the penalties imposed by this section in respect of such building or equipping, if he satisfies the conditions following (that is to say),—

(1.) If forthwith upon a proclamation of neutrality being issued by Her Majesty he gives notice to the Secretary of State that he is so building, causing to be built, or equipping such ship, and furnishes such particulars of the contract and of any matters relating to, or done, or to be done under the contract as may be required by the Secretary of State:

(2.) If he gives such security, and takes and permits to be taken such other measures, if any, as the Secretary of State may prescribe for ensuring that such ship shall not be despatched, delivered, or removed without the license of Her Majesty until the termination of such war as aforesaid.

9. Where any ship is built by order of or on behalf of any foreign State when at war with a friendly State, or is delivered to or to the order of such foreign State, or any person who to the knowledge of the person building is an agent of such foreign State, or is paid for by such foreign State or such agent, and is employed in the military or naval service of such foreign State, such ship shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been built with a view to being so employed, and the burden shall lie on the builder of such ship of proving that he did not know that the ship was intended to be so employed in the military or naval service of such foreign State.

Presumption as to evidence in case of illegal ship.

10. If any person within the dominions of Her Majesty, and without the license of Her Majesty,—
By adding to the number of the guns, or by changing those on board for other guns, or by the addition of any equipment for war, increases or augments, or procures to be increased or augmented, or is knowingly concerned in increasing or augmenting, the warlike force of any ship which at the time of her being within the dominions of Her Majesty was a ship in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State,—

Penalty on aiding the warlike equipment of foreign ships.

Such person shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

11. If any person within the limits of Her Majesty's dominions and without the license of Her Majesty,—

Penalty on fitting out naval or military expeditions without license.

Prepares or fits out any naval or military expedition to proceed against the dominions of any friendly State, the following consequences shall ensue:—

(1.) Every person engaged in such preparation or fitting out, or assisting therein, or employed in any capacity in such expedition, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

(2.) All ships, and their equipments, and all arms and munitions of war, used in or forming part of such expedition, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

12. Any person who aids, abets, counsels, or procures the commission of any offence against this Act shall be liable to be tried and punished as a principal offender.

Punishment of accessories.

13. The term of imprisonment to be awarded in respect of any offence against this Act shall not exceed two years.

Limitation of term of imprisonment.

Illegal Prize.

14. If, during the continuance of any war in which Her Majesty may be neutral, any ship, goods, or merchandise captured as prize of war within the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, in violation of the neutrality of this realm, or captured by any ship which may have been built, equipped, commissioned, or despatched, or the force of which may have been augmented, contrary to the provisions of this Act, are brought within the limits of Her Majesty's dominions by the captor, or any agent of the captor, or by any person having come into possession thereof with knowledge that the same was prize of war so captured as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the original owner of such prize, or his agent, or for any person authorized in that behalf by the Government of the foreign State to which such owner belongs, to make application to the Court of Admiralty for seizure and detention of such prize, and the court shall, on due proof of the facts, order such prize to be restored.

Illegal prize brought into British ports restored.

Every such order shall be executed and carried into effect in the same manner, and subject to the same right of appeal, as in case of any order made in the exercise of the ordinary jurisdiction of such court; and in the meantime and until a final order has been made on such application the court shall have power to make all such provisional and other orders as to the care or custody of such captured ship, goods, or merchandise, and (if the same be of perishable nature, or incurring risk of deterioration) for the sale thereof, and with respect to the deposit or investment of the proceeds of any such sale, as may be made by such court in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction.

General Provision.

15. For the purposes of this Act a license by Her Majesty shall be under the sign manual of Her Majesty, or be signified by Order in Council, or by Proclamation of Her Majesty.

License by Her Majesty how granted.

Legal Procedure.

16. Any offence against this Act shall, for all purposes of and incidental to the trial and punishment of any person guilty of any such offence, be deemed to have been committed either in the place in which the offence was wholly or partly committed, or in any place within Her Majesty's dominions in which the person who committed such offence may be.

Jurisdiction in respect of offences by persons against Act.

17. Any offence against this Act may be described in any indictment or other document relating to such offence, in cases where the mode of trial requires such a description, as having been committed at the place where it was wholly or partly committed, or it may be averred generally to have been committed within Her Majesty's dominions, and the venue or local description in the margin may be that of the county, city, or place in which the trial is held.

Venue in respect of offences by persons, 24 & 25 Viet. c. 97.

18. The following authorities, that is to say, in the United Kingdom any Judge of a superior court, in any other place within the jurisdiction of any British court of justice, such court, or, if there are more courts than one, the court having the highest criminal jurisdiction in that place, may, by warrant or instrument in the nature of a warrant in this section included in the term "warrant," direct that any offender charged with an offence against this Act shall be removed to some other place in Her Majesty's dominions for trial in cases where it appears to the authority granting the warrant that the removal of such offender would be conducive to the interests of justice; and any prisoner so removed shall be triable at the place to which he is removed, in the same manner as if his offence had been committed at such place.

Power to remove offenders for trial.

Any warrant for the purposes of this section may be addressed to the master of any ship, or to any other person or persons; and the person or persons to whom such warrant is addressed shall have power to convey the prisoner therein named to any place or places named in such warrant, and to deliver him, when arrived at such place or places, into the custody of any authority designated by such warrant.

Every

Jurisdiction in respect of forfeiture of ships for offences against Act.

Regulations as to proceedings against the offender and against the ship.

Officers authorized to seize offending ships.

Powers of officers authorized to seize ships.

Special power of Secretary of State or chief executive authority to detain ship.

Every prisoner shall, during the time of his removal under any such warrant as aforesaid, be deemed to be in the legal custody of the person or persons empowered to remove him.

19. All proceedings for the condemnation and forfeiture of a ship, or ship and equipment, or arms and munitions of war, in pursuance of this Act, shall require the sanction of the Secretary of State, or such chief executive authority as is in this Act mentioned, and shall be had in the Court of Admiralty and not in any other court; and the Court of Admiralty shall, in addition to any power given to the court by this Act, have in respect of any ship or other matter brought before it in pursuance of this Act, all powers which it has in the case of a ship or matter brought before it in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction.

20. Where any offence against this Act has been committed by any person by reason whereof a ship, or ship and equipment, or arms and munitions of war, has or have become liable to forfeiture, proceedings may be instituted contemporaneously or not, as may be thought fit, against the offender in any court having jurisdiction of the offence, and against the ship, or ship and equipment, or arms and munitions of war, for the forfeiture, in the Court of Admiralty; but it shall not be necessary to take proceedings against the offender because proceedings are instituted for the forfeiture, or to take proceedings for the forfeiture because proceedings are taken against the offender.

21. The following officers, that is to say,—

- (1.) Any officer of Customs in the United Kingdom, subject nevertheless to any special or general instructions from the Commissioners of Customs, or any officer of the Board of Trade, subject nevertheless to any special or general instructions from the Board of Trade,
- (2.) Any officer of Customs, or public officer in any British possession, subject nevertheless to any special or general instructions from the Governor of such possession,
- (3.) Any commissioned officer on full pay in the military service of the Crown, subject nevertheless to any special or general instructions from his commanding officer,
- (4.) Any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval service of the Crown, subject nevertheless to any special or general instructions from the Admiralty, or his superior officer,—

may seize or detain any ship liable to be seized or detained in pursuance of this Act, and such officers are in this Act referred to as the "local authority;" but nothing in this Act contained shall derogate from the power of the Court of Admiralty to direct any ship to be seized or detained by any officer by whom such court may have power under its ordinary jurisdiction to direct a ship to be seized or detained.

22. Any officer authorized to seize or detain any ship in respect of any offence against this Act may, for the purpose of enforcing such seizure or detention, call to his aid any constable or officers of police, or any officers of Her Majesty's army or navy or marines, or any excise officers or officers of Customs, or any harbour-master or dock-master, or any officers having authority by law to make seizures of ships, and may put on board any ship so seized or detained any one or more of such officers to take charge of the same, and to enforce the provisions of this Act; and any officer seizing or detaining any ship under this Act may use force, if necessary, for the purpose of enforcing seizure or detention; and if any person is killed or maimed by reason of his resisting such officer in the execution of his duties, or any person acting under his orders, such officer so seizing or detaining the ship, or other person, shall be freely and fully indemnified as well against the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors, as against all persons so killed, maimed, or hurt.

23. If the Secretary of State, or the chief executive authority, is satisfied that there is a reasonable and probable cause for believing that a ship within Her Majesty's dominions has been or is being built, commissioned, or equipped contrary to this Act, and is about to be taken beyond the limits of such dominions, or that a ship is about to be despatched contrary to this Act, such Secretary of State, or chief executive authority, shall have power to issue a warrant stating that there is reasonable and probable cause for believing as aforesaid, and upon such warrant the local authority shall have power to seize and search such ship, and to detain the same until it has been either condemned or released by process of law, or in manner hereinafter mentioned.

The owner of the ship so detained, or his agent, may apply to the Court of Admiralty for its release; and the court shall as soon as possible put the matter of such seizure and detention in course of trial between the applicant and the Crown.

If the applicant establish to the satisfaction of the court that the ship was not and is not being built, commissioned, or equipped, or intended to be despatched contrary to this Act, the ship shall be released and restored.

If the applicant fail to establish to the satisfaction of the court that the ship was not and is not being built, commissioned, or equipped, or intended to be despatched contrary to this Act, then the ship shall be detained till released by order of the Secretary of State, or chief executive authority.

The court may in cases where no proceedings are pending for its condemnation, release any ship detained under this section on the owner giving security to the satisfaction of the court that the ship shall not be employed contrary to this Act, notwithstanding that the applicant may have failed to establish to the satisfaction of the court that the ship was not and is not being built, commissioned, or intended to be despatched contrary to this Act. The Secretary of State, or the chief executive authority, may likewise release any ship detained under this section on the owner giving security to the satisfaction of such Secretary of State, or chief executive authority, that the ship shall not be employed contrary to this Act, or may release the ship without such security if the Secretary of State, or chief executive authority, think fit so to release the same.

If the Court be of opinion that there was not reasonable and probable cause for the detention, and if no such cause appear in the course of the proceedings, the court shall have power to declare that the owner is to be indemnified by the payment of costs and damages in respect of the detention, the amount thereof to be assessed by the court; and any amount so assessed shall be payable by the Commissioners of the Treasury out of any moneys legally applicable for that purpose. The Court of Admiralty shall also have power to make a like order for the indemnity of the owner, on the application of such owner to the court, in a summary way, in cases where the ship is released by the order of the Secretary of State, or the chief executive authority, before any application is made by the owner or his agent to the court for such release.

Nothing in this section contained shall affect any proceedings instituted or to be instituted for the condemnation of any ship detained under this section where such ship is liable to forfeiture, subject to this provision, that if such ship is restored in pursuance of this section all proceedings for such condemnation

tion shall be stayed; and where the court declares that the owner is to be indemnified by the payment of costs and damages for the detainer, all costs, charges, and expenses, incurred by such owner in or about any proceedings for the condemnation of such ship shall be added to the costs and damages payable to him in respect of the detention of the ship.

Nothing in this section contained shall apply to any foreign non-commissioned ship despatched from any part of Her Majesty's dominions after having come within them under stress of weather or in the course of a peaceful voyage, and upon which ship no fitting out or equipping of a warlike character has taken place in this country.

24. Where it is represented to any local authority, as defined by this Act, and such local authority believes the representation, that there is a reasonable and probable cause for believing that a ship within Her Majesty's dominions has been or is being built, commissioned, or equipped, contrary to this Act, and is about to be taken beyond the limits of such dominions, or that a ship is about to be despatched contrary to this Act, it shall be the duty of such local authority to detain such ship, and forthwith to communicate the fact of such detention to the Secretary of State, or chief executive authority.

Special power of local authority to detain ship.

Upon the receipt of such communication the Secretary of State, or chief executive authority, may order the ship to be released if he thinks there is no cause for detaining her, but if satisfied that there is reasonable and probable cause for believing that such ship was built, commissioned, or equipped, or intended to be despatched in contravention of this Act, he shall issue his warrant stating that there is reasonable and probable cause for believing as aforesaid; and upon such warrant being issued further proceedings shall be had as in cases where the seizure or detention has taken place on a warrant issued by the Secretary of State without any communication from the local authority.

Where the Secretary of State, or chief executive authority, orders the ship to be released on the receipt of a communication from the local authority without issuing his warrant, the owner of the ship shall be indemnified by the payment of costs and damages in respect of the detention, upon application to the Court of Admiralty in a summary way in like manner as he is entitled to be indemnified where the Secretary of State having issued his warrant under this Act releases the ship before any application is made by the owner or his agent to the court for such release.

25. The Secretary of State, or the chief executive authority, may, by warrant, empower any person to enter any dockyard or other place within Her Majesty's dominions, and inquire as to the destination of any ship which may appear to him to be intended to be employed in the naval or military service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State, and to search such ship.

Power of Secretary of State, or executive authority, to grant search warrant.

26. Any powers or jurisdiction by this Act given to the Secretary of State may be exercised by him throughout the dominions of Her Majesty, and such powers and jurisdiction may also be exercised by any of the following officers, in this Act referred to as the chief executive authority, within their respective jurisdictions; that is to say,—

Exercise of powers of Secretary of State, or chief executive authority.

(1.) In Ireland, by the Lord Lieutenant or other the chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, or the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

(2.) In Jersey, by the Lieutenant Governor.

(3.) In Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, and the dependent islands, by the Lieutenant Governor.

(4.) In the Isle of Man, by the Lieutenant Governor.

(5.) In any British possession, by the Governor.

A copy of any warrant issued by a Secretary of State, or by any officer authorized in pursuance of this Act to issue such warrant in Ireland, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man, shall be laid before Parliament.

27. An appeal may be had from any decision of a Court of Admiralty under this Act to the same tribunal and in the same manner to and in which an appeal may be had in cases within the ordinary jurisdiction of the court as a Court of Admiralty.

Appeal from Court of Admiralty.

28. Subject to the provisions of this Act providing for the award of damages in certain cases in respect of the seizure or detention of a ship by the Court of Admiralty, no damages shall be payable, and no officer or local authority shall be responsible, either civilly or criminally, in respect of the seizure or detention of any ship in pursuance of this Act.

Indemnity to officers.

29. The Secretary of State shall not, nor shall the chief executive authority, be responsible in any action or other legal proceedings whatsoever for any warrant issued by him in pursuance of this Act, or be examinable as a witness, except at his own request, in any court of justice in respect of the circumstances which led to the issue of the warrant.

Indemnity to Secretary of State, or chief executive authority.

Interpretation Clause.

30. In this Act, if not inconsistent with the context, the following terms have the meanings herein—after respectively assigned to them, that is to say,—

Interpretation of terms.

"Foreign State" includes any foreign prince, colony, province, or part of any province or people, or any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of government in or over any foreign country, colony, province, or part of any province or people:

"Foreign State:"

"Military service" shall include military telegraphy and any other employment whatever, in or in connexion with any military operation:

"Military service:"

"Naval service" shall, as respects a person, include service as a marine, employment as a pilot in piloting or directing the course of a ship of war or other ship when such ship of war or other ship is being used in any military or naval operation, and any employment whatever on board a ship of war, transport, store-ship, privateer or ship under letters of marque; and as respects a ship, include any user of a ship as a transport, store-ship, privateer or ship under letters of marque:

"Naval service:"

"United Kingdom" includes the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands and other adjacent islands:

"United Kingdom:"

"British possession" means any territory, colony, or place being part of Her Majesty's dominions, and not part of the United Kingdom, as defined by this Act:

"British possession:"

"The Secretary of State" shall mean any one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:

"The Secretary of State:"

"The Governor" shall as respects India mean the Governor General or the Governor of any Presidency, and where a British possession consists of several constituent colonies, mean the Governor General of the whole possession, or the Governor of any of the constituent colonies,

"Governor:"

colonies, and as respects any other British possession it shall mean the officer for the time being administering the Government of such possession; also any person acting for or in the capacity of a Governor shall be included under the term "Governor":

"Court of Admiralty:"

"Court of Admiralty" shall mean the High Court of Admiralty of England or Ireland, the Court of Session of Scotland, or any Vice-Admiralty Court within Her Majesty's dominions:

"Ship:"

"Ship" shall include any description of boat, vessel, floating battery, or floating craft; also any description of boat, vessel, or other craft or battery, made to move either on the surface of or under water, or sometimes on the surface of and sometimes under water:

"Building:"

"Building" in relation to a ship shall include the doing any act towards or incidental to the construction of a ship; and all words having relation to building shall be construed accordingly:

"Equipping:"

"Equipping" in relation to a ship shall include the furnishing a ship with any tackle, apparel, furniture, provisions, arms, munitions, or stores, or any other thing which is used in or about a ship for the purpose of fitting or adapting her for the sea or for naval service, and all words relating to equipping shall be construed accordingly:

"Ship and equipment:"
"Master."

"Ship and Equipment" shall include a ship and everything in or belonging to a ship:
"Master" shall include any person having the charge or command of a ship:

Repeal of Acts, and Saving Clauses.

Repeal of
Foreign Enlist-
ment Act.
59 G. 3. c. 69.

31. From and after the commencement of this Act, an Act passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, chapter sixty-nine, intituled "An Act to prevent the enlisting or engagement of His Majesty's subjects to serve in foreign service, and the fitting out or equipping, in His Majesty's dominions, vessels for warlike purposes, without His Majesty's license," shall be repealed: Provided that such repeal shall not affect any penalty, forfeiture, or other punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence committed before this Act comes into operation, nor the institution of any investigation or legal proceeding, or any other remedy for enforcing any such penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid.

Saving as to
commissioned
foreign ships.

32. Nothing in this Act contained shall subject to forfeiture any commissioned ship of any foreign State, or give to any British Court over or in respect of any ship entitled to recognition as a commissioned ship of any foreign State, any jurisdiction which it would not have had if this Act had not passed.

Penalties not to
extend to persons
entering into
military service
in Asia.
59 G. 3. c. 69. s.
12.

33. Nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to subject to any penalty any person who enters into the military service of any prince, state, or potentate in Asia, with such leave or license as is for the time being required by law in the case of subjects of Her Majesty entering into the military service of princes, states, or potentates in Asia.

1870.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

(DESPATCH TRANSMITTING QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION, EMBODYING PROVISIONS OF.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

(Circular.)

Downing-street,
August 12, 1870.

Sir,

I transmit to you, and you will publish in the usual manner, a copy of a Supplementary Proclamation issued by Her Majesty's Government, embodying the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, which was communicated to you in my Circular Despatch of the 10th instant. August, 18

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.The Officer administering the Government
of New South Wales.

BY THE QUEEN.—A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS We are happily at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers, and States :

And whereas, notwithstanding Our utmost exertions to preserve peace between all Sovereign Powers and States, a state of war unhappily exists between His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the King of Prussia, and between their respective subjects, and others inhabiting within their countries, territories, or dominions :

And whereas We are on terms of friendship and amicable intercourse with each of these Sovereigns, and with their several subjects, and others inhabiting within their countries, territories, or dominions :

And whereas great numbers of Our loyal subjects reside and carry on commerce, and possess property and establishments, and enjoy various rights and privileges, within the dominions of each of the aforesaid Sovereigns, protected by the faith of Treaties between Us and each of the aforesaid Sovereigns :

And whereas We, being desirous of preserving to Our subjects the blessings of peace, which they now happily enjoy, are firmly purposed and determined to abstain altogether from taking any part, directly or indirectly, in the war now unhappily existing between the said Sovereigns, their subjects and territories, and to remain at peace with and to maintain a peaceful and friendly intercourse with each of them, and their respective subjects, and others inhabiting within any of their respective countries, territories, and dominions, and to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the said state of war unhappily existing between them :

We therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation :

And We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our loving subjects to govern themselves accordingly, and to observe a strict neutrality in and during the aforesaid war, and to abstain from violating or contravening either the Laws and Statutes of the Realm in this behalf, or the Law of Nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril :

And whereas, in and by a certain Statute made and passed in the present year of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the conduct of Her Majesty's Subjects during the existence of Hostilities between Foreign States with which Her Majesty is at Peace," it is, amongst other things, declared and enacted as follows:—

"ILLEGAL ENLISTMENT.

"If any person, without the license of Her Majesty, being a British subject, within or without Her Majesty's Dominions, accepts or agrees to accept any commission or engagement in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at war with any Foreign State at peace with Her Majesty, and in this Act referred to as a friendly State, or, whether a British subject or not, within Her Majesty's Dominions, induces any other person to accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the Military or Naval Service of any such Foreign State as aforesaid,—

"He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"If any person, without the license of Her Majesty, being a British subject, quits or goes on board any ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's Dominions, with intent to accept any commission or engagement in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at war with a friendly State, or, whether a British subject or not, within Her Majesty's Dominions, induces any other person to quit or to go on board any ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's Dominions with the like intent,—

"He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"If any person induces any other person to quit Her Majesty's Dominions or to embark on any ship within Her Majesty's Dominions under a misrepresentation or false representation of the service in which such person is to be engaged, with the intent or in order that such person may accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at war with a friendly State,—

"He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"If the master or owner of any ship, without the license of Her Majesty, knowingly either takes on board, or engages to take on board, or has on board such ship within Her Majesty's Dominions any of the following persons, in this Act referred to as illegally enlisted persons, that is to say,—

"(1.) Any person who, being a British subject, within or without the Dominions of Her Majesty, has, without the license of Her Majesty, accepted or agreed to accept any commission or engagement in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at war with any friendly State:

"(2.) Any person, being a British subject, who, without the license of Her Majesty, is about to quit Her Majesty's Dominions with intent to accept any commission or engagement in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at war with a friendly State:

"(3.) Any person who has been induced to embark under a misrepresentation or false representation of the service in which such person is to be engaged, with the intent or in order that such person may accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at war with a friendly State:

"Such master or owner shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and the following consequences shall ensue, that is to say,—

"(1.) The offender shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour; and

"(2.) Such ship shall be detained until the trial and conviction or acquittal of the master or owner, and until all penalties inflicted on the master or owner have been paid, or the master or owner has given security for the payment of such penalties to the satisfaction of two Justices of the Peace, or other Magistrate or Magistrates having the authority of two Justices of the Peace; and

"(3.) All illegally enlisted persons shall, immediately on the discovery of the offence, be taken on shore, and shall not be allowed to return to the ship.

"ILLEGAL SHIPBUILDING AND ILLEGAL EXPEDITIONS.

"If any person within Her Majesty's Dominions, without the license of Her Majesty, does any of the following acts, that is to say,—

"(1.) Builds, or agrees to build, or causes to be built any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at war with any friendly State: or

"(2.) Issues or delivers any commission for any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at war with any friendly State: or

"(3.) Equips any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at war with any friendly State: or

"(4.) Despatches, or causes or allows to be despatched, any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at war with any friendly State:

"Such person shall be deemed to have committed an offence against this Act, and the following consequences shall ensue:—

"(1.) The offender shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"(2.) The ship in respect of which any such offence is committed, and her equipment, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty:

"Provided that a person building, causing to be built, or equipping a ship in any of the cases aforesaid, in pursuance of a contract made before the commencement of such war as aforesaid, shall not be liable to any of the penalties imposed by this section in respect of such building or equipping if he satisfies the conditions following, that is to say,—

"(1.) If forthwith upon a Proclamation of neutrality being issued by Her Majesty he gives notice to the Secretary of State that he is so building, causing to be built, or equipping such ship, and furnishes such particulars of the contract and of any matters relating to, or done, or to be done under the contract as may be required by the Secretary of State:

"(2.) If he gives such security, and takes and permits to be taken such other measures (if any) as the Secretary of State may prescribe for ensuring that such ship shall not be despatched, delivered, or removed without the license of Her Majesty until the termination of such war as aforesaid.

"Where any ship is built by order of or on behalf of any Foreign State when at war with a friendly State, or is delivered to or to the order of such Foreign State, or any person who to the knowledge of the person building is an agent of such Foreign State, or is paid for by such Foreign State or such agent, and is employed in the Military or Naval Service of such Foreign State, such ship shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been built with a view to being so employed, and the burden shall lie on the builder of such ship of proving that he did not know that the ship was intended to be so employed in the Military or Naval Service of such Foreign State.

"If any person within the Dominions of Her Majesty, and without the license of Her Majesty,—

"By adding to the number of the guns, or by changing those on board for other guns, or by the addition of any equipment for war, increases or augments, or procures to be increased or augmented, or is knowingly concerned in increasing or augmenting the warlike force of any ship which at the time of her being within the Dominions of Her Majesty, was a ship in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at war with any friendly State,—

"Such person shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"If any person within the limits of Her Majesty's Dominions, and without the license of Her Majesty,—

"Prepares or fits out any Naval or Military Expedition to proceed against the Dominions of any friendly State, the following consequences shall ensue:—

"(1.) Every person engaged in such preparation or fitting out, or assisting therein, or employed in any capacity in such expedition, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"(2.) All ships, and their equipments, and all arms and munitions of war, used in or forming part of such expedition, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

"Any person who aids, abets, counsels, or procures the commission of any offence against this Act, shall be liable to be tried and punished as a principal offender."

And

And whereas by the said Act it is further provided that ships built, commissioned, equipped, or despatched in contravention of the said Act, may be condemned and forfeited by judgment of the Court of Admiralty; and that if the Secretary of State or Chief Executive Authority is satisfied that there is a reasonable and probable cause for believing that a ship within Her Majesty's Dominions has been, or is being built, commissioned, or equipped, contrary to the said Act, and is about to be taken beyond the limits of such Dominions, or that a ship is about to be despatched contrary to the Act, such Secretary of State, or Chief Executive Authority, shall have power to issue a warrant authorizing the seizure and search of such ship, and her detention until she has been either condemned or released by process of Law. And whereas certain powers of seizure and detention are conferred by the said Act on certain Local Authorities:

Now, in order that none of Our subjects may unwarily render themselves liable to the penalties imposed by the said Statute, We do hereby strictly command that no person or persons whatsoever do commit any act, matter, or thing whatsoever, contrary to the provisions of the said Statute, upon pain of the several penalties by the said Statute imposed, and of Our high displeasure.

And We do hereby further warn and admonish all Our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to Our protection, to observe towards each of the aforesaid Sovereigns, their subjects and territories, and towards all Belligerents whatsoever, with whom We are at Peace, the duties of neutrality; and to respect in all and each of them the exercise of those Belligerent rights which we and Our Royal Predecessors have always claimed to exercise.

And We hereby further warn all Our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to Our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this Our Royal Proclamation, and of Our high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral Sovereign in a war between other Sovereigns, or in violation or contravention of the Law of Nations in that behalf, as more especially by breaking or endeavouring to break any Blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said Sovereigns, or by carrying officers, soldiers, despatches, arms, ammunition, military stores or materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war according to the law or modern usages of nations, for the use or service of either of the said Sovereigns, that all persons so offending, together with their ships and goods, will rightfully incur and be justly liable to hostile capture, and to the penalties denounced by the Law of Nations in that behalf.

And We do hereby give notice that all Our subjects and persons entitled to Our protection who may misconduct themselves in the premises will do so at their peril, and of their own wrong; and that they will in nowise obtain any protection from Us against such capture, or such penalties as aforesaid, but will on the contrary incur Our high displeasure by such misconduct.

Given at Our Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*, this ninth day of *August*, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the thirty-fourth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

1870-71.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONVEYANCE OF NEWS CONNECTED WITH THE WAR.

(DESPATCH.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.
(Circular.)

Downing-street,
28 October, 1870.

MY LORD,

With reference to that part of my circular despatch of the 7th instant which related to the request of the Government of Victoria that a steam-vessel might be held in readiness at Galle to convey to Australia any news of special importance connected with the war, I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of the despatch which I have addressed to Lord Canterbury in answer to his application.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

[Enclosure.]

The Earl of Kimberley to Governor Viscount Canterbury.

Downing-street,
28 October, 1870.

My Lord,

With reference to that part of my circular despatch of the 7th instant (A) which related to the request of your Government that a despatch boat might be held in readiness at Galle to convey to South Australia any news of special importance connected with the war, I have the honor to inform you that I have been in communication on this subject with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

It appears to Her Majesty's Government that it would generally be easier for an Agent of the Colony, than for the Home Government, to determine what news might be sufficiently important to justify the special despatch of a steamer some 4,000 miles; and the employment of a vessel of war would certainly not, as a rule, be the quickest mode of transmitting intelligence to the Colony. It would moreover be extremely inconvenient to keep one of the fastest of Her Majesty's vessels of war continually waiting at Galle for the purpose of carrying the news, and impossible to foresee what other necessary employment there might be for Her Majesty's ships if this country should unhappily be engaged in war.

For other reasons, Her Majesty's Government cannot pledge themselves to the particular step suggested by the Government of Victoria; but the Colony may rest assured that, if a war should at any time break out, or if there should be any immediate prospect of such a misfortune, Her Majesty's Government will spare no effort to give all the warning and protection to the different parts of the Empire which circumstances may allow.

I have communicated a copy of this despatch to the Governors of the other Australian Colonies, including New Zealand, and to Mr. Verdon.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

1870.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE.

REPORT

AND

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE,

HELD IN MELBOURNE IN THE MONTHS OF JUNE AND JULY,

1870.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1870.

[Price, 2s. 4d.]

12—A

REPORT

OF

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE, ASSEMBLED
IN MELBOURNE IN THE MONTHS OF JUNE AND JULY, 1870.

THIS Conference was convened at the instance of the Government of Tasmania, primarily in order to consider the desirability of the establishment of a Customs Union for the Australasian Colonies, and the removal of all restrictions upon Intercolonial trade. The invitation was responded to by the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, whose representatives, with those of Tasmania, were as follows :—

PRESENT :—

On behalf of New South Wales :—

The Honorable C. COWPER, M.P., Colonial Secretary.
The Honorable S. SAMUEL, M.P., Colonial Treasurer.

On behalf of Tasmania :—

The Honorable J. M. WILSON, M.L.C., Colonial Secretary.
The Honorable THOS. D. CHAPMAN, M.H.A., Colonial Treasurer.

On behalf of South Australia :—

The Honorable J. HART, C.M.G., M.P., Treasurer.
The Honorable J. H. BARROW, M.L.C.
W. TOWNSEND, Esq., M.P.

On behalf of Victoria :—

The Honorable Sir J. McCULLOCH, M.P., Chief Secretary.
The Honorable J. G. FRANCIS, M.P., Treasurer.

Representatives from Queensland and New Zealand did not attend, for reasons given in the annexed correspondence.

The Government of Victoria having placed the Executive Council Chamber at the disposal of the Conference, its first meeting was held there on 20th June, at noon; the sittings being continued until 5th July.

The most important questions considered by the Conference were,—A free interchange of the natural productions and manufactures of the respective Colonies, a uniform Tariff with assimilated excise regulations, a Customs Union; and a distribution of the revenue derived therefrom upon the basis of population. The desirableness of such arrangements was admitted, and the more important items subject to fixed duties were considered, and might have been agreed to, but upon approaching the list of articles involving free trade on the one hand, and discriminating duties on the other, various difficulties presented themselves, and it was found impracticable to effect such a compromise as would secure the desired result. These difficulties precluded New South Wales from accepting the principle upon which the proposal of Victoria was based; and the representatives of the latter Colony, considering the prospective advantages thereby diminished, subsequently proposed new conditions for South Australia and Tasmania, to which those Colonies were unable to accede.

But although, for the reasons stated, the Conference has not arrived at any definite conclusion on the subject, the consideration of the question has led to a deeper conviction of its importance; whilst the resolution to memorialize Her Majesty's Government to remove the prohibitions against Intercolonial free trade interposed by Imperial enactment will, if successful, materially facilitate further action.

That a plan for harmonizing the diverse tariffs of the Australasian Colonies so as to secure the assent of various political parties should be a work not easy of attainment is only what might have been expected; but the Conference, impressed with the excellence of the object, has faith in its ultimate and not far distant success.

The Conference, however, has been in perfect accord upon several other questions of considerable importance. It has been decided to recommend the adoption by the various Governments represented of a uniform sea-going Intercolonial postage rate of threepence, and also to reduce the charges upon telegraphic messages. It is believed that these arrangements will be found beneficial to trade, and acceptable to the public generally.

The evils that have arisen from the facility with which absconding debtors and other offenders have been enabled to evade justice, through the absence of uniform Intercolonial law on the subject, formed part of the deliberations of the Conference, and it was resolved that the Governments of the various Colonies should be urged to introduce Bills of similar import at the earliest practicable opportunity.

The question of Immigration was considered, and an opinion was recorded that it would be desirable in future to adopt a plan, common to the several Colonies, so as to secure to each the full benefit to which it would be entitled on account of the expenditure of public money for this object. The attention of the several Governments will be invited to the question, with a view to the adoption of corresponding regulations.

Despatches from the Imperial Government having intimated the intended withdrawal of the troops now stationed in Australia, the Conference took into consideration the course to be pursued under the altered circumstances in which the Colonies are about to be placed, and it was decided to press upon the attention of Her Majesty's Government the paramount duty of their making adequate naval provision for the protection of British and Australian commerce in these waters, especially in time of war.

Resolutions were also agreed to on the following subjects :—

- The adoption of the necessary steps to secure the withdrawal of the large amount of worn and deteriorated silver coinage now circulating in the Australian Colonies.
- For obtaining the establishment of a British Protectorate over the Fiji Islands.
- For the calling of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers at the port of Kangaroo Island, in South Australia.
- Telegraphic communication with Port Darwin, and with the Gulf of Carpentaria.
- The proposed new schemes of Ocean Postal and Passenger service.
- The relief of distressed Colonists and Seamen in foreign ports.
- The statistical records of the several Colonies being compiled upon a uniform method.

And the Conference also affirmed the desirableness of the respective Governments exerting their influence with a view to the introduction of the cental system for weights.

CHARLES COWPER.
SAUL SAMUEL.
J. M. WILSON.
THOS. D. CHAPMAN.
JOHN HART.
JOHN H. BARROW.
JAMES McCULLOCH.
JAMES G. FRANCIS.

INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, 20 JUNE, 1870.

THE first meeting of the Intercolonial Conference was held in the Executive Council Chamber, at the Treasury, Melbourne, at noon, when the following gentlemen assembled, as the representatives of their respective Colonies :—

New South Wales.

The Honorable C. Cowper, M.P., Colonial Secretary.
The Honorable S. Samuel, M.P., Treasurer.

South Australia.

The Honorable J. Hart, C.M.G., M.P., Treasurer.
The Honorable J. H. Barrow, M.L.C.,
W. Townsend, Esq., M.P.

Tasmania.

The Honorable J. M. Wilson, M.L.C., Colonial Secretary.
The Honorable Thos. D. Chapman, M.H.A., Colonial Treasurer.

Victoria.

The Honorable Sir J. McCulloch, M.P., Chief Secretary.
The Honorable J. G. Francis, M.P., Treasurer.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Wilson, and seconded by Mr. Townsend :—
“That Sir James M'Culloch do take the chair.”—Carried.

Mr. Wilson gave notice of a series of resolutions, affirming the desirability of a mutual interchange of manufactures and natural products between the various Colonies represented, and upon the subject of an uniform tariff and Customs union.

Conversation then ensued upon the following topics :—As to Imperial troops in the various Australian Colonies—Postal arrangements—Immigration—Intercolonial Legislation—Protectorate of the Fiji Islands—Courts of Appeal—Proposed telegraphic communication with Port Darwin—and the issue of Silver Coin.

Conference then adjourned until noon of the following day.

TUESDAY, 21 JUNE, 1870.

The Conference met at noon ; at which all the Members were present.

Sir James M'Culloch in the chair.

Mr. J. C. Tyler was introduced and appointed as Secretary to the Conference.

Mr. Wilson presented a copy of despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Government of New South Wales, dated 7th January, 1868, relative to a Customs union of the Australian Colonies, which was read and ordered to be printed. Appendix A.

Mr. Wilson laid on the table a comparative return of the tariffs of the Australian Colonies. Appendix B.

The resolutions submitted by the Honorable J. M. Wilson, upon the subject of a Customs union, &c., were then deliberated upon :—

“1. That the commercial and producing interests of the Australian Colonies demand their recognition by the Imperial Government as a geographical unit for all purposes of Customs revenue.

“2. That this object can be best attained by the immediate adoption, by the Australian Colonies, of a common or uniform Customs tariff, and a mutual agreement for the interchange of their manufactures and natural products, and of all commodities imported into any of them, free of all duties of Customs and wharfage charges.

“3. That the Colonies represented at this Conference do enter into a commercial federation on the basis of a Customs union, with an equitable division of Customs revenue, and a uniform tariff as between the federated Colonies and other countries or places.

“4. That the Customs revenue collected in each Colony under the common tariff be paid into a common fund or federal exchequer, and be periodically distributed among the Colonies rateably in proportion to the population of each, as ascertained by the last, or next, and each succeeding Census, or by such other means as this Conference may decide upon.

“5.

" 5. That such commercial federation shall be accomplished by the simultaneous enactment, by the Colonies represented at this Conference, of an identical tariff of Customs duties upon all British and foreign imports, and of a law directing the revenue collected in each Colony under such tariff to be paid into the federal exchequer.

" 6. That any Australian Colony not represented at this Conference shall be deemed to have entered the federation whenever its Legislature shall have enacted the necessary identical tariff and federal customs revenue law."

Appendix C.

The Honorable J. G. Francis, during the discussion, presented a memo., expressive of his own views as to the basis on which Victorian delegates might agree to consider the resolutions of Mr. Wilson. *Ordered to be printed.*

Mr. Townsend gave notice of motion relative to legislation upon the subject of absconding debtors.

Mr. Hart stated that he would, to-morrow (Wednesday), bring under notice "Intercolonial postal and telegraph charges."

The Conference adjourned until 1 P.M. on the following day.

WEDNESDAY, 22 JUNE, 1870.

The Conference met, pursuant to adjournment, at 1 o'clock, P.M.

Present:—All the Members.

Sir James McCulloch in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meetings of 20th and 21st instant having been read, were confirmed.

Mr. Barrow handed in a notice of motion upon the subject of the removal of the Imperial troops.

Mr. Wilson gave notice of certain resolutions as to the withdrawal of Imperial troops, for consideration at a subsequent meeting.

The Conference then further deliberated upon the resolutions submitted by Mr. Wilson, with reference to a Customs union, &c.

Conversation then ensued upon the subject of intercolonial postal and telegraph charges, in accordance with notice by Mr. Hart. Mr. Hart presented definite resolutions upon the matter, which were deferred for future consideration.

Mr. Samuel introduced the question as to the relief of distressed Colonial seamen in foreign ports.

The Conference adjourned until 1 P.M. on the following day.

THURSDAY, 23 JUNE, 1870.

Conference met at 1 P.M.

Present:—All the Members.

Sir James McCulloch in the chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Appendix D.

Sir James McCulloch presented comparative returns of the number of telegraphic messages received and revenue therefrom, from January to May, 1869 and 1870.

Further discussion took place upon the subject of intercolonial postal and telegraphic charges; during which the resolutions proposed by Mr. Hart were submitted, as follow:—

"That for all intercolonial telegraphic messages there be a uniform charge on the part of each Colony of 1s. for ten words, and 1d. for each additional word.

"That the sea postage on all letters between the various Colonies be at the uniform rate of 3d. for the half-ounce; and by overland mail, 2d. between Victoria and South Australia, and 3d. between South Australia and New South Wales."

The resolution with respect to the telegraph charges was postponed for further consideration; but that relating to the intercolonial postal charge was agreed to.

Appendix E.

Sir James McCulloch submitted a communication from the Honorable J. J. Casey, Chairman of the Committee of the Victorian Legislative Assembly, upon the extradition of offenders, court of appeal, &c., which was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Townsend then brought forward his motion as to absconding debtors, as follows:—

"That it is desirable that the various Governments introduce a Bill for the purpose of dealing with absconding debtors from the different Colonies."

Deliberation ensued, and question deferred, pending the receipt of certain information promised by Mr. Cowper as to the necessity or otherwise for Imperial legislation.

Mr. Barrow introduced his motion with reference to Imperial troops, as follows:—

"That the despatches received from Her Majesty's Government on the subject of military protection in Australia, embody terms and conditions which cannot be accepted with due regard to the general interests of the various Colonies, and lead to the conclusion that the Imperial troops will be speedily withdrawn, thus throwing the Australias entirely upon their own resources. That, under these circumstances, it is desirable the Governments of the several provinces should prepare a memorial to Her Majesty, praying Her to cause steps to be taken, by treaty or otherwise, that will secure to these Colonies, as far as practicable, the position of neutral States in the event of war."

Discussion took place upon the proposition, further consideration of which was deferred.

The Conference adjourned until 1 P.M. the following day.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 24 JUNE, 1870.

The Conference met at 1 P.M.

Present:—All the Members.

Sir James McCulloch in the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on the previous day were read and confirmed.

The Conference resumed the discussion upon Mr. Townsend's motion, and the question of the extradition of offenders, &c., during which Mr. Cowper presented various papers, as previously promised, from which he read extracts; and it was ordered that the opinions of the law officers and their Honors the Judges of New South Wales should be printed. The motion and the question generally under discussion were deferred for further consideration. Appendix F.

Mr. Samuel presented correspondence which had passed between His Excellency Earl Belmore and the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with respect to the necessity for the issue of new silver coinage, and gave notice that he would bring the subject forward for discussion at the next meeting of the Conference. Appendix G.

Mr. Hart's motion, upon the matter of intercolonial telegraph charges, was considered, whereupon the representatives of South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria agreed thereto (exclusive of cable charges between Tasmania and Victoria); but the representatives of New South Wales, while declining to assent to the proposal for an intercolonial uniform telegraphic rate of one shilling (1s.) for each message of ten words (their lines being now nearly 6,000 miles in length, the greater portion of which have been erected to connect them with the neighbouring Colonies), were willing to come to the following special arrangement:—

"That the charge for messages to and from New South Wales and Victoria should be as follows:—Three shillings (3s.) for ten words, and threepence (3d.) for every extra word from and to all stations in New South Wales and Victoria, except Deniliquin, Albury, Echuca, and Belvoir, for which the charge is to be two shillings (2s.); in the former New South Wales to receive two shillings (2s.) and Victoria one shilling (1s.), and in the latter to be equally divided.

"In the case of South Australia the charge to be five shillings (5s.), the division to be settled hereafter when the nature of the existing agreement shall have been further considered; and should any difference of opinion then arise between the two Colonies, the question shall be left to the arbitration of some disinterested party or parties to be mutually agreed upon. The question of revenue the New South Wales representatives felt could not be disregarded, and they did not feel justified in agreeing to lower rates than those already determined upon."

Mr. Cowper presented printed correspondence as to postal and telegraphic communication with Great Britain. Appendix H.

The Conference resumed discussion upon Mr. Barrow's motion, with regard to the removal of Imperial troops. Sir James McCulloch gave notice of an amendment upon the motion of Mr. Barrow, which was ordered to be printed. The subject was deferred for further consideration.

Mr. Samuel brought under notice the question of the present state of the silver coinage. The correspondence before specified in these minutes was then read; upon which discussion ensued, to be renewed at a subsequent meeting. The Secretary was desired to write to Colonel Ward, the Deputy-Master of the Mint at Melbourne, for information upon various points connected with the subject.

Mr. Francis also handed in a notice of motion on the subject.

Mr. Hart gave notice that he would, at the next meeting of the Conference, place before it the papers connected with the proposed line of telegraph with Europe *via* Port Darwin, for the purpose of obtaining the co-operation of the Colonies represented, in the construction and working of the proposed line.

The Conference adjourned until Tuesday, the 28th instant, at noon.

TUESDAY, 28 JUNE, 1870.

Conference met, pursuant to the adjournment, at shortly after noon.

Present:—All the Members.

Sir J. McCulloch in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read, were confirmed.

Mr. Townsend intimated his regret that pressing business arrangements necessitated his immediate return to Adelaide.

Deliberation was then resumed on the motion of Mr. Barrow, relative to the withdrawal of Imperial troops; as also on the amendment proposed by Sir James McCulloch, which was discussed and finally agreed upon, as follows:—

"That the despatches received from Her Majesty's Government on the subject of military protection in Australia show that the Imperial troops can only be permitted to remain in the Colonies upon terms and conditions which cannot be accepted, and lead to the conclusion that the Imperial troops will be speedily withdrawn, thus throwing the Colonies entirely upon their own resources for their internal defence.

"That, in these circumstances, it is the opinion of this Conference that Her Majesty's Imperial Government should undertake to provide for the defence and protection of the coast-line of Australia and of British commerce in its various ports, and that this Conference do address a humble memorial to Her Majesty accordingly."

It was agreed that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hart should prepare the memorial.

Mr. Wilson's motion upon the subject was withdrawn.

Mr. Barrow submitted notice of motion as to the branch mail service between South Australia and King George's Sound.

In the absence of Mr. Townsend, Mr. Hart took up that gentleman's motion with reference to absconding debtors. It was discussed further, but deferred for consideration in connection with an amendment, of which notice was given by Sir James McCulloch, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr.

Mr. Samuel brought forward the subject of the deteriorated silver coinage, which, with the motion of Mr. Francis, was discussed, and the Conference came to the following resolution :—

"That an application be made to the Imperial authorities to permit the minting of silver coins in the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria; or, that the Imperial Government shall be requested to cause to be supplied periodically, to the Mint authorities in these Colonies, new silver coins, to exchange in the Colonies for those which may from time to time become worn and defaced."

The representatives of New South Wales and Victoria undertook to make the necessary application to the Imperial Government in the matter.

Appendix I. Mr. Hart solicited the attention of the members of the Conference to his proposition for telegraphic communication with Europe, *via* Port Darwin; he presented and read correspondence, &c., upon the subject, which was ordered to be printed. Further consideration deferred.

Appendix J. Mr. Francis placed on the table a return showing the apparent loss to Victoria, should a "Customs Union" be adopted, as between the Colonies of South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria, based upon the Customs receipt in Victoria for 1867-68-69 (for the latter year for Melbourne only); and he invited the delegates from Tasmania and South Australia to table similar returns of the products of Victoria imported into those Colonies respectively for the same periods.

Appendix K. A letter from the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, New Zealand, was presented by Sir James McCulloch, dated 10th June, covering communication to the Chief Secretary, Tasmania, upon the subject of the Intercolonial Conference of date 9th instant. The letter was read, and ordered to be printed.

The Conference adjourned until noon on the following day.

WEDNESDAY, 29 JUNE, 1870.

The Conference met at 1 P.M.

Present :—All the Members.

Sir J. McCulloch in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The motion of Mr. Townsend with respect to absconding debtors was further considered, but subsequently withdrawn in favour of the motion, of which notice had been given by Sir James McCulloch, which, after some discussion, was agreed to, as follows :—

"That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is highly important to secure early legislation, in order to prevent the defeat of justice in the case of offenders escaping from one Colony to another, and that the Governments of the Australasian Colonies be invited to take the subject into immediate consideration, with a view to the attainment of that object by the adoption of a uniform law."

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales consented to a request to prepare a Draft Bill to carry out the object of the resolution for submission to the Governments of the Australasian Colonies. It was also ordered that the Secretary should forward a copy of the resolution to the Honorable the Chief Secretary of Victoria, for transmission to the Governments of the other Australasian Colonies not represented at the Conference, with the view of obtaining their co-operation.

Mr. Barrow, in accordance with notice, invited the consent of the Conference to the delivery of South Australian mails by the ocean steamer at some port of that province. It was deferred for consideration, and pending production of further information upon the subject.

Mr. Cowper intimated that he would, on the following day, bring under notice postal routes generally between the Australian Colonies and Europe.

Appendix L. A draft memorial, prepared in accordance with resolutions passed on the previous day, with respect to the withdrawal of Imperial troops, was read. It was ordered to be printed for future consideration.

A conversation took place upon the subject of the Protectorate of the Fiji Islands, but the matter was deferred for further consideration.

Appendix M. The resolutions of Mr. Wilson, upon the desirability of forming a Customs Union, &c., were further considered. A memorandum, prepared by Mr. Francis, embodying the views of the Victorian delegates, was read, and ordered to be printed. After prolonged discussion the question was postponed.

Appendix N. Mr. Hart read a memorandum in reply to the minute presented by Mr. Francis on the previous day. (Appendix J.)

Appendix O. Mr. Cowper presented a minute affirming the views of the delegates from New South Wales on the same subject.

The Conference then adjourned until 12 o'clock on the following day.

THURSDAY, 30 JUNE, 1870.

The Conference met at 12 o'clock.

Present :—All the Members.

Sir James McCulloch in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The consideration of the question as to the mail steamer calling at Kangaroo Island, as proposed by Mr. Barrow, was resumed, and the following resolution was agreed to :—

"That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is only equitable that the South Australian mails, by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamers, should be conveyed by them direct to the port of Kangaroo Island, without any additional cost to the Colonies,"—Mr. Hart, on the part of South Australia, agreeing to provide for the safety and quick despatch of the mail steamers.

The Conference then discussed the subject of telegraphic communication with Europe, *via* Port Darwin, in accordance with the invitation of Mr. Hart, who read the following memorandum :—

"The delegates on the part of South Australia desire to bring under the notice of Conference that their Government have entered into a contract to construct a direct line of telegraph from Port Augusta to

to join the submarine cable from Europe *via* Java, which the British and Australian Telegraph Company have contracted to land at Port Darwin. The Government of South Australia would, had time permitted, have invited the Colonies here represented to join them in the undertaking before making the arrangement; but they were compelled to accept or reject the proposal made to them by the June mail. They are still anxious, however—having the sanction of the Legislature for that purpose—to secure on equal and reciprocal terms and conditions, the co-operation and assistance of those Colonies to carry out and maintain this great national work.

“It is desirable, therefore, that Conference should express an opinion on this proposal.”

After further deliberation, the following resolution was agreed to:—

“That this Conference deems it inexpedient to consider, at the present time, the question of telegraphic connection between these Colonies and the Gulf of Carpentaria, as the two Colonies of Queensland and South Australia propose carrying out the work.”

Mr. Cowper, in accordance with the notice given yesterday, brought under consideration the various proposals for establishing steam communication between England and the Australasian Colonies, *via* Galle, San Francisco, the Cape of Good Hope, and Torres Straits. After discussion, it was agreed by the Members of the Conference that it would be to the advantage of the Colonies interested in the question, to await the further development of these and of other schemes which it is probable the competing Companies may originate.

Discussion was then resumed upon the resolutions of Mr. Wilson, to a Customs union, &c. The minute which Mr. Cowper had submitted was read, as also a memorandum by Mr. Francis, expressive of the views of the Victorian Delegates, as to the terms to which they could assent. Deliberation continued, but was deferred until the following day. Appendix P.

Mr. Wilson gave notice of motion as to desirability of steps being taken to alter the law at present existing, which prohibits the interchange of the commodities of the Australian Colonies; and also notice of motion contingent thereupon.

The Conference adjourned until noon of the following day.

FRIDAY, 1 JULY, 1870.

The Conference met at noon.

Present:—All the Members.

Sir J. McCulloch in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Samuel presented copies of telegrams and correspondence which had taken place between the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Government of Queensland, and their Agent-General, in reference to the telegraphic communication with Europe, *via* the Gulf of Carpentaria. Appendix Q.

Mr. Hart also placed before the Conference a copy of a telegram from himself, as Treasurer of South Australia, to F. S. Dutton, Esq., Agent-General for that province in London, conveying the decision of that Government as to a telegraphic line to Port Darwin. Appendix R.

The consideration of the resolutions with respect to a Customs Union was then resumed.

The representatives of South Australia and Tasmania presented to the Conference a minute upon the points of difference between themselves and the Victorian representatives upon the subject. Appendix S.

Mr. Francis tabled a minute, expressing the willingness of the Victorian representatives to consider any further statistical information which can be furnished from South Australia or Tasmania, relative to an amended basis for the distribution of the aggregate Customs revenue of the three Colonies. Appendix T.

The Conference not agreeing to the resolutions of Mr. Wilson, he submitted his motion and contingent motion, of which he had on the previous day given notice, and the Conference, after deliberation, assented to the following resolution:—

“That, in the opinion of this Conference, the Australasian Colonies ought to be enabled to enter into arrangements with each other, which would allow of the reciprocal admission of their respective products and manufactures duty free, on such terms as might mutually be agreed upon, and that so much of the Acts of the Imperial Parliament as prohibits such engagements ought to be repealed.”

The representatives of Tasmania undertook to prepare a measure for the purpose of being submitted to the Governments of the various Australasian Colonies, to give effect to the foregoing resolution.

The question of the Fiji Islands was then discussed, and the Members of the Conference agreed to the following determination:—

“This Conference, being of opinion that the geographical position of the Fiji Islands renders their protection of the very highest consideration as regards Australia and both British and Australian commerce,

“Resolves—That it is of the utmost importance to British interests that these Islands should not form part of, or be under the guardianship of, any other country than Great Britain, and that a respectful address to this effect be prepared for transmission to the Imperial authorities.”

Mr. Samuel adverted to the question of relief being rendered to distressed British colonists and Colonial seamen, but the Conference was of opinion that each Colony should deal with the matter as it might seem fit.

In lieu of the memorial prepared relative to the withdrawal of the Imperial troops, Sir James McCulloch proposed:—

“That this Conference do agree to the following memorandum, and that a copy thereof be laid by the representatives of each Colony before their respective Governments, in order that the subject to which it relates may be brought under the notice of Her Majesty’s Government:

“That it appears from Her Majesty’s Secretary of State’s Despatches, on the subject of military protection in Australia, the terms upon which Imperial troops can be permitted to remain in the Colonies cannot be satisfactorily adjusted, as between Her Majesty’s Government and the Colonial Governments, and that it is the intention of Her Majesty’s Government to withdraw the troops at a very early date, by which withdrawal the local Governments will be thrown entirely on their own resources for providing means for their defence against any invading power:

"That in these circumstances it is desirable to press upon the attention of Her Majesty's Government the duty of providing at all times, and especially in time of war, for the naval defence and protection of the coast line of Australia, and the extensive British commerce in its waters, and to express the confidence with which the Colonial Governments believe this obligation will be recognized and admitted by the Imperial Government."

Carried.

The attention of the Conference having been called to the importance of adopting the cental system for weights, it was deemed inexpedient to recommend any special legislation upon the matter, but the representatives of the respective Governments would be prepared to encourage the introduction of the system in their Colonies severally.

The subject of uniformity of statistics was brought under consideration, and the Conference determined that it was desirable for the Registrars General, or other statistical officers of the Australasian Colonies, to communicate with each other, through their respective Governments, with a view to the adoption of a uniform system.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Barrow were appointed a Committee to prepare a Draft Report of the proceedings of this Conference.

The Conference adjourned until Monday, the 4th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M.

MONDAY, 4 JULY, 1870.

The Conference met at 1 P.M.

Present:—All the Members.

Sir James McCulloch in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The subject of immigration to the Australasian Colonies was discussed, and the Conference arrived at the following conclusion:—

"It is expedient that, in the conduct of immigration to the Australasian Colonies, a combined system should be carried out as speedily as possible. The representatives at this Conference therefore undertake to bring the subject under the consideration of their respective Governments without delay, with the view of regulations being determined upon, and provision made therefor."

The representatives of South Australia intimated that, although at present they were not prepared to recommend to their Government the resumption of public immigration, they were of opinion that whenever it be resumed, co-operation with the other Colonies would be desirable.

The Conference adjourned until 10 o'clock A.M. the following morning to consider the Draft Report.

TUESDAY, 5 JULY, 1870.

The Conference met at 10 A.M.

Present:—All the Members.

Sir James McCulloch in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Draft Report was submitted, and, having been approved of, was signed by the representatives of the various Colonies.

The proceedings of the Conference then terminated; but it was arranged that the Report should not be published until Tuesday, the 12th instant.

CORRESPONDENCE

CONNECTED WITH THE INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE, 1870.

(1.)

CIRCULAR.

SIR,

Tasmania, Colonial Secretary's Office, 18 February, 1870.

It will be in the recollection of the Government of New South Wales that, towards the close of 1868, Mr. Stafford, then Colonial Secretary of New Zealand, in a circular despatch to the Governments of the Australian Colonies, under date 29th October, 1868, proposed that a Conference of Delegates should be held in Sydney, for the purpose of considering the commercial relations of the Australasian Colonies with each other, and with the United States and other foreign countries, as affected by treaties made by Great Britain with foreign powers; and to consider and advise upon other cognate subjects of common interest to the collective group of Colonies.

The proposal met with ready acquiescence from the Governments of New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland.

The Government of Queensland suggested that, in addition to the principal subject of deliberation indicated by Mr. Stafford, the delegates should be invited to confer and advise upon the questions of—

The admission into other countries, duty free, or upon such terms as may be agreed upon, of the products of Australia and New Zealand:

The free interchange of products between New Zealand and the Australian Colonies respectively:

The expediency of establishing a uniform tariff for the Colonies; and also immigration, ocean steam postal service, telegraph extension, light-houses, legal comity, and an Australian Court of Appeal.

To these subjects the Government of South Australia proposed to add the question of the reduction of Imperial troops in Australia.

The Government of New South Wales, in reply to Mr. Stafford's circular, "invited the Governments of the other Australian Colonies to express their opinion upon the advisability of adopting the suggestion for a Conference of Delegates to consider—

1. The introduction of free trade in intercolonial products;
2. A uniform tariff; and
3. A union of customs."

The same Government subsequently intimated its intention to propose for discussion at the Conference the question of telegraphic communication with Europe *via* India and Java; and further suggested "that the question of the naval defence of the Australasian Colonies, which formed the subject of Earl Granville's circular despatch of the 26th January, 1869, should be referred for discussion to the Conference." And the Government of New Zealand intimated its intention "to bring forward for discussion at the Intercolonial Conference the question of paying direct, without the intervention of the Board of Trade, the expenses incurred in one Colony in the relief of distressed seamen belonging to another Colony, as suggested in a despatch from the Secretary of State, circular No. 2 of 1st May, 1869."

Those preliminary arrangements led to no practical results; and the Government of Tasmania has observed with sincere regret that, notwithstanding the general recognition of the Australian Governments of the gravity of the questions suggested for their joint deliberations in 1868, the year 1869 has been allowed to close without witnessing the assembly of an Intercolonial Conference—a project which seemed to promise a sensible enhancement of the commercial prosperity and political importance of the Australasian Colonies.

Impressed with these views, the Government of Tasmania desires to renew the suggestion of combined action on the large and important question of intercolonial commercial relations; and I have now the honor to propose that a Conference of accredited representatives of the several Governments of Australia and New Zealand be held in Melbourne in the month of May next, to consider and decide upon the advisability of establishing an Australian Commercial Federation, on the basis of a Customs Union with a common tariff, and a free interchange of products and commodities.

Of all the questions hitherto proposed for the consideration of an Australasian Conference, that of a Customs Union, with intercolonial free trade, is unquestionably the most important, and the most likely at this moment to combine the suffrages of the Governments and Legislatures of the several Colonies.

I am inclined to think it is not desirable to complicate the discussion or jeopardise the settlement of that question by formally referring to the Conference now proposed other subjects of common interest on which, from whatever causes, a considerable difference of opinion is known to prevail or would probably be provoked. At the same time, the various questions of common Australasian concern that were suggested for discussion at the Conference projected by Mr. Stafford still demand the joint deliberation of the Governments of Australia and New Zealand, and the Conference now proposed might be thought a favourable opportunity for dealing with them. It would therefore be well that these questions should not be formally excluded from consideration by the delegates, who, being Members of the respective Governments represented, would be fully empowered to confer and advise upon all such matters without any special authorization. But the question of Customs union should, I think, be deemed the first and principal object of the Conference.

It will scarcely be denied that the commercial and producing interests of the Australasian Colonies demand the recognition of the collective group by the Imperial Government as a geographical unit for all purposes of Customs revenue.

That

That recognition would at once free the Colonies from the restrictions imposed upon their fiscal legislation by the existing Imperial veto on differential duties, and would also permit the establishment of a system of mutual interchange amongst themselves, free of all duties of customs, of their respective natural products, and of all manufactured commodities imported into any of them from Great Britain or foreign countries.

I deem it superfluous to enlarge upon the beneficial effect such a system would be likely to produce upon the foreign commerce and domestic industry of the federated Colonies, or to point out how seriously and inconveniently those advantageous results would be inevitably lessened by any combination that failed to comprise the whole group.

The despatch, addressed by the Duke of Buckingham to the Governor of New South Wales, under date 7th January, 1868, announces "that Her Majesty's Government would gladly aid in the establishment of a Customs union comprising all the adjacent Australian Colonies, and providing for an equitable division of the Customs duties, and for a uniform tariff as between Australia and other countries or places."

More recently, Lord Granville's circular despatch, of the 8th September, 1869, conveys the assurance that Her Majesty's Government "have every desire to encourage the combined action of any of the Colonies in furtherance of their wishes and interests."

There would consequently seem to be no reason to apprehend that any difficulty would be experienced in securing the sanction of Imperial Legislation to measures designed to unite these Colonies in a commercial federation.

I trust that the Governments of Australia and New Zealand will be willing to adopt this suggestion of a Conference for the special object of bringing about commercial federation and intercolonial free trade.

At such a Conference the Government of Tasmania will be prepared to submit a proposal that the revenue derived from the collection of customs duties on a uniform tariff throughout the union should be paid into a common fund or federal exchequer, to be periodically distributed amongst the Colonies rateably, in proportion to the population of each, as ascertained by the last, or next, and each succeeding decennial census, or by such other means as the Conference may decide upon.

Melbourne, from its central position, seems the most suitable locality for the Conference; and I beg to name the 2nd of May next as the most convenient period for the first meeting of the delegates, as, during that month, no Australian Legislature is likely to be in session.

I beg to invite your serious attention to the subject matter of this communication, and to request the favor of an early reply.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES MILNE WILSON.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

[Similar to Governments of South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand.]

(2.)

MEMORANDUM.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 18 February, 1870.

MR. WILSON does himself the honor to transmit to the Governor a copy of a circular communication about to be despatched to the Governments of the continental Colonies of Australia, and of New Zealand, proposing an Intercolonial Conference in Melbourne in May next, on the subject of a Customs Union and Intercolonial Free Trade.

It will be in His Excellency's recollection that in the speech delivered at the opening of Parliament in August, reference was made to a Conference then expected to be held, with a similar object, in Sydney, in October last.

From various causes, arising out of Ministerial changes and the sessions of the Legislatures of the other Colonies, it was found impossible to hold such a Conference in 1869.

The objects originally aimed at in the suggestion of a Conference by the Government of New Zealand in 1868 were generally recognized by the Australian Governments as sufficiently important to warrant joint deliberation and collective action.

His Excellency's advisers, fully sharing those views, and anxious to promote a commercial federation of the Australian Colonies, as likely to conduce largely to the political importance of the collective group, and the material prosperity of each member of it, have deemed it advisable to renew the proposal of a Conference, which they are not without hopes may meet with the assent of the several Governments addressed in the accompanying communication, and prove eventually productive of highly beneficial results to the commercial prosperity of Tasmania.

Mr. Wilson has also the honor to transmit herewith, a memorandum, in reply to His Excellency's minute, on the subject of the retention of Her Majesty's troops in this Colony.

(Signed) JAMES MILNE WILSON.

His Excellency the Governor.

(3.)

SIR,

South Australia, Chief Secretary's Office, Adelaide, 28 February, 1870.

I have the honor, by desire of His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, on the subject of an Intercolonial Conference, and to inform you that the matter will receive the earnest attention of this Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN T. BAGOT, Chief Secretary.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Tasmania.

(4.)

13

(4.)

SIR, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 1 March, 1870.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, proposing that a Conference should be held in Melbourne, with a view to the establishment of a commercial federation of the Australian Colonies on the basis of a Customs union, and to inform you, in reply, that the subject will receive the immediate consideration of this Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CHARLES COWPER.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary of Tasmania.

(5.)

SIR, Tasmania, Colonial Secretary's Office, 20 April, 1870.

I have the honor to call your attention to a circular communication from this Government, addressed to your predecessor, under date 18th February last, proposing to hold a Conference in Melbourne on the subjects of Australian federation, on the 2nd proximo.

I shall be glad to learn from you the views of the Government of Victoria on the subjects treated of in that letter, so soon as you can conveniently communicate them.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES MILNE WILSON.
The Honorable Sir James McCulloch, Knt.,
Chief Secretary, Victoria.

(6.)

SIR, Victoria, Chief Secretary's Office, Melbourne, 21 April, 1870.

I have the honor to inform you that this Government has had under consideration the proposal contained in your circular letter of the 18th February, for holding a Conference in Melbourne, on 2nd May, and I have to intimate our assent to the holding of a Conference, but it will be necessary to fix a day later in the month than you propose.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES McCULLOCH.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Tasmania.

(7.)

By Electric Telegraph. Tasmania, 30 April, 1870.

BEFORE replying to your letter of the 21st instant, just received, I would be glad to know if Monday, the 20th June, would be a convenient time for the first meeting of delegates. I should be obliged by your reply on Monday next, to enable me to communicate with the other Colonies.

(Signed) JAMES MILNE WILSON.

Sir James McCulloch, Chief Secretary, Victoria.

(8.)

By Electric Telegraph. Melbourne, 2 May, 1870.

MONDAY, 21st instant, will suit us very well.
Honorable Colonial Secretary.

CHIEF SECRETARY, Victoria.

(9.)

By Electric Telegraph. Tasmania, 3 May, 1870.

I SUGGESTED Monday, the 20th June, for the first meeting of the delegates; will you reply if that day will suit you? Your telegram received yesterday expressed a different date.

The Honorable the Chief Secretary, Victoria. (Signed) J. M. WILSON, Colonial Secretary.

(10.)

By Electric Telegraph. Melbourne, 3 May, 1870.

MONDAY, 20th June, will suit.
The Colonial Secretary.

CHIEF SECRETARY, Melbourne.

(11.)

SIR, Tasmania, Colonial Secretary's Office, 4 May, 1870.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, under date the 21st ultimo, assenting to the proposal by this Government to hold a Conference in Melbourne, as suggested in my circular letter dated the 18th February last, but pointing out that it will be necessary to fix a later period than the day proposed for the assembling of delegates.

In compliance with your wishes, I beg to name the 20th June next for the first meeting of delegates, and which extension of time I will communicate to the Governments of the other Continental Colonies.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES MILNE WILSON.

The Honorable the Chief Secretary, Victoria.

(12.)
(CIRCULAR.)

SIR,

Tasmania, Colonial Secretary's Office, 30 April, 1870.

I have the honor to enclose herewith a letter, addressed to me by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, requesting to be furnished with certain returns therein referred to, for the information of the Conference proposed to be held in Melbourne.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES MILNE WILSON.

The Honorable Sir James McCulloch, Knt.,
Chief Secretary, Victoria.

[Similar to Chief Secretary, South Australia.
Similar to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.
Similar to Colonial Secretary, Queensland.]

(COPY.)

SIR,

Colonial Treasury, Hobart Town, 30 April, 1870.

With the view of assisting the members of the respective Governments about to meet in Conference in Melbourne to consider the question of a Customs union, I have had a return prepared, showing the principal articles entered for home consumption in this Colony for the years 1868 and 1869 upon which fixed duties of Customs are levied; and, as a very large portion of the revenue in the other Colonies is derived from Customs duties on similar articles, I have to request that copies of the return may be forwarded to the Governments of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland by the outgoing mail this day, with a request that each Government will be good enough to fill up one copy of such return, showing the quantities of similar articles entered for home consumption in each Colony during those years, and return the same to this Government by an early mail.

In addition to the goods referred to, entered for consumption, I have added returns showing the actual total Customs revenue, and estimated population of the Colony, for the same years.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THOS. D. CHAPMAN, Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

QUANTITIES of the undermentioned Goods entered for Home consumption during the years
1868 and 1869.

	TASMANIA.		VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		SOUTH AUSTRALIA		QUEENSLAND.	
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Spirits galls.	66,899	69,935								
Wine "	17,367	22,219								
Ale and beer "	45,836	58,388								
Cider "										
Perry "	137	56								
Vinegar "	14,838	18,925								
Oil (excepting whale) ..	63,584	39,621								
Tea lbs.	611,364	544,123								
Hops "	139,484	109,078								
Malt bush.	725	68								
Sugar, raw }										
" refined }	67,024	58,269								
Molasses "	203	261								
Dried fruits lbs.	371,115	227,469								
Rice "	337,177	212,077								
Sago "	25,334	14,028								
Coffee "	120,298	134,421								
Chicory "	66,442	81,816								
Cocoa "	5,093	12,170								
Chocolate "	5,847	8,978								
Tobacco "	158,257	156,542								
" sheepwash ... "	18,335	25,628								
Cigars "	4,450	6,024								
Snuff "	1,269	1,140								
Candles "	60,087	45,211								
Gunpowder "	12,754	10,450								
Shot "	61,719	94,431								
Soap "	67,603	102,827								
Soda crystals "	181,513	349,767								
Total amount of revenue derived from Customs duties upon all imported goods	£181,459	£137,621								
Estimated population of the above-named Colonies at the close of the years 1868 and 1869	100,700	101,000								

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(13.)

SIR,

Queensland, Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 8 April, 1870.

Adverting to your communication of the 18th February last, directing the attention of the Queensland Government to a circular despatch under date 29th October, 1868, addressed by Mr. Stafford, the Colonial Secretary of New Zealand, to the Governments of the Australian Colonies, and having special reference to that portion of your letter wherein it is proposed that a Conference of accredited representatives of the several Governments of Australia and New Zealand should be held in Melbourne in the month of May next, to consider and decide upon the advisability of establishing an Australian Commercial Federation on the basis of a Customs union with a common tariff and a free interchange of products and commodities, together with other cognate subjects of common interest to the collective group of the Colonies,—I have the honor to inform you, by direction of the Colonial Secretary, that as the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Queensland meet for the despatch of business on the 26th of April instant, and will be in session in the month of May next, it will not be possible for any member of the Government, or of the Legislative body, to attend at the time and place proposed for holding the Conference respecting the various matters referred to.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. M. MASSIE, Under Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Tasmania.

(14.)

SIR,

Tasmania, Colonial Secretary's Office, 6 May, 1870.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th ultimo, intimating, "that as the Parliament of Queensland will be in session in the month of May next, it will not be possible for any member of the Government or Legislative body to attend at the time and place proposed for holding the Conference respecting the various matters referred to."

With the view of consulting the wishes and convenience of the continental Governments interested in the Conference proposed in my circular letter of the 18th February last, I have suggested that the first meeting of delegates should take place on the 20th June.

The Chief Secretary of Victoria has already assented to this postponement; and should the objects for which the Conference has been sought, meet with favour from your Government, I would be glad to be informed whether you propose that Queensland shall be duly represented?

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JAMES MILNE WILSON.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Queensland.

(15.)

SIR,

South Australia, Chief Secretary's Office, Adelaide, 26 April, 1870.

I have the honor, by desire of His Excellency the Officer administering the Government, to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 18th February last, that this Government regret they will be unable to send a representative to the proposed Conference in May next, as the South Australian Parliament will probably then be in session.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN BAGOT, Chief Secretary.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Tasmania.

(16.)

SIR,

Tasmania, Colonial Secretary's Office, 5 May, 1870.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, expressing the inability of your Government "to send a representative to the proposed Conference in May next, as the South Australian Parliament will probably then be in session."

With the view of consulting the convenience of the continental Governments, I beg to suggest the 20th of June for the first meeting of the Conference, and to inform you that the Government of Victoria has already assented, by telegraphic message, to this proposition.

I hope the period I have named will meet with your acquiescence, and enable your Government to be represented at the proposed Conference.

I shall be glad to be favored with an early intimation of your determination on this point.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JAMES MILNE WILSON.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary, South Australia.

(17.)

SIR,

Tasmania, Colonial Secretary's Office, 5 May, 1870.

With reference to my circular letter of the 18th of February last, on the subject of an Intercolonial Conference, proposed to be held in Melbourne during this month, I have the honor to acquaint you, that in anticipation of consulting the convenience of the Governments of the Australian Colonies, I have proposed that the first meeting of delegates should take place on the 20th June.

To

To this proposition the Government of Victoria at once assented by cable message; and I now await the favor of your reply, intimating the views of your Government on this matter.

(Signed) I have, &c.,
JAMES MILNE WILSON.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

(18.)

By Electric Telegraph.

Sydney, 13 May, 1870.

THE 20th June too late; say first week—i.e., a fortnight earlier. Reply by telegram.

The Colonial Secretary.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, Sydney.

(19.)

By Electric Telegraph.

Tasmania, 16 May, 1870.

As the arrangements for the meeting of the Conference have already been made for the 20th June, I confidently rely on your making it convenient to attend. Reply by telegram.

(Signed)

JAMES MILNE WILSON,
Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Sydney.

(20.)

By Electric Telegraph.

Sydney, 21 May, 1870.

WILL endeavour to do as you wish, and hope to be able to do so.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, Sydney.

(21.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 28 March, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, No. D 39, in which you recommend that a Conference of delegates of the Australasian Colonies should be held in Melbourne in May next, to consider various subjects, but especially the question of a Customs union.

You describe the steps which were taken to convene a Conference last year, but you do not carry the narrative to its conclusion.

Notwithstanding that the arrangements for the Conference were made several months in advance, the delegates from New Zealand found, on their arrival in Australia to attend the expected Conference, that some of the Colonies were not prepared to proceed with it. The Government of Victoria were understood to be of opinion that Conferences were not a desirable mode of carrying on intercolonial negotiations; that there was the risk of the Cabinets of the various Colonies not accepting the conclusions arrived at, and that more could be effected by correspondence.

The New Zealand delegates proceeded to New South Wales, the Government of which were anxious to confer with them. There the representatives of New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland conferred; and amongst other results there was the memorandum, copy of which I attach, and which I do not doubt that the Government of New South Wales have already communicated to you officially. You will observe that it deals with the subject of setting at rest the doubts which exist as to the power of the Colonies to enter into commercial arrangements with themselves and other countries. The term "doubts" is advisedly employed, because it cannot be maintained, as has been alleged, that treaty obligations stand in the way of the Australian Colonies exercising such powers, seeing that Canada, for a long while has done so. The memorandum provides for the Colonies, jointly and severally, taking steps to give effect to its objects, and it is within their own power to do so.

Your proposal for a complete Customs union goes much further, but I do not agree with you that the Colonies are prepared to adopt it. Your argument in effect is this: That it is so desirable that the Colonies should interchange their productions duty free, that it is their interest to submit to a common tariff—a course the Imperial Government would only be too glad to ratify by law. I am not prepared to say that for the sake of the advantages of a complete and intimate federation of the Colonies, it might not be expedient for them to consent to the disadvantage, necessarily incident to a common tariff, of being unable to vary their tariffs from time to time in accordance with their various wants and resources. But I cannot concur that it is desirable to seek out and secure the more objectionable condition of federation, without at the same time obtaining its redeeming benefits. In the absence of a federal Parliament, a common tariff would practically be irreversible; but, as a matter of fact, no Colony has yet found an unalterable tariff advisable.

The fiscal requirements of the various Colonies differ so widely that it would be impossible to fix on a common tariff, which would not yield either more than some or less than other Colonies require. If the maximum were to be selected, such a tariff could not be regarded as a free trade one, so far as it affected the Colonies for which it would raise more revenue than they required. Those Colonies would, in such a tariff, experience all the evils of a protective tariff, without—what protectionists claim as an advantage—the power of adapting it to varying circumstances, as they arise. On the other hand, if a minimum tariff were selected, the necessity of resorting to other taxation would be forced on some of the Colonies to compensate for their losses in their Customs revenue.

A Customs union would, to a great extent, paralyze the external commerce of all the Colonies, except the one fortunate enough to have the largest trade and commerce, and able to afford to keep the largest stocks. The other Colonies would draw their supplies from that Colony, and would lose the advantages of direct foreign shipments and direct immigration. Even the benefit to the favoured Colony, which, for the purpose of my argument, I will suppose to be Victoria, would be doubtful; at any rate the effect would be a reversal of the policy which has guided that Colony during the last few years, for merchants would secure advantages which would injuriously react on producers and manufacturers. Importers would be induced to flood that particular market with goods at such a cheap rate as to crush local production. In short, a Customs union would tend towards leaving the Colonies, as at present, producers and exporters of less than half a dozen leading articles, and exchanging those in their raw state for the manufactures of other countries.

I feel far from certain that Victoria, notwithstanding the tempting (in other respect) nature of the proposal, would be willing to adopt it. I may observe, that the plan has been already discussed with approbation by the principal Victorian importers—of its benefit to whom there can be no question.

At all events this Government are of opinion that such a proposal would not be suitable for this Colony. They would be prepared to recommend the New Zealand Legislature to join those of the neighbouring Colonies in asking for power, and if necessary in insisting on obtaining it to make reciprocal tariff arrangements with other Colonies and countries; and the Government are confident that such a power, when granted, would be fettered by no narrow selfish considerations, but be exercised with comprehensiveness and liberality. But the Government are not prepared to recommend the Legislature to abandon its right to deal with such matters itself, to renounce all power over its own tariff, and to be constrained by Imperial legislation into a commercial not a federal union, from which, if proved unsuitable, it would have great difficulty in freeing itself.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Tasmania.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,
W. GISBORNE.

[Copy.]

MEMORANDUM agreed to between the Governments of New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland.

1st. To address an earnest representation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting the disadvantage under which the Australasian Colonies labour in regard to the doubts which exist as to their power to make mutual arrangements for the interchange, duty free, of their several products and manufactures—as also in respect of the doubts which exist as to their powers to enter into conventions with foreign countries—to point out that Canada, for a lengthened period, has been placed on a more favourable footing—to urge that all doubts as to the rights to exercise such powers be removed, and that, in entering into arrangements with foreign countries, the Imperial Government should aid the Colonies. That such aid should be immediately granted in respect to endeavouring to negotiate with the United States for the introduction, into that country, duty free, of wool, the product of the Australasian Colonies.

2nd. That direct representations be made to the United States, with the object of inducing that country to admit wool, the product of the Australasian Colonies, duty free.

3rd. That a representation be made to the Imperial Government, urging the desirability of Legislative provision to enable trustees to invest in the Government securities of the Australasian Colonies.

4th. That the Crown Law Officers of the Colonies should be moved to enter into correspondence, with the view of determining the means best calculated to facilitate the apprehension of offenders when they pass from one Colony to another.

5th. That copies of this agreement be transmitted to the Colonies of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, in the hope that they will aid in promoting the several objects it embraces.

6th. It is agreed by the Honorable John Robertson, of New South Wales, the Honorable Julius Vogel, of New Zealand, and the Honorable Charles Lilley, of Queensland, that the views embodied in this memorandum shall be submitted to their respective Cabinets for approval.

(Signed)

JOHN ROBERTSON.

JULIUS VOGEL.

CHARLES KNIGHT.

For CHARLES LILLEY (by his authority),

(Signed)

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Sydney, 6th January, 1870.

(22.)

SIR,

Tasmania, Colonial Secretary's Office, 9 May, 1870.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication under date the 20th March, in reply to my circular letter of the 18th February, proposing an Intercolonial Conference, to be held in Melbourne, in May, to consider the question of an Australian Customs union.

I regret to learn from your letter that the Government of New Zealand is indisposed to acquiesce in the advisability of a common Australasian tariff, and is "of opinion that such a proposal is not suitable for that Colony."

In the face of the strongly-expressed opinions enunciated in your letter, adversely to the object contemplated by the proposed Conference, I see nothing to be gained by attempting to combat the views on this point of the Government of New Zealand, beyond recording my own belief that you have overstated the difficulties likely to obstruct the establishment of such a union between the continental Colonies and Tasmania, and that you have formed an erroneous estimate of the probable effects of such a fiscal policy upon the commercial and producing interests of the federated group.

In acknowledging the receipt of the memorandum attached to your letter, embodying the views of the Governments of New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland, on several matters affecting the relations of the Colonies with the mother country, with foreign States, and with each other, it is due to the Government of Tasmania that I should state, that the memorandum in question has never been officially communicated to me, and that I read it for the first time as an enclosure to your letter.

The topics embraced in that memorandum might be appropriately discussed at the Conference I have recommended; but I am inclined to think that insuperable obstacles would be found to stand in the way of the attainment of the object aimed at in the resolution, which suggests collective action in the direction of intercolonial differential duties and reciprocity treaties with foreign States.

The recent abrogation by the United States Government of the reciprocity treaty with Canada, accompanied by the declaration in the President's Message, that its continuance would prove commercially beneficial to no State or citizen of the Union, leaves little room for the anticipation that Australasian wool would

would be admitted duty free into the United States, while there is still less reason to assume that the British Government would undertake to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with any Foreign Government, either as a measure of Imperial finance, or in the interests of any particular Colony or group of Colonies.

As regards the power of the Colonies "to make mutual arrangements for the interchange duty free of their several products and manufactures," I may be permitted to remind you, that this Colony has already sought to exercise that power by passing an *Intercolonial Free Trade Bill*, which failed to receive the Royal assent.

Since then, however, two successive Secretaries of State, as quoted in my circular letter proposing the Conference, have signified the readiness of Her Majesty's Government to acquiesce in the collective action of the Colonies in the direction of a Customs union, or otherwise, "in furtherance of their wishes and interests."

I have, therefore, aimed in my proposal, at the accomplishment of an object which is, I believe, attainable, and likely to prove largely beneficial to the Colonies embraced in its scope.

I have now to inform you that the meeting of the Conference stands fixed for the 20th June, and I entertain a confident expectation that the representatives of this Government will meet, at that date in Melbourne, delegates from all the continental Colonies, fully empowered, and I trust prepared, to adopt the proposals I shall then have the honor to submit for their collective consideration.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES MILNE WILSON.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, New Zealand.

(23.)

(CIRCULAR.)

SIR,

Tasmania, Colonial Secretary's Office, 27 May, 1870.

I have the honor to acquaint you that the Government of Tasmania will be represented, at the Conference to be held in Melbourne on the 20th proximo, by the Hon. Mr. Chapman, Colonial Treasurer, and myself. I beg leave to suggest that the Government of South Australia should be similarly represented at the Conference, if possible, by two Ministers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES MILNE WILSON.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary, South Australia.

[Similar to Colonial Secretary, Queensland.
Similar to Colonial Secretary, Victoria.
Similar to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.]

(24.)

SIR,

South Australia, Chief Secretary's Office, Adelaide, 19 May, 1870.

With reference to your letter of the 5th instant, fixing the date of the Conference, proposed to be held in Melbourne, for the 20th June next, I have the honor, by desire of His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, to inform you that, should the state of Parliamentary business permit, South Australia will be represented at the meeting.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Tasmania.

(Signed) AUG. STOW.

(25.)

SIR,

Sydney, 9 May, 1870.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, transmitting returns of the quantities of certain goods entered for home consumption, &c., in Tasmania, during the years 1868 and 1869, and requesting similar information as regards this Colony, for the purpose of being laid before the proposed Intercolonial Conference; and to inform you that your communication has been brought under the notice of the Colonial Treasurer.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) For the Colonial Secretary,
HENRY HALLORAN,
Under Secretary.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Tasmania.

(26.)

SIR,

Sydney, 19 May, 1870.

Referring to my letter of the 9th instant, I have now the honor to forward, in compliance with the request contained in your communication of the 30th ultimo, a return, which has been procured from the Collector of Customs, of the quantities, which have been given as far as practicable, of certain goods entered for home consumption, &c., in this Colony, during the years 1868 and 1869.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary of Tasmania.

(Signed) CHARLES COWPER.

(27.)

19

(27.)

SIR,

South Australia, Chief Secretary's Office, Adelaide, 19 May, 1870.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 30th ultimo, I have the honor, by desire of His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, to forward herewith a return, showing the quantities of certain goods entered for home consumption in South Australia during the years 1868, 1869, which has been made out in the printed form furnished for the purpose.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. BOOTHBY,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Tasmania.

For the Chief Secretary.

(28.)

SIR,

Victoria, Chief Secretary's Office, Melbourne, 30 May, 1870.

In reply to your letter of 30th of April, I have the honor herewith to enclose the information you require, prepared by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs, showing the quantities of goods on which fixed duties are paid, that were entered for home consumption in this Colony during the years 1868 and 1869.

I have, &c.,
For the Chief Secretary,
(Signed) W. H. ODGERS.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Tasmania.

(29.)

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 1 June, 1870.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th of April last, transmitting form of return to be filled in for the information of the forthcoming Conference, showing the principal articles entered for home consumption in this Colony for the years 1868 and 1869, upon which fixed duties of Customs are levied, and the actual total Customs revenue and estimated population of the Colony for the same years.

I have now the honor to forward to you the return in question duly completed, and shall esteem it a favour if you will forward me a similar return, embracing the whole of the information sought, which you have now doubtless received from the other Australian Colonies.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Tasmania.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) A. H. PALMER.

(30.)

By Electric Telegraph.

Adelaide, 4 June, 1870.

THIS Government will instruct their delegates, at the approaching Conference to be held at Melbourne, on the 20th instant, to solicit the co-operation of those of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania for construction and working a direct line of telegraph from a point to be mutually agreed upon near Wentworth to Port Darwin, to join the European line proposed to be landed there. I shall be glad if your delegates are instructed in this matter. Please reply by telegraph.

The Chief Secretary.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, Adelaide.

(31.)

By Electric Telegraph.

Adelaide, 6 June, 1870.

SINCE communicating with you on Saturday, important telegram from Agent-General of South Australia, stating that British-Australian Telegraph Company agree to terms proposed by this Government to land cable at Port Darwin, but require an understanding that overland line shall be constructed by end of next year. Desirous of receiving your reply to former telegram, which, if favourable, we propose taking immediate action.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, Adelaide.

(32.)

By Electric Telegraph.

Tasmania, 7 June, 1870.

THE delegates of this Government will be prepared to consider at the Conference such proposals in reference to a direct line of telegraph to connect Wentworth with Port Darwin as the delegates of your Government may submit, but cannot pledge Tasmania to any course of action decided upon in the meantime by South Australia.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary, Adelaide.

J. M. WILSON, Colonial Secretary.

(33.)

Sydney, 7 June, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter of the 27th ultimo, intimating that the Government of Tasmania would be represented at the Conference to be held in Melbourne on the 20th instant, by the Honorable Mr. Chapman, Colonial Treasurer, and yourself, and suggesting that the Government of New South Wales should be similarly represented at the Conference, if possible, by two Ministers.

2. In reply, I have the honor to inform you that it is the present intention of the Treasurer of the Colony and myself to attend on the occasion referred to.

I have, &c.,

For the Colonial Secretary,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary of Tasmania.

(Signed)

HENRY HALLORAN.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 31 May, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th of May instant, relative to the Conference proposed in your circular of the 18th February last, which had unavoidably been postponed, and suggesting that the first meeting of delegates should take place on 20th June next.

I am directed to inform you, in reply, that, in consequence of a change of Ministry since the date of a former communication of 8th April last from this office, Parliament was prorogued until the 28th of June next, when it will again meet for the despatch of business.

As the duration of the session is very uncertain, the Colonial Secretary, without giving any expression of opinion upon the object of the Conference, regrets that he is not in a position to fix any time during the present year in which it would be probable that any members of the Government or Legislative body would be able to attend as delegates in connection therewith.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

H. S. MASSIE, Under Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Tasmania.

QUANTITIES of the undermentioned Goods entered for Home Consumption during the Years
1868 and 1869.

	TASMANIA.		VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		QUEENSLAND.	
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Spirits galls.	66,899	69,935	708,321	890,851	640,850	644,846	127,948	124,362	241,811	222,198
" Colonial distilled ... ..	...	...	131,107	138,655	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queensland-made Rum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,861	20,842
Wine	17,367	22,219	268,788	252,060	183,247	196,660	36,515	46,231	57,571	51,762
Ale and Beer	45,836	58,388	1,137,747	1,125,865	1,309,640	1,707,599	...	...	524,864	433,953
Cider	Nil.	Nil.	1,620	2,136	...	...	310,063	309,126	182	12
Perry	137	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vinegar	14,838	18,925	78,894	92,264	...	...	41,990	43,289	36,613	25,523
Oil (excepting whale)	63,584	39,621	951,924	1,030,922	...	...	195,854	158,963	...	...
Tea lbs.	611,364	544,123	5,630,512	5,175,413	5,053,680	4,913,520	1,117,835	1,387,244	1,023,862	1,035,972
Hops	139,484	109,078	898,331	1,191,388	213,720	201,120	254,633	230,816	...	...
Malt bushels	725	68	195,600	239,056	31,800	37,760	52,000	37,480	...	...
Sugar, Raw cwt.	67,024	58,269	477,096	523,157	227,389	227,890	93,415	115,335	67,798	54,483
" Refined ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Molasses	203	261	5,046	8,323	...	121	321	871	565	642
Dried Fruits lbs.	371,115	227,469	4,817,538	4,325,064	3,289,664	2,970,096	1,202,218	883,481	797,528	765,084
Rice	337,177	212,077	18,555,299	17,190,848	7,912,800	5,287,520	550,928	475,664	1,449,280	1,291,641
Sago	25,334	14,028	512,549	146,998	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	120,298	134,421	1,139,382	1,180,027	772,440	775,200	516,275	374,676	184,398	166,808
Chicory	66,442	81,816	309,232	255,472	...	...	64,840	66,384	...	...
Cocoa	5,093	12,170	141,391	220,265	...	...	41,685	70,633	408	444
Chocolate	5,847	8,978	49,291	63,439	...	...	...	...	14,158	25,128
Tobacco	158,257	156,542	1,379,497	1,368,704	539,430	539,954	273,195	334,989	319,530	311,579
" Unmanufactured ... ..	...	...	68,185	106,712	168,987	167,109	...	...	...	...
" Sheepwash	18,335	25,628	191,108	127,253	...	...	15,100	20,894	...	...
Cigars	4,450	6,024	46,765	53,877	39,424	39,375	...	14,747	18,033	8,436
Snuff	1,269	1,140	2,032	1,492	...	...	2,033	3,808	9,984	132
Candles	60,067	45,211	3,625,213	3,814,592	...	...	306,304	450,594	...	...
Gunpowder	12,734	10,450	783,710	1,327,872	...	...	118,656	178,615	...	...
Shot	61,719	94,431	295,204	632,240	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap	67,603	102,827	120,884	124,871	...	...	296,800	156,688	...	...
Soda Crystals	181,513	349,767	1,923,376	3,942,288	...	...	...	...	51,660	42,306
Salt cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277,923	273,320
Ad valorem duty, 7½ per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total amount of revenue derived from Customs duties upon all imported goods	£131,459	£137,621	£1,164,499	£1,336,747	£785,736	£838,964	£196,315	£221,235	£331,520	£306,577
Estimated population of the abovenamed Colonies at the close of the years 1868 and 1869	100,700	101,000	684,316	710,284	466,765	500,000	176,298	181,143	107,500	110,000

* Tobacco and Snuff.

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.

Despatch from Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Officer Administering the Government of New South Wales, relative to "Customs Union."

Downing-street, 7th January, 1868.

SIR,

Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration Sir John Young's despatch, No. 87, of 21 December, 1866, enclosing a Minute of the Executive Council of New South Wales, in which they recommend that the Imperial Parliament should be invited to pass a measure for the purpose of repealing the provisions of the Constitution Acts of the Australian Colonies, which prohibit the imposition of discriminating duties, so far as to allow the importation, by land or otherwise, of the produce of any one of them duty free. By acceding to this request, Her Majesty's Government would recognize the principle that any group of neighbouring Colonies, or perhaps that any number of Colonies not neighbouring, might make arrangements for the admission, duty free, of each other's produce, and thus constitute differential duties as against foreign nations, or even against this country. Her Majesty's Government would gladly aid in the establishment of a Customs union, comprising all the adjacent Australian Colonies, and providing for the importation of goods from Colony to Colony, for an equitable division of the Customs duties, and for a uniform tariff as between Australia and other "countries or places," and they are not unwilling to take into consideration any particular relaxation of the existing rule which might be justified or necessitated by particular circumstances; but they cannot propose to Parliament a measure which could not well stop short of the virtual repeal in favour of the Colonies of that clause in the Australian Government Act which prohibits the imposition of differential duties, and might seriously embarrass the action of this Government in their commercial relations with other countries. The Act, which has been passed by the New South Wales Legislature, to give effect to the agreement with Victoria for the free importation of the goods across the River Murray, is under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

The Officer Administering the Government
of New South Wales.

Appendix B.

TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

ARTICLES.	TASMANIA.	VICTORIA.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	QUEENSLAND.	NEW ZEALAND.
Accoutrements	For Volunteers free; others, 4s. cube foot	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Unknown
Agricultural Implements	Free	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val., unless <i>bond fide</i> for making sugar	Free
Ale	In wood, 6d. per gall.; in glass, 2s. per doz. quarts	6d. per gall. ..	In wood, 3d. per gall.; in bottle, 6d. per gall.	In wood, 6d. per gall.; qrt. bottles, 1s. per doz.	6d. per gall. ..	In wood, 1s. per gall.; in bottle, 1s. 3d. per gall.
Almonds	2d. per lb. ..	1d. per lb. ..	10s. per cwt. ..	10s. per cwt. ..	1d. per lb. ..	In shell, 1d. p. lb.; unshelled, 3d.
Alum	¼d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	3s. per cube foot
Apparel and Slops ..	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	5s. per cube foot
Apples, Dried	1½d. per lb. ..	1d. per lb. ..	10s. per cwt. ..	10s. per cwt. ..	1d. per lb. ..	1d. per lb.
Arms	4s. per cube foot ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	5s. each firearm; 5s. each sword
Arrowroot	2d. per lb. ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	In bulk, ¼d. p. lb.; in jars or tins, 2s. 6d. p. cube ft.
Arsenic	4s. per cwt. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	4s. per cwt.
Asphalte	4s. per cwt. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Axe Handles and other Handles	5s. per cwt. gross	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	4s. per cwt.
Axles, Arms, and Boxes	Free	5 and 10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. per cwt.
Bacon	2d. per lb. ..	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1d. per lb.
Bagging	8s. 4d. per 1000 yds.	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	Free	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. 6d. per cube foot
Bags (Gunny)	¼d. each ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	Free	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. 6d. per cube foot
Baking Powder	¼d. per lb. ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Barcelona Nuts	2d. per lb. ..	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1d. per lb.
Bark for tanning ..	4s. per cube foot ..	5 per cent. ad val.	For building, free; other, 5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Basket and Wickerware	1s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	6d. per cube foot
Beer	See Ale	See Ale	See Ale	See Ale	See Ale	See Ale
Bellows	Blacksmith's, free; Household, 5s. cwt. gross	5 per cent. ad val. 10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Benzole	1s. per gall. ..	3d. per gall. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	3s. per cube foot
Bicarbonate and Carbonate Soda	¼d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. per cwt.
Bird Seed	¼d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Biscuits	Fancy, 1s. per cube foot; ship, free	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Fancy, 1s. per cube foot; plain, 3s. cwt.
Bitters	12s. per gall. ..	10s. per gall. ..	10s. per gall. ..	10s. per gall. ..	10s. per gall. ..	12s. per gall.
Blacking	2s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Blacklead	5s. per cube foot ..	5 per cent. ad val., under Ironmongery	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Blankets	2s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	3s. per cube foot
Blue	2d. per lb. ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. per cwt.
Bluestone	¼d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	3s. per cube foot
Boards, planed and tongued and grooved	6d. per cube foot ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per 40 cube feet	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per 100 superficial feet
Boats	Free	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Boilers	Steam, free; others, 5s. per cwt.	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free

TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES—continued.

ARTICLES.	TASMANIA.	VICTORIA.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	QUEENSLAND.	NEW ZEALAND.
Bonnets and Hats ..	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	5s. per cube foot, trimmed; 3s. per cube foot, untrimmed
Boots and Shoes ..	5s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	5s. per cube foot; common water-tights, lace-up, and digger's long, 3s. per cube ft.; vamps and uppers, 5s. per cube foot
Bottled Fruits ..	3s. per cube foot ..	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Bran ..	Free ..	1s. per cwt. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Brandy ..	12s. per gall. proof.	10s. per gall. proof	10s. per gall. proof	10s. per gallon ..	10s. per gallon ..	12s. per gall. proof
Brassware ..	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	4s. per cwt.
Bricks ..	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Bath ..	Free ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Fire ..	Free ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Brooms and Broom Handles	5s. per cwt. gross..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Brushes ..	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Buckets ..	3s. per doz. ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Wood, 2s. per doz.; iron, 4s. per cwt.
Building Materials ..	See Nails, Timber, &c.; others Free	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Butter ..	2d. per lb. ..	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1d. per lb.
Camphine Oil ..	1s. per gall. ..	3d. per gall. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	6d. per gall.
Camp Ovens and Cast-iron Pots, &c.	2s. 6d. per cwt. gross.	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	4s. per cwt.
Canary Seeds ..	½d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Candied Peel ..	3s. per cube foot ..	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	3d. per lb.
Candles ..	2d. per lb. ..	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Tallow, ½d. per lb.; Other, 1d. per lb.
Capers ..	3s. per doz. quarts; 2s. ditto pints	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Caps (women's) ..	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	3s. per cube foot
Caps (detonating) ..	4s. per cube foot ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per 1,000
Cards (playing) ..	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val. under Stationery	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	6d. per pack
Carpet Bags ..	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	3s. per cube foot
Carpeting ..	2s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Woollen, 2s. per cube foot; Hemp or Jute, 1s. per cube foot
Carriages ..	£5 two wheels .. £10 four wheels	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val. also on carts and drays; Wheels, 5s. per pair
Casks (empty) ..	Free ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Cassia ..	4d. per lb. ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	3d. per lb.
Cast-iron fencing and rough castings	6d. per cwt. gross	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cwt.
Castor Oil (in bulk) ..	6d. per gall. ..	3d. per gall. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	6d. per gall.
Catsup ..	3s. per doz. pints	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Caustic Soda ..	Free ..	Free ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Cedar ..	In bulk, free; under 3-in. thick, 8s. per 50 cubic feet	Under 12-inch square, 5 per cent. ad val.; over 12-inch square, free	5 per cent. ad val.	5s. per 40 cube feet	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per 100 superficial feet
Chaff ..	Not named ..	5 per cent. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Chain cables ..	Free ..	Under ¾-inch, 5 per cent. ad val.; over ¾-inch, free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Under ¾-inch, 2s. per cwt.; over ¾-inch, free
Cheese ..	2d. per lb. ..	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1d. per lb.
Chicory ..	3d. per lb. ..	2d. per lb. ..	2d. per lb. ..	1d. per lb. ..	4d. per lb. ..	3d. per lb.
Chinaware ..	£1 per package; if under 5 cube feet, 3s. per foot per package	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot

TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES—continued.

ARTICLES.	TASMANIA.	VICTORIA.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	QUEENSLAND.	NEW ZEALAND.
Chinese Oil	6d. per gall. ..	3d. per gall. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	6d. per gall.
Chocolate	3d. per lb. ..	2d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	1d. per lb. ..	4d. per lb. ..	3d. per lb.
Chutney	3s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube foot
Cider	4d. per gall. ad val.	6d. per gall. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	6d. per gall. ..	In wood, 1s. per gall.; in bottle, 1s. 3d. per gall.
Cigars	4s. per lb. ..	5s. per lb. ..	3s. per lb. ..	4s. per lb. ..	4s. per lb. ..	5s. per lb.
Cinnamon	4d. per lb. ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	3d. per lb.
Clocks	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	10 per cent. ad val.
Cloves	4d. per lb. ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	3d. per lb.
Coal	Free	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	Free	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Cocoa	3d. per lb. ..	2d. per lb., and cocoa nibs, 5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	1d. per lb. ..	4d. per lb.; raw cocoa, 2d. per lb.	3d. per lb.
Cod-liver Oil	4s. per cube foot ..	3d. per gall. in bulk, & 5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube foot
Coffee	Green, 3d. per lb.; roasted, 4d. per lb.	2d. per lb. ..	2d. per lb. ..	1d. per lb. ..	4d. per lb. ..	Green, 3d. per lb.; roasted, 5d. per lb.
Coir Matting	6d. per cube foot ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	6d. per cube foot
Collars and Cuffs (paper)	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	5s. per cube foot
Colza Oil	6d. per gall. ..	3d. per gall. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	6d. per gall.
Combs	4s. per cube foot ..	5 and 10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Confectionery	3s. per cube foot ..	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	5s. per cube foot
Copperas	4d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	3s. per cube foot (Druggist's ware)
Copperware	5s. per cwt. ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	4s. per cwt.
Copying Presses ..	5s. per cwt. gross ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	4s. per cwt.
Cordage	Free	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	3s. per cwt. 3-inch and under
„ Unserviceable ..	Free	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	3s. per cwt.
Cordials	12s. per gall. ..	10s. per gall. ..	10s. per gall. ..	10s. per gall. ..	10s. per gall. ..	12s. per gall.
Corks	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Corn Sacks	½d. each ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	Free	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. 6d. per cube ft.
Cotton Counterpanes and Sheets	2s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	3s. per cube foot
Cotton Manufactures (not otherwise described)	4s. per cube foot ..	In the piece free; otherwise, 10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	5s. per cube foot
Cream of Tartar ..	4d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1d. per lb.
Crystallised Soda ..	4d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cwt.
Currants (dried) ..	1½d. per lb. ..	1d. per lb. ..	10s. per cwt. ..	10s. per cwt. ..	1d. per lb. ..	1d. per lb.
Curry Powder and Paste	3s. per cube foot (Oilmen's stores)	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Custard Powder ..	3s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Cutlery	2d. per lb. gross ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	4s. per cwt.
Deals	8s. per 50 cube feet, if under 3-inch thick	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per 40 cube feet	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per 100 sup. feet
Doors	6d. per cube foot ..	1s. each ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. each
Drapery (piece goods) ..	4s. per cube foot ..	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	5s. per cube foot
Drapery (not otherwise described)	4s. per cube foot ..	5 and 10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	5s. per cube foot
Dried Fruits	1½d. per lb. ..	1d. per lb. ..	10s. per cwt. ..	10s. per cwt. ..	1d. per lb. ..	1d. per lb.
Druggeting	2s. per cube foot (under carpets)	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. per lb.
Druggists' Ware (not otherwise described)	4s. per cube foot ..	5 and 10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	3s. per cube foot
Dye (wood)	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	3s. per cube foot
Earthenware	£1 per package, or if under 5 cube feet, 3s. per cube foot	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	3d. per cube foot

TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES—continued.

ARTICLES.	TASMANIA.	VICTORIA.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	QUEENSLAND.	NEW ZEALAND.
Egg Powder	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	} No means of ascertaining
Eggs	4s. per cube foot ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	
Engravings	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	
Essences (Flavoring) ..	3s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val. (if spirit, 10s. gall.)	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Fancy Goods	4s. per cube foot, except toys and articles other- wise specified	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Felt	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot, if not otherwise described
Fibre, Cocoa	Free	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Fireworks	4s. per cube foot ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Fish—						
Dried	½d. per lb. ..	5s. per cwt. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot, under Fancy Goods
Pickled in kegs ..	1s. per cube foot ..	5s. per cwt. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. per cwt.
Potted and preserved..	3s. per cube foot ..	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. per cwt.
Paste	3s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Flocks	2s. per cube foot, under Woollens	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Floor Cloth	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	6d. per cube foot, under Furniture
Flour	Free	1s. per cwt. ..	Free	Free	Free	6d. per cube foot
Forfar Cloth	4s. per cube foot under Schedule 2, Linen, &c.	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Ditto, Sheeting, un- bleached	4s. per cube foot under Schedule 2, Linen, &c.	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Fruit, Green	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	Free	Free	Free	3s. per cube foot
Furniture & Cabinetware	3s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Furs—						
Unmanufactured ..	4s. per cube foot ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	6d. per cube foot
Manufactured ..	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	5s. per cube foot
Fuse	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	5s. per cube foot
Galvanized Ironware ..	5s. per cwt. ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	5s. per cube foot
Gelatine	3s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cwt.
Geneva and Gin ..	12s. per gall. ..	10s. per gall. ..	10s. per gall. ..	10s. per gall. ..	10s. per gall. ..	3s. per cube foot, under Druggist's ware
Ginger	2d. per lb. ..	Green, 5 per cent. ad val.; dried, 10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cwt.
Glass bottles	Free	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	3s. per cube foot
Plate	6s. per 100 sup. feet	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	ware
Sheet	3s. per 100 sup. feet	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Glassware	£1 per pkg., or 3s. per cube foot if under 5 cube feet	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per 100 sup. ft.
Globes and Chimneys for Lamps	£1 per pkg., or 3s. per cube foot if under 5 cube feet	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot; looking glasses, 2s. 6d. per cub. ft.
Gloves	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	6d. per cube foot
Glue	1d. per lb. ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	5s. per cube foot
Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery and Plate, wholly or in part of gold or silver	1s. per oz. ..	Watches, 10 per cent. ad val.; gold plate, 8s. per oz. troy; silver plate, 1s. per oz. troy	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. per cwt.
Gold Leaf	4s. per cube foot ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	10 per cent. ad val.
Grain—						
Barley	Free	9d. per cwt. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	Free	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Beans and Peas ..	Free	9d. per cwt. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	Free	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Maize	Free	9d. per cwt. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	Free	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Oats	Free	9d. per cwt. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	Free	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Gram	Free	9d. per cwt. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	Free	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Rice	½d. per lb. ..	2s. per cwt. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	£2 per ton ..	Free
Wheat	Free	9d. per cwt. ..	Free	Free	Free	2s. per cwt.

TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES—continued.

ARTICLES.	TASMANIA.	VICTORIA.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	QUEENSLAND.	NEW ZEALAND.
Gravestones	Free	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Grease	Lard, 2d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Grindery	4s. per cube foot ..	5 per cent. and 10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Grindstones	Free	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Groats (Prepared) ..	1s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Guano & other Manures	Free	Free	Free	Free	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Gum	4s. per cube foot ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Gunnies	½d. each	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. 6d. per cube foot
Gunpowder	Sporting, 4d. per lb. Blasting, 1d. ..	5 per cent. ad val. 5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Sporting, 6d. per lb.; blasting, free
Gutta Percha Manufacture (not Apparel)	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Haberdashery	4s. per cube foot ..	Free; 5 and 10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	5s. per cube foot
Hairdressers' Materials	4s. per cube foot ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft. under Perfumery
Hair Seating	4s. per cube foot ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Hams	2d. per lb.	1d. per lb.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1d. per lb.
Harness	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. per cube foot
Hardware and Holloware	5s. per cwt.	5 and 10 per cent. ad val., as per list	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	4s. per cwt.
Hats, Men's	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	3s. per cube foot
Hay	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Herrings (Preserved) ..	In tins, 3s. per cube foot; in kegs, 1s. per cube foot	1d. per lb. in tins; 5s. per cwt. salted	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Hides	Free	Free	Free	Free	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Honey	Under Oilmen's Stores, 3s. per cube foot	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube foot
Hops	2d. per lb.	2d. per lb.	2d. per lb.	2d. per lb.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1d. per lb.
Horse Shoes	5s. per cwt.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cwt.
Hosiery	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	5s. per cube foot
Houses (Iron)	In frame, 5s. per cwt.	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
India Rubber	4s. per cube foot ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Goods	4s. per cube foot ..	5 and 10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Ink—						
Writing	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Printing	Free	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Instruments—						
Musical	Pianos and Harmoniums, £5; Organs, £10; other goods, 4s. per cube foot	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot; Church purposes, free
Optical	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Scientific	Free	5 and 10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Surgical	Cutting, 2d. per lb.; other, 5s. per cwt.	5 and 10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Iron—						
Bar, Rod, &c.	Free	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Castings	6d. per cwt.	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Fencing (wrought) ..	Free	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cwt.
Galvanized and Wire	Free, except wire, which pays 5s. per cwt.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cwt.
Gates and Gate-posts	Free	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	4s. per cwt.
Ironmongery	5s. per cwt.	5 and 10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	4s. per cwt.
Isinglass	3s. per cube foot ..	5 and 10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Jams	3s. per cube foot ..	1d. per lb.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Japanned Ware	5s. per cwt.	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	4s. per cwt.

TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES—continued.

ARTICLES.	TASMANIA.	VICTORIA.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	QUEENSLAND.	NEW ZEALAND.
Kerosene Oil	1s. per gallon ..	3d. per gallon ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	6d. per gallon
Lamp Black	¼d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	4s. per cwt.
Lamps	5s. per cwt. ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cubic foot
Lard	2d. per lb. ..	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Lasts and Shoemakers Pegs	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.; pegs are free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cubic foot
Laths	8s. per 50 cube ft.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	6d. per 1,000 ..	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per 1,000
Lead— Sheet	¼d. per lb. ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cwt.
Pipe	Free	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cwt.
-Pig	¼d. per lb. ..	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cwt.
Leather	4s. per cube foot ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Sole, ¼d. per lb.; other kinds, 1d. per lb.
Leatherware	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Leggings & Bags, 5s. per cube ft.; other kinds, 1s. per cube foot
Lime	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Lime Juice	Free	5 and 10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Linen Piece Goods ..	4s. per cube foot ..	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	5s. per cube foot
Linseed Oil	6d. per gallon ..	3d. per gallon ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	6d. per gallon
Liqueurs	12s. per gallon ..	10s. per gallon ..	10s. per gallon ..	10s. per gallon ..	10s. per gallon ..	12s. per gallon
Liquorice	2d. per lb. ..	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Lithographic Goods ..	Free	5 and 10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Loaf Sugar	6s. per cwt. ..	3s. per cwt. ..	6s. 8d. per cwt. ..	3s. per cwt. ..	6s. 8d. per cwt. ..	1d. per lb.
Lobsters in Tins ..	3s. per cube foot ..	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Macaroni and Vermicelli	2d. per lb. ..	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Machinery	If not in list of ex- emptions, 5s. per cwt.	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val., except for manu- facturing sugar	Free
Maizena	1s. per cube foot ..	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Malt	1s. per bushel ..	6d. per bushel ..	6d. per bushel ..	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	6d. per bushel
Marble— Wrought	Free	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Mantel-pieces, 1s. per cube foot
Unwrought	Free	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Matches and Vestas ..	Matches, 1s. per cube foot; Vestas, 2s. per cube foot	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Mats and Rugs	Mats, 6d. per cube foot; Rugs, 2s. per cube foot	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Matting	6d. per cube foot ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	6d. per cube foot
Meal— Barley	3s. per cube foot (?)	1s. per cwt. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Corn	1s. per cube foot ..	1s. per cwt. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Linseed	¼d. per lb. ..	1s. per cwt. and 5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Oat	Free	1s. per cwt. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Meat, Preserved ..	Beef, Mutton, and Pork, free; other, 4s. per cube foot	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Metal (yellow), castings and other articles made therefrom	Free	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Methylated Spirits ..	3s. per gallon ..	5 per cent. ad val.	Not stated ..	Not stated ..	Not stated ..	Not stated
Millinery	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	5s. per cube foot
Mixed Metalware ..	Cutlery and Plated- ware, 2d. per lb. gross	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Molasses	3s. 6d. per cwt. ..	3s. per cwt. ..	3s. 4d. per cwt. ..	2s. per cwt. ..	3s. 4d. per cwt. ..	1d. per lb.
Mouldings (Gilt) ..	3s. per cwt. ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Mustard	2d. per lb. ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Nails and Screws ..	Nails, 2s. 6d. per cwt.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Nails, 1s. per cwt.; Screws, free

TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES—continued.

ARTICLES.	TASMANIA.	VICTORIA.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	QUEENSLAND.	NEW ZEALAND.
Nets (Fishing) ..	4s. per cube foot ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Nutmegs ..	4d. per lb. ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	3d. per lb.
Nuts ..	2d. per lb. ..	1d. per lb. (Cocoanuts excepted)	5 per cent. ad val.	10s. per cwt. ..	7½ per cent. ad val. (?)	1d. per lb.
Oakum ..	Free ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Oars ..	Free ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	2s. per 100 feet ..	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Oilcloth ..	2s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	5s. per cube foot
Oilmen's Stores ..	3s. per cube foot, except Pickles, Sauces, and Oils	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	See Special Articles
Oils — Kerosene and Paraffine	1s. per gallon ..	3d. per gall. in bulk	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	6d. per gallon
Oils — Other, except Medicinal, Perfumed, and Whale	6d. per gallon ..	3d. per gall. in bulk; oil, produce of whales caught by Victorian ships, free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Perfumed Oil, 2s. 6d. per cube ft.; Olive and Fish Oil in bulk, and Palm, free; all others, 6d. per gall.
Old Tom Gin ..	12s. per gallon ..	10s. per gallon ..	10s. per gallon ..	10s. per gallon ..	10s. per gallon ..	12s. per gallon
Olives ..	See Oilmen's Stores	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Onions ..	Free ..	5 per cent. ad val.	Free ..	Free ..	Free ..	Free
Opium ..	4s. per cubic foot, under Drugs	10s. per lb. ..	20s. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	20s. per lb. ..	20s. per lb.
Oysters (Preserved) ..	3s. per cube foot ..	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Paintings ..	Free ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Paints—Mixed, and Red and White Lead	½d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. per cwt.
Paints (Dry) ..	½d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. per cwt.
Palings ..	See Timber ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	6d. per 100 ..	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per 100
Paper Bags ..	Free ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Paper—Writing ..	Free ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Printing & Wrapping	Free ..	Free ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Paperhangings ..	1s. per cube foot ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Papier Maché Ware ..	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Pearl Barley ..	½d. per lb. ..	1s. per cwt. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cwt.
Pepper ..	2d. per lb. ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1d. per lb.; Cayenne, 2s. 6d. per cube foot
Perambulators ..	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	6d. per cube foot
Perfumery ..	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	If not otherwise described, 2s. 6d. per cube foot
Perfumed Spirits ..	12s. per gall. ..	10s. per gall. ..	10s. per gall. ..	10s. per gall. ..	10s. per gall. ..	12s. per gall.
Perry and Cider ..	4d. per gall. ..	6d. per gall. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	6d. per gall. ..	1s. per gall. in bulk; 1s. 3d. per gall. in bottle
Photographic Goods ..	Lenses exempt; Chemicals, some 3s. and 12s. per gall.; all other goods, 4s. per cube foot	5 and 10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Pickets ..	Not known ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per load ..	7½ per cent. ad val.	Not known
Pickles, Quarts ..	3s. per doz. ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
„ Pints ..	2s. per doz. ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Picture Frames ..	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Pimento ..	2d. per lb. ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1d. per lb.
Pipes, Drain ..	Free ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
„ Tobacco ..	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. per cube foot
Pitch ..	Free ..	Free ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per barrel
Planks ..	See Deals ..	5 per cent. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per 100 sup. ft.
Platedware ..	2d. per lb. gross ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	3d. per lb.
Plumber's-ware ..	Not otherwise described, 4s. per cube foot	5 and 10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Mostly free

TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES—continued.

ARTICLES.	TASMANIA.	VICTORIA.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	QUEENSLAND.	NEW ZEALAND.
Pomade	See Perfumery ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	See Perfumery.
Porcelain	£1 per package, or 3s. per cube foot if under 5 cube ft.	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Portmanteaus ..	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Posts and Rails..	See Timber ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	1s. 6d. per 100 ..	7½ per cent. ad val.	Posts, 4s. per 100; Rails, 2s. per 100
Preserves	3s. per cube foot ..	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Provisions—						
Preserved	3s. per cube foot ..	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Salt Beef	Free	5s. per cwt. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. per cwt.
Salt Pork	Free	5s. per cwt. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. per cwt.
Putty	4s. per cube foot ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Rape Seed	½d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	Free	Free	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Raspberry Vinegar	4d. per gall. ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Rice	½d. per lb. ..	2s. per cwt. ..	2s. per cwt. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	2s. per cwt. ..	2s. per cwt.
Rice, Ground ..	½d. per lb. ..	2s. per cwt. ..	Not stated ..	5 per cent. ad val.	Not stated ..	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Rugs, Woollen, Cotton, or Opossum	2s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	3s. per cube foot
Rum	12s. per gall. ..	10s. per gall. ..	10s. per gall. ..	10s. per gall. ..	10s. per gall. ..	12s. per gall.
Saddlery	4s. per cube foot ..	5 and 10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. per cube foot
Saddlery (minor articles used in making up)	4s. per cube foot ..	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. per cube foot
Sad Irons	5s. per cwt. ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cwt.
Safes, Iron	5s. per cwt. ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	4s. per cwt.
Sago	2d. per lb. ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	In bulk, 2s. per cwt.; in bottle and cannister, 2s. 6d. per cube foot
Salad Oil	6d. per gall. ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Salmon, Preserved	3s. per cube foot ..	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Salt	Free	20s. per ton ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	40s. per ton ..	Free
Saltpetre	Free	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. per cwt.
Sardines	3s. per cube foot ..	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Sashes, Window	6d. per cube foot ..	1s. per pair ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per pair
Sauces (pints) ..	3s. per doz. ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Sauces (half-pints)	2s. per doz. ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Sausage Skins ..	Exempt	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Scrim Cloth	4s. per cube foot ..	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Sewing Machines	If iron, 5s. per cwt.; wood, 4s. per cube foot.	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	4s. per cube foot
Sheepwash	4s. per cube foot ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Shingles	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	6d. per 1,000 ..	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per 1,000
Shipchandlery ..	Free (See List) ..	5 and 10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Shirts, Navy, Serge, and Scotch Twill.	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	3s. per cube foot
Shirts, White, Regatta, and Crimean.	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	5s. per cube foot
Shot	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	10s. per cwt.
Silk and all manufac- tures containing silk	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	5s. per cube foot
Slate and Slate Slabs	Free	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Snuff	4s. per lb. ..	2s. per lb. ..	2s. per lb. ..	4s. per lb. ..	2s. 6d. per lb. ..	5s. per lb.
Soap	1d. per lb. ..	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Common, 2s. 6d. per cwt.; Fancy, 2s. 6d. per cube foot; Soap Pow- der & Washing Powder, 6d. per cube foot
Soda Crystals ..	½d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cwt.
Soda Water Bottles	Free	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot under glassware

TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES—continued.

ARTICLES.	TASMANIA.	VICTORIA.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	QUEENSLAND.	NEW ZEALAND.
Spars	Free if over 3 in...	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Spices (mixed), and all kinds not otherwise described	4d. per lb...	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	3d. per lb.
Spirits of Tar	6d. per gallon ..	5 per cent. ad val., under Druggists' ware	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	6d. per gallon
Split Peas	Free	1s. per cwt. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cwt.
Sponge	4s. per cube foot ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	3s. per cube foot
Spruce Beer	6d. per gallon ..	6d. per gallon ..	In wood, 3d. p. gall.; in bottle, 6d.	6d. per gallon ..	6d. per gallon ..	1s. per gallon in wood
Starch	1d. per lb...	1d. per lb...	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. per cwt.
Stationery	3s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Steel	Free	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cwt.
Stone (paving)	Free	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Stoneware	£1 per pkg.; if under 5 feet, 3s. per cube foot	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Straw	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Succades	3s. per cube foot ..	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	See Confectionery
Suet	Free	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Sugar, Raw	6s. per cwt. ..	3s. per cwt. ..	5s. per cwt. ..	3s. per cwt. ..	5s. per cwt. ..	1d. per lb.
.. Refined	6s. per cwt. ..	3s. per cwt. ..	6s. 8d. per cwt. ..	3s. per cwt. ..	6s. 8d. per cwt. ..	1d. per lb.
Sulphur	¼d. per lb. ..	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cwt.
Syrups	Treacle, 2s. 6d. per cwt.	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Tacks	2s. 6d. per cwt. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	4s. per cwt.
Tapioca	2d. per lb...	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	In bulk, 2s. per cwt.; in bottle or jar, 2s. 6d. per cube foot
Tar	Free	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per barrel
Tartaric Acid	4d. per lb...	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1d. per lb.
Tea	6d. per lb...	3d. per lb. ..	3d. per lb. ..	3d. per lb...	6d. per lb...	6d. per lb.
Timber	Under 3 in. thick, 8s. per load of 50 cubic feet; over 3 in. free; dressed boards, 6d. per cube foot	All 5 per cent. ad val., except logs over 12 in. square, and shooks and staves, which are free	5 per cent. ad val.	Sawn, hewn, or split, 2s. 6d. per load; cedar, 6s. per load; shooks and staves are free	7½ per cent. ad val.	Sawn, 1s. per 100 super. feet. See Laths & Shingles
Tin foil	4s. per cube foot ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	4s. per cwt.
Tinware (bright) ..	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	4s. per cwt.
Tobacco—						
Manufactured ..	2s. 6d. per lb. ..	2s. per lb. ..	2s. per lb. ..	1s. 6d. per lb. ..	2s. 6d. per lb. ..	2s. 6d. per lb.
Unmanufactured ..	2s. 6d. per lb. ..	1s. per lb. ..	1s. per lb. ..	Not stated ..	2s. 6d. per lb. ..	2s. 6d. per lb.
Destroyed for Sheep-wash	3d. per lb. ..	3d. per lb. ..	Not stated ..	3d. per lb. ..	Not stated ..	3d. per lb.
Tobacconists' Ware ..	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot under Fancy Goods
Tools (Carpenters', &c.)	5s. per cwt. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	4s. per cwt.
Toys	1s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Trousers (mole and cord)	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	3s. per cube foot
Tubs and Buckets ..	3s. per dozen ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Tubs, 2s. per nest; buckets, 2s. per dozen
Turnery	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	6d. per cube foot
Turpentine	1s. per gall. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	6d. per gallon
Twine	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. per cwt.
Umbrellas and Parasols	4s. per cube foot ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	5s. per cube foot
Upholstery	3s. and 4s. per cube foot	5 and 10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	6d. per cube foot
Varnish	1s. per gall. ..	2s. per gall. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	6d. per gallon
Vegetables—						
Fresh	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Preserved	3s. per cube foot .. (Oilmen's Stores)	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free

TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES—continued.

ARTICLES.	TASMANIA.	VICTORIA.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	QUEENSLAND.	NEW ZEALAND.
Vermicelli	2d. per lb. ..	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cube ft.
Vinegar	4d. per gall. ..	6d. per gall. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	6d. per gall. ..	6d. per gall.
Watchmakers' Materials	4s. per cube foot ..	5 and 10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Weighing Machines ..	5s. per cwt. ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	4s. per cwt.
Whips and Walking Sticks	4s. per cube foot ..	5 and 10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cube foot
Whiskey	12s. per gall. ..	10s. per gall. ..	10s. per gall. ..	10s. per gall. ..	10s. per gall. ..	12s. per gall.
White Lead	½d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. per cwt.
Whiting and Chalk ..	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cwt.
Wine	2s. per gall. in wood; 8s. per doz. reputed quarts.	3s. per gall. ..	3s. per gall. ..	2s. per gall. in wood; 6s. per doz. quarts	6s. per gall. ..	4s. per gall. or ¼ doz. quarts
Woollen Piece Goods ..	4s. per cube foot ..	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	5s. per cube foot
Woolpacks	2½d. each ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. 6d. per cube ft.
Works of Art	Free	5 and 10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Zinc, sheet, ridging, gutter, pipe, and roll	Free	Zinc, unmanufactured, free	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per cwt.
Zinc, manufactures not otherwise enumerated	5s. per cwt. ..	10 per cent. ad val. on man. articles	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	4s. per cwt.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure No. 1 to B.]

STATEMENT

OF the Rates of Duty at which the undermentioned Articles of TASMANIAN Produce are admitted into the various Australian Colonies, up to the 1st January, 1870.

ARTICLES.	VICTORIA.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	QUEENSLAND.	NEW ZEALAND.
Ale	6d. per gallon ..	In wood 3d. per gallon; in bottle 6d. per gallon	In wood 6d. per gallon; in bottle 1s. per gallon	6d. per gallon ..	In wood 1s. per gallon; in bottle 1s. 3d. per gallon
Bacon	1d. per lb. . . .	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1d. per lb.
Butter	1d. per lb. . . .	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cubic ft.
Bottled Fruits ..	1d. per lb. . . .	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Bark for tanning ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Boats	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Common water-tights, lace-ups, and diggers' longs, 3s. per cubic ft.; vamps and uppers, 5s. per cubic ft.; other kinds, 5s. per cubic ft.
Boots	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1d. per lb.
Cheese	1d. per lb. . . .	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Casks (empty) ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. per cwt.
Fish (dried) .. .	5s. per cwt. . . .	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Fruit (green) .. .	5 per cent. ad val.	Free	Free	Free	Free
Flour	1s. per cwt. . . .	Free	Free	Free	Free
Grain—					
Barley	9d. per cwt. . . .	Free	Free	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Beans and Peas ..	9d. per cwt. . . .	Free	Free	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Oats	9d. per cwt. . . .	Free	Free	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Wheat	9d. per cwt. . . .	Free	Free	Free	Free
Grindstones .. .	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Hops	2d. per lb. . . .	2d. per lb. . . .	2d. per lb. . . .	7½ per cent. ad val.	1d. per lb.
Hams	1d. per lb. . . .	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1d. per lb.
Harness	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. per cubic ft.
Hay	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Honey	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cubic ft.
Jams	1d. per lb. . . .	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	2s. 6d. per cubic ft.
Laths	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	6d. per 1,000 ..	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per 1,000
Leather	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Sole, ½d. per lb.; other kinds, 1d. per lb.
Malt	6d. per bushel ..	6d. per bushel ..	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	6d. per bushel
Onions	5 per cent. ad val.	Free	Free	Free	Free
Palings	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per 100
Posts and Rails ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	1s. 6d per 100 ..	7½ per cent. ad val.	Posts, 4s. per 100; rails, 2s. per 100
Shingles	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	6d. per 1,000 ..	7½ per cent. ad val.	1s. per 1000
Staves	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	Free	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Soap	1d. per lb. . . .	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Common, 2s. 6d. per cwt.
Stone (paving) ..	10 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free
Timber	5 per cent. ad val., except logs over 12 inch square	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Sawn, 1s. per 100 superficial feet
Vegetables (fresh) ..	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free

[Enclosure No. 2 to B.]

[Extract of Minutes of Evidence on New Zealand Tariff, taken at Wellington on 28th August, 1868.]

STATEMENT

Of the Rates of Duty at which the undermentioned Articles of NEW ZEALAND Produce are admitted into the various Australian Colonies.

ARTICLES.	VICTORIA.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	QUEENSLAND.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
Bark	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	7 per cent. ad val.	Free
Bones	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	7 per cent. ad val.	Free
Bran	1s. per cwt. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free	Free
Butter	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	7 per cent. ad val.	2d. per lb.
Cheese	1d. per lb. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	7 per cent. ad val.	2d. per lb.
Flax	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	7 per cent. ad val.	Free
Flour	1s. per cwt. ..	Free	Free	Free	Free
Grain—Barley ..	9d. per cwt. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free	Free
Beans and Peas ..	9d. per cwt. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free	Free
Maize	9d. per cwt. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free	Free
Oats	9d. per cwt. ..	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	Free	Free
Wheat	9d. per cwt. ..	Free	Free	Free	Free
Gum, Kauri	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	7 per cent. ad val.	Free
Hides	Free	Free	7½ per cent. ad val.	7 per cent. ad val.	Free
Horns and Hoofs ..	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	7 per cent. ad val.	Free
Leather	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	7 per cent. ad val.	Free
Onions	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	Free	7 per cent. ad val.	Free
Potatoes	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	Free	7 per cent. ad val.	Free
Sheepskins	Free	Free	7½ per cent. ad val.	7 per cent. ad val.	Free
Tallow	Free	Free	7½ per cent. ad val.	7 per cent. ad val.	Free
Timber	5 per cent. ad val.	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	7 per cent. ad val.	Free
Whalebone	Free	5 per cent. ad val.	7½ per cent. ad val.	7 per cent. ad val.	Free
Wool	Free	Free	7½ per cent. ad val.	7 per cent. ad val.	Free
Beer—Bottled ..	6d. per gallon ..	6d. per gallon ..	6d. per gallon ..	4d. per gallon ..	1s. per gallon
Bulk	6d. per gallon ..	3d. per gallon ..	6d. per gallon ..	4d. per gallon ..	6d. per gallon

[Enclosure No. 3 to B.]

ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM DUTY IN THE DIFFERENT COLONIES.

TASMANIA.

Agricultural and horticultural tools and implements, guano, bones and other manures of every description, wheat, oats, barley, maize, hay, bran, beans, peas, oranges, lemons, pine apples, cocoanuts, grapes, green fruit and vegetables of every description, salt and saltpetre, wheaten flour and oatmeal, trees, plants, shrubs, bulbs and seeds for agricultural and horticultural purposes, horses, pigs, poultry, dogs, sheep, cattle, and living animals, empty casks, cases and boxes of wood, empty bottles and corks, lead piping, galvanized iron sheet or piping, zinc sheet or piping, anchors and cables of every description, copper or yellow metal, rod, bolts or sheathing, and copper and yellow metal nails, felt for sheathing, oakum and junk, sail canvas, rope and twine, pitch, tar and resin, whalebone, whalefins and oil from the whale fisheries, boats, whaling implements and gear of every description, ships' blocks, binnacle lamps, signal lamps, compasses, shackles, sheaves, dead-eyes, rings and thimbles, dead lights, boat oars, beef, mutton, pork, and lime juice, printed books, printed paper, millboard, cardboard (except playing cards), pasteboard, books and paper of every description, excepting room paper, ink, printing presses, printing type and other printing materials, maps, charts, and globes, organs specially imported for the Town Hall, Hobart Town or Launceston, passengers' baggage and cabin furniture arriving in the Colony at any time not being more than twenty-one days before or after the owner thereof, upon special application, and proof to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, that the articles sought to be exempt from duty are *bonâ fide* passengers' baggage; tablets, memorial windows, harmoniums, organs and bells specially imported for churches or chapels, logwood and dye woods, railway plant, rolling stock, and all materials which may be imported solely for the purpose of the construction of railways and tramways only, traction engines and their carriages, mineral cements and plaster of Paris, coke, coals, hides and skins, raw and unmanufactured of every description, timber of all kinds except as in schedule (2), veneers of every description, rattens, split and unsplit, biscuit for ship use, chaff cutters and machinery for agricultural purposes, cart and carriage axles, arms and boxes, carriage shafts, spokes, naves, and felloes, iron pipes, iron tanks, school slates and pencils, slates for roofing, and slates and stones for flagging, marble, granite, slate or stone in block, tallow, soda ash, caustic soda, whiting, chalk, cotton waste, woollen waste, cotton, candle cotton, wool, flax, hemp, tow, unmanufactured, works of art, viz., statues, busts of marble, bronze, iron, alabaster, or plaster of Paris, paintings, drawings, prints, engravings, lithographs, photographs, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, gems, and all collections of antiquities, specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany, ores of all kinds of metals, gold dust, gold bars, bullion and coin, philosophical instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes only, glass retorts and glass apparatus imported for manufacturing purposes, fire-engines, steam-engines, pumps, and other apparatus for raising water, coir, bristles, and hair unmanufactured, broom heads and stocks partly manufactured for brush-making purposes, fire clay, fire bricks, kiln tiles, iron bridges, iron fencing, draining tiles, draining pipes and earthenware chimney pots, jars for jam, unmanufactured tin, tin plates, millstones and machinery for mills worked by wind, steam, water, or horse-power, bath bricks, grindstones, blacksmiths' bellows and anvils; rod, bar, hoop, sheet, plate, and pig iron; share moulds, and mould boards, unmanufactured steel of all kinds, ice, lime, bark and firewood, epsom salts, citric acid, sulphuric and muriatic acids and chloride of lime, haircloth for hopkilns, all bags certified by ship's manifest as returned to the Colony empty after having been used in the export of Colonial produce, all goods imported for the use of Her Majesty's Government, and wines and spirits for the use of Her Majesty's military officers serving on full pay in this Colony under such regulations as the Governor in Council may from time to time cause to be published in the *Gazette*.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Animals, living; fresh fruits and garden produce, fresh meat, gold dust, bullion, coin, guano and manures, hides and skins, military and naval stores, ores unsmelted, passengers' baggage, plants, trees and shrubs, printed books, seeds and esculent roots, including bulbs, specimens of natural history, tallow and wood, vine stakes and bark for building purposes, wheat and flour.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Animals, living; baggage of passengers, all bags or sacks used for grain or the exportation of our produce, viz., cornsacks, ore bags, wool packs, printed books, bullion and coin, coals, coke and other fuel, corn and flour, manures, plants, and trees, green fruit, seeds, roots, potatoes, garden seeds, viz., lucerne, clover, tares, sainfoil, rye and rye-grass, grass seeds; skins and hides (raw), specimens of natural history, tallow, wool, unsmelted ores, shooks and staves, and vegetables.

VICTORIA.

Anchors, animals and birds; apparel, minor articles of mixed or undescribed materials used in the making up of; bagging, in the piece; books, printed; canvas, in the piece; card and millboard, carriages and other vehicles used in the conveyance of passengers and goods across the frontier, chain cables and shackles over $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, coin and bullion, coal and coke, cocoanut fibre; copper in ore, ingot, and sheet; cordage, unserviceable; cotton, raw, wick, and waste; cottons in the piece; fish, fresh; flax, guano, and other manures, hair and bristles, hatters' felt hoods and silk plush, hemp, hides and skins, hogskins and minor articles used in making saddlery, horns and hoofs; iron in the ore, and in scrap, pig, bar, rod, or plain sheet, hoop iron, iron pipes, and railway iron rails; jute, kerosene shale; lead in ore, pig, and scrap; linens in the piece; marble, unwrought; meat, fresh; metal, yellow, bolts and nails, and sheathing felt; millstones, newspapers; oil, cocoanut and palm; packages in which goods are ordinarily imported; paper, printing and wrapping; passengers' luggage, cabin and other furniture of personal effects which have been in use and are not imported for sale; pianofortes, metal work and minor articles used in manufacturing; pitch, plants, printing materials and ink; quartz, quicksilver, rags, resin, saltpetre, sewing-machines, shooks and staves; silk-mixed doeskins or tweed trouserings and coatings not containing more than two per cent. of silk; soda ash and caustic soda, silicate of soda and potash; specimens of natural history and curiosities, steel; stone, unwrought; sulphur, tallow, tar, telegraphic materials; timber in logs 12 inches square and upwards; tin, block and sheet; whalebone and whaleoil, the produce of whales caught from vessels registered and exclusively owned in and fitted out in Victorian ports; wire, No. 12 upwards; wool, woollens in the piece, zinc.

By the Customs Act, 18 Vict., No. 9, a drawback is allowed on wine intended for the consumption of Her Majesty's navy or troops; and all goods, wares, and merchandise imported for the supply of Her Majesty's land or sea forces, and for the use of Her Majesty's Government, are exempted from duty.

QUEENSLAND.

Animals, living; fresh fruits, garden seeds and garden produce, fresh meat, gold and silver coin, gold dust and bullion, military and naval stores, passengers' baggage or personal effects which have been in use and are not imported for sale, plants, trees, and shrubs, printed books, periodicals, and newspapers, specimens of natural history, wheat and flour, machinery *bonâ fide* imported for manufacturing sugar.

NEW ZEALAND.

Anchors, anvils, blacksmiths' blows, bottles of all kinds (empty), blasting powder cabin furniture and effects which have been in use and not imported for sale, carriage springs, mountings and trimmings, chain cables and shackles over $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, churns, cotton waste, copper and composition, rod, bolts, sheathing and nails, corn sieves and riddles, crab winches, cranes, capstans and windlasses, drainage pipes and tiles, felt for sheathing, filters, fire engines and hose, fish oil in bulk, forges, gas pipes and machinery, and all materials which may be specially imported for the construction of gas works, iron bridges, and all materials which may be specially imported for the construction of bridges, wharves, jetties, or patent slips; iron, rod, bolt, bar, hoop, and pig, lamp posts, tanks, plates, rivets, bolts, nuts, screws, and castings for ships, and weighbridges for carts, machinery for agricultural purposes, boeing, brick, and tile making, planing, punching, sawing, shearing, turning, and quartz crushing, for wool and hay pressing, for mills and looms, for steam vessels, machine saws, maps and charts, organs, harmoniums, bells and furniture specially imported for places of public worship, olive oil in bulk, palm oil, passengers' luggage, printing machinery, presses, type, and materials, printing ink and paper, printed books, paper and music, ploughs and harrows, pumps and other apparatus for raising water, railway plant and other materials which may be specially imported for the construction of railways and tramways, rope above three inches in circumference, resin, sail cloth, sewing-machines, ships' blocks, shipchandlery not otherwise described, schoolbooks, slates, and apparatus, soda ash and caustic soda, sodawater machines, steam-engines and parts of steam-engines, tarpaulins, water pipes not otherwise described, and all materials which may be specially imported for constructing waterworks, and all other articles not otherwise described.

Appendix C.

I AM of opinion that Victoria can agree to proposal No. 1, altering the word "demand" to "necessitate;" but, as at present informed, I think the five following notices by Mr. Wilson are open to objection, because—

First. The Parliament of Victoria is unlikely to yield the present policy of a tariff of discriminating duties, or its right to amend its own tariff as circumstances may from time to time require.

Secondly. Because, without federal or legislative union, any tariff now agreed upon would be virtually inalterable without the unanimous consent of all parties to the Conference.

Thirdly. Because it seems to me to give advantage to some communities, without relative benefit to others comprehended in the agreement.

For instance, the special advantages to Tasmania and South Australia (for the purposes of my argument) would be the admission into Victoria of their products without duty—say, flour, wheat, oats, wine, timber, jams, beer, fruit, &c.—while on the other hand, Victoria has no present equivalent produce or manufacture to export as "duty free" into those Colonies in exchange, inasmuch as the produce or manufactures of Victoria are not yet equal to our own requirements, and consist mainly of goods which are made up wholly or in part from imported materials, and hence would probably be liable to duty inter-colonially as not strictly Victorian produce.

Fourthly. The sugar, the rum, the wine, and the Colonial made spirits proposed to be imported duty free (even though subject to excise in producing Colony), would very probably before long greatly prejudice the Customs revenue of this Colony.

On the other hand, to facilitate the commerce between the Colonies, and to commence a system of uniform tariff, equal rates might be agreed upon for the following items, which constitute about three-fourths of the Customs revenue of all the Colonies, viz.:—Spirits, tobacco, and snuff, tea, sugar, rice, wine, beer, opium, dried fruits, coffee, &c., silks, jewellery, and probably other items. Excise rates might be assimilated, and lighthouse dues and all port charges might be made identical, with mutual concessions in favor of Colonial voyages.

Appendix D.

VICTORIA.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Telegraph Business for corresponding periods of 1869 and 1870.

VICTORIAN BUSINESS.

(Messages transmitted to Victorian Stations only.)

	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.	
	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
	Old Rates.	Reduced Rates.	Old Rates.	Reduced Rates.	Old Rates.	Reduced Rates.	Old Rates.	Reduced Rates.	Old Rates.	Reduced Rates.
No. of Messages transmitted ...	21,133	32,454	19,088	34,634	20,952	37,998	21,703	34,421	19,046	32,895
Revenue ...	£ s. d. 1,985 17 4	£ s. d. 1,748 13 9	£ s. d. 1,871 11 6	£ s. d. 1,912 7 1	£ s. d. 2,286 9 5	£ s. d. 2,088 8 6	£ s. d. 2,241 5 9	£ s. d. 1,825 7 7	£ s. d. 1,942 15 5	£ s. d. 1,727 3 8

INTERCOLONIAL BUSINESS.

Messages transmitted from Victoria to other Colonies.

	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.	
	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
	Old Rates.	Reduced Rates.	Old Rates.	Reduced Rates.	Old Rates.	Reduced Rates.	Old Rates.	Reduced Rates.	Old Rates.	Reduced Rates.
No. of Messages transmitted ...	1,796	2,127	1,572	2,006	1,712	2,397	2,009	2,035	2,044	2,204
Revenue ...	£ s. d. 763 3 2	£ s. d. 831 3 6	£ s. d. 650 6 1	£ s. d. 748 17 10	£ s. d. 710 1 5	£ s. d. 964 11 8	£ s. d. 836 5 0	£ s. d. 888 8 8	£ s. d. 810 9 8	£ s. d. 990 15 7

VICTORIAN AND INTERCOLONIAL BUSINESS.

	Victorian.	Intercolonial.		Victorian.	Intercolonial.
Average monthly revenue for 1869 ...	£ s. d. 2,021 7 11	£ s. d. 827 3 9	Average monthly number of telegrams transmitted during 1869 ...	23,013	2,064
Average monthly revenue from 1st January to 31st May, 1870 ...	1,860 8 6	862 15 5	Average monthly number of telegrams transmitted from 1st January to 31st May, 1870 ...	34,480	2,154

The slight increase in the intercolonial business may be ascribed to the newly-opened communication with Tasmania; but for this there would have been a decrease.

22/6/70.

W. TURNER.

Appendix E.

36, Temple Court, 22 June, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR JAMES,

While the representatives of the Australian Colonies are in Melbourne it would be desirable that their attention be called to the subjects referred for consideration and report by the Legislative Assembly to a Select Committee, of which I have the honor to be Chairman. I refer to the Select Committee on Intercolonial Legislation. It has been appointed "to consider and report upon the expediency of inviting the co-operation of the several Colonies of Australasia for the following purposes":—

- (1.) To provide for the extradition of offenders from one Colony to another.
- (2.) To provide means whereby the effect of Insolvency, or granting of Probate or Letters of Administration in one Colony, shall extend to all.
- (3.) The adoption of a system whereby execution may issue in any Colony upon the registration of the judgment of the Supreme Court of any other Colony.
- (4.) The establishment of a Court of Appeal.

With reference to the question that arises under the first head, *to provide for the extradition of offenders from one Colony to another*, I may mention that an amendment of the law in reference to this subject has received the consideration of a previous Conference. The laws in force regulating the extradition of criminals from any part of Her Majesty's dominions to the place where the offence was committed will be found in the 6 and 7 Victoria, ch. 34, as amended by the 16 and 17 Victoria, ch. 118. These Acts only refer to felonies, and the machinery provided is cumbersome and almost unworkable. They were passed by the Imperial Legislature, and are framed on the principles of the extradition treaties, with all the precautions that are required by European States to guard against the possibility of yielding up a political refugee. There are no means of obtaining the extradition of offenders who have committed indictable misdemeanours, such as fraudulent insolvency, or offences under the Trustee Act. Between the Australian Colonies there need be no fear of returning a political offender, for the obvious reason that whoever commits treason in any part of Her Majesty's dominions may be apprehended under the 6 and 7 Victoria, ch. 34, s. 10, and sent to that part of the empire where it may be alleged the treason was committed. Whoever, therefore, is guilty of a political offence in one Colony cannot obtain an asylum in another. Under these circumstances, as it is not necessary to consider the question so far as the extradition of political offenders is concerned, and as there can be no objection to the yielding up of offenders against the criminal law, a simple and expeditious system may, without any loss of dignity to any Colony, be adopted by all, which would embrace not only felonies but certain indictable misdemeanours. As the Colonies become more settled, and population gathers near the boundaries, the absence of some law providing for the extradition of offenders has been found to seriously impede the due administration of justice. If any person committed a crime not amounting to a felony on one side of the Murray, he is free from all molestation as soon as he can reach the other side. The boundary between this Colony and South Australia, as between New South Wales and Queensland, is not so marked as the Murray. On the contrary, in some places the actual boundary is not known, and a conflict of jurisdiction frequently arises, and when it does, justice is paralysed, and the offender goes free. On the eastern frontier of Victoria, close to the boundary of New South Wales, there is a large and thriving population (mining) settled at a place called Bendock. Whenever disputes as to a rich claim arise, the question of jurisdiction is raised, and the Warden has sometimes been undecided how to act. So far that difficulty will soon be removed, as I understand the boundary is being surveyed and marked out; but even when that shall be done the means of extradition will not be improved, unless the Colonies unite by legislation to make due provision for such a purpose.

(2.) The next question, *to provide means whereby the effect of Insolvency, or the granting of Probate or Letters of Administration in one Colony, shall be extended to all*.

First, with respect to Insolvency:—

The same laws as regards Insolvency exist in Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria. It may be so in other Colonies; but of the three I have named there can be no doubt, as Victoria and Queensland carried with them, when they separated from New South Wales, the Insolvency laws of the latter Colony. Although the laws are the same, they are administered by each Colony with reference to each other as if they were each independent States. Considering the vast interests held by, say the residents of Melbourne in other Colonies, and no doubt by the residents of Sydney and Adelaide in Victoria, the Insolvency laws ought to be framed and administered, recognizing these facts. If a person becomes insolvent in one Colony he has to yield up all his property wherever situated to the official assignee of that Colony; yet, when he obtains his certificate, he will not be allowed in certain cases to plead that certificate in bar of an action instituted by a creditor in another Colony for a debt incurred prior to his insolvency. Subject to providing suitable machinery, it is proposed that when a person becomes insolvent in one Colony he shall be insolvent in all, and when he obtains a certificate in one it shall and may be pleadable in all. I may mention that suitable machinery has been suggested, and is under consideration.

As to Probate and Letters of Administration:—

The general principle regulating the succession to property is, that real property is administered according to the law of the country where it is situated, while personal property is dealt with according to the law of the domicile of the deceased. I need not point out the conflict that necessarily arises as to title to property,

property, and the cost attending administering the estates obtaining probate and letters of administration of deceased persons when the property is situated in several Colonies. It is suggested that a system should be adopted whereby upon registration of the probate granted in one Colony in the Supreme Court of another, it will have the same effect as if granted by the latter Colony. And the same with respect to administration.

(3.) *The adoption of a system whereby execution may issue in any Colony upon registration of the judgment of the Supreme Court of any other Colony.*

To a certain extent such a system exists in this Colony and some of the others. But the system is imperfect, and only extends to judgments of a Court of Law—not to a decree of a Court of Equity. It is very desirable that decrees of Courts of Equity should have the same privilege extended to them as now exists with respect to judgments, and that the procedure should be simple and ready.

(4.) *The establishment of a Court of Appeal.*

This is by far the most important subject under the consideration of the Committee. The cost and delay in obtaining the opinion of the Privy Council upon questions decided by Colonial Courts of Law have been considered to be a practical barrier against all appeals, unless indeed where the question in dispute involves a considerable sum of money, or a great deal of property. Besides, the questions that are peculiar to Australia, such as our mining and squatting disputes, it is deemed could be more satisfactorily decided by a Colonial Court of Appeal than the Privy Council. Several propositions have been made as to the constitution of such a court:—

(1.) As to its members: Some suggest that the court be formed from the Chief Justices; others say that a Judge should be annually selected by each Government to represent that Colony in the Court of Appeal; and a third opinion proposes that the members of the court should be permanent.

(2.) As to when the court should sit: The various propositions are, that it should sit successively in each Colony; or altogether in one; or in Sydney and Melbourne alternately.

Perhaps the better plan, and one that commends it to my mind as the best, is one that has been suggested by the Honorable Mr. Fellows: "That the court should sit in each Colony successively, hear all the appeals there, decide them, and then go on to the next Colony; and so on during the year. That each Colony should appoint a Judge, who would attend exclusively to the Court of Appeal." I would add that such Judge be one of the Supreme Court Judges, and that he be appointed every year for that year. By that means we would familiarise all our Judges with the laws of the various Colonies. This would have a powerful effect in promoting the assimilation of our laws, by each Colony taking and adopting what is good in the other, and thus pave the way for a federal union upon political subjects.

Whatever difference of opinion exists as to a political federation of the Colonies, there can be little objection to adopting a common system, dealing with the subjects I have referred to by the various Australasian Governments. The proposal does not attempt to diminish the power of any of the Colonies, or to create any authority superior to them; it merely suggests a common understanding providing for intercolonial comity upon these important legal matters.

The Committee have, through His Excellency, asked for the views of their Honors the Judges of the Supreme Court of the several Colonies, and are in immediate communication with their Honors the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Colony. Until replies can be had the Committee will be unable to bring up a report. The presence, however, of the delegates from the other Colonies in Melbourne induces me to ask you to be good enough to mention these subjects to them, and, if possible, obtain a promise that each will bring them under the consideration of the Government of the Colony each severally represents.

I may add that it has been considered, should the Colonies agree to unite upon these subjects, whether the means to be adopted should be by an Imperial Act, or by each Colony passing an Act providing for these matters. With the exception of the extradition of offenders, the Colonies could deal effectually with all the other subjects. But whether an Imperial Act shall or shall not be asked for has been, although considered, not yet determined upon.

I am, my dear Sir James,

Very faithfully yours,

J. J. CASEY.

The Honorable Sir James McCulloch, K.M.G.,
Chief Secretary.

Appendix F.

OPINIONS OF LAW OFFICERS OF CROWN AND JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT, NEW SOUTH WALES, UPON THE SUBJECT OF THE EXTRADITION OF OFFENDERS, ETC.

MY LORD,

Attorney General's Office,
Sydney, 25 August, 1869.

I have the honor to forward letters from the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Hargrave on the subject of the despatches of the Duke of Buckingham and Earl Granville, dated respectively the 4th and 19th July, 1867, and 26th February, 1869, which, by your Lordship's directions, I submitted to their Honors the Judges of our Supreme Court.

The letter of Mr. Justice Hargrave was received by me soon after its date, but that of Sir Alfred Stephen, though dated on 26th ultimo, did not reach me till a few days since, when it came accompanied by a letter to myself, of which a copy is enclosed. His Honor I believe withheld his letter in order that it might be seen by his colleagues, and in the hope that the Judges might upon Conference arrive at one common conclusion; but the letter of Mr. Justice Hargrave was, as I understand, written independently, and was not seen by the Chief Justice.

It

It is to be regretted that the recommendations of the Judges will not have the weight which a joint consideration and unanimity of opinion (complete or partial) would have given to them.

Your Lordship will learn from Sir Alfred Stephen's letter to myself that the two remaining Judges will probably send in letters expressing substantially a concurrence in his views.

I may perhaps be permitted to state that my own conviction is that such a state of severance as now exists in relation to the apprehension of criminals between the Colonies of this group of Her Majesty's possessions ought not to continue, and that some legislation is greatly to be desired by which the inconveniences of this system would be removed, both in respect of the higher and the lower degrees of crime. I consider also that such legislation would be far more effectual if it emanated from the Imperial Parliament, inasmuch as it would impose uniformity upon the several Colonies, and would, much more completely than could be done by Colonial legislation, meet the difficulty arising from the fact that the removals of prisoners from Colony to Colony are, and are likely to be, almost exclusively by sea. The objection suggested by Mr. Justice Hargrave, that such legislation might not be regarded as consistent with the authority conceded to the Colonial Parliaments, would be met by resolutions of those bodies inviting Her Majesty's Government to propose an Act embracing certain general principles on the subject in question. Such resolutions would be more likely to be agreed to with unanimity by the local Parliaments than any form of Bill containing the necessary provisions in detail, and requiring to pass through the many stages to which it would be subject in both Houses; and it is not improbable that the superior advantages of Imperial legislation would be readily recognized if plainly set forth by the terms of such resolutions.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

W. M. MANNING, A.G.

His Excellency
The Right Honorable The Earl of Belmore,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Supreme Court, 18 August, 1869.

SIR,

The accompanying letter was sent by me on the 28th ultimo, to my colleagues, although they did not all then receive it, requesting their opinions, to be transmitted direct to yourself, or through me to you, as they thought fit.

I do not collect what is the opinion of Mr. Justice Hargrave on the points discussed in that letter, but I believe that substantially Mr. Justice Cheeke and Mr. Justice Faucett concur, or will concur with me.

You will observe that I wholly object to the English extradition statutes as models for intercolonial arrests. A good illustration of the difficulties imposed by them, as I understand the matter, is afforded at this moment by the case of Makinlay and his real or supposed confederates, who have just been arrested in Melbourne.

Here is, by whomsoever committed, a gigantic scheme of fraud, equally on the public revenue and the insurers of the transhipped goods. But the complications are such that some weeks may elapse ere the case can be completed against the conspirators and their agents. Yet until completed (so far at least as to justify a committal) the absconded offenders cannot under those statutes be detained.

If, however, every Judge in the Australian Colonies is to express his opinion before the introduction of any legislative measure—and the particular remedy must be one universally approved of—the result is easily predicted, we shall have no remedial law introduced at all.

I am, yours obediently,

The Honorable the Attorney General,
&c., &c., &c.

(Signed) ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.

Supreme Court, 26 July, 1869.

MY LORD,

The despatches of the Duke of Buckingham to Sir Henry Manners Sutton, of 4th July, 1867, and to Sir John Young of the 19th of the same month, and from Lord Granville to your Excellency, of the 26th February last, having been by your Lordship's directions transmitted to me, with a request that my brother Judges and myself would state our views with respect to a suggested measure for extending the provisions of the Imperial Statute 6 and 7 Victoria, c. 34, as amended by the 16 and 17 Victoria, c. 118, to all misdemeanors—those provisions embracing felonies only,—I have the honor to report on the subject for myself as follows:—

2. I would observe, in the first place, that whether the proposed power of arrest in one Colony, for an offence committed in another, be limited as at present, or extended to misdemeanors of every kind, or of certain specified kinds only, the existing Imperial enactments are (as it appears to me) exceedingly defective, and therefore by no means desirable for us as a precedent or model for further legislation. They have been framed on that of the extradition statutes, with all the cumbersome precautions which were not unreasonably required between one State and another, on political grounds, when a refugee from a foreign country is sought to be delivered up to the tribunals of another. Thus, not merely is the intervention of a Judge of some superior court, and eventually of the Governor, required in the Colony where the arrest takes place, but the offender must be taken before a magistrate there after arrest, and his committal by the latter can only be "upon such evidence of criminality as would justify the offender's committal (not his apprehension merely) in the Colony of the arrest"—sections 2 and 3 of the 6 and 7 Victoria; so that, in order to procure the detention of an offender of whatever degree, who may have crossed the River Murray (for example) from this Colony into Victoria, or the ideal boundary which separates us from Queensland, it becomes necessary to complete the case against him in his absence, and even then such detention will not be legal unless the evidence be sufficient according to the laws of the Colony to which the man has escaped.

3. The evils of such a state of things require no illustration. Apply this law to the case of a bush-ranger—who, mounted on a stolen racehorse, traversing a wild and sparsely peopled country, enters, as he easily may, either of the adjacent Colonies—and observe that no case for his arrest can be made out until the entire facts of some felony have been established against him, the man being absent, and the proof therefore of his identity with the person sought to be apprehended being almost impossible.

4. But by Sir John Jervis's Statute regulating Proceedings before Justices in England for Indictable Offences (of all kinds), 11 and 12 Victoria, c. 42, sections 12 to 16, every warrant to apprehend an offender, issued in any part of the United Kingdom, or in the Channel Islands, may, by the simple process of *indorsement*, be executed in any other part of the United Kingdom; and the power of indorsing such a warrant is vested, not in a Judge, but (as it ought to be) in any Justice of the Peace.

5. This is the kind of enactment required for the similar case of offenders escaping from one of the Australian Colonies to another of the same group, and I can discover no reason why it should not have been adopted, instead of the system prescribed for cases of extradition. In the greater number of instances, if not in all, an offender absconding hence into Victoria, or from the latter Colony or Queensland into New South Wales, would easily effect a final escape long before a Supreme Court Judge, residing probably 200 (or in this Colony 300) miles distant, could be applied to.

6. It may be objected that a removal from one of these Colonies to another—one of the most distant from it—is a more serious thing than the mere taking of an offender from (for instance) Ireland into England, or conversely. In some cases, no doubt, it might be so; but precautions could be devised by the statute for the protection of the apprehended person from the accidents of an improper arrest, without subjecting criminal justice to the certainty of defeat, by such provisions as those contained in the 6 and 7 Victoria, c. 34.

7. In the law which I had the honor of drawing in 1850 (the 14 Victoria, No. 43, still in force in this Colony), the provision in Sir John Jervis's Statute to which I have adverted, for the indorsing or backing of warrants, will be found extended to *all apprehending warrants issued in other Colonies*, and consequently such warrants, *whether for felony or misdemeanor*, can to this day be indorsed and acted on in New South Wales as a warrant issued in Scotland or Ireland can be in England. And I am of opinion that the Victorian Legislature, in 1865, by section 63 of the 28 Victoria, No. 267, intended to pass an enactment having the like operation with respect to the arrest of offenders in that Colony escaped from this; but it seems that the present Attorney General of Victoria, on a reference to him in 1867, has advised the magistracy there that the section cannot be so construed.

8. Even if all the Colonies, however, were to pass enactments similar to our own, some embarrassing questions might arise as to the legality of the offenders detention, so soon as he should have got out to sea (if so conveyed), beyond the jurisdiction of the Colony where the arrest occurred, and before coming within that of the Colony from which the warrant emanated. Practically, perhaps, no difficulty would be felt; and where the person is merely taken across the boundary between those two Colonies—a constable of the one immediately delivering him over to a constable of the other—no question could be made occasioning any difficulty whatever. I am of opinion, nevertheless, that for the avoiding of all ground for doubt, and for the sake of uniformity in the system throughout, an Act of the Imperial Parliament ought to be solicited; and I venture to suggest that such an Act might beneficially be made to apply to all Colonies, and to offenders escaping from any of them to the United Kingdom.

9. It would be desirable, I conceive, to introduce clauses enabling the Justice before whom the arrested person is taken (or, by order of a Judge, any other Justice in the receiving Colony) to take evidence both for and against the party, and to admit him to bail as in any ordinary case, and also to direct, if the offenders removal to the Colony where the offence was committed be thought unnecessary for the ends of justice, that he shall be tried in the Colony where he is arrested. These provisions would afford no small protection against the possible abuse of the criminal process, or possible mistakes as to identity or the like. To give effect to the last-mentioned clause, it will of course be necessary to enact that all persons liable to arrest under the Act should, where any such direction is given, be triable in the Colony of arrest. It will be perceived that this provision differs from the one suggested in Lord Granville's despatch in two particulars:—First, it is not proposed by me as an *alternative* to the measure asked for in the memorandum, but as incidental to the power of arrest; secondly, no option is proposed to be given to the *prosecutor*, as it practically is by the English statutes, but the decision in which of the two jurisdictions the offender shall be tried will rest, after hearing both parties, with the committing Justice. I would allow an appeal from that decision in a summary way to a Judge, or, without any appeal, confer the power of direction on two Justices only, one to be a Police Magistrate.

10. With the protecting clauses thus suggested, I do not see why the Act should not be made to apply to every case whatever, whether of felony or misdemeanor. If the offence be of so serious a character that it is thought worth while to seek for the offender in another Colony, and incur the expense of bringing him thence for trial, it may be safely taken for granted that the interests of criminal justice (the Crown being really the prosecutor in most cases, and in all exercising practically a control in extradition cases) require the removal. It would be a task of very great difficulty to enumerate all the misdemeanors which ought to be within the proposed law, and some, although apparently of a minor degree of criminality, are attended or necessarily followed by circumstances of distress to the injured parties and evil to the community far greater than any which ordinarily flow from the commission of a felony. Take the case, so common, of men abandoning their wives and children for the gold fields of some neighbouring Colony, and heartlessly leaving the latter to starve and the former to become prostitutes for a livelihood; or the case of dishonest insolvents escaping with property from their duped creditors.

11. I have always thought, indeed, that writs of arrest for debt, whether before or after judgment, where the debtor can be shown to have absconded to avoid payment or the process to compel it, should be reciprocally enforced, whencesoever he may have come, in every one of these Australasian settlements.

12. The subject of your Excellency's reference has led me to a consideration, in connection with it, of two others on which Imperial legislation appears to me to be called for, affecting our criminal law; but I will make these, with your permission, the subject of a separate letter.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your very faithful Servant,

ALFRED STEPHEN.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore.

Supreme

Supreme Court, Sydney, 9 August, 1869.

MY LORD,

In obedience to your Excellency's commands, as communicated to me through the Attorney-General, I have perused and considered the points mentioned in the despatches from the Duke of Buckingham, dated respectively the 4th and 19th July, 1867, and the despatch from Earl Granville, dated 26th February, 1869, with reference to the extension of the Imperial Statute 6 and 7 Vic., c. 34 (1842), as slightly amended by 16 and 17 Vic., c. 118, to misdemeanors, and I offer the following observations:—

1. So far as any such proposed extensions to misdemeanors should mutually refer only to the United Kingdom and the Colonies, I am clearly of opinion that the Colonies ought to adopt, and will readily adopt, whatever extensions may be thought advisable by the Imperial Legislature as to any grave misdemeanors where arrests and punishment may be thought as necessary as for any "treason and felony," and to be quite irrespective of all distance and time.

2. So far as any such proposed extensions to misdemeanors should mutually relate only to the six Australian Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand, it seems to me very probable that the provisions of this Imperial statute may also be advantageously extended to a few other Colonial misdemeanors. But all these Colonial extensions, both mutually with the United Kingdom and among ourselves as Colonies, should be considered and settled (at least primarily) by the Legislatures of these Colonies, they being now expressly authorized, as under our own Constitution Act (18 and 19 Vic., c. 54), "to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of this Colony in all cases whatsoever." The Imperial authorities ought not, in my opinion, to be invoked, except for the jurisdiction over our high seas, or where Imperial interests are concerned.

3. With reference to the minor topic of the place of trial, I am clearly of opinion that no person ought to be tried, except within the jurisdiction whose laws he is accused of having broken. The anomalies and difficulties of any other course are too manifest to require mentioning.

4. I am also of opinion that the power of sending any prisoner out of the Colony in which he is arrested should be most strictly guarded against abuse, by the wise provisions of the Imperial Act under consideration; and these provisions will be so much the more necessary for any extensions of that Act to misdemeanors. I think that no Justice of the Peace should have any more power than as given by the 4th section of our 14 Vic., No. 43 (adopting Sir John Jervis's Acts), which expressly and very properly limits the "validity of the endorsements to the extent of the jurisdiction of the Justice endorsing the same." It would be most dangerous to allow any Colonial Justice of the Peace any additional powers as to sending accused persons out of one Colony into another Colony, or to the United Kingdom.

5. Referring to the expression in the Duke of Buckingham's despatch, as to "drawing the different members of the Australian group into closer union," and to the recommendation in Earl Granville's despatch that all the Australian Colonies should "enact a common criminal code based on the Imperial law," or should "prepare a draft bill" for Imperial sanction,—I would most respectfully state that the necessary delays and uncertainties of such a course will only render the mischiefs of our present condition more apparent every day, and in every branch of our administration of justice, especially with the present increasing and rapid steam communication by sea between all the six Colonies, together with electric telegraph lines between Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, and Hobart Town—*i.e.*, between five out of our six Colonies.

6. I think, under these circumstances, and have long thought, that the only proper and effectual remedy for the present difficulty, and for the numerous other difficulties of an intercolonial nature, arising necessarily from the growth of the Australian Colonies and their almost daily intercourse with each other, is to be found in the early federation of all the six Colonies having responsible governments, and upon the sound principles established by the recent "Canadian Dominion" statute.

7. I am satisfied, from long experience as a former member of both Houses of Legislature in this Colony, as well as from my official experience as a Minister of the Crown and Attorney General and Solicitor General during the greater portion of the years between 1859 and 1865, and now from my judicial experience since 1865, that not only will the administration of justice, but all our other interests, both with the United Kingdom and among ourselves intercolonially, be largely benefited by any consolidation granted by the Imperial authorities; but that it is quite impossible to apply any effectual remedy to the present difficulties as to intercolonial arrests, and the other numerous difficulties constantly arising among the Australian group, except through the medium I have ventured very respectfully to suggest, and which is, in truth, only the natural result of the constitutional government of the Australian Colonies ever since the Canadian Constitution Act of 1840.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient faithful servant,

The Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore.

JOHN F. HARGRAVE.

Supreme Court, 1 September, 1869.

MY LORD,

In compliance with your Excellency's request that I would report on the despatches from the Home Government on the subject of misdemeanors, in reply, I have the honor to state that, having read the letters of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Hargrave, it appears to me only necessary to say that the remarks of both their Honors, although different, seem to my mind sufficiently suggestive of the necessity of such an Act applicable to a certain class of misdemeanors; the only question being, what can be considered the most preferable course—whether the powers of the Imperial Parliament should be invoked, or whether the matters should be left to the local Legislature of each Colony, to frame such enactments applicable to themselves.

I certainly feel some difficulty in the matter; still I think that the preferable suggestion is for the local Legislatures of each Colony to pass such enactments, specifying the class of misdemeanors they may deem advisable, leaving to the Imperial authorities jurisdiction over the high seas and where Imperial interests are concerned.

I have the honor to be,
Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

The Right Honorable Earl Belmore,
&c., &c.

ALFRED CHEEKE.

Memorandum for His Excellency the Governor.

I HAVE read Earl Granville's despatch of the 26th February, 1869, to His Excellency the Earl of Belmore, and the previous despatches of the Secretary of State to Sir John Young and the Governor of Victoria, together with the papers accompanying them. I have also read the letter of the Chief Justice, Sir Alfred Stephen to His Excellency, on the subject of these despatches.

2. I concur in the views expressed by the Chief Justice as to the advisability of altering the existing law with respect to the mode of proceeding in reference to the apprehension of offenders who may have escaped from one of the Australian Colonies into another of the Australian Colonies. Considering the extensive and constant intercommunication that exists between these Colonies, and the increasing facilities for such intercommunication, I can see no advantage in treating them in this particular as independent States or Nations, as the Imperial Acts 6 and 7 Vict., c. 34, and 16 and 17 Vict., c. 118, by adopting the course of proceeding usual in international treaties, virtually do; on the contrary, I think that the Colonies might advantageously be placed, in respect to this matter, in the same position, relatively to one another, as the several counties in England, or as England, Ireland, and Scotland are placed, relatively to one another, under Jervis's Act, 11 and 12 Vict., c. 42.

3. If the alteration suggested were made, it appears to me that the power of apprehending offenders in a Colony other than that in which the offence has been committed, might be extended—as in Jervis's Act—to all "indictable offences," that is, to all offences indictable in the Colony from which the warrant might issue. If the power were so extended, it might, in my opinion, be safely left to the authorities of the respective Colonies themselves to determine what particular cases would be of so serious a nature as to require or justify its exercise. In such a case the warrant might state on the face of it that the offence was indictable in the Colony from which it issued, and such a statement should be conclusive for the purpose of apprehension in any of the other Colonies. This, as the Chief Justice has pointed out, might—at all events to a large extent—be practically effected by the legislative action of the Colonies amongst themselves; but I do not think it could be fully accomplished without Imperial legislation.

4. I do not think, however, that it would be advisable to extend the alteration suggested by the Chief Justice beyond the Colonies of the Australian group. To remove the checks, such as they are, which exist in the present state of the law in reference to the apprehension of supposed offenders in Colonies remote from the place where the offence is alleged to have been committed, might, in my opinion, occasionally lead to great hardship and great wrong. For this reason I doubt whether it would be advisable to extend the suggested alteration even to New Zealand.

5. I think that in some instances, although probably not very many, there might be an advantage in giving the magistrates of the Colony, where an offender may be apprehended, the power of determining whether he should be tried in such Colony, or remitted to the Colony from which the warrant may have issued. Such a provision would probably be useful in reference to offences committed on the borders of a Colony. I agree with the Chief Justice in thinking that, if such a power were given to the magistrates, their determination should be subject to the revision of the Supreme Court, or of one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, of the Colony in which the apprehension might take place. I see, however, some difficulty in this matter, so long as the judicial as well as the legislative jurisdictions of the several Colonies remain distinct and independent of one another, as they now are. And I confess I do not attach much importance one way or the other to the suggestion.

6. I am of opinion that it would be of considerable advantage if the Australian Colonies proposed a common criminal code, based on the Imperial law. Of course, local circumstances will occasionally call for special legislation; but it appears to me that throughout the Australian Colonies the general body of the criminal law ought to be as nearly as possible the same, and ought to be also as nearly as possible identical with the Imperial law. To a large extent this is the case in these Colonies, but I think the assimilation might advantageously be carried out to a much greater degree. Any change, however, in this respect should, I think, be left to the Colonial Legislatures; as to impose a common code upon the Colonies by Imperial authority might, in some degree, fetter the action of Colonial Legislatures, and would probably be deemed too great an interference with the independence secured to them by their Constitution Acts.

P. FAUCETT.

Supreme Court, 31st August, 1869.

SIR,

Crown Law Offices, Sydney, 1st September, 1869.

Referring to your B.C. Memos. of 30th September, 1868, ¹⁸⁶⁹ and 18th May last, M²²²⁴, upon despatches from the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to extension of provisions of certain Imperial Acts to all cases of misdemeanor committed in any of the Australian Colonies,—I am directed by the Honorable the Attorney General to inform you that the opinions of their Honors the Judges of the Supreme Court have gone direct to His Excellency the Governor. The other papers received under B.C. of 30th September, 1868, were transmitted with the Honorable the Attorney General's letter of 25th ultimo, to Lord Belmore.

Despatches, 4th July, 1867.
No. 43; 19th July, 1867.
No. 33; 26th February, 1869,
No. 22, herewith returned.
Letter from Commissioner of
Police, Victoria, to I. G. P.,
Sydney, 1st October, 1867.
Idem, from Commissioner of
Police, Brisbane, to I. G. P.,
Sydney, 26th August, 1868,
also returned herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

The Under Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Department.

W. E. PLUNKETT.

Appendix G.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—NEW SOUTH WALES.

SILVER CURRENCY OF THE COLONY.

(Correspondence.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6th April, 1870.

No. 1.

The Colonial Treasurer to The Earl of Belmore.

The Treasury, Sydney, 27 August, 1869.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that complaint has been made to me by the Commercial Banking Company of this city in reference to the state of the silver currency in this Colony; the coins at present in circulation being represented as to a considerable extent worn out and defective.

I take leave to enclose herewith specimens left with me by the Secretary of the Bank, together with others taken from the Treasury Chest; and I am given to understand that the shopkeepers and others find it difficult to pass silver coin similarly worn out and defaced, which it is stated bears a large proportion to that of legible impressions and recent dates.

Having regard to the fact that the renovation by the Mint authorities of the copper currency has already been attended with the best results; and inasmuch as the condition of the silver currency seems to warrant the complaints that have been made with reference to it, it would appear that the time has arrived when the same might be improved with advantage, by the introduction of a supply of new coin of the respective denominations.

The ready acquiescence of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury in the application of this Government in the former case leads me to trust that in the latter equally satisfactory arrangements might be made. By such means the Imperial silver currency in this, and eventually in the adjacent Colonies, would be restored to a sounder footing, and acquire a more uniform character.

Before, however, entering upon details, I would, if your Excellency approve, suggest that reference might be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint upon the subject.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

MEMORANDA UPON THE FOREGOING.

(No. 1.—*Minute of His Excellency the Governor.*)

The Deputy Master of the Mint will please to report upon this letter.—27/8/69, B.

(No. 2.—*Minute of the Deputy Master of the Mint, in reply.*)

The silver currency at Home is maintained in a healthy condition through the agency of the Bank of England, which withdraws from circulation the worn and defaced coins, and sends them into the Mint for recoinage, receiving also and sending into circulation the new coin. It is possible, as suggested by the Colonial Treasurer, that the Imperial Government might be induced to extend similar benefits to this Colony, in which case the presence of a branch of the Royal Mint might perhaps be considered to afford facilities such as are obtained in London through the Bank of England.—C.E., 28/8/69.

(No. 3.—*Lord Belmore's Minute upon the same.*)

The Colonial Treasurer.—Shall I make any application Home?—B., 28/8/69.

(No. 4.—*The Colonial Treasurer's reply.*)

I shall be glad if His Excellency will make an application to the Imperial Government to send to the Colony sufficient silver coin to replace that now in circulation, which is worn and defaced.—S.S., 31/8/69.

No. 2.

The Earl of Belmore to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(No. 129.)

Government House, Sydney, 3 September, 1869.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that, in a communication dated the 27th ultimo, the Colonial Treasurer informed me that complaint has been made to him, by the Commercial Banking Company of this city, in reference to the state of the silver currency in this Colony, "coins at present in circulation being represented as to a considerable extent worn out and defective."

2. Mr. Samuel at the same time enclosed (forwarded herewith) specimens left with him by the Secretary of the Bank, together with others taken from the Treasury Chest; and he was given to understand that "shopkeepers and others find it difficult to pass silver coin similarly worn out and defaced, which it is stated bears a large proportion to that of legible impressions and recent dates."

3. Mr. Samuel further observes that "the renovation by the Mint authorities of the copper currency has already been attended with the best results; and inasmuch as the condition of the silver currency seems to warrant the complaints that have been made with reference to it, it would appear that the time has arrived when the same might be improved with advantage, by the introduction of a supply of new coin of the respective denominations."

4.

Five-shilling
piece.
Half-crown piece.
A shilling.
A sixpence.

Five-shilling
piece.
Half-crown piece.
A shilling piece.
A six-pence.

4. Upon receipt of this letter I drew the attention of the Deputy Master of the Mint to it, who has furnished me with the following report:—

“The silver currency at Home is maintained in a healthy condition through the agency of the Bank of England, which withdraws from circulation the worn and defaced coins, and sends them into the Mint for recoinage, receiving also and sending into circulation the new coin. It is possible, as suggested by the Colonial Treasurer, that the Imperial Government might be induced to extend similar benefits to this Colony, in which case the presence of a branch of the Royal Mint might perhaps be considered to afford facilities such as are obtained in London through the Bank of England.”

5. I have communicated the Deputy Master's report to the Colonial Treasurer, who has now requested me “to make application to the Imperial Government to send to the Colony sufficient silver coin to replace that now in circulation, which is worn and defaced.”

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

No. 3.

The Earl of Belmore to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(No. 160.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Sydney, 18 October, 1869.

With reference to my despatch, No. 129, of 3rd September, 1869, I have the honor to enclose a paragraph extracted from the *Empire* newspaper of the 14th instant, showing the public inconvenience experienced here by the present defaced and worn state of the silver coinage.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

[Enclosure in No. 3.]

EXTRACT from *Empire*, 14th October, 1869.

“MUCH inconvenience has already been felt at the refusal, on the part of some of our public institutions, to accept shillings, half-crowns, and sixpences that have become smooth through constant use. At the Post Office the officials object to the coinage to a greater extent than anywhere else; but at some of the banks and other public places of business the silver is strictly scrutinized, and objections are often taken to what is tendered. The places of worship have perhaps been the greatest sufferers as yet by the halt in the circulation of silver. At St. Andrew's Cathedral, we are informed, the churchwardens are in possession of many pounds' worth of silver, received upon the plate, which cannot be put into circulation; and other churches and chapels have in all likelihood been similarly enriched. There is no doubt that something should be at once done to prevent the inconvenience which the stoppage of a large amount of the silver circulation will otherwise be productive of. The directors of public institutions and others who refuse to take current coin because it is much worn, act, in our opinion, in a most unwise and censurable manner. There can be no doubt means will be taken at no distant date to retire the over-used coins without loss to the holders; and until arrangements are made for that purpose all ordinary coin ought to pass current.

“We believe that much of the present inconvenience is occasioned by a number of designing persons, who offer to take the worn shillings at ninepence each, and other coins at a proportionate value. If this kind of thing is promoted by the over-scrupulousness of the banks in taking worn coin, much fraud will eventuate from it. Those unscrupulous individuals who buy at ninepence will ever be attempting to quit at twelvepence, and thus the unwary will be victimized. All respectable business people ought to discountenance these things, and continue to take as usual all coins not clipped or defaced purposely, but reduced by ordinary wear. The Government offices in particular should not set an example which may serve the ends of dishonest people and lead to much public inconvenience.”

No. 4.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Earl of Belmore.

(No. 6.)

MY LORD,

Downing-street, 24 January, 1870.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches, No. 129, of 3rd September, and No. 160, of 18th October, representing the inconvenience caused in New South Wales by the defaced state of the silver coinage.

I directed your despatches to be referred to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; and I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a report which their Lordships have communicated to this department from the Deputy Master of the Mint, with a copy of the instructions which they have addressed to the Bank of England.

3rd December,
1869.
10th January,
1870.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

[Enclosures in No. 4.]

Mr. Fremantle to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

Royal Mint, 3 December, 1869.

In returning the letters from the Bank of England and the Colonial Office, referred to this department by your orders of the 20th and 26th ultimo, I have the honor to make the following observations:—

Both the Commercial Bank of Sydney and the Governor of New South Wales prefer a request that the Imperial Government will supply that Colony with silver coins in exchange for the existing silver currency, which has become much worn by use; and I would submit that, as no authority has been given to the branch of the Royal Mint at Sydney to coin silver, a supply of silver money from this country offers the only means of reintegrating the silver currency of the Colony, and that the Bank of England should be authorized therefore to receive silver coin on the application of the Agents for the Government of New South Wales, on the same conditions as those under which it receives it from persons resident in this country.

The result of this arrangement will no doubt be to increase the loss incurred by the Imperial Government on the receipt of worn silver, which now amounts to £15,000 a year.

One

One point of difference is to be noticed between the application of the Government of New South Wales and that of the Commercial Bank of Sydney. The former requests that sufficient silver coin may be "sent to the Colony to replace that which is now in circulation," whereas the latter suggest that "as it would not be worth the trouble and expense of shipping the worn coinage from the Colony, merely to exchange it for the current silver circulation of this country, two or three thousand pounds monthly in new silver should be supplied" for the use of the Colony.

Upon this point I would remark, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for the Bank of England to guarantee that new coin shall in all cases be given in exchange for worn silver; and I submit that, while granting the Colony the same privileges as those enjoyed by the home community, the Imperial Government should not restrict the discretion of the Bank of England as to whether the silver issued by them for transmission to Sydney should or should not consist entirely of new coins.

I am, &c.,
C. W. FREMANTLE.

(20,089.)

Mr. Law to the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England.

Gentlemen,

Treasury Chambers, 10 January, 1870.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your letter of the 30th October last, enclosing a copy of a communication received from the London Manager of the Commercial Bank of Sydney, inquiring whether the Bank of England would receive £1,000 or £2,000 monthly in worn silver coins, to be withdrawn from circulation in New South Wales, and give in exchange an equal amount in new silver coin.

In reply, I am to acquaint you that it appears to their Lordships to be desirable that the usual facilities for the exchange of worn and light silver coins should be afforded to the agents of the Australian Banks who may present at the Bank of England such worn or light silver for exchange (the Bank or the Colonial Government undertaking the cost of its transport to and from the Colony), but that their Lordships must leave it to your convenience to supply the applicants with new coin, or with old coin legally current.

I am, &c.,
WM. LAW.

No. 5.

Minute of the Colonial Treasurer.

REFERRING to the despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, No. 6, of 24th January last, and its enclosures, on the subject of replacing defaced coin in this Colony, I desire to call attention to the fact that it is not therein stated that the request made by the Government of this Colony, through me, on the 27th August, 1869, will be complied with; and I would again respectfully urge the necessity of some steps being taken to obviate the serious inconvenience felt by the public here, owing to the depreciated condition of the silver coins in circulation. What really is required is that, as in the case of the copper coinage, a supply of perfect coins should be sent to replace those in circulation, which cannot be otherwise withdrawn.

The application of the Commercial Bank of Sydney, mentioned in the despatch, was not made with my knowledge.

I shall feel obliged if His Excellency the Governor will renew my request of August last, to the Imperial authorities by the outgoing mail.

25 March, 1870.

SAUL SAMUEL.

No. 6.

(No. 45.)

The Earl of Belmore to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MY LORD,

Government House, Sydney, 25 March, 1870.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 6, of 24th January, 1870, in reply to my application, at the instance of the Colonial Treasurer, to the Imperial Government for a supply of silver coin to be sent out to this Colony.

2. Mr. Samuel does not consider that the arrangements proposed by Mr. Fremantle would meet the necessities of the case, and has forwarded to me a minute paper, which I beg to enclose, in which he renews the request made by him in the first instance.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

Appendix H.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to Postal Communication with England *via* Batavia and Torres Straits, also *via* New Zealand and San Francisco; and Telegraphic Communication with Great Britain *via* Java.

The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Colonial Secretary, Queensland.

(177.)

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 30 August, 1869.

I have the honor to inform you that, as soon as practicable after my return from your Colony, I brought under the consideration of my colleagues the particulars of my conference with you on the subject of the adoption of a postal line of communication with England *via* Batavia, per Torres Straits; and I now beg to forward to you the copy of resolutions on the subject, which it is suggested you should submit to your Parliament.

2. Should your Parliament adopt these resolutions, it is the intention of this Government to submit similar resolutions to the Parliament of this Colony.

3. It has, as you will observe, been deemed advisable that the resolutions should be comparatively open in their terms, in order that the arrangements to be adopted thereunder may be capable of modification, to meet future contingencies.

I have, &c.,
JOHN ROBERTSON.
[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

(M. 16,796.)

THAT this House is of opinion that it is desirable that the Government of this Colony should forthwith enter into negotiations to obtain the establishment of a monthly line of mail communication with England, *vid* Batavia, by the Torres Straits route, on the following basis, namely:—

- 1st. That the dates of arrival and departure be so arranged—having regard to those of the Suez line—as that the two lines practically ensure fortnightly communication.
- 2nd. That mails be delivered off Bowen, and off Gladstone, and at the Pilot Station at Cape Moreton; off the two former places, however, only when boats are ready to receive the mails without causing delay.
- 3rd. That the Australian terminus of the line be at Sydney.
- 4th. That the cost of the service be paid by New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand, in the proportion of three-sixths by New South Wales, two-sixths by Queensland, and one-sixth by New Zealand; and that the whole cost to Queensland do not exceed £20,000 per annum.
- 5th. That the expense of a coaling station at Cape York be a charge on the service.
- 6th. That New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand, be released from any payment, in the way of subsidy or otherwise, in connection with the Suez line; and that an amicable arrangement be made between New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand, on the one part, and Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, on the other, to the effect that New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand, bear the expense of the Northern line, and Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, that of the Suez line; and that they mutually aid in working the two lines as a fortnightly service for Australia generally.
- 7th. That New Zealand have the option of taking and delivering its mails either at Sydney or at Cape Moreton, as may prove most convenient.

25th August, 1869.

The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Colonial Secretary, New Zealand.

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28 September, 1869.

I have the honor to forward herewith, for the information and consideration of your Government, copies of a correspondence which has passed on the subject of a proposed arrangement between New South Wales and Queensland, in which also the participation of your Colony is invited, with respect to postal communication with England, *vid* Batavia, by way of Torres Straits.

I have, &c.,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

The Colonial Secretary, New Zealand, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Wellington, 20 October, 1869.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. M.16,796, of the 28th ultimo, enclosing copies of a correspondence with the Government of Queensland, as to postal communication with England, *vid* Batavia, by way of Torres Straits; and in reply to state that, as the ocean postal service between Australasia and Europe is one of the subjects to be discussed at the approaching Conference, your letter will be communicated to the New Zealand Delegates.

I have, &c.,

W. GISBORNE.

Telegram from the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Colonial Treasurer and Commissioner of Customs, New Zealand,—Melbourne.

4 November, 1869.

I REGRET that we have been disappointed in our hope of having representatives of other Colonies here, but that there are, I think, matters of sufficient importance in which New Zealand and New South Wales are mutually interested, to make it quite worth your while, and that of Dr. Knight, to come on to Sydney.

Telegram from the Colonial Treasurer, New Zealand, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Melbourne, 18 November, 1869.

EXPLANATION concerning delay in answering your telegram, have forwarded in letter to you by mail to-day. We purpose leaving for Sydney next week.

Delegates of the New Zealand Government to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

SIR,

Melbourne, 18 November, 1869.

We have delayed replying to your telegram, in which you invited us to proceed to Sydney, as we considered that it was desirable to again request the Government of Victoria to take a part in the Conference. They delayed coming to a decision for nearly a fortnight.

It was only two days since that the decision was announced to us in a letter, copy of which we attach. We also send you copy of memorandum with which we furnished the Government here. You will observe that we suggested some new subjects, but which we venture to think you will consider important.

We propose to proceed to Sydney next week, say after the arrival of the English mail, if it will be convenient to you to confer with us then. We believe, concerning several of the subjects set forth in the memorandum, that New South Wales and New Zealand may take joint action with great advantage, and we shall be glad to cement the friendly relations between the two Colonies. You may think it desirable to invite the attendance of representatives from Queensland, Tasmania, and South Australia, or any one or more of them, but we would rather not express an opinion on this point, leaving it entirely to your discretion.

We have, &c.,

JULIUS VOGEL.
CHARLES KNIGHT.

[Enclosures.]

[Enclosures.]

The Chief Secretary, Victoria, to the Delegates of the New Zealand Government.

Gentlemen,

Chief Secretary's Office, Melbourne, 16 November, 1869.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum, setting forth the subjects it is proposed to discuss at the Intercolonial Conference.

After due consideration, I have the honor to inform you, the Cabinet does not think it desirable to send a delegate to the Conference, as it is doubtful whether any advantage could result from it; but we shall be happy to join in any correspondence regarding matters of interest to the Colonies generally.

I have, &c.,
JOHN MACPHERSON.

MEMORANDUM.

Intercolonial Free Trade.

There should be no reason why the Colonies should be prevented from entering into arrangements for the interchange, duty free, of various articles produced or manufactured within their limits. For a long while the Canadian Parliament has passed Acts authorizing the Governor in Council to remit the duties on articles the growth, production, and manufacture of other British American Colonies, also to do the same with respect to certain goods from the United States. The first is a case precisely analogous to the proposal to allow the Australasian group of Colonies to make similar provision for mutual interchange; the second points to the feasibility of the original purpose of the Conference.

The making an arrangement with the United States for the free admission of wool the production of the Australasian Colonies.

It is not necessary to point out the advantages to the Colonies which would arise from such an arrangement. It would equally suit the United States, the manufactures of which frequently languish on account of the difficulty of obtaining suitable wool. A reciprocity treaty is now being arranged between America and Canada. Why should not Australia participate, or have power to make one on her own account? To show that Canada's right to enter into reciprocal arrangements has been recognized, it may be mentioned that when, at the instance of the United States, the former reciprocity treaty with Canada came to an end, delegates from the British American Colonies, at the instance of the Imperial Government, and in some cases with the aid of one of Her Majesty's vessels, visited various countries, British and Foreign, for the purpose of ascertaining what, if any, reciprocal arrangements for the benefit of trade might be made to replace the loss of trade which it was anticipated would follow the termination of the treaty with the States. Probably the Australasian Colonies might from time to time find it beneficial to enter into reciprocal arrangements with other countries, such for instance as the South American States, California, New Caledonia, and the South Sea Islands, and India, as also with some of the older countries. At any rate the Colonies should not have less power in the matter than Canada has hitherto possessed, and it is believed, still possesses.

Ocean Postal Services.

It is impossible to surmise how far the Colonies are prepared to come to an understanding on this question. New Zealand is very anxious to see a connection with California established.

Telegraphic Communication with Europe.

This subject demands immediate attention. The Colonies, whatever is done, should act promptly. The Telegraph lines in the Colonies are in the hands of the respective Governments. The Imperial country has lately seen the wisdom of following the same course. Why should the line to connect Great Britain, India, and Australasia, be permitted to pass into private hands? Essentially the line is one concerning which it is unwise to grant a monopoly. It is undesirable that the cost of intercommunication should be taxed with the profits of a private undertaking. Why should not the Imperial country, India, and the Australian Colonies jointly construct the line? The cost to them would be comparatively trifling. Great Britain could raise the money, and an annual charge might be made, exclusive or inclusive of a redemption or sinking fund. The arrangement would not be more difficult in its details than the settlement of the annual subsidy to the Suez line.

Telegraphic Union between the Colonies.

Experience shows that a uniform rate of telegraphic charge is highly advantageous. If the Colonies would agree to a uniform rate, it would be easy, desirable, and profitable for them to determine that telegrams from any one Colony should run through the others without extra cost. A similar arrangement prevails in respect to letters, although the carriage of letters from the sea coast inland is really a costly matter. But the transmission of a message costs comparatively nothing. A union, such as is suggested, would infallibly enormously increase the telegraphic business in all the Colonies.

Investment of English Trust Funds in Colonial Securities.

When trustees act under instruments which do not expressly exclude or include certain securities, their discretion as to investment is still limited. They may invest in securities guaranteed by Parliament, in securities authorized by general order of Court of Chancery, in Parliamentary stocks, or public funds, or Government securities. Recently authority has been given to invest in Indian unguaranteed stocks. Proposed that representations should be made to enable trustees at their option to invest in Colonial securities. There are immense amounts of trust funds at Home, awaiting investment. The permission would raise the value of Colonial securities, and in numerous cases be highly advantageous to trustees and the interests they represent.

Admission of barristers and solicitors of any Colony to practise in other Colonies, and an Australasian Court of Appeal, and comity of laws. Subjects worthy of discussion, though for the present probably little can be done concerning them.

Apprehension of Offenders.

Immediate measures are required to facilitate the apprehension of offenders when they pass from the Colony, which is the scene of their offences, to some other Colony. In connection with this subject it is worthy of consideration whether it might not be well for the Colonies jointly to maintain a small detective force, say of from ten to twelve, to keep a watch on the criminal population floating from Colony to Colony, and to afford information concerning the same.

Uniformity of Statistics.

A great deal of the usefulness of the elaborate statistics of the various Colonies is impaired through the want of uniformity as to the mode of their preparation. Proposed that a uniform system be adopted.

Prohibition of Export of Arms and Ammunition to South Sea Islands.

There is reason to think that arms and ammunition exported from the different Colonies to South Sea Islands find their way to New Zealand. In the interest of civilized humanity, even though in some quarters inconvenience might be the result, a check should be interposed to indiscriminate exportation.

Relief of Distressed Seamen.

A subject arising from a circular despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Naval Defence.

A suggestion of Mr. Fitzherbert's (late Colonial Treasurer of New Zealand) that some understanding should be come to between the Mother Country and the Colonies for the maintenance, at joint expense, of a naval force.

The general subject of the relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies will crop up in the consideration of many of the questions already referred to, but it would be well to make it also the subject of special and separate discussion.

Melbourne, 10 November, 1869.

JULIUS VOGEL.
CHARLES KNIGHT.

Telegram

Telegram from the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Delegates of the New Zealand Government, —Melbourne.

25 November, 1869.

SHALL be glad if you will come on, but have no hope of any other Colony being represented than New Zealand and New South Wales.

C. Knight, Esq., Delegate of the New Zealand Government, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Sydney, 14 December, 1869.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the more important papers on some of the subjects which it is proposed to bring under the consideration of the Government of New South Wales.

I and Mr. Vogel will be much obliged if you would appoint an early day to consider the whole of the matters which were to have been brought under discussion at a Conference for the mutual benefit of the group of Australian Colonies and New Zealand.

We have also to request that you would forward to us any papers on the above matters which you may think it desirable to submit for our information.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES KNIGHT.

The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to C. Knight, Esq., Delegate of the New Zealand Government, Sydney.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 10 January, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to return herewith, in compliance with your personal request, the papers transmitted in your letter of the 14th ultimo, having reference to certain subjects which you proposed to bring under the consideration of this Government.

I have, &c.,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Colonial Secretary, Queensland.

(6.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, New South Wales, 7 January, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the accompanying memorandum of agreement, with enclosures, in reference to telegraphic communication between the Australian Colonies and Great Britain, *via* Java, and a submarine cable to connect the Colony of New South Wales with New Zealand, determined upon by me with the Postmaster General of New Zealand and yourself, which is now complete.

2. It will be observed that great advantage has been gained by the introduction of the Colony of New Zealand into the telegraphic scheme for connecting Australia with Europe, *via* Queensland, not only by reducing the responsibility of New South Wales and Queensland by one-third, or, in round numbers, £6,000 per annum, but by bringing the New Zealand telegraphic business over the land lines of New South Wales and Queensland; in consideration of which it is proposed to divide the annual liability chargeable on the New Zealand submarine cable in the following proportions, *viz.* :—

New Zealand	...	...	...	5-tenths.
New South Wales	...	...	...	3-tenths.
Queensland	...	...	...	2-tenths.

3. This, of course, if adopted, will involve a modification of the arrangement agreed upon in the memorandum dated 6th October, 1869.

4. When approved by your Cabinet, I shall be glad to be informed thereof without delay.

I have, &c.,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

P.S.—I am glad to say that at a meeting of the Cabinet, held this day, the enclosed memorandum was approved.—JOHN R.

Memorandum concerning Telegraphic Communication between Australia, New Zealand, and Great Britain.

1st. That it is desirable that New Zealand should co-operate with New South Wales and Queensland to promote the establishment of telegraphic communication between Australia and Great Britain, *via* Java, and between New Zealand and Australia.

2nd. That New Zealand join New South Wales and Queensland in their provincial arrangement for telegraphic communication with Java, bearing date 6th October, 1869, and annexed hereto, each Colony agreeing to bear equal proportions of the guarantee therein mentioned.

3rd. That the Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland jointly undertake to guarantee a subsidy of eighteen thousand pounds annually for the construction of a cable between the Colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand, in the proportion of New Zealand five-tenths, New South Wales three-tenths, and Queensland two-tenths.

4th. In the event of any of the other Colonies being admitted into these arrangements, that their contributions shall be appropriated in diminution of the liabilities of the three Colonies herein mentioned.

5th. That Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania be invited to join in these proposals; but should they, or any of them, decline to do so, New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland pledge themselves to carry them out.

6th. The scale of charges over the land lines of the various Colonies not to exceed the present rates, as per schedule attached. There being no fixed rate from the southern boundary of Queensland to the proposed cable at the Gulf of Carpentaria, it is agreed that the price shall not exceed ten (10) shillings for ten (10) words—signature and address free—provided that in no case in any of the Colonies shall the charge be greater than the current rates for the time-being.

7th.

7th. Each contracting Colony to enjoy equally with other contracting Colonies all rights with respect to fixing or altering the tariff, precedence of Government, and urgent messages, and all other rights, powers, and privileges enjoyed by the contracting Colonies; and it is hereby expressly stipulated that the interpretation to be put upon any doubtful point in this memorandum shall be in the direction of overcoming all obstacles in the way of bringing the Colonies into close and friendly relations with each other.

8th. That copies of this memorandum be transmitted to the Colonies of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, in the hope that they will become parties to it.

9th. This memorandum to be considered provisional, and subject to the approval of Parliament in each contracting Colony; and in the event of Parliament not sanctioning it, the arrangement to be null and void.

10th. The views embodied in this memorandum it is agreed by the Honorable John Robertson, of New South Wales, the Honorable Julius Vogel, of New Zealand, and the Honorable Charles Lilley, of Queensland, shall be submitted to their respective Cabinets for approval.

JOHN ROBERTSON.
JULIUS VOGEL.
CHARLES KNIGHT.
For CHARLES LILLEY,
(By his authority—JOHN ROBERTSON.)

Sydney, 6th January, 1870.

NEW ZEALAND TELEGRAPH CHARGES.

Ordinary Telegrams.

From any Station to any Station.

	s.	d.
For the first ten words	2	6
For every additional five words, or fraction of five words	0	6

Press Telegrams.

From any Station to any Station.

	s.	d.
For the first ten words	1	6
For every additional ten words, or fraction of ten words	0	6

TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

SYDNEY OFFICE.

Open to 9 o'clock p.m. Messages sent after 6 o'clock p.m. charged 50 per cent. extra.

SCALE OF CHARGES.

Miles.	From Sydney to—	Ten words.	Every extra word.	Miles.	From Sydney to—	Ten words.	Every extra word.
		s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.
285	Adelong	4 0	0 3	515	Moama	4 0	0 3
380	Albury	4 0	0 3	141	Morpeth	3 0	0 3
200	Araluen	3 6	0 3	198	Moruya	4 0	0 3
367	Armidale	4 0	0 3	518	Moulamein	4 0	0 3
554	Balranald	4 0	0 3	76	Mount Victoria	2 6	0 2
122	Bathurst	3 0	0 3	216	Mudgee	3 6	0 3
255	Bega	4 0	0 3	200	Muswellbrook	3 0	0 3
325	Bendemeer	4 0	0 3	240	Murrumbidgee	3 6	0 3
88	Berrima	2 6	0 2	78	Nattai	2 6	0 2
331	Bombala	4 0	0 3	162	Newcastle	3 0	0 3
185	Braidwood	3 6	0 3	160	Orange	3 0	0 3
231	Burrowa	3 6	0 3	14	Parramatta	1 0	0 1
84	Campbelltown	2 0	0 2	33	Penrith	2 0	0 2
221	Cassilis	4 0	0 3	56	Picton	2 6	0 2
296	Cooma	4 0	0 3	118	Port Stephens	3 0	0 3
472	Deniliquin	4 0	0 3	190	Queanbeyan	3 6	0 3
165	Denman	3 0	0 3	92	Raymond Terrace	3 0	0 3
251	Dubbo	4 0	0 3	37	Richmond	2 0	0 2
283	Eden	4 0	0 3	215	Scone	3 0	0 3
613	Euston	5 0	0 3	166	Singleton	3 0	0 3
240	Forbes	3 6	0 3	152	Sofala	3 0	0 3
432	Glen Innes	4 0	0 3	7	South Head	1 0	0 1
125	Goulburn	3 0	0 3	175	Tambaroora	3 6	0 3
612	Grafton	4 0	0 3	297	Tamworth	4 0	0 3
360	Grenfell	4 0	0 3	487	Tenterfield	4 0	0 3
265	Gundagai	4 0	0 3	299	Tumut	4 0	0 3
80	Hartley	2 6	0 2	386	Urana	4 0	0 3
520	Hay	4 0	0 3	357	Uralla	4 0	0 3
383	Inverell	4 0	0 3	310	Wagga Wagga	4 0	0 3
89	Kiama	3 0	0 3	198	Wellington	4 0	0 3
359	Kiandra	4 0	0 3	835	Wentworth	5 0	0 3
320	Kyamba	4 0	0 3	33	Windsor	2 0	0 2
22	Liverpool	2 0	0 2	55	Wiseman's Ferry	2 6	0 2
142	Maitland, East	3 6	0 3	101	Wollombi	2 6	0 2
140	Maitland, West	3 0	0 3	64	Wollongong	2 6	0 2
115	Marulan	3 0	0 3	200	Yass	3 6	0 3
196	Merriwa	3 6	0 3	330	Young	4 0	0 3
272	Merimbula	4 0	0 3				

Postmasters at places in the Colony of New South Wales at which there are no telegraph stations are authorized to receive and to forward messages by post to the nearest telegraph stations, and to collect a fee of 10d. on each message so transmitted, in addition to the ordinary telegraph charges, such fee being levied in order to defray the cost of postage, remuneration to postmasters, &c.

SCALE

SCALE OF CHARGES.

QUEENSLAND.

[illegible]

QUEENSLAND—continued.

STATION.	Daibyy.		Condamine.		Roma.		Durah.		Caboolture		Gympie.		Maryborough.		Woody Island.		Gayndah.		Hawke-wood.		Taroom.		Banana.	
	Ten words.	Each extra word.	Ten words.	Each extra word.	Ten words.	Each extra word.	Ten words.	Each extra word.	Ten words.	Each extra word.	Ten words.	Each extra word.	Ten words.	Each extra word.	Ten words.	Each extra word.	Ten words.	Each extra word.	Ten words.	Each extra word.	Ten words.	Each extra word.	Ten words.	Each extra word.
Brisbane ...	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Lytton ...	3 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3
Cleveland ...	3 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3
Dunwich ...	3 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3
Pilot Station ...	3 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3
Cape Moreton ...	3 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3
Goodna ...	3 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3
Ipswich ...	3 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3
Helidon ...	3 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3
Toowoomba ...	3 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3
Drayton ...	3 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3
Warwick ...	3 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3
Daibyy ...	3 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3
Condamine ...	3 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3
Roma ...	3 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3
Caboolture ...	3 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3
Gympie ...	3 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3
Maryborough ...	3 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3
Woody Island ...	3 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3
Gayndah ...	3 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3
Hawke-wood ...	3 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3
Taroom ...	3 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3
Banana ...	3 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3
Rockhampton ...	3 6	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3
Keppel Bay ...	3 6	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3
Gladstone ...	3 6	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3
Marlborough ...	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3
St. Lawrence ...	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3	3 3	0 3
Nebo ...	5 0	0 4	5 0	0 4	5 0	0 4	4 0	0 4	4 0	0 4	4 0	0 4	4 0	0 4	4 0	0 4	4 0	0 4	4 0	0 4	4 0	0 4	4 0	0 4
Clermont ...	5 0	0 4	5 0	0 4	5 0	0 4	4 0	0 4	4 0	0 4	4 0	0 4	4 0	0 4	4 0	0 4	4 0	0 4	4 0	0 4	4 0	0 4	4 0	0 4
Mackay ...	5 0	0 4	5 0	0 4	5 0	0 4	4 0	0 4	4 0	0 4	4 0	0 4	4 0	0 4	4 0	0 4	4 0	0 4	4 0	0 4	4 0	0 4	4 0	0 4
Bloomsbury ...	6 0	0 4	6 0	0 4	6 0	0 4	5 0	0 4	5 0	0 4	5 0	0 4	5 0	0 4	5 0	0 4	5 0	0 4	5 0	0 4	5 0	0 4	5 0	0 4
Bowen ...	6 0	0 4	6 0	0 4	6 0	0 4	5 0	0 4	5 0	0 4	5 0	0 4	5 0	0 4	5 0	0 4	5 0	0 4	5 0	0 4	5 0	0 4	5 0	0 4
Inkermann ...	7 0	0 4	7 0	0 4	7 0	0 4	6 0	0 4	6 0	0 4	6 0	0 4	6 0	0 4	6 0	0 4	6 0	0 4	6 0	0 4	6 0	0 4	6 0	0 4
Townsville ...	7 0	0 4	7 0	0 4	7 0	0 4	6 0	0 4	6 0	0 4	6 0	0 4	6 0	0 4	6 0	0 4	6 0	0 4	6 0	0 4	6 0	0 4	6 0	0 4

SCALE OF CHARGES—QUEENSLAND—continued.

STATION.	Rockhampton.		Keppel Bay.		Gladstone.		Marlborough.		St. Lawrence.		Nebo.		Clermont.		Mackay.		Bloomersbury.		Bowen.		Inkermann.		Townsville.	
	Ten words.	Each extra word.	Ten words.	Each extra word.	Ten words.	Each extra word.	Ten words.	Each extra word.	Ten words.	Each extra word.	Ten words.	Each extra word.	Ten words.	Each extra word.	Ten words.	Each extra word.	Ten words.	Each extra word.	Ten words.	Each extra word.	Ten words.	Each extra word.	Ten words.	Each extra word.
Brisbane ...	s. d. 4 0	a. d. 0 3	s. d. 4 0	a. d. 0 3	s. d. 4 0	a. d. 0 3	s. d. 4 0	a. d. 0 3	s. d. 4 0	a. d. 0 3	s. d. 4 0	a. d. 0 3	s. d. 4 0	a. d. 0 3	s. d. 4 0	a. d. 0 3	s. d. 4 0	a. d. 0 3	s. d. 4 0	a. d. 0 3	s. d. 4 0	a. d. 0 3	s. d. 4 0	a. d. 0 3
Lytton ...	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3
Cleveland ...	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3
Dunwich ...	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3
Pilot Station ...	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3
Cape Moreton ...	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3
Goodna ...	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3
Ipswich ...	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3
Helidon ...	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3
Toowoomba ...	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3
Drayton ...	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3
Warwick ...	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3
Dalby ...	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3
Condamine ...	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3
Roma ...	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3
Durah ...	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3
Caboolture ...	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3
Gympie ...	4 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3
Maryborough ...	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3
Woody Island ...	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3
Gayndah ...	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3
Hawkewood ...	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3
Taroom ...	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3
Banana ...	2 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3
Rockhampton ...	...	...	3 6	0 3	2 6	0 3	...	...	3 6	0 3	...	...	3 6	0 3	...	...	3 6	0 3	...	...	3 6	0 3	...	...
Keppel Bay ...	2 6	0 3	...	...	2 6	0 3	...	...	3 6	0 3	...	...	3 6	0 3	...	...	3 6	0 3	...	...	3 6	0 3	...	...
Gladstone ...	2 6	0 3	2 6	0 3	...	...	3 6	0 3	...	...	3 6	0 3	...	...	3 6	0 3	...	...	3 6	0 3	...	...	3 6	0 3
Marlborough ...	3 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	...	...	3 6	0 3	...	...	3 6	0 3	...	...	3 6	0 3	...	...	3 6	0 3	...	...
St. Lawrence ...	3 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	2 6	0 3	...	...	2 6	0 3	...	...	2 6	0 3	...	...	2 6	0 3	...	...	2 6	0 3
Nebo ...	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	...	...	3 6	0 3	...	...	3 6	0 3	...	...	3 6	0 3	...	...	3 6	0 3
Clermont ...	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3
Mackay ...	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3
Bloomersbury ...	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3
Bowen ...	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3	3 6	0 3
Inkermann ...	5 0	0 4	5 0	0 4	5 0	0 4	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3
Townsville ...	5 0	0 4	5 0	0 4	5 0	0 4	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3	4 0	0 3

Memo.

Telegraphic communication between Great Britain and Australia must now be shortly accomplished.

The Telegraphic Maintenance and Construction Company, having successfully laid three cables across the Atlantic, are now engaged in connecting Suez with Aden and Bombay.

Captain Sherard Osborn has lately been in correspondence with Mr. Verdon, and advocates alternate routes based upon subsidies, to be borne entirely by the Australian Colonies, and varying in amount from £55,000 to £47,000 per annum.

Mr. Fraser, of Batavia, has also addressed the Governments of the Australian Colonies on the same subject, and has furnished them with detailed information in connection with this project.

His scheme involves an outlay of half a million; and for the purpose of obtaining this money it is proposed that a guarantee should be granted, to be equally divided between the Dutch Government and the Governments of the Australian Colonies.

Mr. Fraser is at present in London, and anticipates that the Dutch Government will grant him the concession he requires, which has been recommended by the Government of Netherlands, India.

The views entertained by the Governments of the Southern Australian Colonies, in reference to the respective merits of the rival schemes, are at present not quite in accordance with those held by the Governments of New South Wales and Queensland; but it is believed that an examination of the conditions attached to both will result in the conviction that the proposed line *via* Queensland and Java recommends itself as at present the most practical and economical.

To remove, however, any hesitation which may be felt by the Southern Colonies, and as a recognition of the confidence which the Governments of the Colonies of Queensland and New South Wales have in Mr. Fraser's scheme, it is suggested that these two Colonies should, if necessary, undertake the joint responsibility required, such guarantee not to exceed £17,500 per annum.

This should be done, not for the purpose of securing any exclusive benefit, but for the purpose of facilitating the arrangements subsequently to be entered into with Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, with a view to the establishment of a rateable and proportionate guarantee to be borne by them, on a scale graduated in accordance with the business transacted on their behalf.

It is agreed that the Government of Queensland undertake the construction of the land line to Normantown, or some other point on the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria, to be afterwards determined on.

It will of course be necessary that the guarantors should have a voice in fixing the scale of charges payable on the section between Australia and Java, to be from time to time subject to revision.

The views embodied in this memorandum, it is agreed by Mr. Robertson and Mr. Douglass shall be submitted to their respective Cabinets.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

J. DOUGLASS.

Sydney, 6th October, 1869.

The Colonial Secretary, Queensland, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 3 February, 1870.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th January, 1870, enclosing the memorandum of agreement between the representatives of the three Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland, with regard to telegraphic communication between New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland, and Europe.

The Government of this Colony approves of the terms of the memorandum, on condition that it shall form part of the contract with the Telegraphic Company that the subsidy shall be payable only during such time as the cable may be in working order. I understood that this, or some like stipulation, would be made on behalf of the three Colonies.

It may not be necessary, but this Government deems it advisable to draw your attention to that portion of the memorandum which relates to an agreement being entered into between the Dutch Government and the three Colonies on this matter, and to point out that, as this might in some degree concern Imperial interests, it may be necessary to consult or advise the British Government thereon.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES LILLEY.

The

The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Colonial Secretary, Queensland.

(7.)

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, New South Wales, 7 January, 1870.

I have the honor to transmit, for the information of your Government, the accompanying memorandum, which has been drawn up by me, in concert with the Honorable Julius Vogel, acting on behalf of New Zealand, and the Honorable Charles Lilley, on behalf of your Colony, on the subject of the relations of the Australasian Colonies with each other, and with foreign countries. I shall be glad to be informed, at your earliest convenience, of the decision at which your Government may arrive.

I have, &c.,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

P.S.—I am glad to say that, at the meeting of our Cabinet, held this day, the enclosed memorandum was approved.—JOHN R.

[Enclosure.]

Memorandum agreed between the Governments of New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland.

1st. To address an earnest representation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies respecting the disadvantage under which the Australasian Colonies labour in regard to the doubts which exist as to their power to make mutual arrangements for the interchange, duty free, of their several products and manufactures, as also in respect of the doubts which exist as to their powers to enter into conventions with foreign countries; to point out that Canada, for a lengthened period, has been placed on a more favourable footing; to urge that all doubts as to the rights to exercise such powers be removed, and that in entering into arrangements with foreign countries the Imperial Government should aid the Colonies. That such aid should be immediately granted in respect to endeavouring to negotiate with the United States for the introduction, into that country, duty free, of wool, the product of the Australasian Colonies.

2nd. That direct representations be made to the United States, with the object of inducing that country to admit wool, the product of the Australasian Colonies, duty free.

3rd. That a representation be made to the Imperial Government, urging the desirability of legislative provision to enable trustees to invest in the Government securities of the Australasian Colonies.

4th. That the Crown Law Officers of the Colonies should be moved to enter into correspondence, with the view of determining the means best calculated to facilitate the apprehension of offenders when they pass from one Colony to another.

5th. That copies of this agreement be transmitted to the Colonies of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, in the hope that they will aid in promoting the several objects it embraces.

6th. It is agreed by the Honorable John Robertson, of New South Wales, the Honorable Julius Vogel, of New Zealand, and the Honorable Charles Lilley, of Queensland, that the views embodied in this memorandum shall be submitted to their respective Cabinets for approval.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

JULIUS VOGEL.

CHARLES KNIGHT.

For CHARLES LILLEY,

(By his authority—JOHN ROBERTSON.)

Sydney, 6 January, 1870.

The Colonial Secretary, Queensland, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 3 February, 1870.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 7, of the 7th January, 1870, respecting the relations of the Australian Colonies to each other and to foreign countries, in matters of trade, commerce, and others of importance therein mentioned, and to inform you that the Government of this Colony agrees to the terms of the memorandum enclosed therein.

It does not clearly appear whether the several representations to the Imperial Government and United States are to be made jointly by the three Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland, or otherwise.

I assume, though it is not stated in the memorandum, that your Colony will communicate with Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia, on these subjects, with the view of obtaining their aid.

It seems to this Government, also, that it may be advisable, in the first instance, in respect of the proposed communications with foreign Governments, to consult the Imperial Government, in order to obtain its sanction.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES LILLEY.

The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Colonial Secretary, Queensland.

(7-2.)

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, New South Wales, 7 January, 1870.

I have the honor to forward the Memorandum of Agreement concerning postal service by way of Torres Straits and San Francisco, entered into by me with the Postmaster General of New Zealand and yourself, and to request that you will have the goodness to submit the same for the approval of your Cabinet, as therein agreed.

2. It will be at once observed that, with regard to the projected Californian service, it is not provided in the agreement that your Colony is to possess a controlling power in the arrangement or conduct of the service, as we are unable to obtain the concurrence of the New Zealand Delegates to such a stipulation. The Government of this Colony will not, however, take any action in reference to this service without your approval of any arrangement that may be proposed, and will in all respects consider that, as between these two Colonies, Queensland shall possess equal rights and privileges with New South Wales.

3. It will be also observed that, by joining in the Californian Line, New South Wales and Queensland obtain the advantage of the assistance of New Zealand in the Torres Straits Line to the amount of £10,000 per annum, whilst the maximum amount agreed to be contributed by New South Wales and Queensland is but £6,250 each.

4. My colleagues have this day, in Cabinet, approved of the agreement, and I shall be glad to be informed, without delay, when your Cabinet does likewise.

I have, &c.,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING POSTAL SERVICES.

Torres Straits Service.

THE Government of New Zealand to submit to the General Assembly of that Colony the proposal of the New South Wales and Queensland Governments, that it (the New Zealand Government) should bear one-sixth of the cost (such sixth not to exceed £10,000 per annum) of the service proposed to be started between Sydney and England *via* Batavia by the Torres Straits route.

The cost of the service for carrying the mails between Sydney and such port of New Zealand as may be agreed upon, to be paid by New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland, in the proportion of one-half by New Zealand, and one-half by New South Wales and Queensland,—the whole cost of the service not to exceed £5,000 per annum.

Californian Service.

In the event of New Zealand being able to contract for a service between San Francisco, Auckland, and Sydney, New South Wales and Queensland to contribute to the cost in the proportion of three-fifths by New Zealand and two-fifths by New South Wales and Queensland, provided that the cost to New South Wales and Queensland shall not exceed £10,000 per annum; provided also that it shall be a condition of the contract that the time between Sydney and Auckland, and Auckland and Sydney, shall not exceed six days, and that neither in going or returning shall the steamer be detained at Auckland longer than thirty hours.

New Zealand to make arrangements with the other Colonies for the conveyance of their mails, and pending the completion of such arrangements, the mails of those Colonies are not to be forwarded by the New South Wales Government.

If this service be commenced before the Government of New South Wales has submitted the proposal to the Parliament of that Colony, the proposal when submitted to Parliament shall involve, for any term not exceeding five years, payment from the commencement of the service; and, pending the decision of Parliament, such payment to be made for carriage of mails as may be agreed upon; but nothing contained in this memorandum shall be held to bind New Zealand to carry the mails of New South Wales free of charge, until effect is given to the proposals contained in this memorandum.

In the event of New South Wales joining in the contract for the Californian service, it is understood that such Colony shall possess, equally with New Zealand, all discretionary powers, rights, and privileges enjoyed by the last-named Colony under the contract; and, in like manner, if New Zealand join New South Wales and Queensland in contracting for the Torres Straits service, that New Zealand shall possess equally with New South Wales and Queensland, all discretionary powers, rights, and privileges enjoyed by those Colonies; and if it engages to join in the contract before the contract is resolved on, that it shall possess an equal voice in determining the terms of such contract.

This memorandum to be considered provisional, and subject to the approval of the Parliament in each Colony named above; and in the event of Parliament not sanctioning it, the arrangement to be null and void.

It is agreed by the Honorable John Robertson, of New South Wales, the Honorable Julius Vogel, of New Zealand, and the Honorable Charles Lilley, of Queensland, that the views embodied in this memorandum shall be submitted to their respective Cabinets for approval.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

JULIUS VOGEL.

CHARLES KNIGHT.

For CHARLES LILLEY,

(By his authority—JOHN ROBERTSON.)

Sydney, 6 January, 1870.

Telegram from the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Colonial Secretary, Queensland.

Sydney, 14 January, 1870.

THE New Zealand delegates are leaving immediately. Can you permit me to say that your Government accepts the arrangement entered into, intimated by my letter of the 7th instant? Please reply at once.

Telegram from the Colonial Treasurer, Queensland, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Brisbane, 25 January, 1870.

THE telegraphic memoranda are approved on condition that the subsidy towards the New Zealand cable be payable only whilst the cable is in working order. The memoranda as to trade, &c., with foreign countries, are approved in their entirety. The memo. as to Torres Straits and Californian mails, approved on condition that the delivery of the Queensland portion of the mail *via* California be a charge on the service. Letter by mail.

The Colonial Secretary, Queensland, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 3 February, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the copy of the memorandum of agreement between myself and the representatives of your Colony and of New Zealand, respecting the Torres Straits and San Francisco Postal Services, together with the appended notification of the assent of your Cabinet thereto.

2. Having submitted the same to my colleagues, I am enabled to communicate to you their assent to the agreement in its entirety, so far as regards the Torres Straits service.

3. With respect to the service *via* California, our Cabinet feels that Queensland should be placed in the same position as New Zealand will be on the Torres Straits line, viz., that a provision should be made for sending on to Brisbane the Queensland mails delivered in Sydney from San Francisco.

You will observe that Queensland is to contribute to the cost of carrying to New Zealand the mails delivered in Sydney *via* Torres Straits. The further provision proposed seems therefore so manifestly required to equalize the bargain, that I do not doubt your Colony, and probably New Zealand, will at once concede it. On behalf of Queensland, we think that the delivery of the mails *via* San Francisco should be a charge on the service, and our assent to this portion of the agreement is founded on the last-mentioned condition becoming part of the contract.

With the modification above suggested, and relying on the assurance in your despatch, No. 7, of the 8th January—that the Government of your Colony will not take any action in reference to the Californian service without the approval by this Government of any arrangements that may be proposed, and that Queensland shall possess equal rights and privileges with New South Wales,—I am requested to intimate to you the adhesion of this Government to the contract, until the views of our Parliament can be ascertained. In the meantime we shall be glad to be favored with the opinion of yourself and your colleagues on the proposed addition to the terms of the agreement.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES LILLEY.

The

The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Colonial Treasurer, New Zealand,—Sydney.

(13.)

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, New South Wales, 7 January, 1870.

I have the honor to forward herewith the memorandum drawn up by me, in concert with yourself and Mr. Lilley, on the subject of the relations of the Australasian Colonies with each other, and with foreign countries; together with a copy of the memorandum concerning the Torres Straits and Californian Postal Services, which have been both this day agreed to by the Cabinet.

I have, &c.,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

See enclosure to
Colonial Secretary's letter
No. 7.
See enclosure to
Colonial Secretary's letter
No. 7-2.

P.S.—I have the honor to request that you will have the kindness to acknowledge the receipt of the papers herein enclosed, as also of the other documents forwarded to you under blank cover on Friday last.

The Colonial Treasurer, New Zealand, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

SIR,

Sydney, 12 January, 1870.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, in which you forward the memorandum (signed by the parties agreeing to the same) on the subject of the relations of the Australian Colonies with each other and with foreign countries, together with a copy of the memorandum concerning the Torres Straits and Californian Postal Services, both of which documents you inform me have been duly agreed to by your Cabinet.

I beg also to acknowledge receipt, under blank cover, on Friday last, of the undermentioned documents:—

Memorandum concerning telegraphic communication between Australia, New Zealand, and Great Britain, with four enclosures.

Memorandum concerning Torres Straits and Californian Postal Services.

I have, &c.,

JULIUS VOGEL.

The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Delegates of the New Zealand Government,—Sydney.

(14.)

GENTLEMEN,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, New South Wales, 10 January, 1870.

With reference to the arrangements which I had the honor to make with yourselves and with Mr. Lilley, the delegate of Queensland, in connection with the proposed establishment of telegraphic communication with Europe *via* Java, I have now the honor to point out that it is quite possible, though not probable, that Mr. Fraser may not succeed in his negotiations with the Netherlands Government, and that that Government may prefer dealing directly with the Australasian Colonies. It should therefore of course be understood that it is the line proposed by Mr. Fraser that we are pledged to take up, and not necessarily that we should arrange with Mr. Fraser himself, who, however, it is hoped, will not be objected to by the Netherlands Government.

2. So soon as the Cabinets of New Zealand and Queensland shall have intimated their approval of the memorandum already agreed to by the delegates, it will be desirable that this Government should address a letter to the Dutch authorities, to enquire in what position the negotiation between them and Mr. Fraser stands; to enclose for their information a copy of the arrangement made between New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland, the papers received from Mr. Fraser, &c.; and to intimate that, in the event of any insuperable objection on their part to treat with Mr. Fraser arising, an arrangement might be made so as to admit of an agreement being entered into between the Dutch Government and the Governments of the three Colonies, without Mr. Fraser's intervention.

I have, &c.,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Colonial Secretary, Queensland.

(15.)

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, New South Wales, 10 January, 1870.

With reference to the arrangements made by me with Mr. Lilley, acting on behalf of your Government, and with Messrs. Vogel and Knight, the delegates of New Zealand, in connection with the proposed establishment of telegraphic communication with Europe *via* Java, I have now the honor to point out that it is quite possible, though not probable, that Mr. Fraser may not succeed in his negotiations with the Netherlands Government, and that that Government may prefer dealing directly with the Australasian Colonies. It should therefore of course be understood that it is the line proposed by Mr. Fraser that we pledged to take up, and not necessarily that we should arrange with Mr. Fraser himself, who, however, it is hoped, will not be objected to by the Netherlands Government.

2. So soon as your Cabinet and that of New Zealand shall have intimated their approval of the memorandum already agreed to by the delegates, it will be desirable that this Government should address a letter to the Dutch authorities, to enquire in what position the negotiation between them and Mr. Fraser stands; to enclose for their information a copy of the arrangement made between New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland, the papers received from Mr. Fraser, &c.; and to intimate that, in the event of any insuperable objection on their part to treat with Mr. Fraser arising, an arrangement might be made so as to admit of an agreement being entered into between the Dutch Government and the Governments of the three Colonies, without Mr. Fraser's intervention.

I have, &c.,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

The

The Colonial Secretary, Queensland, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 3 February, 1870.

In further reference to your despatches of the 7th, 8th, and 10th ultimo, respectively, and to the memoranda which accompanied them, upon the subject of the proposed postal and telegraphic services with Europe, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to inform me more definitely whether the necessary action thereon will be taken by the three Governments of New Zealand, New South Wales, and Queensland jointly, or by the Government of one of them only; and if so, by which.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES LILLEY.

The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Hon. Julius Vogel, Esq., Sydney.

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 10 January, 1870.

I have the honor to request that you will favor me with a copy of the postal contract entered into by you with Mr. Hall, the United States Commercial Agent at this port.

I have, &c.,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

The Hon. Julius Vogel, Esq., to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

SIR,

Sydney, 12 January, 1870.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's* date, asking for a copy of the agreement entered into between myself, on behalf of the New Zealand Government, and Mr. H. H. Hall, for a mail service between San Francisco, New Zealand, and Sydney; and, in reply, to inform you that a copy of that document has been forwarded to you under cover of a letter of even date herewith.

I have, &c.,

JULIUS VOGEL.

* This refers to letter of 10th January.

The Hon. Julius Vogel, Esq., to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

SIR,

Sydney, 12 January, 1870.

It will take some time before any effect can be given to the proposal that New South Wales and New Zealand should mutually aid in subsidizing the proposed Torres Straits and Californian services; in the meantime the latter will I hope be started. I trust therefore you will see it is only right that, pending any permanent arrangement, New South Wales should contribute, month by month, at the rate agreed on, namely, £10,000 for twelve services to and from San Francisco. I shall be glad to learn that you will do so. You will observe by the contract, copy of which I forward to you, that New South Wales' contribution is to cover that of Queensland, with which Colony you will be able to make such arrangement as you may agree on for the carriage of its mails.

I have, &c.,

JULIUS VOGEL, Postmaster General.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made the eleventh day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy between the Honorable Julius Vogel the Postmaster General of the Colony of New Zealand and a Member of the Executive Council of the said Colony acting as Agent for and on behalf of the Government of the said Colony hereinafter called the Postmaster General of the one part and Hayden Hezekiah Hall of twenty-one Bridge-street Sydney in the Colony of New South Wales Esquire United States Consul hereinafter called "the Contractor" of the other part witnesseth that the said contractor doth hereby for himself his heirs executors and administrators covenant and agree with the said Postmaster General his successors and assigns. And the said Postmaster General for himself as Postmaster General his successors and assigns and for the said Government of New Zealand doth hereby covenant and agree with the said contractor his executors and administrators in manner following that is to say:—

Contractor to provide steam-vessels to convey mails monthly from and to Sydney and San Francisco via Auckland and Honolulu.	That the said contractor shall every month during this agreement at the times hereinafter mentioned run a full power steam-vessel efficient in all respects from Sydney to Auckland in New Zealand and thence to Honolulu direct without touching at any intermediate port or place except with the consent in writing of the said Postmaster General and shall thereby convey Her Majesty's mails. And also shall at his own cost convey or provide for the conveyance of such mails from Honolulu to San Francisco by proper and efficient steam-vessels and shall in like manner provide for the conveyance of such mails from San Francisco to Honolulu aforesaid. And shall also every month in like manner run a full power steam-vessel as aforesaid from Honolulu to Auckland aforesaid direct and thence to Sydney and shall thereby convey Her Majesty's mails.
To convey all mails &c.	That the said contractor shall at all times during the continuance of this agreement as hereinafter provided put on board and carry by such steam-vessel all Her Majesty's mails which shall at any time by the said Postmaster General or any of his officers or agents be required to be conveyed by the said steam-vessels respectively whether the said mails shall belong to New Zealand or to any other colony place or country. But no mails other than those belonging to New Zealand shall be received on board or carried in the said steam-vessels without the written consent or directions of the said Postmaster General or of some officer or agent acting under his directions or in his behalf.
Name of mail line.	That the steam-vessels engaged in carrying out this agreement shall be called "The Californian, New Zealand, and Australian Mail Line of Steam Packets" and shall be so described in all advertisements and public announcements referring to them.
Steamers liable to be surveyed &c.	That nothing in this agreement contained shall exempt the steam-vessels engaged in carrying out this agreement from being subject to all the laws and regulations in force for the time-being in New Zealand relative to the survey and inspection of passenger steamers.
Time in which mails to be delivered.	That the times within which the said contractor shall convey or cause to be conveyed the said mails by the said steam-vessels between Sydney and San Francisco and deliver the same shall be as follows:— From the time of leaving Sydney to the time of arriving in Auckland and from the time of leaving Auckland to the time of arriving in Sydney each way respectively not to exceed one hundred and forty-four hours. From the time of leaving Auckland to the time of arriving in San Francisco including stoppage at Honolulu and from the time of leaving San Francisco to the time of arriving in Auckland including stoppage at Honolulu respectively not to exceed six hundred hours each way for the first six voyages and for every subsequent voyage not to exceed five hundred and seventy-six hours each way respectively.
Detention at Auckland not to exceed thirty hours.	That subject to the time-table the said steam-vessels except as hereinafter provided shall not be detained at the port of Auckland beyond thirty hours.

That

That the provision contained herein respecting the time within which mails are to be carried between Sydney and Auckland and between Auckland and Sydney shall cease at the expiration of six months from the twenty-sixth day of March next unless the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria or either of them within that time shall agree with the said Postmaster General to pay to him on behalf of the said contractor a sum or sums of money not less than ten thousand pounds per annum from New South Wales and not less than six thousand pounds per annum from Victoria and which the said Postmaster General is hereby authorized to accept on behalf of the said contractor by such payments and in such manner as the said Postmaster General may think fit: Provided that in case the Government of New South Wales should decline to contribute it shall be optional with the said Postmaster General and the said contractor to agree to substitute Melbourne for Sydney as the port of departure: And provided also that if the Government of New South Wales shall contribute ten thousand pounds as aforesaid the same shall include Queensland and the carriage of the mails of that Colony which shall for the purposes of this agreement be in such case considered as part of the mails of New South Wales and the Government of New South Wales shall in such case be at liberty to arrange with the Government of Queensland in the matter in such way as they may think fit.

Service between Sydney and Auckland only to be of six months' duration unless New South Wales or Victorian Government contribute to subsidy.

That all money which shall be received by the New Zealand Government from other countries or colonies by way of contribution or subsidy to the said mail service shall be paid to the said contractor: Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the said Postmaster General from entering into any arrangement with Great Britain or the United States of America or any foreign country or colony thereof for the carriage of mails on such terms as he may agree upon.

All contributions received by New Zealand Government from other countries to be paid over to contractor. Time-table.

That the said steam-vessels shall on such days and at such hours as are mentioned in the table hereto annexed (until and unless any other days and hours shall under the power herein in that behalf contained be substituted in lieu thereof) put to sea from and arrive at the ports or places respectively mentioned in such table.

Time-table may be altered by Postmaster General.

That if at any time the said Postmaster General shall desire to alter the particular days times and hours of departure from and arrival at any ports or places specified in the table above referred to he shall be at liberty to do so on giving reasonable notice to the said contractor and the times so altered shall be observed and kept as if the same had been originally named in the table hereto annexed.

That the said Postmaster General shall pay to the said contractor for every complete period of twenty-four hours by which the said mails shall be delivered either way between Auckland and San Francisco within the time hereby covenanted for delivery of the same a premium of thirty pounds.

Bonus for quick delivery of mails between Auckland and San Francisco. Penalty for late delivery of mails.

That if on any of the first six voyages the said contractor shall fail to deliver the said mails either at Auckland or San Francisco in six hundred hours from the time of departure from the other of those ports or on any subsequent voyage within five hundred and seventy-six hours he shall forfeit and pay to Her Majesty her heirs and successors on behalf and for the benefit of the postal revenue of the Colony of New Zealand a sum of thirty pounds for every complete period of twenty-four hours beyond the periods at which such mails should be delivered under this agreement as aforesaid.

That if the said contractor shall fail to deliver such mails as he may under this agreement be required to carry between Auckland and Sydney either at Auckland or Sydney in one hundred and forty-four hours from the time of departure from the other of those ports he shall forfeit and pay to Her Majesty her heirs and successors on behalf of the Postmaster General or his successors a sum of thirty pounds for every complete period of twenty-four hours beyond the periods at which such mails should be delivered under this agreement. But after the first six months' payment of such last-mentioned sum is to be enforced only in case the New South Wales Government and Victorian Government or either of them make payment as herein provided to the said Postmaster General on behalf of the said contractor for the conveyance of their mails and in any case the penalty above mentioned shall only be enforced by the said Postmaster General at the instance of the Government of New South Wales or Victoria.

Ditto between Auckland and Sydney.

That the said contractor or his agents shall receive and allow to remain on board or procure to be allowed to remain on board of each of the said steam-vessels while employed in carrying out this agreement and also while remaining at any of the ports or places named in the table appended hereto whether with or without mails on board an officer in the service of the said Postmaster General to have charge of the said mails and in case of the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria or either of them contributing towards the cost of the said mail service then one or both of them to be allowed to have a mail agent on board on the same terms and conditions as in the case of the officer in charge of the New Zealand mails: Provided that one such mail agent or officer may be employed by and represent all or any of the Governments whose mails shall be conveyed under this agreement.

Passage to be provided for mail agent.

That suitable first class accommodation shall be provided by the said contractor for every such mail officer or agent and that the passage money for each such mail officer or agent shall be at the lowest current rates for return passages not to exceed thirty-five pounds between Sydney and San Francisco and thirty pounds between Auckland and San Francisco and *vice versa* and that every such mail officer or agent shall be recognized and considered by the said contractor his officers agents and seamen as the agent of the said Postmaster General in charge of mails and as having full authority in all cases to require a due and strict performance of this agreement on the part of the said contractor his officers servants and agents and to determine so far as relates to the levying of penalties every question whenever arising relative to the time of proceeding to sea or putting into harbour or the necessity of stopping to assist any vessel in distress or to save human life: Provided however that the words "to determine 'every question'" shall not confer upon such officer the power of control over the commander of the steam-vessel conveying the said mails: And provided that in case at any time there shall be more than one such mail officer or agent as aforesaid the authority as aforesaid of such one only shall be paramount as the said Postmaster General shall notify to the said commander as having paramount authority.

To provide suitable accommodation for mail agent.

That in this agreement the term "mails" shall be taken to comprehend all letters boxes bags or packets of letters newspapers books or printed papers sent by the post to whatever country or place they may be addressed or in whatever country or place they may have originated and all empty bags and other stores used or to be used in carrying on the post office service which shall be sent by or to from any post office.

Interpretation of term "mails."

That the whole of the postage of all mails conveyed in the vessels employed under this agreement whether carried from or out of Her Majesty's dominions or otherwise shall belong to Her Majesty and shall be at the disposal of the said Postmaster General.

Postage to belong to Her Majesty.

That the said contractor shall not assign underlet or dispose of this agreement or any part thereof without the consent of the said Postmaster General signified in writing under his hand or under the hand of the Secretary of the Post Office of New Zealand and that in case of the same or any part thereof being assigned underlet or otherwise disposed of or of any gross or habitual breach of this agreement or any covenant matter or thing herein contained on the part of the said contractor or his agents or servants and whether there be or be not any penalty or sum of money payable by the said contractor for any breach it shall be lawful for the said Postmaster General if he shall think fit (and notwithstanding there may or may not have been any former breach of this agreement) by writing under his hand or under the hand of the Secretary of the Post Office in New Zealand to determine this agreement without any previous notice to the said contractor or his agents nor shall the said contractor be entitled to any compensation in respect of such determination.

Contract not to be assigned or underlet. Contract may be terminated without notice for gross breaches of agreement or habitual neglect.

That in consideration of the covenants and agreements hereby entered into by the said contractor and of the due performance thereof by him there shall be paid to him during the continuance of this agreement in respect of the services specified herein the sum of fifteen thousand pounds for twelve complete services to and from San Francisco and Sydney or the sum of one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds for each complete service to and from Sydney and San Francisco payment for each complete service as aforesaid to be made on the return of each vessel from San Francisco to Sydney: Provided that on the written request of the said contractor the said Postmaster General may at his option and on such conditions as he may think fit make payments in advance on account of sums becoming due for such services but such payments shall not in any way affect the liability of the said contractor to carry out the provisions of this agreement.

Payment for services.

That during the continuance of this agreement and so long as the same shall be faithfully carried out by the said contractor no charges for pilotage lighthouse dues or wharfage shall be made at the port of Auckland for any of the steam-vessels carrying the mails referred to herein.

Port charges at Auckland to be remitted.

That all payments of premiums for the delivery of mails in less than contract time and of sums of money by way of penalty for delay in the delivery of mails for other breaches of this agreement shall be made every six months.

Penalties and bonuses to be settled half-yearly. Duration of agreement.

That this agreement is to continue for twelve months from the twenty-sixth day of March next (that is to say) until the completion of twelve services to and from Sydney and San Francisco: Provided that at the option of the said contractor notice of which must be given to the said Postmaster General in writing within six months from the date of the first steamer leaving Sydney this agreement may be continued for a further term of four years.

That if the said contractor shall at any day or hour appointed in the time-table hereto annexed and at any of the ports or places appointed or named in the said time-table or at any of the several ports or places at which an efficient vessel ought to

Penalty for not providing vessel.

to be provided as aforesaid fail to put or cause to be put an efficient steam-vessel to sea in accordance with the terms of this agreement then and so often as the same shall happen the said contractor shall forfeit and pay unto Her Majesty her heirs and successors for the benefit of the postal revenue of the Colony of New Zealand the sum of two pounds per hour for the first twenty-four hours and a further sum of thirty shillings per hour for every hour after the first twenty-four hours which shall elapse until such a vessel actually proceeds to sea on her voyage in performance of this agreement: Provided that the payment of any such sum shall not be enforced against the said contractor if it be shewn by him to the satisfaction of the said Postmaster General that the default has arisen from causes over which he had not and could not have control.

To provide safe place for mails &c.

That the said contractor shall provide or cause to be provided on board all steam-vessels to be employed or used under this agreement between Sydney and San Francisco a proper safe and convenient place of deposit for the mails with secure fastenings lock and key and to the satisfaction of the said Postmaster General. And also that the said contractor shall provide on board each of the steam-vessels to be employed under this agreement in the service between Sydney New Zealand and Honolulu all necessary and suitable accommodation including lighting to the satisfaction of the said Postmaster General for the purpose of sorting and making up the mails thereby conveyed. And on being required by such Postmaster General so to do will at his own cost erect on each of such vessels a separate and convenient room for such purpose. And that the crew of each of the said vessels shall assist in conveying the mails between the mail-room and the sorting-room (if any) to be erected as aforesaid or other separate sorting-room used as such for the time-being.

Masters &c. to take due care of mails &c.

That as often as the said Postmaster General during the continuance of this agreement shall think fit to entrust the charge or custody of the mails to the master or commander of any vessel to be employed for the time-being in the performance of this agreement and in all cases where the officer or other person appointed to have charge of the mails shall be absent the master or commander of such vessel shall without any charge other than that herein provided to be paid to the said contractor take due care of and the said contractor shall be responsible for the receipt safe custody and delivery of the said mails. And each of such masters or commanders shall make the usual oath or declaration or declarations required or which may hereafter be required by such Postmaster General in such and similar cases and furnish such journals returns and information and perform such services as such Postmaster General or his agents may require. And every such master or commander or officer duly authorized by him having the charge of mails shall himself immediately on the arrival of any such vessel at any of the said ports or places deliver from the vessel's side at such time and place as the postmaster or other person as next after mentioned shall require all mails for such port or place into the hands of such postmaster or such other person at the said port or place as the said Postmaster General shall authorize to receive the same receiving in like manner all the returns or other mails to be forwarded in due course.

To attend to orders &c. in landing mails &c.

That the said contractor and all commanding and other officers of the vessels employed in the performance of this agreement and all agents seamen and servants of the said contractor shall at all times punctually attend to the orders and directions of the said Postmaster General his officers or agents as to the mode time and place of landing delivering and receiving of mails subject as herein mentioned.

Penalties to be considered as stipulated damages.

That all and every the sums of money hereby stipulated to be paid to the said contractor unto Her Majesty her heirs and successors shall be considered as stipulated or ascertained damages whether any damage or loss have or have not been sustained and shall and may be retained by the said Postmaster General out of any moneys payable or which may thereafter become payable to the said contractor or the payment may be enforced as a debt due to Her Majesty with full costs of suit at the discretion of the said Postmaster General: Provided however that the payment by the said contractor of any sums of money (by way of penalties) shall not in any manner prejudice the right of the said Postmaster General to treat the failure (if any) on the part of the said contractor to put to sea with a proper vessel or to perform any voyage at or within the times in the said table respectively mentioned as a breach of this agreement.

Detention of mail steamers by Government.

That should it be deemed by the said Postmaster General his officers or agents requisite for the public service that any vessel to be employed under this agreement should at any time or times delay her departure from any port from which the mails are to be conveyed under this agreement beyond the period appointed for her departure therefrom the said Postmaster General his officers or agents shall have power to order such delay (not however exceeding twelve hours) by letter addressed by him or them to and delivered to the master of any such vessel or the person acting as such or left for him on board the vessel not less than six hours before the period appointed for her departure and such letter shall be deemed a sufficient authority for such detention but if by reason of such detention the steamer so detained should fail to deliver the mail at the appointed time and place then the penalties herein provided for such failure shall not be enforced.

Postmaster General may delegate his power. Security for fulfilment of agreement.

That it shall be lawful for the said Postmaster General at any time and from time to time to delegate any of the powers vested in him by virtue of these presents to such person or persons as he shall think fit.

That for the purpose of ensuring the due fulfilment of this agreement by the said contractor or his agents he shall lodge the sum of one thousand pounds with the Oriental Banking Corporation in Sydney to the credit of the Postmaster General of New Zealand. And that of this sum five hundred pounds shall be returned on the departure from Sydney of the first steam-vessel in pursuance of this contract and the remaining five hundred pounds shall be returned on the completion to the satisfaction of the said Postmaster General of this agreement: Provided that if this agreement should be continued beyond the first term of twelve months the said Postmaster General may on the commencement of the extended agreement and on receipt of other satisfactory security to the extent of one thousand pounds return the balance of five hundred pounds aforesaid.

Postmaster General to be sole judge as to breaches &c.

That the said Postmaster General shall be the sole judge as to whether any breaches of this contract have arisen from causes beyond the control of the said contractor or his agents and whether any or what amount of penalty shall be deducted from the said sum of one thousand pounds deposited as aforesaid.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first before written.

TIME-TABLE for the Mail Service by the Californian, New Zealand, and Australian Mail Line of Packets.

Outwards.

To leave Sydney on the 26th March, 1870.	To leave Auckland 2nd April, 1870.
" " 27th April, "	" " 4th May "
" " 28th May, "	" " 4th June, "
" " 30th June, "	" " 7th July, "

and each month following to leave Sydney on the last day of the month, and to leave Auckland on the 7th of the following month.

The steamers to leave Sydney at 4 o'clock p.m., and Auckland at 2 o'clock p.m. respectively, on the above appointed days.

Inwards.

To leave San Francisco on the 10th day of each month, commencing on the 10th day of April next.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said Julius Vogel, in the presence of—	For and on behalf of the Government of New Zealand,
CHARLES KNIGHT, Auditor General, New Zealand.	(L.S.) JULIUS VOGEL, Postmaster General.
WILLIAM SEED, Inspector of Customs, New Zealand.	
Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said Hayden Hezekiah Hall, in the presence of—	(L.S.) H. H. HALL.
CHARLES KNIGHT, Auditor General, New Zealand.	
WILLIAM SEED, Inspector of Customs, New Zealand.	

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made the eleventh day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy between the Corporation of the Australian Steam Navigation Company carrying on business in Sydney and elsewhere in the Australasian Colonies and hereinafter designated "owners" of the one part and Hayden Hezekiah Hall of Sydney aforesaid merchant Consul for the United States of America and hereinafter designated "charterer" of the other part whereby it is agreed as follows:—

1. That the said owners will let and the said charterer will hire the steamships "Balclutha" and "Rangatira" or two other vessels of a like class accommodation and tonnage at the option of the said owners and that the said vessels shall be seaworthy and be furnished with all such equipments tackle apparel and furniture as are and have been ordinarily used by them as seagoing passenger vessels and shall be provided with the usual certificate for such vessels from the Steam Navigation Board of New South Wales required by the laws of the said Colony and that the first of such vessels in such condition and with such certificate shall be handed over to the said charterer on or before the twenty-sixth day of March next and the other in like manner on or before the twenty-seventh day of April next.
 2. That such charter shall continue for the term of five years from the date when the first of such steam-ships shall be handed over to the said charterer but after the expiration of three calendar months from such date shall be determinable upon either party giving three calendar months' notice in writing of intention to determine the same it being agreed between the said parties that this charter is for six calendar months certain at the least.
 3. The charterer shall provide and pay for the masters engineers and crew of the said vessels and all port charges wages provisions and fuel and all other ordinary necessities expenses of working and navigating the chartered vessels but the board of directors or manager of the said company shall have the approval of the masters and engineers of the same and if any master or engineer shall be appointed without such approval he shall be forthwith removed if his removal be requested by such board of directors or manager of the said company. The master engineers and crew to be the servants of the charterer and not of the owners the said charterer being responsible for all their actions.
 4. That an inventory of the said ships shall be made and shall at the time of handing the same over be signed by the charterer together with a receipt for the articles named therein and that all articles contained in the said inventory shall be returned in good order and condition reasonable wear and tear excepted by the charterer on the said ships being respectively returned to the said owners.
 5. That all repairs required for the said ships shall be executed by the owners at their own expense while such ships may be in the port of Sydney but any repairs which may be effected by the charterer while such ships shall be absent from Sydney shall be done at his own costs and the said owners shall not be bound to reimburse him such costs.
 6. That to prevent the said ships from being arrested at any port or charged or made liable for the payment of wages or any other expenses the said charterer agrees to pay the masters engineers and crew one month's pay in advance before the said vessels leave Sydney on each voyage by advance notes payable at the offices of the owners three days after ships' leaving Auckland for such seamen as are certified as having sailed in the ship balance if any to be handed to charterer the amount of such advances to be deposited with the manager by the charterer before the commencement of the voyage and to give an order on the New Zealand Government to hold at the disposal of the said owners such balance of subsidy payable to the charterer on each voyage or may remain in their hands such order to be returned so soon as the owners shall have ascertained after the termination of such voyage that the conditions of these presents have been complied with by the said charterer and that there are no claims affecting the said vessels.
 7. The vessels hereby chartered shall not be run or employed by the said charterer except between the ports of Sydney in New South Wales Auckland in New Zealand and Honolulu in the Sandwich Islands.
 8. That the said charterer shall not carry any passengers or cargo between the port of Sydney and any port or ports in New Zealand to be landed at such port or ports or *vice versa* and for every passenger so carried in contravention of this article shall pay to the said owners twenty-five pounds and for every ton or part of a ton of cargo five pounds as and for liquidated damages.
 9. For the use of the said vessels respectively the said charterer shall pay to the said owners the sum of five hundred pounds in respect of each vessel upon her being handed over and a further sum of five hundred pounds in respect of each vessel every thirty days after the same has been handed over so long as this charter shall continue all such payments to be made in Sydney.
 10. The said charterer shall redeliver the said vessels to the owners in Sydney and shall pay a rateable proportion of the charter money for any time during which such vessels respectively shall be detained after the determination of the charter by effluxion of time or by such notice as aforesaid.
- In witness whereof the seal of the said Australasian Steam Navigation Company has been affixed and the said Hayden Hezekiah Hall has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Postmaster General, New Zealand.

(16.)

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, New South Wales, 13 January, 1870.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, transmitting copy of the contract entered into between yourself and Mr. H. H. Hall, for the proposed Californian postal service, and suggesting that, pending any permanent arrangement for subsidizing the same, New South Wales should contribute, month by month, at the rate agreed on, namely—£10,000 for twelve services to and from San Francisco.

2. In reply, I have the honor to inform you that this Government is not in possession of authority from Parliament admitting of a compliance with the above suggestion, at any rate as submitted in your letter under acknowledgment.

3. In asking Parliament to sanction the arrangements already provisionally made between the Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland, this Government will include provision for the whole period, from the date on which the service may commence; and in the meantime the Postmaster General will be asked to give, by departmental arrangement, whatever allowance he can fairly and legally make for the transmission of the mails.

I have, &c.,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

The Principal Under Secretary to the Secretary to the General Post Office.

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 13 January, 1870.

With reference to the arrangements provisionally made with the Colonies of New Zealand and Queensland, for the establishment of postal communication with California, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state that, in asking Parliament to sanction those arrangements, it is intended to include provision for the whole period from the date on which the service may have commenced, and to request that you will invite the Postmaster General to have the goodness to give, in the meantime, by departmental arrangement, whatever allowance can be fairly and legally made for the transmission of the mails by the line referred to.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

MEMORANDUM.

As I am about to leave the Government, I think it desirable that I should say that, with regard to the postal service *via* Torres Straits, it seems to me desirable the Governments interested in it should obtain, if possible, a contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. That Company has already the Suez line, so called, but which, for my purpose in this paper, I will call the southern line. If they could be induced to take up also the Torres Straits line, five first-class ships could perform the duty for both lines, while if another Company is introduced each would require *three* ships. The difference of cost must be at once obvious.

I have already spoken to Mr. Moore, the agent for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, on the matter, and he has addressed (I understand) his principals favorably on the subject. It would be well therefore to keep this phase of the matter in mind. It may be, however, that the Australasian Steam Navigation Company and Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company may arrange for the services, as I am aware that some negotiation is going on between them in connection with the line *via* New Zealand to California; and, if not, the business at present engaged in by the Australasian Steam Navigation Company, of *direct* communication to Townsville, might facilitate their taking up the Torres Straits line.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

13 January, 1870.

The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Colonial Secretary, New Zealand.

(28)

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, New South Wales, 28 January, 1870.

I have the honor to forward herewith, for the information of your Government, copy of a telegram which I have received from the Colonial Treasurer of Queensland, intimating the approval, by the Government of that Colony, on certain conditions, of the propositions submitted to it relative to telegraphic communication, trade with foreign countries, and the Torres Straits and Californian mail services.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES COWPER.

Telegram from the Colonial Treasurer, Queensland, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Brisbane, 25 January, 1870.

THE telegraphic memoranda are approved, on condition that the subsidy towards the New Zealand cable be payable only whilst the cable is in working order. The memoranda as to trade, &c., with foreign countries are approved in their entirety. The memo. as to Torres Straits and Californian mails approved, on condition that the delivery of the Queensland portion of the mail *via* California be a charge on the service. Letter my mail.

The Colonial Secretary, New Zealand, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

(39.)

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Wellington, 14 February, 1870.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 28, of the 28th ultimo, forwarding copy of a telegram from the Colonial Treasurer, Queensland, intimating the approval of the Government of that Colony, on certain conditions, of the propositions submitted to it, relative to telegraphic communication, trade with foreign countries, and the Torres Straits and Californian mail services; and, in reply, to point out to you that Queensland's conditional assent is to some extent tantamount to opening up the whole question afresh. I hope, however, this will not be necessary, as on examining the two points raised, I am inclined to expect that, on reconsideration, the Government of Queensland will see fit to affix that unconditional approval to the memoranda which is necessary, according to the terms therein contained, to enable them to be forwarded to the other Colonies.

The first point, about the guarantee being payable only whilst the cable is in working order, is undoubtedly a question to be dealt with when the guarantee is given. Provision will have to be made to guard against failure of cable and to preserve it in working order; but the Colonies guaranteeing will be parties to the agreement, and this and other points will have to be dealt with by them jointly. At present there seems no object to be gained by loading the memorandum with conditions.

The second point, about the cost of service between Queensland and New South Wales, is one with which the two Colonies will have to deal. By the agreement you will observe that New South Wales and Queensland are together to contribute ten thousand pounds, it being between them a matter of arrangement what amount each shall pay. The whole money goes to the contractors, with whom the contract is already made. Similarly Victoria is asked for six thousand pounds, she having to make her own arrangements for connecting with New South Wales. When you consider that Sydney is to be the terminus of the Californian service, I am sure you will agree to make such an arrangement with Queensland as will remove the objection raised.

I have, &c.,

W. GISBORNE.

The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Colonial Secretary, New Zealand.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, New South Wales, 14 March, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo, respecting the conditional assent of the Queensland Government to the propositions submitted to it, relative to telegraphic communication, trade with foreign countries, and the Torres Straits and Californian mail services; and, in reply, to refer you to my communication of this day's date (in answer to Mr. Fox's letter of the 19th ultimo), in which will be found an explanation of the present necessary suspension of arrangements in connection with the subject referred to.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES COWPER.

W.

£10,000.

£6,000.

W. Fox, Esq., to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

SIR,

General Government Offices, Auckland, 19 February, 1870.

I have the honor to signify the approval of the New Zealand Cabinet of the memorandum agreed to by the Honorable J. Robertson, the Honorable J. Vogel, Dr. Knight, and the Honorable Charles Lilley, on various subjects, including mail and telegraphic communication and commercial treaties.

I presume you will communicate copies to the other Governments in the terms of the memoranda.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FOX.

The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Colonial Secretary, New Zealand.

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, New South Wales, 14 March, 1870.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Fox's letter, dated Auckland, 19 February, 1870, and intimating the approval by the New Zealand Government of the memorandum agreed to by the Honorable J. Robertson, the Honorable J. Vogel, Dr. Knight, and the Honorable Charles Lilley, on various subjects, including mail and telegraphic communication and commercial treaties.

2. In reply, I have the honor to inform you that, having intimated to the Queensland Government the substance of Mr. Vogel's letter to my predecessor on the above subject, I am now in receipt of a telegram from that Government, announcing that it withdraws entirely and conclusively from all Conference arrangements, and promising an explanation by letter, which has not yet been received.

3. On the receipt of the expected explanation, a further communication will be immediately made to you. In the meantime, however, further action as regards communication with other Governments would not be prudent.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES COWPER.

Telegram from the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Colonial Secretary, Queensland.

Sydney, 18 February, 1870.

ROBERTSON has a letter from Vogel, advising against any change of arrangement lest the whole goes by the board. If you will look at the memo. of agreement, you will see that allowance cannot be made from the service for the expense to and from Brisbane. Your Colony and ours are to find £10,000; New Zealand will do no more for you than is agreed. The only course open will be for New South Wales and Queensland to divide the cost of the New South Wales and Queensland service; and Robertson has ascertained that the Australasian Steam Navigation Company will do it both ways for £200 the round voyage; condition, however, that the Company is not to be bound to start the mail sooner than thirty-six hours after arrival in Sydney. Of course whenever consistent with their work, they will start it as quickly as possible, and even detain their steamer should the Auckland mail be in sight. They insist on port dues being remitted for the voyage for ships with these mails. The rate they ask is very moderate, and to get the whole matter concluded we are willing to agree to it. Telegraph reply.

Telegram from the Colonial Secretary, Queensland, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Brisbane, 23 February, 1870.

YOUR telegram received. Queensland withdraws entirely and conclusively from all the Conference arrangements. Explanatory letter by next mail.

Telegram from the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Colonial Secretary, Queensland.

Sydney, 11 March, 1870.

EXPLANATORY letter, promised in your telegram of 23rd ultimo, not yet received. The omission is embarrassing as regards communications with New Zealand.

Telegram from the Colonial Secretary, Queensland, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Brisbane, 14 March, 1870.

EXPLANATORY letter, referred to in your telegram of 11th March, posted on that day.

The Colonial Secretary, Queensland, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

(70-68.)

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 10 March, 1870.

I have the honor to acknowledge your telegram of the 18th of February ultimo, to which I replied by the same medium, on the 23rd of that month, that the Government of Queensland withdrew entirely and conclusively from all the postal and telegraph arrangements. As the conditions on which the adhesion of Queensland was based were not conceded, this Colony had no hesitation in so withdrawing.

It is not improbable that at some future time, not for distant, the whole of the Australian Colonies will be enabled to meet in Conference on all subjects of mutual concernment.

The Government of Queensland cannot acknowledge the terms of your telegram, that New Zealand, in the proposed arrangements, "did anything for Queensland," but on the contrary, this Colony, by the preliminary memoranda, was required to bear its full proportion of the cost of the services.

I am instructed, on behalf of our Government, to state that we are willing to submit to Parliament the provisional arrangement between us and Mr. Robertson, entered into in August, 1869, for the Torres Straits route.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES LILLEY.

The

The Colonial Secretary, New Zealand, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

General Government Offices, Auckland, 5 April, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to remind you that you have not yet informed me whether you have made provision for contributing, month by month, pending other arrangements as suggested in my letter to you of the 10th January, 1870, for the carriage of the New South Wales mails to California at the rate of ten thousand pounds a year, being the sum agreed on by the contract as that which should be asked from New South Wales,—that Colony to make with Queensland such arrangement as the two Colonies might mutually agree on.

I understood that either the Postmaster General would arrange to make the payments out of ordinary services, or that, on Parliament meeting, special provision would be sought for the purpose.

I beg you will believe that I am not actuated by any desire to hasten your arrangements, but by the wish which you also I believe share, to do everything calculated to make a success of the new mail service from which so much benefit may result. I need not remind you that the moneys you pay will go to the contractor—not to the Government of New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

JULIUS VOGEL,
Pro Colonial Secretary.

The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Colonial Secretary, New Zealand.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 27 April, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, and to express my regret that owing to the great pressure of Parliamentary business and the withdrawal of Mr. Robertson from the Ministry, it has not been in my power to give such attention to the question of the Californian postal service as would enable me to do more at this moment than to acknowledge your despatch.

2. At the request, however, of the Postmaster General, and that an understanding for the present transport of mails may exist, I have the honor to state, for the information of your Government, that this Colony is willing to pay to New Zealand the sum of twenty shillings per pound (being the same amount as was charged to the non-contracting Colonies during the existence of the Panama mail contract), on the weight of all New South Wales correspondence conveyed by the San Francisco mail route. It is of course to be understood that this rate of payment will only apply to correspondence received from and despatched to places beyond your Colony, and not to correspondence received from or addressed to the Colony of New Zealand.

3. With reference to the correspondence last alluded to, it should perhaps be observed that under the postal laws of this Colony the master of the steam-packet would be *compelled* to convey it on payment of the usual gratuity of one penny per letter being tendered to him. This gratuity however was not offered to the master of the *Wonga Wonga*, which left on the 26th ultimo; and it is considered advisable that it should not be offered to the masters of any of the steamers engaged in this service, pending the receipt of an intimation from your Government on the subject,—as it is understood that under the contract the master of the steamer is prohibited from receiving any payment otherwise than direct from the Government of New Zealand.

4. I have the honor to add that, in anticipation of the acquiescence of your Government in the above arrangement, this Colony will continue to despatch mails by the steamers employed in this mail service.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES COWPER.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to the Principal Under Secretary.

General Post Office, Sydney, 25 April, 1870.

SIR,

I am directed to request that you will be so good as to move the Colonial Secretary to cause a communication, with reference to previous correspondence on the subject, to be addressed to the Chief Secretary of New Zealand, intimating the willingness of the Government of this Colony to pay to New Zealand the sum of twenty shillings per pound (being the same amount as was charged to the non-contracting Colonies during the existence of the Panama mail contract), on the weight of all correspondence conveyed by the San Francisco Mail route.

2. I am to state that it will of course be understood that such payment will only apply to correspondence received from and despatched to places beyond New Zealand, and not to correspondence received from or addressed to the Colony of New Zealand.

3. With reference to the last-mentioned correspondence, it should perhaps be observed that under the postal laws of this Colony the master of the steam-packet would be *compelled* to convey it on payment of the usual gratuity of one penny per letter being tendered to him; but that this gratuity was not offered to the master of the *Wonga Wonga*, which left on the 26th ultimo, and the Postmaster General is of opinion that the gratuity should not be offered to the masters of any of the steamers until instructions are received from New Zealand, as it is understood that under the contract (of which, however, the Postmaster General has no copy), the master of the steamer is prohibited from receiving any payment otherwise than direct from the Government of New Zealand.

4. I am to add that, in anticipation of the acquiescence of the New Zealand Government in this arrangement, this Colony will continue to despatch mails by the steamers employed in this mail service.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON.

The

The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Colonial Secretary, New Zealand.

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, New South Wales, 5 May, 1870.

In your letter of the 5th ultimo—the receipt of which I was able, for the reasons stated, only hastily to acknowledge in my letter of the 27th of the same month, by the then outgoing mail—you remind me that I have not yet informed you whether I have made provision for contributing, month by month, pending other arrangements, as suggested in your letter of the 10th of January last, for the carriage of New South Wales mails to California, at the rate of £10,000 a year, being the sum agreed on as that which should be asked from New South Wales, that Colony making with Queensland such arrangement as the two Colonies might mutually agree upon; and you add, that it was understood that the Postmaster General would arrange to make the payments out of ordinary services, or that, on Parliament meeting, special provision would be sought for the purpose.

2. If I refer to the terms of the memorandum of agreement relating to the Californian postal service, it is to provide that no misapprehension shall arise from the expressions which I have quoted in the first paragraph of this letter from yours of the 5th ultimo.

3. It is stated in the memorandum of agreement that, in the event of New Zealand being able to contract for a service between San Francisco, Auckland, and Sydney, New South Wales and Queensland shall contribute to the cost in the proportion of three-fifths by New Zealand, and two-fifths by New South Wales and Queensland, provided that the cost to New South Wales and Queensland shall not exceed £10,000 per annum.

4. From this it will be seen that the liability in these proposed arrangements was the liability of New South Wales and Queensland equally, and not of New South Wales, on behalf of Queensland, to whose Government she should be supposed to look for her share of the expenditure.

5. With this brief preliminary explanation, I have now the honor to say, in reference to my letter intimating to you the course taken by the Queensland Government in their withdrawal from the arrangements provisionally concurred in by them, that I have, notwithstanding such expressed determination on their part, re-opened correspondence in the hope of inducing them to abide by arrangements provisionally entered into by them, approved of in the main by the Cabinet, and to be left to the approval or disapproval of their Legislature; and it is not without a hope that such communications may lead to a favourable issue.

6. The Government of Mr. Lilley has, as you are doubtless aware, after being in considerable difficulty for a length of time, succumbed; but I will take an early opportunity of renewing negotiations with the present Ministry, and I trust that the expressed determination of withdrawal may not be ultimately persevered in.

7. In the meantime the papers will be laid before our Parliament; but as it is about proroguing, nothing further is likely to take place in the matter until after its reassembling early in August next.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES COWPER.

The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Colonial Secretary, Queensland.

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, New South Wales, 6 May, 1870.

Circumstances connected with the change in this Government, not less that the great pressure of Parliamentary and public business, have, I regret to say, prevented my fully considering until now your predecessor's letter of the 10th March last, confirming the decision conveyed in his telegram of the 23rd February, that the Government of Queensland withdrew entirely and conclusively from all the postal and telegraph arrangements, and adding that, as the conditions on which the adhesion of Queensland was based were not conceded, your Government had no hesitation in so withdrawing.

2. The proposal contained in your letter of the 3rd February last, that provision should be made for sending on to Brisbane the Queensland mails delivered in Sydney from San Francisco, was certainly not acceded to in my telegram of the 18th of the same month, nor could it be claimed under the terms of the memorandum of provisional arrangements.

3. I am unable to find that this Government hesitated to abide by the conditions on which the adhesion of Queensland was based. Your Cabinet approved in the main of the proposed arrangements; and I had therefore hoped that, as provided for in the understood action to be taken, the approval or disapproval of the Parliament of your Colony would have been sought; and it is possible therefore that a misconception, on the part of your predecessor, may have led to the unexpected decision of total and conclusive withdrawal from the proposed arrangements.

4. In this light, therefore, and with the hope of a better understanding, to which mutual explanations may conduct, I desire to re-open the correspondence on a subject of so much interest to the Australasian Colonies.

5. In my telegram of the 18th February, I wrote—"Robertson has a letter from Vogel, advising against any change of arrangements," and referred you to the terms of the memorandum of agreement, that you might see that a certain allowance desired by your Government could not be claimed thereunder; and I added that New Zealand would do no more for you than was agreed upon.

6. In view, however, of the great importance of the successful completion of the proposed arrangements, to which your Government became a party, I would invite them to reconsider the grounds on which their determination of withdrawal was arrived at, and to state more fully in what manner the conditions of their adhesion to the arrangements in question have not been complied with, and further and more fully, what is desired by your Government to induce them to carry through the arrangements to which, within the consent of your Legislature, it was hoped they would have considered themselves substantially committed.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES COWPER.

Appendix I.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

BRITISH-AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAPH.

CORRESPONDENCE between the Hon. Chief Secretary and the British-Australian Telegraph Company, relative to the completion of direct Telegraphic Communication with England, together with Report by C. Todd, Esq., Superintendent of Telegraphs, on Telegraph Line from Port Augusta to Port Darwin, in connection with same.

Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company (Limited and Reduced) Offices
38, Old Broad-street, London, 22 January, 1870, E.C.

To His Excellency the Governor of South Australia,—

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honor herewith to enclose you a prospectus of the British-Australian Telegraph Company, the capital of which has been raised, and we have to-day received the order for the manufacture of the cable and land lines between Burketown in Northern Australia, and Singapore, in continuation of the direct submarine telegraph communication between that place and Great Britain.

The Board of Directors of this Company, observing that the portion of the land line to be constructed between Burketown in Queensland and Port Darwin lies across territory within the jurisdiction of the South Australian Government, beg to request the sanction of your Excellency's Government for the execution of these works.

We should also feel obliged by your Excellency affording to our agent, Commander Noel Osborn, of the Royal Navy, all facilities in the power of the South Australian Government towards the successful execution of this undertaking, and that gentleman, who will leave for Adelaide by the next mail in February, has instructions to wait personally upon your Excellency for the necessary authority.

I feel sure that your Excellency's Government will fully appreciate the importance to the community in South Australia of the telegraphic facilities with Great Britain and Europe which we are endeavouring to supply, and that we may count on every aid and support being given to us.

I have the honor, &c.,

SHERARD OSBORN, Captain, R.N., Managing Director.

SIR,

South Australia, Chief Secretary's Office, Adelaide, 29 March, 1870.

I am directed by the Chief Secretary to inform you, that His Excellency the Governor has received your letter of the 22nd January last, on the subject of the construction of a telegraph line between Port Darwin and Burketown, and to state, in reply, that this Government will recommend Parliament to grant to the British-Australian Telegraph Company such powers as may be necessary for the erection and maintenance of the line of telegraph proposed by that Company within the South Australian territory, and will be happy to afford Commander Noel Osborn, R.N., on his arrival, every facility for the successful execution of the object of his visit.

This Government, however, would much prefer the construction of a line from Port Darwin to our northernmost telegraph station, viz., Port Augusta; and I am to intimate that they will be prepared to submit to the Legislature a measure to authorize the entering into an arrangement with the Company for direct telegraphic communication across the Continent to Port Augusta, by a line erected under a Government guarantee, or by a line constructed and worked by this Government.

I have the honor, &c.,

J. BOOTHBY, Under Secretary.

Captain Sherard Osborn, R.N., Managing Director,
Telegraph Construction Company, 38, Old Broad-street, London.

SIR,

Chief Secretary's Office, Adelaide, 23 April, 1870.

With reference to conversations between yourself and members of the Ministry on the subject of telegraphic communication with Great Britain, as proposed by the British-Australian Telegraph Company, I have the honor, by the Chief Secretary's directions, to enclose for your information copy of my reply, of the 29th ultimo, to Captain Sherard Osborn's letter of the 22nd January last, from which you will observe that this Government have already intimated their desire to give every facility for the construction of a line from Port Darwin to Burketown; but that, preferring the erection of a direct line to Port Augusta, it was further stated that they would be prepared to submit a measure to the Legislature upon the subject.

I am now directed to intimate to you that, with further information before them, and after consideration of the report of Mr. Todd, F.R.A.S., the Superintendent of Telegraphs [copy of which is enclosed], it is the intention of this Government, on Parliament reassembling, to submit a Bill to authorize them

them to construct a line of telegraph to connect Port Augusta with Port Darwin, such construction to be contingent on the British-Australian Telegraph Company guaranteeing to land their submarine cable at the latter port. The Government of Queensland will be allowed to join such line at or near the Roper.

The Government trust that the action now proposed will induce the British-Australian Telegraph Company to adhere to their decision to terminate the cable at Port Darwin, as they believe the greatest advantage will thereby be secured to the Australian Colonies and to the projectors of the undertaking.

A telegram, embodying the above, will be transmitted to the Secretary of State, with a request that a copy may be forwarded for the information of your Company.

I have, &c.,

J. BOOTHBY,

Under Secretary.

Commander Noel Osborn, R.N., Adelaide.

[F. 248/70.]

Electric Telegraph Department,
Adelaide, 18 April, 1870.

SIR,

Having had several interviews with Commander Noel Osborn, R.N., at which the objects of his mission were discussed, I have now the honor to submit the following remarks and suggestions for the early consideration of the Government, it being desirable that some decision should be arrived at before the next outgoing mail.

Commander Osborn represents the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, who have entered into contracts for the construction of the line projected by the British-Australian Telegraph Company, a copy of whose prospectus was lately received from the Agent-General, and is herewith appended.

Every offer hitherto has involved the payment of large subsidies; but, so far as appears, the proposition now submitted requires no such responsibility, but relies wholly on the traffic for payment. We have a scheme, well considered, and supported by an experienced and powerful Company, capable of carrying out the work to a successful completion. All that is asked of us are the necessary facilities for bringing the cable to our shores, land for stations, and that we should assist by defining a track for the land section.

It is no unimportant consideration that the cable to be laid will actually form a portion of an integral through line, practically under one management; free, therefore, from the complications and delays incidental to divided control and foreign operators.

Such are the altered and favourable conditions under which the scheme is now placed before us. I would, therefore, in view of the importance of telegraphic communication with our northern territory, and the desirability of opening up an overland route, strongly advise that every effort should be made before Commander Osborn leaves us to secure the landing of the cable at Port Darwin; for, although that place is named in the prospectus, I understand it is by no means certain that it will be actually taken there, unless South Australia take some steps to secure it. English capitalists have very naturally great reluctance to encounter unknown obstacles and dangers—even though the dangers may be more imaginary than real—in erecting and maintaining a land line through an unsettled country. They feel—and correctly too—that the local Governments are in a far better position for carrying out this part of the work; and it would consequently require very little argument on the part of Queensland to induce the Company to abandon all idea of a land line, and carry their cable instead direct to the shores of Carpentaria, thus excluding our northern territory from all participation in the advantages to be derived from telegraphic communication. And I would here respectfully remind you that New South Wales and Queensland mutually agree to subsidise Mr. Fraser's scheme to the extent of £17,500 per annum unaided.

Commander Osborn informs me that if the land line between Port Darwin and Burketown is finally decided on, it will take Stuart's track as far as the Roper River, where it meets Gregory's, which will then be followed to Burketown, connecting there with the Queensland system.

The question for South Australia to consider (and fortunately it is a question in which the other Colonies as well as the Company are all equally interested) is whether we shall be content to depend on so great a length of single line necessarily exposed to frequent interruption, or whether it will not be for our own interests to carry a line across the Continent, either direct to Port Darwin, or to some point on the Company's line.

If we went direct to Port Darwin, the Company would, no doubt, abandon their land section, and terminate there.

It is some eleven or twelve years since I first drew the attention of the Government to the practicability of erecting a land line from Port Augusta to the northern coast, and every addition to our knowledge of the interior since acquired has confirmed the views I then advanced.

We have then two plans to consider—First, to undertake the responsibility of a line right through from Port Augusta to Port Darwin, to be completed simultaneously, or as nearly so as possible, with the landing of the cable, *i.e.*, by the end of 1871, the Company pledging themselves to terminate the cable there; or, second, to let the Company construct their proposed land line to Burketown, but reserve the right to connect with them at some intermediate point, either on the Roper or Nicholson.

The distances are as follows:—From Port Augusta to Port Darwin, 1,550, or say 1,600, miles; to the Roper say 1,400; to the Nicholson say 1,100.

The first plan, if Stuart's track were followed, would secure the whole of the traffic to South Australia, but there would be the disadvantage of depending on a single line, which would be obviated by going to the Nicholson, or by letting Queensland connect with us at either the Nicholson or Roper, according to the route taken.

If the second plan is adopted, we shall have to arrive at some arrangement as to the division of traffic—what messages shall go *via* South Australia, and what *via* Queensland. The simplest and, perhaps, the most equitable arrangement would be a fixed tariff common to both routes, and an equal division of receipts between South Australia and Queensland.

A careful consideration of the whole question induces me to recommend that the Government should undertake to introduce a measure, immediately after the new Parliament meets, for providing, by means of a loan, for the construction at once of a line of telegraph from Port Augusta to Port Darwin—

Commander

Commander Osborn guaranteeing on the part of the Company to terminate the cable there. This, I understand, Commander Osborn would be quite willing to do, or at least to recommend to the British-Australian Company, with whom he would communicate to save time, by the Indo-European Telegraph next mail.

To remove all cause for jealousy, as well as to provide an alternative line, Queensland should be invited to connect with us at some convenient point, and this, in my opinion, would be far better than a central station at Cooper's Creek, with radiating lines to each capital, as has been suggested, but which I have shown to involve a useless expenditure of money. The Company would, no doubt, readily fall in with this plan, as their connection with two independent routes would make them secure from interruption—an advantage of equal importance to the Colonies.

With regard to cost, it will much depend on timber being found along the route. Much of the country is, I believe, destitute of serviceable trees, and transport will therefore form a serious item. I propose, however, to use only fifteen or twenty poles to the mile, and in some places stone cairns, and by this means keep the expenditure down. It would not be safe to estimate the cost at less than £80 per mile, or say £120,000, which is the sum I would recommend should be provided by loan.

We might recoup ourselves for a portion—say one-fourth or one-third—by the sale of land in the northern territory, which the telegraph would do so much to open up.

Next, as regards maintenance—having two lines to depend upon, it would not be necessary to have stations so close together. Stations at the Blinman and Yudanamutana Mines, on the projected line of railway of 200 miles, would be supported by local traffic. As far as pastoral stations extend, we should not require an extensive staff, as we could easily arrange with the settlers to assist in keeping the line in order—i.e., to repair casualties. Three or four stations, with four men at each, would be sufficient to bridge over the interior to the Nicholson or Roper. The annual maintenance would probably not exceed £8,000.

Revenue—The Company reckon sixty-five messages each way per diem for 330 working days. My estimate, in previous reports, was only twenty-five each way, or fifty per diem; and this moderate calculation, at 10s. a message, would yield £8,250, or a little more than the cost of maintenance, leaving the interest on first outlay unprovided for. That is all our existing lines do; they barely pay their working expenses, but no one doubts that they indirectly more than repay the Colony, by the facilities they afford to the commerce of the country. It should be borne in mind that the business will yearly increase with the growth of the Colonies; and further, that the line will promote more than anything else the development of the north. There can be no doubt of its being remunerative in a few years.

We might effect an actual saving on the completion of the line by discontinuing the branch mail service to King George's Sound, which, with direct telegraphic communication with England, would no longer be so necessary. If the second plan is adopted, and we connect with the Company's line at the Nicholson, £100,000 will be sufficient; but we should, in that case, have to divide receipts with Queensland. In the one case we have the control of a main line through, with a branch to Queensland—in the other we have simply a branch line, connecting with the main, to Queensland.

Should the Government concur in the views I have expressed, I would suggest that immediate steps should be taken for obtaining from the Surveyor General a report as to the best route which his extensive knowledge of the country will enable him to furnish. He has, I think, a party of surveyors well advanced on the eastern boundary, who might perhaps be made useful as a flying expedition, with a view to discover the route offering the greatest facilities. As the cable will be laid by the end of 1871 we have no time to lose; whatever is done must be done quickly.

In conclusion, I would observe that it is next to impossible for more favourable terms to be offered to us; and if we fail to accept them we must be prepared to leave to Queensland the exclusive honor of having, through her own unaided enterprise and energy, afforded to the Australian Colonies the immense advantages of telegraphic communication with the whole civilized world. Our geographical position and our intelligence alike prohibit this.

I have the honor, &c.,

CHARLES TODD,

Superintendent of Telegraphs.

The Hon. the Treasurer.

Chief Secretary's Office, Adelaide, 23 April, 1870.

SIR,

In reply to your inquiries, having reference to my letter of this date, I am instructed by the Chief Secretary to inform you, that if the Government construct a line of telegraph from Port Augusta to Port Darwin, they will work such line as a part of the general telegraphic system of this province, arranging, if necessary, with the British-Australian Company for the transmission of all cable messages.

I am further to state, that if the sanction of Parliament for the construction of the line be obtained, the Government will commence the work immediately on receiving a satisfactory assurance that your cable will be landed at Port Darwin; and in that case will have such line open for traffic by 1st January, 1872.

I have, &c.,

J. BOOTHBY,

Under Secretary.

Commander Noel Osborn, R.N., Adelaide.

Chief Secretary's Office, Adelaide, 23 April, 1870.

SIR,

Referring to my letter of 29th ultimo, I have the honor, by the Chief Secretary's directions, to enclose for your information copy of correspondence with Commander Noel Osborn, R.N., on the subject of a direct line of telegraph between Port Augusta and Port Darwin.

I have the honor, &c.,

J. BOOTHBY,

Under Secretary.

Captain Sherard Osborn, R.N., Managing Director,
Telegraph Construction, &c., Company, London.

[No.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

(Ordered by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to be printed, 8th June, 1870.)

Copy of Telegram from Agent-General.

BRITISH-Australian Telegraph Company will relinquish Burketown line if South Australia guarantee to connect and maintain line between Ports Darwin and Augusta free of cost to Company, and to be open for traffic first December, seventy-one; rates for cable message not exceeding average of Australian rates for time-being. Your formal and binding acceptance of this offer must be sent by June mail for approval of shareholders. Pending negotiations with you, the Company will not conclude arrangements with other Australian Governments. Send me telegram in advance of June mail, in reply.

London, 9th May.

AGENT-GENERAL.

SIR,

"York Hotel," Adelaide, Saturday, 4 June, 1870.

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day received a telegram from Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B., Managing Director of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, in answer to the proposal made by the South Australian Government on the 23rd April last, in a letter addressed to me.

I am now in a position to state that the cable will be landed at Port Darwin, if the South Australian Government will pledge themselves to have a land line open for traffic by the 1st January, 1872, connecting that port with the present system of Colonial telegraphs.

I must beg to represent, that to carry out the proposed scheme by the abovementioned date no time should be lost. If the work is commenced at once, it will be only by the most strenuous exertions that the enterprise can be accomplished within the given time; and a delay of a few weeks at the present moment, when we have such favorable news from the north, would probably necessitate the postponement of the undertaking for a whole season.

I must further beg to remind you that the Telegraphic Construction and Maintenance Company are bound by their contract with the British-Australian Telegraph Company to have their line complete by the 1st January, 1872.

I therefore should not feel justified in advising them to accept the proposal of this Government, unless I feel fully satisfied that the present system of Australian telegraphs will be connected with Port Darwin by that date.

I have, &c.,

NOEL OSBORN, Commander.

The Honorable W. Milne, Chief Secretary, South Australia.

1870.

A BILL

FOR

An Act to make provision for the Raising of Funds for the Construction of a Line of Telegraph from Port Augusta to Port Darwin.

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorize the Government to raise the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds for purpose of constructing a line of telegraph from Port Augusta to Port Darwin: Preamble.
Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Province of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said Province, in this present Parliament assembled, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the *Port Augusta and Port Darwin Telegraph Act 1870.* Short title.

2. It shall be lawful for the Treasurer for the time-being of the said Province, from time to time to issue bonds not exceeding in the whole the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds for such amounts as he may deem expedient, and such bonds shall be in the form following, that is to say— Treasurer to raise £120,000.

No. £

No. £

South Australian Government Revenue Securities, Port Augusta and Port Darwin Telegraph.

I, the Treasurer of the Province of South Australia, in consideration of the sum of pounds, paid to me for the construction of a line of telegraph from Port Augusta to Port Darwin, do hereby bind myself to pay to the holder for the time-being of this present obligation the sum of pounds, and interest thereon after the rate of six pounds per centum per annum; and

such interest to be payable on the first day of January and the first day of July in every year, the principal to be paid on the first day of _____ in the year one thousand eight hundred and _____
 Sealed with my seal. Dated the _____ day of _____ one thousand eight hundred _____
 and _____
 Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of _____

NOTE.—*Interest* payable at the Treasury in Adelaide, South Australia [or in London, or in any other agreed place to be declared at the time of issue], at such place as may be appointed by notice to be given in the *South Australian Government Gazette* [and in the *London Gazette*.]
Principal payable at the Treasury in Adelaide, or at the option of the holder [in London or other agreed place], if six months' notice of desire to that effect be given to the Treasurer, in South Australia.

Interest.	3. The said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of six pounds per centum per annum, and the interest and principal upon such bonds shall be payable and paid to the holder thereof, at such place and time as may be specified or provided therein: Provided that the principal shall not be payable or paid before the expiration of twenty-five years, and the time appointed for payment thereof shall not extend beyond fifty years from the time of the passing of this Act.
Bonds to be sold.	4. The Treasurer shall cause every bond issued under this Act to be sold for the best price, not being below par, that can be obtained for the same.
Application of moneys.	5. All sums of money raised and received by the Treasurer upon the security of the said bonds shall be carried by him to a separate and distinct account, to be applied for the purpose of carrying out the construction of a line of telegraph from Port Augusta to Port Darwin; and such sums of money shall be paid by the said Treasurer in such amounts and manner as the Governor by any warrant under his hand may, from time to time, authorize and direct.
Payment of principal and interest.	6. The said Treasurer shall, and he is hereby required, in each and every year from the first raising of any sums of money under the authority hereof, until the whole of the amount so raised, and all interest thereon, shall have been duly paid, to set apart such a sum as shall suffice to pay the amount of bonds redeemable during such year, together with interest upon all bonds which shall then bear interest; and shall apply such sum in payment of such bonds and interest as aforesaid, in manner specified in such bonds.
Governor may authorize advance.	7. The Governor may, from time to time, by warrant under his hand, authorize the Treasurer to advance and pay for the purposes of this Act any sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum hereby authorized to be raised; and any sums of money so advanced and paid shall be retained by the Treasurer out of any moneys raised by him under the authority hereof.
Annual account yearly return of receipts and expenditure.	8. The Treasurer shall in each year cause an account in abstract to be prepared of the whole receipts and of the expenditure of all moneys advanced to him for the purposes of this Act for the year preceding, under the several distinct heads of receipts and expenditure, with a statement of the balance of such account duly audited and certified by the Auditor General; and a copy of such account shall on or before the thirty-first day of December in each year following be published in the <i>Government Gazette</i> .

Appendix J.

RETURN, showing the Apparent Loss to Victoria of a "Customs Union" between the Colonies of Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia, based on the Average Customs Receipts in Victoria for the Years 1867-8-9 (excluding Goods "Warehoused" and for the latter year for Melbourne only.)

TASMANIA.

Mean of population 1868-9 = 100,850.	£	s.	d.
Customs Revenue, as per statement, calculated on basis of Victorian Receipts, viz., £1 14s. 1d. per head (100,850)	171,865	4	2
Customs Revenue on basis of Tasmanian Receipts, viz., £1 6s. 8d. per head (100,850)	134,466	13	4
Difference	£37,398	10	10
Add the Average Annual Duty on Imports of the Native Products of Tasmania into Victoria	13,853	3	6
Apparent loss to Victoria	£51,251	14	4

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Mean of population 1868-9 = 178,720.			
Customs Revenue, as per statement, calculated on basis of Victorian Receipts, viz., £1 14s. 1d. per head (178,720)	304,568	13	4
Customs Revenue on the basis of South Australian Receipts, viz., £1 3s. 4d. per head	208,506	13	4
Difference	£96,062	0	0
Add the Duty upon South Australian goods imported into Victoria, as per Customs statement	9,269	14	4
Apparent loss to Victoria	£105,331	14	4

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

In reference to the preceding Return, showing the apparent loss to Victoria by the adoption of a "Customs Union" as between Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, I remark that the Victorian tariff does not give an exact basis for such an estimate, as the receipts are computed from different tariffs; but inasmuch as the duties from spirits and tobacco alone (calculated on the *consumption* in the respective Colonies) account, to a certain extent, for the difference in revenue, no material alteration or allowance is necessary.

As regards the interchange of "*native*" products or manufactures "duty free," it is probable that the "apparent loss" therefrom is more likely to be *under* than *over* estimated, as the natural consequence of the relinquishment of "*charges*" on these items of import will result in increased importations into Victoria, and possibly displace similar articles of Home-production.

An estimate of results as regards New South Wales is not made, because, in the first place, the Customs receipts as between that Colony and Victoria approximate, and because the delegates from New South Wales decline to consider any proposition to alter or amend their tariff in the direction of the principle admitted by all the other Colonies, namely, a "discriminating duty" with respect to raw materials for manufacture and on manufactured goods. Perseverance in the attempt to agree, therefore, as between New South Wales and the other Colonies represented, has been limited to the effort to concur in rates of duty on imports liable to a "fixed" duty, such as "spirits," "tobacco," "tea," "sugar," "wines," "beer," &c.; and, with the exception of the duty on sugar, an accord seems practicable to the extent of items constituting the groundwork of the receipts for fully three parts of the total respective revenues.

The very great convenience and many advantages of one common tariff for *all Australia* are so patent, that Victoria would probably sacrifice much to effect it; but her delegates deem it inexpedient to consider any proposition desirable which would reverse or abandon the policy disclosed in her present tariff of "discriminating duties."

As regards a "Customs Union," to be effective it is mainly necessary that it should comprise *all* the adjacent Colonies, and especially those on the mainland, and in which case, on agreed conditions, all duties collected could be paid into one fund for division "*pro rata*" to population; the duty-paid imports into, and the produce or manufactures of either of the said Colonies, passing "free" from one into the other respectively.

But as this arrangement, as above shown, is at present impracticable, it is, doubtless, desirable to make an effort to arrange a uniform tariff between Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, preliminary to the consideration of other relations; as before a "Customs Union" could be satisfactory (even between these three Colonies) it would be necessary to show that advantages were mutual, and that the interchange "free of duty" of raw products or manufactures as between these Colonies was respectively beneficial. Further, as the relative population in the three Colonies does not equally represent the comparative consumption of "dutiable" goods, it seems necessary that the measure of payments into a common treasury should control the subsequent distribution; for, although an amendment and "levelling up" of the excise laws in South Australia would probably better proportion her revenue from "spirits" to that of Victoria, at present the differences in a revenue point of view (*viz.*, Victoria, £1 15s. 9d., and estimated for 1870, £1 16s. 3d., South Australia, £1 3s. 4d., and Tasmania, £1 6s. 8d.) are too serious not to be taken into account in distribution.

It is also very probable that in any appeal to the Imperial authorities to give effect to a "Customs Union," the limitation of the application to these three Colonies would be cause of grave doubts, if not to occasion its being denied, as a system of differential duties would thus be in active operation as between the contiguous Colonies on the mainland of Australia, as well as against foreign nations and Great Britain.

Melbourne, 29 June, 1870.

(Signed) J. G. FRANCIS.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure No. 1 to Appendix J.]

DUTIES.

RETURN, showing the amount of Duties received on the undermentioned articles imported from South Australia and Tasmania, the produce of these Colonies respectively, during the Years 1868 and 1869.

(The Returns for 1869 are for the Port of Melbourne only.)

Articles.	Date.	PRODUCE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		PRODUCE OF TASMANIA.	
		Duty.	Total Duty.	Duty.	Total Duty.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bark	1868	6 6 0	..	8 13 0	..
	1869	15 11 0	6 6 0	5 3 0	8 13 0
			15 11 0		5 3 0
Total .. .. .	..	..	21 17 0	..	13 16 0
Beer, Draught	1868	..	..	57 3 0	..
	1869	..	..	121 18 0	57 3 0
					121 18 0
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	179 1 0
Bones	1868	4 0 0	..	0 5 0	..
	1869	1 8 0	4 0 0	..	0 5 0
			1 8 0		
Total .. .. .	..	..	5 8 0	..	0 5 0
Bran	1868	780 8 0	..	683 12 0	..
	Ex Warehouse	2 14 3	..	6 5 0	..
	1869	1,097 2 0	783 2 3	395 0 0	689 17 0
			1,097 2 0		395 0 0
Total .. .. .	..	..	1,880 4 3	..	1,084 17 0
Building Materials	1868	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0
Butter	1868	20 14 9	..	265 5 1	..
	Ex Warehouse	12 11 7	..	93 5 6	..
	1869	231 2 6	33 6 4	1,041 3 10	358 10 7
	Ex Warehouse	..	..	135 8 11	..
			231 2 6		1,176 12 9
Total .. .. .	..	..	264 8 10	..	1,535 3 4
Carriage and Cart Materials	1868	..	..	4 18 0	..
	1869	0 16 0	..	2 16 0	4 18 0
			0 16 0		2 16 0
Total .. .. .	..	..	0 16 0	..	7 14 0
Cheese	1868	0 10 2	..	94 11 4	..
	1869	3 0 1	0 10 2	398 17 7	94 11 4
			3 0 1		398 17 7
Total .. .. .	..	..	3 10 3	..	493 8 11

RETURN, showing the amount of Duties received on the undermentioned Articles—continued.

Articles.	Date.	PRODUCE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		PRODUCE OF TASMANIA.	
		Duty.	Total Duty.	Duty.	Total Duty.
Flour	1868.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Ex Warehouse ..	73 0 0	..	67 2 0	..
		182 7 8	..	230 16 0	..
			255 7 8		297 18 0
	1869	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Ex Warehouse ..	1,386 17 3	..	674 15 0	..
		489 14 0	..	0 10 0	..
			1,876 11 0		675 5 0
Total .. .. .	..	..	2,131 18 8	..	973 3 0
Fish—Salted	1868	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Ex Warehouse ..	116 7 6	..	105 3 9	..
		6 5 0	..	..	..
			122 12 6		105 3 9
	1869	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		196 16 3	..	35 2 6	..
			196 16 3		35 2 6
			319 8 9	..	140 6 3
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Fruit—Green	1868	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		67 15 6	..	1,028 4 10	..
			67 15 6		1,028 4 10
			167 15 6		1,075 4 6
	1869	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		167 15 6	..	1,075 4 6	..
			167 15 6		1,075 4 6
			235 11 0	..	2,103 9 4
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
.. Other	1868	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		0 2 0	..	..	..
			0 2 0		..
			0 2 0	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Eggs	1868	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		121 15 0	..	5 10 6	..
			121 15 0		5 10 6
			209 17 0		1 5 0
	1869	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		209 17 0	..	1 5 0	..
			209 17 0		1 5 0
			331 12 0	..	6 15 6
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Grain—Barley	1868	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Ex Warehouse ..	62 1 3	..	206 2 9	..
		..	..	3 13 6	..
			62 1 3		209 16 3
	1869	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Ex Warehouse ..	599 3 6	..	107 3 6	..
		1 3 3	..	3 6 9	..
			600 6 9		110 10 3
Total .. .. .	..	..	662 8 0	..	320 6 6
.. Beans and Peas	1868	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Ex Warehouse ..	..	..	95 6 6	..
		..	..	4 3 3	..
			..		99 9 9
	1869	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Ex Warehouse ..	22 19 9	..	86 5 9	..
		..	..	2 11 0	..
			22 19 9		88 16 9
Total .. .. .	..	..	22 19 9	..	188 6 6
.. Malt	1868	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		5 3 0	..	136 0 0	..
			5 3 0		136 0 0
		
	1869	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Ex Warehouse ..	23 14 0	..	169 6 6	..
		..	..	0 17 0	..
			23 14 0		170 3 6
Total .. .. .	..	..	28 17 0	..	306 3 6
.. Oats	1868	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Ex Warehouse ..	35 2 0	..	3,951 16 11	..
		15 5 3	..	971 10 3	..
			50 7 3		4,923 7 2
	1869	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Ex Warehouse ..	21 15 9	..	2,868 16 6	..
		..	..	1,314 14 3	..
			21 15 9		4,183 10 9
Total .. .. .	..	..	72 3 0	..	9,106 17 11

RETURN, showing the amount of Duties received on the undermentioned Articles—continued.

Articles.	Date.	PRODUCE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		PRODUCE OF TASMANIA.	
		Duty.	Total Duty.	Duty.	Total Duty.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Grain—Rye	1868	..	..	11 3 6	11 3 6
	1869	39 0 0	39 0 0	5 16 3	5 16 3
	Total .. .. .	..	39 0 0	..	16 19 9
„ Tares	1868	..	..	17 8 9	17 13 3
	Ex Warehouse	..	..	0 4 6	3 16 6
	1869	..	..	3 16 6	3 16 6
	Total .. .. .	..	..	..	21 9 9
„ Wheat	1868	1,241 17 9	..	765 13 6	860 18 6
	Ex Warehouse	716 5 9	1,968 3 6	95 5 0	2,395 17 6
	1869	5,893 10 0	..	1,988 4 3	3,256 16 0
	Ex Warehouse	1,023 5 3	6,916 15 3	407 13 3	8,874 18 9
	Total .. .. .	..	8,874 18 9	..	3,256 16 0
„ Other	1868	..	..	0 7 6	0 7 6
	1869	..	..	..	0 7 6
	Total .. .. .	..	..	..	0 7 6
Grease	1868	..	..	9 0 0	9 0 0
	1869	..	..	2 10 0	2 10 0
	Total .. .. .	..	..	..	11 10 0
Hay	1868	7 15 0	..	0 8 0	0 8 0
	1869	0 1 0	0 1 0	..	0 8 0
	Total .. .. .	..	7 16 0	..	0 8 0
Honey	1868	5 6 0	..	1 8 0	1 8 0
	1869	58 14 0	58 14 0	0 15 6	0 15 6
	Total .. .. .	..	64 0 0	..	2 3 6
Hops	1868	..	..	1,052 11 10	1,305 8 2
	Ex Warehouse	..	..	252 16 4	1,480 2 2
	1869	..	..	1,091 6 8	2,785 10 4
	Ex Warehouse	..	..	388 15 6	..
	Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Lard	1868	0 11 8	..	..	3 4 5
	1869	..	0 11 8	3 4 5	3 4 5
	Total .. .. .	..	0 11 8	..	3 4 5
Leather	1868	3 1 0	..	51 9 0	51 9 0
	1869	3 0 0	3 0 0	86 4 0	86 4 0
	Total .. .. .	..	6 1 0	..	137 13 0

RETURN, showing the amount of Duties received on the undermentioned Articles—continued.

Articles.	Date.	PRODUCE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		PRODUCE OF TASMANIA.	
		Duty.	Total Duty.	Duty.	Total Duty.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Leather, Fancy	1868	1 2 0	..	8 17 0	8 17 0
	1869	..	1 2 0	25 14 0	25 14 0
	Total .. .. .	..	1 2 0	..	34 11 0
Meal, Oat	1868	2 18 0	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
	1869	3 11 0	3 11 0	..	..
	Total .. .. .	..	6 9 0	..	0 10 0
Nuts—Almonds	1868	93 14 4	..	..	..
	1869	101 0 8	101 0 8	..	..
	Total .. .. .	..	194 15 0	..	..
Oil—Black	1868	..	..	41 5 0	41 5 0
Onions	1868	12 9 0	..	12 11 0	12 11 0
	1869	5 15 0	5 15 0	21 13 0	21 13 0
	Total .. .. .	..	18 4 0	..	34 4 0
Potatoes	1868	..	..	256 19 0	256 19 0
	1869	..	..	645 7 0	645 7 0
	Total .. .. .	..	..	..	902 6 0
Preserves	1868	14 10 0	..	934 17 0	..
	Ex Warehouse	19 1 0	..	125 1 0	..
	1869	105 8 7	33 11 4	1,141 4 10	1,059 18 0
Total	Ex Warehouse	..	..	43 5 0	..
	..	..	105 8 7	..	1,184 9 10
	..	..	138 19 11	..	2,244 7 10
Provisions—Preserved.. .. .	1869	7 0 3	..	..	..
	Ex Warehouse	1 7 11	..	..	..
	..	..	8 8 2	..	..
" Salted	1868	25 0 0	..	39 5 0	39 5 0
	1869	..	25 0 0	..	39 5 0
	Total .. .. .	..	25 0 0	..	39 5 0
" Salted Bacon	1868	0 9 7	..	17 1 2	..
	Ex Warehouse	11 16 9	..	..	17 1 2
	1869	16 19 10	12 6 4	99 11 8	99 11 8
Total .. .. .	..	..	16 19 10	..	99 11 8
	..	..	29 6 2	..	116 12 10
" Salted Hams	1868	3 2 2	..	1 0 0	..
	Ex Warehouse	0 19 5	..	..	1 0 0
	1869	18 15 10	4 1 7	9 15 0	9 15 0
Total	Ex Warehouse	4 16 10	..	..	9 15 0
	..	..	23 12 8	..	10 15 0
	..	..	27 14 3	..	..

RETURN, showing the amount of Duties received on the undermentioned Articles—continued.

Articles.	Date.	PRODUCE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		PRODUCE OF TASMANIA.	
		Duty.	Total Duty.	Duty.	Total Duty.
Provisions—Pork	1868	£ s. d. 0 12 6	£ s. d. ..	£ s. d. 16 16 3	£ s. d. ..
	1869	..	0 12 6	44 18 9	16 16 3
	..	..	..	..	44 18 9
Total .. .. .	..	..	0 12 6	..	61 15 9
Seeds	1868	0 18 0	..	94 1 0	..
	1869	12 9 0	0 18 0	24 9 0	94 1 0
	Ex Warehouse ..	..	..	0 8 0	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	12 9 0	..	24 17 0
Timber—Palings	1868	..	13 7 0	761 3 3	761 3 3
	1869	0 2 0	..	301 1 0	301 0 0
	..	..	0 2 0	..	1,062 4 3
.. Posts and Rails	1868	..	..	3 10 0	3 10 0
	1869	..	..	0 4 0	0 4 0
	..	..	..	..	3 14 0
.. Sawn	1868	123 8 0	..	210 10 0	210 10 0
	1869	13 15 0	123 8 0	74 4 0	74 4 0
	..	..	13 15 0	..	284 14 0
.. Shingles	1868	..	..	6 1 0	6 1 0
	1869	..	..	2 19 0	2 19 0
	..	..	..	..	9 0 0
Miscellaneous	1868	3 6 0	..	24 5 0	24 5 0
	1869	0 7 0	3 6 0	21 16 0	21 16 0
	..	..	0 7 0	..	46 1 0
Wine	1868	1,134 18 5	..	..	..
	Ex Warehouse ..	720 1 2	1,854 19 7	..	..
	1869	755 0 6	..	..	..
Total	Ex Warehouse ..	351 0 7	1,106 1 1	..	..
	..	..	2,961 0 8	..	..
	..	..	18,539 8 7	..	27,706 6 11

[Enclosure

QUANTITIES of the undermentioned Goods entered for Home Consumption during the Years 1868 and 1869.

12-K

	TASMANIA.			VICTORIA.			NEW SOUTH WALES.			SOUTH AUSTRALIA.			QUEENSLAND.		
	1868.	1869.	Consumption per head.	1868.	1869.	Consumption per head.	1868.	1869.	Consumption per head.	1868.	1869.	Consumption per head.	1868.	1869.	Consumption per head.
	Quantity.	Quantity.		Quantity.	Quantity.		Quantity.	Quantity.		Quantity.	Quantity.		Quantity.	Quantity.	
Spirits galls.	66,899	69,935	$\frac{1}{10}$	708,321	890,851	$1\frac{1}{2}$	640,850	644,846	$1\frac{1}{10}$	127,948	124,362	$\frac{1}{10}$	241,811	222,198	2
„ Colonial Distilled.....	.....	.....	...	151,107	188,655	$\frac{1}{10}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Queensland-made Rum.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,861	20,842	$\frac{1}{10}$
Wine „	17,367	22,219	$\frac{3}{10}$	268,788	262,060	$\frac{1}{10}$	183,247	156,660	$\frac{1}{10}$	36,515	46,231	$\frac{1}{10}$	57,571	51,762	$\frac{1}{10}$
Ale and Beer „	45,836	58,388	$\frac{1}{10}$	1,137,747	1,125,865	$1\frac{1}{10}$	1,509,640	1,707,599	$3\frac{1}{10}$	.....	.....	.....	524,864	433,953	$3\frac{1}{10}$
Cider „	Nil	Nil	...	1,620	2,136	$\frac{1}{10}$	.....	.....	.....	310,063	309,126	$\frac{1}{10}$	182	12	...
Perry „	137	56	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Vinegar „	14,838	18,925	$\frac{1}{10}$	78,894	92,264	$\frac{1}{10}$	.....	.....	.....	41,990	43,289	$\frac{1}{10}$	36,613	25,523	$\frac{1}{10}$
Oil, excepting Whale.....	63,584	39,621	$\frac{1}{10}$	981,924	1,039,922	$\frac{1}{10}$	.....	.....	.....	195,854	158,963	$\frac{1}{10}$	.....	.....	...
Tea lbs.	611,364	544,123	$\frac{5}{10}$	5,630,512	5,175,443	$\frac{7}{10}$	5,053,680	4,913,520	$\frac{9}{10}$	1,117,835	1,387,244	$\frac{7}{10}$	1,023,862	1,035,972	$9\frac{1}{10}$
Hops „	139,484	109,078	$1\frac{1}{10}$	898,331	1,191,388	$\frac{1}{10}$	213,720	201,120	$\frac{1}{10}$	254,633	230,816	$\frac{1}{10}$	.....	.....	...
Malt bush.	725	68	...	195,600	239,056	$\frac{1}{10}$	31,800	37,760	$\frac{1}{10}$	52,000	37,480	$\frac{1}{10}$	.....	.....	...
Sugar, Raw..... cwt.	67,024	58,269	$\frac{1}{10}$	477,096	523,157	$\frac{1}{10}$	227,389	227,890	$\frac{1}{10}$	93,415	115,335	$\frac{1}{10}$	67,798	54,483	$\frac{1}{10}$
„ Refined.....	203	261	$\frac{1}{10}$	5,046	8,323	$\frac{1}{10}$	39	121	.....	321	871	$\frac{1}{10}$	565	642	$\frac{1}{10}$
Molasses „	371,115	227,469	$\frac{2}{10}$	4,817,538	4,325,064	$\frac{6}{10}$	3,289,664	2,970,096	6	1,202,218	883,481	$\frac{4}{10}$	797,528	765,084	$\frac{6}{10}$
Dried Fruits lbs.	337,177	212,077	$\frac{2}{10}$	18,555,299	17,190,848	$\frac{24}{10}$	7,912,800	5,287,520	$10\frac{3}{10}$	550,928	475,664	$\frac{2}{10}$	1,449,280	1,291,641	$11\frac{1}{10}$
Rice..... „	25,334	14,028	$\frac{1}{10}$	582,549	146,998	$\frac{1}{10}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sago..... „	120,298	134,421	$\frac{1}{10}$	1,139,382	1,180,027	$\frac{1}{10}$	772,440	775,200	$\frac{1}{10}$	516,275	374,676	$\frac{2}{10}$	184,398	166,808	$\frac{1}{10}$
Coffee „	66,442	81,816	$\frac{1}{10}$	309,232	255,472	$\frac{1}{10}$	.....	.....	.....	64,840	66,384	$\frac{1}{10}$	.....	.....	...
Chicory „	5,093	12,170	$\frac{1}{10}$	141,391	220,265	$\frac{1}{10}$	.....	.....	.....	41,685	70,633	$\frac{1}{10}$	408	444	$\frac{1}{10}$
Cocoa „	5,847	8,978	$\frac{1}{10}$	49,291	63,439	$\frac{1}{10}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,158	25,128	$\frac{1}{10}$
Chocolate „	158,257	156,542	$\frac{1}{10}$	1,379,497	1,368,764	$\frac{1}{10}$	539,430†	530,954†	$1\frac{1}{10}$	273,195	334,989	$\frac{1}{10}$	319,530	311,579	$2\frac{1}{10}$
Tobacco ..... „	.....	.....	...	68,185	106,712	$\frac{1}{10}$	168,987	167,109	$\frac{1}{10}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
„ Unmanufactured.....	18,335	25,628	$\frac{1}{10}$	191,108	127,253	$\frac{1}{10}$	.....	.....	.....	15,100	20,894	$\frac{1}{10}$	.....	.....	...
„ Sheepwash.....	4,450	6,024	$\frac{1}{10}$	46,765	53,877	$\frac{1}{10}$	38,424	39,375	$\frac{1}{10}$	14,747	18,933	$\frac{1}{10}$	9,984	8,436	$\frac{1}{10}$
Cigars „	1,269	1,140	$\frac{1}{10}$	2,032	1,492	$\frac{1}{10}$	.....	.....	.....	2,933	3,608	$\frac{1}{10}$	414	132	...
Snuff „	60,087	45,211	$\frac{1}{10}$	3,625,213	3,814,592	$\frac{5}{10}$	.....	.....	.....	506,304	460,594	$\frac{2}{10}$	.....	.....	...
Candles „	12,754	10,450	$\frac{1}{10}$	783,710	1,327,872	$\frac{1}{10}$	.....	.....	.....	118,656	178,615	1	.....	.....	...
Gunpowder..... „	61,719	94,431	$\frac{1}{10}$	295,904	632,240	$\frac{1}{10}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Shot..... „	67,603	102,827	1	120,884	124,871	$\frac{1}{10}$	.....	.....	.....	296,800	156,688	$\frac{1}{10}$	.....	.....	...
Soap..... „	181,513	349,767	$\frac{3}{10}$	1,923,376	3,942,288	$\frac{5}{10}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Soda Crystals..... „	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,660	42,306	$\frac{1}{10}$
Salt..... cwt.	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£77,923	£73,320	$\frac{1}{10}$
Ad valorem Duty, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total amount of Revenue derived from Customs Duties upon all Imported Goods.....	£131,459	£137,621	...	£1,164,499	£1,336,747	.....	£785,736	£838,964	.....	£196,315	£221,235	...	331,520	£306,577	...
Mean of each year.....	£1 6s. 1d.	£1 7s. 3d.	...	£1 14s. 0d. £1 12s. 3d.*	£1 17s. 7d. £1 15s. 11d.*	...	£1 13s. 8d.	£1 13s. 7d.	.....	£1 2s. 3d.	£1 4s. 5d.	...	£3 1s. 8d.	£2 15s. 9d.	...
Estimated Population of the above-named Colonies at the close of the Years 1868 and 1869.....	100,700	101,000	...	684,316	710,284	.....	466,765	500,000	.....	176,298	181,143	...	107,500	110,000	...
Mean of both years.....	£1 6s. 8d.	...	...	£1 15s. 9d. £1 14s. 1d.*	.....	.....	£1 13s. 7d.	.....	.....	£1 3s. 4d.	...	...	£2 18s. 8d.	...	...

* Mean after deducting £60,000 paid to New South Wales Government on account of Murray River Duties.

† Tobacco and Snuff.

Appendix K.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[CIRCULAR.]
70 | 1468.

SIR,

No. 116, 9 June,
1870.

Adverting to my circular letter, No. 74, of the 31st of March last, I have the honor to enclose for your information copy of a further letter which I have addressed to the Government of Tasmania on the subject of the approaching Conference to be held in Melbourne.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,

The Honorable the Chief Secretary, Victoria.

W. GISBORNE.

70 | 1468.

SIR,

(Copy.)

116.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Wellington, 9 June, 1870.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th ultimo, on the subject of the Intercolonial Conference.

Although the Government cannot agree that it is desirable for New Zealand to enter into the proposed Customs union, it is possible the other Colonies concerned may consider that the restraints under which such a union would place them would be compensated by some corresponding advantage, and the Government will watch the proceedings with great interest.

The Government cannot agree that the Colonies should submit to be prevented from entering into convenient commercial relations with each other. It cannot be said that the difficulty in respect to treaties is insuperable, seeing that the British-American Colonies did, for a long time before the creation of the dominion, enter into reciprocal arrangements.

It is the intention of the Government of New Zealand to submit to the Assembly a proposal to authorize the payment of bonuses on intercolonial imports; by this plan the technical difficulty may be surmounted. I enclose you a printed copy of the opinion of the Attorney General of this Colony on the subject of intercolonial reciprocity.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Tasmania.

I have, &c., &c.,
(Signed) W. GISBORNE.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON COLONIAL RECIPROCITY.

By certain provisions of the Legislatures of Canada and other British North American Colonies, certain specified goods, as grain, salted meat, butter, cheese, poultry, and some others, may, if of the growth or produce of any other of the British North American provinces, be imported into the legislating province free of duty; and any other articles besides those specially mentioned may, if of such growth or produce, be exempted, by Order of the Governor in Council, from payment of Customs duty. (See Statutes of Canada, 1859, chap. 17, sec. 3; also, Statutes of Canada, 1866, chap. 6, secs. 5 and 6; also, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, sec. 8, chap. 8, part 1.) This has been the legislation of the British North American Colonies.

In Australasia, however, there does not appear on the statute books of the several Colonies any Acts permitting such reciprocity; and the question naturally suggests itself how is it that this is so? Bearing in mind the differences in climate, soil, and other natural advantages which exist, rendering, as such differences do, an interchange of products certain unless prevented by injudicious legislation; and further, the facts that these districts, which now form the several Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand, were not long since under one Government, and formed one Colony; and also, that by reason of the close proximity of these Colonies to one another, and from the fact that each of these Colonies possessing gold fields of considerable extent, there is such an intercourse between, and a going to and fro of the populations as to make them, if not one people, at least to give them in most matters an identity of interests; bearing in mind these matters, the absence of reciprocity in commerce can only be accounted for by the existence of some unnatural obstruction. That unnatural obstruction is found in the constitutions which the Imperial Parliament has imposed on the several Australian Colonies. In each of them is found the same prohibition—the prohibition having its immediate origin in the 31st section of the 59th of 13th and 14th Victoria.

An attempt on the part of Tasmania to enter into an arrangement with others of the Australasian Colonies for the importation of products and goods on terms of reciprocity was stopped by the disallowance by the Imperial Government of the Bill passed by the Colonial Legislature authorizing such an arrangement. No doubt the Bill was invalid as being contrary to the 13th and 14th Victoria, c. 59, sec. 31, and would have been invalid even if not disallowed. The proper course for Tasmania and any other of the Australasian Colonies desiring to authorize the establishment of such reciprocity, is to procure the repeal of those provisions on the Imperial statute book which prevent the Colonial Legislatures from passing Acts giving the necessary authority.

It will not be sufficient to procure this repeal as to New Zealand alone, should it be wished that such reciprocity should be established here with regard to any other of the Australasian Colonies; but each of the Australasian Colonies with which it is proposed that New Zealand should establish such reciprocity must procure the repeal of the prohibition which prevents legislation by its Parliament.

If in answer to any request made to the Imperial Parliament for such repeal it be said that the prohibition is created not only by provisions of the Imperial Statutes, but also by the treaties entered into by the Imperial Government with foreign countries, and that the provisions of such treaties cannot be disregarded or abrogated without the consent of each of those foreign countries with which the treaties have been made. But assuming that any treaty entered into by the Imperial Government is capable of such a construction as would prohibit one part of the British dominions from entering into terms of reciprocity with another, how is it that such a construction does not apply to the British North American Colonies equally with the Australasian Colonies?

It is true that in the Imperial Statute in force before the constitution of the dominion giving or regulating the constitution of the North American Colonies there is not contained a prohibition similar to that which has been created by Imperial legislation with regard to the Australasian Colonies, but nevertheless there are the same treaties, and those treaties contain no reservation or exception of the North American Colonies.

It would appear, therefore, that if the Imperial Parliament should remove the express prohibition, the provisions of the treaties would present no obstacle. However, if from want of sufficient information on the subject the position of the North American Colonies with regard to Imperial Government treaties with foreign countries has not been correctly put if there be some reservation or exception of the North American Colonies from the operation of foreign commercial treaties, then the same reasons which have induced the Imperial Government to stipulate for such exceptions equally bind it to procure the relaxation of these treaties so far as they can be construed as applying to the Australasian Colonies.

But

But there are provisions in the Imperial statute book which have been passed for the purpose of declaring that goods, the produce of one part of the British dominions, when imported into other parts of the British dominions, shall not be treated as foreign. By some such provision for the purpose of enabling the Australasian Colonies to establish a system of reciprocity, each of these Colonies could for such purpose be declared to be so—not to be separated or foreign to one another.

It may be observed that, in the Act constituting the Dominion of Canada, the Imperial Parliament, though providing that, subject to the provision of that Act, the Customs duties leviable in each province shall continue leviable till altered by the Parliament of Canada, yet the same Act provides that articles the produce of any one province shall, after the union, be admitted free into each of the other Colonies.

No doubt the provision is quite consistent, because all the provinces, though each has a separate Legislature for some purposes, are formed into one country or dominion, subject to a general Legislature.

It would be too great a labour to go through all or the principal of the commercial treaties now existing between foreign countries and the Imperial Government, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of them are capable of receiving such a construction as to prevent the Australasian Colonies from following the example of the British North American Colonies, and establishing a system of reciprocity. It may be that in some treaties, by a strict construction, provisions will be found which may appear to prohibit the establishment of such system.

It is submitted, however, that where, in a treaty with a foreign country, it is stipulated that no other duties shall be imposed on the importation into British territories of any articles, the growth, &c., of such foreign country, such stipulation does not apply to the importation from one Colony to another. The context shows that the word "foreign" must be construed in its proper sense of alien.

It is clear that the "most favoured nations" clauses do not apply as between one part of the British dominions and another.

The 13th clause of the Belgium treaty of 1862, though it would prevent reciprocity between the Colonies and Great Britain as against Belgium, does not, nor does any stipulation in the treaty, prevent reciprocity between any two British Colonies.

It is also submitted that where, as in the treaty with Italy, the words "other country" are used, and the word "foreign" is not expressed, that the meaning is the same, "other country" meaning "other foreign country."

Should the Imperial Government not be disposed to ask Parliament to repeal the prohibitory legislation referred to, it would be well that it should be asked to point specifically what treaty stipulations there are existing which prevent the establishment of the proposed reciprocity.

This is more important with regard to New Zealand, since by the Constitution Act the only prohibition is against imposing restrictions, exemptions, &c., contrary to or at variance with treaties concluded by Her Majesty with any foreign power; while the provision in the Constitution Acts of Victoria and New South Wales is that no new duty shall be imposed upon the importation of any article the produce of any particular "place" which shall not equally be imposed upon the importation of articles imported from all other places.

However, inasmuch as it is with these Colonies that reciprocity is desired, any restriction on legislation by those Colonies acts as a restriction on New Zealand.

J. PRENDERGAST.

Appendix L.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

WE, your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Delegates appointed by the respective Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania to consider matters of common interest, in Conference assembled, beg leave to approach your Majesty with assurances of our attachment to your Majesty's person and Government.

We humbly desire to assure your Majesty that the presence of an Imperial military force in your Australian Colonies has supplied a visible and substantial emblem of Imperial power and Imperial protection from foreign aggression.

We regret that the policy of your Majesty's Government contemplates the withdrawal of the Imperial troops, and that the despatches received from your Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of military protection in Australia show that the Imperial troops can only be permitted to remain in the Colonies upon terms and conditions which cannot be accepted, and lead to the conclusion that the Imperial troops will be speedily withdrawn, thus throwing the Colonies entirely upon their own resources for their internal defence.

We are unwilling to believe that the proposed removal of the troops indicates a desire, on the part of your Majesty's Government, to precipitate any material change in the subsisting relations between the mother country and the Colonies; and trust that the due provision for the naval defence and protection of the coast-line of Australia, and of the British commerce in its various ports, will at all times, but especially in time of war, continue to be recognized by your Majesty's Government as a paramount Imperial obligation.

Impressed with these views, we earnestly hope that the colonists of Australia may be enabled to recognize in your Majesty's Government a desire to consult their wishes, and to strengthen their loyalty to the Crown and attachment to the British Empire.

Appendix M.

MR. FRANCIS,—

I am of opinion that Victoria can agree to proposal No. 1, altering the word "demand" to "necessitate;" but, as at present informed, I think the five following notices by Mr. Wilson are open to objection, because—

First. The Parliament of Victoria is unlikely to yield the present policy of a tariff of discriminating duties, or its right to amend its own tariff as circumstances may from time to time require.

Secondly. Because, without Federal or Legislative Union, any tariff now agreed upon would be virtually inalterable without the unanimous consent of all parties to the Conference.

Thirdly. Because it seems to me to give advantage to some communities, without relative benefit to others comprehended in the agreement.

For instance, the special advantages to Tasmania and South Australia (for the purposes of my argument) would be the admission into Victoria of their products without duty—say flour, wheat, oats, wine, timber, jams, beer, fruit, &c.—while, on the other hand, Victoria has no present equivalent produce or manufacture to export as "duty free" into those Colonies in exchange, inasmuch as the produce or manufactures of Victoria are not yet equal to our own requirements, and consist mainly of goods which are made up wholly or in part from imported materials, and hence would probably be liable to duty inter-colonially as not strictly Victorian produce.

Fourthly.

Fourthly. The sugar, the rum, the wine, and the Colonial made spirits proposed to be imported duty free (even though subject to excise in producing Colony), would very probably before long greatly prejudice the Customs revenue of this Colony.

On the other hand, to facilitate the commerce between the Colonies, and to commence a system of uniform tariff, equal rates might be agreed upon for the following items, which constitute about three-fourths of the Customs revenue of all the Colonies, viz. :—Spirits, tobacco and snuff, tea, sugar, rice, wine, beer, opium, dried fruits, coffee, &c., silks, jewellery, and probably other items. Excise rates might be assimilated, and lighthouse dues and all port charges might be made identical, with mutual concessions in favor of Colonial voyages.

Appendix N.

MR. HART,—

Memorandum.

Referring to the return placed before Conference by the Honorable the Treasurer, showing the apparent loss to Victoria of a Customs union, so far as South Australia and Tasmania is concerned, I consider it is inconclusive for the purpose intended.

To take the average Customs revenue per head of the population, with a dissimilar tariff, is useless for the purpose of comparison, when the first principle of the proposed union is that the tariff shall be uniform; and whilst it is admitted that, in one instance (on spirits) where the duties are similar, there is a smaller amount of duty per head collected in South Australia, this does not result from a smaller consumption, but from a local Distillation Act, which, in the event of a Customs union, would be repealed. Again, the average of revenue for 1867-8-9 is taken during a period of unexampled depression in South Australia. In 1865 the revenue per head (with the existing tariff) of population was 30s.; in '66, 27s. 2d.

Then, as to the estimated population for 1868-9, the document is evidently unreliable. No census has been taken since 1866, and as the estimate has been arrived at by taking the natural increase and the difference of the numbers as shown by the Immigration and Emigration returns of Port Adelaide, without taking into account the extensive emigration by land over the border, many thousands have passed from South Australia to become consumers in Victoria, thereby proving the error of the comparison in a two-fold degree, because the population is overrated for South Australia, and to an equal measure underrated for Victoria. But it is only reasonable to suppose that a population, consisting of people of the same race, with wages on the average equal, which it is safe to calculate will be the case in the future, whatever it may have been in the past, will be equal contributors to the revenue under a uniform tariff, while on the other hand it is clear that Melbourne will, in the event of the system proposed being adopted, enjoy a large portion of the import trade that now centres in Adelaide.

There is also another error in the estimated loss in the document referred to. It is notorious that Victoria is in receipt of revenue derived from dutiable goods that are consumed in the Colonies of New South Wales and South Australia, for which no allowance is made.

It is also inaccurate in the loss it is presumed Victoria will sustain by the proposed admittance of South Australian and Tasmanian produce duty free.

The object the Victorian Government had in imposing a protective duty on cereals was to foster the agricultural interest in their Colony, and their policy has been so far justified that, by the latest statistical return, it is shown that the produce of the last harvest, after providing for the supply of the entire population, leaves a surplus for export of 21,445 tons; and the Customs returns for the first five months of this year show that the duty on South Australian breadstuffs during that period is nil. But what greater proof can be required of the fallacy of the supposition that duty will be paid on imported breadstuffs for Home consumption in Victoria, than the fact that flour is, and has been from the date of the last harvest, upwards of 10 per cent. dearer in South Australia than that produced from their own wheat in Victoria?

Appendix O.

MR. COWPER,—

The Representatives of New South Wales express their willingness to agree to a Customs union and intercolonial free trade, provided a uniform tariff, framed as nearly as possible in accordance with the principles of free trade and a due regard to the fiscal requirements of the Colonies, could be adopted.

Appendix P.

Tabled by MR. FRANCIS, 30/6/70.

THE Representatives of the Government of Victoria express their willingness to consider and submit to their Parliament, and support by every means in their power, propositions to effect a "Customs union" and intercolonial "free trade" between the Colonies parties to this Conference.

Provided,—That the four Colonies can agree upon any uniform tariff which shall not substantially reverse or abandon the present fiscal policy of Victoria, and which favors "discriminating duties" on raw materials for manufactures.

Further,—Victoria would, if necessary, concur in alterations in her tariff, the main objects of which were—to simplify it; to exclude from duty unproductive and unimportant items; to substitute some other for the *ad valorem* principle; to alter the excise impost and make new regulations therefor; and to make the tariff inalterable, except by mutual consent of all parties to the agreement; and also to agree generally in commercial regulations for the government of commerce, and making all port and lighthouse charges as nearly identical as possible.

But inasmuch as it has appeared in the progress of this Conference that the consent of the Colony of New South Wales to an agreement on the foregoing basis is for the present unobtainable, the balance of influences

influences and advantages in the contract is so materially altered thereby, that Victoria would require in any treaty as between that Colony, South Australia, and Tasmania, to consider the larger right which her proportion of contribution to any common stock suggests, and which being (the mean of 1868-69)—

Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,190,623
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208,775
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134,540
								£1,533,938

Victoria would expect that her present tariff should be accepted as the common tariff of the Federation, and that there should be a general interchange of goods between the agreeing Colonies, being duty-paid in or the produce of any of these Colonies.

That the Parliament of Victoria should exercise the right to amend the tariff as circumstances might from time to time require.

That the measure of payments into the common fund by the different Colonies *pro ratâ* to population (or its other adjustment) should govern the subsequent distribution thereof.

That the basis for division should be the census of 1871, and the net receipts from duties of Customs in each Colony for 1868-9, as published (excluding wharfages, &c).

That the agreement be for five years.

That these preliminaries being agreed to, such other measures shall be at once proceeded with as may be requisite to obtain the Legislative confirmation of the different Colonies, and the concurrence of the Imperial authorities.

Appendix Q.

1870.

QUEENSLAND.

PROPOSED SUBMARINE AND LAND TELEGRAPH BETWEEN SINGAPORE AND THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

(Despatch, &c., relative to.)

Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor of Queensland.

(Queensland, No. 7.)

(Copy.)

SIR,

Downing-street, 27 January, 1870.

I transmit to you a copy of a letter from Captain Sherard Osborn, relative to the proposed construction of a submarine and land telegraph between Singapore and the Australian Colonies. 25 Jan., 1870.

I do not doubt that a project which, if successful, will be of so much advantage to the Colony, will receive the attention of your Government.

Governor Blackall, &c., &c., &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

(Copy.)

Captain S. Osborn to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company (Limited and Reduced),
Offices, 38, Old Broad-street, E.C., 25 January, 1870.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to inform you, that this Company has entered into a contract, and received the order, for constructing a system of submarine and land telegraphs for connecting Singapore, in the Malay Peninsula, with our Australian Colonies, over the route indicated in the accompanying prospectus and map.

The land lines in Australia will be carried out in extension of the Queensland Colonial lines, which terminate at Burketown, at the bottom of the Gulf of Carpentaria, to Port Darwin, on the north-west extreme of the territory, which is said to be provisionally placed under the jurisdiction of the South Australian Government.

I have, on behalf of this Company, to request your Lordship will be pleased to move the Governments of Queensland and South Australia, to grant us all necessary permission and countenance in the execution of this undertaking.

Copies of two letters addressed to the Governors of these two Colonies, are herewith enclosed; and we shall feel much obliged if the communication from Her Majesty's Colonial Office on the subject, could be forwarded by the mail which leaves on Saturday next, the 28th instant.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SHERARD OSBORN,
Captn., Royal Navy, Managing Director.

The Right Honorable Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company (Limited and Reduced),
Offices, 38, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., 25 January, 1870.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honor herewith to enclose the prospectus of the British Australian Telegraph Company, the capital of which has been raised, and the order given for the manufacture of cables and land lines, to be laid between Singapore, in the Malay Peninsula, and Burketown, in Northern Australia.

We are informed by Mr. Douglas, the Postmaster of Queensland, that your Government is extending its lines to the said township of Burketown, and we trust that no time will be lost by the Queensland Government in completing that section.

With

With reference to that portion of the line which we have contracted to erect between Burketown and Port Darwin, lying within the jurisdiction of your Excellency's Government, I have the honor, on behalf of the Board of Directors, to request the sanction for the erection of the said land lines, and to ask that every countenance and support may be given to Commander Noel Osborn, of the Royal Navy, who is proceeding to Queensland to act as this Company's representative, and to superintend the carrying out of the necessary works.

Commander Osborn has been instructed to wait personally upon your Excellency directly he arrives in Brisbane, where he may be expected about May next.

I feel sure that the Government of Queensland will fully appreciate the importance to their community of the telegraphic facilities with Great Britain and Europe which we are endeavouring to supply, and that we may count on every aid and assistance being given to us.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SHERARD OSBORN,
Captain, Royal Navy, Managing Director.

To His Excellency the Governor of Queensland, &c., &c., &c., Brisbane.

The Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs to the Honorable the Postmaster General.

Electric Telegraph Department, Superintendent's Office,
Brisbane, 10 May, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that copies of certain correspondence between Commander Noel Osborn, now in Adelaide, agent for the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, London, the Superintendent of Telegraphs, South Australia, and the Chief Secretary of South Australia, relative to the proposed extension of the electric telegraph to this Continent by the British-Australian Telegraph Company, have been published, and as the matter is of great importance as regards the telegraphs of this Colony, I do not hesitate in reporting on the subject.

On 19th April I received from your office copy of letters, dated January last, from Captain Sherard Osborn, R.N., managing director of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, forwarded under cover of despatch to His Excellency the Governor, and from Captain Sherard Osborn to His Excellency the Governor, stating that the British-Australian Telegraph Company had been formed, and contracts entered into for landing a cable at Port Darwin, and constructing a land line thence direct to Burketown, requesting that every countenance and support might be given to Commander Noel Osborn, R.N., the Agent of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, to enable him to carry out the land lines, and urging that the Queensland Government lose no time in completing their portion of the work as far as Burketown.

Accordingly, this department is now vigorously pushing on its works to Normantown, which will be completed early in 1871. The additional 110 miles to Burketown might be carried on simultaneously with the works of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, from Port Darwin to Burketown, a distance of 750 miles.

Commander Noel Osborn arrived in Adelaide, by the April mail, to treat with the Government of South Australia for permission to erect the land line through their territory from Port Darwin to our western boundary.

(Vide p. 59.
F. 248-70.)

The Superintendent of Telegraphs, South Australia, has since recommended, in a report to his Government, that they should undertake to introduce a measure, immediately after the new Parliament meets, for providing, by means of a loan, for the construction at once of a line of telegraph from Port Augusta to Port Darwin. This report has been adopted by the Government, and the Company communicated with, urging the termination of their line at Port Darwin, on the northern coast of South Australia.

The estimated length of the proposed line is sixteen hundred miles, and the cost of construction £120,000; annual cost of maintenance £8,000.

With regard to distance, I observe that little or no allowance has been made for deviations necessary to avoid natural obstacles, such as broken and flooded country, swamps, &c., and to secure permanent water; 10 per cent. may be safely added for this purpose. The description given by Stuart, in his journal of a journey across the Continent during 1861 and 1862, would seem to show that the route proposed offers few facilities for the construction of a line; the country for the most part being described as intensely hot, devoid of necessary timber, and, owing to its sandy nature, permanent water is exceedingly scarce. Under these circumstances it is not at all improbable that the work would cost considerably more than the amount estimated; and experience obtained in this Colony would show that, owing to the many unforeseen difficulties to be surmounted in constructing long lines through unsettled districts, it is hardly possible to frame a reliable estimate of the cost of construction until the country has been examined and its nature thoroughly ascertained.

It is proposed to finish the line by the end of 1871, in order to be in readiness to meet the Company's cable on its being landed at Port Darwin. When the nature of the country is duly considered, it may be anticipated that, under the most favourable circumstances, the work would occupy three years, and perhaps a longer period. Only four stations are considered necessary. In this Colony it has been found that a line cannot be depended upon for constant communication, unless repairing stations are placed at distances not exceeding eighty miles. In the event of an interruption occurring during a rainy season on a line with stations so distant as proposed, and no assistance being obtainable, the necessary repairs could not be effected, perhaps, for weeks or months. In the settled districts, it is proposed to depend upon the settlers to make the necessary repairs; this arrangement would never answer, as, not being employed working the line, they might remain weeks unaware of an interruption. With a proper number of stations, the cost of transit of provisions and stores would be considerable. If it were intended to make this line the means of carrying the whole Australian business, it should be in the highest state of efficiency, and always workable. Altogether, the estimate for maintenance may be considered too low.

The mere fact of the telegraph line passing through unsettled districts, would do little or nothing to promote settlement. Up to the present date I am not aware that South Australia has any line extending into unsettled districts, or a greater distance from her capital than three hundred miles; and Port Augusta, the present northern terminus, is not two hundred miles distant from Adelaide.

It

It is a question of little moment to Queensland whether the South Australian proposal is carried out or not, provided they do not interfere with existing arrangements as regards this Colony. This would seem to be their purpose by attempting to induce the British-Australian Telegraph Company to terminate their works at Port Darwin. The proposed line, if constructed, could not successfully compete with the line now in operation by the eastern route, which is already self-supporting.

I think that the importance of Port Darwin has been greatly over-estimated with regard to this work, and have always advocated, as a means of communication more reliable and less expensive to maintain, that the cable should be brought direct to one of our settlements on the Gulf of Carpentaria. Port Darwin might then be provided for by a branch line from the nearest cable station, say Melville Island. By this means, the heavy cost of constructing and maintaining a land line from Burketown to Port Darwin might be avoided; and the cable, when once laid, would require but little attention.

The action lately taken by the South Australian Government will, I fear, tend to delay the completion of this great work; and I would therefore respectfully urge the desirability of at once communicating with the British-Australian Company, and taking such steps as may be deemed necessary to secure to this Colony the advantages which the present position of our telegraph lines in the north would warrant.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CRACKNELL,
Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs.

The Honorable the Postmaster General.

Telegram from W. J. Cracknell, Superintendent of Electric Telegraph, Brisbane, to E. C. Cracknell, Esq., Superintendent of Electric Telegraph, Sydney.

Brisbane, 8 June, 1870.

THIS Government will guarantee the amount, and communicate by mail; also message from Galle, which we will get you to forward.

Colonial Secretary, Brisbane, to Douglas, London.

11 June, 1870.

GOVERNMENT guarantee, subject to approval of Parliament, 5 per cent. on cost of additional cable, the guarantee to commence from the time the cable is laid and continue while in working order. Press this matter and secure cable for Queensland. New South Wales joins us in guarantee.

TELEGRAM FOR COLONIAL SECRETARY, BRISBANE.

(Through Reuter, Galle.)

Adelaide, 4 June, 1870.

TELEGRAPH Company will lay cable to Normantown if Queensland will guarantee five (5) per cent. on additional cable company. Must know by 7th August; otherwise will probably accept offer from South Australia.

DOUGLAS, London.

Appendix R.

TELEGRAM.

Treasurer, South Australia, to F. S. Dutton, Agent General.

ACT for construction of telegraph from Port Augusta to Port Darwin passed both Houses, and assented to by Governor. Large supply of stores purchased, and Superintendent of Telegraphs organizing parties to commence the work at both ends and various intermediate points immediately. Been instructed to press it forward with all despatch, and have the line open for traffic by 1st January, 1872.

Line will be maintained and worked by this Government free of all cost to Telegraph Company.

Letter and copy of Act by mail.

Dated the 20th June, 1870.

J. HART,
Treasurer.

Appendix S.

WE, the representatives of the Colonies of South Australia and Tasmania, desire to place on record our opinion that a general Customs union, a uniform tariff, and an equal distribution of the revenue therefrom, on the basis of population, together with a free interchange of Colonial products and manufactures amongst the contracting parties, would be of great advantage to the inhabitants of the several Colonies.

That

That, in our anxiety to give effect to such an arrangement, we have in this Conference declared our willingness to make large concessions where our tariffs have differed from those of the other Colonies, in order to arrive at one common conclusion; and thus far, the Treasurer of Victoria (the Hon. Mr. Francis), in his paper dated 30/6/70, agrees; but only on the condition that New South Wales should be a contracting party, which condition is immediately afterwards stated, in the same document, to have been previously ascertained to be impracticable.

That, failing the concurrence of New South Wales, the paper submitted by the Hon. Mr. Francis proceeds to lay down new terms and conditions, placing the Colonies of South Australia and Tasmania in a position not only highly detrimental to their interests, but also contemplating the surrender by these Colonies of their common right to a co-ordinate voice with Victoria in any re-adjustment of the tariff. We are, therefore, unable to acquiesce in such a proposition, or to recommend it to our respective Governments.

With reference to the statements of revenue for the years 1867-8-9, upon which the Hon. Mr. Francis bases the claim of Victoria to an unequal distribution per head of the population, in favor of that Colony, we would remark that they are unreliable for so grave a purpose. For instance, no deduction is made for drawbacks upon the gross Customs revenue of Victoria; and the fact is ignored that, on the part of South Australia—with a uniform tariff and excise regulations—an addition of 6s. 6d. per head of the population would be obtained on spirits and tobacco alone.

It is impossible that we can advise our Governments to legislate upon the basis of a proposal which binds South Australia and Tasmania to maintain a common tariff for the period of five years (as proposed in the paper already referred to), whilst Victoria claims the right to alter this "inalterable" tariff from time to time, as circumstances or inclination may prompt. We regard it as a first principle of common justice that an agreement between contracting parties should be equally binding upon all concerned, and, consequently, view this stipulation on the part of Victoria as fatal to the project of a Customs union, even if no other objection existed.

JOHN HART.

JOHN H. BARROW.

J. M. WILSON.

THOS. D. CHAPMAN.

1st July, 1870.

Appendix T.

Tabled by VICTORIAN DELEGATES, 1/9/70.

IN regard to differences of opinion as to the basis for the distribution of revenue to be derived from the respective Colonies of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania,—

Contingent upon the other points of the previous minute being agreed to, Victoria is willing, in order to afford an opportunity to the other two Colonies to prepare requisite statistics from their own records, to enter on a correspondence, with a view to consider the proportion in which the aggregate revenues shall be divided.

1870.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PILOTS.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING PILOTAGE OF FRENCH AND PRUSSIAN SHIPS OF WAR.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

(Circular.)

Downing-street,
4 August, 1870.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to state to you, for your information and guidance, that Her Majesty's Government, having regard to the existing state of War between France and Prussia, are of opinion that the following instructions should be at once issued to the Pilots in the Colony under your government:—

“ British Pilots are not to pilot Ships of War of either belligerent, except in British Waters, within three miles of the shore, or to do more than pilot such ships into or out of British Ports or Roadsteads when they are not at the time engaged in any hostile operations; but Ships of War in distress may always be piloted out of immediate danger.”

I have accordingly to request that you will immediately take the necessary steps for making these instructions public.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT
OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

1870-71.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CELEBRATION OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING FIXING DAY FOR.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT
OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Circular.)

Downing-street,
30 November, 1870.

MY LORD,

A question having been raised as to the course that should be followed in determining the day to be appointed for the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday in the Colonies, when circumstances render the 24th May an inconvenient day for that purpose, I have been in communication with the Secretary of State for War and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on the subject; and Mr. Cardwell and their Lordships concur with me in the opinion that it is desirable that the selection of a convenient day should rest with the Officer administering the Government in each Colony, the day so to be fixed being not more than a week before or after the 24th May.

In the event of your finding it expedient to appoint a day other than the 24th May for the celebration of this anniversary, you will give early intimation thereof to the Officers in Command of Her Majesty's Military and Naval Forces (if any) in the Colony, and make it known to the people in the usual and most public manner.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

1870-71.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING BRITISH SOVEREIGNTY OVER.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

(No. 24.)

Downing-street,
18 March, 1871.

MY LORD,

I transmit to your Lordship, for your information, a copy of a despatch I have addressed to the Governor of Victoria, stating the grounds on which Her Majesty's Government adhere to their former decision not to extend British Sovereignty over the Fiji Islands.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

[Enclosure.]

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor Viscount Canterbury.

(Victoria.)

(No. 17.)

Downing-street,
16 March, 1871.

My Lord,

Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration your Lordship's despatch (No. 132) of 12th August, enclosing a memorandum submitted to you by the Chief Secretary on behalf of your Ministers, in which he calls attention to the resolutions adopted at the Intercolonial Conference in favour of the establishment of a British Protectorate over the Fiji Islands, and requests you to bring the question under the notice of the Home Government.

Her Majesty's Government have carefully considered the memorandum of your Advisers. The state of affairs in the Fijis appears to have so far changed since 1860, when, after a full inquiry by Colonel Smythe, who was sent out for the purpose, Her Majesty's Government determined not to annex the Islands, that there is now in the Islands a much larger European community, and therefore more able to protect itself and provide for its own government; but otherwise the same difficulties remain. The Islands are under the jurisdiction of several Chiefs, and even if they all concurred in an act of cession to the Queen, the experience of other Colonies shows that disputes would be sure afterwards to arise, especially as to the occupation of land by the settlers. It would be impossible for this Country to undertake the responsibility of the government of the Islands without a sufficient force to support its authority, and Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to station a military force for this purpose in the Fijis.

On these grounds, Her Majesty's Government cannot depart from their former decision not to extend British Sovereignty over the Islands. It is not very clear what is intended by the proposal that "Her Majesty should extend her protection" over the Fijis; but if by this is meant something short of direct annexation, it seems to Her Majesty's Government even more open to objection; as, while it would not really diminish the responsibility this Country would incur, it would weaken and embarrass the exercise of British authority, and would be certain, after a period more or less protracted of uncertainty, and possibly discredit, to end in annexation, in circumstances less favourable than the present.

Her Majesty's Government are however ready to give such aid as may be in their power, through the Consul, for the maintenance of order, until the European community can establish a regular Government; and they are considering measures with a view to increase the authority of the Consul over British subjects, by conferring upon him magisterial powers.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

1870.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

KINGSMILL ISLANDS.

(DESPATCH REFERRING TO MURDERS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN COMMITTED AT.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

(No. 57.)

Downing-street,
5 July, 1870.

MY LORD,

I have received your Lordship's Despatch, No. 33, of 18th March, with the documents enclosed in it, relating to murders alleged to have been committed at the Kingsmill Islands by Captain Carmichael, of the ship "Hannah Blomfield."

Your Lordship's Despatch has been communicated to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Their Lordships have stated that Her Majesty's ship "Galatea" will cruize to the Islands, and the attention of Captain His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will be called to the alleged outrages, with a view to any further information being furnished which may be obtainable on the spot.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

1870.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROMISSORY OATHS ACT.

(DESPATCH NOTIFYING THAT THE QUEEN WILL NOT DISALLOW.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF
BELMORE.

(No. 70.)

Downing-street,
9 August, 1870.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty will not be advised to exercise her power of disallowance, with respect to the Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, entitled "An Act to amend No. 14 of 1870. the Law relating to Promissory Oaths," a transcript of which accompanied your Lordship's Despatch, No. 68, of the 7th of May.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTORAL ROLLS.

(NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN EACH DISTRICT, FOR 1870-71.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 13 September, 1870.

RETURN showing the Number of Electors on the Roll of each Electoral District of New South Wales, for 1870-71.

Electoral District.	Number of Electors.	Electoral District.	Number of Electors.
1. Argyle	2,169	30. Manero	1,801
2. Balranald	1,850	31. Morpeth	829
3. Bathurst	1,103	32. Mudgee	2,469
4. The Bogan	3,082	33. The Murray	1,105
5. Braidwood	3,036	34. The Murrumbidgee	2,094
6. Camden	2,621	35. Narellan	665
7. Canterbury	4,943	36. The Nepean	1,299
8. The Clarence	3,316	37. Newcastle	1,482
9. Carcoar	1,535	38. New England	2,491
10. Central Cumberland	2,283	39. Newtown	2,537
11. Eden	1,940	40. Northumberland	2,610
12. The Glebe	2,241	41. Orange	1,509
13. Goulburn	870	42. Paddington	3,488
14. The Gwydir	1,874	43. Parramatta	1,372
15. Hartley	2,424	44. The Paterson	594
16. The Hastings	2,934	45. Patrick's Plains	1,680
17. The Hawkesbury	1,554	46. Queanbeyan	1,110
18. The Hume	2,174	47. Shoalhaven	1,540
19. The Hunter	1,275	48. St. Leonards	2,076
20. The Lower Hunter	733	49. East Sydney	10,140
21. The Upper Hunter	2,774	50. West Sydney	9,418
22. Illawarra	1,369	51. Tenterfield	1,842
23. Kiama	1,307	52. The Tumut	1,573
24. The Lachlan	4,340	53. Wellington	1,422
25. Liverpool Plains	2,759	54. The Williams	1,281
26. East Macquarie	2,543	55. Windsor	645
27. West Macquarie	948	56. Wollombi	1,197
28. East Maitland	898	57. Yass Plains	1,734
29. West Maitland	1,208		

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 13 September, 1870.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTORAL ROLLS.

(NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN THE GOLD FIELDS DISTRICTS, FOR 1870-71.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 13 September, 1870.

RETURN showing the estimated Number of Electors entitled to vote in the several Gold Fields Electoral Districts, for 1870-71.

Electoral District.								Estimated Number of Electors.
1. Gold Fields South	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
2. Gold Fields West...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,500
3. Gold Fields North	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 13 September, 1870.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROPOSED DIVISION OF THE HASTINGS ELECTORATE.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ELECTORS OF "THE HASTINGS," RESIDING IN POLICE DISTRICT OF MACLEAY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 January, 1871.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned Electors of the Hastings Electorate, residing in the Police District of the Macleay River, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

SHOWETH:—

That by the Electoral Act, the Police Districts of Macleay River, Port Macquarie, and Manning River, are constituted into an Electorate, called "The Hastings."

That such Electorate extends from beyond the Bellenger River on the north to beyond the Manning River on the south,—a distance along the coast in a straight line of about (120) one hundred and twenty miles, and composing an area of about (5,500) five thousand five hundred square miles.

That since the constitution of the Electorate the population of the (3) three police districts has considerably increased, and is yearly increasing; the number of electors for the total Electorate, according to the last return, being (2,934) two thousand nine hundred and thirty-four; of whom were residing in the Macleay River Police District, in the Port Macquarie Police District, and in the Manning River District.

That there is no community of interest between the different Police Districts; but on the contrary, their interests are antagonistic to each other.

That in consequence of the large extent of the district, great inconvenience is felt by those residing at a distance being unable to attend the nomination of Members at Port Macquarie; and also by our representative in the Assembly having the grievances and wants of so large a number of inhabitants to represent.

That your Petitioners consider that the Northern Districts are inadequately represented in your Honorable House, and that from the large number of electors in this Electorate, electing only one Member, whilst (9) nine other districts with electors less in number than (1,000) one thousand each, and (13) thirteen other districts with a smaller number of electors than (1,500) one thousand five hundred each, elect one Member, your Petitioners are entitled to have the Hastings Electorate divided into three parts; one of these comprising the Macleay River Police District, the other the Port Macquarie Police District, and the other the Manning River Police District; and that the place of nomination for the Macleay River District be West Kempsey, and name of the Electorate the "Macleay River."

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the Hastings Electorate be divided in the manner hereinbefore suggested, or that such other relief be afforded to your Petitioners as to your Honorable Assembly may seem fit.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

[Here follow 488 Signatures.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW REFORM.

(COPY OF COMMISSION APPOINTED TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAWS OF THE COLONY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 October, 1870.,

*[Laid on Table in compliance with Answer to Question No. 2, Votes and Proceedings No. 40, Friday,
21 October, 1870.]*

Commission.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth,—

To our trusty and well-beloved,—

SIR ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, Companion of our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Chief Justice of our Supreme Court of our Colony of New South Wales;

THE HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM MONTAGU MANNING, Knight, one of our Counsel learned in the Law, a Member of our Legislative Council of our said Colony, and Attorney General of the same;

THE HONORABLE JULIAN EMANUEL SALOMONS, Solicitor General of our said Colony;

THE HONORABLE SIR JAMES MARTIN, Knight, one of our Counsel learned in the Law, a Member of our Legislative Assembly of our said Colony;

EDWARD BUTLER, Esquire, a Member of our said Legislative Assembly;

THOMAS ICETON, Esquire; and

WILLIAM BARKER, Esquire;—

Greeting:

Know ye, that we, reposing great trust and confidence in your ability, zeal, industry, discretion, and integrity, have authorized and appointed, and do, by these presents, authorize and appoint, you to be our Commissioners to make a diligent and full inquiry into the state of the Statute Law of our said Colony, and to submit proposals for the revision, consolidation, and amendment thereof: And also to make like inquiry into the practice and procedure of our Courts of Justice within our said Colony, and to propose amendments of the same, with a view to the simplification and improvement thereof, and to the removal of the inconveniences arising from the separation of jurisdictions in Law and Equity: And for the better discovery of the truth in the premises, we do by these presents give and grant to you, or any three or more of you, full power and authority to call before you, or any three or more of you, all such persons as you shall judge necessary for the purposes of this our Commission: And we do also give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power and authority to call for and have access to all such official books, documents, papers, and records as you may deem expedient, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever: And we do give you power at your discretion to procure such clerical and other assistance as you may deem necessary for enabling you duly to execute this our Commission: And our further will and pleasure is, that you do, within four months after

the date of this our Commission, or as soon as the same can conveniently be done (using all diligence), certify to us, in the office of our Colonial Secretary, under your hands, or under the hands of any five or more of you, what you shall find touching the premises : And we further will and command, and by these presents ordain, that this our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you our said Commissioners, or any five or more of you, shall and may, from time to time, proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment : And we hereby command all Government Officers and other persons whomsoever within our said Colony, that they be assistant to you and each of you in the execution of these presents : And we appoint you, the said Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight, to be President of this our Commission.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our Colony to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, our right trusty and well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, SOMERSET RICHARD, EARL OF BELMORE, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this fourteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the thirty-fourth year of our Reign.

(L.S.)

BELMORE.

By His Excellency's Command,
CHARLES COWPER.

Entered on record by me, in Register of Patents, No. 9, page 526, this first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

HENRY HALLORAN,
Under Secretary.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.

FIRST REPORT

FROM THE

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO LAW REFORM;
TOGETHER WITH DRAFT BILL.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
23 *May*, 1871.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

LAW REFORM COMMISSION.

FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY :—

The undersigned Commissioners—appointed respectively by Your Majesty's Letters Patent dated the 14th day of July last, and by a Supplementary Commission dated the 16th day of December last, substituting the present for the late Solicitor General,—to inquire into the state of the Statute Law of this Colony, and submit proposals for its revision, consolidation, and amendment;—and also to make a like inquiry into the Practice and Procedure of the Colonial Courts, and propose amendments therein with a view to the simplification and improvement of the same, and to the removal of the inconveniences arising from the separation of jurisdictions at Law and in Equity—have the honor humbly to certify and report to Your Majesty in obedience to the said first-mentioned Letters Patent the several matters following.

We caused circular letters to be issued and circulated, soon after our appointment, addressed to the Judges of the District Courts and of the Supreme Court, as also to many other persons, not exclusively professional, inviting suggestions from them on the subject of Practice and Procedure, and more particularly as to certain points specified; and we have received answers and suggestions (to which we shall more fully advert in our next Report) from several of those gentlemen. Copies of those circulars are annexed. We at the same time, by our Secretary, caused a general intimation to be conveyed to the public through the Press, that the Commissioners would gladly receive suggestions on the same matters, addressed to him, from any individuals who might be disposed so far to favour the Board. Very few communications have been received in reply to this appeal; but among them is one recently sent, which we are glad to notice as containing the valuable suggestion, although not new to us, of the institution of Tribunals of Conciliation, or Arbitration Courts, for the settlement of disputes between Employers and their Workmen.

In a view to the proposal by us, at as early a period as possible, of the introduction (with the necessary adaptations) of recent measures of British legislation, by which many improvements have been introduced into the Codes of Procedure at home, both at Law and in Equity, we secured the professional services of three counsel, under our supervision, with instructions to prepare Consolidation Bills for the amendment of the practice in both jurisdictions. The draftsmen were instructed, however, so to frame both measures, as to be applicable to any amalgamation of those jurisdictions; in other words, so as not to prevent or delay the establishment of uniform principles, and an uniform method of procedure, in all actions or suits in the Court, whatever may be their nature—legal or equitable. The preparation of such Bills, as of all others of a like kind where a leading object is consolidation, is necessarily a work of time; but they are now nearly completed, we believe, and in a state for revision by us as we hope at an early date.

Our own personal attention has been directed, hitherto, to the Colonial statute book; in which the following subjects appeared to us urgently to demand attention. These are, the Laws affecting the treatment and care of the Insane and their property—the Insolvency and Jury Laws,—the several enactments affecting Procedure before Justices, in or out of Sessions,—and the Criminal Law; all requiring consolidation, and admitting if not calling for extensive amendment. On the first of these, by direction of the then Attorney General, before our appointment, we found that a very comprehensive measure had been prepared by two members of the bar, after repeated conferences with the able Superintendent Physician at Gladesville; which appeared to us on perusal to be so complete in its details, and well calculated to effect the objects of such a law, that we thought it our duty at once to recommend the Bill as it stood, or with very few suggested alterations, to the late Government. It will be found to contain some enactments, borrowed from recent English legislation, in immediate connexion with the subject, which we believe to be of great importance to the community at large. The Insolvency Laws, involving a consideration of the entire Bankruptcy code and system, will require not only our own careful study in all their details, but, on some of the leading principles of the measure, whatever shape the new measure may assume, the assistance of members of the mercantile body. The Chief Justice, in conjunction with Sir James Martin, has undertaken the preparation of a Bill, which will not be submitted to the board until after conference with a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, now sitting on this subject; and we trust to be able to propose

propose a measure, eventually, which shall be efficacious, safe, and satisfactory. The Jury Laws, although embracing several statutes, are of a far less complicated character than either of the preceding; and may be consolidated and improved, we think, without much difficulty.

We conceived that the most pressing, as it unquestionably is the most important subject for consideration, in a view to consolidation and amendment, was the Criminal Law; and to this we have accordingly, not unconscious of the magnitude and difficulty of the task, earnestly and unremittingly devoted ourselves. It was necessary for its due accomplishment to consult not merely the older English Acts, to which our own had been closely assimilated, but all the most recent enactments; in addition to which, we thought it desirable to look into some other codes, colonial and foreign—as well as such treatises as were accessible, on the subject of Criminal Law Reform. The result is, after very careful deliberation by us separately and collectively, extending over a period of several months, the draft Bill which we submit with this Report in obedience to the terms of our commission, and propose for the consideration of Parliament.

The Bill consists of 464 clauses; of which number, 256 are founded on (although not in the majority of cases identical with) the English Consolidation Statutes of 1861, and 96 are more or less taken from various enactments English or Colonial, while 112 are wholly or substantially new. It embodies, therefore, among other subjects, all the enactments affecting Larceny and kindred offences, Forgery, Crimes against the Person, Malicious Injuries, Offences respecting the Coin, and Offences by Accessories, which are comprised in the six Acts of 1861; and it consolidates also the Laws against Perjury—all enactments respecting other specific classes of crime (those under the Bankruptcy Laws for instance) being omitted. The new clauses, on the other hand, suggested in almost every case by difficulties occurring within our own experience, and relating chiefly to Pleading, Procedure, and Evidence, embrace all crimes. The combined effect is the repeal and re-enactment, in a condensed form, of above fifty Colonial Statutes; while, on the very difficult subject of Punishments, every provision affecting it is introduced grouped together in one connected series. We may add, that in the framing of this extensive code, (if the term may be thought not too ambitious,) every sentence,—even the effect of each word in it—has been most carefully weighed, and every superfluous word avoided; so that no enactment shall be reasonably
liable

liable to misconstruction, and that the law shall be intelligible as far as may be to every educated person, without the embarrassment occasioned by a cloud of terms.

We have not failed to give attention to the subject, so often discussed without tangible result, of the inequality,—occasionally the inadequacy, and in some instances the undue severity,—of punishments. In deference to the expressed opinion of the Legislative Council, and in a view to the establishment of uniformity and system where certainly neither has yet prevailed, we have introduced enactments to the effect following. The Bill proposes five maximum terms of Penal Servitude; that is to say, for life, fourteen years, ten years, seven years, and five years, severally. This maximum term will, of course, in each instance, be fixed by the Legislature, according to the enormity of the crime in itself, or its injurious consequences to individuals, or to the public. We have in each clause suggested, as it was proper for us to do, what appeared to ourselves to be the desirable limit; but it is in many cases almost arbitrary, and subject to no definite principle. In any event, the limit is exclusively for the wisdom of Parliament. It seems thence to follow, that when legislative authority has thus set its mark on an offence, by assigning to the offender (in respect at least of the worst examples) his due place in the scale of crime, the Court can have no right to reduce that offence practically to a lower one, by awarding him a punishment prescribed for offenders of a stated less degree. We propose therefore to establish uniform rules for the guidance of Judges in this respect; limiting their discretion considerably in apportioning punishment, in the more aggravated forms of crime. Thus, where the fixed period is Penal Servitude for life, the minimum term proposed is seven years; and, where Servitude for fourteen years or ten years is prescribed, the minimum periods are five years and four years respectively. The rule will be a simple one, easily borne in mind; and it is contained in a single section, instead of being repeated with variations—as in the English Consolidation Acts—in above two hundred.

With respect to offences of minor degree, indicated by the terms of seven years and five years Servitude, we propose a similar but not altogether the same rule; namely, that in each class there shall be the alternative of Imprisonment—with a minimum of twelve months in the former case, but subject to no minimum limit in the latter. Every sentence to imprisonment however may (as provided in a separate section) be made more effective, by adding to it Hard Labour or Solitary Confinement,

Confinement, or a direction to find Sureties for good behaviour. It must be remembered, that crimes subjected to these smaller terms of Penal Servitude are, or may be in some cases, of a trivial character, although in other instances attended with circumstances of great aggravation. The old and trusted servant, who deliberately avails himself of his position to steal some article of value, and the girl who under sudden temptation pilfers a ribbon, are necessarily in the same legal category; but the two offences differ so widely in every other aspect, as obviously to require the allowance of extreme latitude to the tribunal which apportions punishment to them. Many illustrations of similar character will readily present themselves.

Other crimes indeed, although offences of the same class and nature, vary similarly in degree; and some, as in the case of Manslaughter, may be said to vary infinitely. Not merely the circumstances attending the act or omission, in any case of crime, but those which led to it, the deliberation of the design, or its having arisen from distress or momentary pressure, its actual wickedness, the age, character, and position of the offender, the amount of injury done, or in fact contemplated and intended to have been done, and the probable effect of a light or heavy sentence in deterring other offenders, are all matters to be considered in meting out an appropriate measure of punishment. Two men may alike be guilty of robbery or housebreaking; but one, an old and hardened ruffian, shall have planned and mainly executed the crime, and the other, young and inexperienced, have been over-persuaded by him at the last moment to aid in its commission. It would be impossible therefore without injustice, and the necessity of frequent appeals to the Executive for mitigation, to prescribe one fixed rule or period—whether of Penal Servitude or Imprisonment,—for all offenders committing even the self-same act; and, still more obviously, those who simply fall within some prohibitory enactment, in which offences themselves comprising various shades of guilt are all made subject to one scale. Think what we will about particular instances, much must be left in each case to the discretion of the presiding Judge. In England, that discretion is perhaps too unfettered; and it may be, that there as well as in New South Wales it has not always been wisely exercised. Greater evils, however, it will be perceived, would flow from an entire abolition of the system. We have suggested a middle course, which has occurred to us after much consideration to be the only practicable modification.

In by far the greater number of instances, the punishments provided in the Bill are much below the English and our own existing scale.

scale. But, except in two instances, we have not felt ourselves able to propose for adoption, as in the Acts of 1861, the abolition of the penalty of death for crimes of great atrocity, at present subject in this Colony to that infliction. It is not within our province, to enter here into elaborate discussion on so vexed a subject, as that of the expediency or propriety generally of death punishments. The Legislature will determine that question for the Colony, in respect of the crimes referred to, and embraced by the present Bill. But it is right to observe, that this last (often the only dreaded) penalty is retained in every British code, as a just and salutary measure, for the technical crime of Murder, without exception or qualification of any kind. We advisedly use the word technical, in order to notice the fact that this crime, although popularly by no means so understood, may be committed without previous malice; that an immediate intention to kill any one, much less the particular individual, is not essential to it; and that, in certain cases, even an omission may suffice to constitute the legal guilt. Rejecting these considerations, let any ordinary case of achieved Murder be compared, in degree of wickedness, or in its effects on society—in reference either to the insecurity of our homes or persons, or the persons of helpless women unprotected in the wild bush, or protected only by the terror to offenders of impending death,—with one of those dreadful outrages, of late only become less common among us, of meditated, and attempted, and all but accomplished Murder. Or with Rape brutally committed; or Burglary by armed gangs, accompanying their act of violence by not terror only, but the wounding of the inmates with an intent to kill, or a reckless indifference whether the wound shall kill or not.

The act of shooting at a tame fowl with intent to steal it, whereby a man is killed whom the malefactor never saw or heard of, is Murder; and punishable by death. Two or more men engage in a design to commit some felony, perhaps equally trivial; and, in the prosecution of it, one of them in a scuffle kills his assailant. All the party are equally guilty of Murder. The Judge, moreover, by a recent statute, must in every case actually pronounce the capital sentence. A mischievous beast, known by the owner to be so, is turned loose by him among a crowd with intent merely to frighten people; and the death of one among them is the result. Or a labourer throws stones from a height into a frequented street, without giving any warning; and a passer-by is accidentally killed. In each instance the act is Murder. On the other hand, the most atrocious conspiracy to commit that crime, under circumstances combining every aggravation, is in the English

Acts

Acts lightly dealt with. And any crime whatever, or any series of crimes in succession, against either person or property, or both, if death though intended do not supervene,—a Burglary at midnight, stripping the dwelling of its contents, and violating or stabbing the inmates, or a planned Robbery with arms, accompanied by the most brutal ill-usage, and wounds that shall cripple the victim for life,—may be committed without a greater punishment than penal servitude; which the Judge may mitigate to imprisonment for a single day. We have endeavoured to avoid both extremes. Retaining the death penalty for certain more flagitious acts, the Bill proposes to take it away from cases of Murder not actually malicious, in the ordinary sense of the word, or (in their nature, or in respect of the probable consequences of the act,) not wicked in a high degree. The mode adopted, it will be perceived, although creating a distinction so great, infringes no established rule or maxim, and removes no known land-mark, of the Criminal Law. The definitions of Murder and of Manslaughter, as of Homicide Justifiable or Excusable, will remain; but, supposing the legal requisites to be established, the punishment of Murder will be made to depend, in the cases provided for, on specific established facts—and not on the Executive alone.

We pass to a subject of scarcely less practical importance. By an Imperial statute passed last year only (the 34 Victoria c. 23), Forfeiture to the Crown for Felony is abolished; the offender's property nevertheless being made answerable to a limited extent, at the discretion of the Court, for the costs of the prosecution, and the payment of compensation to persons whom his act may have injured. The Court may also, if it sees fit, assign the residue of the property to a person called an administrator, for the benefit of the offender's creditors and family—he being himself under disability, and therefore unable to deal with it. We have introduced clauses into the Bill, adopting in substance that very desirable measure; but without its elaborate and in some respects complicated provisions. It has appeared to us, that by making use of the already existing machinery of our Insolvent Act, and conferring on all such assignments, of which there will not be many, the effect of an Adjudication in that jurisdiction, the proof of the offender's debts and the collection and preservation or distribution of his property will follow as a matter of course—without the necessity of any new officer, or of special enactments and an untried code of procedure. By this simple expedient we have been able to substitute six clauses for the twenty-nine of the English Act; and at the same time to add a provision, not found in
the

the latter, for the protection of the offender's wife, (and, through her, of their children,) during his own legal incapacity.

By the Common Law, we need scarcely observe, the forfeiture of property—of *lands* by attainder only—was consequent on every Felony; and such has continued to be an incident of that class of crime, whatever its absolute or assigned degree of guilt or punishment. This very heavy infliction attached, for instance, even to cases of Involuntary Manslaughter and the like; where, as a general rule, no offence morally is imputed to the convicted person. But, in Misdemeanors, the class of offences supposed to be (and ordinarily being) inferior in their degree of wrong-doing, no forfeiture of property ensued even in the grossest cases, and although marked as heinous crimes by the severity of the prescribed punishment. Perjury, Obtaining money by False Pretences, and Frauds by Trustees, Bankers, and other Agents, all being in England misdemeanors only, are examples. Yet in some of these, the last especially, forfeiture of goods would seem to be more appropriate, than in any ordinary felony. Moreover, as there can be no legal arrest for a Misdemeanor on oral information, or without a Justice's warrant, offenders of that class have an additional advantage in the chances of escape.

But if Forfeiture be abolished, or retained only to the extent and for the purposes mentioned, there appears to be no sufficient reason for omitting to place all crimes of magnitude, or crimes in degree of wrong-doing equal at least to Larceny, which (if of property above a shilling in value) was always felony, in the stated rank of Felonies. We had then to consider, whether some fixed and easily understood rule could not be established, for marking if not defining the legal distinction between Felony and Misdemeanor. And for this purpose it is proposed by the Bill to enact, that offences made punishable with Death or Penal Servitude shall be in the former, and all offences not so punishable shall belong to the latter class. We do not, therefore, suggest the abrogation of either term; although neither, in fact, ever conveyed any accurate or definite idea. An enactment that a person should by any given act be guilty of felony, has meant only that the incidents of the crime, or class of crimes so called, shall attach to the doing of such act. In that respect the law will continue the same, although the incident of Forfeiture will exist no longer. But the imposition of the penalty of Death or Penal Servitude, in any section, will be equivalent to such an enactment. The prescribed punishment for any act or omission will indicate, in every case, its class of crime; and Perjury, with Swindling, Frauds by Trustees in mis-appropriating

appropriating moneys, and some other offences of the fraudulent class, become Felonies—as we think that they always ought to have been.

On the subject of Punishments we will here mention one or two provisions, adopted substantially from the Imperial statute book, and more or less in force in some of our sister Colonies. In certain cases of crimes against the person with violence, such as the crime called garotting, cases of bestiality and indecent assault, certain wanton and malicious injuries, as for instance to books and works of art in public institutions, felonious assaults by prisoners already in gaol, and offences by lads under sixteen, Whipping is provided. But we have introduced clauses for limiting the number of strokes, establishing one uniform kind of instrument, for adults and boys respectively, and (as in Victoria) authorizing the Gaol Surgeon to stay any such punishment, if in any case injurious to the offender's health. Where security for good behaviour can be given, the Judge may in certain cases defer passing any sentence; and the existing enactment is inserted, as to sending offenders to a Reformatory School. Longer periods of punishment are prescribed, for offenders more than once previously sentenced; and the mode of procedure in such cases, or cases of cumulative punishment, is simplified. The Judge need not actually pronounce, but may simply record sentence of Death, in any case where he shall see cause for so doing; but, whenever he exercises that power, he is required to state his reasons on the record. Ample powers of mitigation are reserved to the Governor in every case—to be granted with or without conditions; among which are those of residence for a time in a named district, and of good behaviour there. In a view to the occasional exercise of this last power, very stringent enactments are framed,—founded on the most recent English regulations,—for ensuring that good conduct, and summarily punishing misbehaviour. Experience will show, to what extent these Indulgences may be carried. But it will be borne in mind, that the great mass of offenders against the law must sooner or later mingle again with the community; and the proposed system, which provides for their gradual restoration, under prescribed probationary rules in the meantime, may therefore be well worth the trial.

It not unfrequently happens after a prisoner's conviction, generally on his representation, but sometimes at the instance of strangers, that doubts or questions are raised as to some part of the evidence, or some matter not in evidence, tending to impeach the verdict. Such doubts must in the course of years have presented themselves,

without suggestion elsewhere, to the mind of every Judge. There is, however, as we all know, not only no Appeal in such cases, but no mode provided by law for investigating the facts represented, or satisfactorily solving any doubts so raised. The absence of such a provision has often been regretted; but there is great difficulty in applying an adequate remedy. We have endeavoured to meet this, to some extent, by an enactment enabling the Governor, or the presiding Judge in any case, to cause witnesses to be examined on oath before some Justice; and thus to obtain materials, under legal sanction, for determining how far the doubt or representation is well founded.

Many serious difficulties, some of them purely technical in character, are experienced in prosecutions for Larceny and kindred offences. For example. Under the Bailee Act, and similarly in analogous cases of Embezzlement, the appropriation relied on as fraudulent must be of the specific thing received; and the act is not punishable, if the accused was bound only to return an equivalent, but not that very thing. On trials for Cattle Stealing, and commonly for the receiving of meat the produce of cattle stolen or feloniously killed, it occasionally happens that the sex of the animal cannot be proved. A more general occurrence is, the difficulty experienced by juries in determining whether the person charged is guilty of stealing, or of receiving the property in question. There are cases clearly of theft, in the moral sense, in which criminal responsibility depends on the original intention, and not on the actual appropriation, however dishonest. Others, where the prisoner's defence is that he intended eventually to return, although he took, the property. Some gross frauds escape punishment, under the existing law, because they are not deemed representations of some matter of fact; although the line of separation from the statutory offence is a very thin one, and the wrong done the same in effect and degree. The Bill contains clauses, framed and we believe adapted to meet these several points.

Notwithstanding many useful statutes directed against Perjury, the law on this head is still defective. Some provisions are therefore inserted, for simplifying and facilitating (but in frivolous cases for restraining) prosecutions for this crime, and removing certain technical difficulties, connected with False Swearing not amounting in law to Perjury. And, as being of a kindred character, we introduce under the same head False Returns and Declarations relating to Births, Deaths, and Marriages—already punishable by existing Colonial Acts. But if these offences are punishable, because of their injurious probable results

results or effect on society, we are able to discover no valid reason for not similarly punishing False Returns, and Declarations, deliberately made in fraud of the Public Revenue. The Bill proposes, therefore, to place offenders of either class in the same category.

On the subject of Witnesses, and especially those sought to be examined on behalf of accused persons, some important provisions are suggested; the most prominent among them—recommended in this Colony many years ago,—taken from recent British legislation. The first is, an enactment entitling a prisoner to call witnesses in his defence, before committal; and allowing the expense of travelling, to such of them as shall be certified to be material, the same as to witnesses for the Crown. Such a provision may be thought sufficiently recommended by its humanity and justice; but it has this recommendation also—that painful appeals to the Court or the Executive, on the ground of some fact not having been before the jury, because of the prisoner's inability to bring up a witness, will in future have their fitting answer. We propose also for adoption another English enactment, for securing the evidence of persons dangerously ill; whose testimony would probably otherwise be lost. Numerous examples might easily be given, in which this provision will be found of value. Every available precaution is taken, however, by providing for the cross-examination of the witness as soon as practicable, to prevent injustice to parties who may be implicated by any such evidence. The statements of persons, by what is termed a Dying Declaration, have always been receivable—in cases of Homicide—without oath, and without provision for cross-examination; but only where they relate to the cause of death, and the declarant has abandoned all hope of life. An alternative if not a preferable course is now provided. A sick or wounded person need not, under this new enactment, be in a state that excludes all hope of recovery, and he must be sworn. On the other hand, we propose (for a like reason) that his belief of certainly impending death shall not be necessary, to sustain in certain cases a Declaration under the old law. There are rules of practice on some other points, affecting the reception of evidence and the examination of witnesses, which the Bill seeks to alter or modify. The following are the most material. Admitting evidence in mitigation of punishment, where the Judge shall conceive it to be just on trials so to do. Allowing witnesses to state their own knowledge of a prisoner's habits and conduct when testifying to his character, instead of being as at present restricted to evidence of repute, which may or may not exist in the particular instance, as to that character. Permitting evidence

to

to be given of inconsistent statements in contradiction of a party's own witness, although he may not have "proved adverse" within the meaning of the embarrassing enactment passed to remove difficulties in that behalf.

In cases of Bigamy, we propose that the wife (or husband—as the case may be) of the accused shall be admissible, but not compellable, to give evidence for or against the prosecution. In every other case of injury, cognizable as a crime, committed by the one against the other, the wife or husband is a competent witness. It seems therefore to be an anomaly, excused by no sufficient reason, that in this—the gravest of all offences against married life, since adultery is here preceded or followed by perjury, and abandonment or open repudiation,—the same rule has not prevailed. But the Bill provides, that marriage shall not be proved by the evidence of the alleged wife or husband alone. A very serious difficulty exists in respect of this crime. The Legislature of New South Wales, as of every other colony, has no jurisdiction over persons or things in another country or colony. No enactment passed here, therefore, having effect beyond our own territorial limits, and our Courts possessing no power, except by Imperial authority, to try offences or take cognizance of acts committed outside those limits, it seems clear that Parliament could not effectually enact a law for punishing Bigamy, where the second marriage shall have been in any country other than New South Wales. It follows that the act can only be punished, or the offender tried, in the country where such act was committed, (supposing his marriage to be an offence against the laws of that country,) or, if in any other, then by virtue solely of some enactment binding equally both territories. Such an enactment fortunately exists as part of the law of this Colony, (the 9 George 4 c. 31 s. 22, extended here by 9 George 4 c. 83, and never yet repealed,) under which Bigamy is an offence, wheresoever committed, triable in any part of the Empire. We have therefore so framed the Schedule of Repealed Acts and Statutes, as to retain that 22nd section. And, for a similar reason, the Schedule retains section 32, relating to Offences on the Sea—over which, beyond a short distance from our coasts, the Legislature has of course no jurisdiction.

Among the new provisions in our proposed Bill, those relating to Jurors, and to the trial of all Indictable Offences on one uniform system, are such as to demand special notice, in commending them to the favourable consideration of Parliament. By the existing law, every man charged with Felony, however trifling, is entitled to twenty Challenges, without assigning any cause or ground of objection, to the

the persons summoned to try him. This extensive right, utterly unnecessary in any case for the ends of justice, or for securing a fair trial, enables the accused to eject nearly one-half, and in the smaller towns two-thirds, of the entire panel; and thus, either to compel a postponement of his trial, or to force into the Jury box some one person, (or perhaps more,) disposed beforehand if not resolved to acquit him. The Crown Prosecutor, on the other hand, can only exclude persons conditionally, although without limit; for, if the panel be exhausted by the double process, those objected to for the Crown must be called again—when, unless excepted to for cause assigned and proved, they are sworn to try the case, whatever their known prejudices or character. If however the offence charged be not Felony, there is no right of Peremptory Challenge on either side; whatever the nature of that offence, or the extent of feeling likely to exist respecting it or the parties to it. Our suggestions are, to place both Felonies and Misdemeanors in this respect on the same footing; to give a right of Challenge in each class alike; to reduce the number of Challenges, (that is to say, without cause assigned,) to eight or in Capital cases twelve; and to restrict the Crown's right to the same number, but to make that right absolute. The right of Challenge for cause to remain as at present. It is proposed further to assimilate the law, by extending to defendants in cases of Misdemeanor the privilege—existing at present in Felonies only—of “pleading over” to the indictment, after judgment for the Crown on demurrer.

From the earliest times, the unanimity of Jurors on Criminal trials has been secured, or sought to be so, by the expedient—hardly reconcilable with ideas of modern civilisation, or altogether with justice to the sufferers,—of denying them all food whatsoever, after leaving the jury box, until they shall have delivered their verdict. Some of them in a given case, honestly seeking to concur with their fellows, may desire time for discussion or for thought; but deliberation has been proscribed, except under that condition. We propose that a rule felt to be so oppressive, whatever may have been the reasons which led originally to its adoption, shall be abolished; and Juries be in all cases allowed reasonable refreshment. And, to avoid all question as to the propriety of discharging a Jury, by reason of exhaustion or inability to agree, a clause in the Bill vests that power in the Judge, after certain inquiries and the lapse of a specified time.

There are numerous other provisions in the Bill—such as giving power to the presiding Judge to enlarge Jury Panels, and to bring up Prisoners by Order without Writ; the allowing of Writs of Error, and
facilitating

facilitating proceedings on (or in some cases dispensing with) Writs of Habeas Corpus ; the removal of difficulties in carrying out Sentences of Courts Martial ; rendering formal proofs unnecessary in certain cases ; and so on. Many of these are too technical to admit of easy explanation. A clause will be observed respecting the creation and jurisdiction of Courts of General Sessions and Petty Sessions. This has been inserted, because of the suggested repeal of the Felons Act, and existing Quarter Sessions Acts. And, at the instance of Your Majesty's Law Officers, we have added a clause limiting prosecutions for Blasphemy ; the undefined nature of which offence, it is suggested, demands definite legal restraint.

It may perhaps be thought, but not by those most competent to appreciate it, that the result of our labours thus far is scarcely adequate to the amount of time apparently occupied. We desire on this head to say, only, that we conceived it to be unbecoming our position and the importance of the work, to allow this comprehensive measure to leave our hands, without the bestowal on it of an amount of care, and minute revision, that may well excuse delay. Not only, as already observed, have every sentence and word been dwelt on and considered, but many clauses have been repeatedly re-considered, and many as often entirely remodelled, and again written and re-written.

All which we hereby certify under our hands, this 28th day of March, 1871—and of Your Majesty's reign the Thirty-fourth.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.,
President.

* W. C. WINDEYER, S.G.
W. M. MANNING, Q.C.
E. BUTLER.
† THOS. ICETON.
WM. BARKER.

ALEXR. OLIVER,
Secretary.

* While convinced of the necessity of some amendment of the present Law of Challenge, I doubt the expediency of that proposed. I also question the policy of the alterations of the Law suggested in clauses 128, 148, 327, 347 and 358 of the Bill.

W. C. WINDEYER, S.G.

† I doubt the necessity or expediency of converting into Felonies some offences hitherto known to the Law as Misdemeanors only.

THOS. ICETON.

Copy of Letter sent to their Honors the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Supreme Court,
1st July, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, by the desire of my brother-Commissioners, the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Sir James Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Butler, M.L.A., that we have been appointed Commissioners, to inquire into, among other things, the Practice and Procedure of the Supreme Court at Law and in Equity.

We solicit the favour of your Honor's assistance in carrying out this important inquiry, and that you will, with that view, be good enough to send us, in the course of the present month, if you can make it convenient, whatever suggestions may occur to you for improving the Practice of the Court, in the several branches of its Jurisdiction, or any of them.

I am

Your very faithful Servant,

(Signed) ALFRED STEPHEN,
President of the Law Commission.

His Honor Mr. Justice

Copy of Circular Letter sent to the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, the Master in Equity, and the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.

Crown Law Office,
1st July, 1870.

SIR,

I am directed by the Commissioners appointed to inquire, amongst other things, into the Practice and Procedure of the Supreme Court, at Law and in Equity, to solicit the favour of your assistance in carrying out this important inquiry; and that you will, with that view, be good enough to communicate to the Commissioners, in the course of the present month, if you can make it convenient, any suggestions which may occur to you for improving the Practice of the Court in the several branches of its Jurisdiction, or any of them.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) ALEX. OLIVER,
Secretary to the Commission.

Copy of general Circular Letter.

Law Reform Commission.

Crown Law Office,
19th July, 1870.

SIR,

I am directed by the Commissioners appointed to inquire, amongst other things, into the Practice and Procedure of the Supreme Court, to solicit the favour of your co-operation.

Among the various subjects within the scope of their inquiries, to which your attention is invited, the Commissioners desire to particularize the following:—

1. The Fusion, wholly or in part, of Law and Equity.
2. The Revision and Extension of the Common Law and Equity Procedure Acts, and the amendment of the Rules and modes of Procedure in any other branch of the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, Civil or Criminal.
3. The simplification of the Rules of Pleading in all branches of the Court's Jurisdiction.
4. The subject of New Trials.
5. The subject of Appeals.
6. The subject of Costs generally.
7. The present arrangements of the Supreme Court as to Sittings, Circuits, Terms, and Vacations.
8. Mode of Trial in Civil Cases:—
 - (1.) By a Judge and Jury.
 - (2.) By a Judge alone, either with or without consent of parties.
 - (3.) By Judicial reference to Arbitration.
9. The nature, degrees, and inequality of punishments.
10. Improvements in the Law of Evidence.
11. The Laws relating to Juries.

The twentieth of the ensuing month (August) has been fixed by the Commissioners, as the day on or before which it is desirable that all communications, relating to any of the above subjects, should be forwarded to them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) ALEX. OLIVER,
Secretary to the Law Reform Commission.

To

34^o VICTORIÆ, 1871.

AN ACT

To consolidate and amend in certain respects the Criminal Law.

*Reference to existing
Enactments.*

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follow.

*Reference to Imperial
Acts.*

1. This Act shall commence on the first day of in the Commencement &c.
year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and may be cited as
"The Criminal Law Consolidation and Amendment Act of 1871" on
which day the Acts and portions of Acts mentioned in the First Schedule
hereto so far as the same are therein expressed to be repealed shall be Repeal of Acts
First Schedule.
and the same are hereby repealed except as to offences committed and
matters and things done or commenced before that day which shall be
dealt with and continued and every right and liability in respect
thereof shall remain as if this Act had not been passed Provided that
the eighth and following parts of this Act so far as the provisions
thereof severally can be applied shall be in force with respect to all
offences whether at common law or by statute whensoever committed.

2. This Act shall be divided into the eleven following parts that Division of Act.
is to say—(1) Offences against the Person (2) Larceny and
similar Offences (3) Malicious Injuries to Property (4) Forgery
(5) Offences relating to the Coin (6) Perjury (7) Abettors and
Accessories (8) Pleading and Procedure (9) Proceedings after
Verdict (10) Summary Proceedings (11) Miscellaneous Enactments.

3. For the purposes of this Act the words *Court* and *Judge* Interpretation of
respectively shall be equally taken to mean the Court in which or the terms.
Judge before whom the trial or proceeding is had in respect of which
either word is used The term *indictment* shall mean or be taken to
include any information presented or filed as now provided or allowed
by law for the prosecution of offences and the word *Justices* or *Justice*
shall be construed to mean (whether used in the singular or plural
number) a Justice or Justices of the Peace:

cf. 7 & 8 Geo. IV.
c. 29 s. 5.
9 Vic. No. 2 s. 2.

The word *money* shall include equally all coined money whether Money.
current within the realm or not and all bank notes or instruments
ordinarily so called and current as such and payable to the bearer And Valuable security.
the words *valuable security* shall include any order or other security Ib.
whatsoever entitling or evidencing the title of any person to any
share or interest in any public stock or fund whether of any part of the
British Dominions or of any Foreign State or in any fund of any
body

body corporate company or society whether within or without the British Dominions or to any deposit in any bank and shall also include any debenture deed bond bill note cheque warrant order or security whatsoever for money or for payment of money whether of any part of the British Dominions or of any Foreign State and any document of title to land or goods :

Property.
Ib.

The term *property* shall include every description of real and personal property money debts and legacies and all deeds and instruments relating to or evidencing the title or right to any property or giving a right to recover or receive any money or goods and shall also include not only such property as shall have been originally in the possession or under the control of any party but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange whether immediately or otherwise :

cf. 1 Vic. c. 87 s. 12 &
22 Vic. No. 16 s. 3.

Document of title to
goods.
24 & 25 Vic. c. 96
s. 1.

The term *document of title to goods* shall include any bill of lading India warrant dock warrant warehousekeeper's certificate warrant or order for the delivery or transfer of any goods or valuable thing bought and sold note or any other document used in the ordinary course of business as proof of the possession or control of goods or authorizing or purporting to authorize either by indorsement or by delivery the possessor of such document to transfer or receive any goods thereby represented or therein mentioned or referred to :

cf. 30 Vic. No. 13 s. 4.

Document of title to
lands.
Ib.

The term *document of title to land* shall include any deed certificate of title map paper or parchment written or printed or partly written and partly printed being or containing evidence of the title or any part of the title to any real estate or to any interest in or out of any real estate :

cf. 7 & 8 Geo. IV.
c. 29. s. 23.

Banker.

The term *banker* shall include any director or manager of any banking company whether incorporated or not or of any branch thereof and every person carrying on the business of a banker :

Trustee.
Ib.

The term *trustee* shall mean a trustee on some express trust created by some deed will or instrument in writing and shall include the heir or personal representative of any such trustee and any other person upon or to whom the duty of such trust shall have devolved or come and also an executor and administrator and an official manager assignee liquidator or other like officer acting under any present or future Act relating to joint stock companies or bankruptcy or insolvency The words *person master* and *employer* shall severally be construed to include whenever applicable thereto any society company or corporation :

22 Vic. No. 16 s. 3.

Cattle.
Ib.

The term *cattle* shall include any horse mare gelding colt foal filly ass mule bull cow ox steer heifer calf ram ewe sheep lamb pig goat deer alpaca llama or vicuna or any hybrid or cross thereof :

Night.
Ib.

Night shall be deemed to commence at nine of the clock in the evening of each day and to conclude at six of the clock in the morning of the next succeeding day.

1 Vic. c. 86 s. 4
adopted by 2 Vic.
No. 10.

What Offences to be
deemed Felonies.

4. Whenever by any section of this Act a person is made liable to the punishment of death or of penal servitude and the offence for which such punishment may be awarded is not by such section declared to be a misdemeanor the same is hereby declared to be and shall be taken to be felony and the offender shall on conviction be deemed accordingly to have been convicted of felony and shall be subject to all the legal consequences of such a conviction and wherever in this Act the term felony is used the same shall be taken to mean an offence punishable as aforesaid But where by this Act no other punishment can be awarded than imprisonment with or without hard labour or the imposition of a fine in addition to or without imprisonment the offence shall be and be taken to be a misdemeanor only.

Law Ref. Com.

What Offences
Misdemeanors.

Reference to existing enactments.

PART I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Reference to Imperial Statute.

(1).—*Homicide.*

9 Geo. IV. c. 31 s. 3.

Law. Ref. Com.

5. Whosoever shall be convicted of murder shall be liable to suffer death. Provided that where the act shall neither have been cruel nor committed with reckless indifference to life—nor have been done with intent to kill or inflict grievous bodily harm upon any person—nor in any attempt by the accused to commit or during the commission by him of a capital offence or burglary or some offence obviously dangerous to life—nor while armed with a deadly weapon or instrument—it shall be lawful for the jury if they find the accused guilty of the murder charged to say that he is so guilty in the second degree only and thereupon the offender shall be liable to penal servitude for life or some term not less than five years.

Murder.
24 & 25 Vic. c. 100
sec. 1.Murder in the
second degree.

Law Ref. Com.

6. On the trial of any person for the murder of a child it shall not be necessary to prove that such child had an independent circulation if it shall have breathed nor to prove that the child breathed if irrespective of any question as to such circulation it shall when born into the world have been alive.

Child murder.

7. All persons who shall conspire confederate and agree to murder any person whether a subject of Her Majesty or not and whether within the Queen's dominions or not or shall solicit encourage persuade or endeavour to persuade or shall propose to any person to murder any other person whether a subject of Her Majesty or not and whether within the Queen's dominions or not shall be liable to penal servitude for life.

Conspiring to commit
murder.
Ib. sec. 4.

Ib. sec. 9.

8. Whosoever shall be convicted of manslaughter shall be liable to penal servitude for life or any term not less than three years or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding four years or to pay such fine as the Court shall direct.

Manslaughter.
Ib. sec. 5.

Ib. sec. 10.

9. No punishment or forfeiture shall be incurred by any person who shall kill another by misfortune or in his own defence or in any other manner without felony.

Excusable homicide.
Ib. sec. 7.

Ib. sec. 2.

10. Every offence which before the twenty-seventh day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight would have amounted to petit treason shall be deemed to be murder only and all persons guilty in respect thereof whether as principals or as accessories shall be dealt with and punished as principals and accessories in murder.

Petit treason.
Ib. sec. 8.(2).—*Attempts to Murder.*

1 Vic. c. 85.
1 Vic. c. 89 sec. 4
adopted by 2 Vic.
No. 10.
9 & 10 Vic. c. 25
sec. 2 adopted by
14 Vic. No. 16.

11. Whosoever shall administer to or cause to be taken by any person any poison or other destructive thing or shall by any means whatsoever wound or cause any grievous bodily harm to any person or shall set fire to any ship or vessel or any chattel therein or any part of her tackle apparel or furniture or shall cast away or destroy any ship or vessel or by the explosion of gunpowder or other explosive substance destroy or damage any building with intent in any of the cases aforesaid to commit murder shall be liable to suffer death.

Certain acts done
with intent to
murder.
Ib. secs. 11 and 12.

9 & 10 Vic. c. 25
sec. 2 adopted by
14 Vic. No. 16.

12. Whosoever shall maliciously set fire to any ship or vessel or any chattel therein or any part of her tackle apparel or furniture or shall cast away or destroy any ship or vessel or shall by the explosion of

Certain acts done
whereby life
endangered.
Ib. sec. 13.

of

of gunpowder or other explosive substance destroy or damage any building whereby in any such case the life of any person shall be endangered shall be liable to penal servitude for *life*.

Certain other acts
done with intent to
murder.
Ib. sec. 14.

13. Whosoever shall attempt to administer to or shall attempt to cause to be administered to or to be taken by any person any poison or other destructive thing or shall shoot at any person or shall by drawing a trigger or in any other manner attempt to discharge any kind of loaded arms at any person or shall attempt to drown suffocate or strangle any person with intent in any of the cases aforesaid to commit murder shall whether any bodily injury be effected or not be liable to penal servitude for *life*. 1 Vic. c. 85 sec. 3
adopted by 2 Vic.
No. 10.

By other means
attempting to com-
mit murder.
Ib. sec. 15.

14. Whosoever shall by any means other than those specified in any of the preceding sections attempt to commit murder shall be liable to penal servitude for *life*.

(3.)—*Letters threatening to Murder.*

Sending letters
threatening to
murder.
Ib. sec. 16.

15. Whosoever shall maliciously send deliver or utter or directly or indirectly cause to be received knowing the contents thereof any letter or writing threatening to kill or murder any person shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years*. 10 & 11 Vic. c. 66
sec. 1 adopted by 14
Vic. No. 16.

(4.)—*Acts causing or with intent to cause Bodily Harm.*

Impeding persons
endeavouring to
escape from ship-
wreck.
Ib. sec. 17.

16. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously prevent or impede any person being on board of or having quitted any ship or vessel in distress or wrecked stranded or cast on shore in his endeavour to save his life or shall unlawfully and maliciously prevent or impede any person in his endeavour to save the life of any such person as in this section first aforesaid shall be liable to penal servitude for *life*. 1 Vic. c. 89 sec. 7.

Shooting or wounding
with intent to do
grievous bodily harm.
Ib. sec. 18.

17. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously by any means whatsoever wound or inflict any grievous bodily harm upon any person or shoot at any person or in any manner attempt to discharge any kind of loaded arms at any person with intent in any such case to do grievous bodily harm to such person or to any other person or with intent to resist or prevent the lawful apprehension or detainer either of himself or any other person shall be liable to penal servitude for *life*. 1 Vic. c. 85 sec. 4.

What shall constitute
loaded arms.
Ib. sec. 19.

18. Any gun pistol or other arms which shall be loaded in the barrel or chamber with gunpowder or any other explosive substance and ball shot slug or other destructive material shall be deemed to be loaded arms within the meaning of this Act although the attempt to discharge the same may fail from want of proper priming or from any other cause and every gun pistol or other arms which shall be unlawfully presented at any person shall be deemed to be loaded arms unless the contrary be shewn.

Wounding or
inflicting bodily
injury.
Disfiguring.

19. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously by any means whatsoever wound or inflict any grievous bodily harm upon any person shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *five years*. And any permanent or serious disfiguring of the person shall be deemed grievous bodily harm within the meaning of this and the said seventeenth section. 16 Vic. No. 17 sec. 4.

Attempting to choke
&c.
Ib. sec. 21.

20. Whosoever shall by any means whatsoever attempt to choke suffocate or strangle any other person or shall by any means calculated to choke suffocate or strangle attempt to render any other person insensible unconscious or incapable of resistance with intent in any of such cases to enable himself or any other person to commit or with intent in any of such cases to assist any other person in committing any indictable offence shall be liable to penal servitude for *life*.

Using chloroform &c.
to commit any indict-
able offence.
Ib. sec. 22.

21. Whosoever shall unlawfully apply or administer to or cause to be taken by or attempt to apply or administer to or attempt to cause to be administered to or taken by any person any chloroform laudanum or other stupefying or overpowering drug matter or thing with intent in 16 Vic. No. 17 sec. 3.

in any of such cases to enable himself or any other person to commit or with intent in any of such cases to assist any other person in committing any indictable offence shall be liable to penal servitude for *life*.

25 Vic. No. 12 s. 1.

22. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously administer to or cause to be administered to or taken by any other person any poison or other destructive or noxious thing so as to endanger the life of such person or so as to inflict upon such person any grievous bodily harm shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years*.

Using poison &c. so as to endanger life.
Ib. sec. 23.

Ib. s. 2.

23. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously administer to or cause to be administered to or taken by any other person any poison or other destructive or noxious thing with intent to injure aggrieve or annoy such person shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *five years*.

Administering poison &c. with intent to injure aggrieve or annoy.
Ib. sec. 24.

16 Vic. No. 17 sec. 7.

24. Whosoever being legally liable to provide any wife child ward insane person apprentice or servant with necessary food clothing or lodging shall wilfully and without lawful excuse refuse or neglect to provide the same or unlawfully and maliciously do or cause to be done any bodily harm to any such wife child ward insane person apprentice or servant so that in any such case his or her life shall be endangered or his or her health shall have been or shall be likely to be seriously injured shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *five years*.

Not providing wife child apprentices servants &c. with food &c.
Ib. sec. 26.

25. Whosoever shall unlawfully abandon or expose any child being under the age of two years whereby the life of such child shall be endangered or the health of such child shall have been or shall be likely to be seriously injured shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *five years*.

Exposing children whereby life endangered.
Ib. sec. 27.

26. Whosoever by negligently and without lawful excuse doing or omitting to do any act shall cause grievous bodily injury to any person shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *two years*.

Negligently causing bodily injury.
Victorian Act 27 Vic. No. 233 sec. 24.

9 and 10 Vic. c. 25 sec. 3.

27. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously by the explosion of gunpowder or other explosive substance burn maim disfigure disable or do any grievous bodily harm to any person shall be liable to penal servitude for *life*.

Causing bodily injury by gunpowder.
24 and 25 Vic. c. 100 sec. 23.

Ib. sec. 4 & 1 Vic. c. 85 sec. 5.

28. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously cause any gunpowder or other explosive substance to explode or send or deliver to or cause to be taken or received by any person any explosive substance or any other dangerous or noxious thing or put or lay at any place or cast or throw at or upon or otherwise apply to any person any corrosive fluid or any destructive or explosive substance with intent in any of the cases aforesaid to burn maim disfigure or disable any person or to do some grievous bodily harm to any person shall whether any bodily injury be effected or not be liable to penal servitude for *life*.

Using or sending explosive substance or throwing corrosive fluid.
Ib. sec. 29.

1 Vic. c. 85 sec. 6.

29. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously place or throw into upon against or near any building ship or vessel any gunpowder or other explosive substance with intent to do any bodily injury to any person shall whether or not any explosion take place and whether or not any bodily injury be effected be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*.

Placing gunpowder near a building.
Ib. sec. 30.

7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 18.

30. Whosoever shall place or cause to be placed any spring-gun man-trap or other engine calculated to destroy human life or inflict grievous bodily harm or shall continue any such engine so placed or knowingly permit the same to continue so placed with intent in any of the cases aforesaid to inflict grievous bodily harm shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *four years* Provided that nothing in this section shall extend to any gun or trap usually placed with the intention of destroying vermin or to any spring-gun man-trap or other engine placed in a dwelling-house for the protection thereof.

Setting spring-guns &c.
Ib. sec. 31.

22 Vic. No. 19 sec. 129.

31. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously put or throw upon or across any railway any wood stone or other matter or thing

Placing wood &c. on a railway.
Ib. sec. 32.

OR

or take up remove or displace any rail sleeper or other matter or thing belonging to any railway or turn move or divert any points or other machinery belonging to any railway or make or shew hide or remove any signal or light upon or near to any railway or do cause to be done any other matter or thing with intent in any of the cases aforesaid to injure or endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon such railway shall be liable to penal servitude for *life*.

Casting stone &c. on a railway carriage.
Ib. sec. 33.

32. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously throw or cause to fall or strike at against into or upon any engine tender carriage or truck used upon any railway any wood stone or other matter or thing with intent to injure or endanger the safety of any person being in or upon such engine tender carriage or truck or in or upon any other engine tender carriage or truck of any train of which such first-mentioned engine tender carriage or truck shall form part shall be liable to penal servitude for *life*.

Doing anything whereby passengers are endangered.
Ib. sec. 34.

33. Whosoever by any unlawful act omission or neglect shall endanger or cause to be endangered the safety of any person conveyed or being in or upon a railway or shall aid or assist therein shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *three years*.

Injuries by furious driving.
Ib. sec. 35.

34. Whosoever having the charge of any carriage or vehicle shall by wanton or furious driving or racing or other misconduct or by wilful neglect do or cause to be done any bodily harm to any person whatsoever shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *two years*.

(5.)—Assaults.

Obstructing or assaulting a minister in the discharge of his duties.
Ib. sec. 36.

35. Whosoever shall by threats or force obstruct or prevent or endeavour to obstruct or prevent any clergyman or other minister in or from celebrating divine service or otherwise officiating in any place of divine worship or in or from the performance of his duty in the lawful burial of the dead in any burial-place or shall strike or offer any violence to or shall upon any civil process or under the pretence of executing any civil process arrest any clergyman or other minister engaged in or to the knowledge of the offender about to engage in any of the rites or duties aforesaid or going to perform the same or returning from the performance thereof shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *two years*.

Assaulting a magistrate &c. on account of his preserving wreck.
Ib. sec. 37 and ib.

36. Whosoever shall wound or strike any magistrate officer or other person lawfully authorized while in the execution of his duty in or concerning the preservation of any vessel in distress or of any vessel goods or effects wrecked stranded or cast on shore or lying under water with intent to obstruct him or whereby he shall be obstructed in the execution of such duty shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*.

Assault with intent to commit felony or on peace officers &c.
Ib. sec. 38.

37. Whosoever shall assault any person with intent to commit felony or shall assault resist or wilfully obstruct any peace officer in the execution of his duty or any person acting in aid of such officer or shall assault any person with intent to resist or prevent the lawful apprehension or detainer of himself or of any other person for any offence shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *two years*.

Assaults arising from combination.
Ib. sec. 41.

38. Whosoever in pursuance of any unlawful combination or conspiracy to raise the rate of wages or of any unlawful combination or conspiracy respecting any trade business or manufacture or respecting any person concerned or employed therein shall unlawfully assault any person shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *two years*.

16 Vic. No. 18 sec.
28.

39. Whosoever shall be convicted upon an indictment for any assault occasioning actual bodily harm shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *five years* and whosoever shall be convicted upon an indictment for a common assault shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *one year*.

Assault occasioning
bodily harm.
Ib. sec. 47.
Common assault.

Assaults punishable by Justices.

9 Geo. IV. c. 31 sec.
26.

40. Whosoever shall beat or use any violence or threat of violence to any person with intent to deter or hinder him from buying selling or otherwise disposing of or to compel him to buy sell or otherwise dispose of any wheat or other grain flour meal malt or any vegetable produce in any market or other place or shall beat or use any such violence or threat to any person having the care or charge of any such commodity whilst on the way to or from any place with intent to stop the conveyance of the same shall on conviction before two Justices be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *six months* Provided that no person punished for any such offence under this section shall be punished for the same under any other law.

Assaults with intent
to obstruct the sale
of grain or its free
passage.
Ib. sec. 39.

Ib.

41. Whosoever shall unlawfully and with violence or by any threat of violence hinder or prevent any person from working at or exercising his lawful trade business or occupation or shall beat or use any violence to any such person with intent to hinder or prevent him from working at or exercising the same shall on conviction before two Justices be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *six months* Provided that no person punished for any such offence under this section shall be punished for the same under any other law.

Certain assaults.
Ib. sec. 40.

Ib. sec. 27 & 19 Vic.
No. 24 s. 22 (Police)

42. Whosoever shall unlawfully assault or beat any person shall upon conviction before two Justices either be imprisoned for a term not exceeding *three months* or shall pay a fine not exceeding together with costs (if ordered) the sum of *ten pounds* And where such assault or battery is upon any male child whose age does not in the opinion of such Justices exceed fourteen years or upon any female the offender shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding *six months* or to pay a fine not exceeding (together with costs) the sum of *twenty pounds*.

Common assaults.
Ib. sec. 42.

18 Vic. No. 9 sec. 1.

43. In case the Justices shall find the assault or battery complained of to have been accompanied by any attempt to commit felony or shall be of opinion that the same is from any other circumstance a fit subject for a prosecution as for an indictable offence they shall abstain from any adjudication thereupon and shall deal with the case in all respects as if they had no authority to hear and determine the same.

Aggravated assaults.
Ib. sec. 43.

Ib. sec. 29.

44. If the Justices upon the hearing of any such case of assault or battery upon the merits shall deem the offence not to be proved or shall find the assault or battery to have been justified or so trifling as not to merit any punishment and shall accordingly dismiss the complaint they shall forthwith make out a certificate under their hands stating the fact of such dismissal and shall deliver such certificate to the party against whom the complaint was preferred.

Where jurisdiction
not to be exercised.
Ib. sec. 46.

Ib. sec. 27 *ad finem*.

45. Any person who shall have obtained such certificate or who having been convicted shall have paid the whole amount adjudged to be paid or have suffered the imprisonment awarded shall be released from all further proceedings civil or criminal for the same cause.

Certificate of
dismissal.
Ib. sec. 44.

Ib. sec. 28 and 18
Vic. No. 9 sec. 1
ad finem.

46. Nothing in the last preceding six sections shall authorize any Justices to hear any case of assault or battery in which any question shall arise as to the title to any land or any interest therein or accruing therefrom or as to any bankruptcy or insolvency or any execution under the process of any Court of Justice.

Certificate or con-
viction a bar to other
proceedings.
Ib. sec. 45.

Exception from
jurisdiction.

(6.)—*Rape Abduction and Indecent Assaults.*

Rape.
Ib. sec. 48.
Provision for cases
of fraud.

47. Whosoever shall be convicted of the crime of rape shall be liable to suffer *death* Provided that where on the trial of any person for rape it shall appear that he had carnal knowledge of the woman without resistance but that resistance was prevented by fraud practised by the accused on her it shall be lawful for the jury if they acquit him of the crime charged to find those facts specially and thereupon the offender shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*. Ib. sec. 16.

Punishment for
attempt.

48. Whosoever shall be convicted of an attempt to commit or of an assault with intent to commit the crime of rape shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*. 11 Vic. No. 30 sec. 1.

Procuring the defile-
ment of girl under
age.
24 and 25 Vic. cap.
100 sec. 9.

49. Whosoever shall by any false pretence false representation or other fraudulent means induce or procure any female under the age of twenty-one years to have illicit carnal connection with any man or shall by any such means have any such connection shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *two years*. 16 Vic. No. 17 sec. 8.

Carnally knowing a
girl under ten years.
Ib. sec. 50.

50. Whosoever shall unlawfully and carnally know any girl under the age of ten years shall be liable to suffer *death*. 9 Geo. IV. c. 31 sec. 17.

Punishment for an
attempt.

51. Whosoever shall be convicted of an assault with intent unlawfully and carnally to know any girl under the age of ten years or of an attempt to commit the same offence shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years* and the consent if any of the girl shall be no defence to any such charge. 11 Vic. No. 30 secs. 1 & 2.

Carnally knowing a
girl between ten and
twelve.

52. Whosoever shall unlawfully and carnally know any girl of or above the age of ten years and under the age of twelve years shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years* and whosoever shall be convicted of an assault with intent unlawfully and carnally to know any such girl or of an attempt to commit the same offence shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *five years* and the consent if any of the girl shall be no defence to any such charge. 9 Geo. IV. c. 31 sec. 17.
16 Vic. No. 18 sec. 23
and ib. sec. 3.

Punishment for
attempt.
Ib. sec. 51.

53. Whosoever shall indecently assault any female child under the age of twelve years whether with or without the consent of such child shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *five years* and any person who having been convicted of such offence shall afterwards commit any such misdemeanor shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years*. 11 Vic. No. 30 secs. 4 & 5.

Indecent assault on
females.
24 & 25 Vic. c. 100
sec. 52.

54. Whosoever shall indecently assault any female of or above the age of twelve years shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *three years*. 16 Vic. No. 18 s. 28.

Abduction of a
woman against her
will.
Ib. sec. 53.

55. Where any woman of any age shall have any interest whether legal or equitable in any property or shall be a presumptive heiress or co-heiress or presumptive next of kin or one of the presumptive next of kin to any one having such interest whosoever shall from motives of lucre take away or detain such woman against her will with intent to marry or carnally know her or to cause her to be married or carnally known by any person shall be liable to penal servitude for *fourteen years*. 9 Geo. IV. c. 31 s. 19.

The like against the
will of parent.

56. Whosoever shall fraudulently allure take away or detain any woman being under the age of twenty-one years out of the possession and against the will of her father or mother or of any other person having the lawful charge of her with intent to marry or carnally know her or to cause her to be married or carnally known by any person shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *five years* And no offender under this or the last preceding section shall be capable of taking any estate or interest legal or equitable in any property in right of any such woman and if any marriage shall have taken place the property of the wife shall be settled in such manner as the Supreme Court shall upon an information at the suit of the Attorney General appoint.

57. Whosoever shall by force take away or detain against her will any woman of any age with intent to marry or carnally know her or to cause her to be married or carnally known by any person shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*.

Forcible abduction of any woman with intent to marry her. *Ib. sec. 54.*

9 Geo. IV. c. 31 s. 20.

58. Whosoever shall unlawfully take or cause to be taken any unmarried girl being under the age of sixteen years out of the possession and against the will of her father or mother or of any other person having the lawful charge of her shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *three years*.

Abduction of a girl under sixteen years of age. *Ib. sec. 55.*

(7.)—*Child Stealing.*

59. Whosoever shall unlawfully either by force or fraud lead or take away or decoy or entice away or detain any child under the age of fourteen years with intent to deprive any parent guardian or other person having the lawful charge of such child of the possession of such child or with intent to steal any article upon or about the person of such child to whomsoever such article may belong and whosoever shall receive or harbour any such child knowing the same to have been by force or fraud led taken decoyed enticed away or detained as in this section before mentioned shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years* Provided that no person who shall in good faith have claimed any right to the possession of such child shall be liable to prosecution under this section.

Child stealing. *Ib. sec. 56.*

Ib. sec. 21.

(8.)—*Bigamy.*

60. Whosoever being married shall marry any other person during the life of the former husband or wife shall be liable to penal servitude for any term not exceeding *seven years* Provided that nothing in this section contained shall extend to any person whose husband or wife shall have been continually absent from such person for the space of seven years then last past and shall not have been known by such person to be living within that time or shall extend to any person who at the time of such second marriage shall have been divorced from the bond of the first marriage or to any person whose former marriage shall have been declared void by the sentence of any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Bigamy. *Ib. sec. 57.*

Ib. sec. 22.

(9.)—*Attempts to procure Abortion.*

61. Every woman being with child who with intent to procure her own miscarriage shall unlawfully administer to herself any poison or other noxious thing or shall unlawfully use any instrument or other means whatsoever with the like intent and whosoever with intent to procure the miscarriage of any woman whether it be proved or not that she is with child shall unlawfully administer to her or cause to be taken by her any poison or other noxious thing or shall unlawfully use any instrument or other means whatsoever with the like intent shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years*.

Administering drugs &c. *Ib. s. 58.*

1 Vic. c. 85 sec. 6.

62. Whosoever shall unlawfully supply or procure any poison or other noxious thing or any instrument or thing whatsoever knowing that the same is intended to be unlawfully used with intent to procure the miscarriage of any woman whether it be proved or not that she is with child shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *five years*.

Procuring drugs &c. *Ib. sec. 59.*

(10.)—*Concealing the Birth of a Child.*

63. If any woman shall be delivered of a child every person who shall by any secret disposition of the dead body of the said child whether such child died before or at or after its birth conceal or endeavour to conceal the birth thereof shall be liable to imprisonment for any term

Concealing the birth of a child. *Ib. sec. 60.*

9 Geo. IV. c. 31 s. 14.

not exceeding *four years* and on the prosecution of any one for any such offence it shall not be necessary to prove that the disposition of the child's dead body was in some place where it was not likely to be found if the disposition was with intent to conceal the birth of such child.

The like on trial for murder.

64. On the trial of any person for the murder of a child such person may if acquitted of the murder be convicted under the last preceding section in case the evidence shall warrant such finding. *Ib. ad finem.*

(11.)—Unnatural Offences.

Sodomy and bestiality.
Ib. sec. 61.

65. Whosoever shall be convicted of the abominable crime of buggery committed either with mankind or with any animal shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years* and where the crime shall have been committed on any person with violence or upon any child under the age of twelve years the offender shall be liable to suffer *death*. *Ib. sec. 15 and Victorian Act.*

Attempt to commit the crime.
Ib. sec. 62.

66. Whosoever shall attempt to commit the said abominable crime or shall be guilty of an assault with intent to commit the same shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years*. And whosoever shall commit any indecent assault upon a male person of whatever age with or without the consent of such person shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *five years*. *As to part 16 Vic. No. 18 sec. 28.*

(12.)—Carnal knowledge defined.

Carnal knowledge defined.
Ib. sec. 63.

67. Carnal knowledge shall in every case under this Act be deemed complete upon proof of penetration only. *9 Geo. IV. c. 31 s. 18.*

(13.)—Making Gunpowder to commit Offences.

Making or having gunpowder &c. with intent to commit felony.
Ib. sec. 64.

68. Whosoever shall knowingly have in his possession or make or manufacture any gunpowder explosive substance or any dangerous or noxious thing or any machine engine instrument or thing with intent by means thereof to commit or for the purpose of enabling any other person to commit any offence against the person being felony shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *three years*. *9 and 10 Vic. c. 25 sec. 8.*

PART II.—LARCENY AND SIMILAR OFFENCES.

(1.)—Larceny in general or by Bailees.

All larcenies to be the same nature.
Ib. s. 2.

69. Every larceny whatever be the value of the property stolen shall be deemed to be of the same nature and shall be subject to the same incidents in all respects as grand larceny was before the twenty-first day of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven. *7 & 8 Geo. 4 c. 29 s. 2.*

Bailees fraudulently converting property.
Ib. s. 3.

70. Whosoever being a bailee of any property shall fraudulently take or convert the same or any part thereof or any property into or for which it may have been converted or exchanged to his own use or the use of any person other than the owner thereof although he shall not break bulk or otherwise determine the bailment shall be guilty of larceny and may be convicted thereof upon an indictment for larceny. *22 Vic. No. 9 s. 1.*

Punishment for simple larceny.
Ib. s. 4.

71. Whosoever shall be convicted of simple larceny or of any felony hereby made punishable like simple larceny shall (except in the cases hereinafter otherwise provided for) be liable to penal servitude for the term of *five years*. *7 & 8 Geo. IV c. 29 ss. 3 & 4.*

(2.)—

(2.)—*Larceny of Cattle or other Animals.*

- Ib. s. 25. 72. Whosoever shall steal any cattle shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years*. Stealing cattle. Ib. s. 10.
- 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29 s. 25. 73. Whosoever shall wilfully kill any animal with intent to steal the carcase skin or any part of the animal so killed shall be liable to the same punishment as if he had been convicted of stealing such animal. Killing animals with intent to steal the carcase &c. Ib. s. 11.
- Law Reform Commission. 74. If upon the trial of any person under either of the two last preceding sections it be proved that he stole or killed an animal of the species described in the indictment but it is uncertain on the evidence what was its sex or age the accused shall not be entitled to an acquittal by reason of such uncertainty. Stealing or killing cattle.
- 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29 s. 26. 75. Whosoever shall unlawfully and wilfully course hunt snare or kill or wound or attempt to kill or wound any deer in or upon any inclosed land shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *two years*. Injuring deer in any inclosed ground. Ib. s. 13.
- Ib. s. 30. 76. Whosoever shall unlawfully and wilfully in the night take or kill any hare or rabbit in or upon any inclosed land shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *one year*. Killing &c. hares or rabbits in the night time. Ib. s. 17.
- 8 & 9 Vic. c. 47 s. 2 *ad finem* adopted by 14 Vic. No. 16. 77. Whosoever shall steal any dog or shall unlawfully have in his possession or on his premises any stolen dog or the skin of any stolen dog knowing such dog to have been stolen after a previous summary conviction for any such offence as hereinafter provided shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *one year*. Stealing or possession of dogs. Ib. s. 18.
- Ib. s. 3. 78. Whosoever shall corruptly take any money or reward directly or indirectly under pretence or upon account of aiding any person to recover any dog which shall have been stolen or which shall be in the possession of any person not being the owner thereof shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *one year*. Taking money to restore dogs. Ib. s. 20.
- Ib. s. 6.

(3.)—*Larceny of Written Instruments.*

- Ib. s. 22. 79. Whosoever shall steal or for any fraudulent purpose destroy cancel obliterate or conceal the whole or any part of any valuable security or of any document of title to land shall be liable to the same punishment as if he had stolen a chattel and been convicted of simple larceny in respect thereof. Bonds bills &c. or documents relating to real property.
- Ib. s. 22. 80. Whosoever shall steal or for any fraudulent purpose destroy cancel obliterate or conceal the whole or any part of any will codicil or other testamentary instrument either during the life of the testator or after his death and whether the same shall relate to real or personal estate or to both shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*. Wills or codicils. Ib. s. 29.
- Ib. s. 22. 81. Nothing in either of the two last preceding sections mentioned nor any proceeding conviction or judgment thereupon shall affect any remedy at law or in equity which any party aggrieved would have had if this Act had not been passed but no conviction of any offender shall be received in evidence in any action or suit against him and no person shall be liable to be convicted under either of the said sections in respect of any act done by him if he shall before being charged with such offence have first disclosed such act on oath in consequence of any compulsory process in any action suit or proceeding *bonâ fide* instituted by any party aggrieved or in any compulsory examination upon the hearing of any matter in bankruptcy or insolvency. Other remedies not to be effected. Ib. s. 29.
- Ib. s. 21. 82. Whosoever shall steal or for any fraudulent purpose take from its place of deposit for the time-being or from any person having the lawful custody thereof or shall unlawfully and maliciously cancel obliterate injure or destroy the whole or any part of any record document or writing of or belonging to any Court or relating to any matter or cause civil or criminal begun depending or terminated in any

any Court or in anywise relating to the business of any office or employment under Her Majesty and being in any public office shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*.

(4.)—*Larceny of Things attached to or growing on Land.*

Metal glass wood &c.
fixed to house or
land.
Ib. s. 31.

83. Whosoever shall steal or rip cut sever or break with intent to steal any glass or woodwork belonging to any building whatsoever or any lead iron copper brass or other metal or any utensil or fixture whether made of metal or other material or of both respectively fixed in or to any building whatsoever or anything made of metal fixed in any land being private property or for a fence to any dwelling-house garden or area or in any square or street or in any place dedicated to public use or ornament or in any burial-ground shall be liable to be punished as in the case of simple larceny. Ib. s. 44.

Trees in pleasure-
grounds of the value
of £1 or elsewhere
of the value of £5.
Ib. s. 32.

84. Whosoever shall steal or cut break root up or otherwise destroy or damage with intent to steal the whole or any part of any tree sapling or shrub or any underwood respectively growing in any park pleasure ground garden orchard or avenue or in any ground adjoining or belonging to any dwelling-house shall (in case the value of the articles stolen or the amount of the injury done exceeds the sum of one pound) be liable to be punished as in the case of simple larceny and whosoever shall steal or shall cut break root up or otherwise destroy or damage with intent to steal the whole or any part of any tree sapling or shrub or any underwood respectively growing elsewhere than in any of the situations in this section before mentioned shall (in case the value of the articles stolen or the amount of the injury done exceeds the sum of *five pounds*) be liable to be punished as in the case of simple larceny. Ib. s. 38.

Trees &c. of the
value of 1s.
Third offence.
Ib. s. 33 *ad finem*.

85. Whosoever shall steal or cut break root up or otherwise destroy or damage with intent to steal the whole or any part of any tree sapling or shrub or any underwood the stealing whereof or the injury done thereto being to the amount of a *shilling* at the least after having been twice summarily convicted as hereinafter provided of any such offence shall be liable to be punished as in the case of simple larceny. Ib. s. 39 *ad finem*.

Dead wood.
Third offence.

86. Whosoever shall steal or cut break up or otherwise damage or destroy with intent to steal any dead wood lying on land in the occupation of another person such wood being of the value of one shilling at the least after having been twice summarily convicted as hereinafter provided of any such offence shall be liable to be punished as in the case of simple larceny. 9 Vic. No. 14 s. 1.

Fruit or vegetable
production in a gar-
den &c.
Second offence.
Ib. s. 36.

87. Whosoever shall steal or destroy or damage with intent to steal any plant root fruit or vegetable production growing in any garden orchard pleasure-ground nursery-ground hot-house green-house or conservatory after a previous summary conviction as hereinafter provided for any such offence shall be liable to be punished as in the case of simple larceny. 7 and 8 Geo. IV.
c. 29 s. 42 *ad finem*.

(5.)—*Larceny from Mines.*

Ore of metal coal &c.
Ib. s. 38.

88. Whosoever shall steal or sever with intent to steal any gold or the ore of any metal or any lapis calaminaris manganese or mundick or any wad black cawke or black lead or any coal or cannel coal from any mine bed or vein thereof respectively or from any claim or from any land comprised in any lease for mining purposes granted or to be granted by or on behalf of the Crown shall be liable to be punished as in the case of simple larceny. Ib. s. 37.

Miners removing ore
with intent to
defraud.
Ib. s. 39.

89. Whosoever being employed in or about any mine or claim or any land comprised in any such lease as aforesaid shall take remove or conceal any gold or the ore of any metal or any lapis calaminaris manganese mundick or other mineral found or being in such mine claim

claim or land with intent to defraud any mining association company or partnership or any proprietor of or any adventurer in such mine claim or land or any workman or miner employed therein shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *three years*.

30 Vic. No. 8 s. 25.

90. Whosoever being the holder of any lease issued under the provisions of any Act relating to the gold fields shall by any fraudulent device or contrivance defraud or attempt to defraud Her Majesty or any person authorized to receive the same of any gold or money payable or reserved by such lease or conceal or make a false statement as to the amount of any gold procured by him or falsify any account with a fraudulent intent shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Penalty for concealing royalty.
27 Vic. No. 233 s. 106
(Victorian.)

91. Whosoever with intent to defraud his co-partner co-adventurer joint tenant or tenant in common in any claim or in any share or interest in any claim shall secretly keep back or conceal any gold found in or upon or taken from such claim shall be liable to be punished as in the case of simple larceny.

Punishment of fraud on partners.
Ib. s. 107.

(6.)—Robbery and similar Offences.

1 Vic. c. 87 s. 5
adopted by 2 Vic.
No. 10.

92. Whosoever shall rob or assault with intent to rob any person or shall steal any chattel money or valuable security from the person of another shall unless where a greater punishment is provided by this Act be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years*.

Robbery or stealing from the person.
24 and 25 Vic. c. 96
s. 40.

Ib. s. 2.

93. Whosoever shall commit any such felony as is mentioned in the last preceding section and shall immediately before or at the time of or immediately after the commission thereof strike or use any other corporal violence to any person shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*. And if the person so offending shall thereby wound any person he shall be liable to penal servitude for *life*.

Same with striking or wounding.

94. Whosoever shall being armed with any offensive weapon or instrument or together with any other person or persons rob or assault with intent to rob any person or stop any mail (or vehicle or person conveying a mail) with intent to rob or search the same shall be liable to penal servitude for *life*.

Robbery with arms or in company or stopping a mail.

1 Vic. c. 87 s. 3.

95. Whosoever being armed with any offensive weapon or instrument shall together with any other person or persons so armed rob or assault with intent to rob any person and shall immediately before or at the time of or immediately after such robbery or assault wound or inflict any grievous bodily harm upon such person shall be liable to penal servitude for *life*.

Robbery with arms and in company and wounding.

1 Vic. c. 87 s. 7.

96. Whosoever shall with menaces or by force demand any property from any person with intent to steal the same shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*.

Demanding money &c. with intent to steal.
Ib. s. 45.

7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29
s. 8.

97. Whosoever shall send deliver or utter or directly or indirectly cause to be received knowing the contents thereof any letter or writing demanding of any person with menaces and without any reasonable cause any property shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years*.

Letter demanding money &c. with menaces.
Ib. s. 44.

98. Whosoever shall send deliver or utter or directly or indirectly cause to be received knowing the contents thereof any letter or writing accusing or threatening to accuse any person of a felony or an attempt to commit rape or of any infamous crime as hereinafter defined with a view or intent to extort or gain any property from any person shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*.

Threatening Letters.
Ib. s. 46.

1 Vic. c. 87 s. 4 & 10
& 11 Vic. c. 16 s. 2.

99. Whosoever shall accuse or threaten to accuse either the person to whom such accusation or threat is made or any other person of any of the offences mentioned in the last preceding section with the view or intent to extort or gain from any person any property shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years*.

Accusing or threatening to accuse.
Ib. s. 47.

100. Whosoever with intent to defraud or injure any person shall by any unlawful violence to or restraint of the body of any person

Inducing a person by violence or threats to execute deeds &c.
Ib. s. 48.
or

or by any threat of such violence or restraint or by accusing or threatening to accuse any person of any of the crimes or offences mentioned in the ninety-eighth section of this Act compel or induce any person to execute make accept indorse alter or destroy the whole or any part of any valuable security or to write impress or affix any name or seal upon or to any paper or parchment shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*.

"Infamous crime" defined.
Ib. s. 46.
ad finem.

101. The crime of buggery either with mankind or with beast and every assault with intent to commit the said crime and every attempt or endeavour to commit the said crime and every solicitation persuasion promise or threat offered or made to any person whereby to move or induce such person to commit or permit the said crime shall be deemed to be an infamous crime within the meaning of the three last preceding sections.

Evidence of menaces
Ib. s. 49.

102. It shall be immaterial whether any of the menaces or threats hereinbefore mentioned be of violence injury or accusation to be caused or made by the offender or by any other person.

(7.)—*Sacrilege Burglary and Housebreaking.*

Breaking and entering a church or chapel &c.
Ib. s. 50.

103. Whosoever shall break and enter any place of divine worship and commit any felony therein or being in any place of divine worship shall commit any felony therein and break out of the same shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29 s. 10.

Burglary.
Ib. s. 52.

104. Whosoever shall be convicted of the crime of burglary shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*. 1 Vic. c. 86 s. 3.
Ib. s. 2.

Burglary by breaking out.
Ib. s. 51.

105. Whosoever shall enter the dwelling-house of another with intent to commit any felony therein or being in such dwelling-house shall commit any felony therein and shall in either case break out of the said dwelling-house in the night shall be deemed guilty of burglary. Ib. s. 11.

Burglary with wounding.

106. Whosoever shall burglariously break and enter any dwelling-house and while therein or on any part of the premises occupied therewith shall assault with intent to murder any person or shall inflict any grievous bodily harm upon any person shall be liable to suffer *death*.

Entering a dwelling-house in the night.
Ib. s. 54.

107. Whosoever shall enter any dwelling-house in the night with intent to commit any felony therein shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*.

What building deemed part of dwelling-house.
Ib. s. 53.

108. No building although within the same curtilage with any dwelling-house and occupied therewith shall be deemed to be part of such dwelling-house unless there be a communication between such building and dwelling-house either immediate or by means of a covered and inclosed passage leading from the one to the other. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29 s. 13.

Breaking into building within the curtilage.
Ib. s. 55.

109. Whosoever shall break and enter any building within the curtilage of a dwelling-house and occupied therewith but not being part thereof and shall commit any felony therein or being in any such building shall commit any felony therein and break out of the same shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years*. Ib. s. 14 & 1 Vic. c. 90 s. 2.

Breaking into any house &c. and committing felony.
Ib. s. 56.

110. Whosoever shall break and enter any dwelling-house school-house shop warehouse or counting-house and commit any felony therein or being in any dwelling-house school-house shop warehouse or counting-house shall commit any felony therein and break out of the same shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years*. Ib. ss. 12 15 & ib.

Housebreaking &c. with intent to commit felony.
Ib. s. 57.

111. Whosoever shall break and enter any place of divine worship or any dwelling-house or any building within the curtilage school-house shop warehouse or counting-house with intent to commit any felony therein shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*.

Being found in the night with intent to commit felony.
Ib. s. 58.

112. Whosoever shall be found by night under any of the circumstances in this section mentioned that is to say—being armed with any weapon or instrument with intent to enter any building and to commit

commit felony therein—or having in his possession without lawful excuse any implement of housebreaking—or having his face blackened or otherwise disguised with intent to commit felony—or shall be in any building with intent to commit felony therein—shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *five years*.

Ib. s. 2.

113. Whosoever shall be convicted of any such offence after a previous conviction either for felony or misdemeanor shall on such subsequent conviction be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*.

The like after a previous conviction.
Ib. s. 59.

(8.)—*Larceny in the House.*

7 & 8 Geo. IV c. 29.
s. 12 *ad finem*.

114. Whosoever shall steal in any dwelling-house any property to the value in the whole of *five pounds* or more shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years*.

Stealing in a dwelling-house to value of £ 5.
Ib. s. 60.

1 Vic. c. 86. s. 5.

115. Whosoever shall steal any property in any dwelling-house and shall use any menace or threat to any one being therein shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*.

The like with menaces.
Ib. s. 61.

(9.)—*Larceny in Manufactories.*

7 & 8 Geo. IV. c.
29 s. 16 & 1 Vic. c.
90 s. 2.

116. Whosoever shall steal to the value of *ten shillings* any goods article or material while anywhere placed or exposed during the process or progress of manufacture shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years* and not less than *three years*.

Stealing goods in process of manufacture.
Ib. s. 62.

13 Vic. No. 22 s. 1.

117. Whosoever shall for the purpose of manufacture or for any special purpose connected with manufacture be employed to make prepare or work up or shall be intrusted with any goods article or material or with any tools or apparatus for the purpose of manufacture and shall sell pawn purloin secrete embezzle exchange or otherwise fraudulently dispose of the same or any part thereof shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *four years*.

Pawning or embezzling any materials to be manufactured.

Ib. s. 2.

118. Whosoever shall receive any such goods article or material or any tools or apparatus for manufacturing or working up the same knowing the same to have been purloined embezzled or secreted as aforesaid or that the person offering the same is fraudulently disposing thereof shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *four years*.

Receiving purloined materials or tools.

(10.)—*Larceny from Ships Wharves &c.*

7 and 8 Geo. IV.
c. 29 s. 17.

119. Whosoever shall steal any chattel money or valuable security in any vessel barge or boat while in any haven or port or upon any navigable river or canal or in any creek or basin belonging to or communicating with any such haven port river or canal or shall steal any chattel money or valuable security from any dock wharf or quay shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*.

Stealing from ships docks wharves &c.
Ib. s. 63.

1 Vic. c. 87 s. 8.

120. Whosoever shall plunder or steal any part of any ship or vessel in distress or wrecked stranded or cast on shore or any property of any kind belonging to such ship or vessel shall be liable to penal servitude for any term not exceeding *fourteen years*.

Stealing from ship in distress or wrecked.
Ib. s. 64.

(11.)—*Embezzlement or Larceny by Clerks and Servants.*

7 and 8 Geo. IV.
c. 29 s. 46.

121. Whosoever being a clerk or servant shall steal any property belonging to or in the possession or power of his master or employer or any property into or for which it may have been converted or exchanged shall be liable to penal servitude for any term not exceeding *ten years*.

Larceny by clerks or servants.
Ib. s. 67.

Ib. s. 47.

122. Whosoever being a clerk or servant shall fraudulently embezzle either the whole or any part of any property delivered to or received or taken into possession by him for or in the name or on the account of his master or employer shall be deemed to have stolen the same

Embezzlement by clerks or servants.
Ib. s. 68.

same

same although such property was not received into the possession of such master or employer otherwise than by the actual possession of such clerk or servant and shall be liable to penal servitude for any term not exceeding *ten years*.

Embezzlement.
General deficiency in
accounts.

123. On the prosecution of any person for the larceny or embezzlement by him as a clerk or servant of any money the property of his master or employer the books of account or entries of receipts and payments kept or made by him as such clerk or servant shall be admissible in evidence either for or against him and any such person may be convicted without showing the larceny or embezzlement of any specific sum of money if there be proof of a general deficiency on the examination of such books or entries or otherwise and the jury be satisfied that the accused stole or fraudulently embezzled the deficient money or any part thereof.

Law Reform Com-
mission.

Definition of clerk
or servant.

124. Every person being employed for the purpose or in the capacity of a clerk or servant or as a collector of moneys and although temporarily only shall be deemed a clerk or servant within the meaning of the three last preceding sections.

Law Reform
Commission.

Larceny by persons
in the Queen's
service.

Ib. s. 69.

125. Whosoever being employed in the public service shall steal any property or any part thereof intrusted to him or taken into his possession or being in his custody or under his control by virtue or colour of such employment shall be liable to penal servitude for any term not exceeding *ten years*.

What acts within
preceding section.

Ib. and s. 70.

126. Whosoever being so employed as last aforesaid shall fraudulently embezzle any property or any part thereof so intrusted to him or taken into his possession or being in his custody or under his control or shall fraudulently secrete remove or in any manner fraudulently appropriate or dispose of the same or any part thereof shall be deemed to have stolen the same.

Property may be
laid in the Queen.

127. Any property stolen within the meaning of the last two sections or either of them by any person so employed as aforesaid shall be deemed to have been stolen from Her Majesty and may be described in the indictment as the property of Her Majesty accordingly.

(12.)—*Larceny or Embezzlement by Joint Owners.*

Larceny &c. by joint
owners.

31 and 32 Vic. c. 116
s. 1.

128. Whosoever being a member of any co-partnership or being one of two or more joint owners shall steal or embezzle any property of or belonging to such co-partnership or joint owners shall be liable to be convicted of and punished for the offence as if he was not a member of the co-partnership or one of such joint owners. And the word co-partnership shall for the purposes of this section include all corporations and societies whatsoever.

Law Reform Com-
mission.

(13.)—*Larceny by Tenants or Lodgers.*

Tenants &c. stealing
articles let to hire.
Ib. s. 74.

129. Whosoever shall steal any chattel or fixture let to be used by him or her in or with any house or lodging whether the contract shall have been entered into by him or her or by her husband or by any person on behalf of him or her or her husband shall be liable to be punished as in the case of simple larceny.

7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29
s. 45.

(14.)—*Frauds by Bankers Factors and other Agents.*

Banker &c.
embezzling money
&c. intrusted to him.
Ib. s. 75.

130. Whosoever having been intrusted as an agent with any money or security for the payment of money with a direction in writing to apply pay or deliver such money or security or any part thereof respectively or the proceeds or any part of the proceeds of such security for any purpose or to any person specified in such direction shall in violation of good faith and contrary to the terms of such direction in anywise misappropriate such money security or proceeds or any part thereof respectively shall be guilty of felony.

Ib. s. 49.

131. Whosoever having been intrusted as an agent with any chattel or valuable security for safe custody or for any special purpose without authority to sell negotiate transfer or pledge the same or with any power of attorney for the sale or transfer of any share or interest in any public stock or fund or in any stock or fund of any body corporate or company shall in violation of good faith and contrary to the purpose for which such chattel security or power of attorney was intrusted to him in any manner misappropriate such chattel or security or the proceeds of the same or any part thereof or the share or interest in the stock or fund to which such power of attorney relates or any part thereof shall be guilty of felony.

The like as to goods &c. entrusted to him. *Ib. s. 75 ad finem.*

Ib. s. 50.

132. Nothing in either of the last two sections shall affect any trustee under any instrument whatsoever or any mortgagee of property in respect of any act done by such trustee or mortgagee in relation to the property comprised in or affected by the trust or mortgage or shall restrain any agent from receiving money payable upon any valuable security according to the tenor and effect thereof or from disposing of any property upon which he has any claim entitling him by law so to do unless such disposal shall extend to more thereof than is requisite for satisfying such claim.

Not to affect trustees or mortgagees nor the receiving of money due on securities &c. *Ib.*

133. For the purposes of the said two sections and the two now next following the word *intrusted* shall mean intrusted either solely or jointly with any other person the word *agent* shall include bankers merchants attorneys factors brokers and every other person acting in the capacity of an agent so intrusted and the word *misappropriate* shall mean appropriate in any manner (whether by sale pledge or otherwise) to the agent's own use or benefit or the use or benefit of some one other than the person by or for whom he was so intrusted as aforesaid.

Meaning of agent intrusted and misappropriate.

22 Vic. No. 16 s. 4.

134. Whosoever being an agent and intrusted with the property of any person for safe custody shall fraudulently sell negotiate transfer pledge or in any manner misappropriate the same or any part thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and whosoever being intrusted with any power of attorney for the sale or transfer of property shall fraudulently sell transfer or otherwise misappropriate the same or any part thereof shall be guilty of felony.

Bankers &c. or persons under powers of attorney fraudulently selling property. *Ib. s. 76 and 77.*

135. Whosoever being an agent intrusted with property for the purpose of sale or otherwise disposing of the same shall without the authority of and otherwise than for the use of his principal and in violation of good faith transfer consign pledge or deliver the same or any part thereof as or by way of security for money or other valuable thing borrowed or received or to be borrowed or received by such agent or obtain any advance of money or other valuable thing upon any undertaking by him to transfer consign pledge or deliver such property or any part thereof shall be guilty of felony And every person who shall assist in the making of any such transfer consignment pledge or delivery knowing the same to be in violation of good faith shall be guilty of felony Provided that no agent or person shall be liable to prosecution where the transfer consignment pledge or delivery is made or agreed to be made as security for no greater sum than the amount if any then due to such agent and of any current bill or bills drawn by or on account of his principal and accepted by such agent.

Factors &c. obtaining advances on property of their principals. *Ib. sec. 78.*

136. For the purposes of the last preceding section every agent intrusted with the possession of any document of title to property whether derived immediately from the owner of the property or obtained by such agent by reason of his having possession of such property or of some other document of title thereto shall be deemed to have been intrusted with the property indicated by such document and every transfer pledge or delivery of any such document shall be deemed a transfer pledge or delivery of the property indicated by the same And where any such document or the property thereby indicated

What to be deemed an intrusting with goods or a pledge thereof &c. *Ib. sec. 79.*

is held by any person on the behalf or subject to the control of any such agent the same shall be taken to be in the possession of such agent And where any money or valuable security or other thing shall have been lent advanced or delivered to any agent intrusted as aforesaid on the faith of a contract or undertaking by him to transfer consign pledge or deliver any such property or document such money or valuable security or thing shall be deemed a loan or advance on the security of such property or document although the property or document may not be actually received by the person making such loan or advance until a period subsequent thereto And every agent in possession of property or of any such document of title shall be taken to have been intrusted therewith by the owner unless the contrary be shewn.

Trustees fraudulently disposing of property.
Ib. s. 80.

137. Whosoever being a trustee of any property for the use or benefit either wholly or partially of some other person or for any public or charitable purpose shall with intent to defraud convert or appropriate the same or any part thereof to or for his own use or benefit or the use or benefit of any person other than such person as aforesaid or for any purpose other than such public or charitable purpose as aforesaid or shall otherwise dispose of or destroy such property or any part thereof shall be guilty of felony Provided that no prosecution shall be instituted for an offence under this section without the leave of the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof or of Her Majesty's Attorney General.

22 Vic. No. 16 s. 1.

No prosecution without sanction of a Judge &c.

Directors &c. of any company fraudulently appropriating property.
Ib. s. 81.

138. Whosoever being a director member or officer of any body corporate or public company shall fraudulently take or apply for his own use or benefit or any use or purpose other than the use or purposes of such body corporate or company or shall destroy any of the property of such body corporate or company shall be guilty of felony.

Ib. s. 5.
And 11 Vic. No. 56
s. 3. (Joint Stock Companies.)

Or keeping fraudulent accounts
Ib. s. 82.

139. Whosoever being a director or officer of any body corporate or public company shall as such receive or possess himself of any of the property of such body corporate or company otherwise than in payment of a just debt or demand and shall with intent to defraud omit to make or to direct to be made a true and sufficient entry thereof in the books or accounts of such body corporate or company shall be guilty of felony.

Ib. s. 6.

Wilfully destroying books &c.
Ib. s. 83.

140. Whosoever being a director officer or member of any body corporate or public company shall with intent to defraud destroy alter mutilate or falsify any book entry paper writing or valuable security belonging to such body corporate or company or make or concur in the making of any false entry or omit or concur in omitting any material particular in any book of account or other document shall be guilty of felony.

Ib. s. 7.

Publishing fraudulent statements.
Ib. s. 84.

141. Whosoever being a director or officer of any body corporate or public company shall make circulate or publish or concur in making circulating or publishing any written statement or account which he shall know to be false in any material particular with intent to deceive or defraud any member shareholder or creditor of such body corporate or company or with intent to induce any person to become a shareholder or partner therein or to intrust or advance any property to such body corporate or company or to enter into any security for the benefit thereof shall be guilty of felony.

Ib. s. 8.

Punishment for offences under preceding sections.

142. Every person who shall be convicted of any of the felonies mentioned in any of the twelve last preceding sections shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years*.

As to exemption from answering questions in Court and making compulsory disclosures.
Ib. s. 85.

143. Nothing in any of the said twelve sections shall relieve any person from making a full discovery by answer to any bill in equity or from answering any question in any civil proceeding Provided that no person shall be liable to be convicted of any offence in any of the said sections mentioned in respect of any act or omission by

Ib. s. 11.

by

by him if he shall at any time before being charged with the offence have first disclosed such act or omission on oath in consequence of any compulsory process in any action suit or proceeding instituted by any party aggrieved or if he shall have first disclosed the same in any compulsory examination upon the hearing of any matter in bankruptcy or insolvency.

Ib. s. 12.

144. Nothing in any of the said twelve sections nor any proceeding conviction or judgment against any person under any of the said sections shall affect any remedy at law or in equity which any party aggrieved might have had if this Act had not been passed but no conviction of any such person shall be received in evidence in any action or suit against him and nothing in the said sections shall affect any agreement entered into or security given by any trustee having for its object the restoration or repayment of any trust property misappropriated.

Civil remedies not affected.
Ib. c. 86.

Convictions not evidence in civil suits.

Law Reform Commission.

145. The word "company" in the one hundred and thirty-first section shall include every copartnership association and society whatsoever and the words "public company" in the one hundred and thirty-eighth and three following sections shall respectively include every public copartnership association and society whatsoever.

Definition of "Company."

(15.)—*Obtaining Money &c. by False Pretences.*

7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 29 s. 53.
Law Reform Commission.

146. Whosoever shall by any false pretence or wilfully false promise obtain from any other person any property with intent to defraud shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *five years*.

False pretences.
Ib. s. 88.

Law Reform Commission.

147. Whosoever shall by any false pretence or wilfully false promise cause or procure any money to be paid or any property chattel or valuable security to be delivered to any person for the use or benefit or on account of the person making such pretence or promise or of any other person with intent to defraud shall be deemed to have obtained such money chattel or valuable security within the meaning of the last preceding section.

Causing payment or delivery to any other person by false pretence.

Law Reform Commission.

148. Whosoever shall falsely and with intent to defraud represent that he has a title or right to certain property or to convey or dispose of certain property knowing such representation to be false and shall thereby obtain any chattel money or valuable security shall be deemed to have obtained the same within the meaning of the said one hundred and forty-sixth section.

False pretence of title.

25 Vic. No. 13 s. 1.

149. Whosoever with intent to defraud or injure any person shall by any false pretence or wilfully false promise cause or induce any person to execute make accept indorse or destroy the whole or any part of any valuable security or to write impress or affix any name or seal upon any paper or parchment shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*.

Inducing persons by fraud to execute instruments.
Ib. s. 90.

7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29 s. 58 & 8 & 9 Vic. c. 47 s. 6.
adopted by 14 Vic. No. 16.

150. Whosoever shall corruptly take any money or reward directly or indirectly under pretence or upon account of helping any person to any property which shall have been stolen taken obtained extorted embezzled converted or disposed of in such manner as to amount to an offence punishable by this Act shall (unless he shall have used all due diligence to cause the offender to be brought to trial for the same) be liable to penal servitude for the term of *five years*.

Taking reward for helping to recover stolen property.
Ib. s. 101.

Other like Offences.

Law Reform Commission.

151. Every person who shall fraudulently and without any real claim or colour of right appropriate or retain any money or chattel of the value of *five shillings* or upwards the property of another person although he may not originally have taken it with any fraudulent intent—or who shall take and fraudulently retain any money or chattel

Certain misdemeanors akin to larceny.

chattel of that value the property of another person without any real claim or colour of right in order to procure a reward for its restoration shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *three years*.

Taking money &c.
with intent to return
the same or an equi-
valent.

152. If upon the trial of any person for larceny it shall appear to the jury that although the person charged appropriated the chattel money or valuable security in question to his own use or for his own benefit or that of another yet he intended eventually to restore the same or in the case of money to return an equivalent amount and the jury shall so find such person shall not by reason thereof be entitled to acquittal but shall be liable only to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *three years*.

Law Reform Com-
mission.

Receivers.

Receiving where the
principal is guilty of
felony.
24 & 25 Vic. c. 96
s. 91.

153. Whosoever shall receive any property the stealing taking extorting obtaining embezzling or otherwise disposing whereof shall amount to felony knowing the same to have been feloniously stolen taken extorted obtained embezzled or disposed of shall be guilty of felony and may be indicted and convicted either as an accessory after the fact or for a substantive felony and in the latter case whether the principal felon shall or shall not have been previously convicted or tried or shall not be amenable to justice and every such receiver shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years*.

24 & 25 Vic. c. 96 s. 91

Receiving cattle or
carcass &c.

154. Whosoever shall receive any animal feloniously killed with intent to steal the carcass or skin or other part thereof knowing the same to have been so killed or shall receive the carcass or skin or any part of any such animal so killed or of any such animal feloniously stolen knowing it to have been so killed or so stolen shall be guilty of felony and may be indicted convicted and punished as if the animal in question had been stolen and he had feloniously received the same And such person shall not be entitled to an acquittal by reason only of uncertainty in the evidence as to the sex or age of such animal if it be of the species of animal described in the indictment.

Law Reform Com-
mission.

Receiving where the
principal has been
guilty of a misde-
meanor.
24 & 25 Vic. c. 96
s. 95.

155. Whosoever shall receive any property the stealing taking obtaining converting or disposing whereof is a misdemeanor knowing the same to have been unlawfully stolen taken obtained converted or disposed of shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and may be indicted and convicted thereof whether the person guilty of the principal misdemeanor shall or shall not have been previously convicted or tried or shall or shall not be amenable to justice and every such receiver shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *five years*.

OFFENCES PUNISHABLE BY JUSTICES.

(1.)—*Larceny &c. triable by Consent.*

Petty cases of larceny
&c. tried by consent.

156. Where any person shall be charged before two Justices of whom one shall be a Police Magistrate with simple larceny or any offence punishable as in the case of simple larceny or with larceny or embezzlement as a clerk or servant or larceny from the person or with attempting to commit any of those offences and the evidence when the case for the prosecution has closed is in the opinion of such Justices sufficient to put the accused on his trial but it appears to them that the charge may properly be disposed of in a summary way and that the offence would be adequately punished under the section next but one succeeding then if the accused consents to the case being so disposed of such Justices shall reduce the charge into writing and read it to him and shall ask him whether he is guilty or not of such charge and if the accused confesses that he is guilty the Justices shall proceed to

14 Vic. No. 2 s. 1.
16 Vic. No. 6. 19
Vic. No. 24 s. 11
(Police).

to pass sentence upon him but if the accused says that he is not guilty the Justices shall inquire whether he has any defence to make to the charge and if he states that he has a defence they shall hear the same and then proceed to dispose of the case as hereinafter mentioned.

16 Vic. No. 6 s. 3.

157. Provided always that whenever the Justices before whom any person is charged as aforesaid shall think the case a fit one to be disposed of under the last preceding section they shall after the evidence for the prosecution has been given and before asking the accused whether he is guilty explain to him that he is not obliged to plead before them and shall ask him whether he consents to the case being dealt with under these provisions or desires that it shall be disposed of in the ordinary course of law.

Accused to be warned.

158. Where the person so charged has pleaded guilty or the Justices after hearing the whole case find the charge to be proved it shall be lawful for them to convict such person of the offence and thereupon to commit him to some common gaol there to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding *twelve months* or where the offender's age in the opinion of the Justices is under sixteen years then for any term not exceeding *six months* in either case but if the Justices find the charge not proved they shall dismiss the same and shall if so requested make out and deliver to the accused a certificate under their hands stating the fact of such dismissal And where the accused shall not have consented as aforesaid or the Justices are finally of opinion that the charge ought to be prosecuted by indictment they shall deal with the case as if this and the two preceding sections had not been passed.

Punishment in such cases.

159. Every such conviction and certificate as aforesaid shall contain a statement that the accused consented to the disposal summarily of his case And every such conviction shall have the same effect as a conviction upon an indictment for the offence would have had and no person who shall have been convicted or have obtained a certificate of dismissal under the aforesaid provisions shall be afterwards liable to prosecution for the same cause.

Effect of summary conviction or certificate.

(2.)—*Larceny or Unlawful Taking of Animals.*

17 Vic. No. 3 s. 6.

160. Whosoever shall take and work or in any manner use or shall take for the purpose of working or using any cattle the property of another person without any real claim or colour of right and without the consent of the owner or person in lawful possession thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction before two Justices shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *one year* or to pay such fine not exceeding *fifty pounds* as to such Justices shall seem meet.

Unlawfully using &c. of another person's cattle.

1b. s. 8.

161. If the Justices before whom any person is charged with any such misdemeanor shall be of opinion that the offence ought to be dealt with as a felony or is a fit subject for prosecution by indictment they shall commit the offender for trial for felony or the misdemeanor as they may see fit.

Cases of indictable offence.

17 Vic. No. 3 s. 5
(Cattle Stealing
Prevention Act.)

162. Whenever the skin or carcass of any stolen cattle or cattle reasonably suspected to have been stolen or any part of any such skin or carcass shall be found in the possession of any person or on his premises and there shall be reasonable cause to believe that the same has been dishonestly come by and such person shall fail to satisfy the Justices before whom the case shall be heard as hereinafter provided that he obtained the same without any knowledge or reasonable ground to suspect that the same was the skin or carcass or part of the skin or carcass of any stolen cattle he shall pay such fine not exceeding *fifty pounds* and not less than *five pounds* as to such Justices shall seem meet.

Possession of skin &c. of stolen cattle.

Proceedings in
respect thereof.

163. Every person in whose possession or on whose premises any such skin or carcass or part thereof shall have been found may be summoned to appear before any two Justices of whom one shall be a Police Magistrate to show from whom he obtained or in what other manner he became possessed of the same and upon the oath of any credible person that he believes (and if the Justice before whom such oath is made shall see cause to believe) that any such skin or carcass or part of any such skin or carcass is on the premises of any person such Justice may grant a warrant authorizing any constable to search such premises in the day-time and to take into his custody any skin or carcass or any part of any skin or carcass there found and retain the same until the disposal of the case under this and the last preceding section. Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent any constable who may find any such skin or carcass or part of any such skin or carcass reasonably suspected to have been part of any stolen cattle from seizing and retaining the same without a warrant.

Stealing dogs.
24 & 25 Vic. c. 96 s.
18.

164. Whosoever shall steal any dog shall on conviction before two Justices be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *six months* or to pay over and above the value of the dog such sum not exceeding *twenty pounds* as to such Justices shall seem meet. 8 and 9 Vic. c. 47 s. 2
adopted by 14 Vic.
No. 16.

Possession of stolen
dog—first offence.
Ib. s. 19.

165. Whosoever shall unlawfully have in his possession or on his premises any stolen dog or the skin of any such dog knowing the dog to have been stolen shall on conviction before two Justices be liable to pay such sum not exceeding *twenty pounds* as to them shall seem meet. Ib. s. 3.

Stealing beasts or
birds ordinarily kept
in confinement.
Ib. s. 21.

166. Whosoever shall steal any bird or animal ordinarily kept in a state of confinement or for any domestic purpose but not being the subject of larceny at common law or shall wilfully kill any such bird or animal with intent to steal the same or any part thereof shall on conviction before two Justices be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *six months* or shall pay over and above the value of the bird or animal such sum not exceeding *twenty pounds* as to the Justices shall seem meet and whosoever having been convicted of any such offence shall afterwards commit any offence in this section mentioned and be convicted in like manner shall be imprisoned for such term not exceeding *twelve months* as the Justices shall think fit. 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c.
29 s. 31.

Second offence.

Persons found in pos-
session of stolen
beasts &c. liable to
penalties.
Ib. s. 22.

167. If any such bird or any of the plumage thereof or any such animal or any dog or the skin thereof respectively shall be found in the possession or on the premises of any person any Justice may restore the same to the owner thereof and the person in whose possession such bird or plumage or such animal or dog or skin shall be so found (such person knowing that the bird or animal has been stolen or that the plumage is the plumage of a stolen bird or the skin is the skin of a stolen animal) shall on conviction before two Justices be liable for the first offence to such penalty and for every subsequent offence to such punishment as any person convicted under the last preceding section is liable to. Ib. s. 32.

Killing &c. hares or
rabbits in a warren
in the day-time.
Ib. s. 17.

168. Whosoever shall unlawfully and wilfully in the day-time take or kill any hare or rabbit in any warren or ground lawfully used for the breeding or keeping of hares or rabbits whether the same be enclosed or not or shall at any time set or use therein any snare or engine for the taking of hares or rabbits shall on conviction before two Justices pay such sum not exceeding *five pounds* as to the Justices shall seem meet. Ib. s. 30.

Setting engine for
taking deer or pull-
ing down park
fences.
Ib. s. 15.

169. Whosoever shall unlawfully and wilfully set or use any snare or engine for the purpose of taking or killing deer in or upon any inclosed land or shall unlawfully and wilfully destroy any part of the fence of any land where deer shall be then kept shall on conviction before two Justices pay such sum of money not exceeding *twenty pounds* as to the Justices shall seem meet. Ib. s. 15.

- Ib. s. 33. 170. Whosoever shall unlawfully and wilfully kill wound or take any house-dove or pigeon under such circumstances as shall not amount to larceny at common law shall on conviction before two Justices pay over and above the value of the bird any sum not exceeding *two pounds*.
- Ib. s. 34. 171. Whosoever shall unlawfully and wilfully take or destroy any fish in any water which shall be private property shall on conviction before two Justices pay over and above the value of the fish taken or destroyed such sum not exceeding *five pounds* as to the Justices shall seem meet.
- (3.)—*Larceny of Things attached to Land.*
- Ib. s. 39. 172. Whosoever shall steal or cut break root up or otherwise destroy or damage with intent to steal the whole or any part of any tree sapling or shrub or any underwood the value of or the injury done to which shall be to the amount of a *shilling* at the least shall on conviction before two Justices pay over and above the value of the article or articles stolen or intended to be stolen or the amount of the injury done such sum not exceeding *five pounds* as to the Justices shall seem meet And whosoever having been convicted of any such offence shall afterwards commit any such offence and be convicted in like manner shall be imprisoned for such term not exceeding *twelve months* as the Justices shall think fit.
- Ib. s. 40. 173. Whosoever shall steal or cut break or throw down with intent to steal any part of any live or dead fence or any wooden post pale wire or rail set up or used as a fence or any stile or gate or any part thereof respectively shall on conviction before two Justices pay over and above the value of the article or articles so stolen or the amount of the injury done such sum not exceeding *five pounds* as to the Justices shall seem meet and whosoever having been convicted of any such offence shall afterwards commit any such offence and be convicted in like manner shall be imprisoned for such term not exceeding *twelve months* as the Justices shall think fit.
- Ib. s. 41. 174. If the whole or any part of any tree sapling or shrub or any underwood or any part of any live or dead fence or any post pale wire rail stile or gate or any part thereof being of the value of *one shilling* at the least shall be found in the possession of any person or on his premises with his knowledge and such person being taken or summoned before two Justices shall not satisfy them that he came lawfully by the same he shall on conviction by such Justices pay over and above the value of the article or articles so found a sum not exceeding *five pounds*.
- 9 Vic. No. 14. s. 1. 175. Whosoever shall steal or cut break up or otherwise damage or destroy with intent to steal any dead wood lying on land in the occupation of another person such wood being of the value of *one shilling* at the least shall on conviction before two Justices pay over and above the value of the wood sum not exceeding *five pounds* and whosoever having been convicted of any such offence shall afterwards commit any such offence and be convicted in like manner shall pay over and above the value of the wood such sum not exceeding *ten pounds* as to the Justices shall seem meet.
- 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29 s. 42. 176. Whosoever shall steal or cut root up or otherwise destroy or damage with intent to steal any plant root fruit or vegetable production growing in any garden orchard pleasure-ground nursery-ground hothouse greenhouse or conservatory shall on conviction before two Justices be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *six months* or to pay over and above the value of the article or articles stolen or the amount of the injury done such sum not exceeding *twenty pounds* as to the Justices shall seem meet.

Stealing &c. vegetable productions not growing in gardens &c.
Ib. s. 37.

177. Whosoever shall steal or destroy or damage with intent to steal any cultivated root or plant used for the food of man or beast or for medicine or for distilling or dyeing or for any manufacture and growing in any inclosed land not being a garden orchard pleasure-ground or nursery-ground shall on conviction thereof before two Justices be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *one month* or shall pay over and above the value of the article or articles so stolen or the amount of the injury done such sum not exceeding *twenty shillings* as to the Justices shall seem meet. Ib. s. 43.

(4.)—*Larceny of Shipwrecked Goods.*

Persons in possession of shipwrecked goods.
Ib. s. 65.

178. If any article of any kind of the value of *five shillings* or upwards belonging to any vessel in distress or wrecked stranded or cast on shore shall be found in the possession of any person or on his premises with his knowledge and such person being taken or summoned before two Justices shall not satisfy them that he came lawfully by the same such article shall by order of the Justices be forthwith delivered over to or for the use of the rightful owner thereof and the offender shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *six months* or shall pay over and above the value of the article such sum not exceeding *twenty pounds* as to the Justices shall seem meet. Ib. s. 19.

Shipwrecked goods for sale.
Ib. s. 66.

179. If any person shall offer or expose for sale any article whatsoever unlawfully taken or reasonably suspected to have been so taken from any vessel in distress or wrecked stranded or cast on shore any person to whom the same is offered for sale or any officer of the customs or of the police may lawfully seize the same and shall with all convenient speed carry the same or give notice of such seizure to some Justice and if the person who offered or exposed the same for sale being duly summoned shall not satisfy two Justices that he came lawfully by such article or received the same without knowing or having cause to suspect that it had been so taken as aforesaid then the same shall by order of the Justices be forthwith delivered over to or for the use of the rightful owner thereof upon payment of a reasonable reward (to be ascertained by the Justices) to the person who seized the same and the offender shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *six months* or shall pay over and above the value of the article such sum not exceeding *twenty pounds* as to the Justices shall seem meet. Ib. s. 20.

(5.)—*Miscellaneous provisions.*

Misappropriation of corn &c. by servants.
26 & 27 Vic. cap. 103 sec.

180. If any servant shall contrary to the orders of his master take from his possession any food for the purpose of its being given to any animal in the possession of his master the servant so offending shall not by reason thereof be deemed guilty of an indictable offence but shall on conviction before two Justices be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *three months* or to pay a penalty not exceeding the sum of *five pounds* Provided that if the Justices shall be of opinion that the circumstances render it inexpedient to inflict any punishment they shall have power to dismiss the charge.

Stealing &c. books prints &c.

181. Whosoever shall steal or remove secrete or damage with intent to steal any book or print or manuscript or any other article or thing or any part thereof respectively deposited or kept for the purposes of reference or exhibition or of art science or literature in any Public Library or any building belonging to the Queen or any University or College or the Council of any Municipality shall on conviction before two Law Ref. Com.

two Justices be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *twelve months* and not less than *one month* and to pay a sum equal to *four* times the value of the book print manuscript or other article or thing so stolen or intended to have been stolen.

Law Ref. Com.

182. Every collection of books prints manuscripts or other such articles as aforesaid deposited or kept in any School of Arts or Mechanics Institute or in any building or room occupied or habitually used by the members of any association so called shall be deemed a Public Library within the meaning of the last preceding section.

Meaning of Public Library.

Ib. s. 59 and ib. s. 4.

183. Whosoever shall advertise a reward for the return of any property stolen or lost and shall use words purporting that no questions will be asked or shall make use of words in any advertisement purporting that a reward will without seizing or making any inquiry after the person producing the same be given for any such property or shall promise or offer in any advertisement to return to any person who may have bought or advanced money upon any such property the money so paid or advanced or shall print or publish any such advertisement shall on conviction before two Justices pay any sum not exceeding *fifty pounds* and not less than *ten pounds*.

Advertising a reward for the return of stolen property &c. Ib. s. 102.

184. Where the stealing or taking of any property is by this Act punishable on summary conviction any person who shall receive such property knowing the same to have been stolen or unlawfully taken shall on conviction before two Justices be liable to the same penalty and punishment and to the same increased punishment for a subsequent offence to which a person guilty of stealing or taking such property is by this Act liable.

Receivers where original offence punishable summarily. 24 & 25 Vic. cap. 96 sec. 97.

Reference to existing Enactments.

PART III.—MALICIOUS INJURIES TO PROPERTY.

Reference to Imperial Act.

(1.)—Injuries by Fire to Buildings, &c.

1 Vic. c. 89 s. 3.
Adopted by 2 Vic.
No. 10.
Ib. s. 2.
Ib. s. 3.

185. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to any place of divine worship or to any dwelling-house any person being in such dwelling-house shall be liable to penal servitude for *life*.

Setting fire to church &c. or to dwelling-house 24 and 25 Vic. c. 97 s. 1 2.
Setting fire to certain other buildings. Ib. s. 3.

186. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to any dwelling-house or warehouse office shop mill barn storehouse granary or wool-shed whether the same be then in the possession of the offender or of any other person with intent thereby to injure or defraud any person shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*.

16 Vic. No. 17 s. 6.

187. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to any station engine-house warehouse or other building belonging to any railway port dock or harbour or to any canal or other navigation or to any building belonging to the Queen or to the council or body corporate of any municipal institution or to any university or college of any university or dedicated to public use or ornament or erected or maintained by public subscription shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*.

Setting fire to railway station or public building. Ib. ss. 4 and 5.

188. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to any building other than such as are hereinbefore mentioned shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years*.

Setting fire to other buildings. Ib. s. 6.

16 Vic. No. 17 s. 6.

189. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to any matter or thing being in against or under any building under such circumstances that if the building were thereby set on fire the offence would amount to felony shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*.

Setting fire to things adjacent to buildings. Ib. s. 7.

9 and 10 Vic. c. 25
s. 7.
Adopted by 14 Vic.
No. 16.

190. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously attempt to set fire to any such building or matter or thing as aforesaid shall be liable to penal servitude for any term not exceeding *seven years*.

Attempting to set fire to buildings. Ib. s. 8.

(2.)—*Injuries by Explosive Substances to Buildings &c.*

Destroying or
damaging a house
with gunpowder.
Ib. s. 9.

191. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously by the explosion of gunpowder or other explosive substance destroy throw down or damage the whole or any part of any dwelling-house any person being therein or the whole or any part of any building whereby the life of any person shall be endangered shall be liable to penal servitude for *life*.

Attempting to de-
stroy building with
gunpowder.
Ib. s. 10.

192. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously place or throw in or into or upon under against or near any building any gunpowder or other explosive substance with intent to destroy or damage any building engine machinery tools fixtures or other property whether or not any explosion take place and whether or not any damage be caused shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*.

(3.)—*Injuries to Buildings by Rioters &c.*

Rioters demolishing
buildings or
machinery.
Ib. s. 11.

193. If any persons riotously and tumultuously assembled together to the disturbance of the public peace shall unlawfully and with force demolish or pull down or destroy or begin to demolish pull down or destroy any place of divine worship or any such building or erection as is mentioned in the said one hundred and eighty-sixth and one hundred and eighty-seventh sections or either of them or any machinery whether fixed or movable prepared for or employed in any manufacture or in any branch thereof or any steam-engine or other engine for sinking working ventilating or draining any mine or any staith building or erection used in conducting the business of any mine or any bridge waggonway tramway trunk or shoot for conveying minerals from any mine every such offender shall be liable to penal servitude for *life* or for any term not less than *three years*.

Rioters injuring
the like.
Ib. s. 12.

194. If any persons riotously and tumultuously assembled together to the disturbance of the public peace shall unlawfully and with force injure or damage any place of divine worship or any such building or erection as is mentioned in the said one hundred and eighty-sixth and one hundred and eighty-seventh sections or either of them or in the last preceding section every such offender shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*.

(4.)—*Injuries to Buildings by Tenants.*

Tenants maliciously
injuring houses.
Ib. s. 13.

195. Whosoever being possessed of any building or part of any building held for any term of years or other less term or at will or held over after the termination of any tenancy shall unlawfully and maliciously pull down or demolish or begin to pull down or demolish the same or any part thereof or shall unlawfully and maliciously pull down or sever from the freehold any fixture belonging to such building shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *three years*.

(5.)—*Injuries to Manufactures Machinery &c.*

Injuring machinery
or goods in process
of manufacture.
Ib. s. 14.

196. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously cut break or destroy or damage with intent to destroy or to render useless any goods article or material in any stage process or progress of manufacture or shall unlawfully and maliciously cut break or destroy or damage with intent to destroy or render useless any loom frame machine engine rack tackle tool or implement whether fixed or movable prepared for or employed in manufacturing or preparing any such goods article or material or shall by force enter into any building or place with intent to commit any such offence shall be liable to penal servitude for any term not exceeding *fourteen years*.

Injuring agricultural
machines.
Ib. s. 15.

197. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously cut break or destroy or damage with intent to destroy or to render useless any machine or engine whether fixed or movable used or intended to be used for performing any agricultural operation shall be liable to penal servitude for any term not exceeding *seven years*.

198.

198. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously cut break or destroy or damage with intent to destroy or to render useless any machine or engine used or intended to be used for sheep-washing wool-pressing sugar-crushing cotton-ginning or for performing any process connected with the preparation of any agricultural or pastoral produce or with the preservation of meat or other animal substances or any appliance or apparatus in connection with any such machine or engine shall be liable to penal servitude for any term not exceeding *seven years*.

Injuring other machines.

(6.)—*Injuries to Corn or Hay-stacks Trees &c.*

Ib. s. 17 *ad finem*.

199. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to any crop of hay grass sugar-cane corn grain pulse cotton or cultivated vegetable produce of any kind whether standing or cut down or to any wood coppice or plantation of trees or to any heath gorse furse or fern wheresoever the same may be growing shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*.

Setting fire to crops.
Ib. s. 16.

1 Vic. c. 89 s. 10.

200. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to any stack of corn grain pulse tares hay straw haulm stubble or cultivated vegetable produce or furse gorse heath fern turf peat coals charcoal wood or bark shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years*.

Setting fire to stacks.
Ib. s. 17.

9 & 10 Vic. c. 25 s. 7.

201. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously attempt to set fire to any article or thing in either of the last two preceding sections mentioned shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*.

Attempting to set fire to crops stacks &c.
Ib. s. 18.

7 & 8 Geo. IV c. 30 s. 18.

202. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously destroy or damage any hopbinds growing on poles in any plantation of hops or any vines growing in any vineyard or any growing or planted cotton or sugar-canes shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years*.

Destroying hopbinds.
Ib. s. 19.

Ib. s. 19.

203. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously destroy or damage any tree sapling or shrub or any underwood growing in any park pleasure ground garden orchard or avenue or in any public place or enclosed ground or in any ground adjoining or belonging to any dwelling-house (in case the amount of the injury done shall exceed the sum of *one pound*) shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *five years*.

Injuring trees shrubs &c. in pleasure ground &c.
Ib. s. 20.

Ib. s. 19 *ad finem*.

204. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously destroy or damage any tree sapling or shrub or any underwood growing elsewhere than in any place mentioned in the last preceding section (in case the amount of injury done exceeds the sum of *five pounds*) shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *five years*.

The like to value of over £5 elsewhere.
Ib. s. 21.

Ib. s. 20.

205. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously destroy or damage any tree sapling or shrub or any underwood the injury done being to the amount of *one shilling* at the least after having been twice summarily convicted of any such offence shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *two years*.

Injuring trees wheresoever after two summary convictions.
Ib. s. 22.

Ib. s. 21.

206. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously destroy or damage with intent to destroy any plant root fruit or vegetable produce growing in any garden orchard nursery ground hothouse greenhouse or conservatory after a previous summary conviction for any such offence shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *five years*.

Destroying any plant &c. in a garden after one summary conviction.
Ib. s. 23.

207. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously drive any cattle into or upon any enclosed land then being under cultivation or shall unlawfully and maliciously pull or break down or remove cut or sever any fence wall dyke or palisade or unlawfully and maliciously open or leave open any gate or slip-rail with intent in any such case to allow cattle to stray in or upon such enclosed land shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *four years*.

Driving cattle &c. on to cultivated land.

(7.)—

(7.)—*Injuries to Mines.*

Setting fire to a coal mine.
Ib. s. 26.

Attempting to set fire to a mine.
Ib. s. 27.

Conveying water into a mine shaft &c.
Ib. s. 28.

Damaging engines staiths waggonways &c.
Ib. s. 29.

208. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to any mine of coal cannel coal anthracite kerosene shale or other mineral fuel or to any well of mineral oil shall be liable to penal servitude for *life*.

209. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously attempt to set fire to any such mine or well shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*.

210. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously cause any water to be conveyed or run into any mine or into any subterraneous passage communicating therewith with intent thereby to destroy or damage such mine or to hinder or delay the working thereof or shall with the like intent unlawfully and maliciously pull down fill up or obstruct or damage with intent to destroy obstruct or render useless any airway waterway drain pit level or shaft of or belonging to any mine shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*.

211. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to or pull down or destroy or damage with intent to destroy or render useless any engine employed or about to be employed in sinking draining ventilating or working any mine or any appliance or apparatus in connection therewith or any staith building or erection bridge waggonway or trunk used or intended to be used in or about the business of any mine (whether such engine staith building erection bridge waggonway or trunk be completed or in an unfinished state) or shall unlawfully and maliciously prevent or obstruct the working of any such engine appliance or apparatus or cut break unfasten or damage with intent to destroy or render useless any rope chain or tackle used in any mine or in or upon any way or work whatsoever employed in or connected with any mine or the business thereof shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*.

(8.)—*Injuries to Sea and River Banks Works on Rivers &c.*

Destroying sea bank or wall on canal.
Ib. s. 30.

212. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously break down or cut down or otherwise damage or destroy any sea bank or sea wall or the bank dam or wall of or belonging to any river creek canal drain reservoir pool or marsh whereby any land or building shall be or shall be in danger of being overflowed or damaged or shall unlawfully and maliciously throw break or cut down level undermine or otherwise destroy any quay wharf jetty lock sluice floodgate weir tunnel towing-path drain watercourse or other work belonging to any port harbour dock or reservoir or on or belonging to any navigable river creek or canal shall be liable to penal servitude for *life* or for any term not less than *five years* or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *four years*.

Removing piles of sea bank &c. obstructing the navigation of a river or canal.
Ib. s. 31.

213. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously cut off draw up or remove any materials fixed in or placed on the ground and used for securing any sea bank or sea wall or the bank dam or wall of any river canal drain aqueduct marsh reservoir pool port harbour dock quay wharf jetty or lock or shall unlawfully and maliciously open or draw up any floodgate or sluice or do any other injury to any navigable river or canal with intent to obstruct or prevent the carrying on completing or maintaining the navigation thereof shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*.

(9.)—*Injuries to Ponds Reservoirs &c.*

Breaking down dams &c. poisoning fish.
Ib. s. 32.

214. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously cut through break down or destroy the dam floodgate or sluice of any fish-pond or of any water which shall be private property with intent thereby to take or destroy any of the fish in such pond or water or so as thereby to cause the loss or destruction of any of the fish or shall unlawfully

unlawfully and maliciously put any lime or other noxious material in any such pond or water with intent thereby to destroy any fish then or that may thereafter be therein or shall unlawfully and maliciously cut through break down or destroy the dam or floodgate of any mill-pond reservoir or pool shall be liable to imprisonment for the term of *four years*.

(10.)—*Injuries to Bridges Viaducts and Toll-bars.*

Ib. s. 13.

215. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously pull or throw down or in anywise destroy any bridge viaduct or aqueduct over or under which any highway railway road or canal shall pass or do any injury with intent thereby to render such bridge viaduct or aqueduct or the highway railway road or canal passing over or under the same or any part thereof dangerous or impassable shall be liable to penal servitude for *life*.

Injury to a public bridge.
Ib. s. 33.

Ib. s. 14 and of. 2
Wm. IV No. 12 s. 23
(Tolls.)

216. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously throw down level or otherwise destroy in the whole or in part any turnpike gate or toll-bar or any wall chain rail post bar or other fence belonging to any turnpike gate or toll-bar or erected to prevent passengers passing by without paying toll or any house building or weighing engine erected for the better collection ascertainment or security of any such toll shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *twelve months*.

Destroying turnpike gate &c.
Ib. s. 34.

(11.)—*Injuries to Railway Carriages and Telegraphs.*

22 Vic. No. 19 s. 129.
(Railways.)

217. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously put place cast or throw upon or across any railway any wood stone or other matter or thing or take up remove or displace any rail sleeper or other matter or thing belonging to any railway or turn move or divert any points or other machinery belonging to any railway or make or show hide or remove any signal or light upon or near to any railway or do or cause to be done any other matter or thing with intent in any of the cases aforesaid to obstruct upset overthrow injure or destroy any engine tender carriage or truck using such railway shall be liable to penal servitude for *life*.

Placing wood &c. on railway with intent to obstruct or overthrow engine &c.
Ib. s. 35.

cf. ib. s. 132.

218. Whosoever by any unlawful act or by any wilful omission or neglect shall obstruct or cause to be obstructed any engine or carriage using any railway or shall aid or assist therein shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *three years*.

Obstructing engines or carriages on railways.
Ib. s. 36.

20 Vic. No. 41 ss. 10
11.

219. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously destroy break remove or in any manner damage any telegraph post or wire or any part thereof or any insulator attached to any such post or shall by any unlawful act wilfully obstruct the passing of any message along any such wire shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *three years*.

Injuring telegraph posts &c.

(12.)—*Injuries to Works of Art.*

13 Vic. No. 2 ss. 1—4.

220. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously destroy or damage any book manuscript picture print statue bust or vase or any other article or thing kept for the purposes of art science or literature or as an object of curiosity in any building belonging to the Queen or in any museum gallery cabinet library school of arts or other repository habitually or from time to time open for the admission of the public or of any considerable number of persons either gratuitously or by the payment of money or any picture statue monument or other memorial painted glass or other ornament or work of art in any place of divine worship or in any building belonging to the Queen or to the council or body corporate of any municipal institution or to any university or college or in any street burial-ground or public garden or ground or any statue or monument exposed to public view or any ornament

Injuring works of art in museums churches public places &c.
Ib. s. 39.

ornament belonging to or railing or fence surrounding such statue or monument shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *three years*.

(13.)—*Injuries to Cattle.*

Killing or maiming
cattle.
Ib. s. 40.

221. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously kill maim or wound any cattle shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years* ^{7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 30 s. 16.} Provided that where such cattle shall at the time be unlawfully trespassing on enclosed land under cultivation the killing maiming or wounding of such cattle by the occupier of such land or any person by his order shall only be punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding *two years* or a fine not exceeding *fifty pounds* with or without imprisonment. And provided also that the word cattle in this section shall not include any pig or goat.

(14.)—*Injuries to Ships.*

Setting fire to a ship
Ib. s. 42.

222. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to cast away or in anywise destroy any ship or vessel whether the same be complete or in an unfinished state shall be liable to penal servitude for *life*. ^{1 Vic. c. 89 s. 6.}

Attempting to set
fire to a vessel.
Ib. s. 44.

223. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously attempt to set fire to cast away or destroy any such ship or vessel shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*. ^{9 and 10 Vic. c. 25 s. 7.}

Placing gunpowder
near a vessel with
intent to damage it.
Ib. s. 45.

224. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously place or throw in or into or upon against or near any ship or vessel any gunpowder or other explosive substance with intent to destroy or damage such ship or vessel or any machinery working tools or chattel in or near the same shall whether or not any explosion take place and whether or not any damage be caused be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*. ^{Ib. s. 6.}

Damaging ships
otherwise than by
fire.
Ib. s. 46.

225. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously damage otherwise than by fire gunpowder or other explosive substance any ship or vessel whether complete or in an unfinished state with intent to destroy the same or render the same useless shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*. ^{7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 30 s. 10.}

Exhibiting false
signals &c.
Ib. s. 47.

226. Whosoever shall unlawfully mask alter or remove any light or signal or unlawfully exhibit any false light or signal with intent to bring any ship vessel or boat into danger or shall unlawfully and maliciously do anything with intent to cause the loss or destruction of any ship vessel or boat for which offence no punishment is hereinbefore provided shall be liable to penal servitude for *life*. ^{1 Vic. c. 89 s. 5. Under which the offence was in certain cases capital.}

Removing or con-
cealing buoys and
other sea marks.
Ib. s. 48.

227. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously cut away cast adrift remove alter deface sink or destroy or do any act with intent to cut away cast adrift remove alter deface sink or destroy or in any other manner injure or conceal any boat buoy buoy-rope perch or mark used or intended for the guidance of seamen or the purposes of navigation shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*.

Destroying wrecks
&c.
Ib. s. 49.

228. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously destroy any part of any ship or vessel in distress or wrecked stranded or cast on shore or any goods or article of any kind belonging to such ship or vessel shall be liable to penal servitude for any term not exceeding *fourteen years*. ^{1 Vic. c. 89 s. 8.}

(15.)—*Sending Letters threatening to Burn or Destroy.*

Sending letters
threatening to
destroy houses
ships &c.
Ib. s. 50.

229. Whosoever shall send deliver or utter or directly or indirectly cause to be received knowing the contents thereof any letter or writing threatening to burn or destroy any ship or vessel or any building ^{10 and 11 Vic. c. 66 s. 1.}

building or any rick or stack of grain hay or straw or other agricultural produce or any grain hay straw or other agricultural produce in or under any building shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*.

(16.)—*Indictable Injuries not otherwise provided for.*

230. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously injure any real or personal property whatsoever (either of a public or private nature) for which act no punishment is hereinbefore provided such injury being to an amount exceeding *five pounds* shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *two years* and where such offence is committed in the night shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *five years*.

Persons committing other malicious injuries over £5. *Ib. s. 51.*

(17.)—*Making gunpowder to commit offences.*

231. Whosoever shall make or knowingly have in his possession any gunpowder or other explosive substance or any dangerous or noxious thing or any machine engine instrument or thing with intent thereby or by means thereof to commit or for the purpose of enabling any other person to commit any malicious injury within the meaning of this Act shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *three years*.

Making or having gunpowder &c. with intent to commit felony. *Ib. s. 54.*

9 and 10 Vic. c. 25
s. 8.

OFFENCES PUNISHABLE BY JUSTICES.

(1.)—*Injuries to Trees and Vegetable Produce.*

232. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously destroy or damage any tree sapling or shrub or any underwood wheresoever growing the injury done being to the amount of *one shilling* at the least shall on conviction before two Justices be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *three months* or to pay over and above the amount of injury done such sum not exceeding *five pounds* as to the Justices shall seem meet and for a second offence after any such conviction to imprisonment for such term not exceeding *six months* as the Justices shall think fit.

Damaging trees to the amount of one shilling. *Ib. s. 22.*

7 & 8 Geo. IV c. 30
s. 20.

Ib. s. 21.

233. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously destroy or damage with intent to destroy any plant root fruit or vegetable produce growing in any garden orchard nursery ground hothouse greenhouse or conservatory shall on conviction before two Justices be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *six months* or to pay over and above the amount of the injury done such sum not exceeding *twenty pounds* as to the Justices shall seem meet.

Destroying fruit or vegetable produce in a garden. *Ib. s. 23.*

Ib. s. 22.

234. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously destroy or damage with intent to destroy any cultivated root or plant used for the food of man or beast or for medicine or for distilling or dyeing or for any manufacture and growing in any enclosed land not being a garden orchard or nursery ground shall on conviction before two Justices be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *one month* or to pay over and above the amount of the injury done such sum not exceeding *twenty shillings* as to the Justices shall seem meet and for every subsequent offence after any such conviction shall be liable to imprisonment for such term not exceeding *six months* as the Justices shall think fit.

Destroying cultivated roots &c. not in a garden. *Ib. sec. 24.*

(2.)—*Injuries to Fences.*

235. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously cut break throw down or in anywise destroy any fence of any description whatsoever or any wall stile or gate or any part thereof respectively shall on conviction before two Justices for the first offence pay over and above the

Destroying &c. any fence wall stile or gate. *Ib. s. 25.*

Ib. s. 23.

Second offence.

the amount of the injury done such sum not exceeding *five pounds* as to the Justices shall seem meet and for every subsequent offence after any such conviction shall be liable to imprisonment for such term not exceeding *six months* as the Justices shall think fit.

(3.)—*Injuries to certain Animals.*

Killing or maiming animals not within sec. 319.
Ib. ss. 41 and 52.

236. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously kill maim or wound any dog bird beast or other animal not being cattle within the meaning of this Act but being either the subject of larceny at common law or ordinarily kept in a state of confinement or for any domestic purpose shall on conviction before two Justices be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *four months* or to pay over and above the amount of injury done such sum not exceeding *twenty pounds* as to the Justices shall seem meet and for every subsequent offence after any such conviction shall be liable to imprisonment for such term not exceeding *six months* as the Justices shall think fit.

Second offence.

(4.)—*Injuries not otherwise provided for.*

Injuring property not previously provided for.
Ib. sec. 51.

237. Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously injure any real or personal property whatsoever (including any tree sapling shrub or underwood) for which no punishment is hereinbefore provided shall on conviction before two Justices be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *two months* or to pay such sum not exceeding *five pounds* as to them shall seem meet and also such further sum as shall appear to the Justices to be a reasonable compensation for the injury done not exceeding *five pounds* which shall in the case of private property be paid to the party aggrieved and in the case of property of a public nature or wherein any public right is concerned be applied as the Justices shall think fit.

(5.)—*Declaratory Clauses.*

As to nature and possession of the property injured.

238. Every act of malicious injury to property the doing of which is made punishable under any of the foregoing provisions is hereby declared to be equally an offence so punishable whether the property in respect of which it was committed belonged to a private person or to Her Majesty or was otherwise of a public nature And every act of malicious injury done to property by any person with intent to injure or defraud another shall be an offence within those provisions although the offender was at the time of its commission in lawful possession of such property.

What acts deemed malicious.
Ib. sec. 58.

239. It shall not be necessary in any prosecution for any such act whether by indictment or before Justices to prove the existence of malice against the owner of the property in respect of which the act was committed or against any other person Provided always that no act shall be deemed malicious within the meaning of the aforesaid provisions which shall have been done by the accused under a reasonable supposition in fact entertained by him that he had a right to do such act.

(6.)—*Cruelty to Animals.*

Cruelly wounding or torturing cattle.

240. Whosoever shall cruelly wound or torture any cattle whether his own property or that of another shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *twelve months* or to a fine not exceeding *one hundred pounds* Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent the summary conviction of the offender under the Act passed in the fourteenth year of Her Majesty respecting Cruelty to Animals and that after any such conviction or after acquittal by the Justice or Justices on the merits he shall not be liable to prosecution under this Act for the same cause.

14 Vic. No. 40.

Reference to
Existing Enactments.

PART IV.—FORGERY.

Reference to
Imperial Statutes.(1.)—*Declaratory and General Clauses.*

Law Ref. Com.

241. Wherever by this Act the forging of any signature or of any instrument or document or other matter or thing is expressed to be an offence or made punishable the altering of the same in any particular with intent to defraud shall equally be within the enactment.

Altering or uttering
&c. any instrument
&c.

Law Ref. Com.

242. Whosoever shall offer utter dispose of or put off any such forged signature instrument or document as aforesaid or matter or thing with intent to defraud knowing the same to be forged shall be guilty in the same degree and be liable to the same punishment as if he had committed and been convicted of the forgery.

Offering uttering &c.

Ib.

243. Wherever the forging of any instrument or document or matter is by this Act expressed to be an offence or made punishable the forging of any attestation or signature of any witness thereto (whether by law required or not) shall equally be within the enactment And the offering uttering disposing of or putting off of such instrument document or matter by any person with intent to defraud knowing such attestation or signature to be forged, shall be equally an offence and punishable as if he had committed and been convicted of the forgery.

Forging or uttering
any attestation.

Ib.

244. Wherever the forging of any instrument or document or matter or thing if the act were done in this Colony would be an offence punishable by this Act the offering uttering disposing of or putting off of such instrument or document or matter or thing in this Colony by any person knowing the same to be forged (whosoever the same may have been made or shall purport to have been made) shall be equally an offence of the same class and degree and punishable by this Act as if the forgery had been committed in this Colony.

Instruments forged
out of the Colony.(2.)—*Forging Public Seals or Official Signatures.*11 Geo. IV. & 1 Wm.
IV. c. 66 s. 2.
Adopted by 4 Wm.
IV. No. 4 s. 1.

245. Whosoever shall forge any of Her Majesty's seals used or appointed to be used in any part of Her dominions or the seal of New South Wales or of any British Colony or the impression of any such seal or shall utter any instrument whatsoever having thereon or affixed thereto the impression of any such forged seal knowing the same to be the impression of such forged seal or any forged impression made or apparently intended to resemble the impression of any of the seals aforesaid knowing the same to be forged or shall forge any instrument having any such impression thereon or affixed thereto shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*.

Forging royal or
public seals.
24 & 25 Vic. c. 98
s. 1.

4 Wm. IV. No. 4 s. 6.

4 Wm. IV. No. 4 s. 6.

246. Whosoever shall forge the signature of the Governor or of any of Her Majesty's Principal or Under Secretaries of State or of any Minister of the Crown or Under Secretary in this Colony or of the Surveyor General Deputy Surveyor General Auditor General Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands or any Collector of Customs to any grant commission warrant order or other official instrument or document shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years*.

Forging signature of
Governor Minister
of the Crown &c.(3.)—*Forging Transfers of Stock &c.*

1 Wm. IV. c. 66 s. 6.

247. Whoever shall forge any transfer of any share or interest of or in any stock annuity or other public fund of or in any part of Her Majesty's dominions or of or in the capital stock of any body corporate company or society now or hereafter established by charter or any Imperial or Colonial Act or shall forge any power of attorney or other authority to transfer any such share or interest or to receive any dividend or money payable in respect of any such share or interest or shall

Forging transfer of
certain stock or
power of attorney
relating thereto.
Ib. s. 2.

shall demand or endeavour to have any such share or interest transferred or to receive any dividend or money payable in respect thereof by virtue of any such forged power of attorney or authority knowing the same to be forged with intent in any such case to defraud shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*.

Personating the owner of stock or property &c.
Ib. s. 3.

248. Whosoever shall falsely and deceitfully personate any owner of any such share or interest as in the last preceding section mentioned or any owner of any dividend or money payable in respect of any such share or interest or any owner of any property whatever or any estate or interest therein or any charge or encumbrance thereon and shall thereby transfer or endeavour to transfer any share estate or interest belonging to any such owner or thereby receive or endeavour to receive any money due to any such owner as if such offender were the true and lawful owner shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*.

Falsifying books of public funds.
Ib. s. 5.

249. Whosoever shall wilfully make any false entry in or alter any word or figure in any book of account in which the accounts of the owners of any share or interest of or in any stock annuities or other public funds shall be entered or shall wilfully falsify any of the accounts of any such owner in any such book with intent in any such case to defraud or shall wilfully make any transfer of any share or interest of or in any such stock annuity or public fund or any such capital stock as aforesaid or of or in the capital stock of any such body corporate company or society as aforesaid in the name of any person not being the true and lawful owner of such share or interest with intent to defraud shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*.

Persons making out false dividend warrants &c.
Ib. s. 6.

250. Whosoever being employed in the public service shall knowingly make out or deliver any dividend warrant or warrant for the payment to any person of any annuity interest or salary payable by public authority for a greater or less amount than such person is entitled to with intent to defraud shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*.

(4.)—*Forging India Bonds Exchequer Bills &c.*

Forging East India bond Exchequer bills or debentures &c.
Ib. s. 7.

251. Whosoever shall forge any bond commonly called an East India bond or any bond debenture or security made under the authority of any Act relating to the East Indies or any indorsement on or assignment of any such bond debenture or security or any Exchequer bill bond or debenture or any indorsement on or assignment of any such bill bond or debenture or any Treasury bill or Debenture of the Government of New South Wales or receipt or certificate for interest accruing thereon shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*.

Making plates &c. like those used for Exchequer bills &c.
Ib. s. 9.

252. Whosoever without lawful authority or excuse shall make or cause to be made or shall assist in making or shall knowingly have in his possession any frame mould or instrument having therein any words letters figures marks lines or devices peculiar to and appearing in the substance of any paper provided or used for Exchequer bills bonds or debentures or Treasury bills or debentures of the Government of New South Wales or any machinery for working any threads into the substance of any paper and intended to imitate any such words letters figures marks lines threads or devices or any plate peculiarly employed for printing such Exchequer bills or bonds or such Treasury bills or debentures or any die or seal peculiarly used for preparing any such plate or for sealing such Exchequer bills or bonds or such Treasury bills or Debentures or any plate die or seal intended to imitate any such plate die or seal as aforesaid shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*.

253. Whosoever without lawful authority or excuse shall make or cause to be made or assist in making any paper in the substance of which shall appear any words letters figures marks lines threads or other devices peculiar to and appearing in the substance of any paper provided or used for such Exchequer bills or bonds or such Treasury bills or Debentures or any part of such words letters or other matter and intended to imitate the same or shall knowingly have in his possession any paper whatsoever in the substance whereof shall appear any such words letters or other matter as aforesaid or any parts of such words letters or other matter and intended to imitate the same or shall cause or assist in causing any such words letters or other matter as aforesaid or any part thereof and intended to imitate the same to appear in the substance of any paper whatever or shall take or assist in taking any impression of any such plate die or seal as in the last preceding section mentioned shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*.

Making paper like that used for Exchequer bills &c. 1b. s. 10.

254. Whosoever without lawful authority or excuse shall purchase or receive or knowingly have in his possession any paper manufactured under the direction of Her Majesty's Treasury or of the Government of New South Wales for the purpose of being used as Exchequer bills bonds or debentures or Treasury bills or Debentures of the Government of New South Wales before such paper shall have been stamped signed and issued for public use or any such plate die or seal as in the last two preceding sections mentioned shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *three years*.

Having paper plates or dies to be used for Exchequer bills &c. 1b. s. 11.

(5.)—*Forging Stamps.*

14 Vic. No. 1 s. 1 and
16 Vic. No. 22.

255. Whosoever shall without lawful authority or excuse make or use or knowingly have in his possession the whole or any part of any forged die plate or other instrument resembling or apparently intended to resemble either wholly or in part any die plate or instrument provided or used under the direction of the Commissioners of Stamps in England or Ireland or of any lawful authority in this Colony or any other part of Her Majesty's dominions for the purpose of denoting any stamp duty or any vellum parchment or paper having thereon wholly or in part the impression of any such forged die plate or instrument or having thereon any forged stamp or impression resembling or apparently intended to resemble wholly or in part the impression of any such die plate or instrument provided or used as aforesaid knowing such impression to be forged or shall fraudulently use join fix or place for with or upon any vellum parchment or paper any stamp or impression removed from any other vellum parchment or paper or fraudulently erase cut or get from any stamp vellum parchment or paper any name sum date or other matter thereon expressed with intent to use any stamp then upon such vellum parchment or paper or that the same may be used for any deed instrument or thing in respect whereof any stamp duty is or may become payable or knowingly use utter sell or expose to sale or knowingly and without lawful authority or excuse have in his possession any stamped vellum parchment or paper from which any such name sum date or other matter shall have been fraudulently erased cut or gotten as aforesaid shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years*.

Forging or possessing false dies or stamps.

Affixing stamps &c.

Erasing names &c.

Using or selling &c.

(6.)—*Forging Bank Notes.*

1 Wm. IV. c. 66 s. 3.

256. Whosoever shall forge any note or bill of exchange of any body corporate company or person carrying on the business of bankers or banking whether in this Colony or elsewhere commonly called a bank note bank bill of exchange or bank post bill or any indorsement on or assignment of any such note or bill shall be liable to penal servitude

Forging a bank note &c. 1b. s. 12.

Purchasing or
receiving same.
Ib. s. 13.

servitude for the term of *fourteen years* And whosoever shall without lawful authority or excuse purchase or receive from any person or have in his possession any such forged bank note bank bill of exchange or bank post bill knowing the same to be forged shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*. Ib. s. 12.

(7.)—*Engraving Plates &c. for Bank Notes &c.*

Engraving or having
any plate &c. for
making bank notes
or paper on which
they are printed.
Ib. s. 16.

257. Whosoever without lawful authority or excuse shall engrave or make upon any plate wood stone or other material any promissory note bill of exchange or bank post bill or part of any such note or bill purporting to be a bank note bank bill of exchange or bank post bill of any body corporate company or person carrying on the business of bankers or banking whether in this Colony or elsewhere or to be part of any such instrument or any name word or character resembling or apparently intended to resemble any subscription to any such instrument issued by any such body corporate company or person or shall use any plate wood stone or other material or any implement or device for making or printing any such instrument or any part thereof or knowingly have in his possession any such plate wood stone or material or any such implement or device or knowingly offer utter dispose of or put off or have in his possession any paper upon which any such instrument or any part thereof or any name word or character resembling or apparently intended to resemble any such subscription as aforesaid is made or printed shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*. Ib. ss. 15 1

Engraving &c. any
part of a bank note &c.
Ib. s. 17.

258. Whosoever without lawful authority or excuse shall engrave or make upon any plate or upon any wood stone or other material any word number figure device character or ornament the impression taken from which shall resemble or apparently be intended to resemble any part of a bank note bank bill of exchange or bank post bill of any such body corporate company or person as aforesaid carrying on the business of bankers or banking or shall use or knowingly have in his possession any such plate wood stone or other material or instrument or device for the impressing upon paper or other material any word number figure character or ornament which shall resemble or apparently be intended to resemble any part of any such bank note bank bill of exchange or bank post bill or shall knowingly offer utter dispose of or put off or have in his possession any paper or other material upon which there is an impression of any such matter as aforesaid shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*. Ib. s. 16.

As to blank bank
bills &c.

259. Every blank bank-note blank bank bill of exchange and blank post bill or instrument in blank which in a complete state would be a bank note bank bill of exchange or bank post bill shall equally be within the two last preceding sections.

Having moulds for
paper with the name
of any banker.
Ib. s. 18.

260. Whosoever without lawful authority or excuse shall make or use any frame mould or instrument for the manufacture of paper with the name or firm of any such body corporate company or person carrying on the business of bankers or banking appearing visible in the substance of the paper or knowingly have in his possession any such frame mould or instrument or make use sell expose to sale utter or dispose of or knowingly have in his possession any paper in the substance of which the name or firm of any such body corporate company or person shall appear visible or by any art or contrivance shall cause the name or firm of any such body corporate company or person to appear visible in the substance of the paper upon which the same is written or printed shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*. Ib. s. 17.

Engraving plates for
foreign bills or notes
&c.

261. Whosoever without lawful authority or excuse shall engrave or make upon any plate or upon any wood stone or other material any bill of exchange promissory note undertaking or order for payment of money Ib. s. 19.

money or any part of any such instrument in whatsoever language the same may be expressed and whether the same is or not under seal or intended to be under seal purporting to be the bill note undertaking or order or part of the bill note undertaking or order of a foreign prince or state or any body corporate or body of the like nature or person or company of persons in any country not under the dominion of Her Majesty or shall use or knowingly have in his possession any plate stone wood or other material upon which any such foreign bill note undertaking or order or any part thereof is engraved or made or shall knowingly offer utter dispose of or put off or have in his possession any paper upon which any part of any such instrument is made or printed shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*.

(8.)—*Forging Deeds Wills Bills of Exchange &c.*

262. Whosoever shall forge any will testament codicil or testamentary instrument shall be liable to penal servitude for *life* And whosoever shall forge any deed bond or writing obligatory or any assignment thereof shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*.

263. Whosoever shall forge any bill of exchange or any acceptance indorsement or assignment thereof or any promissory note for the payment of money or any indorsement or assignment thereof or shall forge any undertaking warrant order authority or request for the payment of money or the delivery or transfer of any chattel note bill or security or for procuring or giving credit or shall forge any acquittance or receipt for money or goods or for any note bill or other security or shall forge any indorsement on or assignment of any such undertaking warrant order authority request receipt or other instrument shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years*.

264. Whosoever with intent to defraud shall draw make sign accept or indorse any bill of exchange or promissory note or any such undertaking warrant order authority or request as aforesaid by procuration or otherwise for or in the name or on the account of any other person without lawful authority or excuse or shall offer utter dispose of or put off any such instrument so drawn made signed accepted or indorsed knowing the same to have been so drawn made signed accepted or indorsed shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years*.

265. Whenever any cheque or draft on any banker shall be crossed with the name of a banker or with two transverse lines with the words "bank" or "and company" or any abbreviation thereof or with the word "credit" followed by the name of any individual or firm whosoever shall with intent to defraud obliterate add to or alter any such crossing or offer utter dispose of or put off any cheque or draft whereon any such obliteration addition or alteration has been made knowing the same to have been made shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years*.

266. Whosoever shall forge any debenture or other security or instrument not otherwise hereinbefore provided for issued or purporting to be issued under any lawful authority whatsoever either within Her Majesty's dominions or elsewhere shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years*.

(9.)—*Forging Records Process Instruments of Evidence &c.*

267. Whosoever shall forge or fraudulently alter any record entry minute or process or any instrument or document whatsoever or belonging to or issued by or filed in any Court whatsoever in this Colony (including herein the Court of Vice Admiralty and every Court of

Ib. s. 10.
Ib. s. 3.

Ib. ss. 3 10.

Forging deeds or
wills.
Ib. ss. 20 and 21.

Forging bills or
notes or orders
receipts &c. for
goods &c.
Ib. ss. 22 & 23.

Signing bill note
&c. by procuration
without authority.
Ib. s. 24.

Obliterating cross-
ings on cheques.
Ib. s. 25.

Forging Debentures.
Ib. s. 26.

16 Vic. No. 14 s. 11.

Forging proceedings
of Courts.
Ib. s. 27.

of General Sessions of the Peace District Court and Court of Petty Sessions) or any document or writing or copy of any document or writing used or intended to be used as evidence in any such Court shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*.

Uttering &c. false certificates and using forged process.
Ib. s. 28.

268. Whosoever being an officer or clerk of or in any such Court shall utter any false copy or certificate of any such record entry minute process instrument or document knowing the same to be false and whosoever other than such officer or clerk shall sign or certify any such copy or certificate as such officer or clerk and whosoever shall forge any copy or certificate of any such record or other matter or offer utter dispose of or put off any such copy or certificate having thereon any forged signature knowing the same to be forged and whosoever shall forge the seal of any such Court or any stamp or seal used for stamping or sealing any such matters or the impression thereof on any such matter or shall serve or enforce any forged process of any such Court knowing the same to be forged or deliver or cause to be delivered to any person any parchment or paper falsely purporting to be any such process or a copy thereof or to be a decree or order of any such Court or a copy thereof knowing the same to be false or shall act or profess to act under any such false process knowing the same to be false shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*.

7 and 8 Geo. IV.
c. 28 s. 11.
9 Vic. No. 1 s. 8.
13 Vic. No. 16 s. 5.
16 Vic. No. 14 s. 11.
17 Vic. No. 7 s. 23.
17 Vic. No. 21 s. 21.
22 Vic. No. 7 s. 10.
22 Vic. No. 18 s. 44.

Forging instruments made evidence by Statute.
Ib. s. 29.

269. Whosoever shall forge any instrument whether written or printed or partly written and partly printed which is or shall be made evidence by any Act passed or to be passed in this Colony or by the Imperial Legislature and for which offence no punishment is herein provided shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*.

(10.)—*Forging matters respecting Registration of Deeds.*

Forgery as to the registry of deeds.
Ib. s. 31.

270. Whosoever shall forge any instrument document or writing whatsoever made or issued or purporting so to be under the provisions of any Act passed or hereafter to be passed for or relating to the registry of deeds or other instruments or shall forge the seal of or belonging to any office for the registry of deeds or other instruments or any stamp or impression of any such seal or shall forge any signature purporting to be the signature of any person to any such instrument document or writing shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years*.

7 Vic. No. 16 s. 28 *ad finem*.
26 Vic. No. 9 s. 132.

(11.)—*Forging Signature of Justices or Officers of Courts &c.*

Forging name of any Justice Master in Equity &c.
Ib. ss. 32 & 33.

271. Whosoever shall forge any instrument document writing or signature made or purporting or appearing to be made by a Judge or by the Master in Equity Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates or any Officer of any Court or by any Justice of the Peace or any Officer authorized to take affidavits or solemn declarations shall be liable to penal servitude for any term not exceeding *ten years*.

26 Vic. No. 9 s. 132.

(12.)—*Falsely acknowledging Recognizances &c.*

Acknowledging recognizances &c. in the name of another.
Ib. s. 34.

272. Whosoever without lawful authority or excuse shall in the name of any other person confess a judgment in any Court or sign any cognovit or acknowledge any recognizance deed or instrument before any Court Judge or person lawfully authorized in that behalf shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*.

1 Wm. IV c. 66 s. 11.

(13.)—

(13.)—*Forging matters relating to Marriage.*

Ib. s. 20 and 19 Vic.
No. 30 s. 20.

19 Vic. No. 30 s. 20
ad finem.

273. Whosoever shall forge any consent or writing purporting to be a consent to the marriage of any person under the age of twenty-one years or any certificate of marriage or writing purporting to be a certificate of marriage or any copy of any registry of marriage or writing purporting to be a copy of any such registry or shall knowingly and unlawfully sign or transmit to any Registrar District Registrar or other officer appointed under any Act passed or to be passed relating to marriage or the registration thereof any certificate or writing purporting to be a certificate containing any false statement shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years*.

Forging marriage
certificates &c.
Ib. s. 35.

(14.)—*Falsifying or Defacing Registers or Entries of Births Deaths &c.*

1 Wm. IV. c. 66 s.
20 4 Wm. IV. No. 4
s. 2 and 19 Vic. No.
34 s. 35.

274. Whosoever shall unlawfully destroy deface or injure any register of births marriages deaths or burials now or hereafter by law required to be kept or any certified copy of any such register or shall forge or fraudulently obliterate or alter in any such register or copy any entry relating to any birth marriage death or burial or shall fraudulently insert in any such register or copy any false entry or matter relating to any birth marriage death or burial or shall fraudulently give any false certificate relating to any birth marriage death or burial or certify any writing to be a copy or extract from any such register knowing such writing or the entry to which it relates to be false or shall forge the signature or any seal or stamp of or belonging to the office of the Registrar General or any District or other Registrar or offer utter dispose of or put off any such register entry copy certificate seal or stamp knowing the same to be false shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*.

Falsifying registers
or entries of births
deaths &c. or giving
false certificates
thereof.
Ib. s. 35.

1 Wm. IV. c. 66 s. 22.
And 4 Wm. IV. No.
4 s. 4.

275. Whosoever shall knowingly and wilfully insert in any copy of any register required by law to be transmitted to any Registrar any false entry or matter relating to any baptism marriage or burial or shall forge any copy of any such register or knowingly and wilfully sign or verify any copy of any such register which copy shall be false in any part thereof knowing the same to be false or shall forge or unlawfully destroy deface or injure or for any fraudulent purpose take from its place of deposit or conceal any such register or copy shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*.

Making false entries
in copies sent to
Registrar.
Ib. s. 37.

276. Whosoever shall unlawfully cause or knowingly permit the doing of any act made punishable by the two last preceding sections or either of them shall be equally punishable under those sections respectively as if he had himself committed such act.

Causing or per-
mitting any such act.

(15.)—*Receiving or demanding Property on Forged Instruments.*

277. Whosoever with intent to defraud shall demand or obtain or cause to be delivered or paid to any person or endeavour to obtain or cause to be delivered or paid to any person any property whatsoever upon or by virtue of any forged instrument knowing the same to be forged or upon or by virtue of any probate or letters of administration knowing the will codicil or testamentary writing on which the same was or were obtained to have been forged or such probate or letters to have been obtained by any false oath or affirmation shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*.

Demanding property
on forged instru-
ments.
Ib. s. 38.

(16.)—*Forging Trade Marks &c.*

28 Vic. No. 9 sec. 8.

278. Whosoever shall forge any trade mark or label ordinarily and lawfully used by the maker or vendor of any article of merchandize or shall with intent to defraud or enable any other person to defraud affix

Forging or fraudu-
lently using trade
marks &c.

affix stamp or place to or upon any goods or article or case vessel or cover containing the same any such forged trade mark or label or sell or dispose of or offer to sell or dispose of any goods or article having thereon or affixed thereto or to or upon such case vessel or cover any such forged trade mark or label knowing the same to be forged or shall with the like intent affix stamp or place to or upon any goods or article or any such case vessel or cover any trade mark or label resembling or apparently intended to resemble and intended to be mistaken for any trade mark or label ordinarily and lawfully used by any such maker or vendor as aforesaid shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *three years* and to pay a sum not exceeding *one hundred pounds* in addition to or without such imprisonment.

Reference to Imperial
Statutes.

PART V.—COINAGE OFFENCES.

Reference to existing
enactments.

(1.)—*Interpretation and General Clauses.*

24 & 25 c. 99 s. 1.
Interpretation of
terms—current gold
and silver coin copper
coin &c.

279. For the purposes hereinafter contained the expression “the Queen’s gold or silver coin” shall include any gold or silver coin coined in any of Her Majesty’s Mints or lawfully current by virtue of any Act or proclamation or otherwise in any part of Her Majesty’s Dominions and the expression “the Queen’s copper coin” shall include any copper coin or coin of bronze or mixed metal so coined or lawfully current as aforesaid and the expression “the Queen’s current coin” shall include any coin so coined or lawfully current as aforesaid whether made of gold silver copper bronze or mixed metal and the expression “counterfeit coin resembling or apparently intended to resemble any of the Queen’s gold or silver coin” shall include any of the Queen’s current coin which shall have been gilt silvered washed coloured or cased over or in any manner altered so as to resemble or be apparently intended to resemble or pass for any of the Queen’s current coin of a higher denomination.

Where the counter-
feited coin shall be
incomplete.
Ib. s. 30.

280. Every offence of unlawfully making or counterfeiting any coin or buying selling receiving paying tendering uttering or putting off or offering to buy sell receive pay utter or put off any counterfeit coin against the provisions of this Act shall be deemed to be complete although such coin may not be in a fit state to be uttered or the counterfeiting thereof shall not be finished or perfected.

(2.)—*Counterfeiting or uttering &c. Gold or Silver Coin.*

Ib. s. 2.
Counterfeiting the
gold or silver coin.

281. Whosoever shall unlawfully make or counterfeit any coin resembling or apparently intended to resemble any of the Queen’s gold or silver coin shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*.

Colouring coin or
metal to make it
pass for gold or
silver coin.
Ib. s. 3.

282. Whosoever shall fraudulently gild or silver any coin whatsoever resembling or apparently intended to resemble any of the Queen’s gold or silver coin or shall gild or silver any piece of silver or copper or coarse gold or coarse silver or any metal or mixture of metals respectively being of a fit size and figure to be coined with intent that the same shall be coined into counterfeit coin resembling or apparently intended to resemble any of the Queen’s gold or silver coin or shall gild any of the Queen’s silver coin or file or in any manner alter such coin with intent to make the same pass for any of the Queen’s gold coin or shall gild or silver any of the Queen’s copper coin or file or in any manner alter such coin with intent to make the same resemble or pass for any of the Queen’s gold or silver coin shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*.

Or altering genuine
coin to make it pass
for a higher coin.

283. Whosoever shall with any wash or material capable of producing the colour or appearance of gold or of silver or by any other means whatsoever wash case over or colour any coin or any such piece of silver or copper or coarse gold or silver or metal or mixture of metals as aforesaid shall be deemed to have gilded or silvered the same within the meaning of the last preceding section.

Ib. s. 4.

284. Whosoever shall impair diminish or lighten any of the Queen's gold or silver coin with intent that the coin so dealt with may nevertheless pass for the Queen's gold or silver coin shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years* and not less than *three years*. And whosoever shall deface any of the Queen's gold silver or copper coin by stamping thereon any name or word whether such coin shall or shall not be thereby diminished or lightened shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *two years*.

Impairing the gold or silver coin with intent &c.
Ib. s. 4.

Defacing by stamping words thereon.
Ib. s. 16.

285. Whosoever shall unlawfully have in his possession any filings or clippings or any gold or silver bullion or any gold or silver in dust solution or otherwise which shall have been obtained by impairing diminishing or lightening any of the Queen's gold or silver coin knowing the same to have been so obtained shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *five years*.

Unlawful possession of filings of gold or silver coin.
Ib. s. 5.

Ib. s. 5.

286. Whosoever without lawful authority or excuse shall buy sell receive pay or put off or offer to buy sell receive pay or put off any counterfeit coin resembling or apparently intended to resemble any of the Queen's gold or silver coin at a lower rate or value than the same imports or was apparently intended to import or would pass for if genuine shall be liable to penal servitude for *life* or for the term of *ten years*.

Buying or selling &c counterfeit gold or silver coin.
Ib. s. 6.

Ib.

Ib. s. 6.

287. Whosoever shall offer utter or put off any counterfeit coin resembling or apparently intended to resemble any of the Queen's gold or silver coin knowing the same to be counterfeit shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *three years*. And if any such offender shall at the time of such offering uttering or putting off have in his possession besides the coin so offered uttered or put off any other piece of counterfeit coin resembling or apparently intended to resemble any of the Queen's gold or silver coin or shall either on the same day or within the space of ten days then next ensuing offer utter or put off any other counterfeit coin resembling or apparently intended to resemble any of the Queen's gold or silver coin knowing the same to be counterfeit shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*.

Uttering counterfeit gold or silver coin.
Ib. s. 9.

Ib.

Ib. s. 10.

Ib. s. 7.

288. Whosoever shall have in his possession three or more pieces of counterfeit coin resembling or apparently intended to resemble any of the Queen's gold or silver coin knowing the same to be counterfeit with intent to utter or put off the same or any of them shall be liable to penal servitude for any term not exceeding *three years*. And whosoever having been convicted of any offence in this Act mentioned relating to the coin shall afterwards commit any such offence shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years*.

Having three pieces of counterfeit gold or silver coin in possession.
Ib. ss. 11 and 12.

Ib. ss. 6-7.

289. Whosoever shall with intent to defraud offer utter or put off as or for the Queen's gold or silver coin any coin or medal or piece of metal or mixed metals resembling or apparently intended to resemble the current coin for which the same is so offered uttered or put off but not being such current coin shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *three years*.

Uttering foreign coin medals &c. as current coin.
Ib. s. 13.

(3.)—Counterfeiting or uttering &c. the Copper Coin.

Ib. s. 10.

290. Whosoever shall unlawfully make or counterfeit any coin resembling or apparently intended to resemble any of the Queen's copper coin and whosoever without lawful authority or excuse shall knowingly

Counterfeiting &c. copper coin.
Ib. s. 14.

knowingly make or mend or begin or proceed to make or mend or buy or sell or have in his possession any instrument tool or engine intended to be used in counterfeiting any of the Queen's copper coin or shall buy sell receive pay or put off or offer to buy sell receive pay or put off any counterfeit coin resembling or apparently intended to resemble any of the Queen's copper coin at or for a lower rate or value than the same imports or was apparently intended to import or would pass for if genuine shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *five years*.

Uttering counterfeit copper coin.
Ib. s. 15.

291. Whosoever shall offer utter or put off any counterfeit coin resembling or apparently intended to resemble any of the Queen's copper coin knowing the same to be counterfeit or shall have in his possession three or more pieces of counterfeit coin resembling or apparently intended to resemble any of the Queen's copper coin knowing the same to be counterfeit with intent to utter or put off the same or any of them shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *three years*.

(4.)—*Counterfeiting or uttering &c. Foreign Coin.*

Counterfeiting foreign gold or silver coin.
Ib. s. 18.

292. Whosoever shall unlawfully make or counterfeit any kind of coin not being the Queen's gold or silver coin but resembling or apparently intended to resemble gold or silver coin of some foreign prince or country shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*. ^{37 Geo. III. c. 126 s. 2.}

Uttering such counterfeit coin.
Ib. s. 20.

293. Whosoever shall offer utter or put off any such counterfeit coin as last aforesaid knowing the same to be counterfeit shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *twelve months* And whosoever shall commit the like offence after two previous convictions for any such offence shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *ten years* and not less than *five years*. ^{Ib. s. 4.}

Counterfeiting foreign coin other than gold and silver coin.
Ib. s. 22.

294. Whosoever shall unlawfully make or counterfeit any kind of coin not being the Queen's current coin but resembling or apparently intended to resemble coin of any foreign prince or country made of copper or any metal or mixed metals of less value than the silver coin of such foreign prince or country shall be liable for the first offence to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *one year* and for the second offence to penal servitude for the term of *five years*. ^{43 Geo. III c. 139 s. 3.}

(5.)—*Importing or exporting Counterfeit Coin.*

Importing &c. counterfeit coin British or foreign.
Ib. s. 7 8.

295. Whosoever with intent to defraud shall import or bring into this Colony or receive into his possession or export or put on board any vessel for the purpose of being exported from this Colony any counterfeit coin resembling or apparently intended to resemble any of the Queen's current coin or any counterfeit coin resembling or apparently intended to resemble the gold or silver coin of any foreign prince or country shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*. ^{Ib. s. 3.}

(6.)—*Making or having &c. Coining Tools.*

Making or having coining tools &c.
Ib. s. 24.

296. Whosoever without lawful authority or excuse shall knowingly make or mend or begin to make or mend or buy or sell or have in his possession any such engine machine tool instrument or thing as is hereinafter mentioned—that is to say—any puncheon counter puncheon matrix stamp die pattern or mould in or upon which there is impressed or which will impress or shall be intended to impress the figure stamp or apparent resemblance of both or either of the sides of any of the Queen's gold or silver coin or of any foreign coin or any part thereof respectively or any edger edging or other tool collar instrument machine or engine intended for marking coin round the edges with ^{9 Vic. No. 1 s. 9.}

with letters grainings or other marks or figures apparently resembling those on the edges of any such coin as aforesaid knowing the same to be so intended or any press for coinage or cutting engine for cutting by force of a screw or other contrivance round blanks out of gold silver or other metal or mixture of metals or any other machine of any kind knowing such press to be a press for coinage or such engine or machine to be used or intended for the counterfeiting of any such coin shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*.

297. Whosoever without lawful authority or excuse shall knowingly convey out of Her Majesty's Mint in Sydney any puncheon counter puncheon matrix stamp die pattern mould edger edging or other tool collar instrument press machine or engine or any useful part thereof respectively there used or kept for use for the purposes of coining or any coin bullion metal or mixture of metals shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*.

Conveying tools or moneys out of the Mint.
Ib. s. 25.

Offences punishable by Justices.

298. Whosoever shall offer utter or put off any of the Queen's current coin defaced by stamping thereon any name or word whether such coin shall or shall not be thereby diminished or lightened shall on conviction thereof before two Justices be liable to pay any sum not exceeding *forty shillings* Provided that it shall not be lawful to proceed for any such penalty without the consent of Her Majesty's Attorney General.

Uttering defaced coin.
Ib. s. 17.

37 Geo. III. c. 126
s. 6 & 43 Geo. III. c.
139 s. 6.

299. Whosoever without lawful authority or excuse shall have in his possession more than five pieces of counterfeit coin resembling or apparently intended to resemble any foreign gold or silver coin or any such copper or other coin as in the *two hundred and ninety-fourth section* of this Act is mentioned shall on conviction before two Justices forfeit all such counterfeit coin which shall be destroyed by order of such Justices and shall for every such offence pay any sum not exceeding *forty shillings* for every such piece of coin found in his possession.

Having above five pieces of counterfeit foreign coin in possession.
Ib. s. 23.

Cutting suspected Coin.

300. Where any coin shall be offered as the Queen's gold or silver coin to any person who shall suspect the same to be diminished otherwise than by reasonable wear or to be counterfeit such person may cut break bend or deface such coin and if it shall have been diminished otherwise than by reasonable wear or shall be counterfeit the person who offered the same shall bear the loss thereof but if the same shall be of due weight and shall be lawful coin the person cutting breaking bending or defacing the same shall receive the same at the rate it was coined for and if any dispute shall arise whether the coin be diminished in manner aforesaid or counterfeit the matter shall be heard and finally determined in a summary manner by two Justices who are hereby empowered to examine upon oath as well the parties as any other person in order to the decision of such dispute And all receivers duly appointed of every branch of Her Majesty's revenue are hereby required to cut break or deface every piece of counterfeit or unlawfully diminished gold or silver coin offered to them in payment of any part of such revenue.

Coin suspected to be counterfeit may be cut by any person to whom tendered.
Ib. s. 26.

Ib. s. 11.

PART VI.—PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.

Punishment of
perjury.

301. Whosoever shall commit wilful and corrupt perjury shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years* And whosoever shall commit such perjury with intent to procure the conviction or acquittal of any person for or of any offence punishable with death or by penal servitude shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *fourteen years*. Law Ref. Com.
Acts Shortening Act
s. 13.

False swearing.

302. Whosoever before any person authorized to administer an oath or to receive or take any solemn declaration or affirmation shall on oath or in any such declaration or affirmation wilfully and corruptly make any false statement knowing the same to be false shall (where such offence does not amount to perjury) be liable to penal servitude for the term of *five years*. Law Ref. Com.

Cases of false swear-
ing &c. not amount-
ing to perjury.

303. Where on the trial of any person for perjury it shall appear that he was guilty of false swearing or making a false declaration or affirmation within the meaning of this Act before a person duly authorized in that behalf but that such offence did not amount to perjury it shall be lawful for the jury to acquit the offender of perjury and find him guilty under the last preceding section and thereupon he shall be liable to be punished accordingly. Law Ref. Com.

Certain technical
defects provided for

304. Where on any such trial it shall appear that any affidavit deposition examination or solemn declaration is wrongly intituled or otherwise informal or defective or that the jurat to any such affidavit deposition or examination is informal or defective or that any such deposition where taken before a Justice or Coroner has no caption or no proper caption the accused shall not be entitled to an acquittal by reason only of such omission defect or informality but every such affidavit deposition examination or declaration may be given in evidence and used for all purposes of the trial notwithstanding. Law Ref. Com.

The like as to
certain statutory
declarations.

305. The provisions of this Act shall extend to every declaration made or purporting or intended to have been made under any Act directing or authorizing the making of a solemn declaration before any public or other functionary in lieu of an oath or otherwise although such declaration may not be in the form prescribed by such Act. Law Ref. Com.

Subornation of
perjury &c.

306. Whosoever shall procure or cause any person to make any false statement on oath or in any declaration or affirmation if the making of such statement amounts in law to perjury or is or shall be by any Act punishable as perjury shall be guilty of subornation of perjury and be liable to be punished as if such offender had himself been convicted of perjury. 19 Vic. No. 34 s. 34

False statements
respecting Births
Marriages &c.

307. Whosoever shall wilfully make for the purpose of being inserted in any register of births marriages deaths or burials any false statement of or respecting any particular required to be registered by any Act passed or hereafter to be passed in that behalf shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *seven years*. Law Ref. Com.

False declarations
in fraud of the
Revenue.

308. Where now or at any time hereafter any declaration or statement is or shall be by law required to be made upon or in respect of the importation or exportation of certain goods or articles of or respecting the value thereof or the contents or value of any cask case or package containing any such goods or articles whosoever shall with intent to defraud the Queen or to diminish Her Majesty's Revenue make or cause or knowingly permit to be made to any Collector or other Officer of Customs any such declaration or statement which is false in any material particular shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding *three years* and to pay a fine not exceeding *one hundred pounds* in addition to such imprisonment. Law Ref. Com.

309. Nothing in the last preceding eight sections shall prevent or affect any other punishment or any forfeiture which is or shall be provided under any Act now or hereafter to be passed but the provisions of this Act shall apply to every false oath declaration or affirmation declared by any Act to be perjury or thereby made punishable as perjury. Saving of other specific punishments &c.

Law Ref. Com.

310. Where any oath or affirmation shall have been taken or made in any suit proceeding or matter pending in the Supreme Court or any District or Circuit Court or before any Judge of any such Court or any Chairman of General Sessions or the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates no prosecution in respect of such oath or affirmation shall be instituted without the leave of such Court or Judge or Chairman or Commissioner and where any oath or affirmation shall have been taken or made before any District Commissioner for Insolvent Estates or Justices or Justice no prosecution in respect thereof shall be instituted without the leave of such District Commissioner or Justices or Justice or of a Judge or of Her Majesty's Attorney General. Restraining prosecutions in certain cases.

311. In respect of any oath or affirmation taken or made by any person as in the last preceding section mentioned it shall be lawful for the Judge or Chairman or Chief or District Commissioner or Justices or Justice before whom the same was so taken or made if there shall appear reasonable cause for so doing to direct such person to be prosecuted for perjury and thereupon to require him to enter into a recognizance with one or more surety or sureties to take his trial for that offence at the next or nearest practicable sitting of the Supreme or Circuit Court or Court of General Sessions And such Judge Chairman or Commissioner or Justices or Justice may also require any persons then present to enter into recognizances to prosecute and give evidence respectively against the accused person and may commit any person in default of his entering into any such recognizance. Directing prosecution for perjury.

Reference to Imperial
Act.

PART VII.—ABETTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

Reference to existing
enactments.

Principals in the
second degree how
punished.

312. Every principal in the second degree in any felony whether the same be a felony at common law or by this or any other statute (now existing or hereafter to be passed) and whether a capital felony or not shall be liable to the same punishment as the principal in the first degree is or shall be subject to.

13 Vic. No. 7 s. 1.

Accessories before
the fact how tried
and punished.
24 & 25 Vic. c. 94
s. 1.

313. Every accessory before the fact to any such felony may be indicted convicted and sentenced either before or after the trial of the principal felon or together with such felon or be indicted convicted and sentenced as a principal in the felony and shall be liable in either case to the same punishment as the principal felon is or shall be subject to whether the principal felon shall have been attainted convicted tried or indicted or not or shall or shall not be amenable to justice.

7 Geo. IV. c. 64 s. 9.

The like as to
accessories after the
fact.
Ib. s. 3.

314. Every accessory after the fact to any such felony may be indicted convicted and sentenced as such accessory either before or together with or after the trial of the principal felon whether such felon shall have been previously tried or indicted or not or shall or shall not be amenable to justice.

13 Vic. No. 7 s. 2.

Accessory after the
fact to murder or
bushranging.

315. Every accessory after the fact to murder or to the crime of robbery with arms or in company with one or more other person or persons shall be liable to penal servitude for *life*.

9 Geo. IV. c. 31 s. 2.

Punishment of other
accessories after the
fact.
Ib. s. 4.

316. Every accessory after the fact to any other felony (except where otherwise specifically enacted) whether a felony at common law or by statute shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *five years*.

9 Geo. IV. c. 31
s. 31.
Law Ref. Com.

Abettors in misde-
meanors :
Ib. s. 8.

317. Whosoever shall abet counsel or procure the commission of any misdemeanor whether the same be a misdemeanor at common law or by any such statute as aforesaid may be indicted convicted and punished as a principal offender And where any offence is by this Act punishable on summary conviction whosoever shall abet counsel or procure the commission of such offence shall on conviction before two Justices be liable to the same forfeiture and punishment as the principal offender is or shall be subject to.

7 and 8 Geo. IV.
c. 30 s. 26 *ad finem*.

And in offences
punishable
summarily.

7 and 8 Geo. IV.
c. 30s. 31.

PART VIII.—PLEADING AND PROCEDURE.

(1.)—*Discharge without Prosecution.*

318. It shall be lawful for the Attorney General in respect of any person under committal for trial to transmit at any time a certificate in the form contained in the Second Schedule to this Act to the Judges of the Supreme Court any one of whom may thereupon by warrant in the form contained in the said Schedule direct the gaoler in whose custody such prisoner shall be immediately to discharge the prisoner therein named from imprisonment in respect of the offence mentioned in the said warrant and if such gaoler shall neglect so to do he shall be liable to a fine of *fifty pounds* to be recovered by action of debt in the name of the Attorney General.

Discharge of persons under committal in certain cases.
7 Vic. No. 5 s. 1.

(2.)—*Indictment. Form Venue Amendments &c.*

319. No indictment shall be held bad or insufficient for want of the averment of any matter unnecessary to be proved nor for the omission of the words "as appears by the record" or the words "with force and arms" or "against the peace" nor for the insertion or omission of the words "against the form of the statute" or "against the form of the statutes" nor for designating any person by a name of office or other descriptive appellation instead of his proper name nor for omitting to state the time at which the offence was committed in any case where time is not of the essence of the offence nor for stating the time imperfectly nor for stating the offence to have been committed on a day subsequent to the finding of the indictment or on an impossible day or a day that never happened nor for want of a proper or perfect venue or a proper or formal conclusion nor for the omission or improper insertion of the word "feloniously" nor for want of or imperfection in the addition of the accused nor for want of the statement of the value or price of any matter or thing or the amount of damage or injury in any case where the value or price or amount of damage or injury is not of the essence of the offence.

What defects shall not vitiate an indictment.
16 Vic. No. 18 s. 24.

Law Ref. Com.

320. New South Wales shall be a sufficient venue for all places whether the indictment is in the Supreme Court or any other Court having criminal jurisdiction Provided that some district or place within or at or near which the offence is charged to have been committed shall be mentioned in the body of the indictment And every such district or place shall be deemed to be in New South Wales and within the jurisdiction of the Court unless the contrary be shewn.

Venue in indictment.

321. Every objection to an indictment for any formal defect apparent on the face thereof shall be taken by demurrer or motion to quash such indictment before the jury are sworn and every Court before which any such objection is taken may thereupon cause the indictment to be forthwith amended and afterwards the trial shall proceed as if no such defect had appeared.

Formal objections to be taken before jury are sworn.
Ib. s. 25.

Law Ref. Com.

322. In all cases of felony and misdemeanor alike the judgment against the accused on demurrer shall be that he answer over to the charge.

Judgment on demurrer.

323. No traverse shall in any case be allowed or trial postponed or time to plead to the indictment be given unless the Court shall so order Provided that if the Court be of opinion that the accused ought to be allowed time either to prepare for his defence or otherwise such Court may postpone the trial upon such terms as to the Court shall seem meet and may respite the recognizances of the prosecutor and witnesses accordingly.

As to traversing indictment.
16 Vic. No. 18 s. 26.

Court may amend certain variances and either proceed with or postpone the trial.
Ib. s. 1.

324. Whenever on the trial of an indictment for any offence any variance shall appear between the statement therein and the evidence offered in proof thereof in the name of any place or in the name or description of any person or matter or thing or in the ownership of any property or if it shall appear that any words required by law to be inserted in such indictment have been omitted therefrom or that words which ought to have been omitted have been inserted in such indictment it shall be lawful for the Court if it shall consider such variance omission or insertion not material and that the accused will not be prejudiced in his defence on the merits by the proposed amendment to order such indictment to be amended according to the proof not only in that part of the indictment where such variance omission or insertion occurs but in every other part which it may become necessary to amend on such terms as to postponing the trial to be had before the same or another jury or otherwise as such Court shall think reasonable.

Proceedings in either case.
Ib.—*ad finem*.

325. After any such amendment the trial shall proceed whenever proceeded with in the same manner in all respects and with the same consequences as if no such variance omission or insertion had occurred and the order for the amendment shall be endorsed on or noted in the margin of the indictment And in all cases where the trial shall be postponed as aforesaid it shall be lawful for the Court to respite the recognizances of the prosecutor and witnesses and of the accused and his sureties if any requiring them respectively to appear and prosecute or be tried or give evidence at the time and place to which such trial shall be so postponed.

Verdict and judgment valid after amendment.
Ib. s. 2.

326. Every verdict and judgment given after the making of any amendment under this Act shall be of the same force and effect as if the indictment had originally been in the words and form in which it shall be after such amendment And if it shall be necessary at any time to draw up a formal record in any case where an amendment shall have been so made such record shall be drawn up in the words and form in which the indictment shall be after such amendment without taking notice of the fact of amendment.

Separate offences in one indictment.

327. In every case not being capital it shall be lawful to insert counts in the same indictment against the same person for any number of distinct offences of the same kind not exceeding three committed against the same party and to proceed therein for all or any of them Provided that no more than *six months* shall have elapsed between the first and the last of such offences And in every indictment for an offence against the person not being capital where such offence includes an assault a count may be added for such assault. Law Ref. Com.

Property of partners how laid.
7 Geo. IV. c. 64 s. 14.

328. In any indictment wherein it shall be requisite to state the ownership of any property belonging to more than one person whether as partners in trade joint tenants parceners or tenants in common it shall be sufficient to name one of such persons and to allege such property to belong to the person so named and another or others as the case may be and whenever in any indictment it shall be necessary to mention for any purpose any partners joint tenants parceners or tenants in common it shall be sufficient to describe them in the manner aforesaid and this provision shall extend to all joint stock companies executors administrators and trustees.

Murder or manslaughter.
16 Vic. No. 18 s. 4.
24 & 25 Vic. c. 100 s. 6.

329. In an indictment for murder or manslaughter it shall not be necessary to set forth the manner in which or the means by which the death alleged was caused but it shall be sufficient in an indictment for murder to charge that the accused did feloniously wilfully and of malice murder the deceased and in an indictment for manslaughter to charge that the accused did feloniously slay the deceased and it shall be sufficient in any indictment against an accessory to murder or manslaughter. Law Ref. Com.

manslaughter to charge the principal in the manner hereinbefore specified and then to charge the accused as an accessory in the manner heretofore accustomed.

Law Ref. Com.

330. In every indictment for an indecent assault it shall be sufficient to state that the accused did on the day and at the place named commit an indecent assault on the person alleged to have been assaulted without stating the mode of such assault. And in any indictment for rape or an unnatural crime a count may be added for an indecent assault. Indecent assaults.

331. In every indictment for an offence committed after a previous conviction for any offence whether indictable or punishable on summary conviction it shall be sufficient after charging the subsequent offence to state that the accused was at a certain time and place or at certain times and places convicted of an indictable offence or an offence punishable on summary conviction (as the case may be) without particularly describing such previous offence. Indictment for a subsequent offence. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 28 s. 11. 24 & 25 Vic. c. 96 s. 116.

332. In every indictment containing a charge of feloniously stealing property it shall be lawful to add a count or several counts against the same person for feloniously receiving the same or any part thereof knowing the same to have been stolen and the prosecutor shall not be put to his election as to such charges or any of them. Stealing and receiving. 13 Vic. No. 7 s. 3.

333. Whenever any property has been stolen taken embezzled obtained or fraudulently applied or disposed of in such a manner as to amount to felony at common law or by statute any number of receivers at different times of such property or of parts thereof and in every case of felony at common law or by statute any number of accessories thereto whether before or after the fact may be charged with substantive felonies in the same indictment and be tried together although the principal felon be not included in such indictment or be not in custody or amenable to justice. Separate receivers and accessories. 16 Vic. No. 18 s. 15.

334. In every indictment for stealing taking receiving or embezzling or for the misappropriation or fraudulent application or disposal of money or any valuable security or for the obtaining of money or any valuable security by any threat or false pretence or wilfully false promise it shall be sufficient to describe the same respectively as a certain amount of money or as a certain valuable security without specifying any particular coin or kind of money or valuable security which description shall be sustained by proof of the taking receiving embezzling appropriating disposal or obtaining of any money or valuable security although some part of the value thereof may have been agreed to be and may in fact have been returned and although as it respects money the particular kind of coin or money be not proved or provable. Allegation as to money or securities stolen &c. 9 Vic. No. 2 ss. 3 & 4.

335. In every case of stealing any chattel let to be used in or with any house or lodging an indictment in the common form as for larceny and in every case of stealing any fixture so let as aforesaid an indictment in the same form as if the offender were not a tenant or lodger shall be sufficient and in either case the property may be laid in the owner or person letting to hire. And in every indictment for stealing destroying cancelling obliterating or concealing any document of title to land or any part thereof it shall be sufficient to allege such document to contain evidence of the title to such land and to mention the person or one of the persons having an interest in such land or some part thereof. Stealing by tenants. Stealing &c. deeds. 1b. s. 28.

336. It shall not be necessary in an indictment or any proceeding before Justices in respect of any of the following matters to allege that the instrument document building chattel or other matter or thing in respect of which the offence was committed is the property of any person that is to say stealing or destroying or injuring any testamentary instrument or any document of any Court or any thing fixed or growing in any square or street or place dedicated to public. In certain cases not necessary to lay property in any person. 7 & 8 Geo. IV c. 29 s. 22. 1b. s. 21. 1b. s. 44.

public use or ornament or any offence committed in or respecting a place of Divine Worship or respecting property in any public library or building or respecting any matter or thing mentioned in any of the sections enumerated in the Third Schedule to this Act.

General averment
of intent to defraud
or injure.
16 Vic. No. 18 s. 8.

337. In every case whatsoever where it shall be necessary to allege an intent to defraud or injure it shall be sufficient to allege that the accused did the act with intent to defraud or injure as the case may be without alleging an intent to defraud or injure any particular person and in an indictment for doing an act fraudulently or for a fraudulent purpose it shall not be necessary to state what was the fraudulent intent or purpose.

Description of written
instruments.

338. In every case where a written or printed instrument or instrument partly written and partly printed shall be the subject of an indictment or it shall be necessary to make any averment in an indictment respecting any such instrument it shall be sufficient to describe such instrument by any name or designation by which the same is usually known or by the purport thereof without setting out any copy thereof or otherwise describing the same or stating the value thereof.

Description in in-
dictment for engra-
ving &c.
Ib. s. 6.

339. In an indictment for engraving or making the whole or any part of any instrument or thing or using or having possession of any plate or material upon which the whole or any part of any instrument or thing shall have been engraved or made or for having possession of paper upon which the whole or any part of any instrument or thing shall have been made or printed it shall be sufficient to describe such instrument or thing by any name or designation by which the same is usually known without setting out any copy of the same or any part thereof.

Sale &c. of counter-
feit coin.
24 and 25 Vic. c. 99
s. 6.

340. It shall not be necessary in any indictment under this Act respecting the unlawful buying or selling of counterfeit coin to allege at what rate or for what price the same was bought sold received paid or put off or offered so to be.

Indictments for
Perjury.

341. In every indictment for perjury it shall be sufficient to allege that the accused on a certain day and at a certain place before a person named falsely swore or falsely declared or affirmed the matter charged as false stating the substance only of such matter and averring that the same was so sworn declared or affirmed on an occasion when the truth of such matter was material without specifying the occasion or showing how the matter was material or what was the cause or trial or inquiry (if any) pending or the judicial or official character of the person administering the oath or taking the declaration or affirmation charged as false. And every such person shall be presumed to have had authority to administer such oath or take such declaration or affirmation unless the contrary be shown. Law Ref. Com.

Indictments for
conspiracy.

342. It shall not be necessary in an indictment for conspiracy to state any overt act and each defendant in any case of conspiracy (whether two or more defendants be included in the same indictment or not) may be charged separately in any count as a conspirator with other persons of whom it shall be sufficient to name one only and may be convicted on such count upon proof of his having unlawfully conspired for the purpose therein alleged with any one person whether named or not. Provided always that no more than *three* counts against the same defendant shall be inserted in any such indictment and that the Court may in any case before plea pleaded order such particulars of the charges to be given as to such Court shall seem meet and that where conspiracies substantially different are charged in the same indictment the prosecutor may be put to his election as to the one on which he will proceed and that nothing in this section shall render it unnecessary to state the means by which the object of the conspiracy was intended to be effected in any case where it is now necessary to state them. Law Ref. Com.

Special provisions.

(3.)—Arraignment Plea Trial &c.

343. If any person being arraigned on an indictment shall plead thereto "not guilty" he shall by such plea without further form be deemed to have put himself upon the country for trial and the Court shall in the usual manner order a jury for his trial accordingly. And if any person being so arraigned shall stand mute of malice or will not answer directly to the indictment the Court may order a plea of "not guilty" to be entered on behalf of such person and the plea so entered shall have the same effect as if he had actually pleaded the same.

Plea of "not guilty" and cases of refusal to plead.

344. No plea setting forth an attainder shall be pleaded in bar of an indictment unless the attainder be for the same offence as that charged in the indictment. And no indictment shall be abated by reason of any dilatory plea of misnomer or want of addition or of a wrong addition of the accused but the Court shall forthwith cause the indictment to be amended according to the truth and shall call upon such accused to plead thereto and shall proceed as if no such plea had been pleaded.

Pleas of attainder and pleas dilatory &c.

345. In any plea of *autrefois convict* or of *autrefois acquit* it shall be sufficient for the accused to allege that he has been lawfully convicted or acquitted as the case may be of the offence charged in the indictment without specifying the time or place of such previous conviction or acquittal.

Plea of *autrefois convict* &c.
16 Vict. No. 18 s. 27.

Law Ref. Com.

346. In every case whether of felony or misdemeanor the accused shall enter the dock unless the presiding Judge shall otherwise order. Provided that every defendant in a case of libel or of assault simply may remain on the floor of the Court as at present.

Practice on trials.

Law Ref. Com.

347. The same right of challenge to jurors shall exist in cases of misdemeanor as in felonies. But no person shall except for cause shown be allowed in either case more than eight or if the offence charged be capital twelve challenges and the Crown shall in each case have the same but no greater right. And every peremptory challenge beyond the number so allowed shall be void and the trial shall proceed as if no such challenge had been made.

Challenges to jurors.
7 & 8 Geo. IV c. 28
s. 3.

Law Ref. Com.

348. Every Court sitting for the trial of prisoners shall have power on motion for that purpose made on behalf of either the Crown or any prisoner to order the Sheriff or his Deputy to summon instant and return to the Court an enlarged jury panel not exceeding twenty-four jurors in addition to those already in attendance and every person liable to serve as a juror and residing within *twenty* miles of the place of trial being so summoned and having no lawful excuse shall be bound to attend and liable to be proceeded against for non-attendance as if he had been summoned under a precept in the ordinary course. And the jurors attending in pursuance of such order shall with the jurors previously summoned form one panel and be called chosen and sworn accordingly.

Enlarging jury panel.

349. Whenever any juror shall state in open Court that according to his religious belief the taking of an oath is unlawful and that he therefore on conscientious grounds objects to be sworn it shall be lawful for the Court to permit him to make a solemn declaration instead of taking an oath. And it shall not be necessary to allege in any record or proceeding that a particular juror made any such declaration but it shall be sufficient in all cases to state that the jurors solemnly declared or were sworn.

Affirmation by jurors in certain cases.
30 and 31 Vic. c. 35
s. 8.

Law Ref. Com.

350. In all cases whether of felony or misdemeanor it shall be lawful for the Court to allow the jury at their own expense such reasonable refreshment after retiring to consider their verdict as the Court shall think fit to order and where the jury shall have been in deliberation

Refreshment to and discharge of juries.

deliberation more than twenty-four hours if it be found after examination on oath of two or more of them that the jury are not likely to agree it shall be lawful for the Court in its discretion to discharge them.

Jury shall not inquire of lands &c. 7 & 8 Geo. IV c. 28 s. 5

Prisoner may be defended by counsel &c. 4 Vic. No. 27 s. 1.

351. It shall not be necessary in any case for the jury on the trial of any person indicted for treason or felony to inquire concerning his lands or goods nor whether he fled for such treason or felony.

352. Every accused person shall in all Courts be admitted to make full answer and defence by counsel or by attorney in Courts where attorneys practise as counsel and in every case he may reserve his address until the close of the evidence for the prosecution and in the latter case all evidence in reply for the Crown shall be given before such address. And in all proceedings before Justices the accused shall be admitted to make full answer and defence and to have all witnesses examined and cross-examined by counsel or attorney.

(4.)—Evidence.

Affirmation by witnesses.

32 & 33 Vic. c. 68 s. 4.

353. If any person called as a witness in any case shall on conscientious grounds object to take an oath or be reasonably objected to as incompetent to take an oath or shall by reason of his tender age or want of religious knowledge appear to be incompetent to take an oath he may if the presiding Judge or Justice thinks fit make the following promise and declaration instead of being sworn—"I solemnly promise and declare that the evidence about to be given by me in this case shall be the truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth" And any person who having made such promise and declaration shall wilfully and corruptly give false evidence shall be deemed guilty of perjury. Law Ref. Com.

Depositions by persons dangerously ill. 30 and 31 Vic. c. 35 s. 6.

354. Whenever it shall by the representation of any credible person in a summary way on oath or in case of urgency without oath be made to appear to any Justice that a person able to give material information respecting an indictable offence is dangerously ill whereby his evidence will probably be lost if not forthwith taken it shall be lawful for such Justice to take the deposition of the person so in danger touching the said offence in like manner as if a prosecution for the same were then pending before the Justice and to transmit such deposition to the Attorney General. And if afterwards on the trial of any person for the offence to which the deposition relates (or for the murder of the deponent in case of his death or alleged death by reason of such offence) it be proved to the satisfaction of the Judge that the witness is dead or probably will never be able to attend the trial his deposition may be read in evidence for or against the accused although not taken in the presence or hearing either of the party prosecuting or of such accused person. Law Ref. Com.

Proviso as to cross-examination &c. Ib. and s. 7.

355. Provided always that every such deposition shall be in the form or substantially in the form contained in the Fourth Schedule hereto and shall be subscribed by the Justice taking the same of which fact and that such deposition was lawfully taken by him the deposition itself if purporting to be signed by such Justice shall be sufficient proof. Provided also that a copy of such deposition shall be delivered to the person thereby charged with any offence or whom the same shall affect criminally as soon after the taking thereof as may be reasonably practicable and that as soon (having reference to the deponent's state of health) as shall be reasonably practicable the person so charged or affected shall have full opportunity afforded him if he shall think fit of cross-examining the deponent. And for the purpose

purpose of such cross-examination it shall be lawful for any Judge of the Supreme Court or District Judge or any Police Magistrate by any order or orders in writing to cause any person so in custody to be conveyed to any place mentioned in any such order and afterwards to be returned to that custody.

Law Ref. Com.

356. After all the evidence on the part of the prosecution in any case of felony or assault with intent to commit felony or of indecent assault pending before any Justice has been heard such Justice before committing the accused or holding him to bail shall inquire whether he desires to call any witness on his behalf and if that question be answered in the affirmative the Justice shall proceed to take the deposition of every such witness and if notwithstanding the evidence so taken such Justice shall commit the accused or hold him to bail he shall transmit every such deposition with the other evidence to the Attorney General And every such witness (not being to character merely) whose evidence shall in the opinion of such Justice be material shall be bound by recognizance equally with the witnesses for the Crown to give evidence at the trial and every witness attending in obedience to any such recognizance shall be entitled to his reasonable expenses the same as if he were a witness for the Crown.

Witnesses for prisoner.
30 and 31 Vic. c. 35
s. 3.

Law Ref. Com.

357. For the purposes of the last preceding section all provisions now in force as to summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses before Justices and taking recognizances to give evidence and giving copies of depositions to prisoners committed or held to bail and as to reading any such deposition in evidence in certain cases shall equally be in force with respect to witnesses for an accused person and depositions made by them (in all cases to which the said section applies) as with respect to witnesses for the prosecution and their depositions.

Provisions subsidiary thereto.
Ib. s. 4.

Law Ref. Com.

358. Every person called on behalf of an accused person as a witness to his character shall be permitted to give evidence not only of the accused's general repute if any but of the witness's own knowledge of his habits disposition and conduct And the like where a person is examined respecting the character of any witness But no witness shall be allowed to state that he would not believe another on his oath.

Witnesses to character.

Law Ref. Com.

359. On every trial whether for felony or misdemeanor it shall be lawful for the Court in its discretion in a view to the mitigation eventually of punishment to receive evidence of matters in extenuation of the offence.

Evidence in mitigation.

Law Ref. Com.

360. A witness may by leave of the Judge be cross-examined or contradicted in any case by the party calling him although it may not have been shown that such witness is adverse within the meaning of the enactment in that behalf And any witness may be cross-examined as to evidence given or supposed to have been given by him before any Justice without putting in the deposition of such witness unless the Judge shall otherwise order.

As to cross-examination of witnesses.

Law Ref. Com.

361. Wherever by any section of this Act the doing of any particular act or the having any specified article or thing in possession without lawful authority or excuse is made or expressed to be an offence the proof of such authority or excuse shall lie on the accused.

Victorian Act 27 Vic.
No. 233 s. 384.

362. Depositions taken on the preliminary or other investigation of any charge of felony or misdemeanor may be read as evidence on the trial of the accused for any other offence although of a higher or different nature if they would be admissible on his trial for the offence in respect of which they were so taken and such depositions may be proved in the same manner as if the accused were on trial for that offence.

Depositions on one charge may be read on trial of any other.

Law Ref. Com.

363. In any case where it shall be necessary to prove the state of an account in the books of a Banking Corporation or Company or that

Dispensing with production of banking books.

that any person had not an account or any funds to his credit in the books of such Corporation or Company it shall not be necessary to produce any such book but evidence of the state of such account or that no such account or funds existed may be given by any officer or clerk of the Corporation or Company who shall have examined such books.

Cases of bigamy.

364. On the prosecution of any person for bigamy the wife or husband of the first marriage shall be competent but not compellable to give evidence against the accused provided that no such marriage shall be proved by the evidence of such witness alone. Law Ref. Com.

Cases of forged stamps.
14 Vic. No. 1 s. 3.

365. Upon the trial of any person for an offence against this Act relating to the stamps of the United Kingdom any stamp or impression transmitted to the Governor with a despatch purporting to be from one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State as a genuine stamp or impression of any die-plate or instrument provided or used under the direction of the Commissioners of Stamps or other lawful authority for the purpose of denoting any stamp duty shall be evidence of such stamp or impression die-plate or instrument and may be used for the purposes of comparison on such trial.

Proof of coin being counterfeit.
9 Vic. No. 1 s. 14.

366. Where on the trial of any person for an offence against this Act relating to the Queen's current coin it shall be necessary to prove that any coin is counterfeit it shall not be necessary to prove that fact by any officer of Her Majesty's Mint but it shall be sufficient to prove the same by the evidence of any other witness.

Confessions obtained by undue means.
22 Vic. No. 7 s. 11.

367. No admission or statement tendered in evidence against an accused person shall be received which has been induced by any untrue representation made or threat or promise held out to him where such threat or promise has been held out by the prosecutor or some person in authority and every admission or statement made after any such representation or threat or promise shall be deemed to have been induced thereby unless the contrary be shown. Law Ref. Com.

Proof of judicial proceedings or any previous conviction &c.
7 & 8 Geo. IV. 28. c. s. 11 24 & 25 Vic. c. 96 s. 116.

368. Where it shall on any trial be necessary to prove the acquittal or conviction of the accused or any other person in any case or a previous summary conviction or the pendency or hearing at any time of any suit action trial or proceeding or inquiry charge or matter civil or criminal before any Court or Judge or Justice or other official person a certificate containing the substance only (omitting the formal parts) of the indictment conviction or acquittal or of such summary conviction or of the inquiry or charge proceeding or matter in question purporting to be signed by the officer having the custody of the records or minutes of the Court or Justices or Justice before which or whom such trial acquittal or conviction shall have been had or such inquiry suit action charge proceeding or matter have been heard or pending or purporting to be signed by any such Judge Justice or official person shall be sufficient evidence of the matter stated in such certificate without proof of the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed the same And every such summary conviction shall be presumed to have been unappealed against until the contrary be shewn. Law Ref. Com.
And see 22 Vic. No. 7 ss. 7 and 8.

Records of Circuit Courts.

369. During the sitting of any Circuit Court the Judge's Associate or other officer there acting as Clerk of Assize shall in respect of all proceedings at such sitting be deemed the officer having legally the custody of the records of such Court but at all other times they shall be taken to belong to and shall be kept in the Supreme Court and the Prothonotary shall have their legal custody. Law Ref. Com.

Disputed writings and attesting witnesses.

370. Where any writing or signature is in dispute the same may be compared with any other writing or signature proved to the satisfaction of the Judge to be genuine and such writings together with the evidence of witnesses respecting the same shall be evidence of the genuineness or otherwise of the disputed writing or signature And any

any instrument to the validity of which an attestation is not requisite may be proved by admission or otherwise although there may be an attesting witness thereto.

Law Ref. Com.

371. Every declaration by a person since deceased shall be admissible in evidence (in any case where a dying declaration is now admissible) if the declarant shall have been at the time aware of his danger and shall on the whole have believed that he would shortly die although he may have entertained some degree of hope And no such declaration if otherwise admissible as a dying declaration shall be excluded because of its having been on oath or of its purporting so to be And no criminating statement by an accused person offered in evidence against him where the same shall appear to have been made voluntarily and before any charge of felony or misdemeanor made against such person shall be rejected because of such statement having been on oath.

Dying declarations.

Statements by accused persons.

(5.)—*Verdict generally.*

372. If on the trial of any person for a misdemeanor it shall appear that the facts in evidence amount in law to felony he may notwithstanding be found guilty of and sentenced for such misdemeanor and shall in that case not be liable to be prosecuted for felony on the same facts Provided always that the Court may discharge the jury from giving any verdict upon such trial and direct the person to be indicted for felony And where a person shall have been tried for felony in any case where under this Act he may be acquitted thereof but be found guilty of some other offence such person shall not be liable to prosecution on the same facts for any such other offence.

Law Ref. Com.

And conversely where facts show some other offence.

Law Ref. Com.

373. If on the trial of any person charged with larceny or any offence which includes larceny and also with having feloniously received the property charged to have been stolen knowing it to have been stolen it shall appear that he either stole or feloniously received the property specified but the jury are unable to say which of those offences was committed by him such person shall not by reason thereof be entitled to acquittal but the jury may find those facts specially and thereupon the offender shall be liable to be sentenced as if he had been convicted on the whole information except that no greater punishment shall be awarded than could be awarded for the larceny charged only or for the felonious receiving only if such receiving be subject to a less punishment.

Election in verdict as to larceny or receiving.

Law Ref. Com.

374. If on the trial of any person for larceny it shall appear that the property alleged in any count to have been stolen at one time was taken at different times the prosecutor shall not be required to elect upon which taking he will proceed unless the Judge shall so order Provided always that evidence shall not in any case be given of more than three takings nor of any taking which shall have occurred more than six months in point of time from any other of such takings.

Where one taking is charged and several takings are proved. 16 Vic. No. 18 s. 17.

375. If on the trial of two or more persons for jointly receiving property it be proved that one or more separately received such property or part or parts thereof the jury may convict such of the said persons as shall be proved to have so received the same And on an indictment containing counts against two or more persons both for feloniously stealing and receiving property it shall be lawful for the jury to find all or any of such persons guilty either of stealing or receiving the property or part or parts thereof or to find one or more of the said persons guilty of stealing and the other or others of them guilty of receiving the property or part or parts thereof.

Persons indicted for jointly receiving. Ib. s. 14.

Embezzlement or false pretences &c. verdict of larceny And conversely. 24 & 25 Vic. c. 96 s. 72.

On trial for killing cattle. Verdict of stealing and conversely.

On indictment for larceny verdict of misdemeanor.

Taking master's corn contrary to orders. 26 & 27 Vic. cap. 103.

On trial for feloniously wounding verdict of misdemeanor. 16 Vict. No. 17 s. 5.

On trial for poisoning verdict of misdemeanor. 25 Vict. No. 12 s. 3.

On trial for any felony or misdemeanor verdict of attempt &c. 11 Vict. No. 30 s. 2.

376. If on the trial of any person for embezzlement or the fraudulent application or disposition of property as a clerk or servant or person employed in the public service or for obtaining property by any false pretence or wilfully false promise it be proved that he obtained the property in question in such manner as to amount in law to larceny he shall not by reason thereof be entitled to acquittal but the jury may say that such person is not guilty of the offence charged and may find him guilty of simple larceny or of larceny as such clerk servant or person as the case may be and such offender shall be liable to be punished accordingly. And if on the trial of any person for larceny it be proved that he took the property in such manner as to amount in law to one of the said other offences he shall not by reason thereof be entitled to acquittal but the jury may say that such person is not guilty of larceny and may find him guilty of such other offence and such person shall be liable to be punished accordingly.

377. Where on the trial of any person for the offence of killing an animal within the meaning of the seventy-third section of this Act it shall appear that he is not guilty thereof but is guilty of stealing such animal the jury may find the accused guilty of such last-mentioned offence and he shall be liable to be punished accordingly. And where on the trial of any person for stealing cattle it shall appear that he is not guilty thereof but is guilty of stealing the carcass or skin or part of such cattle or of killing the said cattle within the said seventy-third section the jury may find the accused guilty of such last-mentioned stealing or killing and he shall be liable to be punished accordingly. Law Ref. Com.

(6.)—*Verdict finding a Minor Offence.*

378. If on the trial of any person for larceny it shall appear that he is not guilty thereof but that he is guilty of taking appropriating or retaining the property in question under circumstances amounting to a misdemeanor the jury may acquit him of the larceny and find him guilty of such misdemeanor and the offender shall be liable to be punished accordingly.

379. If on the trial of any person for larceny it shall appear that he took the property in question under such circumstances as would constitute an offence punishable by Justices under the one hundred and eightieth section of this Act the jury may return a verdict accordingly and thereupon he shall be punished as if he had been dealt with summarily under that section. Law Ref. Com.

380. If on the trial of any person for any offence except murder or manslaughter where the indictment alleges that the accused wounded any person the jury be satisfied that the accused is guilty of such wounding but they are not satisfied that he is guilty of the offence charged in such indictment the jury may acquit the accused of such offence and find him guilty of unlawfully and maliciously wounding and such offender shall be liable to be punished accordingly.

381. If on the trial of any person for any offence mentioned in the twenty-second section of this Act the jury be not satisfied that the accused is guilty of such offence but they are satisfied that he is guilty of an offence within the twenty-third section the jury may acquit the accused of the offence charged and find him guilty under the last mentioned section and he shall be liable to be punished accordingly.

382. If on the trial of any person whether for felony or misdemeanor the jury be not satisfied that he is guilty thereof but they are satisfied that he is guilty of an attempt to commit or an assault with intent to commit the same the jury may acquit the accused of the offence charged in the indictment and may find him guilty of such attempt or assault and such offender shall be liable to be punished accordingly.

Law Ref. Com.

383. If on the trial of any person for stealing cattle the jury be not satisfied that he is guilty of the offence charged but they are satisfied that he is guilty of the offence of unlawfully taking using or working such cattle within the one hundred and sixtieth section of this Act the jury may acquit the accused of the offence charged and find him guilty under the said section and he shall be liable to be punished accordingly.

Cattle-stealing—
verdict of misde-
meanor.

384. If on the trial of any person for any of the offences enumerated in the one hundred and ninety-third section of this Act the jury be not satisfied that the accused is guilty thereof but they are satisfied that he is guilty of an offence within the one hundred and ninety-fourth section the jury may acquit him of the offence charged and find him guilty under the last mentioned section and he shall be liable to be punished accordingly.

Riotous demolition
—verdict of misde-
meanor. 24 and 25
Vic. c. 97 s. 12.

385. If upon the trial of any person for any of the offences relating to the obstruction of railways enumerated in the two hundred and seventeenth section of this Act the jury be not satisfied that the accused is guilty thereof but they are satisfied that he is guilty of an offence within the two hundred and eighteenth section the jury may acquit him of the offence charged and find him guilty under the last mentioned section and he shall be liable to be punished accordingly.

Obstructing railways
verdict of misde-
meanor.

PART IX.—PROCEEDINGS AFTER VERDICT.

(1.)—General Provisions.

What not sufficient
to stay or reverse
judgment.
7 Geo. IV c. 64 s. 21.

386. No judgment after verdict upon any indictment shall be stayed or reversed for want of a similitur nor by reason that the jury process has been awarded to a wrong officer nor for any misnomer or misdescription of the officer returning such process or of any of the jurors nor because any person has served upon the jury who has not been returned as a juror and where the offence charged has been created by statute or subjected to a greater degree of punishment by any statute the indictment shall after verdict be sufficient if it shall have described the offence in the words of the statute.

Certain felonies only
capital.

387. No person shall suffer death unless it be for some offence punishable by death at the commencement of this Act or by this Act or hereafter made so punishable and whosoever shall be convicted of any offence not punishable with death shall be punished in the manner prescribed by the statute or statutes relating thereto and where no punishment is specially provided shall be liable to penal servitude for the term of *five years*.

Meaning and effect
of penal servitude
sentences.

388. Penal servitude for the purposes of this Act shall be taken to mean hard labour on the roads or other public works of the Colony either in or out of chains according to the sentence passed on the offender Provided that the Governor may cause the whole or any part of such servitude to be endured and the sentence in all other respects to be carried out within the walls of any gaol And all the laws now in force respecting sentences to hard labour on the roads or other public works and pardons on condition of such hard labour shall apply to every sentence of penal servitude passed on any offender and to all offenders hereafter capitally convicted who may be pardoned on condition of penal servitude. Law Ref. Com.

New trials in
misdemeanors.

389. A new trial may be granted in any case of misdemeanor (for any cause for which a new trial may now be granted) in respect of all or some or one only of the defendants where two or more are included in the same indictment although all may not be present or be parties to the motion or have been tried And a new trial may be granted by the Supreme Court in any case of misdemeanor although the indictment may have been preferred and the trial had in a Circuit Court and sentence have been already passed there on the defendant or defendants or some or one of them. Law Ref. Com.

Sentences by Courts-
martial under
Imperial Acts.

390. In all cases where under any Imperial Act relating to Her Majesty's Land or Sea Forces the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof shall be required or authorized to carry into effect any sentence to penal servitude or any commutation of a capital sentence passed by any Court-martial on any soldier marine or seaman and an order shall accordingly be made by such Court or Judge such sentence or commutation of sentence shall be carried into effect (according to the terms of such order) under the provisions of this Act so far as the same can be applied and subject thereto this Act shall equally apply to every such sentence or commutation and every such soldier marine or seaman. Law Ref. Com.

Power to defer
sentence.

391. Where any person being under the age of sixteen years shall have been convicted of an indictable offence under this Act it shall be lawful for the Court in its discretion to abstain from passing any sentence upon the offender on his entering into a recognizance with Law Ref. Com.

with sureties that he will appear and receive sentence if at any time within three years required so to do and will keep the peace and be of good behaviour for that period Or the Court may instead of or in addition to any sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment direct that such offender shall be sent forthwith or at the expiration of his sentence to a Reformatory School under the provisions of the "Reformatory Schools Act of 1866."

Law Ref. Com.

392. Whenever after a prisoner's conviction or sentence any question shall arise as to his guilt or any mitigating circumstance in the case or any portion of the evidence therein it shall be lawful for any Justice by the direction of the Governor or of the Judge before whom such prisoner was tried to summon and examine on oath all persons who may be thought likely to give material information on the matter suggested and to transmit every deposition taken thereupon to the Governor or Judge for his information And the attendance of every person so summoned may be enforced and his examination compelled and any statement made by him wilfully false shall be punishable in like manner as if he had been summoned by or been duly sworn and examined before the same Justice in a case lawfully pending before him Provided that every deposition so taken shall be stated in the commencement to be taken under this section and in reference to what case and in pursuance of whose direction mentioning the date thereof.

General clause Crim. Consolidation Acts of 1861.

393. Whenever imprisonment under this or any other Act is awarded it shall be lawful for the Court wheresoever sitting to direct that the offender whether male or female be imprisoned or be imprisoned and kept to hard labor in any gaol in New South Wales And such Court may in the sentence direct that the offender be kept in solitary confinement for any portion or portions of the term not exceeding *one month* at one time and not exceeding *three months* within any year and also if it think fit require him to enter into a recognizance with or without sureties for keeping the peace and being of good behaviour Provided that no person shall be imprisoned under this section more than *one year* for not finding sureties.

Inquiries subsequent to a prisoner's conviction.

Imprisonment where to be endured.

Solitary confinement.

and in certain sureties.

(2.)—Alternative Punishments.

Law Ref. Com.

394. Where by any section of this Act an offender is made liable to penal servitude for life or any other fixed term and to no shorter period the Judge may nevertheless in his discretion having regard to any extenuating circumstances in the case pass a sentence to penal servitude of less duration as follows That is to say—instead of such servitude for life a term of years not less than *seven*—instead of servitude for fourteen years a term of not less than *five* years—instead of servitude for ten years a term of not less than *four* years—and instead of servitude for seven years or five years a term of not less than *three* years.

Providing for minimum terms of penal servitude.

Law Ref. Com.

395. Where by any such section the term of penal servitude provided is ten years or seven or five years respectively the Judge may instead thereof pass in any case a sentence of imprisonment with or without hard labour as follows (that is to say) instead of such servitude for ten years imprisonment for *four* years or any less term not being less than *two years*—instead of servitude for seven years imprisonment for *three* years or any less term not being less than *one year*—and instead of servitude for five years imprisonment for *three years* or any less term.

Alternative of imprisonment in certain cases.

Law Ref. Com.

396. No term of penal servitude less than *three years* shall in any case be awarded But where by any section of this Act penal servitude is prescribed and the duration thereof not exceeding a specified term is in the discretion of the Court the Judge may instead of sentencing the offender to penal servitude pass a sentence on him of imprisonment for any term not exceeding *four years*.

Penal servitude "not exceeding" a certain term.

(3.)—

(3.)—*Whipping or Irons.*

Whipping juvenile offenders.

397. When any person being a male under the age of sixteen years shall have been convicted of an indictable offence under this Act it shall be lawful for the Court to sentence such offender in addition to any other punishment authorized by this Act to be once twice or thrice privately whipped. Provided that the number of strokes on each occasion and the time or times and place of such whippings shall be specified by the Court in the sentence and that no more than *twenty-five* strokes (or under the next following section *fifty* strokes) shall be awarded at any one of such times.

Whipping for adults.

398. Where any person being a male of or above the age of sixteen years shall have been convicted of an offence under any of the sections of this Act enumerated in the Fifth Schedule hereto or being at the time a prisoner in gaol shall have been convicted of a felonious assault upon or of unlawfully and maliciously wounding any person in such gaol the Court may in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence (subject to the proviso contained in the last preceding section) sentence the offender to be once twice or thrice privately whipped. Law Ref. Com.

Gaol surgeon may remit whipping in certain cases.

399. In all cases where whipping shall have been directed the medical officer of the gaol in which the offender is confined shall be present on every occasion when the punishment is inflicted and if of opinion that the carrying out of the whole or any part of such whipping is likely to be attended with dangerous results to the offender such officer may by writing under his hand delivered to the gaoler order the postponement of the whole or part of such whipping to some day to be specified in such order. Ibid. and Vict. Act.

Kind of instrument to be used.

400. It shall be lawful for the Inspector of Prisons with the approval of the Governor in Council to prescribe the form and kind of instrument to be used in the several gaols of this Colony in the whipping of offenders under the age of sixteen years and of or above that age respectively under the aforesaid provisions and to direct the manner of its use in each case. And no other kind of instrument shall after any such direction be used in the carrying out of the sentence on any such offender. Law Ref. Com.

Irons in what cases. 11 Vic. No. 34 secs. 1 & 2.

401. Whenever any person shall have been convicted under this Act of a felony attended with violence to the person or committed by the offender when armed with any offensive weapon or instrument or by means of any threat or by putting in fear the Court may direct that the offender be kept in irons for any portion not exceeding the first *three* years of his term of punishment. Ibid.

(4.)—*Capital Sentences.*

Recording sentence of death.

402. In every case where under this Act an offender is liable to the punishment of death it shall be lawful for the Judge to abstain from passing sentence of death and to cause such sentence to be recorded only and every sentence so recorded shall have the same effect in law as if it had been pronounced in open Court. Provided that the Judge shall in every such case state upon the record his reason for so doing. Law Ref. Com.

Carrying sentence into execution.

403. Every sentence of death may be carried into execution on a day to be appointed for that purpose by the Governor in Council and all other proceedings in respect thereof shall be had and taken in the manner now by law provided. And it shall not be necessary in any case for the disposal of the body to form part of the sentence but the body of every person executed shall in all cases be buried within the precincts of the prison unless the Governor in Council shall otherwise order. Law Ref. Com.

Vict. Act sec. 290.

404. Where any person shall have been convicted of any offence punishable with death and shall be reprieved before judgment pronounced against him the Court may pronounce judgment of death against such person at any time afterwards.

Sentence after reprieve.
1 Ed. VI c. 7 s. 5.

405. Every sentence of death when executed shall be carried into execution within the walls or enclosed yard of such gaol as the Governor in Council shall direct by the Sheriff of the Colony or of the district within which such gaol is situated or by some deputy duly appointed by him.

Sentence where carried into effect.

406. Such Sheriff or deputy together with the gaoler and such officers of the gaol as he may require including the medical officer shall be present within the gaol at every such execution And any Justice Minister of Religion and Officer of Police who may desire so to do may also attend with such military guard and adult spectators as the said Sheriff or deputy may think fit to admit.

Sheriff officers of gaol &c. to witness execution.

407. Each of the persons aforesaid present at any such execution shall remain within the walls or enclosed yard of the gaol until the sentence shall have been completed and until the medical officer shall have signed a certificate in the form set forth in the Sixth Schedule And the said Sheriff or deputy and gaoler and officers of the gaol and such other persons present as may think fit shall before their departure subscribe a declaration according to the form set forth in the same Schedule.

Medical officer to sign certificate.

408. The body of the person executed shall not be buried or removed from the gaol within *eight hours* next after such execution nor until an inquest shall have been held as hereinafter provided And every person who shall within that time produce to the gaoler an order from any Justice requiring him to admit the bearer to view the body shall be admitted by such gaoler accordingly.

Body not to be buried within eight hours.

409. The Coroner for the district in which the gaol is situated wherein such sentence shall have been directed to be executed shall so soon after as conveniently may be hold an inquest upon the body of the executed person and the jury on such inquest shall enquire and find whether such sentence was duly carried into execution.

Inquest to be held on the body.

410. Every such certificate and declaration as aforesaid shall be forthwith transmitted by the Sheriff or his deputy to the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court and be kept in his office as a record of the Court and shall be by him twice published in the *Government Gazette* And any person who shall subscribe any certificate or declaration as aforesaid knowing the same to contain any false statement or who shall bury or remove from such gaol within *eight hours* any such body as aforesaid shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to penal servitude for *seven years*.

Certificate and declaration to be recorded.

Penalty for false declaration &c.

(5.)—Cumulative Sentences.

Law Ref. Com.

411. In every case where after the conviction of any person of an offence punishable by penal servitude or imprisonment it is made to appear to the Judge that such person has been previously convicted of an indictable offence and sentenced to punishment for the same it shall be lawful for the Judge to pass sentence on the offender for a term not exceeding *seven years* penal servitude or *three years* imprisonment in addition to the term of servitude or imprisonment provided for the offence of which he has lastly been convicted And where the previous sentence shall appear to be unexpired the Judge may direct that the last sentence shall commence at a future day within or at the expiration of the period of such unexpired sentence to be then named by the Judge.

Sentence on a second conviction.

Law Ref. Com.

412. Any such previous conviction or sentence may be proved by certificate under the three hundred and sixty-eighth section of this Act or other evidence (together with evidence of the identity of the offender) to the satisfaction of the Judge Provided that where the offender shall have been convicted of an offence punishable by penal servitude or imprisonment and shall in the same Court and during the same

Proof of previous conviction.

Second conviction at same sittings.

same sittings be convicted a second time or oftener of an offence similarly punishable judicial notice may be taken of the previous conviction or convictions and sentence or sentences.

Previous sentences to be noted in cumulative sentence. 413. Whenever a cumulative or additional term of sentence Law Ref. Com. shall be passed under either of the two last preceding sections the fact of the previous conviction and sentence or convictions and sentences specifying the date or dates thereof respectively and of the term or terms of sentence shall be entered on the minutes and record of the sentence so passed.

Sentences on two or more counts. 414. Where any person is convicted in any case on the same Law Ref. Com. indictment of two or more offences similarly punishable sentence may be passed on the second and third counts respectively if the Judge shall think fit for a term to commence at a future day within or at the expiration of the term of sentence passed on the preceding or last preceding count.

(6.)—*Commutation or Mitigation of Sentences.*

Commutation of capital sentence. 415. It shall be lawful for the Governor in all cases in which Law Ref. Com. he shall be authorized on behalf of Her Majesty so to do to extend mercy to any offender under sentence of death on condition of such offender being kept in penal servitude or imprisoned with or without hard labor for life or for any less term and also in his discretion to direct that the offender be kept to hard labor in irons for any time not exceeding the first *three years* of the term of such servitude or imprisonment and such extension of mercy shall be signified to the Judge before whom such offender was convicted who shall thereupon make an order that the offender be dealt with according to the terms of such extension which order shall have the effect of a valid sentence passed by the Court before which such offender was convicted and shall be entered on the records of the Court accordingly.

Pardon on condition of exile. 11 Vic. No. 34 sec. 4. 416. It shall be lawful for the Governor to grant to any person Law Ref. Com. under sentence of penal servitude or of imprisonment with or without hard labor who shall have served in any such case not less than *two years* of his sentence a remission of the remainder of the term of such sentence on condition that he shall not remain in or come within the Colony during the residue of the said term And it shall be lawful for the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council to make such regulations as he shall think fit for the mitigation or remission conditional or otherwise of any sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment as an incentive to or reward for good conduct whilst the offender shall be serving under such sentence and to mitigate or remit the term of punishment accordingly.

Regulation for remission of sentences.

Tickets-of-leave and other mitigations of sentence.

417. It shall be lawful for the Governor to grant at any time Law Ref. Com. to any offender under sentence of imprisonment with or without hard labor a remission of any portion of such sentence on such condition as to the offender giving security by recognizance for his good behaviour or otherwise as to His Excellency shall seem meet and to grant to any offender under sentence of penal servitude a written license to be at large in such district as shall be specified therein but not elsewhere during the unexpired portion of his sentence subject to such conditions to be indorsed on the license as His Excellency shall prescribe And while such offender shall continue to reside in the district specified and to perform the conditions so prescribed his sentence shall be suspended.

Revocation or cancellation of ticket.

418. Every such license may be revoked by the Governor at Law Ref. Com. discretion and on such revocation or on breach of any condition subject to which such license was granted to be proved in a summary way before two Justices the sentence or such portion thereof as may then be unexpired shall immediately revive and the offender may by warrant under the hand and seal of any Justice be committed to any common gaol there to undergo the remainder of such sentence or to remain until thence removed in execution of such sentence or otherwise discharged by due course of law.

Law Ref. Com.

419. It shall be lawful for any constable who shall find the holder of any such license out of the district specified therein or who shall reasonably suspect him of having broken any other condition of his license to arrest the person so offending or so suspected and bring him before some Justice to be dealt with according to law And the holder of any such license who shall be adjudged by two Justices to have wilfully and without lawful excuse broken any such condition shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and may for that offence be by such Justices sentenced to an extension of his existing term of servitude for not less than *three* nor more than *six months*.

Arrest on breach of conditions.

Punishment.

Law Ref. Com.

420. Where an offender shall be under more than one sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment and one or more of such sentences shall be vacated or avoided by due course of law or remitted by the Governor the remaining sentences or sentence shall take effect and be computed on and from the day of such vacation or remission or such earlier day as the Governor shall be pleased to direct.

Remissions of sentence where more than one.

(7.)—*Restitution of Property Stolen &c.*

421. Where any person shall be convicted under this Act of stealing taking obtaining extorting embezzling or disposing of or appropriating retaining or knowingly receiving property the Court may order the restitution thereof in a summary manner to the owner or his representative And where the person indicted for any such offence is acquitted thereof it shall be lawful for the Court in its discretion on being satisfied that any property mentioned in the indictment has been stolen taken obtained extorted embezzled disposed of appropriated retained or received contrary to the provisions of this Act to order in like manner the restitution of such property to the owner or his representative Provided that if it shall appear that any valuable security has been paid by some person liable to the payment thereof or being a negotiable instrument has been taken or received for a valuable consideration without notice or cause to suspect that the same had been dishonestly come by the Court shall not order the restitution of such security or instrument.

Prosecutor in certain cases to have restitution of his property. 24 & 25 Vic. c. 96 s. 100.

Proviso.

(8.)—*Disposal of Insane persons.*

422. Where any person charged with felony or misdemeanor is acquitted on the ground that he was insane at the time of committing the offence the Court shall order such person to be detained in custody in such place as to the Court may seem fit until the Governor's pleasure be known And it shall be lawful for the Governor by warrant under his hand to direct that such person be conveyed to and kept in some hospital for insane persons during her Majesty's pleasure subject however to such classification as may be directed in that behalf And the like where any person committed for any offence shall on arraignment be found to be insane provided that his detention for any period in any such hospital shall not on recovery prevent or affect his trial for such offence.

Person acquitted on ground of insanity. 7 Vic. No. 14 s. 4. 24 Vic. No. 19 s. 2. 23 & 24 Vic. c. 75 s. 2. Tasman. Act s. 20.

(9.)—*Forfeiture of Property by Conviction.*

34 Vic. c. 23 (1870) & Law Ref. Com.

423. No inquest conviction or judgment in respect of any felony committed after the passing of this Act shall cause any escheat or forfeiture of land or goods Provided always that upon the conviction of any person for a felony so committed it shall be lawful for the Court to direct a sum not exceeding two hundred pounds to be paid out of the property of the offender to any aggrieved person by way of compensation for any injury or loss sustained through or by reason of such felony and a sum or sums not exceeding in the whole one hundred pounds to be paid out of the same property to such officer or person

Provision substituted for forfeiture in felonies.

or

or persons as the Court shall direct for the costs and expenses incurred in and about the prosecution or apprehension of the offender such sums to be assessed by the Court and specified in an order or orders thereupon made irrespectively of any sentence then or thereafter passed upon the offender.

Enforcing such provision.

424. Every such order shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose in the office of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court and after such entry shall be deemed to be of record and shall have the effect of a judgment of that Court at law and be enforceable by a writ or writs of execution in like manner as any such judgment is ordinarily enforced. And every conveyance or alienation of the offender's property or any part thereof executed or made by him without valuable consideration within twelve months before his conviction shall as against every such writ be absolutely void. Law Ref. Com.

Disabilities of felony.
Ibid.
34 Vic. c. 23 (1870)

425. After the conviction of any such offender until he shall have endured the punishment to which he shall have been sentenced or the punishment if any substituted for the same or the unremitted portion of such punishment or shall have received a free pardon for his offence he shall be incapable of holding or being elected or appointed to any office or of exercising any electoral or municipal franchise or of alienating or charging any property or making any contract or without the written permission of the Attorney General of maintaining any action or suit at law or in equity. And for the purposes of maintenance of herself and her children or of enforcing the payment of any wages earned by her or them or the recovery of any property to which she may be entitled or of damages for any personal injury the wife of every such offender while he shall remain under disability may maintain any suit or action and any property acquired by her since her husband's conviction may in any indictment be described as the property of the wife as if she were unmarried. 34 Vic. c. 23 s. 2
and Law Ref. Com.

Wife may in certain cases maintain actions.

Effect of reversing the judgment in such cases.

426. Upon the avoidance or vacating of the conviction of any such person or the reversal of the judgment against him thereupon the provisions of the three last preceding sections shall with respect to such person cease and determine and every order if any made for the payment of money out of his property shall become of no effect and he shall be restored to all that he may have lost thereby. Law Ref. Com.

Power to place offender's property in trust.

427. It shall be lawful for the Supreme Court or any Judge thereof at any time within six months after any such conviction for felony on the application of the Crown or of any creditor of the offender to direct that such offender's estate shall be placed under sequestration in the hands of one of the Official Assignees of Insolvent Estates or in the hands of some other person to be appointed for that purpose by such Court or Judge. And every such direction after entry thereof in the book to be kept in the Prothonotary's office as aforesaid shall have the effect of an adjudication under any Act then in force providing for the administration of insolvent or bankrupt estates and shall vest in such assignee or other person for the benefit of the creditors and family of the offender all his estate rights and credits then existing or to accrue during his disability. And every person having any claim legal or equitable against the offender whether for damages in respect of any wrong or otherwise shall be deemed a creditor within the meaning of this section—and the matter of such claim shall be inquired into and determined and such damages be assessed in such manner as the Court or any such Judge may in each case direct. Same Statute s. 9
and Law Ref. Com.

Who to be deemed creditors.

Provision for offender's family.

428. It shall be lawful for any such Judge or for the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates or Officer having corresponding duties hereafter in bankruptcy to cause to be set apart from time to time out of such estate and credits such sums for the support of the offender's wife and children as such Judge or Commissioner or Officer shall think proper subject nevertheless to the payment of the creditors of the offender or such of them as shall prove or have proved their claims

And

And upon the termination of such offender's disability by any means the Official Assignee or other person appointed as aforesaid shall restore to him all property and moneys if any in the estate then unappropriated or on the death of the offender if that shall first happen shall deliver and pay such property and moneys respectively to the person or persons who may then be entitled thereto.

Restoration on disability ceasing.

(10.)—*Reserving Questions of Law.*

429. Where on the trial of any person for an indictable offence any question of law shall arise the Court shall on the application of counsel during such trial and may in its discretion without any such application reserve such question for the consideration of the Judges of the Supreme Court in case of the conviction of such person. And in every such case the Court shall either commit the person convicted to prison or take a recognizance of bail with one or more surety or sureties in such sum as the Court shall think fit conditioned that he shall appear at such time and place as the Court shall direct and render himself in execution.

Questions of law may be reserved. 13 Vic. No. 8 s. 1.

430. The Judge by whom such question of law has been reserved shall thereupon state a case setting forth the question or questions of law so reserved with the facts and circumstances out of which the same shall have arisen and shall forthwith sign and transmit the same to the Judges of the Supreme Court who shall have power to hear and finally determine the said question or questions and to affirm amend or reverse the judgment given on the trial or to avoid or arrest the same or to order an entry to be made on the record that the party convicted ought not to have been convicted or to make such other order as justice may require.

Proceedings on case reserved. Ib. sec. 2.

431. Every such judgment and order shall be certified under the hand of the Prothonotary to the proper officer of the Court in which the conviction took place who shall enter the same on the record and a certificate shall be transmitted to the sheriff or gaoler having the custody of the person convicted which certificate shall be a sufficient warrant for the execution of the judgment if against the convicted person or for his discharge from further imprisonment if the judgment shall have been reversed avoided or arrested. And such judgment shall be executed or the person be forthwith discharged or his recognizance if on bail be vacated accordingly.

Certificate of affirmation or reversal. Ib.

432. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall have power if they think fit to cause any case so reserved to be sent back for amendment and thereupon the same shall be amended and judgment be delivered thereon accordingly.

Case may be sent back for amendment. Ib. sec. 4.

433. Every judgment of the said Judges on any such reserved case shall be delivered in open Court (after hearing counsel or the parties in case the Attorney General or the prosecutor or person convicted shall appear to argue the same) in like manner as other judgments of the Supreme Court are now delivered.

Argument and judgment. Ib. sec. 3.

(11.)—*Writs of Error.*

434. In every case where after a conviction in England for felony or misdemeanor a Writ of Error might on the fiat of the Attorney General be brought for the reversal of the judgment thereon the like writ may by rule for that purpose on motion by counsel for either the Crown or the prisoner and after cause shown be issued out of the Supreme Court returnable therein for the reversal of the judgment on any conviction in that or any other Court in this Colony. Provided that where there shall be error in such judgment or in the record in any part thereof but the same shall appear to the Judges to be amendable or where the sentence shall be bad in respect of some excess such judgment record or sentence shall be amended accordingly.

Writ of Error how obtained.

PART X.—SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.

(1).—*Convictions before Justices—General provision.*

Proceedings before
Justices to be
summary.

Justices' Act of 1850
adopting 11 and 12
Vic. c. 43.

435. Where by this Act a person is made liable to imprisonment or to pay a fine or sum of money on conviction before Justices such person may be proceeded against and convicted in a summary way under the provisions of the statute passed in England in the twelfth year of Her Majesty and adopted in this Colony by the "Justices' Act of 1850" for regulating proceedings on summary convictions or under the present Act so far as any provision herein shall be applicable to any such proceeding or conviction or in such other manner as may be directed by any Act hereafter passed for the like purpose and every provision contained in such Acts shall be applicable to such proceedings and prosecutions as if the same were incorporated in this Act and in terms applied thereto. Law Ref. Com.

(2).—*Apprehension of Offender and Search Warrant.*

Arrest of persons
without warrant.
7 and 8 G. IV. c. 29
s. 63.

Search warrants.
16 Vict. No. 17 ss.
10 & 12.

Search warrant for
certain explosive
substances.
Ib. s. 12.

Implements used in
forging or for forged
instruments 24 and
25 Vic. c. 98 s. 46.
14 Vic. No. 1 s. 2.

Also for counterfeit
coin &c.
Ib. s. 12.

Proceedings upon
finding property &c.
under search warrant.

436. Any person in the act of committing or immediately after having committed an offence punishable whether by indictment or upon summary conviction under this Act may be apprehended without a warrant by any person and taken together with any property found upon him before some Justice to be dealt with according to law. And where any credible witness shall upon oath before a Justice show reasonable cause to suspect that any person has unlawfully in his possession or on his premises any property whatsoever with respect to which an offence punishable under this Act has been or is reasonably believed to have been committed the Justice may grant a warrant to search for such property which warrant may be executed as in the case of stolen goods.

437. A search warrant may be granted by any Justice upon the oath in like manner of any credible witness showing reasonable cause to suspect that any person has unlawfully in his possession or on his premises any machine or implement or gunpowder or other explosive dangerous or noxious substance or thing suspected to be made kept or carried for the purpose of committing felony or any frame mould tool or implement or paper plate wood stone or material the making or knowingly having of which respectively without lawful authority or excuse is by this Act made punishable or any forged security instrument or stamp or machinery frame mould plate die seal paper or other thing used or intended to be used in the forging of any security instrument or stamp or any counterfeit coin resembling or apparently intended to resemble the Queen's current gold silver or copper coin or the coin of any foreign prince or country or any instrument tool or engine intended for the counterfeiting of any such coin.

438. Every warrant granted under either of the two last preceding sections shall authorize the searching for the property or things or any of them mentioned in those sections and in the warrant issued in pursuance thereof and it shall be lawful for the person finding any such property or thing under any such warrant to carry the same before some Justice who shall if necessary cause the same to be secured for the purpose of being produced in evidence against any person who may thereafter be prosecuted for any offence against this Act and after the same shall have been produced in evidence or when the same shall not be required to be produced in evidence such property or thing shall be disposed of as the Court or any two Justices shall direct. But no such warrant (whether any such property or thing be so found or not) shall direct or authorize the apprehension of any person under the same.

439. Every person to whom any property is offered to be sold pawned or delivered if he have reasonable cause to suspect that any such offence as aforesaid has been committed with respect to such property is hereby authorized and if in his power is required to apprehend and forthwith to take before a Justice the party offering the same together with such property to be dealt with according to law.

Persons offering stolen property may be arrested.

440. Any constable may take into custody without a warrant any person whom he shall find lying or loitering in any highway yard or other place during the night and whom he shall have reasonable cause to suspect of having committed or being about to commit any felony and shall take such person before a Justice to be dealt with according to law.

Persons loitering at night and suspected of felony may be apprehended.
9 & 10 Vic. c. 25 s. 13.
14 Vic. No. 16.

(3.)—Enforcing Appearance—Adjudication—Committal &c.

441. Where any person shall be charged before a Justice by information signed by the party who intends to prosecute the case with any offence punishable on summary conviction under this Act such Justice may summon the person charged to appear at a time and place to be named in the summons and if he shall not appear accordingly then (upon proof by affidavit or otherwise of the due service of the summons upon such person by delivering the same to him personally or by leaving the same at his usual place of abode) two Justices may either proceed to hear and determine the case *ex parte* or issue their warrant for apprehending such person and bringing him before themselves or some other Justices. Or if the information shall be by any credible person on oath the Justice before whom the charge is made may (if he shall so think fit) without any previous summons issue such warrant and the Justices before whom the person charged shall appear or be brought shall proceed to hear and determine the case.

Mode of compelling the appearance of defendants.

442. Every sum of money forfeited for the amount of any injury done shall be assessed by the convicting Justices and be paid to the party aggrieved except where he is unknown in which case such sum shall be applied in the same manner as a penalty and every sum imposed as a penalty by Justices whether in addition to such amount or otherwise shall be applied in the manner provided by the Acts Shortening Acts or any other enactment hereafter passed providing for the application of penalties where the statute imposing the same contains no directions for the disposal thereof. Provided that where several persons have joined in the commission of the same offence and shall on conviction be severally adjudged to forfeit a sum equivalent to the amount of the injury done no greater sum shall be paid to the party aggrieved than such amount and the remaining sum or sums forfeited shall be applied in the same manner as any penalty imposed by Justices is applied.

Application of forfeitures and penalties.
See 16 Vic. No. 1 s. 15.

443. In every case of a summary conviction under this Act where the sum forfeited for the amount of the injury done or imposed as a penalty by the Justices shall not be paid with the costs imposed if any immediately after the conviction or within such period as they shall at the time of conviction appoint such Justices or one of them may commit the offender to prison for non-payment there to remain according to the amount unpaid for the terms hereinafter specified respectively that is to say—for the term of *one month* where the unpaid amount of penalty (or forfeiture and penalty) with costs does not exceed two pounds or *two months* where such unpaid amount if above that sum does not exceed five pounds or *four months* where such unpaid amount if above the last-mentioned sum does not exceed ten pounds and for *six months* in any other case the commitment to be determined in each case nevertheless upon payment of the amount stated in the warrant to be unpaid.

If a person summarily convicted shall not pay &c. the Justices may commit him.

Justices may in certain cases award hard labor.

Justices may discharge offender making amends.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 96 s. 108.
Ib. c. 97 s. 66.

Summary conviction &c. a bar to further proceedings.
Ib. c. 96 s. 109.
Ib. c. 97 s. 67.

When Appeal allowed &c.

Proceedings upon Appeal.

Convictions when appealed against to be sent to the Sessions.

444. Whenever any person is so committed as last aforesaid the commitment may be to any gaol and whenever imprisonment is awarded for an offence punishable on summary conviction under this Act the Justices may in their discretion direct that the offender be imprisoned in any gaol with or without hard labor.

445. Where any person under the age of sixteen years is summarily convicted before Justices of any offence against this Act other than the one hundred and fifty-sixth and three sections next following and it shall be a first conviction the Justices may if they think fit discharge the offender upon his making such satisfaction to the party aggrieved for damages and costs as shall be ascertained by such Justices.

446. Where any person summarily convicted under this Act shall have paid the sum or sums adjudged to be paid together with costs under his conviction or have received a remission thereof from the Crown or have suffered the imprisonment provided for non-payment thereof or the imprisonment adjudged in the first instance or shall have been discharged from his conviction by the Justices as aforesaid he shall not be liable to any other proceeding for the same cause.

(4.)—*Appeals &c.*

447. In all cases where the sum adjudged to be paid on any summary conviction exceeds *five pounds* or the imprisonment adjudged exceeds *two months* the person convicted may appeal to the next Court of General Sessions appointed to be holden in the district where the cause of complaint shall have arisen or where the day of sitting shall be within *ten days* then to the next Court but one after the conviction provided that such person shall give to the prosecutor and also to the clerk of the convicting Justices a notice in writing of such appeal within *three days* after such conviction and shall either remain in custody until the sessions or shall within *eight days* after the conviction enter into a recognizance with two sureties before one of such Justices conditioned to appear at the sessions and prosecute such appeal and abide the judgment of the Court thereupon and to pay such costs as shall be awarded or (where only money has been adjudged to be paid) shall at his option deposit with the clerk of the Justices the sum so adjudged together with the costs of the conviction and the sum of *ten pounds* in respect of the costs of the appeal.

448. Upon such notice being given and such recognizance entered into or such deposit made the convicting Justices or one of them shall liberate the convicted person if in custody and the Court appealed to shall hear and determine the matter of the appeal and make such order therein with or without costs to either party as to the Court shall seem meet and in case of affirmance of the conviction shall adjudge the offender to be punished according to the conviction and to pay such costs as shall be awarded and where any such deposit shall have been made as aforesaid may order the sum adjudged to be paid together with the costs of the conviction and of the appeal to be satisfied so far as the same will extend out of the money deposited and the residue if any (or if the conviction be quashed the whole of such money) to be repaid to the party convicted.

449. For the purposes of such appeal when perfected by such notice and recognizance or deposit as aforesaid (or by such notice and the remaining of the appellant in custody) the convicting Justices shall transmit the conviction to the Court of Sessions appealed to there to be kept among the records of the Court and whenever thereafter it shall be necessary to prove such conviction a certificate thereof to the effect mentioned in the three hundred and sixty-eighth section signed or purporting to be signed by the Clerk of the Peace or other person having the custody of the records of the Court shall be sufficient evidence to prove such conviction.

Law Ref. Com.

450. Where any conviction is quashed on appeal the Clerk of the Peace or other proper officer shall forthwith indorse on the conviction a memorandum to that effect and whenever any certificate of such conviction is given a copy of such memorandum shall be added and shall be sufficient evidence that the conviction has been quashed in every case where such certificate would be sufficient evidence of such conviction.

Where conviction
is quashed.

(5.)—*Formal matters—Jurisdiction &c.*

Law Ref. Com.

451. Every district or place mentioned in any information deposition conviction summons warrant or order before or by any Justice shall be taken to be in New South Wales and within the jurisdiction of such Justice unless the contrary be shewn And no conviction or adjudication on appeal shall be removed by *certiorari* into the Supreme Court and no warrant of commitment shall be held void by reason of any defect therein provided it be therein alleged that the party has been convicted and there be a valid conviction to sustain the same.

As to averments of
Jurisdiction.
Certiorari &c.

PART XI.—MISCELLANEOUS ENACTMENTS

For the protection
of persons acting
under this Act.

452. All actions against any person for anything done or reasonably supposed to have been done in pursuance of this Act shall be commenced within *six months* after the fact committed and notice in writing of such action and of the cause thereof shall be given to the defendant *one month* at least before the commencement of the action and in any such action the defendant may plead the general issue and give the special matter in evidence thereupon And no plaintiff shall recover in any such action if a tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before action brought or if a sufficient sum be paid into Court on behalf of the defendant after action brought And if a verdict shall pass for the defendant or the plaintiff become nonsuit or discontinue his action after issue joined or if upon demurrer or otherwise judgment be given against the plaintiff the defendant shall recover costs as between attorney and client.

No Court fees to be
taken in criminal
cases.
13 Vic. No. 7 s. 6.

453. It shall not be lawful to receive any Court fees for the issuing of process on behalf of any person charged with felony or misdemeanor in any Court or before any Justice nor to receive any fee from any such person for taking a recognizance of bail or issuing any writ or recording any appearance or plea to an indictment or discharging any recognizance.

Powers of Courts
to bring prisoners
before them.

454. Every Court or Judge shall for the purposes of any trial or prosecution for felony or misdemeanor have power by order in writing directed to any gaoler in whose custody the person may be to cause any prisoner to be brought before such Court or Judge under secure conduct in order to be tried or examined or to give evidence before such Court or Judge and immediately after such prisoner's trial or examination or his having so given evidence to be returned to his former custody Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the power of a Court of Gaol Delivery sitting for the delivery of any such gaol to cause any prisoner therein to be brought before it for any purpose without order in writing. Law Ref. Com.

Facilitating process
in Habeas Corpus
cases.

455. In every case where the Supreme Court shall grant a rule to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not issue it shall be lawful for such Court after the return thereof and the appearance of the party called on to show cause or proof of the service on him of such rule to make all such orders as might be made after issue of the writ and the bringing up of the body Provided that the Court may cause any such writ to issue after the return of the rule if such Court shall think fit. Law Ref. Com.

Proceedings there-
upon.

456. On the return of any such writ or rule it shall be lawful for the Court where the truth of the return or any matter shown for cause is disputed to refer such return or matter to any officer of the Court or commissioner for affidavits for the taking of evidence thereon orally or by affidavit and for the purposes of such reference to make all necessary orders for the attendance of witnesses and otherwise—and on the completion of the evidence the Court may dispose of the case as the circumstances appear to require with costs to be paid by and to any party or without costs as the Court may think fit. Law Ref. Com.

Power of a Judge
therein in vacation.

457. The powers conferred by the two last preceding sections respectively may in vacation be exercised by any Judge of the Supreme Court and the words Court and Supreme Court shall for that purpose be taken equally to mean any such Judge. Ibid.

Meaning of term
Possession when
criminal.
Ib. s. 45.

458. Whosoever shall have in his personal custody any matter the having of which in possession is by any Act expressed to be an offence or shall knowingly have any such matter in the custody or possession of any other person or knowingly have any such matter in any house building lodging or apartment or any field or other place open or enclosed whether belonging to or occupied by himself or not and whether such matter be so had for his own use or the use or benefit of another shall be deemed to have such matter in his possession within the meaning of such Act. 1 Wm. IV. c. 66 s. 28. 459.

Law Ref. Com.

459. Where by any section of this Act an offender is made liable to a greater punishment on a second or subsequent conviction whether on an indictment or before Justices or is for any second or third offence of the same kind after a conviction or two convictions before Justices made punishable as for felony or a misdemeanor it shall be immaterial whether the previous convictions or conviction shall have been under the present or any former Act.

Declaratory provision as to previous convictions.

Law Ref. Com.

460. Whenever any person is convicted of any one of the offences hereinafter mentioned as a misdemeanor at common law the Court may sentence the offender to be imprisoned for any term now warranted by law and also to be kept to hard labor during the whole or any part of such term that is to say—any cheat or fraud or conspiracy to cheat or defraud—any conspiracy to extort property or falsely to accuse any person of a crime or to obstruct prevent or defeat the course of justice—any escape or rescue from lawful custody on a criminal charge—any indecent exposure of the person or any act of selling or exposing for sale or to public view any obscene book print picture photograph or other indecent exhibition—any riot or the offence of keeping any brothel or common gambling house.

Punishment of hard labor for certain common law misdemeanors.
16 Vic. No. 18 s. 28.

Ibid.

461. In every section of this Act and in every sentence passed by any Court or Judge or Justices or Justice under this or any other Act or at Common Law the word month shall be taken to mean a calendar month unless the contrary be expressed.

Definition of the word month.

Law Ref. Com.

462. Every Court of Quarter Sessions and General Sessions of the Peace and Court of Petty Sessions now existing and every other such Court hereafter established shall have respectively the same jurisdiction Criminal and Civil as the several Courts of Quarter Sessions or General Sessions and Petty Sessions now possess And it shall be lawful for the Governor by Proclamation issued with the advice of the Executive Council from time to time to establish such additional Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Petty Sessions and to direct that they shall be holden severally at such places and for such districts as he shall thereby appoint and in like manner to abolish any such Court whether now existing or hereafter established.

Establishment and Jurisdiction of General and Petty Sessions.
3 W. 4 No. 3 ss. 14 & 17.

Law Ref. Com.

463. No person shall be liable to prosecution in respect of any publication by him orally or otherwise of words or matter charged as blasphemous where the same shall have been by way of argument or statement—and not for the purpose of scoffing or reviling—nor of violating public decency—nor in a manner tending to a breach of the peace.

Prosecutions for blasphemy.

464. Every accused person shall be entitled on his trial to inspect without fee or reward all depositions or copies thereof which may have been taken against him and returned into or which shall be in the Court before which he is under trial.

Right to inspect depositions on trial.
4 Vic. No. 27 s. 4.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

REPEAL OF ACTS.

Reference to Act.	Subject of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
1 Edw. VI c. 7	Actions &c. after the demise of the Crown	Section 7.
5 Eliz. c. 9	Perjury	The whole.
9 & 10 Wm. III c. 32	Blasphemy	The whole.
2 Geo. II c. 25	Perjury	Section 2.
23 Geo. II c. 11	id.	The whole.
37 Geo. III c. 126	Coinage	The whole.
41 Geo. III c. 57	Forgery	The whole.
43 Geo. III c. 139	id.	The whole.
1 Geo. IV c. 4	Negligent driving	The whole.
1 Geo. IV c. 92	Forgery	The whole.
4 Geo. IV c. 48	Capital Sentences	The whole.
4 Geo. IV c. 53	Benefit of Clergy	The whole.
4 Geo. IV c. 54	id.	The whole.
7 Geo. IV c. 64	Administration of Criminal Justice.....	The whole except sections 4 5 and 6.
7 and 8 Geo. IV c. 18	Prohibition of spring guns &c.....	The whole.
7 and 8 Geo. IV c. 28	Administration of Criminal Justice.....	The whole.
7 and 8 Geo. IV c. 29	Larceny	The whole.
7 and 8 Geo. IV c. 30	Malicious Injuries	The whole.
9 Geo. IV No. 1	Adoption of certain Acts	The whole.
9 Geo. IV c. 31	Offences against the person	So much of section 22 as relates to punishment and all the other unrepealed sections except section 32.
10 Geo. IV No. 7	Quarter Sessions	The unrepealed portion.
3 Wm. IV No. 3	Felons	The whole.
4 Wm. IV No. 4	Adoption of certain Acts. (Forgery)	The whole.
4 Wm. IV No. 16.....	Quarter Sessions	The whole.
5 Wm. IV No. 17.....	id.	The whole.
6 and 7 Wm. IV c. 111	Evidence of previous conviction	The whole.
8 Wm. IV No. 2	Adoption of certain Acts	The whole.
2 Vic. No. 10	id.	The whole except so much as adopts 1 Vic. c. 88.
2 Vic. No. 11	Offenders Apprehension	The whole.
3 Vic. No. 10	Quarter Sessions	The unrepealed portion.
3 Vic. No. 22	Female Offenders—Punishment of	The whole.
4 Vic. No. 10	Punishment	The whole.
4 Vic. No. 27	Prisoners defence	The whole.
5 Vic. No. 3	Female Offenders	The whole.
6 Vic. No. 7	Tickets of Leave &c.	The whole.
7 Vic. No. 5	Discharge of persons under Committal.....	The whole.
7 Vic. No. 14	Lunatics	Section 4.
9 Vic. No. 1	Coinage	The whole.
9 Vic. No. 2	Embezzlement	The whole.
9 Vic. No. 3	Adoption of Acts. (Forgery.).....	The whole.
9 Vic. No. 11	Adoption of Acts. (Punishments.).....	The whole.
9 Vic. No. 14	Stealing dead wood	The whole.
11 Vic. No. 30	Indecent assaults	The whole.
11 Vic. No. 34	Punishments	The whole except sections 5 and 6.
11 Vic. No. 55	Punishments. (Females.)	The whole.
13 Vic. No. 2	Protection of works of art &c.	The whole.

Reference to Act.	Subject of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
13 Vic. No. 5	Negligent driving	So much as relates to punishment of the offence therein mentioned.
13 Vic. No. 7	Administration of Criminal Justice... ..	The whole.
13 Vic. No. 8	Reservation of Points	The whole.
13 Vic. No. 22	Embezzlement	The whole.
14 Vic. No. 1	Forgery	The whole.
14 Vic. No. 2	Juvenile Offenders	The whole.
14 Vic. No. 16	Adoption of Acts	The whole.
15 Vic. No. 5	Punishments	The whole.
16 Vic. No. 6	Larceny	The whole.
16 Vic. No. 17	Offences Prevention	The whole.
16 Vic. No. 18	Administration of Criminal Justice	The whole.
16 Vic. No. 22	Forgery	The whole.
16 Vic. No. 36	Quarter Sessions	The unrepealed portion.
17 Vic. No. 3	Cattle-stealing Prevention	The whole.
17 Vic. No. 9	Partnership	Sec. 14.
17 Vic. No. 15	Punishments	The whole.
17 Vic. No. 40	Executions	The whole.
18 Vic. No. 7	Felons	The whole.
18 Vic. No. 9	Aggravated Assaults	The whole.
19 Vic. No. 24	Police	Secs. 11 22 & 25.
19 Vic. No. 30	Marriages	Sec. 20.
19 Vic. No. 34	Registration of Births &c.	Secs. 34 & 35.
20 Vic. No. 41	Electric Telegraphs	Secs. 10 & 11.
22 Vic. No. 2	Punishments	The whole.
22 Vic. No. 9	Larceny by Bailees &c.	The whole.
22 Vic. No. 16	Frauds by Trustees	The whole.
22 Vic. No. 19	Railways	Secs. 129 130 and 131 and so much of s. 132 as relates to punishment of offences mentioned in sec. 33 of this Act.
25 Vic. No. 12	Administration of Poison	The whole.
25 Vic. No. 13	False Pretences	The whole.
26 Vic. No. 9	Real Property	Ss. 152, 153.
28 Vic. No. 9	Trade Marks	So much of sec. 8 as relates to punishment of offences therein mentioned.

Sec. 318.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(Discharge of Prisoners.)

THIS is to certify that I decline to file any Information against A. B. a prisoner now in the Gaol at _____ under the Warrant of R. W. Esquire Justice of the Peace upon a charge of *(stating same)*. Given under my hand this 1st day of June 187

To their Honors the Judges of }
the Supreme Court }

L. M. Attorney General.

(Warrant thereupon.)

SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Whereas A.B. is detained in your custody under the Warrant of R. W. Esquire Justice of the Peace upon a charge of *(as in Certificate)* and it has been certified to the Judges of this Court by Her Majesty's Attorney General that he declines to file any Information against the said A. B. for the said offence You are therefore hereby required forthwith to discharge the said A. B. from your custody under the said Warrant. Given under my hand this 2nd day of June 187

To the Sheriff and to the Keeper of }
H.M.'s Gaol at }

S. M.

A Judge of the Supreme Court.

Sec. 336.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(As to allegation of property.)

Sections enumerated. The one hundred and seventy-eighth, one hundred and seventy-ninth, one hundred and eighty-first, one hundred and eighty-seventh, two hundred and twelfth, two hundred and thirteenth, two hundred and fifteenth, two hundred and sixteenth, two hundred and seventeenth, two hundred and nineteenth, two hundred and twentieth, two hundred and twenty-seventh, two hundred and twenty-eighth, two hundred and fortieth.

Ss. 354, 355.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(Form of Deposition.)

THE deposition of A.B. a person now dangerously ill taken before the undersigned Justice at S. in the County (or Police District) of _____ which said A.B. being duly sworn saith as follows:—

[The witness's statement is to be in the first person and it ought to be reasonably full as to all material facts. The witness's signature or mark if from any cause unable to write should be added. Then will follow this jurat and certificate.]

Sworn before me this _____ day of _____ 187

And I hereby certify that I have taken this deposition under the provisions of the Criminal Law Consolidation and Amendment Act of 1871 because it has been made to appear to me that the deponent is dangerously ill and that his evidence if not forthwith taken would probably be lost.

[Signature of Justice.]

[If the deposition be by solemn affirmation, the form will be varied accordingly.]

Sec. 398.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

(Where Whipping to be Inflicted.)

Sections enumerated. The twentieth, thirty-first and thirty-second, forty-eighth, fifty-first, fifty-third and fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth, ninety-fourth and ninety-fifth, two hundred and seventeenth, and two hundred and twentieth

Sec. 407.

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

Certificate and Declaration at Executions.

I W. S. being the Medical Officer of the Gaol at _____ hereby certify that I have this day witnessed the execution of C. D. lately sentenced to death in the [Supreme or Circuit] Court holden at _____ on the _____ day of _____ last which said C. D. was in pursuance of such sentence hanged by the neck until his body was dead And we the undersigned do hereby declare that we were this day present at the said execution and that the said C. D. was in pursuance of his sentence hanged by the neck until his body was dead.

Witness our hands this _____ day of _____ A.D. 187

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.
(CRIMINAL STATISTICS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 31 January, 1871.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 22 September, 1870, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

A Return showing,—

- (1.) The number of convictions which have taken place during the last five years, specifying the number in each year, at the Central Criminal Court and the different Circuit Courts; also, the number of convictions that have taken place during the last five years at the various Courts of Quarter Sessions throughout the country.
- (2.) A statement of the crime, punishment, nationality, and religious profession of every prisoner convicted at the different Courts, and during the period above specified.
- (3.) The number of prisoners at the present time in the different Gaols of this country, stating their crimes, punishment, nationality, and the religious sect they profess to belong to.

(*Mr. Buchanan.*)

Also, to an *Order* made by the Legislative Assembly, on the 13th October, 1870,—

That the Criminal Statistics, ordered by the House on the 22nd September last, shall specify the number of convictions against each offender, and the nature of the offence, in every instance.

(*Mr. Butler.*)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

RETURN of Prisoners convicted at the Supreme, Criminal, and Circuit Courts, New South Wales, during the Year 1865.

Offence.	Sentence.																Country.						Religion.									
	No. of prisoners of each offence.	Death commuted to labour for life.	Death commuted to lesser periods.	15 years and upwards by cumulative sentences.	14 years to 15 years.	10 years to 14 years.	9 years to 10 years.	7 years to 8 years.	6 years to 7 years.	5 years to 6 years.	4 years to 5 years.	3 years to 4 years.	2 years to 3 years.	1 year to 2 years.	9 months to 13 months.	6 months to 9 months.	3 months to 6 months.	2 months to 3 months.	1 month to 2 months.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Other European Countries.	Asia.	Africa.	Australia.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Other Christians.	Pagans.
Murder	3	2	1																	1				1		1		2				1
Manslaughter	4												1		1		2			4							4					
Wounding with intent to murder	5	1				1			2					1		1				1	1				1	2		4		1		
Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	3									1						1				2	1						2	1				
Feloniously wounding	3								1				1	1						1			1			1		3				
Robbery, being armed	16		2	3	1	3			4	1	1	1								3	4					9	7	9				
Rape	2		2																							2	1					1
Attempt to commit a rape	1												1							1								1				
Attempt to rob, being armed	3										3									1						2	2	1				
Burglary	10					1					4	3	2							5	2	1				2	3	5	2			
Larceny	10								3			1	4		1	1				3	1	2				4	5	4	1			
Stealing in a dwelling-house	1													1						1							1					
Horse-stealing	5				2	1						1			1					2	3						2	3				
Cattle-stealing	4								1							1				1						3	3	1				
Receiving stolen property	2													2							1					1	1	1				
Breaking and entering a warehouse and stealing	1								1											1							1					
Forgery and uttering	13							1		3	4	4	1							8	2	1				2	9	3	1			
Arson	1									1										1							1					
Pig-stealing	1									1																1		1				
Assault with intent to rob	2								2														1			1	1				1	
Fraudulent insolvency	1												1							1							1					
Perjury	4									3			1							1	2					1	1	3				
Obtaining money under false pretences	2									1			1							2							1			1		
Obtaining goods under false pretences	2										2									1					1		1					1
Embezzlement	1												1							1							1					
Unlawfully wounding	1													1							1							1				
Indecent assault	1														1						1								1			
Common assault	1															1					1								1			
Concealment of birth	3											2	1							1						2	1	2				
Petty larceny	2															1	1			2							1	1				
Personating an elector	2												1							1						2		2				
Fraud	1										1									1								1				
Bigamy	3													1	1	1				1						2	3					
Highway robbery	1									1										1							1					
Stabbing	1									1										1									1			
Riot and assault	2																2			2							2					
Misdemeanor	1													1							1							1				
Stolen notes	1						1														1								1			
Wounding and maiming a heifer	1													1												1		1				
Totals	121	3	3	2	3	4	4	2	1	16	9	17	19	20	5	5	6	1	1	47	23	7	2	2	2	139	58	51	5	2	2	3

25 January, 1871.

HAROLD MACLEAN,
Sheriff, and Acting Inspector of Prisons.

RETURN of Prisoners convicted at the Supreme, Criminal, and Circuit Courts, New South Wales, during the Year 1866.

Offence.	Number of prisoners of each offence.	Sentence.																	Country.					Religion.												
		Death commuted to labour for life.	Death commuted to 15 years and upwards.	Death commuted to lesser periods.	15 years and upwards by cumulative sentences.	15 years to 14 years.	10 years to 11 years.	9 years to 10 years.	8 years to 9 years.	7 years to 8 years.	6 years to 7 years.	5 years to 6 years.	4 years to 5 years.	3 years to 4 years.	2 years to 3 years.	1 year to 2 years.	9 months to 12 months.	6 months to 9 months.	3 months to 6 months.	2 months to 3 months.	1 month to 2 months.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Other European Countries.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Australia.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Hebrews.	Pagans.	
Murder (4 death)	7	2	1																		2				1			4	2	4						
Manslaughter	7													1			3	1	1	1	1	1		1			1	3	3	8					1	
Wounding with intent to murder	5	1										1	2							1		3		1			1	1	4							
Feloniously wounding	4													1	2		1				1		1	1	1				2				1	1		
Robbery, being armed	23				6	1	8	1	2	2	1		2								7	5	4	4				3	4	17	2					
Robbery	4								2					1	1						2				1		1	2	2							
Attempt to commit a rape	3													1	1	1					1							2	1	2						
Burglary	6						1		2		1		2								4							2	5	1						
Larceny	5													1	1	2	1				3	2							1	4						
Stealing in a dwelling-house.....	3										3										2		1						2	1						
Horse-stealing.....	12										6	2	3		1						3	3						6	7	5						
Cattle-stealing.....	10									2	3	1	1	2	1						1	4						1	4	2	8					
Stealing from the person	5									2		2			1						2	1	1					1	3	2						
Receiving stolen property.....	3								1				1		1						2	1							1	2						
Breaking and entering a warehouse and stealing.	3								2	1											2						1		2	1						
Forgery and uttering.....	5						1		2				1	1							2	2		1				3	2							
Arson	1			1																		1								1						
Sheep-stealing.....	2												1	1								2								1	1					
Fraudulent insolvency	3														2	1					3								2	1						
Perjury	3												1	1		1					1	1	1						2			1				
Attempt to commit an unnatural offence.	2			2																		2								2						
Obtaining money under false pretences.	1															1					1									1						
Obtaining goods under false pretences.	3													1	1		1				2								1	2	1					
Embezzlement	3														1	2					1	1		1					2		1					
Unlawfully wounding	2															1	1				1		1							2						
Indecent assault.....	2													2										1					1	1	1					
Common assault.....	1														1						1									1						
Concealment of birth.....	2																	2			1		1							1	1					
Assault on high seas	1																		1								1			1						
Escape from custody	1														1							1								1						
Accessory to murder	5	5																			3	1							1	3	2					
Bigamy	1													1								1								1						
Carnally knowing a child under 12 years of age.	1			1																									1		1					
Highway robbery	1						1																						1		1					
Riot and assault	2													2									2							2						
Prison-breaking	2																2				1	1							1	1						
Totals	144	8	1	4	6	1	10	2	2	10	3	17	5	24	15	15	6	6	2	1	2	48	34	11	11	3	1	4	32	59	75	5	1	1	3	

4 death.

25 January, 1871.

HAROLD MACLEAN,
 Sheriff, and Acting Inspector of Prisons.

RETURN of Prisoners convicted at the Supreme, Criminal, and Circuit Courts, New South Wales, during the Year 1867.

Offence.	Number of prisoners of each offence.	Sentence.														Country.				Religion.																	
		Death commuted to labour for life.	Death commuted to lesser periods.	15 years and upwards by cumulative sentences.	14 years to 15 years.	10 years to 14 years.	9 years to 10 years.	8 years to 9 years.	7 years to 8 years.	6 years to 7 years.	5 years to 6 years.	4 years to 5 years.	3 years to 4 years.	2 years to 3 years.	1 year to 2 years.	9 months to 12 months.	6 months to 9 months.	3 months to 6 months.	1 month to 3 months.	14 days to 30 days.	1 day.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Other European Countries.	Asia.	America.	Australia.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Hebrews.	Mahometans.	Pagans.		
Murder..... (1 death)	7	5	1																			2	4					1	1	6							
Manslaughter	3														1	1	1					1		1					1	1					1	1	
Wounding with intent to murder (2 death)	5													1	1						1		1	1				3	1	4							
Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	2													1	1											1		1		1						1	1
Feloniously wounding	3													1		1	1						2			1				2						1	1
Sodomy	4	1	1											1	1							2	1	1					2	1	1						
Robbery, being armed	20			8	4	5			1	2												1	5	2	1		3	8	7	10	2					1	1
Robbery	6							2	1		2		1									2	1				3		6								
Rape	1					1																1							1								
Attempt to commit a rape.....	2								1	1												1					1	1								1	1
Burglary	2										2											2							1	1							
Larceny.....	20								2		1	7	8	1		1						12	2	1	1	2		2	14	3			2	1			
Stealing in a dwelling-house	6									1	1	1	3									2	2	1		1		2	2	1						1	1
Horse-stealing	14			2		1			1	5	4		1									3	1				2	8	5	8						1	1
Cattle-stealing	10								6		3	1										1	3	2				4	3	6	1						
Stealing from the person.....	4								2			2										2	1					1	3	1							
Receiving stolen property	2								1	1												1					1	1	1								
Breaking and entering a warehouse and stealing	5						1				2	2										1	1				3	2	2	1							
Forgery and uttering	7						1				2	4										4		1	1			1	5		1	1					
Attempt to commit suicide.....	4														1	1					2	1	1				2	3	1								
Arson	3										1	1		1									2	1					1	1	1						
Embezzlement as a public servant...	1															1											1	1									
Uttering counterfeit coin	1										1												1						1								
Assault with intent to rob	2			2																				1				1	2								
Fraudulent insolvency	1																					1							1								
Perjury	3								1	1												1	1					1	1	2							
Attempt to commit an unnatural offence	2													1	1							2							1	1							
Obtaining money under false pretences	4										1	1	1		1							1	2	1					1	2	1						
Obtaining goods under false pretences	1													1								1							1								
Embezzlement	3										1				1							1	1					1	2	1							
Unlawfully wounding	9							1				1	6			1						3	4	1	1				4	4		1					
Indecent assault	2										1	1										1						1	2								
Common assault	3											2										1	1	1					1	2							
Concealment of birth	3											1	2									1						2	2	1							
Libel	1																					1							1								
Assaulting a female child under twelve years of age	4						1	1			2											1	1				1	1	2	2							
Unlawfully killing a horse	1											1										1							1								
Petty larceny	2																1	1										2									
Uttering valueless cheque	1														1							1							1								
Attempt to convey gunpowder into gaol	2													2														2									
Robbery with wounding	1	1																				1							1								
Bigamy	2									1												1							1	1							
Aiding an outlaw.....	1							1														1							1								
Sacrilege	2								2													2							2								
Attempt to poison	1														1							1							1								
Highway robbery	1									1												1							1								
Stabbing	1																					1							1								1
Larceny as a bailee	2									2												1							1	1							
Contempt of Court	1																							1													
Totals	188	7	2	8	8	5	1	1	6	5	19	8	26	32	35	5	8	3	1	2	3	57	44	16	5	6	6	54	82	82	10	1	4	1	8		

3 death.

25 January, 1871.

HAROLD MACLEAN,
Sheriff, and Acting Inspector of Prisons.

RETURN of Prisoners convicted at the Supreme, Criminal, and Circuit Courts, New South Wales, during the Year 1868.

Offence.	Number of prisoners of each offence.	Sentence.																	Country.					Religion.										
		Death committed to labour for life.	Death commuted to 15 years and upwards.	Death commuted to lesser periods.	15 years and upwards by cumulative sentences.	13 years to 14 years.	10 years to 11 years.	7 years to 8 years.	6 years to 7 years.	5 years to 6 years.	4 years to 5 years.	3 years to 4 years.	2 years to 3 years.	1 year to 2 years.	9 months to 12 months.	6 months to 9 months.	3 months to 6 months.	2 months to 3 months.	1 month to 2 months.	14 days to 30 days.	1 day.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Other European Countries.	Asia.	America.	Australia.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Other Christians.	Pagans.
Murder.....(1 death)	4	1	1	1																		1	1				2	1	1					3
Manslaughter	5											1	1		1		1		1			2	2	1					3	1	1			
Wounding with intent to murder... (1 death)	5	1	2									1										1			2		2	3	2					
Feloniously wounding	2								1			1										1						1	1	1				
Sodomy	1			1																		1						1						
Robbery, being armed	9				3		3	1			1	1										2	1	1	1			5	7	2				
Robbery	19						1	1	2	5	8	2										8	1	1		2		7	8	8	1			2
Attempt to commit a rape	1								1															1				1						
Burglary	6										2	2	1		1							1	1	1				3	4	2				
Larceny	32							1	1		2	6	15	1	6							11	8		3		1	9	17	15				
Stealing in a dwelling-house.....	1												1														1		1					
Horse-stealing.....	7							1				2	1	1	1	1						1			2		4	2	4					1
Cattle-stealing.....	6								2		1	1	1			1						1	1					4	3	3				
Stealing from the person	4										1	2	1									2					2		4					
Receiving stolen property	5								3		1	1										4						1	3	2				
Breaking and entering a warehouse and stealing	1										1											1						1						
Forgery and uttering	7					1				2	2		2									2	1	1				3	4	3				
Attempt to commit suicide	7											1	2			1		2		1	2	3				1	1	5	2					
Arson	3											1	1		1													3	3					
Pig-stealing.....	1												1														1		1					
Uttering counterfeit coin	1											1										1						1						
Assault with intent to rob.....	1													1								1						1						
Perjury.....	5										3	2										2	1					2	2	3				
Attempt to commit an unnatural offence	2			1					1													1						1	2					
Obtaining money under false pre- tences.....	4											2	2									3		1				2			1	1		
Obtaining goods under false pre- tences.....	2												1	1								1						1	1	1				
Embezzlement.....	5									1		1	1	1	1							1	1	1				2	3	1	1			
Unlawfully wounding	7												1	3	1	2						2	2		1	2			3	2				2
Indecent assault	2												1	1									1		1					1				1
Common assault	2																					1			1				1					1
Libel.....	1												1									1						1						
Assaulting a female child under 12 years of age	3												2	1								2						1	2	1				
Fraudulently disposing of property, &c.	2													2								2							1	1				
Aggravated assault.....	1													1								1						1						
Totals	164	2	3	3	3	1	3	2	3	9	5	21	39	41	4	13	3	2	3	1	1	54	27	5	10	10	2	56	86	63	4	1	1	9

2 death.

HAROLD McLEAN,
Sheriff, and Acting Inspector of Prisons.

25 January, 1871.

RETURN of Prisoners convicted at the Supreme, Criminal, and Circuit Courts, New South Wales, during the Year 1869.

Offence.	Number of prisoners of each offence.	Sentence.																Country.					Religion.									
		Death commuted to labour for life.	Death commuted to 15 years and upwards.	Death commuted to lesser periods.	15 years and upwards by cumulative sentences.	14 years to 15 years.	10 years to 11 years.	9 years to 10 years.	7 years to 8 years.	5 years to 6 years.	4 years to 5 years.	3 years to 4 years.	2 years to 3 years.	1 year to 2 years.	9 months to 12 months.	6 months to 9 months.	3 months to 6 months.	1 month to 2 months.	7 days to 14 days.	1 day.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Other European Countries.	Asia.	America.	Australia.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Christians.	Hebrews.	Pagans.
Murder.....	9	6	1	1						1										1	2	1				5	4	2	1	1	1	
Manslaughter	13										1	1	5	2	1	1	1	1		4	3	1				5	7	6				
Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	4							1	1		1	1								3	1						3	1				
Feloniously wounding	1														1					1							1					
Sodomy	1	1																					1									1
Robbery, being armed	7				1	1	1	1	1	2										3	2					2	4	3				
Robbery	3					1					1	1								2	1						3					
Rape	2											1	1							1						1	2					
Attempt to commit a rape.....	5								1			2	2							2						3	4					1
Burglary	4										4									1	3						2	2				
Larceny	34					2				1	3	14	11		2	1				12	9			2	3	8	11	19			1	3
Stealing in a dwelling-house	2												2							1						1	2					
Horse-stealing.....	5								1		2	1	1							1	1					3	1	3				1
Cattle-stealing	5								1		1	3								1	1	1				3	1	4				
Stealing from the person	3												1	2						1	1	1				1	1	1				
Receiving stolen property	1												1							1							1					
Breaking and entering a warehouse and stealing	8									7	1									3	1					4	3	5				
Forgery and uttering.....	13							1	2	3	5	2								6	5	1				1	9	2	1		1	
Attempt to commit suicide	1																		1							1	1					
Assault with intent to rob.....	3											1	2							2						1	3					
Sheep-stealing	5										1	2	2							1	3					1	3	2				
Fraudulent insolvency	1									1										1							1					
Perjury.....	5											1	1	1	1	1				2	1	1				1	1	3			1	
Attempt to commit an unnatural offence	4											2	1	1						2		1				1	4					
Obtaining money under false pretences	5											2	3							1	3					1	1	3			1	
Obtaining goods under false pretences	1												1							1												1
Embezzlement.....	4												3		1					1	1					2	1	2	1			
Indecent assault	1											1								1						1						
Common assault*	2										1															1						1
Concealment of birth.....	2											1		1												2	2					
Petty larceny	3												1	1		1				2						1	3					
Attempt to steal	2												2									1				1	2					
Bigamy.....	1																1				1					1						
Intent to cause miscarriage	2							1			1									1	1						1	1				
Conspiring to defraud	5								3			2								1	2	1	1				3	2				
Sacrilege	1									1														1								1
Unlawfully converting goods to own use	1											1								1						1						
Illegally using	1														1					1						1						
Abduction	1										1															1	1					
Accessory after the facts of a felony	1										1									1						1						
Totals.....	172	6	2	1	1	1	4	2	4	6	6	28	41	46	6	7	5	1	3	156	48	5	5	4	3	50	80	72	4	1	5	9

* 1 fined—fine paid.

25 January, 1871.

HAROLD MACLEAN,
Sheriff, and Acting Inspector of Prisons.

RETURN of Prisoners convicted at the Quarter Sessions Courts, New South Wales, during the Year 1865.

Offence.	Number of prisoners of each offence.	Sentence.														Country.						Religion.												
		15 years and upwards by cumulative sentences.	12 years to 15 years.	10 years to 11 years.	9 years to 10 years.	7 years to 8 years.	6 years to 7 years.	5 years to 6 years.	4 years to 5 years.	3 years to 4 years.	2 years to 3 years.	1 year to 2 years.	9 months to 12 months.	6 months to 9 months.	3 months to 6 months.	2 months to 3 months.	1 month to 2 months.	14 days to 30 days.	7 days to 14 days.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Other European Countries.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Australia.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Other Christians.	Hebrews.	Pagans.
Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	13										2	3	2	5			1			4	6	1				1	1	5	6	1		1		
Feloniously wounding	2												2							2								2						
Robbery with violence	9		1		1	1				4	1	1								3				3			3	3	2	1				3
Robbery, being armed	15	2	1	4		4				3		1								5	3		1				6	8	6				1	
Robbery	20				1					2	2	12		3						6	2	1	1				10	8	11		1			
Attempt to commit a rape	9					1			1	1	1	4	1	1						3	1						5	5	2					2
Burglary	16					4	2	2		1	1	6								11	2							9	4			1		2
Larceny	118				1				4	21	52	15	15	8	1		1			34	33	6	10	8	1	3	23	50	44	12	2		2	8
Stealing in a dwelling-house	23				1				2		10	3	1	2	1					10	3	3	1	1			5	7	13	2			1	
Horse-stealing	43				1	5	2	11	2	6	5	8	2	1						9	10					3	21	20	22		1			
Cattle-stealing	23			5		1	3	1	1	3	3	5	1							4	6	1	1				11	11	10	2				
Stealing from the person	13									3	7	3								5	5			1			2	6	6					1
Receiving stolen property	10					1				1	4	1		3						1		2				2	5	5	2	2	1			
Breaking and entering a warehouse and stealing	1														1					11	6	2	1				3	12	9	2				
Forgery and uttering	23								1	2	4	8	7		1					4														
Attempt to commit suicide	4																			2	1													
Arson	3			1			1				1									2	1							2	1					
Pig-stealing	2											1	1							1					1				1					1
Uttering counterfeit coin	2									2										1		1								1		1		
Sheep-stealing	8			1			1		1	3				2						6	1	1					6	1	1					
Perjury	5									1	2			2						2	1	1					1	3	2					
Attempt to commit an unnatural offence	1										1									1								1						
Obtaining money under false pretences	17								1	1	1	6	1	4	1			2		12	2			1	1		1	13	1	1			2	
Obtaining goods under false pretences	9										3	2	1	2			1			6	1				1		1	6	2				1	
Embezzlement	14						1		1	1	6	2	3							6	3	1	2				2	9	5					
Unlawfully wounding	15									3	4	2	3	1	2					3	6	3	1				2	4	8	3				
Indecent assault	6									1	2									4	1						1	4	2					
Common assault*	14									1				3	4		4		1	5	3			3			3	5	7			1	1	
Concealment of birth	1													1							1							1						
Assaulting a female child under 12 years of age	2						1		1												1				1			1		1				
Sending a threatening letter	1											1								1								1						
Fraudulently disposing of property, &c.	3											1		1			1			1	1			1				2	1					
Assaulting a constable*	1																																	
Forcible entry*	2												1							1	1							1	1					
Petty larceny	64				1					4	10	22	11	15				1		7	6	6	2	2		1	40	30	29	1	1		1	2
Maliciously wounding oxen	1											1								1								1						
Attempt at house-breaking	1													1						1								1						
Nuisance	1														1					1								1						
Conspiracy	2																			2								1		1				
Attempt to steal	2									1		1								1								1		1				
Keeping a disorderly house	5											1	1	3						1	4							1	4					
Taking child from care of Destitute Asylum	2																											2						
Escape from gaol	3													1	1	1				2	1							2	1					
Attempt to break from prison	1													1						1								1						
Bigamy	1																				1									1				
Unlawfully in possession of stolen cheque	1					1														1								1						
Unlawfully killing a stolen bullock	1														1													1	1					
Making false declaration of birth of child	1																											1			1			
Contempt of Court	1																1											1			1			
Illegally using a horse	1																											1						
Violent assault	1												1															1		1				
Shooting with intent	1												1							1								1						
Totals	538	2	2	11	3	19	10	21	8	44	77	169	49	68	23	7	17	4	1	181	114	32	22	23	3	11	151	254	210	34	7	3	7	22

* Sentence, to pay a fine. In one case the offender did not enter the gaol, consequently neither country nor religion can be given.

HAROLD MACLEAN,
Sheriff, and Acting Inspector of Prisons.

25 January, 1871.

RETURN of Prisoners convicted at the Quarter Sessions Courts, New South Wales, during the Year 1866.

Offence.	Number of prisoners of each offence.	Sentence.																	Country.						Religion.													
		15 years and upwards by cumulative sentences.	12 years to 13 years.	10 years to 11 years.	7 years to 8 years.	6 years to 7 years.	5 years to 6 years.	4 years to 5 years.	3 years to 4 years.	2 years to 3 years.	1 year to 2 years.	9 months to 12 months.	6 months to 9 months.	3 months to 6 months.	2 months to 3 months.	1 month to 2 months.	14 days to 20 days.	7 days to 14 days.	3 days to 7 days.	2 days.	1 day.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Other European Countries.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Australia.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Other Christians.	Hebrews.	Mahomedans.		
Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	14																					6	5	2						7	6							
Feloniously wounding	8																					4	2	1						1	4	2						
Robbery with violence	5																																					
Robbery, being armed	9	1	1	3	2	1																1	2							6	2	6	1					
Robbery	30																					10	7	1					1	11	13	17						
Attempt to commit a rape	1																																					
Burglary	8																																					
Larceny	147																					51	38	11	10	4	1	2	30	65	66	7						
Stealing in a dwelling-house	20																					7	2	3					1	3	12	5	1					
Horse-stealing	53																																					
Cattle-stealing	37																					9	9	3					2	28	21	25	4					
Stealing from the person	13																					6	1	1						4	10	2	1					
Receiving stolen property	14																					7	5							2	8	6						
Forgery and uttering	32																					16	4	5	2				1	4	19	6	5	2				
Attempt to commit suicide	6																																					
Arson	3																																					
Pig-stealing	2																																					
Uttering counterfeit coin	1																																					
Assault with intent to rob	9																																					
Sheep-stealing	8																																					
Fraudulent insolvency	1																																					
Perjury	4																																					
Obtaining money under false pretences	28																																					
Obtaining goods under false pretences	21																																					
Embezzlement	10																																					
Unlawfully wounding	12																																					
Indecent assault	2																																					
Common assault	13																																					
Concealment of birth	1																																					
Sending a threatening letter	1																																					
Fraudulently disposing of property, &c.	6																																				</	

* Sentenced to pay fines. Eight paid the money and did not come into gaol.

RETURN of Prisoners convicted at the Quarter Session Courts, New South Wales, during the Year 1867.

Offence.	Number of prisoners of each offence.	Sentence.													Country.							Religion.														
		14 years to 15 years.	10 years to 11 years.	7 years to 8 years.	6 years to 7 years.	5 years to 6 years.	4 years to 5 years.	3 years to 4 years.	2 years to 3 years.	1 year to 2 years.	9 months to 12 months.	6 months to 9 months.	3 months to 6 months.	2 months to 3 months.	1 month to 2 months.	14 days to 30 days.	7 days to 14 days.	2 days.	1 day.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Other European Countries.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Australia.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Other Christians.	Hebrews.	Mahomedans.	Pagans.	
Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	7							1	4	1	1									1	4	2					1	4	2							
Feloniously wounding	2							1	1												1						1		2							
Robbery with violence	2	1						1												1							1	1	1							
Robbery, being armed	9	2	4	1		1		1												2							7	4	5							
Robbery	15		1		1	1	6	3	3											2	1	2		2	1	7	5	7	1						2	
Attempt to commit a rape	2							1	1																	2	1								1	
Burglary	7								5	1	1									2	1	1					3	4	3							
Larceny	145		1			1	6	20	68	14	17	12	3	2	1					55	43	3	11	7		5	21	82	48	4	1	2	2	2	4	
Stealing in a dwelling-house	14				1		1	2	7	1	2									3	4	2	2	1			2	7	3	2	1				1	
Horse-stealing	35				1	3	9	8	11	2	1									7	6	1		2	1	18	13	20	1						1	
Cattle-stealing	40	2	5	2	4	3	1	12	8	1		1	1							10	6	1				23	24	15	1							
Stealing from the person	10					1	3	4	1					1						3	5	1			1		2	7	1							
Receiving stolen property	7				1		1	1	4											1	1		1				4	3	4							
Forgery and uttering	27				6		4	11	6											10	12		2			3	14	13								
Attempt to commit suicide	8							2			4	2								3	3						2	2	6							
Arson	1									1													1												1	
Embezzlement as a public servant	1							1												1										1						
Uttering counterfeit coin	3							1	1	1										1	1						1	1	2							
Assault with intent to rob	3					1		1	1											3								3								
Sheep-stealing	5				2		1	1			1									3		1					1	4	1							
Perjury	4				1		1	2													1		2				1		2						2	
Obtaining money under false pretences	16				1	1	6	6		1			1							5	4	2	1				4	9	4	2		1				
Obtaining goods under false pretences	13				1		2	7	1	2										4	3		1			1	4	10	2				1			
Embezzlement	9						2	5	2											3	4	1	1					5	3	1						
Unlawfully wounding	7							3	3		1										2		1				4	2	4	1						
Indecent assault	3							2			1									1	1		1					3								
Common assault	18						2	4		3	1	8								3	9	3		1	1		1	5	9	2					2	
Fraudulently disposing of property, &c.	5						1	2	2											4	1							5								
Assaulting a constable	1															1				1								1								
Maliciously killing a horse	2							1	1														2												2	
Forcible entry	2												2														2		2							
Petty larceny	7								3	3	1									5							2	4	3							
Keeping gaming-house	3									3													3												3	
Keeping disorderly house	2							1	1											1	1							1	1							
Illegally pawning	1									1										1								1								
Deserting child	1															1					1								1							
Bigamy	1										1											1							1							
Stabbing	3						1		1	1											2		1						2						1	
Illegally using a horse	3							2			1										2						1		3							
Making false declaration	1															1											1	1								
Aiding and abetting a felony	2				1		1													1							1		2							
Illegally using bullocks	1							1												1									1							
Prison-breaking	1							1													1								1							
Abduction	1							1																			1		1							
Escape from gaol	2								1	1										1							1	1	1							
Riot	5											1	4														5	4	1							
Contempt of Court	4												1				2	1	1	1							2	2	2							
Totals	461	2	7	8	2	19	10	33	81	165	30	42	25	10	20	1	2	2	2	141	120	18	24	22	1	9	126	222	189	19	3	3	3	2	20	

25 January, 1871.

HAROLD MACLEAN,
Sheriff, and Acting Inspector of Prisons.

RETURN of Prisoners convicted at the Quarter Sessions Courts, New South Wales, during the Year 1868.

Offence.	Number of prisoners of each offence.	Sentence.													Country.						Religion.										
		14 years to 15 years.	10 years to 11 years.	7 years to 8 years.	5 years to 6 years.	4 years to 5 years.	3 years to 4 years.	2 years to 3 years.	1 year to 2 years.	9 months to 12 months.	6 months to 9 months.	3 months to 6 months.	2 months to 3 months.	1 month to 2 months.	14 days to 10 days.	8 days to 7 days.	1 day.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Other European Countries.	Asia.	America.	Australia.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Other Christians.	Hebrews.	Pagans.
Manslaughter	1								1								1							1							
Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	5					1	1	2	1								1	4						2	3						
Feloniously wounding	2						1	1											1	1								1		1	
Robbery with violence	7		1	1			1	4									2	2					3		7						
Robbery, being armed	3	1	1				1										1						2	1	2						
Robbery	6			1		1	1	3										1					5	2	3	1					
Attempt to commit a rape	2				1			1										1		1				1							1
Burglary	7					2	2	2		1							2	2	1				2	3	4						
Larceny	132			1		9	23	53	10	22	10	3	1				48	27	7	9	3	2	36	69	54	3		1		5	
Stealing in a dwelling-house	10				1			4	2		3						2	2	1				5	3	5	1					1
Horse-stealing	30			6		4	6	11	2			1					5	12	3	1	1		8	11	17	1					1
Cattle-stealing	17		1	3	1	5	4	3									3	2			1		11	10	6	1					
Stealing from the person	8						1	6		1							5	3						5	3						
Receiving stolen property	10		1				1	3	4		1						4	2		1			3	4	6						
Forgery and uttering	16			1	1	2	2	7	2		1						4	2	2	1			7	6	8	2					
Attempt to commit suicide	9									3	1	2	2	1			2	2	2	1			2	8	1						
Uttering counterfeit coin	2							1		1							1			1				2							
Assault with intent to rob	2			1				1									2							2							
Selling spurious gold	2							2												2											2
Perjury	6					1	3	1			1						2	2			1		1	3	2						1
Attempt to commit sodomy	1				1												1							1							
Attempt to commit an unnatural offence	1					1											1							1							
Obtaining money under false pretences	12				1		2	5		1	2				1		3	2	1	2	1		3	8	3						1
Obtaining goods under false pretences	11					1		2	2	1	2		1	2			2	2					7	6	4	1					
Embezzlement	5							2	1		1	1					1	2					2	2	3						
Unlawfully wounding	12					2	3	2	1	4							3	3		1	2		3	4	6						2
Indecent assault	8					1	5		2								1	1			1	1	4	6	1						1
Common assault	16						4	2	5	1	1		3				4	4		1	4		3	5	6				1		4
Concealment of birth	2									1	1								1				1	1	1						
Assaulting a female child under 12 years of age	1				1																		1		1						
Fraud, &c.	3							2			1						2	1						3							
Deserting children	3							1		1		1						1	1				1	1	2						
Attempt to throw engine off line	1									1									1						1						
Compounding a felony	1											1							1						1						
Petty larceny	2								1	1								2						1	1						
Keeping disorderly house	5							3	1	1							2	2					1	3	2						
Illegally pawning	1								1								1							1							
Misdemeanor	1								1								1							1							
Uttering a forgery	2				1		1										1	1					1	1							
Burglary with intent to commit rape	1								1								1									1					
Illegally using a horse	2								2														2		2						
Maliciously attempting to wound	1						1										1							1							
Attempt to commit arson	1								1								1								1						
House-breaking	1						1																1		1						
Riot	1							1															1	1							
Presenting a loaded gun	1								1														1	1							
Escape from lawful custody	2							2										1					1		1	1					
Resisting Police	*1																														
Totals	376	1	3	2	14	6	29	58	135	25	47	31	11	6	5	1	1107	88	22	20	18	3	117	176	162	13	1	2	1	20	

* Sentenced to pay a fine, which was paid, and the offender did not come to gaol.

25 January, 1871.

HAROLD MACLEAN,
Sheriff, and Acting Inspector of Prisons.

RETURN of Prisoners convicted at the Quarter Sessions Courts, New South Wales, during the Year 1869.

Offence.	Number of prisoners of each offence.	Sentence.											Country.					Religion.														
		10 years to 11 years.	8 years to 9 years.	7 years to 8 years.	6 years to 7 years.	5 years to 6 years.	4 years to 5 years.	3 years to 4 years.	2 years to 3 years.	1 year to 2 years.	9 months to 12 months.	6 months to 9 months.	3 months to 6 months.	2 months to 3 months.	1 month to 2 months.	14 days to 30 days.	7 days to 14 days.	1 day.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Other European Countries.	Asia.	America.	Australia.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Other Christians.	Hebrews.	Pagans.
Manslaughter	1									1															1	1						
Wounding with intent to murder	1		1																				1									1
Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	6							1		3	1		1							2	1				3	2	4					
Feloniously wounding	1									1													1									1
Robbery with violence	3		1	1							1								1		1				1	2	1					
Robbery, being armed	2	1						1											1						1	1	1					
Robbery	9		1	1				3	2			2							3	1	1				4	1	7	1				
Attempt to commit a rape	3								1	1		1													3	2	1					
Burglary	13			1				1	1	5	1	1	2		1				4	3		1	2		3	5	5		1			2
Larceny	172							1	13	28	77	19	12	15	5	2			68	39	10	9	7	3	36	84	70	7	1	2	2	6
Stealing in a dwelling-house	14							2		8	2	2							6	5				1	2	9	4		1			
Horse-stealing	32		1		1		3	9	10	4	2				1			1	6	7	1			1	17	17	14					1
Cattle-stealing	19				4	1	5	3	6										2	5					12	3	13	1		2		
Stealing from the person	18								12		4		1			1			10	4		1			3	9	8	1				
Receiving stolen property	13					2		4	4	1			1			1			3	3		1			6	9	4					
Breaking and entering a warehouse and stealing	3									3									2	1						1	1				1	
Forgery and uttering	28				8	1	6	4	5		2	2							16	5	2	1	2	2	17	7	2	1	1			
Attempt to commit suicide	10										3		4	2	1				4	3	2				1	6	2	2				
Arson	1			1																1							1					
Pig-stealing	1						1																1									1
Embezzlement as a public servant	1									1										1								1				
Uttering counterfeit coin	1									1														1		1						
Assault with intent to rob	1									1															1		1					
Selling spurious gold	2						2																2									2
Sheep-stealing	11			3		1	4		1	1	1									3	1	1	2		4	5	5					1
Perjury	5								2	1	1	1							1	2					2	1	4					
Attempt to commit sodomy	2							1	1										1				1		1		1					
Obtaining money under false pretences	11			1		1	2		3	2	1			1					8	1	1			1		9	2					
Obtaining goods under false pretences	17					2	4		6	2		2	1						11	2	1			1	2	11	4	1			1	
Embezzlement	6								4	1	1								5			1				6						
Unlawfully wounding	13							1	5	1	4	1							1	1	6		1	3	1		7	2	1			3
Indecent assault	7							3	1	1	1								3	2				2		2	3					2
Common assault	*18								1	2	6	5	1	1	1				5	6	1			1	5	5	8	3	1			1
Concealment of birth	1												1												1			1				
Attempt to steal	3							1	2										1	1					1	2	1					
Assaulting a female child under 12 years of age	1										1										1					1						
Breach of Registration Act	*1																															
Keeping disorderly house	7									1	1	1	4						1	6						2	5					
Conveying water to a mine	1																										1					
Prison-breaking	1									1																1		1				
Bigamy	2									1															2		2					
Petty larceny	2										2									1					1		1		1			
Rescuing a prisoner	1									1															1		1					
Malicious injury to horse	1									1															1		1					
Abduction	1							1																	1		1					
Breaking and entering a dwelling with intent to ravish	1									1																1						
Maiming a horse	1																		1							1						
Escaping from gaol	1										1														1		1					
Tampering with witness	1									1															1	1						
Totals	471	1	1	3	21	5	40	72	163	42	46	37	10	13	4	2	4	164	111	24	16	23	11	121	218	192	22	8	5	4	21	

* Sentenced to pay fine—did not come into gaol.

25 January, 1871.

HAROLD M'LEAN,
Sheriff, and Acting Inspector of Prisons.

RETURN of every Prisoner, under sentence, confined in the different Gaols, on the 30th day of September, 1870.

Name.	Offence.	Sentence.	Country.	Religion.	Former Convictions against each Prisoner.	
					No.	Offences.
1 Albury	Receiving a cheque, knowing it to be stolen.	2 years labour	Born in Colony	R. Catholic...	3	Illegally driving cattle, indecent assault.
2 Bathurst	Receiving stolen property	12 months labour	"	C. of England	1	House-breaking.
3 "	"	12 " "	"	R. Catholic...	"	"
4 "	"	12 " "	"	C. of England	"	"
5 Berrima	"	2 years "	"	R. Catholic...	"	"
6 Goulburn	"	3 " imprisonment	Ireland	"	"	"
7 Maitland	"	2 " labour	England	Protestant	"	"
8 "	"	2 " "	"	"	"	"
9 "	"	6 months imprisonment	"	"	"	"
10 Orange	"	3 " labour	China	Pagan	"	"
11 Parramatta	"	5 years roads	England	R. Catholic...	1	Robbery.
12 "	"	5 " "	Born in Colony	C. of England	"	"
13 "	"	5 " "	"	"	"	"
14 "	"	5 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic...	"	"
15 "	"	10 " "	England	"	"	"
16 "	"	7 " "	Born in Colony	"	2	Cattle-stealing, rape.
17 "	"	10 " "	"	C. of England	"	"
18 Port Macquarie	"	10 " "	England	"	"	"
19 "	"	5 " "	"	R. Catholic...	"	"
20 "	"	18 months labour	Australia	"	"	"
21 Darlinghurst	"	3 years imprisonment	"	Presbyterian.	"	"
22 "	"	10 " roads	Ireland	R. Catholic...	"	"
23 "	"	10 " "	Australia	"	"	"
24 "	"	5 " "	England	Protestant	"	"
25 "	"	2½ " labour	Australia	"	"	"
26 "	"	12 months "	England	"	"	"
27 "	"	3 years "	Australia	"	"	"
28 "	"	15 months "	"	"	"	"
29 Yass	"	2½ years "	Ireland	R. Catholic...	"	"
30 Bathurst	Receiving stolen cattle...	3 " "	Australia	"	"	"
31 "	Receiving stolen property	4 " "	England	C. of England	"	"
32 Parramatta	Receiving stolen cattle...	5 " roads	Australia	"	"	"
33 "	"	5 " "	England	"	1	Assault.
34 Albury	Larceny	15 months labour	Ireland	R. Catholic...	"	"
35 "	"	12 " "	England	Protestant	"	"
36 "	"	10 " "	"	"	"	"
37 "	"	10 " "	Germany	"	"	"
38 "	"	3 " imprisonment	England	"	"	"
39 "	"	6 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic...	1	Vagrancy.
40 Armidale	"	6 " labour	Australia	C. of England	1	Drunk and disorderly.
41 "	"	3 " imprisonment	England	"	"	"
42 "	"	6 " "	Scotland	Presbyterian.	"	"
43 Bathurst	"	3 years labour	Australia	R. Catholic...	"	"
44 "	"	9 months "	America	"	"	"
45 "	"	12 " "	Australia	C. of England	"	"
46 "	"	18 " "	China	Pagan	"	"
47 "	"	6 " "	Australia	R. Catholic...	"	"
48 "	"	6 " "	Ireland	"	2	Horse-stealing, stealing.
49 "	"	12 " "	Australia	"	2	" larceny.
50 Berrima	"	4 years "	"	Protestant	"	"
51 "	"	18 months "	"	Presbyterian.	1	Stealing.
52 "	"	18 " "	Scotland	"	"	"
53 "	"	12 " "	Germany	Protestant	"	"
54 "	"	18 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic...	"	"
55 "	"	2 years "	England	"	3	Stealing.
56 "	"	8 months "	"	"	"	"
57 "	"	18 " "	Ireland	"	"	"
58 "	"	10 " imprisonment	China	Pagan	"	"
59 Braidwood	"	For trial	Ireland	R. Catholic...	2	Larceny.
60 Darlinghurst	"	12 months labour	Australia	Protestant	"	"
61 "	"	6 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic...	"	"
62 "	"	3 years "	England	Protestant	"	"
63 "	"	2 " "	China	Pagan	"	"
64 "	"	2 " "	Australia	R. Catholic...	4	Stealing.
65 "	"	3 " "	Ireland	"	11	Vagrancy, assault, false pretences, stealing, embezzlement.
66 "	"	5 " roads	England	Protestant	5	Embezzlement, robbery, assault with intent to rob, &c.
67 "	"	5 " "	Gibraltar	"	"	"
68 "	"	9 months labour	England	"	"	"
69 "	"	4 years roads	Australia	R. Catholic...	"	"
70 "	"	12 months labour	England	Protestant	"	"
71 "	"	2 years "	"	"	2	Attempt at robbery, stealing.
72 "	"	6 months "	Norway	Lutheran	"	"
73 "	"	18 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic...	"	"
74 "	"	2 years "	Australia	"	"	"
75 "	"	18 months "	Ireland	"	"	"
76 "	"	5 " "	England	Protestant	6	Drunk.
77 "	"	9 " "	India	"	"	"
78 "	"	2 years "	England	"	"	"
79 "	"	2 " "	"	"	4	Stealing.
80 "	"	6 months "	"	"	"	"
81 "	"	4 years roads	Australia	Presbyterian.	"	"

RETURN of Prisoners in Gaol—continued.

Name.	Offence.	Sentence.	Country.	Religion.	Former Convictions against each Prisoner.	
					No.	Offences.
82 Darlinghurst...	Larceny	18 months labour	England	Protestant		
83	"	2 years	America	R. Catholic	2	Forgery, forgery and uttering.
84	"	3 " roads	Australia	"	10	Assault, vagrancy, stealing, assault & robbery, disorderly.
85	"	12 months labour	England	"		
86	"	15 "	Ireland	Protestant	1	Stealing.
87	"	2½ years	"	R. Catholic		
88	"	1½ "	Australia	Protestant		
89	"	3 "	England	"	5	Stealing, vagrancy.
90	"	3 "	Ireland	R. Catholic		
91	"	3 " roads	France	Protestant		
92	"	2 " labour	England	"		
93	"	3 " imprisonment	"	"		
94	"	9 months labour	"	"		
95	"	2½ years	Ireland	"		
96	"	9 months	Scotland	"	2	Drunk.
97	"	12 "	England	"		
98	"	12 "	Ireland	"		
99	"	6 "	Scotland	"		
100	"	18 "	England	"	3	Drunk, riotous, stealing.
101	"	5 years	"	"		
102	"	2 "	"	"	6	Picking pockets, stealing, larceny.
103	"	2 "	"	"		
104	"	4 "	Scotland	Presbyterian		
105	"	3 " roads	Australia	R. Catholic	9	Assault, riotous, stabbing, threatening.
106	"	3 " labour	"	"	1	Rape.
107	"	2 "	Scotland	Presbyterian	1	Larceny.
108	"	For trial	Australia	R. Catholic	8	Stealing, attempt do., vagrancy, throwing stones.
109	"	"	"	"	4	Stealing, vagrancy.
110	"	"	"	"	3	Disorderly, vagrancy.
111	"	"	"	"	9	Assault and robbery, stealing, riotous, drunk, ind. language.
112	"	3 years labour	England	Protestant	4	Vagrancy, stealing, assault.
113	"	18 months imprisonment	Ireland	"		
114	"	12 " labour	"	R. Catholic	2	Stealing.
115	"	2 years	"	"	1	"
116	"	12 months	Australia	"		
117	"	12 "	Scotland	Protestant		
118	"	12 "	Australia	R. Catholic	1	Stealing.
119	"	12 "	England	Protestant		
120 Deniliquin	"	12 "	Ireland	R. Catholic		
121	"	15 "	England	C. of England		
122	"	2 years	Denmark	Lutheran		
123	"	2 "	England	Protestant		
124	"	12 months	Tasmania	"		
125	"	11 "	Scotland	"		
126	"	6 "	England	"		
127 Goulburn	"	21 "	Australia	R. Catholic	1	Larceny.
128	"	2 years	England	Wesleyan	5	Stealing, vagrancy, assault.
129	"	3 "	Ireland	R. Catholic	1	Larceny.
130	"	2 "	Australia	Protestant	1	Stealing in a dwelling.
131	"	15 "	China	R. Catholic		
132	"	12 "	Ireland	"	1	Larceny.
133	"	12 " imprisonment	"	"	1	Vagrancy.
134	"	5 " roads	Australia	"		
135	"	18 " labour	England	Protestant		
136	"	3 "	Ireland	R. Catholic	3	Petty larceny, drunk, vagrancy.
137	"	3 "	England	"	2	Stealing on high seas, larceny.
138	"	2 "	"	"	8	Stealing, riotous.
139	"	2 "	Australia	"	1	Receiving bank note (stolen).
140 Maitland	"	3 "	England	Protestant		
141	"	2 "	Australia	"		
142	"	2 "	Wales	"		
143	"	12 months	Australia	R. Catholic	1	Stealing.
144	"	12 "	Ireland	"		
145	"	18 "	Scotland	Presbyterian	1	Stealing.
146	"	2 years	Ireland	R. Catholic	1	Horse-stealing.
147	"	12 months	"	"	1	Assault and robbery.
148	"	5 years roads	Scotland	Presbyterian	2	Stealing.
149	"	9 months labour	Australia	Protestant		
150	"	12 "	Ireland	R. Catholic		
151	"	10 "	Australia	"	1	Cattle-stealing.
152	"	12 "	England	Protestant		
153	"	9 "	"	"		
154	"	12 "	Ireland	R. Catholic		
155 Mudjee	"	18 "	Australia	Protestant		
156	"	16 "	Ireland	"		
157	"	2 years	England	"		
158 Orange	"	3 months	Australia	R. Catholic		
159	"	3 "	Scotland	Presbyterian		
160	"	3 "	Australia	Protestant		

RETURN of Prisoners in Gaol—continued.

Name.	Offence.	Sentence.	Country.	Religion.	Former Convictions against each Prisoner.	
					No.	Offences.
161 Parramatta	Larceny	5 years roads	Germany	R. Catholic	...	
162 "	"	3 " labour	England	Protestant	1	Manslaughter.
163 "	"	5 " roads	"	"	1	Stealing.
164 "	"	5 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic	...	
165 "	"	3 " labour	Australia	"	5	Misdemeanor, stealing, attempt burglary.
166 "	"	7 " roads	"	"	...	
167 "	"	5 " "	England	Protestant	1	Stealing.
168 "	"	2 " labour	Australia	R. Catholic	3	Having stolen property, stealing.
169 "	"	2½ " "	England	Protestant	1	Horse-stealing.
170 "	"	7 " roads	"	"	...	
171 "	"	5 " "	Germany	R. Catholic	...	
172 "	"	5 " "	England	"	...	
173 "	"	15 months labour	Scotland	"	1	Larceny.
174 "	"	5 years roads	Ireland	Protestant	3	Stealing, assault, robbery.
175 "	"	18 months labour	Australia	R. Catholic	...	
176 "	"	3 years roads	Germany	Protestant	...	
177 Port Macquarie	"	3 " labour	England	"	...	
178 "	"	5 " roads	"	"	3	Stealing.
179 "	"	4 " "	"	"	5	" larceny.
180 "	"	3 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic	2	Assault, larceny.
181 "	"	3 " labour	England	"	2	Larceny.
182 "	"	2 " "	Ireland	"	...	
183 "	"	2 " "	Germany	"	...	
184 "	"	2 " "	England	Protestant	...	
185 "	"	2 " "	"	Presbyterian	2	Burglary, having stolen property.
186 "	"	2 " "	"	R. Catholic	10	Desertion, stealing, larceny, drunk.
187 "	"	2 " "	Ireland	"	1	Stealing.
188 "	"	2 " "	England	Presbyterian	3	"
189 "	"	15 months	"	R. Catholic	...	
190 "	"	12 " "	"	Protestant	...	
191 "	"	18 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic	3	Uttering base coin, vagrancy.
192 Queanbeyan	"	6 " imprisonment	Australia	"	...	
193 Wagga Wagga	"	9 " labour	"	"	...	
194 Wollongong	"	2 years	England	Protestant	4	Assault, disorderly, robbery, stealing.
195 "	"	2 " "	"	R. Catholic	3	Stealing.
196 "	"	2 " "	"	Protestant	2	"
197 "	"	12 months	Australia	"	3	Horse-stealing.
198 Wellington	"	9 " "	England	"	...	
199 "	"	10 " "	Australia	"	...	
200 "	"	9 " "	England	"	...	
201 Windsor	"	2 " "	"	"	...	
202 Yass	"	9 " "	Australia	R. Catholic	...	
203 "	"	9 " "	England	"	...	
204 "	"	15 " "	"	Protestant	...	
205 "	"	6 " "	Australia	"	...	
206 "	"	3 " imprisonment	"	R. Catholic	...	
207 "	"	6 " "	China	Pagan	1	Larceny.
208 "	"	6 " "	"	"	...	
209 "	"	6 " "	England	Protestant	3	"
210 "	"	18 " labour	"	"	...	
211 Bathurst	Stealing	2 years	Australia	R. Catholic	...	
212 "	"	2 " "	"	"	...	
213 "	"	12 months	England	Protestant	...	
214 "	"	6 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic	...	
215 "	"	6 " imprisonment	China	Pagan	...	
216 "	"	6 " labour	Ireland	R. Catholic	...	
217 "	"	12 " "	"	"	...	
218 "	"	1 " imprisonment	Australia	Protestant	...	
219 Berrima	"	5 years roads	Scotland	Presbyterian	4	Stealing, burglary, larceny.
220 "	"	3 " labour	Australia	R. Catholic	...	
221 Darlinghurst	"	3 months	Ireland	Protestant	...	
222 "	"	3 " "	Australia	R. Catholic	...	
223 "	"	6 " "	England	Protestant	1	Burglary.
224 "	"	2½ " "	Ireland	R. Catholic	...	
225 "	"	6 " "	"	"	...	
226 "	"	6 " "	"	"	...	
227 "	"	6 " "	"	"	8	Having stolen property, stealing, drunk, vagrancy.
228 "	"	1 " "	Wales	Protestant	...	
229 "	"	2 years	Australia	R. Catholic	...	
230 "	"	1½ " "	England	Protestant	...	
231 "	"	2 months	Ireland	R. Catholic	13	Riotous assault, stealing, drunk, attempt to rob.
232 "	"	12 " "	England	Wesleyan	...	
233 "	"	3 years roads	"	Jew	4	Stealing, larceny.
234 "	"	6 months labour	Australia	R. Catholic	1	Drunk.
235 "	"	2 years	Ireland	"	...	
236 "	"	3 months	England	"	19	Stealing, having stolen property, vagrant, assault.
237 "	"	6 " "	"	Protestant	...	

RETURN of Prisoners in Gaol—continued.

Name.	Offence.	Sentence.	Country.	Religion.	Former Convictions against each Prisoner.	
					No.	Offences.
238 Darlington	Stealing	3 months labour	Australia	Protestant		
239	"	3 "	"	"		
240	"	9 "	England	"		
241	"	3 "	"	"		
242	"	3 "	"	"		
243	"	3 "	"	"		
244	"	6 "	"	R. Catholic	13	Stealing, having stolen property, drunk, vagrancy, assault.
245	"	2 "	"	Protestant		
246	"	3 years roads	"	R. Catholic	1	Larceny.
247	"	2 months labour	Australia	"		
248	"	6 months	Ireland	"	11	Stealing, having stolen property, drunk, obscene language.
249	"	3 "	England	Protestant		
250	"	3 "	Australia	R. Catholic	1	Drunk.
251	"	3 "	China	Pagan	3	Stealing.
252	"	3 "	America	R. Catholic		
253	"	6 "	Ireland	"	3	"
254	"	2 years	England	Protestant		
255	"	3 months	Scotland	"		
256	"	6 "	Ireland	R. Catholic	17	Stealing, having stolen property, disorderly, vagrant.
257	"	6 "	England	Protestant	8	Stealing, assault and robbery, vagrancy.
258	"	3 "	Ireland	"		
259	"	5 "	Australia	R. Catholic	1	Breach of Masters and Servants Act.
260	"	6 "	England	Protestant		
261	"	3 years imprisonment	Scotland	"		
262	"	12 "	"	"	1	Stealing in a dwelling.
263	"	4 years labour	England	"	2	Attempt to steal and rob.
264	"	3 months	"	"		
265	"	8 "	"	"		
266	"	12 "	Wales	"	5	Stealing, obscene language.
267	"	2 years	England	"		
268	"	2 "	Ireland	R. Catholic		
269	"	For trial	England	"	3	Vagrant, stealing.
270	"	"	"	"	3	Burglary, stealing, having stolen property.
271	"	"	Australia	Protestant		
272	"	"	England	"	11	Stealing, larceny, having, receiving stolen property, riotous.
273	"	"	Australia	R. Catholic	9	Assault and stealing, having stolen property, larceny, vagrancy.
274	"	2 years labour	Ireland	Protestant	5	Stealing, vagrancy.
275	"	3 months	"	R. Catholic	29	Drunk, stealing, vagrancy, &c.
276	"	6 "	"	"	58	" " "
277	"	3 "	Australia	"	1	Drunk.
278	"	12 "	"	"		
279	"	6 years imprisonment	Ireland	"	39	Stealing, vagrancy, riotous, &c.
280	"	3 years labour	"	"	85	" " "
281	"	6 "	England	"		
282	"	4 years imprisonment	Ireland	"	8	Stealing, having stolen property.
283	"	3 "	"	"	6	Stealing, vagrancy, &c.
284	"	2 "	"	Protestant	10	" " "
285	"	6 years labour	"	R. Catholic	40	" " "
286	"	3 "	Australia	Protestant	7	" " "
287	"	3 years imprisonment	Ireland	"	15	" " "
288	"	12 years labour	"	R. Catholic	30	" " "
289	"	3 years imprisonment	"	"		
290	"	1 month	England	Protestant	2	Stealing, drunk.
291	"	3 years labour	Scotland	"	5	" riotous.
292	"	For trial	England	R. Catholic	3	Drunk, riotous, stealing from the person.
293	"	"	Ireland	"	52	Stealing, drunk, riotous, vagrancy, &c.
294	"	"	Scotland	"	33	" " "
295	"	18 months labour	Ireland	Protestant	9	Drunk, riotous, vagrancy.
296 Grafton	"	2 "	Australia	"		
297 Maitland	"	4 years	Austria	R. Catholic	1	Stealing.
298	"	18 months	Australia	"		
299	"	18 "	England	Protestant		
300	"	18 "	Australia	R. Catholic	2	Drunk and disorderly.
301	"	12 "	"	Protestant		
302	"	9 "	England	"		
303	"	8 "	"	"		
304	"	3 "	Australia	R. Catholic		
305	"	10 "	"	"		
306	"	12 "	Ireland	"		
307	"	2 years	"	"		
308	"	7 months imprisonment	Australia	"		

RETURN of Prisoners in Gaol—continued.

Name.	Offence.	Sentence.	Country.	Religion.	Former Convictions against each Prisoner.	
					No.	Offences.
309 Maitland	Stealing	6 months imprisonment	Ireland	R. Catholic	...	
310	"	12 "	England	"	...	
311	"	12 "	"	Protestant	...	
312	"	12 " labour	Australia	"	...	
313	"	2 years	"	R. Catholic	8	Vagrancy, stealing, drunk, disorderly.
314	"	9 months	Ireland	Protestant	1	Stealing.
315	"	18 "	Australia	"	...	
316	"	15 "	Ireland	R. Catholic	10	Obscene language, stealing, vagrancy.
317 Mudgee	"	12 "	England	Protestant	...	
318	"	12 "	Australia	"	...	
319	"	12 "	"	R. Catholic	...	
320	"	6 "	Ireland	"	...	
321	"	2 "	"	"	...	
322	"	3 "	England	"	...	
323	"	2 "	"	Protestant	...	
324	"	4 "	Australia	"	...	
325	"	4 "	"	"	...	
326	"	4 "	"	"	...	
327	"	4 "	"	"	...	
328 Parramatta	"	5 years roads	England	"	...	
329	"	3 months labour	Germany	R. Catholic	1	Larceny.
330 Port Macquarie	"	7 years roads	England	C. of England	3	Vagrancy, illegally on premises.
331	"	5 "	Germany	R. Catholic	...	
332	"	2 " labour	Scotland	Presbyterian	...	
333	"	2 "	Ireland	R. Catholic	...	
334 Bathurst	Stealing from the person	12 months	"	"	...	
335	"	9 "	Australia	Protestant	...	
336	"	12 " imprisonment	Ireland	R. Catholic	...	
337 Berrima	"	7 years roads	England	Protestant	1	Burglary and larceny.
338	"	5 "	Australia	R. Catholic	3	Larceny, robbing with violence, attempt to steal.
339	"	3 " imprisonment	England	Protestant	1	Stealing.
340 Darlinghurst	"	12 months labour	Ireland	"	...	
341	"	2½ years	"	R. Catholic	...	
342	"	12 months	"	"	...	
343	"	2 years	Australia	"	5	Stealing, assault, disorderly.
344	"	3 "	Scotland	Presbyterian	2	Stealing from the person.
345	"	2 "	Australia	Jew	...	
346	"	12 "	"	R. Catholic	19	Threatening, breach H. C. by-laws, drunk.
347	"	5 " roads	"	"	...	
348	"	3 "	England	Protestant	...	
349	"	15 months labour	Ireland	R. Catholic	4	Drunk, riotous.
350	"	2 years imprisonment	England	Protestant	2	Stealing, passing counterfeit coin.
351 Goulburn	"	15 months labour	"	"	...	
352	"	2 years	Ireland	R. Catholic	...	
353	"	2 "	"	"	...	
354 Parramatta	"	5 " roads	"	"	7	Larceny, assault and robbery, having stolen goods, riotous.
355	"	5 "	England	Protestant	2	House-breaking and robbery, picking pockets.
356 Wagga Wagga	"	18 months labour	"	"	1	Horse-stealing.
357 Yass	"	2 years	"	"	...	
358 Bathurst	Stealing in a dwelling	3 "	"	"	...	
359	"	8 months	Norway	"	...	
360	"	2 years	Australia	R. Catholic	...	
361 Berrima	"	7 "	"	"	3	Uttering a forgery, attempt at larceny, stealing.
362	"	7 " roads	China	Pagan	...	
363	"	7 "	"	"	...	
364	"	5 "	England	Protestant	2	Larceny, assault and rob.
365	"	2½ " labour	Ireland	R. Catholic	3	Stealing, larceny.
366	"	7 " roads	China	Pagan	...	
367 Darlinghurst	"	5 "	England	R. Catholic	1	Assault with intent to ravish.
368	"	3 " labour	"	Protestant	...	
369	"	3 " roads	Australia	R. Catholic	13	Stealing, having stolen property, burglary, vagrancy.
370	"	10 "	Russia	"	...	
371	"	2 " labour	Ireland	"	...	
372 Maitland	"	2 "	England	Protestant	...	
373 Parramatta	"	5 " roads	China	Pagan	3	Larceny.
374	"	10 "	Australia	R. Catholic	...	
375	"	2 " labour	England	"	2	Stealing.
376	"	5 " roads	Ireland	"	3	Burglary, robbery, larceny.
377	"	18 months labour	England	Protestant	...	
378	"	18 "	"	"	1	Horse-stealing.
379	"	7 years roads	Australia	R. Catholic	7	Stealing, stealing from the person, illegally on premises.
380	"	3 " labour	Ireland	"	1	Larceny.
381 Wagga Wagga	"	9 months	"	"	1	"

RETURN of Prisoners in Gaol—continued.

Name.	Offence.	Sentence.	Country.	Religion.	Former Convictions against each Prisoner.	
					No.	Offences.
382 Wollongong	Stealing in a dwelling	12 months imprisonment	Australia	Protestant		
383 Yass	"	18 " labour	England	"		
384 Albury	Cattle-stealing	18 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic		
385 " "	"	18 " "	"	"		
386 Bathurst	"	5 years roads	Scotland	Protestant		
387 " "	"	2 " labour	Australia	R. Catholic		
388 " "	"	18 months "	England	Protestant		
389 Berrima	"	5 years roads	Australia	"		
390 " "	"	5 " "	"	"	1	Illegally using a horse.
391 " "	"	5 " "	"	"	4	Horse-stealing, stealing in a dwelling, larceny.
392 " "	"	3 " labour	East Indies	"		
393 " "	"	5 " roads	Australia	R. Catholic	1	Stealing.
394 " "	"	7 " "	Ireland	"		
395 " "	"	2½ " labour	England	Protestant		
396 " "	"	21 months "	Ireland	R. Catholic		
397 " "	"	2 years "	Australia	"	1	Cattle-stealing.
398 Darlinghurst	"	5 " roads	"	Protestant		
399 " "	"	3 " labour	England	"		
400 " "	"	2 " "	Australia	R. Catholic		
401 " "	"	7 " roads	"	"		
402 " "	"	3 " "	"	Protestant		
403 " "	"	5 " "	"	"		
404 " "	"	3 " "	"	Unitarian		
405 " "	"	5 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic		
406 " "	"	5 " labour	"	"		
407 Goulburn	"	3 " "	England	Protestant		
408 " "	"	2 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic		
409 Maitland	"	3 " "	"	"		
410 " "	"	3 " roads	Australia	"		
411 " "	"	2 " labour	"	"		
412 " "	"	2 " "	"	"		
413 " "	"	3 " "	"	"		
414 Parramatta	"	2 " imprisonment	Scotland	Presbyterian		
415 " "	"	5 " roads	Australia	Protestant		
416 " "	"	5 " "	"	R. Catholic		
417 " "	"	6 " "	"	"		
418 " "	"	5 " "	England	Protestant		
419 " "	"	7 " "	Australia	"		
420 " "	"	5 " "	England	"		
421 " "	"	5 " "	Australia	"		
422 " "	"	5 " "	New Zealand	R. Catholic		
423 " "	"	5 " "	Australia	"		
424 " "	"	5 " "	"	"		
425 " "	"	3 " labour	"	"		
426 " "	"	5 " roads	Ireland	"		
427 " "	"	5 " "	Australia	"		
428 " "	"	6 " "	England	"		
429 " "	"	5 " "	Australia	"		
430 " "	"	10 " "	"	"		
431 " "	"	10 " "	"	Protestant		
432 " "	"	5 " "	Scotland	Presbyterian		
433 " "	"	5 " "	England	Protestant		
434 Port Macquarie	"	5 " "	Ireland	Unitarian		
435 Wollongong	"	3 " labour	"	R. Catholic		
436 Yass	"	18 months imprisonment	"	"		
437 Armidale	Horse-stealing	5 years roads	Australia	Protestant		
438 Bathurst	"	12 months imprisonment	Ireland	"		
439 Berrima	"	2 years labour	Australia	Presbyterian		
440 " "	"	10 " roads	America	R. Catholic		
441 Braidwood	"	5 " "	Ireland	"		
442 Darlinghurst	"	For trial	Australia	"	2	Larceny.
443 " "	"	2 years labour	"	Protestant		
444 " "	"	7 " roads	Ireland	"		
445 " "	"	4 " "	"	R. Catholic		
446 " "	"	5 " labour	"	"		
447 " "	"	4 " roads	Australia	"		
448 " "	"	5 " "	"	Protestant		
449 " "	"	5 " labour	Ireland	R. Catholic		
450 " "	"	2 " "	Australia	Protestant		
451 " "	"	5 " roads	"	R. Catholic	1	Stealing.
452 " "	"	3 " labour	Ireland	"		
453 " "	"	23 months "	England	Protestant		
454 " "	"	2 years "	Ireland	R. Catholic		
455 " "	"	2 " imprisonment	Australia	"		
456 " "	"	7 " roads	"	"		
457 " "	"	2½ " labour	England	Protestant		
458 " "	"	3 " "	America	"		
459 " "	"	3 " "	Australia	R. Catholic		
460 " "	"	2½ " "	England	Protestant		
461 " "	"	3 " roads	Australia	"		
462 " "	"	3 " labour	England	"		
463 " "	"	22 months "	Australia	"		
464 Goulburn	"	7 years roads	"	"		
465 " "	"	3 " labour	"	"		
466 " "	"	2½ " "	"	R. Catholic		
467 " "	"	5 " "	"	"		

RETURN of Prisoners in Gaol—continued.

Name.	Offence.	Sentence.	Country.	Religion.	Former Convictions against each Prisoner.	
					No.	Offences.
467 Goulburn	Horse-stealing	2½ years labour	Australia	Protestant		
468 " "	"	2½ " "	"	R. Catholic		
469 Gundagai	"	18 months	"	"		
470 Maitland	"	3 years	"	"		
471 " "	"	2 " "	West Indies	Protestant		
472 " "	"	12 months	New Zealand	"		
473 " "	"	12 " "	Australia	R. Catholic		
474 Parramatta	"	5 years roads	"	Protestant		
475 " "	"	3 " labour	England	"	1	Horse-stealing.
476 " "	"	7 " roads	"	"		
477 " "	"	5 " "	Scotland	R. Catholic		
478 " "	"	5 " "	Australia	Protestant		
479 " "	"	5 " "	"	"		
480 " "	"	7 " "	"	R. Catholic	1	Stealing from the person.
481 " "	"	5 " "	"	Protestant		
482 " "	"	7 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic	2	Ill-using a horse, attempt at rape.
483 " "	"	8 " "	"	"	2	Horse-stealing.
484 " "	"	6 " "	Australia	"		
485 " "	"	7 " "	England	Protestant	1	Fraud.
486 " "	"	5 " "	Australia	R. Catholic		
487 " "	"	5 " "	Ireland	"		
488 " "	"	7 " "	Scotland	Presbyterian		
489 " "	"	5 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic		
490 " "	"	7 " "	England	Protestant		
491 " "	"	6 " "	"	"		
492 " "	"	2½ " labour	Australia	"		
493 Port Macquarie	"	7 " roads	Ireland	R. Catholic		
494 " "	"	3 " labour	"	"	1	Horse-stealing.
495 " "	"	2 " "	"	"	1	Cattle-stealing.
496 " "	"	2 " "	"	Presbyterian	2	Stealing in a dwelling, larceny.
497 " "	"	3 " labour	Australia	R. Catholic		
498 " "	"	18 months	Ireland	"		
499 Wagga Wagga	"	9 " "	Australia	"		
500 Yass	"	2 years	Ireland	"		
501 Bathurst	Sheep-stealing	2 " "	Australia	Protestant		
502 " "	"	2 " "	"	R. Catholic		
503 " "	"	2 " "	"	"		
504 Darlinghurst	"	10 " roads	"	Protestant		
505 " "	"	8 " "	"	Jew		
506 " "	"	2 " labour	China	R. Catholic		
507 Goulburn	"	2½ " "	Ireland	Protestant		
508 " "	"	5 " "	"	"		
509 " "	"	3 " "	Scotland	"		
510 Maitland	"	3 " "	West Indies	"		
511 " "	"	2 " "	England	"		
512 Parramatta	"	5 " roads	Ireland	R. Catholic		
513 " "	"	5 " "	"	"		
514 " "	"	5 " "	Scotland	Presbyterian		
515 Armidale	False pretences	6 months imprisonment	"	"		
516 Bathurst	"	12 " labour	England	Protestant		
517 " "	"	3 years	Norway	"		
518 " "	"	3 " "	England	"		
519 " "	"	3 " "	"	"		
520 " "	"	3 " "	Scotland	"		
521 " "	"	12 months	Australia	"		
522 " "	"	18 " "	Ireland	"		
523 " "	"	9 " "	"	R. Catholic		
524 " "	"	2 years	Germany	Protestant		
525 Berrima	"	15 months	China	Pagan		
526 " "	"	3 years	"	"		
527 " "	"	3 " "	"	"		
528 Darlinghurst	"	2 " "	Australia	R. Catholic		
529 " "	"	18 months	"	"		
530 " "	"	18 " "	"	"		
531 " "	"	15 " "	Ireland	Presbyterian	1	Forgery.
532 " "	"	3 years	England	Protestant		
533 " "	"	2 " "	"	"		
534 " "	"	3 " "	Australia	R. Catholic	1	Uttering a forgery.
535 " "	"	1 " "	England	Protestant		
536 " "	"	18 months	"	"	1	Stealing.
537 " "	"	2 years	Australia	Jew	1	False pretences.
538 " "	"	2 " "	England	Protestant		
539 " "	"	2 " "	"	"		
540 " "	"	4 " roads	"	Presbyterian	3	Prevarication, perjury, stealing.
541 " "	"	For trial	Isle of France	R. Catholic	1	Stealing.
542 " "	"	"	England	Protestant		
543 " "	"	"	"	"		
544 " "	"	6 months labour	Australia	R. Catholic		
545 " "	"	12 " "	England	Protestant		
546 Deniliquin	"	15 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic		
547 Goulburn	"	15 " "	"	Protestant		
548 " "	"	12 " "	England	"		
549 Gundagai	"	11 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic		

RETURN of Prisoners in Gaol—continued.

Name.	Offence.	Sentence.	Country.	Religion.	Former Convictions against each Prisoner.	
					No.	Offences.
550 Mudgee	False pretences	18 months labour	England	Protestant		
551	"	18	"	R. Catholic		
552 Parramatta	"	8 years roads	"	Protestant	1	Forgery.
553	"	2 " labour	Australia	R. Catholic	1	Cattle-stealing.
554	"	4	Barbadoes	Protestant		
555	"	4	England	"	1	False pretences.
556 Port Macquarie	"	3	Ireland	"	2	"
557 Wellington	"	12 months	"	"	1	Larceny.
558 Bathurst	Robbery, being armed	3 years	England	"		
559 Berrima	"	8 " roads	"	"	1	Horse-stealing.
560	"	10	Australia	R. Catholic		
561	"	15	"	"		
562	"	15	England	Protestant		
563	"	10	Australia	"		
564	"	10	"	"		
565	"	15	"	R. Catholic		
566	"	8	"	Protestant	1	Killing ox with intent to steal the carcass.
567	"	5	Ireland	R. Catholic		
568	"	12	Australia	Protestant		
569	"	7	"	R. Catholic		
570	"	10	England	"		
571	"	15	America	"		
572 Darlinghurst	"	10	England	Protestant		
573	"	12	Australia	R. Catholic		
574	"	10	Ireland	"	1	Horse-stealing.
575	"	8	England	Protestant	1	Highway robbery.
576	"	10	"	"		
577	"	10	Australia	R. Catholic		
578	"	10	"	Protestant		
579	"	15	England	R. Catholic		
580	"	14	Ireland	"		
581	"	10	"	"	2	Horse-stealing, breach of the peace.
582	"	15	Australia	"		
583	"	10	"	"		
584	"	15	"	"		
585	"	10	Ireland	"		
586	"	15	Australia	"		
587	"	10	America	Wesleyan		
588	"	7	Australia	R. Catholic		
589	"	3	England	Protestant		
590	"	10	Australia	R. Catholic		
591	"	10	"	Protestant	1	Horse-stealing.
592	"	7	Ireland	R. Catholic		
593	"	10	Australia	"		
594	"	15	"	"		
595	"	7	"	"		
596	"	10	"	"		
597	"	15	Germany	Protestant		
598	"	15	Ireland	R. Catholic		
599	"	15	Australia	"		
600	"	3	Ireland	"		
601	"	14	England	"		
602	"	10	Ireland	"		
603	"	12	Australia	"		
604	"	15	Ireland	"		
605	"	10	England	Presbyterian	2	Burglary, larceny.
606	"	12	Australia	"		
607	"	10	"	R. Catholic		
608	"	10	"	"	2	Stealing.
609	"	10	England	Protestant	4	"
610	"	15	"	"		
611	"	15	America	R. Catholic		
612 Maitland	"	15	Australia	"	7	Larceny, false pretences, stealing, having stolen property, attempt to extort money.
613 Parramatta	"	10	"	"		
614	"	15	"	Protestant		
615	"	15	Germany	"		
616	"	15	England	"	1	Horse-stealing.
617	"	30	Australia	R. Catholic	1	Robbery with arms.
618	"	15	"	"		
619	"	10	"	"		
620	"	10	"	"		
621	"	10	"	Protestant		
622	"	15	"	R. Catholic		
623	"	10	"	"		
624	"	15	"	"		
625	"	7	"	"		
626	"	20	Ireland	"	1	Robbery.
627	"	15	America	Protestant	1	Assault and robbery.
628	"	5	Australia	R. Catholic		
629	"	10	"	Protestant	1	Horse-stealing.
630	"	10	Ireland	R. Catholic		
631	"	10	England	Protestant		
632	"	15	Australia	R. Catholic		
633	"	10	"	Protestant		
634	"	14	"	"	1	Horse-stealing.

RETURN of Prisoners in Gaol—continued.

Name.	Offence.	Sentence.	Country.	Religion.	Former Convictions against each Prisoner.	
					No.	Offences.
635 Parramatta	Robbery, being armed	19 years roads	Ireland	R. Catholic.	...	
636 "	"	14 "	Australia	"	1	Embezzlement.
637 "	"	15 "	"	"	...	
638 "	"	7 "	Ireland	"	...	
639 "	"	6 "	Australia	Protestant	...	
640 "	"	7 "	Ireland	R. Catholic.	1	In Victoria.
641 "	"	10 "	England	Protestant	2	Attempt at unnatural crime, attempt at rape.
642 "	"	15 "	Ireland	R. Catholic.	1	Horse-stealing.
643 "	"	10 "	England	Protestant	...	
644 "	"	15 "	"	"	...	
645 "	"	10 "	Australia	R. Catholic.	...	
646 "	"	7 "	"	Protestant	...	
647 "	"	10 "	Ireland	R. Catholic.	...	
648 "	"	10 "	England	Protestant	1	Uttering a forgery.
649 "	"	17 "	Ireland	R. Catholic.	1	Horse-stealing.
650 "	"	13 "	Australia	"	...	
651 "	"	10 "	Ireland	"	...	
652 "	"	10 "	Australia	"	...	
653 "	"	10 "	England	Protestant	1	Highway robbery.
654 "	"	5 "	"	"	...	
655 "	"	7 "	America	"	4	Assault, disorderly, burglary.
656 "	"	15 "	Ireland	R. Catholic.	...	
657 "	"	17 "	America	"	...	
658 "	"	7 "	Scotland	Protestant	...	
659 "	"	10 "	Australia	R. Catholic.	...	
660 "	"	15 "	England	Protestant	...	
661 "	"	10 "	Australia	"	1	Horse-stealing.
662 "	"	7 "	Scotland	Presbyterian	1	Robbery with violence.
663 "	"	10 "	Australia	Protestant	...	
664 "	"	10 "	Ireland	R. Catholic.	2	Stealing, receiving.
665 "	"	10 "	England	Protestant	...	
666 "	"	10 "	"	"	...	
667 "	"	15 "	Australia	R. Catholic.	...	
668 "	"	8 "	England	Protestant	1	Cattle-stealing.
669 "	"	10 "	"	R. Catholic.	...	
670 "	"	5 "	Australia	"	...	
671 "	"	20 "	"	Protestant	...	
672 "	"	10 "	England	"	...	
673 "	"	21 "	Scotland	"	...	
674 "	"	15 "	Australia	R. Catholic.	2	Robbery, being armed.
675 Port Macquarie	"	12 "	Ireland	Quaker	1	"
676 "	"	7 "	England	Protestant	3	Forgery, horse-stealing, robbery.
677 "	"	7 "	Australia	R. Catholic.	...	
678 "	"	5 "	England	Protestant	...	
679 Bathurst	Robbery	3 labour	China	Pagan	2	Larceny.
680 "	"	3 "	"	"	...	
681 "	"	2 "	"	"	...	
682 "	"	2 "	"	"	...	
683 "	"	2 "	Australia	R. Catholic.	...	
684 Berrima	"	5 roads	China	Pagan	...	
685 Darlinghurst	"	3 labour	Australia	R. Catholic.	2	Stealing, drunk.
686 "	"	10 roads	"	Protestant	...	
687 "	"	5 "	"	R. Catholic.	...	
688 Parramatta	"	5 "	"	Protestant	11	Drunk, thieving, vagrancy, riotous.
689 "	"	7 "	Scotland	R. Catholic.	1	Burglary.
690 "	"	5 "	"	Protestant	19	Burglary, larceny, fraud, vagrancy, assault, riot, &c.
691 Berrima	Robbery with violence	7 "	Australia	"	3	Stealing, horse-stealing, assault with intent to ravish.
692 "	"	3 labour	England	R. Catholic.	4	Stealing, vagrancy, larceny.
693 Darlinghurst	"	3 "	"	Protestant	...	
694 "	"	3 "	Australia	R. Catholic.	3	Stealing, drunk, obscene language.
695 "	"	10 roads	"	Protestant	...	
696 "	"	3 labour	"	R. Catholic.	3	Stealing.
697 "	"	6 months	"	"	...	
698 "	"	12 "	Ireland	"	44	Vagrancy, riotous, drunk, disorderly, &c.
699 Maitland	"	7 years roads	Australia	"	...	
700 Parramatta	"	5 "	England	"	...	
701 "	"	5 "	Scotland	Presbyterian	3	Burglary, stealing, larceny.
702 "	"	7 "	Ireland	R. Catholic.	...	
703 "	"	5 "	Australia	"	4	Disorderly, stealing, riot, assault, and robbery.
704 Port Macquarie	"	2 labour	Ireland	Protestant	...	
705 "	"	3 "	England	R. Catholic.	1	Larceny.
706 "	"	3 "	"	Protestant	4	Stealing, vagrancy.
707 Bathurst	Murder	10 "	Australia	R. Catholic.	...	
708 Berrima	"	Death, commuted to life	Ireland	"	1	Larceny.
709 "	"	"	England	Protestant	...	
710 "	"	"	Australia	"	1	Assault with intent.
711 "	"	"	"	"	1	Cattle-stealing.
712 "	"	"	Ireland	R. Catholic.	...	
713 "	"	Death, to 15 years roads	Australia	"	...	

RETURN of Prisoners in Gaol—continued.

Name.	Offence.	Sentence.	Country.	Religion.	Former Convictions against each Prisoner.	
					No.	Offences.
714 Darlinghurst...	Murder	Death, to life	China	Protestant		
715 "	"	"	Australia	R. Catholic		
716 "	"	"	Ireland	"		
717 "	"	"	Australia	Protestant		
718 "	"	15 years roads	England	"		
719 "	"	"	Ireland	R. Catholic		
720 "	"	life	South Seas	"		
721 "	"	10 years roads	England	Protestant		
722 "	"	15 "	China	Pagan		
723 "	"	15 "	Australia	R. Catholic		
724 "	"	5 " impris.	"	Protestant		
725 "	"	life	Ireland	R. Catholic		
726 Maitland	"	15 years	Scotland	Protestant		
727 Parramatta	"	life, in irons	England	R. Catholic	1	Robbery with arms.
728 "	"	"	"	"		
729 "	"	15 years	Australia	Pagan		
730 "	"	life	Ireland	R. Catholic		
731 "	"	7 years roads	Australia	Protestant		
732 "	"	15 "	France	R. Catholic		
733 "	"	life	Australia	"		
734 "	"	"	"	Pagan		
735 "	"	"	England	R. Catholic	1	Robbery with arms.
736 "	"	2 years labour	Scotland	Protestant		
737 "	"	Death, to life	Australia	"		
738 "	"	"	Ireland	R. Catholic		
739 "	"	"	England	"	1	Robbery with arms.
740 "	"	"	Ireland	"		
741 "	"	"	England	Protestant		
742 "	"	"	Australia	R. Catholic	1	Highway robbery.
743 Port Macquarie	"	15 years	Ireland	"		
744 Albury	Feloniously wounding	12 months labour	"	Protestant		
745 Bathurst	"	3 years	"	R. Catholic	2	Stealing.
746 "	"	18 months	Switzerland	"		
747 "	"	2 years	Ireland	"		
748 Darlinghurst	"	18 months	"	"		
749 "	"	18 "	"	"		
750 "	"	3 years	Australia	"		
751 Wagga Wagga	"	3 months imprisonment	China	Pagan		
752 Berrima	Assault and robbery	7 years roads	Australia	Protestant		
753 "	"	10 "	England	"	2	Burglary, inflicting grievous bodily harm.
754 Darlinghurst	"	15 "	Australia	"		
755 "	"	3 " labour	"	"	1	Deserting wife.
756 "	"	12 months	"	R. Catholic		
757 "	"	5 years	England	"	5	Stealing, robbery, riotous.
758 "	"	3 "	Australia	"	1	Assault.
759 "	"	10 " roads	England	Protestant		
760 "	"	For trial	Australia	R. Catholic	12	Disorderly, stealing, vagrancy.
761 Maitland	"	2 years labour	England	"	5	Riotous, drunk, vagrancy, assault.
762 "	"	2 "	Australia	Protestant	2	Assault, stealing.
763 Parramatta	"	2 "	"	"	3	Stealing, disorderly, obscene language.
764 "	"	3 "	Ireland	R. Catholic	7	Larceny, stealing, rioting.
765 "	"	5 " roads	England	"	4	Stealing, burglary.
766 "	"	5 "	"	Protestant	9	Larceny, stealing, vagrancy.
767 "	"	7 "	Australia	R. Catholic	3	Embezzlement, burglary, riotous.
768 "	"	2 " labour	America	"	1	Stealing.
769 "	"	18 months	Australia	"		
770 "	"	7 years roads	"	Protestant		
771 "	"	7 "	England	R. Catholic	1	Vagrancy.
772 "	"	5 "	"	Protestant	14	Picking pockets, larceny, vagrancy, assault.
773 Port Macquarie	"	3 " labour	Ireland	R. Catholic	3	Stealing, having stolen property.
774 Bathurst	Forgery	3 "	Australia	Protestant		
775 Berrima	"	7 " roads	Holland	"		
776 "	"	12 "	England	"		
777 "	"	5 "	Ireland	R. Catholic		
778 "	"	7 "	Scotland	Protestant		
779 Darlinghurst	"	4 " labour	England	"	2	Uttering, forgery.
780 "	"	3 "	Ireland	R. Catholic		
781 "	"	3 "	"	Protestant	1	Forgery.
782 "	"	10 " roads	"	"		
783 Mudgee	"	3 " labour	Australia	R. Catholic		
784 Parramatta	"	10 " roads	England	"	1	Illegally at large from Victoria.
785 "	"	12 "	"	Protestant		
786 "	"	14 "	Germany	"	1	Forgery.
787 "	"	2 " labour	Australia	"		
788 "	"	7 " roads	England	"	1	Forgery.
789 "	"	5 "	Germany	R. Catholic		
790 "	"	7 "	England	Protestant		
791 "	"	7 "	Australia	"		
792 "	"	7 "	Scotland	"		

RETURN of Prisoners in Gaol—continued.

Name.	Offence.	Sentence.	Country.	Religion.	Former Convictions against each Prisoner.	
					No.	Offences.
793 Parramatta	Forgery	6 years roads	China	R. Catholic.	3	Attempt to stab, stealing, uttering a forgery.
794 " "	"	7 " "	Australia	Protestant	2	Larceny, stealing.
795 Port Macquarie	"	2 " labour	England	"	"	"
796 Bathurst	Forgery and uttering	3 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic.	2	Illegally on premises, abusive language.
797 Darlinghurst	"	3 " roads	Prussia	"	1	Stealing.
798 " "	"	3 " labour	Ireland	Protestant	4	Forgery and uttering.
799 " "	"	2 " "	England	"	"	"
800 " "	"	5 " roads	"	"	"	"
801 " "	"	6 " labour	"	R. Catholic	"	"
802 " "	"	4 " "	Australia	Protestant	"	"
803 " "	"	5 " "	England	"	"	"
804 " "	"	3 " "	"	"	"	"
805 " "	"	4 " "	"	Presbyterian	2	Conspiracy, forgery and uttering.
806 " "	"	4 " "	England	Protestant	"	"
807 Goulburn	"	2½ " "	Australia	R. Catholic	"	"
808 " "	"	2 " "	England	Protestant	"	"
809 " "	"	3 " "	"	R. Catholic	"	"
810 Maitland	"	3 " "	Australia	Protestant	"	"
811 " "	"	4 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic	"	"
812 " "	"	2 " "	Australia	Protestant	"	"
813 " "	"	4 " "	"	"	"	"
814 " "	"	2 " "	"	"	"	"
815 " "	"	2 " "	"	"	"	"
816 " "	"	4 " "	Cape of G. Hope	"	"	"
817 " "	"	2 " "	Australia	"	1	False pretences.
818 " "	"	4 " "	Canada	R. Catholic	"	"
819 Parramatta	"	5 " "	Ireland	Protestant	"	"
820 " "	"	5 " roads	England	"	1	Forgery.
821 " "	"	5 " "	"	"	"	"
822 " "	"	5 " "	Australia	"	"	"
823 " "	"	5 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic	"	"
824 " "	"	7 " "	Australia	"	2	Threatening larceny.
825 " "	"	5 " "	England	Protestant	2	False pretences.
826 " "	"	5 " "	America	R. Catholic	"	"
827 " "	"	5 " "	Germany	Protestant	1	Horse-stealing.
828 " "	"	5 " "	England	"	1	Forgery.
829 " "	"	7 " "	"	"	5	Forgery, mail robbery, fraud, shooting with intent.
830 Port Macquarie	"	5 " "	Germany	R. Catholic	"	"
831 " "	"	7 " "	Ireland	"	"	"
832 " "	"	7 " "	Scotland	Presbyterian	"	"
833 " "	"	2 " labour	Australia	Protestant	3	Stealing, forgery, false pretences.
834 " "	"	4 " "	England	"	2	Stealing, forgery and uttering.
835 Bathurst	Uttering a forgery	12 months imprisonment	"	"	"	"
836 " "	"	2 years labour	Australia	Presbyterian	"	"
837 Berrima	"	3 " "	"	Protestant	"	"
838 " "	"	5 " roads	Ireland	R. Catholic	1	Forgery.
839 Darlinghurst	"	7 " "	Australia	Protestant	"	"
840 " "	"	6 " "	England	"	"	"
841 " "	"	2 " labour	Ireland	"	"	"
842 " "	"	5 " roads	England	R. Catholic	"	"
843 " "	"	3 " labour	Australia	Protestant	2	False pretences, attempt at suicide.
844 " "	"	2½ " "	England	"	"	"
845 Maitland	"	3 " "	Italy	R. Catholic	1	Larceny.
846 " "	"	3 " "	Ireland	"	"	"
847 " "	"	2 " "	"	"	1	Assault with intent to commit sodomy.
848 " "	"	10 " roads	England	Protestant	"	"
849 " "	"	2 " imprisonment	"	"	"	"
850 Parramatta	"	2 " labour	"	"	"	"
851 " "	"	2 " "	Australia	"	"	"
852 " "	"	3 " "	England	"	"	"
853 " "	"	3 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic	"	"
854 " "	"	5 " roads	England	Protestant	"	"
855 " "	"	2 " imprisonment	"	"	1	Forgery.
856 Port Macquarie	"	5 " roads	Australia	"	"	"
857 " "	"	5 " "	Scotland	Presbyterian	"	"
858 " "	"	7 " "	England	Protestant	3	Stealing, larceny.
859 " "	"	5 " "	Scotland	Presbyterian	1	Forgery.
860 Yass	"	2 " labour	Ireland	R. Catholic	3	Threatening, disorderly, provoke breach of peace.
861 Berrima	Burglary	18 months " "	Germany	Lutheran	"	"
862 " "	"	3 years " "	Australia	R. Catholic	3	Stealing, escape from gaol.
863 Darlinghurst	"	5 " roads	"	Protestant	2	Stealing in a dwelling, assault with intent to rob.
864 " "	"	3 " labour	England	"	"	"
865 " "	"	3 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic	7	Stealing, drunk, unnatural crime.
866 " "	"	7 " "	England	"	"	"
867 " "	"	2½ " "	Australia	"	1	Stealing.
868 " "	"	7 " roads	England	Presbyterian	"	"
869 " "	"	7 " "	Australia	R. Catholic	"	"
870 Parramatta	"	3 " labour	Ireland	"	2	Stealing.
871 " "	"	5 " roads	Australia	"	1	Larceny.
872 " "	"	12 " "	England	Protestant	1	Robbery.
873 " "	"	5 " "	Scotland	"	4	Burglary, assault, having skeleton keys.

RETURN of Prisoners in Gaol—continued.

Name.	Offence.	Sentence.	Country.	Religion.	Former Convictions against each Prisoner.	
					No.	Offences.
873 Parramatta	Burglary	10 years roads	America	Unitarian	2	Horse-stealing, larceny.
874 " "	"	15 " "	England	Protestant	4	Robbery, robbery with arms.
875 " "	"	2 " labour	France	R. Catholic	"	"
876 " "	"	10 " roads	England	"	"	"
877 " "	"	5 " "	"	"	1	Vagrancy.
878 " "	"	7 " "	"	"	1	Larceny.
879 Port Macquarie	"	7 " "	America	Protestant	"	"
880 " "	"	3 " labour	Ireland	R. Catholic	"	"
881 " "	"	3 " "	England	Protestant	"	"
882 " "	"	3 " "	Australia	R. Catholic	"	"
883 " "	"	3 " "	"	"	4	Stealing, burglary.
884 " "	"	5 " roads	England	Wesleyan	1	Stealing.
885 " "	"	3 " labour	"	Protestant	"	"
886 " "	Burglary and larceny	3 " "	Ireland	"	5	Stealing, assault with intent to rob.
887 " "	"	3 " "	England	R. Catholic	"	"
888 " "	"	3 " "	"	Protestant	1	Stealing.
889 " "	"	3 " "	"	"	2	Burglary, vagrancy.
890 Wollongong	"	3 " "	"	"	"	"
891 Darlinghurst	"	2 " "	Australia	"	"	"
892 " "	"	3 " "	"	R. Catholic	2	Stealing, assault.
893 " "	"	3 " "	Ireland	"	"	"
894 " "	"	18 months	"	"	"	"
895 " "	"	3 years	Australia	"	8	Illegally on premises, assault with intent to rob, larceny.
896 Bathurst	"	15 months	America	"	"	"
897 Wollongong	"	2 years	China	Pagan	"	"
898 Darlinghurst	Receiving and larceny	2 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic	"	"
899 " "	"	3 " "	England	Protestant	"	"
900 " "	"	18 months	Australia	R. Catholic	2	Drunk, stealing.
901 " "	"	3 years	"	Protestant	"	"
902 " "	"	12 months	England	"	1	Stealing.
903 Maitland	"	3 years	Ireland	R. Catholic	3	Stealing, disorderly, larceny.
904 Parramatta	"	2 " "	England	Protestant	46	Assault, obscene language, stealing.
905 Darlinghurst	Indecent assault	5 " roads	Ireland	R. Catholic	"	"
906 " "	"	12 months imprisonment	"	Protestant	"	"
907 " "	"	3 years roads	America	"	1	Illegally on premises.
908 " "	"	3 " "	Germany	R. Catholic	1	Exposing person.
909 " "	"	6 months labour	Australia	Protestant	22	Unsound mind, drunk.
910 " "	"	2 years	England	"	"	"
911 " "	"	2 " imprisonment	America	Wesleyan	"	"
912 " "	"	3 " roads	Ireland	R. Catholic	"	"
913 " "	"	2 " imprisonment	Australia	Presbyterian	"	"
914 " "	"	2 " labour	England	Protestant	1	Forgery.
915 " "	"	3 " "	Australia	R. Catholic	"	"
916 Port Macquarie	"	For trial	"	Protestant	3	Assault, breach of Cab Act.
917 Wagga Wagga	"	3 years labour	"	"	1	Breaking and entering a dwelling.
918 Berrima	"	6 months imprisonment	Germany	"	"	"
919 " "	"	5 years roads	England	"	1	Indecent assault.
920 Darlinghurst	Assault with intent to ravish.	2 " labour	China	"	"	"
921 " "	"	10 " roads	Aboriginal	"	"	"
922 " "	"	2 " "	"	"	"	"
923 " "	"	2 " labour	"	"	1	Stealing.
924 Goulburn	"	17 months	Ireland	R. Catholic	"	"
925 Maitland	"	18 " "	Australia	"	"	"
926 Parramatta	"	2 years	"	"	"	"
927 " "	"	5 " roads	England	Protestant	"	"
928 " "	"	5 " "	China	Pagan	"	"
929 " "	"	5 " "	England	Protestant	"	"
930 Darlinghurst	Assault with attempt at bestiality.	11 " "	Portugal	R. Catholic	"	"
931 Berrima	Assault with attempt to rob.	2 " labour	Australia	Pagan	"	"
932 " "	"	2 " "	England	Protestant	"	"
933 Darlinghurst	"	5 " roads	"	"	1	Horse-stealing.
934 " "	"	12 months labour	Australia	"	"	"
935 " "	"	For trial	"	"	2	Robbery, burglary.
936 " "	"	2 years labour	Ireland	Jew	13	Larceny, stealing, disorderly.
937 Goulburn	"	"	"	R. Catholic	"	"
938 Parramatta	"	"	"	Protestant	1	Drunk.
939 " "	"	"	"	R. Catholic	12	Stealing, vagrancy, assault.
940 Armidale	Vagrancy	"	"	"	4	Stealing, having stolen property.
941 " "	"	"	"	"	"	"
942 Bathurst	"	"	"	"	"	"
943 " "	"	"	"	"	"	"
944 " "	"	"	"	"	"	"
945 " "	"	"	"	"	"	"
946 " "	"	"	"	"	"	"
947 Braidwood	"	"	"	"	"	"
948 Cooma	"	"	"	"	"	"
949 " "	"	"	"	"	"	"
950 " "	"	"	"	"	"	"
951 " "	"	"	"	"	"	"

RETURN of Prisoners in Gaol—continued.

Name.	Offence.	Sentence.	Country.	Religion.	Former Convictions against each Prisoner.	
					No.	Offences.
952 Darlinghurst	Vagrancy	3 months labour	Ireland	R. Catholic	8	Assault, stealing, drunk, &c.
953	"	3	England	"	27	Drunk, vagrancy, riotous.
954	"	3	Ireland	"	39	Drunk, disorderly.
955	"	6	Tasmania	"	6	Drunk, disorderly, vagrancy.
956	"	3	Hindoo	Mahomedan	3	Vagrancy.
957	"	6	Australia	R. Catholic	5	Unlawfully playing, stealing, having stolen property.
958	"	3	England	Protestant	9	Vagrancy.
959	"	3	"	R. Catholic	26	"
960	"	6	"	Presbyterian	"	"
961	"	6	Australia	Protestant	4	Stealing, attempt to rob, breach of H.C. By-laws.
962	"	6	"	R. Catholic	1	Robbery under arms.
963	"	6	"	Protestant	4	Stealing, assault, attempt to rob.
964	"	9	England	"	1	Picking pockets.
965	"	6	Australia	R. Catholic	7	Stealing, vagrancy, drunk, assault.
966	"	6	England	Protestant	4	"
967	"	3	Ireland	R. Catholic	39	Vagrancy.
968	"	1	"	Protestant	4	Drunk, riotous, vagrant, &c.
969	"	1	"	R. Catholic	8	"
970	"	4	"	"	55	"
971	"	3	Scotland	"	23	"
972	"	6	"	Protestant	40	"
973	"	2	Australia	R. Catholic	25	"
974	"	1	England	Protestant	2	Riotous.
975	"	6	Ireland	R. Catholic	12	Drunk, vagrancy, &c.
976	"	3	"	"	8	"
977	"	3	"	"	10	"
978	"	3	"	"	69	"
979	"	3	Scotland	Protestant	1	Riotous.
980	"	3	Australia	R. Catholic	72	Drunk, vagrancy, stealing, &c.
981	"	3	Ireland	"	13	"
982	"	1	"	"	"	"
983	"	3	"	"	83	Drunk, vagrancy, stealing, &c.
984	"	3	England	Protestant	15	"
985	"	3	"	"	2	Riotous, indecency.
986	"	3	Ireland	"	21	Drunk, riotous, vagrancy, &c.
987	"	3	"	"	74	"
988	"	1	England	R. Catholic	42	"
989	"	3	At sea	"	12	"
990	"	3	England	Protestant	"	"
991	"	3	Ireland	R. Catholic	25	Drunk, disorderly, vagrancy, &c.
992	"	6	"	"	49	"
993	"	1	"	"	46	"
994	"	6	"	"	7	"
995	"	1	"	"	37	"
996	"	6	Scotland	Protestant	21	"
997	"	3	England	"	"	"
998	"	2	Ireland	"	14	Vagrancy, disorderly, &c.
999	"	2	Australia	R. Catholic	3	Drunk, riotous, stealing.
1000	"	3	England	Protestant	18	"
1001	"	6	Australia	"	"	"
1002	"	3	Ireland	R. Catholic	"	"
1003	"	3	"	"	42	Vagrancy, drunk, disorderly, &c.
1004	"	3	Australia	"	13	"
1005	"	6	Scotland	"	54	"
1006	"	3	Australia	"	1	Drunk.
1007	"	3	Ireland	"	"	"
1008 Goulburn	"	2	"	"	1	Larceny.
1009	"	1	"	"	"	"
1010	"	1	Unknown	Protestant	"	"
1011	"	1	Ireland	R. Catholic	"	"
1012	"	6	England	Protestant	3	Drunk, vagrancy.
1013	"	6	"	R. Catholic	3	"
1014 Grafton	"	2	Ireland	Protestant	"	"
1015 Maitland	"	2	England	"	"	"
1016	"	1	Ireland	R. Catholic	1	Stealing.
1017	"	6	Australia	Protestant	4	Vagrancy.
1018	"	6	Ireland	R. Catholic	10	Vagrancy, drunk, &c.
1019	"	3	"	"	39	"
1020	"	3	England	Protestant	7	"
1021	"	2	Ireland	R. Catholic	2	Keeping disorderly house, vagrancy.
1022	"	3	"	"	2	Stealing, drunk.
1023	"	2	Australia	Protestant	3	Vagrancy.
1024	"	4	Ireland	"	10	Vagrancy, stealing, drunk, &c.
1025	"	2	"	R. Catholic	30	"
1026 Parramatta	"	3	England	Protestant	6	Vagrancy, larceny, indecency, &c.
1027	"	6	Ireland	R. Catholic	9	"
1028	"	3	"	"	6	"

RETURN of Prisoners in Gaol—continued.

Name.	Offence.	Sentence.	Country.	Religion.	Former Convictions against each Prisoner.	
					No.	Offences.
1029 Parramatta	Vagrancy	6 months labour	Ireland	R. Catholic	5	Vagrancy, larceny, indecency, &c.
1030 Port Macquarie	"	3 "	"	"	5	Vagrancy.
1031 "	"	4 "	England	Protestant		
1032 Tamworth	"	14 days imprisonment	"	"		
1033 "	"	14 "	Australia	R. Catholic		
1034 Wagga Wagga	"	2 months	Ireland	"	3	"
1035 Windsor	"	7 days labour	"	"		
1036 Yass	"	5 months imprisonment	Scotland	Presbyterian		
1037 "	"	2 "	Ireland	R. Catholic		
1038 "	"	3 "	"	"	3	"
1039 "	"	3 "	Australia	"	3	"
1040 "	"	3 "	Ireland	"	2	"
1041 "	"	1 "	England	Protestant		
1042 "	"	6 "	Ireland	R. Catholic	1	"
1043 "	"	1 "	"	"	1	Felony.
1044 Armidale	Assault	7 "	England	Protestant		
1045 Bathurst	"	12 labour	Aboriginal	"		
1046 "	"	18 "	Ireland	"		
1047 "	"	3 imprisonment	Norway	"		
1048 Berrima	"	14 days	Ireland	R. Catholic		
1049 Bourke	"	1 month	Australia	Pagan		
1050 Darlinghurst	"	12 months labour	England	Presbyterian		
1051 "	"	12 imprisonment	Ireland	R. Catholic		
1052 "	"	1 month	Scotland	"	30	Stealing, disorderly, having stolen property, &c.
1053 "	"	2 months 7 days imprisonment	Australia	"	16	"
1054 "	"	12 months labour	England	Protestant		
1055 "	"	3 imprisonment	Australia	R. Catholic		
1056 "	"	3 "	"	"		
1057 "	"	12 "	Ireland	Protestant	2	Assault, riotous.
1058 Grafton	"	2 "	England	"		
1059 Maitland	"	6 labour	Wales	"		
1060 "	"	4 "	England	"		
1061 "	"	2 imprisonment	Jersey	"		
1062 "	"	2 "	England	R. Catholic	1	Stealing.
1063 "	"	18 "	"	Protestant	1	Illegally on premises.
1064 "	"	2 "	"	"		
1065 "	"	2 "	Ireland	R. Catholic		
1066 Mudgee	"	1 "	Australia	"		
1067 "	"	1 labour	Ireland	"		
1068 Orange	"	1 imprisonment	England	Protestant		
1069 "	"	1 "	Ireland	"	4	Drunk, obscene language.
1070 Wagga Wagga	"	2 labour	Australia	"		
1071 Bathurst	Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.	3 years	Ireland	Presbyterian		
1072 "	"	2 "	England	Protestant		
1073 "	"	3 "	Australia	R. Catholic		
1074 "	"	3 "	"	"		
1075 "	"	3 "	America	Protestant		
1076 "	"	2 "	China	Pagan		
1077 "	"	3 "	Ireland	R. Catholic	3	Obscene language, stealing.
1078 Darlinghurst	"	6 months roads	Australia	"		
1079 "	"	9 "	"	Protestant		
1080 Grafton	"	2 imprisonment	England	"	1	Aggravated assault.
1081 Maitland	"	2 years labour	Ireland	R. Catholic		
1082 "	"	3 "	Australia	Protestant		
1083 "	"	1 month imprisonment	America	"		
1084 Albury	Perjury	2 years labour	England	"		
1085 Bathurst	"	2 "	Ireland	R. Catholic		
1086 Berrima	"	12 months imprisonment	Australia	Protestant		
1087 "	"	3 years labour	"	R. Catholic		
1088 Darlinghurst	"	3 "	Ireland	"		
1089 Deniliquin	"	12 months imprisonment	Russia	Jew		
1090 Goulburn	"	2½ years labour	England	R. Catholic		
1091 "	"	12 months	Australia	"		
1092 Parramatta	"	5 years roads	"	Protestant	1	Assault with intent at rape.
1093 Port Macquarie	"	3 labour	England	"		
1094 Yass	"	18 months	Ireland	R. Catholic	1	House-breaking.
1095 Armidale	Obscene language	3 imprisonment	England	Protestant		
1096 Bathurst	"	3 labour	"	Wesleyan		
1097 Bourke	"	3 imprisonment	Ireland	R. Catholic		
1098 Darlinghurst	"	3 "	"	"	19	Riotous, vagrancy, prostitute, &c.
1099 "	"	1 "	"	"	4	Drunk, prostitute.
1100 "	"	3 "	"	"	2	Drunk, riotous.
1101 "	"	6 labour	England	"	15	" stealing, vagrancy.
1102 "	"	3 imprisonment	Ireland	"	1	Drunk.
1103 "	"	1 "	"	Protestant		
1104 Goulburn	"	10 days	"	"	1	Obscene language.
1105 Maitland	"	7 "	Wales	"	5	" assault, neglect to join ship.
1106 "	"	3 months	Ireland	R. Catholic	3	Obscene language, vagrancy
1107 "	"	18 days	Scotland	Presbyterian	22	Obscene language, drunk, &c.

RETURN of Prisoners in Gaol—continued.

Name.	Offence.	Sentence.	Country.	Religion.	Former Convictions against each Prisoner.	
					No.	Offences.
1108 Mudgee	Obscene language.....	2 months imprisonment...	Scotland	Presbyterian .....	...
1109 "	"	5 weeks "	England	Protestant	3	Obscene language.
1110 "	"	6 months labour	Ireland	R. Catholic		
1111 "	"	6 " "	"	Protestant		
1112 Orange	"	2 " "	Scotland	Presbyterian		
1113 Scone	"	Till rising of Court	Australia	R. Catholic	1	Drunk.
1114 Wagga Wagga	"	1 month imprisonment	Ireland	"		
1115 "	"	1 " "	England	Protestant		
1116 Bathurst	Having stolen property in possession.	15 " labour	Denmark	Lutheran		
1117 "	"	1 " imprisonment	Australia	R. Catholic		
1118 Bourke	"	6 " "	England	Protestant		
1119 "	"	6 " "	Australia	Presbyterian		
1120 "	Unsound mind	1 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic		
1121 "	"	To Darlinghurst Gaol	England	Protestant		
1122 Braidwood	"	For examination	Ireland	R. Catholic		
1123 Deniliquin	"	3 months imprisonment	"	"		
1124 "	"	1 " "	"	"		
1125 Darlinghurst	"	Examination	"	Protestant	2	Unsound mind.
1126 "	"	"	Australia	R. Catholic	17	Vagrancy.
1127 "	"	"	"	"		
1128 "	"	"	"	Protestant		
1129 Goulburn	"	14 days imprisonment	England	"		
1130 "	"	1 month "	Australia	R. Catholic	1	Unsound mind.
1131 "	"	1 " "	England	"		
1132 "	"	Examination	Germany	Unknown		
1133 "	"	"	Ireland	R. Catholic		
1134 "	"	"	"	Protestant		
1135 Wollongong	Misdemeanor	3 months imprisonment	England	"		
1136 "	"	3 " "	"	"		
1137 Albury	Abduction	3 years "	Australia	"		
1138 Berrima	"	2 " "	America	"		
1139 Maitland	"	12 months "	Germany	R. Catholic	1	Keeping disorderly house.
1140 Albury	Escape from gaol	1 " "	Australia	"		
1141 Armidale	Illegally using a horse	6 " "	"	"		
1142 Bathurst	"	6 " labour	"	"		
1143 Mudgee	"	3 " "	"	"	1	Stealing.
1144 Windsor	"	4 " "	"	"		
1145 Darlinghurst	Illegally using a bullock	12 " imprisonment	"	Protestant		
1146 Windsor	Attempt suicide	1 " "	"	"		
1147 Darlinghurst	"	For trial	England	"		
1148 "	"	1 month imprisonment	Australia	"		
1149 Maitland	"	3 " "	Ireland	"		
1150 Bathurst	Sacrilege	3 years labour	China	Pagan		
1151 Parramatta	"	5 " roads	England	Protestant	2	Stealing.
1152 Darlinghurst	Drunk	3 days imprisonment	"	"		
1153 "	"	2 " "	Australia	"		
1154 "	"	7 " "	England	"	5	Stealing, riotous, drunk.
1155 "	"	2 " "	Australia	"		
1156 "	"	7 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic		
1157 "	"	7 " "	"	"	46	Vagrancy, riotous, drunk, &c.
1158 "	"	1 " "	Australia	Protestant	1	Drunk.
1159 "	"	2 " "	Ireland	"		
1160 "	"	6 months labour	England	R. Catholic	94	Vagrancy, drunk, disorderly, &c.
1161 "	"	7 days imprisonment	Ireland	"	25	" " "
1162 "	"	2 " "	"	"	12	" " "
1163 "	"	3 " "	Australia	"	14	" " "
1164 "	"	3 " "	Ireland	"		
1165 "	"	3 " "	"	"		
1166 "	"	7 " "	"	"	34	Vagrancy, disorderly, drunk, &c.
1167 "	"	7 " "	England	Protestant	42	" " "
1168 "	"	7 " "	Ireland	"	11	" " "
1169 Maitland	"	7 " "	Australia	R. Catholic		
1170 Scone	"	24 hours "	Ireland	Protestant		
1171 "	"	48 " "	"	R. Catholic	2	Drunk, obscene language.
1172 "	"	48 " "	England	Protestant		
1173 Wagga Wagga	Petty larceny	6 months labour	Ireland	R. Catholic		
1174 "	"	1 " "	"	"	1	Manslaughter.
1175 Goulburn	"	3 " imprisonment	England	Protestant		
1176 "	"	2 " "	"	"	1	Drunk.
1177 Gundagai	"	3 " labour	China	Pagan		
1178 Bathurst	Maintenance	12 " imprisonment	At sea	R. Catholic		
1179 Darlinghurst	"	6 " "	England	Protestant		
1180 "	"	12 " "	Ireland	"	2	Maintenance.
1181 "	"	Till order of Court	England	"		
1182 "	"	12 months imprisonment	"	"		
1183 Maitland	"	12 " "	Scotland	"		
1184 Bathurst	Begging	2 " "	China	Pagan	1	Vagrancy.
1185 "	"	1 " "	"	Protestant		
1186 Darlinghurst	"	3 " "	England	"		
1187 "	"	6 " labour	Ireland	R. Catholic	39	Drunk, disorderly, &c.
1188 "	"	3 " "	"	"	10	" "
1189 Bathurst	Illegally on premises	1 " imprisonment	"	"		

RETURN of Prisoners in Gaol—continued.

Name.	Offence.	Sentence.	Country.	Religion.	Former Convictions against each Prisoner.	
					No.	Offences.
1190 Darlinghurst..	Illegally on premises ..	6 months roads	England.....	Protestant .....	...
1191 Orange.....	"	3 " labour	Scotland.....	Presbyterian .....	...
1192 Bathurst	Attempt to procure abortion.	3 years "	Not known ..	R. Catholic.....	...	
1193 Parramatta ..	"	7 " roads	England.....	Protestant .....	...
1194 Bourke.....	Aggravated assault	6 months labour	Australia .....	" .....	...
1195 Darlinghurst..	"	4 " imprisonment.....	England.....	"	3	Stealing, accessory to robbery, drunk.
1196 "	"	6 " labour	Ireland .....	" .....	...
1197 "	"	4 "	England.....	" .....	...
1198 "	"	14 days imprisonment .....	" .....	" .....	...
1199 Parramatta ..	"	6 months "	"	R. Catholic.....	2	Assault.
1200 Darlinghurst..	Exposing person	14 days " .....	" .....	" .....	...
1201 "	"	1 month "	"	Protestant .....	...
1202 "	"	6 months labour	Ireland	R. Catholic.....	38	Vagrancy, stealing, attempt to steal, &c.
1203 "	"	6 " imprisonment.....	England.....	Protestant .....	...
1204 "	"	1 month "	Ireland	R. Catholic.....	29	Vagrancy, disorderly, drunk, &c.
1205 "	"	7 months labour	"	"	23	" " "
1206 "	"	1 month imprisonment.....	Scotland.....	"	26	" " "
1207 "	"	1 " labour	Ireland	Protestant .....	...
1208 Mudgee	"	1 " imprisonment.....	"	R. Catholic.....	...	
1209 "	Default of bail	6 months " .....	" .....	" .....	...
1210 Parramatta ..	"	2 "	England.....	" .....	...
1211 Wagga Wagga ..	Resisting police.....	6 weeks "	Ireland .....	" .....	...
1212 Darlinghurst..	"	2 months "	England.....	"	1	Larceny.
1213 "	Illegally in a boat.....	6 " labour	Australia	"	7	Vagrancy, drunk, stealing, &c.
1214 "	Threatening	12 " imprisonment	Ireland	"	1	Maintenance.
1215 "	"	6 " "	Scotland.....	Protestant	4	Medical treatment, assault.
1216 "	"	12 " "	Australia	R. Catholic.....	...	
1217 "	"	12 " "	Ireland	"	6	Assault, burglary, escape from custody.
1218 "	"	6 " "	England.....	Protestant .....	...
1219 "	"	6 " "	Scotland.....	"	6	Vagrancy, disorderly, drunk, &c.
1220 Goulburn	"	6 " "	Ireland	"	1	Unsound mind.
1221 "	"	4 " "	"	R. Catholic.....	2	Vagrancy.
1222 Maitland	"	12 " "	Scotland.....	Protestant	3	Assault, vagrancy, stealing.
1223 "	"	3 " "	England.....	" .....	...
1224 "	"	3 " " .....	" .....	" .....	...
1225 "	"	6 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic.....	31	Stealing, vagrancy, drunk, &c.
1226 "	Disobeying orders on board ship.	16 weeks labour.....	America.....	" .....	...
1227 "	"	12 " "	Germany	Protestant .....	...
1228 "	"	12 " "	England.....	R. Catholic.....	...	
1229 "	"	12 " "	Hungary .....	" .....	...
1230 "	"	12 " "	England.....	Protestant .....	...
1231 "	"	14 " " .....	" .....	" .....	...
1232 Darlinghurst..	Bigamy	6 months "	Australia	R. Catholic.....	...	
1233 "	"	2 years "	England.....	Protestant .....	...
1234 "	"	For trial.....	Germany	"	1	Stealing.
1235 Pt. Macquarie ..	"	5 years roads	Ireland .....	" .....	...
1236 Berrima	Stabbing with intent to kill.	Death, to 20 years roads ..	England.....	R. Catholic.....	...	
1237 "	Wounding with intent to murder.	" 15 " "	Australia	Protestant .....	...
1238 Darlinghurst..	"	32 years roads	"	"	1	Horse-stealing.
1239 "	"	15 " "	England.....	" .....	...
1240 "	"	15 months labour	"	R. Catholic.....	...	
1241 "	"	15 years roads	"	Protestant .....	...
1242 "	"	3 " labour	Wales.....	" .....	...
1243 "	"	7 " roads	Ireland	R. Catholic.....	...	
1244 "	"	15 " "	England.....	" .....	...
1245 "	"	15 " "	Germany	Protestant .....	...
1246 "	"	9 months "	Ireland	R. Catholic.....	1	Drunk.
1247 Mudgee	"	3 years labour	China.....	Pagan.....	...	
1248 Parramatta ..	"	Death, to life.....	"	Protestant .....	...
1249 "	"	15 years roads	Australia .....	" .....	...
1250 "	"	7 " "	England.....	"	1	Larceny.
1251 "	"	10 " "	Scotland.....	"	1	Shooting with intent.
1252 "	"	10 " "	Australia .....	" .....	...
1253 "	"	7 " "	China.....	Pagan.....	...	
1254 "	"	5 " "	Australia	R. Catholic.....	...	
1255 Berrima	Shooting with intent ..	5 " "	"	Protestant .....	...
1256 Pt. Macquarie ..	"	15 " "	Ireland .....	" .....	...
1257 Darlinghurst..	"	15 " "	England.....	" .....	...
1258 "	"	3 " labour	Australia	Presbyterian .....	...
1259 Parramatta ..	"	2 " imprisonment	England.....	Protestant .....	...
1260 Berrima	Sodomy	Death, to life.....	Ireland	R. Catholic.....	...	
1261 Darlinghurst..	"	3 years labour.....	England.....	Protestant .....	...
1262 "	"	5 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic.....	...	
1263 Parramatta ..	"	7 " roads .....	" .....	" .....	...
1264 "	"	5 " from death	"	Protestant	1	Larceny.

RETURN of Prisoners in Gaol—continued.

Name.	Offence.	Sentence.	Country.	Religion.	Former Convictions against each Prisoner.	
					No.	Offences.
1265 Parramatta	Sodomy	Death, to 15 years	China	R. Catholic	...	
1266 Darlinghurst	Attempt at sodomy	2 years labour	England	"	...	
1267 "	"	2 "	"	Protestant	...	
1268 "	"	3 " imprisonment	"	"	...	
1269 Goulburn	"	2 " labour	France	R. Catholic	...	
1270 Maitland	"	4 " "	England	Protestant	...	
1271 Parramatta	"	5 " roads	"	"	7	Burglary, larceny, stealing, vagrancy.
1272 Berrima	Robbery and wounding	Death, to life	Australia	R. Catholic	...	
1273 Darlinghurst	"	"	"	"	...	
1274 Parramatta	"	"	Ireland	"	1	Cattle-stealing.
1275 "	"	"	"	"	...	
1276 "	"	20 years roads	England	"	...	
1277 Berrima	Having housebreaking instruments in his possession.	5 years roads	Ireland	Protestant	3	Robbery, prison-breaking, illegally on premises.
1278 Darlinghurst	"	2 " labour	England	Jew	1	Burglary.
1279 Parramatta	"	3 " "	"	Protestant	1	"
1280 Berrima	Deserting his wife	Till order of Court	Ireland	R. Catholic	5	Threatening, assault.
1281 Goulburn	Deserting his illegitimate child.	12 months imprisonment	"	"	...	
1282 Berrima	Accessory after the facts to a felony.	2 years labour	England	Protestant	...	
1283 "	Conspiracy	3 " "	"	"	...	
1284 "	"	5 " imprisonment	"	"	...	
1285 Darlinghurst	"	3 " labour	"	"	...	
1286 "	"	5 " imprisonment	India	"	...	
1287 "	"	2 " labour	Scotland	"	...	
1288 "	"	2 " imprisonment	Ireland	R. Catholic	...	
1289 "	"	5 " "	"	"	...	
1290 "	"	For trial	France	Protestant	1	Illicit distillation.
1291 Berrima	Fraudulently win at cards	3 years roads	England	"	...	
1292 "	Gaming	18 months labour	"	"	...	
1293 Darlinghurst	"	18 " imprisonment	"	"	...	
1294 "	"	18 " labour	"	"	...	
1295 Pt. Macquarie	Attempt to steal from the person.	2 " "	Australia	R. Catholic	...	
1296 Darlinghurst	Attempt to steal	For trial	"	Protestant	...	
1297 "	Intent to steal	9 months labour	"	"	...	
1298 "	Rape	15 years roads	Ireland	R. Catholic	...	
1299 "	"	Life	Aboriginal	Protestant	...	
1300 "	"	2 years roads	Ireland	R. Catholic	...	
1301 "	"	Life	England	Protestant	...	
1302 Parramatta	"	Death to 7 years labour	Australia	R. Catholic	...	
1303 "	"	10 years roads	Ireland	"	...	
1304 Berrima	Attempt at rape	2 " labour	Australia	"	...	
1305 Maitland	"	2 " imprisonment	"	"	...	
1306 Parramatta	Feloniously ravishing	3 " labour	England	Protestant	...	
1307 Deniliquin	Embezzlement	18 months "	Ireland	R. Catholic	...	
1308 Darlinghurst	"	For trial	Australia	Protestant	2	Vagrancy, stealing.
1309 "	"	1 month labour	England	"	...	
1310 "	"	9 months "	Australia	R. Catholic	...	
1311 "	"	3 years imprisonment	"	"	...	
1312 "	"	2 years labour	France	"	...	
1313 "	"	3 " "	Ireland	"	...	
1314 "	"	15 months "	England	Protestant	...	
1315 Maitland	"	9 " "	"	"	...	
1316 Parramatta	"	12 " "	"	"	1	Assault and beating.
1317 Deniliquin	Being conductor of gaming-house.	6 " "	China	Pagan	...	
1318 "	Feloniously wounding	12 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic	...	
1319 Goulburn	"	4 years "	Scotland	Protestant	...	
1320 Darlinghurst	" (assault)	15 " "	England	"	...	
1321 "	Attempt to commit a felony.	6 months "	"	Presbyterian	2	Burglary, larceny.
1322 "	Deserting ship	8 weeks "	"	Protestant	...	
1323 "	"	4 months "	Sweden	"	...	
1324 "	"	2 " "	England	"	...	
1325 "	Royal Artillery	Examination	"	"	...	
1326 "	"	"	"	"	...	
1327 "	"	"	"	"	...	
1328 "	"	"	Australia	"	...	
1329 "	regiment	"	Ireland	"	...	
1330 "	"	"	"	R. Catholic	...	
1331 "	"	"	Scotland	Presbyterian	...	
1332 "	"	"	Ireland	R. Catholic	...	
1333 "	"	"	America	Protestant	...	
1334 "	Manslaughter	3 years labour	Australia	"	...	
1335 "	"	2 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic	...	
1336 "	"	12 months "	"	"	...	
1337 "	"	12 " "	England	Protestant	5	Disorderly, assault, & robbery.
1338 "	"	12 " "	Ireland	R. Catholic	...	
1339 Parramatta	"	5 years roads	Scotland	Presbyterian	...	
1340 Darlinghurst	Fraudulent insolvency	12 months imprisonment	Russia	Jew	...	
1341 "	Debtor	"	England	Protestant	...	
1342 "	Suspected of stealing	3 months labour	"	R. Catholic	...	
1343 "	Assault and stealing	7 " "	Australia	"	...	

RETURN of Prisoners in Gaol—continued.

Name.	Offence.	Sentence.	Country.	Religion.	Former Convictions against each Prisoner.	
					No.	Offences.
1344 Parramatta ...	Assault and beating	2 years labour	Scotland	Presbyterian .....	...
1345 Darlinghurst ..	Keeping bawdy-house ...	6 months	China	Pagan .....	...
1346 "	"	12 " imprisonment...	England	R. Catholic .....	...
1347 "	"	6 " labour	Ireland	Protestant .....	...
1348 Maitland	" disorderly house	2 years imprisonment ..	Wales .....	" .....	...
1349 Darlinghurst ..	Carry liquor on Sunday ..	2 days	England .....	" .....	...
1350 "	Arson	10 years roads .....	" .....	" .....	...
1351 Parramatta	"	7 "	Scotland	Presbyterian .....	...
1352 Darlinghurst ..	Rescuing a prisoner	1 year labour	Australia	Protestant .....	...
1353 "	Assisting an outlaw	7 "	Ireland	R. Catholic .....	...
1354 "	Suspicion of stealing	3 months labour	Australia .....	" .....	...
1355 "	Disobeying orders	4 weeks	Sweden	Protestant .....	...
1356 "	Cutting and wounding...	Examination	India .....	" .....	...
1357 "	Common prostitute	3 months labour	Australia	Presbyterian	2	Disorderly.
1358 "	"	6 "	"	R. Catholic	2	Prostitute, riotous.
1359 "	"	6 "	"	"	3	Assault, riotous.
1360 "	"	3 "	Ireland	"	10	Vagrancy, drunk, prostitute.
1361 "	"	3 "	Australia .....	" .....	...
1362 "	"	3 "	"	"	2	Drunk.
1363 "	"	1 "	"	"	20	Vagrancy, drunk, prostitute.
1364 "	"	2 "	Ireland	"	6	" " "
1365 "	"	3 "	Australia	"	6	" " "
1366 "	"	2 "	Ireland	"	22	" " "
1367 "	"	2 "	England	Protestant	6	" disorderly, stealing
1368 "	"	4 "	Australia	R. Catholic	16	" " "
1369 "	Concealing birth	12 "	"	Protestant .....	...
1370 "	"	12 " imprisonment...	"	R. Catholic .....	...
1371 "	"	6 " labour .....	" .....	" .....	...
1372 "	"	2 years	"	Protestant .....	...
1373 "	"	6 months	"	R. Catholic .....	...
1374 "	Idle and disorderly	1 "	"	Protestant	17	Disorderly, vagrancy, drunk
1375 "	"	10 days imprisonment ..	Ireland	R. Catholic .....	...
1376 "	Illegally pawning	2 months labour	Australia .....	" .....	...
1377 Goulburn	Pig-stealing	3 years	China	Pagan	1	Pig-stealing.
1378 "	Having supposed stolen goods.	3 months imprisonment...	Ireland	R. Catholic	3	Vagrancy, petty larceny.
1379 "	Bestiality	2 years labour	Australia	Protestant .....	...
1380 Parramatta	"	Death, to 10 years roads	"	"	1	Cattle-stealing.
1381 Maitland	Feloniously killing a beast	3 years roads	"	R. Catholic .....	...
1382 "	Attempt to fire a pistol at a person.	18 months labour	China	Pagan .....	...
1383 Parramatta	Mail robbery	20 years roads	Australia	Presbyterian	2	Horse-stealing, highway robbery.
1384 "	Highway robbery	12 "	"	R. Catholic	1	Stealing.
1385 "	Assisting and abetting a felony.	5 "	England	"	1	Robbing a bank with fire-arms.
1386 "	Illegally using a horse ...	6 months labour	"	"	1	Drunk.
1387 Goulburn	"	8 "	Australia .....	" .....	...
1388 Berrima	Larceny and receiving ...	3 years .....	" .....	" .....	...
1389 "	"	3 "	England	Protestant .....	...
1390 Yass	Cattle-stealing	2 "	Australia	R. Catholic .....	...
1391 "	"	2 " .....	" .....	" .....	...
1392 Orange	Obscene language	3 months	Scotland .....	" .....	...
1393 Maitland	Highway robbery	3 years	Australia	"	1	Perjury.
1394 "	False pretences	2 "	Scotland	Protestant	1	Stealing.
1395 "	"	2½ "	England .....	" .....	...
1396 "	"	2 "	Australia .....	" .....	...
1397 "	"	12 months	England	"	1	False pretences.
1398 "	"	12 "	Australia	R. Catholic .....	...
1399 "	"	12 "	"	Protestant .....	...
1400 "	Arson	18 "	Ireland	R. Catholic .....	...
1401 "	Aggravated assault	6 "	England	Protestant .....	...
1402 Darlinghurst ..	Assault with intent to rob	For trial	Scotland	"	1	Drunk.
1403 Bathurst	Horse-stealing	3 years labour	Australia .....	" .....	...
1404 "	"	3 "	"	R. Catholic .....	...
1405 "	"	18 months .....	" .....	" .....	...
1406 "	"	3 years	"	Protestant .....	...
1407 "	"	2 "	Ireland	R. Catholic .....	...
1408 "	"	2 "	Australia .....	" .....	...
1409 "	"	12 months	England	Protestant .....	...
1410 "	"	3 years	Australia	R. Catholic .....	...
1411 "	"	12 months	"	Protestant .....	...
1412 Goulburn	Stealing in a dwelling ...	2 years	England .....	" .....	...

Sheriff's Office, Prison Branch,
Sydney, 25 January, 1871.

HAROLD MACLEAN,
Sheriff, and Acting Inspector of Prisons.

1870-71.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.

(ORDER IN COUNCIL—ALTERATION IN SCALE OF FEES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 22 Vict. No. 18, sec. 42.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At Government House,
Sydney, 27 January, 1871.

PRESENT:—

His Excellency the Governor,
The Honorable the Vice-President,
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary,
The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer,
The Honorable the Secretary for Lands,
The Honorable the Secretary for Works,
The Honorable the Solicitor General, and
The Honorable the Postmaster General.

WHEREAS by an Act passed by the Parliament of New South Wales in the 22nd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, and intituled "An Act for establishing District Courts and for enabling the Judges thereof to act as Chairmen of Quarter Sessions," it was enacted by the 42nd clause thereof, that it should be lawful for His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, from time to time, to alter the scale of Fees mentioned in the Schedule to the said Act, in any particular: Provided that no such alteration "shall come into operation until the expiration of one month after the same shall have been notified to both Houses of the Parliament of the Colony, and that no such alteration shall take effect if within such period either House of Parliament shall by an address to the Governor signify its dissent therefrom." And whereas it appears to the Governor and Executive Council to be expedient and necessary to alter the said scale of Fees in certain particulars: Now therefore His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, doth by this present Order authorize and direct the following alterations in the scale of Fees stated in the Schedule to the said Act, that is to say:—

SCHEDULE—COURT FEES.

	In cases not exceeding £5.	In cases not exceeding £10.	In cases not exceeding £30.	In cases not exceeding £100.	In all other cases except those tried by consent under section 9 of District Courts Act of 1858.	In all cases tried by consent under section 9 of District Courts Act of 1858.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For filing every plaint, issuing summons, and other proceedings to judgment.....	0 3 6	0 6 0	0 10 0	1 5 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
For issuing every subpoena	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
For issuing every writ of execution	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 7 6
Bailiff's notice of execution	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
For issuing <i>Ca. Sa.</i> summons	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
For every certificate of judgment	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 3 6
For filing every notice of appeal				0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
For issuing every instalment form.....	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
For filing every notice of defence, special defence, or plea	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
For filing every confession	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
For swearing every affidavit	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
For filing every affidavit	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every appointment to tax	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6
For every copy of execution against lands ..	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6
For every search	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6
For every copy	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6
For every summons to shew cause in interlocutory matter	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
For every order	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
For every writ of attachment	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6

BAILIFF'S FEES.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
For service of every subpoena or summons, if within two miles from the Court House, in the City of Sydney, Metropolitan District ...	0 0 6	For making levy where the sum levied for shall exceed £20, the like sum for the first £20, and for every pound over that sum	0 0 3
For such service, every mile beyond two miles from the Court House, in the City of Sydney	0 0 3	For executing every writ against the person	0 5 0
For service of every summons or subpoena, if within two miles from the Court House, in any other district than the metropolitan	0 0 6	For executing every writ of habere in ejectment ..	0 5 0
For such service, every mile beyond two miles from the Court House, in any other district...	0 0 6	For mileage, in the execution of any writ where the same shall be executed not more than two miles from the Court House	0 1 0
For keeping possession under an execution against the goods, each day	0 6 0	For mileage, where the writ shall be executed beyond such two miles, for every such mile beyond	0 0 6
For making levy where the sum levied for shall not exceed £20	0 5 0		

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1871.

[3d.]

1870-71.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.

(ORDER IN COUNCIL—ALTERATION IN SCALE OF FEES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 22 Vict. No. 18, sec. 42.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At Government House,
Sydney, 23 March, 1871.

PRESENT:—

His Excellency the Governor,
 The Honorable the Vice-President,
 The Honorable the Colonial Secretary,
 The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer,
 The Honorable the Secretary for Lands,
 The Honorable the Secretary for Works,
 The Honorable the Solicitor General, and
 The Honorable the Postmaster General.

WHEREAS by an Act passed by the Parliament of New South Wales in the 22nd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, and intituled "*An Act for establishing District Courts and for enabling the Judges thereof to act as Chairmen of Quarter Sessions*," it was enacted by the 42nd clause thereof, that it should be lawful for His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, from time to time to alter the Scale of Fees mentioned in the Schedule to the said Act in any particular: Provided that no such alteration "shall come into operation until the expiration of one month after the same shall have been notified to both Houses of the Parliament of the Colony, and that no such alteration shall take effect if within such period either House of Parliament shall by an Address to the Governor signify its dissent therefrom": And whereas it appears to the Governor and Executive Council to be expedient and necessary to alter the said Scale of Fees, and more particularly to alter and amend in certain particulars the Scale of Fees laid before Parliament on or about the 14th and 15th of February last: Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, doth by this present Order authorize and direct the following altered Scale of Fees, that is to say:—

SCHEDULE—COURT FEES.

For filing every plaint, issuing summons, and other proceedings to judgment: In cases not exceeding £100.....	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
	1	0	0	in lieu of	1	5	0
In all other cases, except those tried by consent under section 9 of District Courts Act of 1858	1	0	0	do.	2	0	0
In all cases tried by consent under section 9 of District Courts Act of 1858	1	0	0	do.	3	0	0
For every appointment to tax in cases not exceeding £5, the fee of 2s. 6d. to be omitted.							
In such cases not exceeding £10, the fee of 2s. 6d. to be omitted.							

A. C. BUDGE,
 Clerk of the Council.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.

(RETURNS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 22 Vict., No. 18, sec. 103.

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

METROPOLITAN AND COAST DISTRICT.

1. SYDNEY.	6. SCONE.
2. NEWCASTLE.	7. MURRURUNDI.
3. MAITLAND.	8. PATERSON.
4. SINGLETON.	9. DUNGOG.
5. MUSWELLBROOK.	10. WOLLOMBI.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

1. LIVERPOOL.	9. COOMA.
2. CAMPBELLTOWN.	10. BOMBALA.
3. CAMDEN.	11. BEGA.
4. PICTON.	12. WOLLONGONG.
5. BERRIMA.	13. KIAMA.
6. GOULBURN.	14. NOWRA.
7. BRAIDWOOD.	15. MORUYA.
8. QUANBEYAN.	

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

1. YASS.	6. WAGGA WAGGA.
2. BURROWA.	7. ALBURY.
3. YOUNG.	8. DENILIKUIN.
4. GUNDAGAI.	9. HAY.
5. TUMUT.	

WESTERN DISTRICT.

1. HARTLEY.	8. DUBBO.
2. BATHURST.	9. MUDGEE.
3. CARCOAR.	10. SOFALA.
4. FORBES.	11. PENRITH.
5. MOLONG.	12. WINDSOR.
6. ORANGE.	13. PARRAMATTA.
7. WELLINGTON.	

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

1. WINGHAM.	6. GLEN INNES.
2. PORT MACQUARIE.	7. TENTERFIELD.
3. KEMPSEY.	8. GRAFTON.
4. TAMWORTH.	9. CASINO.
5. ARMIDALE.	

OF 1858.—(Section 103.)

particulars required by the said Act, from the 1st day of March, 1869, to the 28th day of February, inclusive.

The number of Suits commenced.			Result.		Number of Cases left in Arrear.	Number of Cases tried by Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Number of Cases tried without Jury.
Commenced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant, including Nonsuits.				
6,396	2,402	3,991	3,630 3 cases moved to Supreme Court by <i>certiorari</i> .	361	Nil.	12	Nil.	3,979

Amount sued for.	Rehearing of Cases of Judgment by default, in consequence of Defendant's absence.	Number of Motions for New Trials.	Number of New Trials granted.	The grounds upon which granted.	Number of Appeals.	Number of Issues from Supreme Court.
£ s. d. 58,797 3 6	31	10	1	Judge ordered to be tried by Jury.	Nil.	Nil.

Attorneys were employed and in which Defendants confessed judgment.

particulars required by the said Act, so far as I am able to set forth the same,—

Dated at Sydney, this 16th day of March, 1870.

ALEX. C. MAXWELL,
Registrar.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at NEWCASTLE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods Sold	100	£ s. d. 1,347 11 7	46	...	54	...	54	51	3	£ s. d. 7 6 6	...	54	}.....	...	Newcastle...	1869. 1 June 2 " 1 6 Sept. 1 7 " 1 29 Nov. 1 30 " 1 1870. 7 Feb. 1 8 " 1	7 1½ 8 9½ 7 5 6 6½	}...	}...	{ Verdict against evidence.	
Promissory Notes	9	260 3 2	5	...	4	...	4	4	...	16 4 10	...	4									
Rent	7	120 0 6	5	...	2	...	2	2	...	.....	...	2						
Board and Lodging	3	61 8 1	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1						
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Trespass on Person	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	...	1					
Illegal Distraint	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	...	1					
Trover	4	481 9 8	1	...	3	...	3	1	2	14 14 10	...	3									
Breach of Contract	5	452 17 6	1	...	4	2	2	...	4	25 1 10	...	4									
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	52	1,066 10 0	22	...	30	1	29	21	9	32 4 6	...	30									
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	5	730 0 0	1	...	4	1	3	3	1	21 13 2	...	4									
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Money Lent	2	30 3 4	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	.....	...	2				
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Possession of Tenements	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	...	1					
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above	3	75 10 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	10 4 8	...	2									
TOTALS.....	193	5,055 13 10	84	...	109	4	105	87	22	127 10 4	...	109									

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

AUG. CARTER,

Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MAITLAND, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	46	688 17 2	28	...	18	...	18	14	4	45 16 5	...	18	}	...	...	E. Maitland	1869.			
Promissory Notes.....	46	684 1 9	24	...	22	...	22	22	...	50 4 3	...	22					9 June...	1	84	...	
Rent.....	10	186 12 1	7	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	3					10 "	1	8	...
Board and Lodging.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					11 "	1	9½	...
Trespass on Land.....	2	55 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	10 13 0	...	2					12 "	1	8	...
Trespass on Person.....	2	60 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					14 "	1	5	...
Illegal Distraint.....	4	410 0 0	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	30 16 6	...	2					15 Sept...	1	6	...	
Trover.....	6	440 0 0	...	...	6	...	6	...	6	100 11 2	...	6					16 "	1	9	...
Breach of Contract.....	7	496 15 5	3	...	4	...	4	1	3	...	...	4					17 "	1	8	...
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	22	749 3 4	8	...	14	...	14	11	3	85 19 3	...	14					18 "	1	6	...	
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	4	290 0 0	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	21 11 6	...	2					6 Dec. ...	1	7	...	
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					7 "	1	6	...
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					8 "	1	1	...
Money Lent.....	4	32 15 0	1	...	3	...	3	2	1	6 11 2	...	3					14 Feb. ...	1	6	...	
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					15 "	1	2	...
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction.....	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1								
Causes of Action not specified above.....	5	125 16 8	...	...	5	...	5	2	3	12 19 2	...	5								
TOTALS.....	159	4,249 1 5	77	...	82	...	82	59	23	365 2 5	...	82					15	98	1		

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

AUG. CARTER,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at SINGLETON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold.....	45	£ s. d. 416 4 1½	21	...	24	...	24	22	2	£ s. d. 17 5 3	}	Singleton	1869. 16 June ... 21 to 22 Sept. ... 1870. 23 Feb. ...	1	...	*1 1	1	* 1st. Verdict against law. 2nd. Verdict against evi- dence. 3rd. Damages ex- cessive.
Promissory Notes	12	173 19 10	6	...	6	...	6	6	...	11 11 1											
Rent	2	39 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	5 12. 0											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land.....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2 9 10									
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 7 3									
Breach of Contract	3	500 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	38 6 10											
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	6	304 9 1	...	...	6	...	6	5	1	35 1 10									
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commission on Agency	1	4 12 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 0					
Sales of Live Stock	1	11 12 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13 0					
Money Lent	1	3 3 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 0					
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	4 4 0								
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements.....	1	30 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 13 0					
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above	12	319 8 5	8	...	4	...	4	2	2	12 13 1											
TOTALS.....	87	2,012 8 5½	41	...	46	...	46	36	10	136 7 2							3	3	2	1	

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

WM. DUDDING,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MUSWELLBROOK, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	31	685 16 5	9	...	22	...	22	19	3	53 6 0	}	Muswellbrook	* 1869. 4 Mar.. 21 June.. 13 Oct.. 1870. 28 Feb...	...	5 1½ 6 5			
Promissory Notes.....	14	291 5 0	3	...	11	...	11	11	...	21 3 11											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Board and Lodging	6	129 16 0	5	...	1	...	1	1	...	7 11 4											
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Person	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	9 16 4									
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of Contract	2	230 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	4 2 0											
Wages, Work, and Labor ..	14	369 13 11	6	...	8	...	8	5	3	53 10 5											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money Lent	1	15 1 9	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	9 15 4									
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above	3	67 2 1	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	14 9 0											
TOTALS.....	72	1,988 15 2	25	...	47	...	47	38	9	173 14 4							...	17½			

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

T. FOLEY,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at SCONE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	2	75 3 10½	1	1	0 15 6	}										
Promissory Notes	2	37 13 6	2	1 8 0											
Rent	1	20 0 0	1	...	0 9 3											
Board and Lodging											
Trespass on Land	2	204 8 0	1	1	...	1 13 6											
Trespass on Person	2	400 0 0	1	...	13	1	12	1	...	2 10 6											
Illegal Distraint											
Trover	1	15 0 0	1	0 10 6											
Breach of Contract	1	200 0 0	1	1 5 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	4	1	3 4 3											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation											
Commission on Agency											
Sales of Live Stock	1	12 0 0	1	...	0 11 9											
Money Lent											
Partnership											
Interpleader											
Intestacy											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above	1	60 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1 6 6									
TOTALS	17	1,024 4 10½	4	...	13	1	12	8	5	13 14 9											

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

FREDK. R. WILSHIRE,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MURRURUNDI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.							Days.	Hours.			
Goods Sold	22	268 14 4	7	...	14	...	14	14	...	26 16 6	1	Murrurundi	1869. 10 Mar. ... 26 June ... 20 Oct.	5 3 3	1
Promissory Notes	3	103 4 4	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 2 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Rent	1	6 13 4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Board and Lodging	2	17 5 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trespass on Person	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 6 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	19	293 2 3	7	...	11	...	11	9	2	43 10 5	...	.....	.....	1				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Money Lent	1	22 8 11	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 9 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Causes of Action not specified above	5	55 6 2	...	...	5	...	5	3	2	18 13 7	...	.....	.....	...			
TOTALS	54	776 14 4	17	...	35	...	35	30	5	92 14 0	2			...	11	1		

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

G. G. BRODIE,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PATERSON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration..		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	7	192 1 3	3	...	4	...	4	3	1	14 18 9											
Promissory Notes	6	24 9 6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Land	2	300 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...										
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Breach of Contract	1	29 6 8	...	...	1	...	1	1	...										
Wages, Work, and Labour. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
TOTALS	13	545 17 5	5	...	7	...	7	6	1					1				1			

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

R. STUDDERT,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at DUNGOO, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	6	71 16 7	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	3 13 0	{	Dungog ...	{	1869. 28 Sept....	...	2		
Promissory Notes	6	55 7 1	2	...	4	...	4	4	...	5 0 6											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of Contract	1	132 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	14 2 0									
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	2	73 2 9	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	12 5 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	400 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	13 9 6											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTALS	17	732 6 5	7	...	10	...	10	9	1	48 10 0							...	4½			

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

HEN. GORDON,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WOLLOMBI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	4	54 17 1	4	...	4	3	1	3 12 0	...	4	Wol-lombi.	{	1869.	6 March...	...	5	
Promissory Notes	5	177 9 2	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 15 2	...	2	.....	1						
Rent	2	54 10 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	3 8 0	...	2	.....	...					
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Trespass on Land.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	55 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	9 16 10	...	1	.....	...					
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Sales of Live Stock	1	3 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 6 6	...	1	.....	...					
Money Lent	1	2 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 3 0	...	1	.....	...					
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Causes of Action not specified above	3	18 11 7	...	...	3	...	3	1	2	2 17 9	...	3	.....	...					
TOTALS	18	365 7 10	3	...	14	...	14	9	5	22 19 3	...	14	1							

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

J. N. BROOKS,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at LIVERPOOL, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	29	116 15 6	10	...	18	...	18	17	1	11 16 0	1	Liverpool	1869. 2 June ... 8 Sept. ... 1870. 6 Jan.	2½ 1½ 2½		
Promissory Notes.....	2	11 13 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...												
Rent	1	4 17 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...										
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Land.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	6	44 1 3	3	...	3	...	3	3	...												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Money Lent	1	3 12 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Causes of Action not specified above	11	61 15 6	1	...	10	...	10	9	1												
TOTALS.....	50	242 14 9	16	...	33	...	33	31	2					1			...	6½			

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

W. J. WILSHIRE,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CAMPBELLTOWN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend- ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	13	85 4 8	3	...	10	...	10	10	...	13 9 9 {	Campbell- town ...	1869. 3 June ... 9 Sept. ... 1870. 8 Jan.	1 ¼ 2½			
Promissory Notes	5	52 2 7	1	...	4	...	4	4	...												
Rent	1	1 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1										
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Land	6	7 17 6	5	...	1	...	1	1	...												
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	3	11 10 5	1	...	2	...	2	1	1												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sales of Live Stock	3	43 14 0	2	...	1	...	1	1	...												
Money Lent	4	21 0 0	...	...	4	...	4	4	...										
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Causes of Action not specified above	8	73 5 8	2	...	6	...	6	4	2												
TOTALS	43	296 4 10	14	...	29	...	29	25	4	13 9 9							...	3½			

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

W. J. WILSHIRE,
Deputy Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CAMDEN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	35	207 0 10	11	...	24	...	24	21	3	28 2 7	}	Camden...	1869. 7 June...	1	...	1		
Promissory Notes	8	52 15 0	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	7 16 0									
Rent	1	32 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 3					
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover	1	20 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	4 13 0									
Breach of Contract	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 5 0									
Wages, Work, and Labour	16	57 6 2	8	...	8	...	8	3	5	5 15 6											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock	1	1 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 6 3									
Money Lent	2	12 2 10	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 10 0									
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above	7	20 9 0	2	...	5	...	5	2	3	3 3 3											
TOTALS	72	413 13 10	22	...	50	...	50	37	13	53 13 10						1870. 11 Jan. ...	1	...	1		

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

J. B. MARTIN,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PICTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgment or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.				
																	Days.	Hours.						
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.														
Goods Sold	22	91 4 8	7	...	15	...	15	13	2	12 1 6	}	...	...	...	Picton ...	{	1869.			}				
Promissory Notes.....	6	60 4 11	2	...	4	...	4	4	...	10 13 10							8 June ...	1	...					
Rent	2	17 8 6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 6 6							14 Sept. ...	1	...					
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Trespass on Land.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Causes of Action not specified above	4	16 12 11	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	2 0 6														
TOTALS.....	34	185 11 0	11	...	23	...	23	21	2	26 2 4							3	...	1					

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

J. B. MARTIN,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BERRIMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	10	117 16 0½	1	...	9	...	9	8	1	4 11 6	}	Berrima...	1869. 10 June ... 16 Sept. ... 1870. 15 Jan. ...	1 1 1 1	3 2 1			
Promissory Notes.....	5	85 8 4	1	...	4	...	4	4	...	3 16 3											
Rent .....				...		...		...	...			
Board and Lodging	2	56 0 0	2	...		...		...	1 15 6							
Trespass on Land.....	2	150 0 0		...	2	...	2	1	1	6 16 0											
Trespass on Person .....				...		...		...	...			
Illegal Distraint .....				...		...		...	...			
Trover .....				...		...		...	...			
Breach of Contract .....				...		...		...	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	2	37 3 6		...	2	...	2	1	1	1 6 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation				...		...		...	...						
Commission on Agency .....				...		...		...	...			
Sales of Live Stock	2	13 0 0	1	...	1	...	1		1	0 11 0											
Money Lent .....				...		...		...	...			
Partnership .....				...		...		...	...			
Interpleader .....				...		...		...	...			
Intestacy .....				...		...		...	...			
Legacy .....				...		...		...	...			
Possession of Tenements.....				...		...		...	...						
Replevin .....				...		...		...	...			
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...		...		...	...			
Causes of Action not specified above .....				...		...		...	...			
TOTALS.....	23	459 7 10½	5	...	18	...	18	14	4	18 16 3											

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

GEO. H. ROWLEY,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GOULBURN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.																			
Goods Sold	17	217 18 11	7	...	10	...	10	10	...	In 9 cases wherein the amount claimed has been under £30 ... £30 1 6 In 9 cases wherein the amount claimed has been above £30 ... £136 6 9	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Goulburn	1869.					
Promissory Notes.....	23	512 8 2	9	...	13	...	13	13	...							16 June...	1	6			
Rent	2	25 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...							17 " ...	1	9			
Board and Lodging	1	5 4 1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...							18 " ...	1	3			
Trespass on Land	32	1,866 10 0	12	3	17	7	10	16	1							23 July ...	1	7			
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							24 " ...	1	7			
Illegal Distraint	2	97 16 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1							26 " ...	1	7			
Trover	6	594 13 0	2	...	4	...	4	3	1							27 " ...	1	7			
Breach of Contract	34	516 10 5	24	...	9	...	9	7	2							28 " ...	1	8			
Wages, Work, and Labour...	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...							29 " ...	1	1			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	12 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...							22 Sept....	1	7			
Commission on Agency	2	49 9 8	...	...	2	...	2	2	...							23 " ...	1	2			
Sales of Live Stock	1	6 4 6	...	...	1	...	1	...	1							25 Nov....	1	7			
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							26 " ...	1	3			
Partnership	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							27 " ...	1	1			
Intorpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							1870.					
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							27 Jan. ...	1	7			
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							29 " ...	1	3			
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Causes of Action not specified above	9	778 16 10½	2	...	7	1	6	4	3												
TOTALS.....	131	4,883 1 7½	59	3	67	8	59	58	9					2			16	85			

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

TEMPLE F. NATHAN,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BRAIDWOOD, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	34	635 19 2½	15	1	18	...	18	15	3	51 13 10	}	Braidwood	{	1869. 7 July 8 " 29 Sept... 30 " 1 Oct....	}	2	10	
Promissory Notes	6	196 10 11	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	7 2 8											
Rent	1	23 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0					
Board and Lodging	1	7 4 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 5 0									
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover	7	292 19 5	2	...	5	...	5	3	2	13 19 8											
Breach of Contract	4	50 10 0	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	7 1 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour	6	204 15 11	2	...	4	...	4	3	1	3 15 6											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money Lent	2	96 9 6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3 10					
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above	1	20 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 12 6									
TOTALS	62	1,527 9 5½	26	1	35	...	35	28	7	88 8 0											

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

RALPH CLEMENGER,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at QUEANBEYAN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	22	406 15 9	8	...	13	...	13	12	1	64 1 6	}	{ 1	Queanbeyan	{ 1869. 1 Mar. 21 June 22 " 6 Oct. 1870. 10 Feb. 11 "	...	2 1 1 1 1 1	...		
Promissory Notes	12	375 7 5	4	...	8	...	8	8	...	43 19 11											
Rent	1	4 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0					
Board and Lodging	2	13 7 6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0					
Trespass on Land	1	40 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 0 0									
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	5 0 0										
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wages, Work, and Labor ...	3	67 2 4	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	19 7 10									
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0					
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock	1	17 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0					
Money Lent	5	126 10 0	...	...	5	1	4	3	2	18 15 0									
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above	7	145 2 6	...	...	7	1	6	6	1	17 2 0									
TOTALS.....	56	1,445 15 6	17	...	38	3	35	32	6	184 16 3							3	3			

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

O. WILLANS,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COOMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	29	556 6 1	11	...	16	...	16	13	3	115 5 0	}	2	Cooma ...	1869. 6 March ... 26 June... 12 Oct. ... 1870. 16 Feb.	3½ 4 ½ 3½			
Promissory Notes.....	7	168 16 9	3	...	4	...	4	4	...	7 9 2											
Rent	1	15 4 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 19 2					
Board and Lodging	1	19 19 2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 19 2					
Trespass on Land	2	225 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 5 10											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	3	80 11 6	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 5 10											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	300 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 13 4											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above	1	65 2 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 6 8									
TOTALS.....	46	1,430 19 6	19	...	25	...	25	22	3	133 4 2				2			...	11½			

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

A. NORDBLAD,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BOMBALA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	19	432 9 9½	12	...	7	...	7	7	...	27 14 11	...	7	}	...	Bombala...	{	1869. 11 March. 14 Oct	2	...	
Promissory Notes.....	11	307 18 4	7	1	3	...	3	3	...	47 15 9	...	3									
Rent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board and Lodging.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land.....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	9 11 0	...	1							
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract.....	4	215 0 0	...	...	4	...	4	3	1	30 18 5	...	4							
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	5	114 0 0	3	...	2	...	2	1	1	15 12 5	...	2									
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	3	500 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	29 19 3	...	2									
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock.....	1	2 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 3 0	...	1							
Money Lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS.....	44	1,771 18 1½	23	1	20	...	20	18	2	161 14 9	...	20						2	5½		

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

W. H. THOMAS,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BEGA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.			
																	Days.	Hours.					
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.													
Goods Sold	1	20 0 0	1 5 0	}	}	Bega	{	1870. 7 Mar. ... 8 " ...	}	1	3	...	{	Summons (not served.
Promissory Notes.....	1	13 9 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 9							
Rent	1	14 13 4	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 12 0											
Board and Lodging	1	20 19 6	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	9 2 2											
Trespass on Land.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Breach of Contract	2	84 11 6	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	5 6 5											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	20 10 0											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Money Lent	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 2 9											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Causes of Action not specified above	1	7 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	4 19 6											
TOTALS.....	9	390 13 10	1	...	6	1	5	2	4	43 10 7				2									

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

JOHN DAVIS,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WOLLONGONG, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	25	197 0 1½	9	...	16	...	16	11	5	12 2 0	{	Wellongong {	1863. 25 Mar....	1	2		
Promissory Notes	14	315 7 8	7	...	7	...	7	6	1	21 4 0											
Rent	7	131 7 2	1	...	6	...	6	4	2	24 11 8											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distrain .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of Contract	1	12 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	1 5 5	...						
Wages, Work, and Labour ..	2	5 0 6	...	...	2	...	2	...	2 0 6 0	...									
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock	1	1 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	0 3 0	...									
Money Lent	1	13 1 9	1	...	...	...	...	...	1 5 2	...						
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above	10	117 4 9½	3	...	7	...	7	6	1	15 10 10											
TOTALS	61	792 12 0	22	...	69	...	39	28	11	76 8 1							4	10½			

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

ALFRED A. TURNER,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at KIAMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	29	330 1 8	17	...	12	...	12	10	2	11 17 2	}	Kiama ...	1869. 30 Mar. 17 Aug. 30 Nov.	...	3½ 6 5	}	...	
Promissory Notes.....	21	455 9 0	11	...	10	...	10	10	...	17 18 6											
Rent	3	143 17 3	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	5 1 8											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land.....	4	26 5 0	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	5 11 4											
Trespass on Person	2	34 19 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	5 8 6									
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of Contract	1	20 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 19 8									
Wages, Work, and Labour	7	104 4 1	3	...	4	...	4	3	1	9 3 11											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	215 0 0	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	26 16 6									
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money Lent	1	12 11 8	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 9 2									
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader	1	22 12 8	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	5 5 0									
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above	8	56 7 5	3	...	5	...	5	4	1	6 4 8											
TOTALS	79	1,421 7 9	37	...	42	1	41	34	8	98 16 1						...	14½	1			

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

HENRY CONNELL, JUNR.,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at SHOALHAVEN (NOWRA), during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.					
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without Hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.						
																	Days.	Hours.								
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.																
Goods Sold	14	130 16 4	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	...	{	...	...	...	Nowra	{	1869. 2 April 3 " 1869. 20 Aug. 3 Dec.	...	10							
Promissory Notes	15	264 2 5	6	...	9	...	9	9	...	...								...	...		...	...	...	...	...	5
Rent	1	53 15 10	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...								...	...		...	...	...	...	...	8
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...		...	...	...	...	...	8
Trespass on Land	3	168 6 0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person	3	420 0 0	...	...	3	1	2	2	Jury discharged.	...								...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...								...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract	2	51 10 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...								...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labor ...	4	66 15 0	...	...	4	...	4	2	2	...								...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock	1	3 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...								...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	46	1,458 15 7	13	...	33	2	31	28	5*	39 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...							

* The case in which the Jury was discharged is entered as resulting for defendant, to make the Return correspond.

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

W. LOVEGROVE,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MORUYA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	1	21 11 9	1	...	1	1	...	0 8 0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Moruya...	1869. 14 July	3½			
Promissory Notes	2	37 11 3	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 14 2											
Rent	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 2 6									
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	2	64 4 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	8 4 0									
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above	2	37 17 2	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...									
TOTALS	8	191 4 2	2	...	6	...	6	5	1	18 8 8											

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

W. STEWART CASWELL,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at EDEN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870; as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	3	62 16 9	3	...	3	3	...	1 2 6	Eden	1869. 16 Mar. ... 7 Dec. ...	1	...	4			
Promissory Notes	3	54 10 10	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	1 10 0	...	...	...					
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distrain .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract	2	205 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	8 10 6	...	...	...					
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	2	54 10 10	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	18 11 0	...	...	...					
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above	4	7 6 6	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 4 11								1
TOTALS	14	384 4 11	2	1	10	...	10	8	2	30 18 11	1							

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

C. D. HAYS,
Clerk of Petty Sessions.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Yass, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	17	276 7 5	11	...	6	...	6	5	1	59 18 3	Yass	1860. 23 June... 24 " ... 25 " ... 3 Nov. ... 4 " ... 5 " ... 6 " ... 8 " ... 9 " ... 1870. 16 Feb. ... 17 " ...	5 7½ 8¼ 1 1 3½ 8½ 9½ 3½ 3½ 7					
Promissory Notes	20	1,016 12 6	10	...	10	...	10	10	...												
Rent	2	24 5 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...										
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Land	14	2,160 0 0	2	2	10	1	9	9	1												
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trover	4	198 14 6	...	...	4	...	4	3	1										
Breach of Contract	5	684 10 0	2	...	3	...	3	3	...												
Wages, Work, and Labour	5	63 0 7	2	...	3	...	3	2	1												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	35 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...										
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Money Lent	1	6 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Causes of Action not specified above	2	270 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1										
TOTALS.....	71	4,734 10 0	28	2	41	1	40	36	5	59 18 3						11	58½				

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

CHAS. J. POOLE,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BURROWA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	42	374 11 7	19	...	23	23	...	19 17 6	}	Burrowa...	{	1869. 28 June... 8 Nov... 1870. 21 Feb. †	6 † 4		
Promissory Notes	8	139 0 5	3	...	5	...	...	4	1*	4 1 3									
Rent	1	25 0 0	...	...	1	...	...	*	...	0 15 0							
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land	3	330 0 0	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	7 0 0							
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of Contract	2	35 11 0	...	...	2	...	...	1	1†	1 7 6							
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	4	188 13 7	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	2 19 6							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money Lent	2	130 3 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0					
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTALS	62	1,222 19 7	24	...	38	...	...	34	1	37 12 9									

* Nonsuit.

† Continued.

‡ All cases settled out of Court.

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

WILLIAM E. WOTTON,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at YOUNG, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.			The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.	Appeals.		Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Place.		Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods Sold	6	55 4 10	1	...	5	...	5	4	1	6 18 4	}											
Promissory Notes	5	293 7 3	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	12 19 3												
Rent	1	12 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 12 2											
Board and Lodging	1	34 6 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 11 3											
Trespass on Land	5	800 0 0	...	...	5	...	5	4	1	72 0 11											
Trespass on Person	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	.....	1	...	12 12 10											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....		
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....		
Breach of Contract	1	51 11 7	1	...	...	...	.....	...	...	5 3 6											
Wages, Work, and Labour. . .	8	239 5 0	1	...	7	...	7	7	...	41 0 0												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....		
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....		
Sales of Live Stock	1	26 0 0	1	...	...	...	.....	...	...	0 9 0											
Money Lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....		
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....		
Interpleader	2	37 18 8	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	12 10 0											
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....		
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....		
Possession of Tenements. ....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....		
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....		
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....		
Causes of Action not specified above	8	420 3 4	2	...	6	1	5	5	1	37 2 5												
TOTALS	39	2,169 17 2	9	...	80	2	28	27	3	207 19 8					Young ...	1869. 1 July ... 1 8 2 " ... 1 8 3 " ... 1 2½ 11 Nov. ... 1 4 12 " ... 1 4 1870. 24 Feb. ... 1 3½	6	30				

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

J. R. EDWARDS,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GUNDAGAI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	21	540 1 9	10	...	11	...	11	11	...	53 8 0	}	Gundagai	{	1869. 6 July ... 16 Nov. ... 1870. 2 Mar. ...	1 ... 1	4 7 3		
Promissory Notes.....	8	183 5 0	4	...	4	...	4	4	...	18 7 6											
Rent	1	8 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land	3	270 0 0	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	16 12 0											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wages, Work, and Labour...	10	591 0 0	4	...	6	...	6	5	1	42 5 9											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money Lent	2	51 11 10	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 17 6											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTALS.....	45	1,643 18 7	22	...	23	1	22	22	1	135 10 9							2	14			

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

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

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TUMUT, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	9	153 9 6	7	...	2	...	2	2	...	27 1 2	}										
Promissory Notes	6	104 17 0	5	...	1	...	1	1	...	14 12 7											
Rent	1	62 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 4										
Board and Lodging .....				...													
Trespass on Land .....				...													
Trespass on Person	1	100 0 0		...	1	1			1	1 0 0											
Illegal Distraint	1	50 0 0	1	...						2 19 9											
Trover .....				...													
Breach of Contract	2	200 0 0	1	...	1	1			1	19 15 6											
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	3	82 12 6	3	...						6 2 8											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....				...													
Commission on Agency .....				...													
Sales of Live Stock .....				...													
Money Lent .....				...													
Partnership .....				...													
Interpleader	1	139 0 0		...	1		1	1		10 10 0											
Intestacy .....				...													
Legacy .....				...													
Possession of Tenements .....				...													
Replevin .....				...													
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...													
Causes of Action not specified above .....				...													
TOTALS	24	892 9 0	18	...	6	2	4	4	2	85 6 0								5			
											</										

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

JOHN F. BLAKE,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WAGGA WAGGA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.							Days.	Hours.			
Goods Sold	46	919 19 2	30	...	15	...	15	11	4	93 10 8	1	Wagga Wagga...	1869. 15 July ... 25 Nov. ... 1870. 11 Mar. ...	1	3	3	10	
Promissory Notes.....	11	214 9 1	9	...	2	...	2	2	...	18 19 0	...	.....	.....	1				
Rent	3	20 12 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 13 6	...	.....	.....	1				
Board and Lodging	4	38 2 4	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 16 6	...	.....	.....	1				
Trespass on Land.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Breach of Contract	7	180 0 0	4	...	3	...	3	3	...	14 7 8	...	.....	.....	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	9	135 0 0	4	...	5	...	5	4	1	17 7 4	...	.....	.....	...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5 4	...	.....	.....	...			
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Money Lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Possession of Tenements.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Causes of Action not specified above	15	555 7 10	...	...	15	...	15	10	5	97 8 3	...	.....	.....	...			
TOTALS	96	2,263 10 5	52	...	42	...	42	32	10	251 8 3	2			3	4			

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

EDWIN H. TOMPSON,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at ALBURY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		*The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend- ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	25	396 17 11	7	...	18	...	18	18	...	50 6 0	}	Albury ...	1869. 15 March ... 16 " ... 17 " ... 26 July ... 27 " ... 28 " ... 29 " ... 6 Dec. ... 7 "	3 8 2 ... 7 8 5 9 7½			
Promissory Notes.....	15	305 8 7	4	...	11	...	11	11	...	38 0 10											
Rent .....				...				...					
Board and Lodging .....				...				...					
Trespass on Land.....	6	672 9 11	2	...	4	2	2	3	1	31 15 10											
Trespass on Person .....				...													
Illegal Distraint .....				...													
Trover	1	15 0 0	1	...																	
Breach of Contract	4	91 8 8	3	...	1		1	1	...	12 1 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour	13	743 10 6	3	...	10		10	9	1	65 13 2											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....				...													
Commission on Agency .....				...													
Sales of Live Stock .....				...													
Money Lent	2	45 0 0	1	...	1		1	1	...	3 13 4											
Partnership .....				...													
Interpleader .....				...													
Intestacy .....				...													
Legacy .....				...													
Possession of Tenements.....	1	30 0 0		...	1		1	1	...												
Replevin .....				...													
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...													
Causes of Action not specified above	5	119 0 2	3	...	2		2	2	...	23 9 6											
TOTALS.....	72	2,418 15 9	24	...	48	2	46	46	2	224 19 8											

* Costs only filed in 29 of the 72 cases.

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

H. S. ELLIOTT,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at DENILIKUIN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	32	647 12 1	23	...	7	...	7	7	...	76 5 4	2	Deniliquin	1869. 23 Mar.... 25 " 2 Aug.... 3 " 4 " 5 " 14 Dec.... 15 "					
Promissory Notes.....	26	616 10 7	11	...	13	...	13	12	...	31 15 2	...	...	...	2				
Rent	1	3 15 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4 8	...	...	...	...			
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person	2	300 0 0	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	34 12 6	...	...	...	...			
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover	6	160 10 0	1	...	4	1	3	3	1	64 12 0	...	...	...	1				
Breach of Contract	2	25 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	8 17 4	...	...	...	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour ..	5	182 10 2	2	...	3	1	2	3	...	75 9 10	...	...	...	...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money Lent	3	175 13 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	23 1 4	...	...	...	...			
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader	4	63 10 10	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	9 2 6	...	...	...	...			
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above	6	282 8 8	3	...	2	2	...	2	1	119 16 8	...	...	1	...					
TOTALS.....	87	2,457 19 4	46	...	35	5	30	30	5	453 17 4	...	...	1	5					

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

J. A. BROUGHTON,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at HAX, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	18	378 12 4	11	...	7	...	7	6	1	7 5 2	}				Hay	{	1869. 2 April ... 9 August..	2	h. m. 9 40		
Promissory Notes	4	167 5 7	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	17 10 8											
Rent	1	3 15 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Person	2	80 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	9 19 6											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...									
Breach of Contract	1	11 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 7 6									
Wages, Work, and Labour	4	205 16 8	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	30 5 4											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above	4	311 7 11	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	16 4 0											
TOTALS	35	1,187 17 6	17	...	18	...	18	16	2	81 12 2							2	9 40			

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

GEORGE LEARY,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at HARTLEY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	42	574 10 11	21	...	21	...	21	17	4	22 10 3	1	1	Hartley ...	1869. 26 July ... 23 Sept....	1 1	... ½	1 {	Not heard.	
Promissory Notes	4	100 4 6	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	2 14 3									
Rent	3	103 5 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 4 0											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land	1	100 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 15 6					
Trespass on Person	1	18 5 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 11 6									
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover	1	10 0 0	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	0 7 3							
Breach of Contract	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 4 0									
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	6	240 19 3	...	...	6	...	6	4	2	4 19 5									
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 8 9									
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock	1	14 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0									
Money Lent	1	10 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 6					
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin	1	10 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 3					
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above	2	9 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 10 9											
TOTALS	65	1,421 4 8	27	...	38	...	38	30	8	38 10 5	1	1					3	½	1		

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

THOMAS BROWN,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BATHURST, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend- ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods Sold	92	5,755 18 5	75	...	152	4	148	139	13	122 12 0	10	Bathurst ..	1869. 12 April... 24 May ... 9 July ... 27 Sept... 22 Nov... 1870. 4 Feb. ...	3 1 1 3 2	0½ 3½ 5½ 1½ 2½ 3	...	5	1	{ Absence of witness.
Promissory Notes	44																					
Rent	10																					
Board and Lodging	1																					
Trespass on Land	5																					
Trespass on Person .....	...																				
Illegal Distraint .....	...																				
Trover	4																					
Breach of Contract	11																					
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	30																					
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	4																					
Commission on Agency .....	...																				
Sales of Live Stock	3																					
Money Lent	10																					
Partnership .....	...																				
Interpleader	2																					
Intestacy .....	...																				
Legacy .....	...																				
Possession of Tenements.....	...																					
Replevin .....	...																				
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...																				
Causes of Action not specified above	21																					
TOTALS	237															14	4½	5	1			

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

L. F. LAYARD,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CARCOAR, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such new Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without bearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	20	379 19 9	7	...	12	...	12	12	...	44 17 1	1	Carcoar	1869. 7 June... 11 Oct.... 1870. 19Feb....	1 1 1				
Promissory Notes.....	6	130 19 9	2	...	4	...	4	3	1	22 12 0	...	.....	.....					
Rent	1	22 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	8 19 8	...	.....	.....					
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Trespass on Land.....	4	212 10 0	1	...	3	...	3	1	2	16 16 10	...	.....	.....					
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Wages, Work, and Labor ...	1	19 9 9	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....					
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Money Lent	1	25 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 6	...	.....	.....					
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Possession of Tenements.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Causes of action not specified above	13	172 18 0	5	...	7	1	6	6	1	35 15 8								1
TOTALS	46	963 7 3	16	...	28	1	27	24	4	130 11 9								2

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

EDWD. J. C. NORTH,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at FORBES, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	29	554 14 6	17	...	12	...	12	10	2	21 15 3	Forbes	1869. 12 June 14 " 16 Oct.... 1870. 24 Feb....	1	10	6	9	3½	
Promissory Notes	10	390 19 7	4	...	6	...	6	6	...	11 3 3	...	...	...					
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board and Lodging	1	21 13 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	...	...	...					
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover	1	60 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 11 0	...	...	...					
Breach of Contract	5	287 9 0	...	...	4	...	4	3	1	6 7 6	...	...	1				
Wages, Work, and Labour	10	320 12 11	2	...	8	...	8	5	3	8 18 9	...	...	...					
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	4	650 0 0	1	...	3	2	1	1	2	10 13 0	...	...	...					
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock	2	30 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 14 0	...	...	...					
Money Lent	3	121 2 2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13 6	...	...	...					
Partnership	2	25 18 5	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 4 0	...	...	...					
Interpleader	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 7 6	...	...	...					
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above	2	72 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 12 0	...	...	1				
TOTALS	70	2,534 9 7	31	...	37	2	35	28	9	67 7 9	2							1	

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

J. T. WILSHIRE,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MOLONG, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods Sold	11	163 0 0	3	...	8	...	8	6	2	4 18 3	}	...	Molong	1869. 17 June... 21 Oct....	...	1½	...	}	...	Venue changed to Orange.
Promissory Notes.....	1	10 9 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 3 0	...	...								
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract	5	389 8 0	1	...	4	1	3	3	1	6 3 0	1	1										
Wages, Work, and Labor ...	3	17 13 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 0 9	...	...								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 7 0	...	...								
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money Lent	1	2 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 4 6	...	...								
Partnership	1	7 15 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 6	...	...								
Interpleader	1	62 5 2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...						
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS.....	24	852 10 2	6	...	17	1	16	13	4	16 2 0	1	1								1		

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

WM. FINCH,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at ORANGE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	16	309 5 0	4	...	12	...	12	11	1	.....	}									
Promissory Notes.....	10	177 13 4	6	...	4	...	4	4	...	.....									
Rent	1	68 0 0		...	1	...	1	1	...	.....									
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11 6										
Trespass on Person	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....										
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1 9										
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	6	150 9 0	4	...	2	...	2	2	...	.....									
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	.....									
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 9 6										
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Money Lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Causes of Action not specified above	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	.....	1	...	.....									
TOTALS.....	36	1,305 7 4	14	...	22	1	21	20	2	27 2 9					Orange	1869. 6 Mar. 19 June 23 Oct.	1 2 1	12 17 2			
																	4	31			

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

W. T. EVANS,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WELLINGTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	3	71 5 9	3	1 18 0	}	Wellington	1870. 13 Mar. 18 June 26 " 1 July 3 " 30 Oct.	1 1 1 1 1 1	¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼	3		
Promissory Notes .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rent .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Board and Lodging .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Land .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Person .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Illegal Distraint .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trover .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Breach of Contract	2	45 0 0		...	2	...	2	2	...	10 16 3											
Wages, Work, and Labor .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Commission on Agency .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sales of Live Stock .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Money Lent .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Partnership .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Interpleader	1			...	1	...	1	Claim sustained.		5 10 0											
Intestacy .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Legacy .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Possession of Tenements .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Replevin .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
Causes of Action not specified above .....				...	...	...	...	...	...			
TOTALS.....	6	116 5 9	3	...	3	...	3	2	...	18 4 3							6	4½			

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

FRED. MARSH,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at DUBBO, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	6	226 7 2	5	...	5	5	...	48 11 4	...	5	}	...	Dubbo	{	1869. 15 Mar. 28 June 1 Nov.	2	2
Promissory Notes.....	8	561 15 0	1	...	6	...	6	6	...	69 10 6	...	6						...	1	1	
Rent .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1						...	...	...
Board and Lodging	2	15 2 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 12 6	...	1						...	...	...
Trespass on Land.....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...						...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...						...	...	...
Illegal Distraint .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...						...	...	...
Trover .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...						...	...	...
Breach of Contract	5	490 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	54 0 0	...	2						...	1	1	
Wages, Work, and Labour ..	11	439 6 5	1	...	8	2	6	5	3	68 11 6	...	8						...	2	2	
Libel, Slander, and Defamation ..			...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...						...	...	...
Commission on Agency .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...						...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...						...	...	...
Money Lent	2	29 10 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	0 12 6	...	2						...	6	6
Partnership .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...						...	...	...
Interpleader .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...						...	...	...
Intestacy .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...						...	...	...
Legacy .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	34	1,762 0 7	4	...	24	2	22	20	4	241 18 0	...	24						1	2	6	6

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

LUKE M'GUINN,
Registrar, District Court, Dubbo.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MUDGE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.			
																	Days.	Hours.					
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.													
Goods Sold	37	885 7 7	11	...	26	1	25	25	1	104 13 9	}	Mudgee ...	1869. 24 March 29 " ... 1 April ... 7 July ... adjoined to 8 July ... 10 Nov. ... 13 " ...	}	3	18	}	
Promissory Notes.....	18	469 3 2	7	...	11	...	11	10	1	43 14 5													
Rent	2	31 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 16 10													
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Land.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Person	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3 3 6									
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...									
Trover	2	41 6 4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 16 0							
Breach of Contract	1	11 6 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 15 2							
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	10	276 14 10	2	...	8	1	7	8	...	58 19 7													
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Money Lent	4	170 0 0	1	...	3	1	2	3	...	26 10 6													
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Causes of Action not specified above	14	143 0 1	7	...	7	1	6	6	1	18 11 0													
TOTALS.....	89	32	...	57	5	52	54	3	266 0 9											1	1	Verdict against evidence.

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

EDWIN RYAN,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at SOFALA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases to be heard 1 April, 1870.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	16	242 3 4	4	...	8	...	8	6	2	12 19 3	}				Sofala ...	1869. 28 May ... 1 Oct. ...					
Promissory Notes.....	3	71 15 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 10 6											
Rent .....				...		...			...			
Board and Lodging .....				...		...			...			
Trespass on Land .....				...		...			...			
Trespass on Person .....				...		...			...			
Illegal Distraint .....				...		...			...			
Trover .....				...		...			...			
Breach of Contract	1	10 0 0		...	1	...	1	1	...	3 9 6											
Wages, Work, and Labour...				...		...			...						
Libel, Slander, and Defamation				...		...			...						
Commission on Agency .....				...		...			...			
Sales of Live Stock .....				...		...			...			
Money Lent	1	5 0 0		...	1	...	1	1	...	1 0 6											
Partnership .....				...		...			...			
Interpleader .....				...		...			...			
Intestacy .....				...		...			...			
Legacy .....				...		...			...			
Possession of Tenements.....				...		...			...						
Replevin .....				...		...			...			
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...		...			...			
Causes of Action not specified above. Damages	5	145 19 6	2	...	2	1	1	...	2	5 18 9											
TOTALS.....	26	474 17 10	7	...	13	1	12	9	4	28 18 6				6				7			

MEMO.—Cases commenced, but will not be heard before the 1st April, 1870, 6.—H. BRIDSON, R.D.C.

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

HUGH BRIDSON,

Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PENRITH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without Hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	83	419 7 4½	35	...	48	...	48	47	1	24 4 3	}					Penrith	{ 1869. 19 Mar. 6 Aug. 19 Nov.			{ ... 1 1 1	{ ...

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

J. K. CLEEVE, Jun.,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WINDSOR, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.							Days.	Hours.			
Goods Sold	127	522 5 7	59	...	68	...	68	62	6	51 5 4	Windsor...	1869. 6 Mar. ... 28 July ... 29 " ... 10 Nov. ...	1	6	7	2	5
Promissory Notes.....	18	244 13 6	7	...	11	...	11	10	1	9 19 6	...	...	...	...			
Rent	9	309 12 2	4	...	5	...	5	5	...	8 16 0	...	...	...	...			
Board and Lodging	1	13 4 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 8 0	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Land.....	1	0 17 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 3 6	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover	7	47 12 8	...	...	7	...	7	1	6	6 13 2	...	...	...	...			
Breach of Contract	2	13 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 15 0	...	...	...	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	26	122 17 6	4	...	21	...	21	15	6	16 19 6	...	...	...	1				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock	4	17 15 0	...	...	4	...	4	2	2	1 4 6	...	...	...	...			
Money Lent	9	58 19 10	3	...	6	...	6	5	1	6 16 8	...	...	...	...			
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	5 0 0	...	...	...	...			
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above	10	31 3 8	...	...	9	...	9	8	1	4 14 6	...	...	...	1		
TOTALS	216	1,382 1 5	79	...	135	...	135	110	25	113 15 8	2			4	20			

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

G. A. GORDON,
Registrar, District Court, Windsor.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PARRAMATTA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	127	628 13 6 ¹ / ₄	49	...	73	...	73	62	11	30 5 4	5	Parramatta	1869. 10 March...	1	...			
Promissory Notes	9	107 6 3	1	...	8	...	8	8	...	3 6 9	...	.....	.....	...			
Rent	10	291 16 4	...	...	10	...	10	9	1	3 19 3	...	.....	.....	...			
Board and Lodging	8	20 2 8	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	0 15 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Breach of Contract	3	280 18 9	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	1 10 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	63	403 5 3	25	...	36	...	36	30	6	15 0 6	...	.....	.....	2				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Money Lent	5	121 16 3	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	1 8 3	...	.....	.....	...			
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Causes of Action not specified above	29	280 18 9	10	...	18	...	18	5	13	7 14 8	...	.....	.....	1				
TOTALS	249	2,134 17 9 ¹ / ₄	88	...	153	...	153	120	33	64 0 3	8			3	4			

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

GEORGE LANGLEY,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WINGHAM, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	3	69 1 8	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 11 3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Wingham	1869. 2 Sept. 1870. 24 Jan.	1	3			
Promissory Notes	5	180 4 1	1	...	4	...	4	3	1	7 0 0											
Rent	3	103 16 0	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	7 12 6									
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money Lent	2	133 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	6 5 9											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above	1	14 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 13 8									
TOTALS	14	500 11 9	3	...	11	...	11	8	3	24 3 2							2	4			

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

District Court Office, Wingham,
18 March, 1870.

JASPER CREAGH,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PORT MACQUARIE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	4	133 17 1	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	9 14 6	}	}	CourtHouse Port Mac-quarie ...	1869. 8 Sept....	1	6½	}	...	
Promissory Notes	1	13 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	7 14 2									
Rent	2	60 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	0 15 0									
Board and Lodging	1	49 3 4	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	16 14 0									
Trespass on Land	1	100 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0					
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Impounding .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above	2	400 0 0	2	1	1	1	1	29 19 10									1		
TOTALS	11	756 0 5	2	...	9	1	8	8	1	67 17 6							2	13½	1		

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

J. P. ORMISTON,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WEST KEMPSEY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials g	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	11	151 9 0	4	...	7	...	7	7	...	7 0 8	}	West Kempsey	{	1869. 13 Sept.... 14 " ... 1870. 2 Feb. ...	1 1 1 1	7 3 7		
Promissory Notes.....	8	251 18 8	4	...	4	...	4	4	...	13 12 7											
Rent	2	24 16 6	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	10 14 2									
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land	3	260 0 0	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	25 10 8											
Trespass on Person	1	15 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	10 19 2									
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 3 9									
Breach of Contract	2	76 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 6 6											
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	2	12 5 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	0 17 3									
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 3 0									
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock	2	13 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 17 6									
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTALS.....	33	914 9 2	10	1	22	...	22	17	5	74 5 3							3	17			

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

J. B. CASEY,
Registrar, District Court.

A. RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TAMWORTH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such new Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	27	490 7 8	14	...	13	...	13	11	2	40 7 0	1	}	Tamworth...	1869. 30 June... 25 Oct.... 26 " ...	1	6	...	1	...
Promissory Notes.....	20	534 8 1	8	...	12	...	12	12	...	63 5 6	...										
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land.....	3	407 0 0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 14 3	...				
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	12 12 0	...								
Trover	3	40 0 0	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	1 11 3	...								
Breach of Contract	7	673 8 9	4	...	3	...	3	3	...	44 19 6	...										
Wages, Work, and Labor	6	67 13 9	3	...	3	...	3	2	1	10 2 4	...										
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	3	600 0 0	...	...	3	1	2	1	2	75 2 4	1								
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of action not specified above	2	100 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	...								
TOTALS.....	72	2,962 18 3	33	...	39	1	38	32	7	267 14 2	2						5	30	1		

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

JNO. McDONALD,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at ARMIDALE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	30	384 2 3	15	...	13	...	13	11	2	14 15 4	}				Armidale	1869. 23 Mar. ... 7 July ... 2 Nov. ...					
Promissory Notes.....	6	224 0 1	2	...	4	...	4	4	...	3 2 6											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	8	133 10 11	3	...	5	...	5	4	1	3 16 3											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money Lent	3	43 1 6	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 14 0											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above	2	32 14 6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 18 0											
TOTALS.....	49	817 9 3	22	...	25	...	25	22	3	54 6 1				2			3	8½			

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

ROB. I. PERROTT,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GLEN INNES, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits*		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	12	362 5 9	3	...	8	1	7	6	2	8 19 6	1	Glen Innes Court House.	1869. 30 March. 14 July... 10 Nov....	}	*	†		
Promissory Notes.....	9	175 13 0	5	...	4	...	4	4	...	4 7 9	...	.....	.....					
Rent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Board and Lodging.....	1	21 5 10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 6	...	.....	.....					
Trespass on Land.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Breach of Contract.....	1	75 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 11 0	...	.....	.....					
Wages, Work, and Labour...	9	333 3 3	1	...	8	...	8	8	...	4 4 0	...	.....	.....					
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Sales of Live Stock.....	3	51 0 0	...	...	3	...	3	1	2	1 16 0	...	.....	.....					
Money Lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Causes of Action not specified above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
TOTALS.....	35	1,018 7 10	10	...	24	1	23	20	4	21 5 9								1

* One day each Court.

† From 10 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.—One hour adjournment each sitting.

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

ALICK OCTAVE WYATT,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TENTERFIELD, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

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Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	24	646 6 2	18	...	5	...	5	5	...	18 2 0	<div>Tenterfield</div> <div> 1869. 6 April... 20 July... 16 Nov... </div>							
Promissory Notes	6	80 11 9	5	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 7 6	...	...	...					
Rent	2	31 17 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 16 0	...	...	...					
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land	1	5 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 6	...	...	...					
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint	1	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 15 0	...	...	...					
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	3	76 2 3	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	1 13 9	...	...	...					
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock	2	22 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	1 7 6	...	...	...					
Money Lent	2	16 8 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 11 0	...	...	...					
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	41	1,078 5 2	28	...	11	...	11	8	3	27 19 3	2						2½	

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

District Court Office,
Tenterfield, 18 March, 1870.

LEOPOLD YATES,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GRAFTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	23	505 3 4	14	1	8	...	8	7	1	82 18 1	{	Grafton...	{	1869. 3 May ... 16 Aug. ... 13 Dec. ...	1 1 1	3 5 3		
Promissory Notes	24	441 8 10	15	...	9	...	9	8	1	37 14 4											
Rent																					
Board and Lodging																					
Trespass on Land																					
Trespass on Person																					
Illegal Distraint																					
Trover																					
Breach of Contract	4	270 0 0			4	...	4	3	1	32 4 5											
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	7	97 2 4	2		5	...	5	4	1	6 16 3											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	30 0 0			1	...	1		1	0 17 6											
Commission on Agency																					
Sales of Live Stock	1	100 0 0			1	...	1		1	9 11 6											
Money Lent	1	13 7 9	1							0 7 6											
Partnership																					
Interpleader																					
Intestacy																					
Legacy																					
Possession of Tenements																					
Replevin																					
Consent Jurisdiction																					
Causes of Action not specified above																					
TOTALS	61	1,457 2 3	32	1	28	...	28	22	6	170 9 7							3	11			

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

JAMES PAGE,
Registrar, District Court, Grafton.

[A. 11d.] A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CASINO, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods Sold	}	New Court; recently proclaimed.															
Promissory Notes.....																					
Rent																					
Board and Lodging																					
Trespass on Land																					
Trespass on Person																					
Illegal Distraint																					
Trover																					
Breach of Contract																					
Wages, Work, and Labour																					
Libel, Slander, and De-famation																					
Commission on Agency																					
Sales of Live Stock																					
Money Lent																					
Partnership																					
Interpleader																					
Intestacy																					
Legacy																					
Possession of Tenements																					
Replevin																					
Consent Jurisdiction																					
Causes of Action not specified above																					

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

CHARLES MOORE,
Registrar, District Court.

1870-71.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.

(RETURNS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 22 Vict. No. 18, sec. 103.

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

METROPOLITAN AND COAST DISTRICT.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. SYDNEY. | 6. SCONE.* |
| 2. NEWCASTLE. | 7. MURRURUNDI.† |
| 3. MAITLAND. | 8. PATERSON.* |
| 4. SINGLETON. | 9. DUNGOG.* |
| 5. MUSWELLBROOK.† | 10. WOLLOMBI.* |

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. LIVERPOOL.* | 9. COOMA. |
| 2. CAMPBELLTOWN.† | 10. BOMBALA. |
| 3. CAMDEN.* | 11. BEGA. |
| 4. PICTON.* | 12. EDEN.† |
| 5. BERRIMA. | 13. WOLLONGONG. |
| 6. GOULBURN. | 14. KIAMA. |
| 7. BRAIDWOOD. | 15. NOWRA. |
| 8. QUEANBEYAN. | 16. MORUYA. |

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. YASS.† | 7. ALBURY. |
| 2. BURROWA. | 8. DENILQUIN. |
| 3. YOUNG. | 9. HAY. |
| 4. GUNDAGAI. | 10. COROWA. |
| 5. TUMUT. | 11. WENTWORTH.† |
| 6. WAGGA. | |

WESTERN DISTRICT.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. HARTLEY. | 8. DUBBO. |
| 2. BATHURST. | 9. MUDGEES. |
| 3. CARCOAR. | 10. SOFALA.* |
| 4. FORBES. | 11. PENRITH.† |
| 5. MOLONG.* | 12. WINDSOR.† |
| 6. ORANGE. | 13. PARRAMATTA.† |
| 7. WELLINGTON. | 14. BOURKE.† |

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. WINGHAM. | 6. TENTERFIELD. |
| 2. PORT MACQUARIE. | 7. GRAFTON. |
| 3. KEMPSEY. | 8. CASINO. |
| 4. TAMWORTH. | 9. NARRABRI.† |
| 5. GLEN INNES. | 10. ARMIDALE. |

* District Courts at Paterson, Wollombi, Dungog, Liverpool, Camden, Picton, Scone, Molong, and Sofala discontinued.

† The District Court at Eden was ordered to be discontinued on 2nd December, 1869, and was reappointed on 26th October, 1870, but there has been no return of business since its reappointment.

‡ New Courts lately established at Bourke, Wentworth, and Narrabri (also at Grenfell).—No returns yet furnished. Musclevbrook and Murrurundi transferred to Northern District; Campbelltown, Penrith, Windsor, and Parramatta, to Metropolitan and Coast District; and Yass to Southern District.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT

A RETURN of the Number of SUITS commenced in the DISTRICT COURT holden at Sydney, and other 1871,

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Costs of the Suits.	Place, Date, and Duration of Sittings.				
		Place.	Date.	Duration of Sittings.		
				Days.	Hours.	Minutes.
Goods sold and delivered ... 3,736	3,911 cases, sum sued for not exceeding £5 ... 488 17 6	Sydney ...	1870. March ...	8	40	45
Work and labour ... 1,028		Ditto ...	April ...	13	77	22
Money lent and paid ... 205	1,239 cases, sum sued for not exceeding £10 ... 309 15 0	Ditto ...	May ...	8	42	53
Board and lodging ... 84		Ditto ...	June ...	17	103	45
Trover and detainee ... 38	749 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30, and no attorney employed ... 280 17 6	Ditto ...	July ...			
Rent, use, and occupation 362		Ditto ...	August ...	16	102	15
Promissory notes, cheques, Bills of Exchange, &c... 440		Ditto ...	September ...	15	77	7
Barter ... 3	163 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200, and no attorney employed ... 163 0 0	Ditto ...	October ...	15	86	22
Breach of warranty ... 4		Ditto ...	November ...	14	68	10
Assault ... 13		Ditto ...	December ...	7	34	25
Hire of goods ... 28	254 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for plaintiff, and attorney employed by him ... 1,068 0 7	Ditto ...	1871. February ...	10	39	4
Agistment ... 12			Total ...	123	672	8
Damage to personalty ... 6						
Freight ... 9						
Non-delivery of goods ... 6						
Illegal impounding ... 4	29 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for plaintiff, and attorney employed by him ... 147 18 10					
Interest ... 3						
Towage ... 6						
Moiety of dividing fence... 2						
Slander ... 56	35 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for defendant, and attorney employed by him 354 1 4					
Negligence ... 53						
Money had and received... 36						
Guarantee ... 9	7 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for defendant, attorney employed by him ... 54 10 6					
Wharfage ... 4						
Loss on re-sale ... 4						
Breach of covenant ... 60						
Municipal rates ... 131						
Trespass ... 33	58 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for plaintiff, and attorney and counsel employed by him ... 681 2 11					
Wages ... 37						
Storage ... 1						
Commission ... 14	19 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for defendant, attorney and counsel employed by him... 200 7 4					
Waste ... 3						
Illegal distress ... 1						
Malicious prosecution ... 8	14 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for plaintiff, attorney and counsel employed by him... 239 15 7					
Possession of tenements... 1						
Bailiffs' fees ... 1						
Calls on shares ... 22						
Worrying by dog... 3						
Judgment... 3						
Breach of charter party... 1						
Purchase-money of land... 1	14 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for defendant, attorney and counsel employed by him... 249 19 6					
Royalty charge ... 1						
Deceit ... 1						
Causes of action not specified ... 19						
6,492	6,492					
	£4,238 6 7					

N.B.—The above does not include the costs in cases above £10, in which

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and complete Return of the Dated at Sydney, this 31st day of March, 1871.

OF 1858.—(Section 103.)

particulars required by the said Act, from the 1st day of March, 1870, to the 28th day of February, inclusive.

The Number of Suits commenced.			Result.		Number of Cases left in Arrear.	Number of Cases tried by Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Number of Cases tried without Jury.
Commenced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant, including Nonsuits.				
6,492	2,586	3,906	3,577	329	Nil.	12	Nil.	3,979
Amount sued for.	Rehearing of Cases of Judgment by default, in consequence of Defendant's absence.	Number of Motions for New Trials.	Number of New Trials granted.	The grounds upon which such New Trials were granted.	Number of Appeals.	Number of Interpleader Suits.	Number of Issues from Supreme Court.	
£ s. d. 55,911 12 1	12	6	2	1 mistake.	1	14	4	

attorneys were employed, and in which the defendants confessed judgment.

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

ROB. H. OWEN,
Registrar.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at NEWCASTLE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	54	681 10 7	21	...	33	1	32	28	5	46 17 0	...	33	}	...	Newcastle	1870. 9 May .. 10 " .. 11 " .. 5 Sept. 6 " .. 7 " .. 1 Dec. 2 " ..	1 1 ½ 1 1 ½ 1 1	7 7 4 7 8 4½ 7 7	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	}	
Promissory Notes	15	373 2 11	11	...	4	...	4	3	1	32 16 10	...	4									
Rent .....				...							...
Board and Lodging	4	54 0 9	1	...	3	...	3	3	...		...	3						
Trespass on Land .....				...							...
Trespass on Person	3	250 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	14 11 8	...	2									
Illegal Distraint .....				...							...
Trover	4	285 11 8	2	...	2	1	1	1	1		...	2									
Breach of Contract	5		2	1	3	1	2	2	1		...	3									
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	23	692 18 5½	9	1	14	1	13	13	1	69 4 4	...	14									
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	30 0 0			1		1	1	...		...	1						
Commission on Agency	1	16 0 0			1	...	1	...	1	8 14 10	...	1									
Sales of Live Stock .....											...
Money Lent	8	81 5 0	2	...	6	...	6	4	2	28 5 2	...	6									
Partnership .....											...
Interpleader .....											...
Intestacy .....											...
Legacy .....											...
Possession of Tenements .....											...
Replevin .....											...
Consent Jurisdiction .....											...
Causes of Action not specified above	8	119 6 0	3	...	5	...	5	4	1	.....	...	5							
TOTALS	126	2,583 15 4½	52	2	74	4	70	60	14	200 9 10	...	74				7	51½	2			

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

AUG. CARTER,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MAITLAND, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.			The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Appeals		Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Place.		Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.				
																	Days.	Hours.						
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.														
Goods Sold	34	740 10 4½	15	...	19	...	19	17	2	133 15 7	...	19	} Nil.	} Nil.	} East Maitland	} 1870.								
Promissory Notes	24	437 7 3	14	...	10	...	10	10	...	54 2 2	...	10								16 May ...	1	7½	...	
Rent	13	419 2 0	9	...	4	...	4	4	...	46 13 10	...	4								17 " ...	1	8½	...	
Board and Lodging									18 " ...	½	2½	...	
Trespass on Land	5	470 0 0	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	55 8 1	...	2								14 Sept. ...	1	8	1	
Trespass on Person	8	1,070 0 0	3	...	5	...	5	4	1	68 13 4	...	5								15 " ...	1	7	...	
Illegal Distraint									16 " ...	1	7	...	
Trover	6	371 8 2		...	6	...	6	3	3	15 12 2	...	6								17 " ...	1	6	...	
Breach of Contract	6	375 4 4	2	...	4	...	4	2	2	46 18 4	...	4								8 Dec. ...	1	7	...	
Wages, Work, and Labour	25	244 7 6	12	...	13	...	13	10	3	72 15 2	...	13								9 " ...	1	6½	...	
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	400 0 0	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1				10 " ...	1	5	...	
Commission on Agency .....				...		...		...	...		...								...
Sales of Live Stock .....				...		...		...	...		...								...
Money Lent	6	276 3 6	1	...	5	...	5	4	...	11 14 2	...	5							...					
Partnership .....				...		...		...	...		...								...
Interpleader .....				...		...		...	...		...								...
Intestacy .....				...		...		...	...		...								...
Legacy .....				...		...		...	...		...								...
Possession of Tenements .....				...		...		...	...		...								...
Replevin .....				...		...		...	...		...								...
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...		...		...	...		...								...
Causes of Action not specified above	7	153 14 6	2	...	5	...	5	3	...	89 6 10	...	5							...					
TOTALS	136	4,975 17 7½	62	...	74	1	73	59	15	594 19 8	...	74	.....	...			9½	64½	3			

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

AUG. CARTER,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at SINGLETON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	13	92 8 2	6	...	4	...	4	4	...	4 11 6	}	Singleton	{	1870.	25 May ...	6	...	}
Promissory Notes	9	117 11 10	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	8 10 2											
Rent	1	12 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	10 1 3									
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of Contract	2	9 17 4	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 8 0									
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 7 2									
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Salcs of Live Stock	1	20 19 2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 7 2					
Money Lent	1	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 6				
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above	5	167 16 0	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	8 11 8											
TOTALS	33	456 2 6	11	...	11	...	11	8	3	34 19 5											

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

WM. DUDDING,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MUSWELLBROOK, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold	6	122 19 2½	2	...	4	...	4	3	1	20 6 0	{	{	Muswell- brook.	{	1870. 30 May ... 10 Oct.	1	2½ 7		
Promissory Notes	3	55 17 6	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	14 17 6												
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Trover	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 7 6										
Breach of Contract	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	10 5 10										
Wages, Work, and Labor	8	119 7 8	1	...	7	...	7	4	3	22 7 0												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Causes of Action not specified above	1	70 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	22 19 2										
TOTALS	20	448 4 4½	4	...	16	...	16	9	7	91 3 0								1	9½			

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

T. FOLEY,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at SCONE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	13	154 15 2½	1	...	12	...	12	7	5	5 7 0	}	Scone.....	{	1870. 4 March. ... 2 June... ... 14 Oct.	4 2 8		
Promissory Notes	1	20 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...									
Rent	1	16 17 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 10 0									
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	6	580 10 1	...	...	6	2	4	2	4	3 12 6									
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	400 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	2 2 0									
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money Lent	1	65 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 6 0									
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTALS.....	24	1,237 2 3½	1	...	23	2	21	11	12	12 17 6							...	14			

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

T. FOLEY,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MURRURUNDI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	38	341 17 4	6	...	31	...	31	27	4	29 2 7	1	Murru-rundi...	1870. 7 Mar.... 6 June... 17 Oct. ... 1871. 23 Feb. ...	2	...	3	3	2½
Promissory Notes	12	146 10 11	...	...	11	...	11	10	1	19 17 8	...	...	...	1		
Rent	1	9 16 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 5 6	...	...	...	...			
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land	1	100 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 6	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Person	4	800 0 0	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	76 19 1	...	...	...	...			
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover	2	68 19 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	25 6 8	...	...	...	...			
Breach of Contract	2	41 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	22 8 6	...	...	...	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	20	300 9 3	10	...	10	...	10	6	4	12 19 5	...	...	...	...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	230 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 7 0	...	...	...	...			
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above	2	17 4 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	15 6 0	...	...	...	...			
TOTALS	84	2,055 16 6	23	...	59	1	58	48	11	209 12 11	2			6	8½			

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

G. G. BRODIE,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PATERSON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of such Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	1	12 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 19 8	...	...	...	1	This Court lapsed in consequence of flooded state of country. 17 March, 1870.					
Promissory Notes	3	71 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 16 6	...	...	...	3						
Rent	1	26 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	...	...	...	1						
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	2	24 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 16 0	...	...	...	2						
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 6	...	...	...	1						
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	8	144 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 5 8	...	...	...	8						

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

AUG. CARTER,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at DUNGOO, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	2	16 0 9	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 17 0	...	1	Dungog ...	1870. 15 March	...	4½			
Promissory Notes	3	23 1 10	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 6 6	...	1	.....	...					
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Illegal Distraint.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Breach of Contract	1	132 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	14 2 0	...	1	.....	...					
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	29 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0	...	1	.....	...					
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	11 3 4	...	1	.....	...					
Commission on Agency.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Money Lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Intestacy.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
TOTALS	8	400 12 7	3	...	5	...	5	4	1	27 18 10	...	5	4½			

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

AUG. CARTER,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WOLLOMBI, from the 1st of March to the 14th July, 1870, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	6	41 16 9	6	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1 19 9	}				Wollombi ...	1870. 22 March.					
Promissory Notes	4	35 12 0	4	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1 10 6											
Rent .....				...	...	...	.....	...	...			
Board and Lodging .....				...	...	...	.....	...	...			
Trespass on Land .....				...	...	...	.....	...	...			
Trespass on Person .....				...	...	...	.....	...	...			
Illegal Distraint.....				...	...	...	.....	...	...						
Trover .....				...	...	...	.....	...	...			
Breach of Contract .....				...	...	...	.....	...	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour ...				...	...	...	.....	...	...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....				...	...	...	.....	...	...			
Commission on Agency.....				...	...	...	.....	...	...						
Sales of Live Stock .....				...	...	...	.....	...	...			
Money Lent .....				...	...	...	.....	...	...			
Partnership.....				...	...	...	.....	...	...						
Interpleader .....				...	...	...	.....	...	...			
Intestacy .....				...	...	...	.....	...	...			
Legacy.....				...	...	...	.....	...	...						
Possession of Tenements .....				...	...	...	.....	...	...			
Replevin .....				...	...	...	.....	...	...			
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...	...	...	.....	...	...			
Causes of Action not specified above	1	3 14 10	1	...	...	...	.....	...	...						
TOTALS	11	81 3 7	11	...	...	...	.....	...	...	3 16 3											

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

WM. DUDDING,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MORUYA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	2	23 4 9	2	...	2	1	1	1 12 0	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	} Nil.	Moraya	1870. 8 July ...	} ...	} 7	} Nil.	} Nil.	
Promissory Notes	1	13 4 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 6					
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Trespass on Land	1	19 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 4 4									
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Illegal Distraint.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Breach of Contract	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 14 6									
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	2	23 15 3	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 3 6											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 17 6									
Commission on Agency.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Money Lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Causes of Action not specified above	2	100 15 8	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	5 3 0									
TOTALS.....	10	239 19 8	2	...	8	...	8	5	3	20 7 4											

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

W. STEWART CASWELL,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at SHOALHAVEN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	22	408 3 1	16	...	5	...	5	4	1	19 19 10	}				}	Nowra ...					
Promissory Notes	7	198 9 1	3	...	4	...	4	2	2	11 8 10											
Rent .....				...													
Board and Lodging .....				...													
Trespass on Land	1	20 0 0	1	...						1 9 2											
Trespass on Person .....				...													
Illegal Distraint.....				...																	
Trover	2	19 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 14 8											
Breach of Contract	3	113 10 6	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	4 7 6											
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	5	278 14 0	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	7 6 6											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	6	560 0 0	3	...	3	2	1	2	1	7 15 8											
Commission on Agency.....				...																	
Sales of Live Stock .....				...													
Money Lent	2	25 16 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 13 2											
Partnership.....				...																	
Interpleader .....				...													
Intestacy .....				...													
Legacy .....				...													
Possession of Tenements .....				...													
Replevin .....				...													
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...													
Causes of Action not specified above.....				...																	
TOTALS.....	48	1,623 12 8	28	...	18	2	16	12	6	56 15 4				2				3	17		

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

W. LOVEGROVE,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at LIVERPOOL, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	12	84 12 1	6	...	6	...	6	6	...	5 6 6											
Promissory Notes .....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rent .....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Board and Lodging .....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1												
Trespass on Land	2		...	...	2	...	2	1	1												
Trespass on Person	1		...	...	1	...	1	1	...												
Illegal Distraint.....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trover.....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Breach of Contract .....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Commission on Agency.....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sales of Live Stock	1		...	1	...	...	...	...	...							
Money Lent .....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Partnership.....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Causes of Action not specified above.....	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...													
TOTALS.....	17		7	...	10	...	10	9	1									3			

Liverpool Court abolished 14 July, 1870.

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

W. J. WILSHIRE,
Registrar, District Court, Campbelltown.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CAMPBELLTOWN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Results of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	13	812 18 5	7	...	6	...	6	6	...	22 11 9	Campbell-town.	1870. 21 May ... 24 Sept.... 1871. 10 Feb.	1 3½ 6	.		
Promissory Notes	8		1	...	7	...	7	7	...												
Rent	2		...	...	2	...	2	1	1										
Board and Lodging .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Land .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Person	1		...	...	1	...	1	...	1										
Illegal Distraint .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trover	2		1	...	1	...	1	...	1												
Breach of Contract .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	6		2	...	4	...	4	4	...												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation ..			...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Commission on Agency .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sales of Live Stock	1		1	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Money Lent	1		1	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Partnership .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Interpleader	1		1	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Intestacy .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Legacy .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Possession of Tenements .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Replevin .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Consent Jurisdiction .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Causes of Action not specified above	4	...	...	4	...	4	2	2											
TOTALS	39		14	...	25	...	25	20	5								...	10½			

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

W. J. WILSHIRE,
Registrar, District Court, Campbelltown.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CAMDEN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods Sold	16	£ s. d. 237 19 1	7	...	9	...	9	9	...	£ s. d. 11 16 3	Camden.....	1870. 26 May	4			
Promissory Notes	4		1	...	3	...	3	3	...												
Rent	1		1	...					...						
Board and Lodging	1		1	...					...						
Trespass on Land .....	...		...	...					...			
Trespass on Person .....	...		...	...					...			
Illegal Distraint .....	...		...	...					...			
Trover .....	...		...	...					...			
Breach of Contract .....	...		...	...					...			
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	5		5	...					...						
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...		...	...					...			
Commission on Agency .....	...		...	...					...			
Sales of Live Stock	1		...	...	1	...	1	1	...										
Money Lent .....	...		...	...					...			
Partnership .....	...		...	...					...			
Interpleader .....	...		...	...					...			
Intestacy .....	...		...	...					...			
Legacy .....	...		...	...					...			
Possession of Tenements .....	...		...	...					...			
Replevin .....	...		...	...					...			
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...		...	...					...			
Causes of Action not specified above	3		3	...					...						
TOTALS	31		18	...	13	...	13	13	...									4			

Camden Court abolished 14 July, 1870.

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

W. J. WILSHIRE,

Registrar, District Court, Campbelltown.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PICTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without bearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	*10	{ 110 18 6 }	7	...	3	...	3	3	...	{ 5 4 0 }	1	Picton	1870. 25 May	3			
Promissory Notes .....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	1
Rent .....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Board and Lodging .....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land .....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint.....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Trover .....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract .....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	4		4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency.....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Money Lent	2		...	...	2	...	2	2	...		...	...	...	...	
Partnership.....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Intestacy.....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Legacy.....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS.....	16		11	...	5	...	5	5	2			...	3			

* Includes one case sent for trial from Supreme Court.

Picton Court abolished 14 July, 1870.

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

W. J. WILSHIRE,
Registrar, District Court, Campbelltown.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BERRIMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trial.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.																			
Goods Sold	20	162 7 7	9	...	11	1	10	10	1	9 6 0	Berrima... {	1870. 11 June... 29 Oct. ...	1 1				
Promissory Notes	6	161 1 3	1	...	4	...	4	3	1	4 1 6	...	.....	.....	1				
Rent	1	11 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trespass on Land	1	62 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 6 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trover	2	25 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	1 2 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	1	8 11 3	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 5 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Money Lent	1	6 18 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 5 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
TOTALS	32	437 8 7	10	...	21	1	20	16	5	16 16 6	1							

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

GEO. H. ROWLEY,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GOULBURN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	24	272 17 1½	10	...	14	...	14	13	1	7 15 0	Goulburn	1870. 13 May ... 19 July ... 20 July ... 21 July ... 20 Sept. ...	H. M. 10 45 3 30 7 30 6 30 0 30		
Promissory Notes	11	373 1 4	3	...	8	...	8	8	...	5 7 6	...	...	...	...			
Rent	1	48 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...			
Board and Lodging	2	10 11 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 7 6	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Land	7	225 0 0	2	...	5	3	2	4	1	3 12 6	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover	3	31 16 0	...	...	3	1	2	1	1	0 15 0	...	...	...	...			
Breach of Contract	3	132 0 0	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 7 6	...	...	...	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour	6	87 19 10	4	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 15 0	...	...	...	...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money Lent	1	14 17 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 7 6	...	...	...	...			
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above	7	282 4 9	2	...	5	1	4	4	1	2 17 6	...	...	...	...			
TOTALS	67	1,478 7 6½	26	...	41	6	35	36	4	26 5 0	1					46 25	1	

* Jury not agreed.

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

F. R. L. ROSSI,
Registrar, District Court, Goulburn.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BRAIDWOOD, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	51	626 3 6½	26	...	24	...	24	22	2	64 7 10	1	Braidwood {	1870. 5 & 6 July 8 Nov. ...	2	7	1	5	
Promissory Notes	7	203 2 0	5	...	2	...	2	2	...	9 9 8	...	.....	.....					
Rent	2	44 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 18 0	...	.....	.....					
Board and Lodging	2	3 5 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 6	...	.....	.....					
Trespass on Land	3	60 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	8 5 4	...	.....	.....					
Trespass on Person	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	7 13 1	...	.....	.....					
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Trover.....	1	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 0	...	.....	.....					
Breach of Contract	4	50 5 0	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	8 8 4	...	.....	.....					
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	7	34 18 11½	3	...	4	...	4	3	1	8 11 2	...	.....	.....					
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	7 18 6	...	.....	.....					
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Money Lent	2	77 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 0	...	.....	.....					
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Interpleader	1	4 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 15 0	...	.....	.....					
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
TOTALS.....	82	1,302 14 6	43	...	36	...	36	32	4	120 10 5				3							

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

RALPH CLEMENGER,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at QUEANBEYAN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Results of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods Sold	13	196 2 6	2	...	11	...	11	9	2	27 12 6	{	...	.....	...	Quecanbeyan	{	1870. June 18	...	4			
Promissory Notes	3	75 2 6	3	...	...	...	...	...	7 6 0													
Rent .....				...	...	...	...	...						
Board and Lodging	2	28 3 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 18 10												
Trespass on Land.....				...	...	...	...	...									
Trespass on Person .....				...	...	...	...	...						
Illegal Distraint .....				...	...	...	...	...						
Trover .....				...	...	...	...	...						
Breach of Contract .....				...	...	...	...	...						
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	4	134 19 8		...	4	...	4	3	1	33 16 6												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation				...	...	...	...	...									
Commission on Agency .....				...	...	...	...	...						
Sales of Live Stock .....				...	...	...	...	...						
Money Lent	1	16 10 0		...	1	...	1	1	...	3 0 0												
Partnership .....				...	...	...	...	...						
Interpleader .....				...	...	...	...	...						
Intestacy .....				...	...	...	...	...						
Legacy .....				...	...	...	...	...						
Possession of Tenements.....				...	...	...	...	...									
Replevin .....				...	...	...	...	...						
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...	...	...	...	...						
Causes of Action not specified above	2	62 1 4		...	2	...	2	2	...	5 0 0												
TOTALS.....	25	512 19 0	6	...	19	...	19	16	3	83 13 10							...	6				

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

O. WILLANS,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COOMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	10	226 8 5	6	...	4	...	4	4	...	16 10 11	}	Cooma.....	1870. 25 June... 21 Nov....	...	3 2½			
Promissory Notes	3	144 10 0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15 2					
Rent .....				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Board and Lodging .....				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land	1	50 0 0		...	1	...	1	1	...	2 2 8											
Trespass on Person .....				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint	1	25 0 0		...	1	...	1	1	...	2 10 8											
Trover	1	25 0 0		...	1	...	1	1	...	2 4 8											
Breach of Contract	1	20 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 19 8					
Wages, Work, and Labour ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Libel, Slander, and Defamation				...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Commission on Agency .....				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock .....				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money Lent	1	25 0 0		...	1	...	1	...	1	2 4 2											
Partnership .....				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above .....				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTALS	18	515 18 5	10	...	8	...	8	7	1	34 7 11											

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

A. NORDBLAD,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BEGA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.-	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	1	3 0 0	1	1 0 6	Bega	1870. 18 Nov....	1	
Promissory Notes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land	3	600 0 0	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	12 6 0	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money Lent	1	9 10 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 4 0	...	...	...	...			
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	5	612 10 6	3	...	2	1	1	2	...	14 10 6	1		

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

JOHN DAVIS,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at KIAMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	31	416 10 8	23	...	8	...	8	7	1	6 2 2	Kiama.....	1870. 4 April ... 3 June ... 5 Oct. ...	H. M. 4 0 0 25 1 47				
Promissory Notes	20	441 1 11½	11	...	9	...	9	9	...	21 10 4	...	.....	.....	...			
Rent	1	38 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Board and Lodging	1	4 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 13 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Breach of Contract	1	50 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	2	14 14 2	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	0 16 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	200 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	7 10 2	...	.....	.....	...			
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Money Lent	1	22 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Causes of Action not specified above	5	129 14 6	2	...	3	...	3	2	1	4 5 4	...	.....	.....	...			
TOTALS	64	1,316 1 3½	40	...	24	...	24	19	5	40 17 0					6 12		

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

HENRY CONNELL, JUNR.,
Registrar, District Court.

25 March, 1871.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Yass, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
																	Days	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	17	382 7 3½	5	...	12	...	12	11	1	9 14 0	Yass	1870. 16 Feb. ... 17 " ... 23 June... 24 " ... 25 " ... 7 Nov. ... 8 " ... 9 "	3½ 6 8 9 10½ 6 8 9			
Promissory Notes	7	279 2 8	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 1 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Rent	2	50 5 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 8 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Board and Lodging	1	2 14 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Trespass on Land	9	805 0 0	1	...	8	1	7	8	...	8 6 3	...	.....	.....	...			
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trover	7	191 8 0	3	...	4	...	4	4	...	4 16 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Breach of Contract	4	270 0 0	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	2 3 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	3	83 9 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 12 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	225 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 9 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Money Lent	3	32 14 10	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 15 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Causes of Action not specified above	5	46 16 10½	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 13 6	...	.....	.....	1				
TOTALS	60	2,368 17 8	19	...	38	1	37	37	1	36 1 3	3			...	60			

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

Yass, 10 March, 1871.

LEOPOLD YATES,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Burrowa, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitra- tion.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend- ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	5	41 3 5	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 19 6	1	Burrows.....	1870. 27 June...	...	5			
Promissory Notes	3	46 17 6	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 3 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Rent	2	54 10 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	6 7 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	6	51 9 10	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	4 5 0	...	.....	.....	1				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
TOTALS	16	194 0 9	5	...	9	...	9	8	1	15 15 6	...	.....	.....	2				

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

WILLIAM J. E. WOTTON,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at YOUNG, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	10	219 8 11	3	...	7	...	7	6	1	28 12 0	Young ... {	1870. 30 June... 12 Nov....	1 1				
Promissory Notes	7	258 17 8	2	...	5	...	5	5	...	52 14 4	...	.....	.....	...			
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Board and Lodging	1	26 2 10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Trespass on Land	1	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	1
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Breach of Contract	2	31 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	5 14 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	5	268 11 4	...	...	5	...	5	4	1	6 13 8	...	.....	.....	...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Sales of Live Stock	1	16 2 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 18 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Money Lent	1	123 8 10	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 13 10	...	.....	.....	...			
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Causes of Action not specified above	6	85 5 7	1	...	5	...	5	5	...	13 2 8	...	.....	.....	...			
TOTALS	34	1,128 17 2	7	...	26	...	26	22	4	113 6 6	1			2				

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

J. R. EDWARDS,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GUNDAGAI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	36	843 0 0	30	...	6	...	6	6	...	108 4 6	}	Gundagai	1870. 1 & 2 Mar. 5 & 6 July 18 Nov. ...	1	4			
Promissory Notes	11	220 0 0	10	...	1	...	1	1	...	30 14 0							1	3			
Rent	2	24 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	5 5 6							1	5			
Board and Lodging											
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover.....	1	100 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 6							
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	13	245 0 0	5	...	8	...	8	8	...	43 2 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	400 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	12 12 6											
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money Lent	1	53 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	9 17 6									
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTALS	66	1,885 0 0	48	...	18	...	18	17	1	210 16 6						3	12				

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

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

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TUMUT, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	12	235 6 6	12	...	12	12	...	32 9 2	Tumut... {	1870. 4 Mar.... 8 July	1 1	
Promissory Notes	4	93 7 3	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	6 4 4	...	.....	.....	...			
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Board and Lodging	2	22 2 6	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1 13 4	...	.....	.....	...			
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	1	7 14 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 5 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
TOTALS	19	350 10 3	1	...	18	...	17	18	...	40 12 4							

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

F. W. VYNER,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WAGGA WAGGA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without bearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	26	296 11 2	15	...	11	...	11	11	...	27 19 0	Wagga Wagga {	1870. 15 July ... 25 Nov. ...	1	8			
Promissory Notes	12	411 16 1	8	...	4	1	3	4	...	33 12 4	...	.....	.....	...			
Rent	2	22 15 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	4 11 2	...	.....	.....	...			
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	7	143 4 0	4	...	3	...	3	1	2	23 9 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Money Lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Causes of Action not specified above	11	634 8 0	2	...	8	...	8	7	1	93 17 4	...	.....	.....	1				
TOTALS	58	1,508 14 3	30	...	27	1	26	23	4	183 9 4	1			3	4			

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

EDWIN H. TOMPSON,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at ALBURY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	25	670 14 7	11	...	14	...	14	13	1	84 6 8	Albury ...	1870. 21 Mar. ... 22 " ... 25 July ... 26 " ... 27 " ... 5 Dec. ... 6 " ... 7 " ...	7½ 9 8 7½ 6 ½ ½ ½					
Promissory Notes	9	207 13 1	4	...	5	...	5	4	1	40 15 2	...	...	...					
Rent	2	18 13 4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 18 6	...	...	...					
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land	3	230 0 0	1	...	2	1	1	2	...	27 10 2	...	...	...					
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	10	469 12 8	7	...	3	...	3	1	2	44 8 6	...	...	...					
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	23 3 0	...	...	...					
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money Lent	3	82 0 4	...	...	3	...	3	1	2	22 14 6	...	...	...					
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above	7	141 1 11	5	...	2	...	2	2	...	12 0 4	...	...	...					
TOTALS	60	1,869 15 11	30	...	30	2	28	23	7	255 16 10								

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

H. S. ELLIOTT,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at DENILIKUIN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		[Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	36	765 7 11	9	...	20	...	20	20	...	100 2 3	...	.....	.....	7	Denili-quin	1870. 29 Mar ... 30 " ... 2 Aug. ... 3 " ... 4 " ... 13 Dec. ... 14 " ... 15 " ...			
Promissory Notes	18	398 1 11	9	...	6	...	6	6	...	31 4 8	...	.....	.....	3					
Rent	3	34 10 0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 10	...	.....	.....	...			
Board and Lodging	3	59 17 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 2 6	...	.....	.....	2					
Trespass on Land	4	90 0 0	1	...	3	...	3	2	1	19 19 4	...	.....	.....	...			
Trespass on Person	3	500 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	47 6 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Breach of Contract	2	62 7 6	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	27 3 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour	12	359 7 4	4	...	7	...	7	7	...	43 2 0	...	.....	.....	1					
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Money Lent	2	36 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	13 9 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Consent Jurisdiction.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
Causes of Action not specified above	3	23 14 5	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 14 10	...	.....	.....	...			
TOTALS	87	2,339 6 7	29	...	45	...	45	42	3	292 8 5	...	.....	.....	13			8	31	

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

J. A. BROUGHTON,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at HAY, during the Twelve Months proceeding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitra-tion.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	14	217 9 1	6	...	8	...	8	8	...	22 8 6	Hay	{	1870. 4 April ... 8 Aug.	2½ 1½		
Promissory Notes	3	74 15 5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Board and Lodging	2	21 7 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	4 1 8	...	.....	.....	...			
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Breach of Contract	3	243 19 10	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	8 0 0	...	.....	.....	1		
Wages, Work, and Labour	7	547 12 6	2	...	5	...	5	2	3	22 19 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	25 12 4	...	.....	.....	...			
Commission on Agency.....	1	22 9 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Money Lent	2	75 7 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	12 1 0	...	.....	.....	1		
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
TOTALS	33	1,403 0 4	12	...	19	1	18	15	4	97 3 0	2				1	4		

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

JOHN F. BLAKE,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COROWA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend- ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	2	36 5 1	2	1 18 4	Corowa	1870. 8 Dec.....	...	1				
Promissory Notes	2	35 5 1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 18 4	...	...	...					
Rent								
Board and Lodging								
Trespass on Land								
Trespass on Person								
Illegal Distraint								
Trover								
Breach of Contract								
Wages, Work, and Labour								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation								
Commission on Agency.....								
Sales of Live Stock								
Money Lent								
Partnership								
Interpleader								
Intestacy								
Legacy								
Possession of Tenements								
Replevin								
Consent Jurisdiction								
Causes of Action not specified above								

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

REGINALD HARE,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at HARTLEY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	18	198 3 0	6	...	12	...	12	12	...	9 15 6	}	Hartley ...	{	1870. 27 May ... 30 Sept....	1 1	}	...	
Promissory Notes	9	186 18 6	3	...	6	...	6	6	...	5 11 6											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of Contract	1	11 18 4	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 5 6									
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	3	117 4 4	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	1 16 0									
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commission on Agency.....	1	4 9 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 0 0									
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTALS	32	518 13 2	9	...	23	...	23	21	2	19 8 6							2	...	1		

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

THOMAS BROWN,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BATHURST, Western District, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	106	1,387 12 11	69	...	32	...	32	28	4	110 15 2	5	Bathurst.	1870. 4 April... 6 June... 25 July... 10 Oct. [...] 28 Nov....	5	2	1	...	
Promissory Notes	51	1,296 5 2	32	...	18	...	18	16	2	109 18 1	...	...	...	1				
Rent	9	185 10 6	3	...	6	...	6	5	1	26 0 10	...	...	...	...			
Board and Lodging	5	77 4 7	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	19 0 8	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Land	8	355 0 0	1	...	7	...	7	6	1	76 7 2	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Person	2	300 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	9 6 0	...	...	...	...			
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover	1	40 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	7 11 4	...	...	...	...			
Breach of Contract	9	340 14 11	2	...	7	...	7	7	...	41 19 0	...	...	...	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	18	341 18 7	5	...	13	1	12	11	2	52 14 0	...	...	...	...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	120 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	12 2 2	...	...	...	...			
Commission on Agency.....	2	35 5 10	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	26 0 10	...	...	...	...			
Sales of Live Stock	1	11 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	8 5 8	...	...	...	...			
Money Lent	15	298 10 7	7	...	8	...	8	6	2	53 13 10	...	...	...	...			
Partnership.....	1	27 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 11 6	...	...	...	...			
Interpleader	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above.....	17	146 4 0	3	...	13	...	13	4	9	40 19 10	...	...	...	1				
TOTALS.....	249	4,962 7 1	129	...	113	1	112	89	24	596 6 1	7			18	...	1		

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

L. F. LAYARD,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CARCOAR, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	10	239 11 6	2	...	6	...	6	6	...	23 13 8	2	Carcoar ...	1870. 11 June... 15 Oct. ...	1 1				
Promissory Notes	6	215 19 1	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	13 17 0	...	.....	.....	2				
Rent	3	137 0 0	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	12 5 10	...	.....	.....	...			
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trespass on Land	5	218 12 0	...	...	4	...	4	3	1	18 8 2	...	.....	.....	1		
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	1	22 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	9 19 10	...	.....	.....	...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	7 8 4	...	.....	.....	...			
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Money Lent	4	54 3 0	1	...	3	...	3	3	..	7 14 4	...	.....	.....	...			
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Interpleader	1	32 2 3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 2 2	...	.....	.....	...			
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Causes of Action not specified above	5	257 18 6	2	...	3	...	3	...	3	9 9 10	...	.....	.....	...			
TOTALS.....	36	1,377 16 4	7	...	24	...	24	18	6	107 19 2	5							

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

Carcoar, 29 March, 1871.

EDW. J. C. NORTH,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at FORBES, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trial.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods Sold	34	£ s. d. 815 9 4	16	...	16	...	16	15	1	16 0 6	2	Forbes ...	1870. 16 June to 20 Oct.*	1	11	On affidavits : Defendant un- able to attend Court through sudden illness ; verdict given against him in his absence.
Promissory Notes	23	751 5 9	3	...	18	...	18	18	...	12 15 0	...	...	...	2					...	...
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...
Board and Lodging	1	188 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 6	...	...	...	...					...	...
Trespass on Land	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 5 0	...	...	...	...					...	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...
Trover	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...					...	...
Breach of Contract	5	275 11 3	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	3 0 0	...	...	...	1					...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour	8	268 8 0	5	...	3	...	3	2	1	5 9 0	...	...	...	...					...	...
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 5 0	...	...	...	...					...	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...
Sales of Live Stock	2	14 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	1 5 0	...	...	...	...					1	1
Money Lent	4	109 13 0	...	...	4	...	4	2	2	2 10 0	...	...	...	...					...	...
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...
Consent Jurisdiction	2	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0 7 0	...	...	...	...					...	...
Causes of Action not specified above	1	90 17 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	...	...	...	...					...	...
TOTALS	83	2,793 4 4	29	...	47	...	47	41	8	44 9 0	5			3	21	1	1	

*Adjournment.

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

J. T. WILSHIRE,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MOLONG, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods Sold	1	£ s. d. 11 12 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	£ s. d.										
Promissory Notes	3	63 5 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...												
Rent	1	15 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 7 6										
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Breach of Contract	1	40 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1											
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	2	37 4 0	...	...	2	...	2	...	2											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1 6										
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Causes of Action not specified above	1	1 18 3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...											
TOTALS	9	168 19 9	1	...	8	...	8	5	3	7 9 0					Molong ...	1870. 21 June... Oct. ...	1 1	3 2			
																	2	5			

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

Court House, Orange,
13 March, 1871.

W. T. EVANS,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at ORANGE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	20	490 15 0	9	...	10	...	10	9	1	.....	}	.....	.....	...	Orange ...	{	1870. 27 June ... 31 Oct. ... 1871. 16 Feb. ...	1 1 2 14	{	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....

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

Court House, Orange,
8 March, 1871

W. T. EVANS,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WELLINGTON, during the Twelve Months preceeding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.							Days.	Hours.			
Goods Sold.....	8	218 19 5	5	...	3	...	3	3	...	4 18 0	...	...	...	...	Wellington	1870. 11 March 1 July ... 4 Nov. ... 1871. 9 Feb. ...					
Promissory Notes	2	103 15 7	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 4 8	...	...	...	...			
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	4	86 2 3	1	...	3	1	2	3	...	20 10 2	...	...	...	...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader	1	112 10 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above	1	12 11 8	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...			
TOTALS.....	16	533 19 5	7	...	9	1	8	9	...	30 0 10	...	...	...	...			4	9			

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

FRED. MARSH,
Registrar, District Court.

A. RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at DUBBO, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	9	150 9 1	4	...	5	1	4	5	...	37 7 4	Dubbo.....	1870. 18 Mar. ... 8 July ... 1871. 3 Feb. ...	1	H. M. 4 0 5 0				
Promissory Notes	5	114 10 0	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	10 7 0	...	...	...					
Rent	1	66 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	15 17 6	...	...	...					
Board and Lodging	2	205 1 7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 7 6	...	...	...					
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover.....	3	42 5 6	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	13 9 4	...	...	...					
Breach of Contract	2	150 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	47 12 10	...	...	...					
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	10	466 19 2	3	...	7	...	7	4	...	78 8 8	...	...	...					
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	17 4 10	...	...	...					
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money Lent	1	13 19 8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 6	...	...	...					
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader	1	89 0 0	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7 7 0	...	...	...					
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	35	1,498 5 0	15	...	19	1	16	15	...	229 9 6	1			1	9 0			

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

LUKE M'GUINN,
Registrar, District Court, Dubbo.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MUDGEE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods Sold	14	526 2 9	6	Nil.	8	Nil.	8	8	Nil.	6 15 0	}											
Promissory Notes	8	228 13 10	5	Nil.	3	Nil.	3	3	Nil.	4 2 6												
Rent	2	69 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	2	Nil.	2	2	Nil.	1 7 6												
Board and Lodging																						
Trespass on Land	1	30 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	1	Nil.	1	1	Nil.	0 7 6												
Trespass on Person																						
Illegal Distraint																						
Trover	1	20 0 0	1	Nil.						0 7 6												
Breach of Contract	3	199 4 0	Nil.	Nil.	3	Nil.	3	1	2	1 15 0												
Wages, Work, and Labour	14	473 10 11	6	Nil.	8	Nil.	8	7	1	6 15 0												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	3	420 0 0	2	Nil.	1	Nil.	1	1	Nil.	2 7 6												
Commission on Agency																						
Sales of Live Stock																						
Money Lent	2	45 0 0	2	Nil.						0 15 0												
Partnership																						
Interpleader																						
Intestacy																						
Legacy																						
Possession of Tenements																						
Replevin																						
Consent Jurisdiction																						
Causes of Action not specified above	11	522 4 4	6	Nil.	5	1	4	3	2	4 17 6									1	Nil.	New Trial not granted.	
TOTALS	59	2,533 15 10	28	...	31	1	30	26	5	29 10 0									8	46	1	Nil.

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

Police Office, Mudgee,
11th March, 1871.

GEORGE LEARY,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at SOFALA, Western District, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	27	255 2 2	5	...	22	...	22	19	3	36 19 3	}	Sofala	{	1870. April 1 July 22 Nov. 25	...	2½ 2 3		
Promissory Notes	5	111 3 0	1	...	4	...	4	4	...	11 17 2											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of Contract	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3 3 0							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 0					
TOTALS	34	396 5 2	7	...	27	1	26	23	4	51 19 5							1	1½			

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

L. F. LAYARD,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PENRITH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	80	418 1 9	36	...	44	...	44	42	2	18 17 6	{	Penrith ...	{	1870. 9 April... 29 July... 2 Dec. ... 1871. 23 Feb. ...	1 1 1 1	6½ 8 2 1½		
Promissory Notes	14	172 15 7	10	...	4	...	4	4	...	4 5 6											
Rent	1	7 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 7 6									
Board and Lodging	1	5 14 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 0					
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Person	1	2 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 2 6									
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of Contract	4	232 12 0	1	...	3	1	2	2	1	1 2 6											
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	12	123 1 6	5	...	7	...	7	6	1	2 17 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock	2	8 7 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 7 0											
Money Lent	5	14 11 2	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	0 14 6											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above.....	14	78 3 0	5	...	9	...	9	6	3	3 15 0											
TOTALS.....	134	1,063 6 0	61	...	73	1	72	66	7	32 14 0							4	18			

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

J. K. CLEEVE, JUNIOR,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WINDSOR, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	107	481 9 6	50	...	57	...	57	53	4	26 19 8	}										
Promissory Notes	13	609 9 11	3	...	10	...	10	9	1	31 19 8											
Rent	9	81 5 4	5	...	4	...	4	2	2	5 0 10											
Board and Lodging	3	29 11 9	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	5 8 10										
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover.....	2	25 9 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	6 19 4										
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	15	190 17 6	8	...	7	...	7	6	1	16 12 8											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock	4	29 2 6	1	...	3	...	3	2	1	3 2 6											
Money Lent	4	6 5 3	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	0 18 10											
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above	23	116 16 4	4	...	19	...	19	11	8	11 4 5											
TOTALS	180	1,570 7 1	73	...	107	...	107	89	18	108 6 9											

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

W. H. THOMAS,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PARRAMATTA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods Sold	107	£ s. d. 774 5 7	56	...	50	...	50	48	2	£ s. d. 31 16 4	...	.....	.....	Parramatta	1870. 16 April...	1	1	1		
Promissory Notes	10	133 7 1	3	...	7	...	7	7	...	4 0 0	...	.....	.....			1	...	...	
Rent	8	215 19 11	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	2 18 0	...	.....	.....			1	...	...	
Board and Lodging	3	10 4 0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 6	...	.....	.....			1	...	...	
Trespass on Land	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 14 0	...	.....	.....			...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....			...	...	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....			...	...	...
Trover	1	5 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 3 0	...	.....	.....			...	...	...
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....			...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour	16	228 16 2	7	...	9	...	9	6	3	5 12 0	1		
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	400 0 0	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	2 6 0	1		
Commission on Agency	1		
Sales of Live Stock	1		
Money Lent	4	62 17 0	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 16 3	1	...		
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....			...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....			...	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....			...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....			...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....			...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....			...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....			...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above	23	568 11 6	12	...	11	...	11	6	5	9 3 9	...	.....	.....			1	...	...	
TOTALS	175	2,409 1 3	85	...	89	1	88	78	11	59 4 10	...	.....	.....	1		7	2	1		

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

GEORGE LANGLEY,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BOURKE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	Nil																				
Promissory Notes																					
Rent																					
Board and Lodging																					
Trespass on Land																					
Trespass on Person																					
Illegal Distraint																					
Trover																					
Breach of Contract																					
Wages, Work, and Labour ..																					
Libel, Slander, and Defamation																					
Commission on Agency																					
Sales of Live Stock																					
Money Lent																					
Partnership																					
Interpleader																					
Intestacy																					
Legacy																					
Possession of Tenements																					
Replevin																					
Consent Jurisdiction																					
Causes of Action not specified above																					
TOTALS																					

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

H. C. BOBART,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WINGHAM, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	6	119 3 8	4	...	2	...	2	1	1	9 13 4	1	Wingham....	1871. 30 Jan. ...	1	8			
Promissory Notes	9	155 3 4	2	...	6	...	6	6	...	23 14 2	...	.....	.....					
Rent	2	30 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 5 4	...	.....	.....					
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Illegal Distraint.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Breach of Contract	1	9 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 7 0	...	.....	.....					
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	2	100 16 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	14 16 6	...	.....	.....					
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Commission on Agency.....	2	28 10 0	2	...	...	...	.....	...	...	0 12 6	...	.....	.....					
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Money Lent	1	13 18 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 18 10	...	.....	.....					
Partnership.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Intestacy.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Legacy.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Causes of Action not specified above	2	215 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	13 1 10	...	.....	.....					
TOTALS.....	25	672 1 0	9	...	15	...	15	13	2	71 9 6	1							

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

JASPER CREAGH,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PORT MACQUARIE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods Sold	4	£ s. d. 123 4 4	1	...	3	...	3	2	1	£ s. d. 3 5 6	}	Port Mac-quarie ...	{ 13 June, 1870	1	½	}		
Promissory Notes	3	172 9 0	...	1*	2	...	2	2	...	7 11 6						{ 26 Jan., 1871	1	9½			
Rent	1	25 0 0	...	...	1	1	.....	1	...	12 1 10						{ 26 & 27 Jan., 1871	2	16½
Board and Lodging	1	72 15 0	...	1*	...	...	.....	...	...	.....						do.	2	16½
Trespass on Land	3	250 10 0	2	...	1	1	.....	1	...	17 3 4						{ 27 Jan., 1871	...	...	
Trespass on Person	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	.....	1	...	24 1 8						{ 14 Jan., 1870	1	½
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....						{ 26 Jan., 1871	1	9½
Trover.....	2	80 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	24 18 6						{ 27 " "	1	7½			
Breach of Contract	2	166 10 0	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	29 8 4						{ 13 June, 1870	1	½	
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....						{ 27 Jan., 1871	1	7½
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....						{ 26 & 27 Jan., 1871	2	16½
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....						Port Mac-quarie ...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock	1	11 12 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 6						27 Jan., 1871	1	7½	
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....						.....	...	...
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....						.....	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....						.....	...	...
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....						.....	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....						.....	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....						.....	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....						.....	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
TOTALS	18	1,102 0 10	4	2	12	4	8	10	2	119 1 2											

* These cases are not disposed of yet.

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

J. P. ORMISTON,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WEST KEMPSEY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	18	484 0 7	4	...	13	...	13	13	...	42 17 0	*1	West Kempsey	1870. 17 June...	1	1			
Promissory Notes	3	24 15 9	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	1 19 3	...	.....	.....	†2		
Rent	3	53 2 9	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 2 7	...	.....	.....	...			
Board and Lodging	1	12 11 7	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 12 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trespass on Person	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	11 9 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trover.....	3	186 15 0	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	16 9 2	...	.....	.....	†1		
Breach of Contract	1	100 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	1	8 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 6	...	.....	.....	...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	...	.....	.....	†1
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Interpleader	1	12 7 3	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	†.....	...	.....	.....	...			
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Causes of Action not specified above	2	116 13 9	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	8 17 6	...	.....	.....	...			
TOTALS.....	35	1,208 6 8	7	...	23	...	23	19	3	92 5 2	5				2	7		

* Not served. † Continued. ‡ No costs granted.

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

J. B. CASEY,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TAMWORTH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	10	221 8 0	5	...	5	...	5	5	...	34 0 6	}	Tamworth	1870. 14 July ... 15 July ... 1871. 21 Jan. ...	1	2 1 7			
Promissory Notes	9	238 1 0	5	...	4	...	4	4	...	11 4 10											
Rent	2	47 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 9 8											
Board and Lodging	1	0 14 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 6					
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Person	1	100 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0					
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	5	105 4 0	3	1	1	...	1	...	1	6 18 4											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	150 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 0 0									
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above	3	72 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	24 10 4											
TOTALS	33	934 7 0	17	1	15	...	15	14	1	84 6 2											

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

JNO. McDONALD,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GLEN INNES, during the Twelve Months proceeding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	10	84 6 2	5	...	5	...	5	5	...	2 19 6	}	Glen Innes {	1870. 28 Mar.... 27 July...	One day each Court.	Sitting from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. One hour adjournment each day.			
Promissory Notes	1	18 4 10	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2 14 6									
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Illegal Distraint.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Breach of Contract	1	40 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 0 6									
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	3	52 13 3	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	1 15 3											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 0 6									
Commission on Agency.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Sales of Live Stock	1	5 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 0					
Money Lent	1	6 7 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 5 0									
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Intestacy.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Legacy.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Causes of Action not specified above	1	15 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 6					
TOTALS.....	19	421 11 3	7	...	11	...	11	7	4	10 6 9											

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

ALICK OCTAVE WYATT,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TENTERFIELD, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	31	1,204 9 7½	23	3	5	...	5	5	...	58 0 11	Tenterfield	1870. 5 April... 2 Aug.... 1871. 7 Feb. ...	1	3	1	6		
Promissory Notes	20	325 11 7	12	...	7	...	7	6	1	21 13 4	...	.....	.....					
Rent	1	16 16 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3 7 6	...	.....	.....					
Board and Lodging	1	16 16 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3 7 6	...	.....	.....					
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Illegal Distraint.....	1	200 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 6	...	.....	.....					
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	5	75 13 3	1	...	4	...	4	3	1	12 15 2	...	.....	.....					
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Sales of Live Stock	1	19 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 18 6	...	.....	.....					
Money Lent	1	16 15 11	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 8 3	...	.....	.....					
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Interpleader	1	13 10 1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 1 6	...	.....	.....					
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
TOTALS.....	61	1,872 6 5½	36	4	20	...	20	15	5	104 5 8	1			4	10.			

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

J. B. GRAHAM,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GRAFTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trial.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.																			
Goods Sold	14	343 7 4	3	...	11	...	11	10	1	39 1 0	Court House, Grafton	1870. 2 May ... 15 Sept.... 5 Dec. ...	1	5			
Promissory Notes	5	137 5 2	3	...	2	...	2	1	1	10 4 3	...	.....	.....	...			
Rent	1	19 5 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 13 10	...	.....	.....	...			
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trespass on Land	3	310 0 0	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	27 13 8	...	.....	.....	...			
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	3	158 10 10	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	30 7 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Sales of Live Stock	1	26 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 12 0	...	.....	.....	...			
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Causes of Action not specified above	4	228 11 11	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	15 2 10	...	.....	.....	...			
TOTALS	31	1,223 0 3	9	...	22	...	22	19	3	132 14 7			3	16			

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

JAMES PAGE,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CASINO, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	6	164 12 2	5	...	5	4	1	9 12 6	}	Casino	1870. { May 6 Dec. 1	...	2 4			
Promissory Notes	4	77 17 4	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	3 12 6									
Rent	3	58 7 8	...	...	3	1	2	3	...	1 10 0									
Board and Lodging	1	14 5 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 0 6									
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of Contract	1	25 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 13 9									
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock	2	48 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 17 0					
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTALS	17	388 2 2	2	...	12	1	11	10	2	18 6 3						...	6				

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

H. E. STRATFORD,
Registrar, District Court.

[L. 11d.]

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at ARMIDALE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1871, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.
 The Number of Suits
 Settled
 The Number of Cases
 Result of Trials.
 The Costs of the Suits.
 The Number and Result of Appeals.
 Cases left in Arrear.
 Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.
 The Number of
 The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold	43	447 16 8	17	...	20	...	20	20	...	17 12 3	6	Armidale	1870. 22 March 23 March 21 July ... 1871. 28 Jan. ...	1	7	1	5	
Promissory Notes	8	343 17 7	3	...	5	...	5	4	1	6 0 0	...	.....	.....					
Rent	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 8 6	...	.....	.....					
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Trover	2	28 0 0	1	2 2 6	1							
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	7	108 14 3	2	...	5	...	5	4	1	3 12 6	...	.....	.....					
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	100 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	...	.....	.....					
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Money Lent	4	71 10 8	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	1 16 6	...	.....	.....					
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Causes of Action not specified above.....	6	358 15 0	1	...	5	...	5	3	2	5 9 0	...	.....	.....					
TOTALS.....	72	1,488 14 2	25	...	40	...	40	36	4	38 5 3	7			4	19			

Sedgew : Thomas Richards : Government Printer :—1871.

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

ROB. I. PERROTT,
Registrar, District Court.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(REPORTS, MINUTES, &c., RELATIVE TO DISCONTINUANCE OF DISTRICT COURT AT BURROWA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 9 September, 1870.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 19 August, 1870, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) A copy of the report from His Honor Judge Francis, referring to the
“discontinuance of the District Court at Burrowa.
“(2.) Copy of any minute or minutes of the Executive Council or Attorney
“General on the same.
“(3.) Copy of any petition, memorandum, or letters, or any other document,
“praying for the continuance of the District Court at Burrowa.
“(4.) Copies of all correspondence, minutes, or other papers not included in
“above, referring to same.”

(Mr. Watson.)

NO.	SCHEDULE.	PAGE.
1.	Petition from Inhabitants of Burrows, &c.	2
2.	Minute of Colonial Secretary. 28 May, 1870	3
3.	Under Secretary to the Law Department to District Court Judges Dowling and Simpson. 8 June, 1870	3
4.	Ditto to Principal Under Secretary. 8 June, 1870	3
5.	Ditto to ditto. 20 June, 1870	3

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. 1.

PETITION FROM THE INHABITANTS OF BURROWA, &c.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Somerset Richard, Earl of Belmore, &c., &c., &c., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of Burrowa and the surrounding District, in Public Meeting assembled,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That in 1866 your Excellency's predecessor, with advice of the Executive Council, was pleased to proclaim Burrowa as a place at which a District Court should be held under the District Courts Act of 1858. That District Courts have, in conformity with that proclamation, been held since 1866 to the present time, and have contributed greatly to the benefit and convenience of the public.

That the Petitioners have heard, with surprise and regret, that your Excellency has, with the advice of your Executive Council, recently issued a Proclamation, cancelling the appointment of Burrowa as a place at which District Courts may be held, and ordering that all such cases as were formerly within the jurisdiction of the Burrowa Circuit should be entered and heard at Yass.

That this action on the part of the Government will cause very great inconvenience and loss to the inhabitants of the district, and they venture to submit the following, among other reasons, which might be adduced in support of their present application:—

1. The population within the district formerly assigned as under the jurisdiction of the Court at Burrowa, amounts to fully 5,000, and is rapidly increasing, the nearest point of connection with the Yass District being 20 miles distant from that place, and the extreme limits of the district 85 miles from Yass.
2. That Burrowa is nearly 40 miles distant from Yass.
3. That since the establishment of a Court at Burrowa the number of complaints filed is 184; the fees received, £125; the expenses incurred, about £180.
4. That although some complaints were filed for sums under £10, yet most of them were necessarily brought in the District Court, the statutory limitation under the Small Debts Act preventing their being brought in that Court.
5. That the importance to the district of the Court being held at Burrowa is not fully shown by the number of complaints filed in that Court, the fact of creditors having the means of obtaining judgments, without the trouble and cost of a journey to another district, acting favourably in inducing debtors to pay or otherwise arrange with their creditors in cases where, but for such a remedy, they would put them at defiance.
6. That the cost of maintaining the Court at Burrowa has not exceeded £20 per annum, while the saving in time and money to the inhabitants of the district by having a local Court has been very considerable.
7. That Yass and Young are both in the same Circuit; and as Burrowa is in the line of road to and from these places, the travelling expenses of the Judge are not increased by having to attend at Burrowa on his way from Yass to Young.
8. That the number of cases entered at Burrowa is believed to be very much greater than at many other places to which the benefits of the Court are still extended, and are believed to be greater than the number at Young, and nearly as many as at Forbes.
9. That the recommendation, in which the present action of the Government is stated to have been taken, was made last year, but the Legislature have very recently recognized the necessity and voted the necessary estimate for the maintenance of the District Court at Burrowa.

That no sufficient grounds have been shown for depriving a large and populous district of the benefits of an Act, which was passed for the purpose of facilitating the recovery of debts, and particularly in outlying districts.

The Petitioners therefore respectfully pray that your Excellency may take the premises into your favourable consideration, and, with the advice of your Executive Council, cause the Proclamation referred to, so far as it affects Burrowa, to be cancelled.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed on behalf of the meeting,)

WILLIAM D. CAMPBELL,
Chairman.

At a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Burrowa and surrounding district, held at Burrowa on 2nd May, 1870 (Mr. W. D. Campbell in the chair), the following resolutions were moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, viz.:—

1. Proposed by Mr. Henry Hayes, J.P., and seconded,—“That this meeting views with regret and surprise the action of the Government in discontinuing the sittings of the District Court at Burrowa.”

2. Proposed by Mr. Michael O'Neill and seconded by Mr. F. W. Hume,—“That this meeting views with dissatisfaction the action of the Government, in having on insufficient grounds withdrawn from the inhabitants of a large and populous district the benefits which it was the objects of the District Courts Act to confer on outlying districts, more especially as the Legislature have recently, at the request of the Government, sanctioned the continuance of the Court at Burrowa, by voting the Estimates for its maintenance.”

3

3. Proposed by Mr. George Eason—seconded by Mr. P. H. Scott,—“ That the Petition now read be adopted, and signed by the Chairman, on behalf of the meeting, and forwarded to the Member for the district for presentation ; and that he be requested to use every legitimate means for obtaining the cancellation of the proclamation discontinuing the Burrowa District Court.”

WILLIAM D. CAMPBELL,
Chairman.

No. 2.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

THIS Petition may be forwarded for the perusal of the Attorney General. The cancellation was decided upon after full consideration.

28 May, 1870.

S.S.

The Under-Secretary to the Law Department, B.C., 30 May, 1870.—H.H.

No. 3.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE LAW DEPARTMENT TO DISTRICT COURT JUDGES DOWLING AND SIMPSON.

Crown Law Offices,
Sydney, 8 June, 1870.

GENTLEMEN,

In transmitting to you the accompanying papers, respecting the abolition of certain District Courts, and particularly with reference to Petition from inhabitants of Burrowa against cancellation of Burrowa as a place for holding District Courts, I am directed by the Honorable the Attorney General to invite you to have the goodness to favor him with a report upon the subject of the enclosed Petition from Burrowa, for the information and guidance of the Government.

Papers herewith
to be returned.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

P.S.—Please to return to this office the accompanying papers, with report, at your earliest convenience, in order that the other District Court Judges, who attended the meeting at this office in the month of May, 1869, may also be invited to favor with their report thereon in like manner.

W.E.P.—8/6/70.

No. 4.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE LAW DEPARTMENT TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Crown Law Offices,
Sydney, 8 June, 1870.

SIR,

With reference to Petition, and other papers relating to the cancellation of the District Court at Burrowa, submitted under blank cover of 30th ultimo (numbered 70/4,237), I am directed by the Attorney General to state, for the information of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, that the District Court Judges, by whom the discontinuance of this Court was recommended, have been invited to report upon the subject of the Petition, for the information and guidance of the Government.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT.

No. 5.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE LAW DEPARTMENT TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Crown Law Offices,
Sydney, 20 June, 1870.

SIR,

In returning the accompanying papers, received from you under blank cover of 30th ultimo, respecting the cancellation of the Burrowa District Court, I am directed by the Hon. the Attorney General to state, that as he has no personal acquaintance with the requirements of the Burrowa District, he is not in a position to offer any advice in opposition to the report of Mr. District Court Judge Francis, a copy of which is forwarded herewith (together with a copy of that of Judges Dowling and Simpson.)

The Attorney General concurs with Judge Francis in his desire to economize the public money, which he thinks has been somewhat too lavishly expended in the establishment and maintenance of Courts of very small importance, and at insufficient distances from larger towns.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT.

[Enclosures.]

[Enclosures.]

District Court Judge Francis to the Attorney General.

Sydney, 15 June, 1870.

Sir,

I have the honor to state that I see no sufficient reasons for dissenting from the decision arrived at by Her Majesty's Government, in reference to the discontinuance of District Courts at Burrowa and Tumut. That decision appears to me to be based simply on grounds of economy; nor can I affirm that in the case of either of the above towns an inconvenience will be inflicted on the inhabitants of so grave a character as to counteract the saving which will certainly be effected. In point of fact I am by no means sure that there will be any addition caused to the aggregate amount of travelling now done by suitors and their legal advisers, when the change shall take effect in bringing Burrowa to Yass or Young, and Tumut cases to Gundagai.

I have, &c.,
H. R. FRANCIS.

District Court Judges Dowling and Simpson to the Attorney General.

District Court Office,
Sydney, 11 June, 1870.

Sir,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, requesting us to report upon the enclosed Petition, respecting the abolition of the District Court at Burrowa.

In reply, we beg to state that we are not in a position to make any such report; our recommendation depended upon the statements of the only person present at the meeting of the Judges and Crown Prosecutors, who was able, from his experience, to give us any information as to the necessity or otherwise of a Court being held at Burrowa.

Judge Francis, who is at present in Sydney, will be able to give the Government any information they may require.

We have, &c.,
J. S. DOWLING, Judge.
G. B. SIMPSON, Judge.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1870.

[3d.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(COMPLAINTS OF CONDUCT OF MR. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE MEYMOTT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 September, 1870.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 1 September, 1870, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of all letters and communications addressed to the Attorney General by Mr. William Small, J.P., and Mr. John M’Phee, complaining of the conduct of Mr. District Court Judge Meymott.
- “(2.) Copies of all letters and communications from Mr. District Court Judge Meymott to the Attorney General, relating to the charges preferred by Messrs. Small and M’Phee.
- “(3.) Copies of all minutes and correspondence by the Attorney General on the same subject.”

(Mr. Bawden.)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Mr. Small to Attorney General. 4 May, 1870	2
2. Mr. John M’Phee to ditto. 16 May, 1870	2
3. The Under Secretary, Law Department, to Mr. District Court Judge Meymott. 16 May, 1870	2
4. Mr. Meymott to Attorney General. 21 May, 1870	2
5. Colonial Secretary to Attorney General. 18 May, 1870	3
6. Under Secretary, Law Department, to Principal Under Secretary. 19 May, 1870	3
7. Ditto to ditto., B.C. 5 July, 1870.....	3
8. Principal Under Secretary to Mr. Small. 14 July, 1870	4
9. Minute-paper for Executive Council. 14 July, 1870	4
10. Minute of Executive Council. 14 July, 1870.....	5
11. Colonial Secretary to Mr. Meymott. 21 July, 1870	5

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. 1.

W. SMALL, Esq., J.P., to THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Swan Creek,
Clarence River, 4 May, 1870.

HONORABLE SIR,

I have the honor to submit for your consideration the conduct of His Honor Judge Meymott, during the sittings of the District Court at Grafton, on Monday, the 2nd May instant. I have been a disinterested witness in a case, *J. Devoy v. John M'Phee*, and after giving my evidence (on oath), truthfully, His Honor remarked, "I can believe as much of your evidence, and as little, as I like," implying that my evidence was corrupt and untruthful, although the other witnesses examined in the case corroborated my statements, yet His Honor confined his insulting remarks to myself and the defendant in the case, a course of action which renders my reputation as a Justice of the Peace and as a good citizen greatly damaged. I have resided here for the last thirty years, and have been for years a Justice of the Peace and have been always held in high esteem and respect by my brethren on the Bench, and by the public at large; and my integrity to serve the ends of justice was never doubted until His Honor Judge Meymott unwarrantably destroyed it. May I therefore ask you the favour of informing me if His Honor is justified in destroying the reputation and usefulness of any of the members of the Bench, by such insulting remarks as that referred to above.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM SMALL.

No. 2.

MR. J. M'PHEE to THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Swan Creek,
Clarence River, 16 May, 1870.

HONORABLE SIR,

I have the honor to submit for your consideration the conduct of His Honor Judge Meymott, in insulting me publicly at the sitting of the District Court at Grafton, on the 2nd instant. In *Devoy's case v. me*, as you may see by the accompanying Grafton newspaper, His Honor informed me, after I gave my evidence on OATH that though I was on my oath yet "*I did not speak a word of truth.*" The above insulting language was applied to myself and another gentleman of high standing, when no one could see in what respect my evidence differed from my other witnesses to whom such language was not applied. May I ask you the favour of informing me if His Honor is justified in destroying the reputation of any citizen without any apparent reason?

I have, &c.,
JOHN M'PHEE.

No. 3.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE LAW DEPARTMENT to MR. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE MEYMOTT.

Crown Law Offices,
Sydney, 16 May, 1870.

SIR,

1 Enclosure.

In transmitting the accompanying copy letter of 4th instant, from William Small, Esq., J.P., complaining of you in reference to the case *Devoy v. M'Phee*, at the sitting of the District Court, Grafton, on the 2nd instant, I am directed by the Hon. the Attorney General to invite you to have the goodness to offer such answer or explanation, as you may think fit, to the complaint of Mr. Small.

I have, &c.,
W. E. PLUNKETT,
Under Secretary.

No. 4.

MR. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE MEYMOTT to THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Woodside, Parramatta,
21 May, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, enclosing one from Mr. Small, of Swan Creek, from which it appears that that gentleman is highly offended at my having doubted the correctness of part of his evidence.

Out of personal respect to yourself, and not because I think I ought to be called upon to give any explanation, I proceed to do so. He, Mr. Small, was a witness for the defendant in an action for making a cutting or drain, whereby 14 millions of gallons of water was made to flow every twenty-four hours on the plaintiff's land, which would otherwise have flowed into *Swan Creek*, Mr. Small's property (so much for his being disinterested). The plaintiff and three witnesses proved that his land was considerably injured by this act, and completely cut off a portion of it. He estimated his damage at £60.

The

Proved by the
surveyor.A farm of 52
acres.

3

The defendant himself said he did not think the plaintiff's land was deteriorated more than 5s. per acre, but Mr. Small said it was not injured *one fraction*. He also said that a hollow part of the plaintiff's land, called the Dry Gully, which the plaintiff swore was dry in dry weather (whence its name), and over which his cattle used to go and graze on the other side, and which they were now prevented from doing, was always full of water.

As this kind of evidence was not only contrary to the nature of things but in direct opposition to (instead of being confirmed by) that of other witnesses, I dare say I made the remark Mr. Small complains of.

I have, &c.,
F. W. MEYMOTT.

No. 5.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18 May, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR WILLIAM,

I send these letters on to you as you have the original complaint under your consideration.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES COWPER.

[Enclosures in No. 5.]

The Secretary for Lands to The Colonial Secretary.

Dear Cowper,

In forwarding the enclosed letter from Mr. William Small, complaining of the conduct of Judge Meymott, I am bound to testify in favour of Mr. Small, that I have known him and his family for years, and believe him to be an honest, conscientious Magistrate as any in the Colony; while, on the other hand, Mr. Justice Meymott's conduct has not escaped severe censure, even from the Executive Government. Upon the merits of this case can offer no opinion.

Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM FORSTER.

May 16, 1870.

W. Small, Esq., J.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Swan Creek, 6 May, 1870.

Dear Sir,

Having been known to you for so many years, I take the liberty of troubling you with a few lines, showing you how I have been insulted by Judge Meymott, and to ask you to bring the matter before your colleagues. I have written the Attorney General on the subject. I was a witness in a case, *J. Devoy v. J. M'Phee*; after I had given my evidence (on oath), truthfully, the Judge told me, in open Court, "I can believe as much of your evidence, and as little, as I like." My evidence was corroborated by other witnesses.

Having lived on the Clarence for thirty years, and for a long period been a Justice of the Peace, and held in the highest estimation by my brother J.P.'s, and by the public at large, and if Judge Meymott is allowed to insult a Magistrate in open Court, by doubting the correctness of his evidence, I shall feel myself bound to resign my Commission as a J.P.

As I have been known to you from a boy, I thought you would take the case into consideration, and see if there was anything to be done in the matter, as I feel the insult keenly.

Apologizing for troubling you,

I am, &c.,
WILLIAM SMALL.

P.S.—The defendant in the above case, although a poor man, is strictly honest and truthful, having been known to me for a number of years. The Judge told him he did not believe a word he had spoken.

No. 6.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE LAW DEPARTMENT TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Crown Law Offices,
Sydney, 19 May, 1870.

SIR,

I am directed by the Attorney General to state, with reference to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary's note of 18th instant, and enclosures, that Mr. Small's previous complaint to Sir William Manning has been communicated to Judge Meymott, with an invitation to him to give such explanation as he may think fit.

I have, &c.,
W. E. PLUNKETT.

No. 7.

COMPLAINTS OF JUDGE MEYMOTT.

1. WE have had under consideration the several complaints made against Mr. District Judge Meymott, and his answers thereto.

Those complaints are as follows:—

* * * * *
From Mr. Wm. Small, J.P., and Mr. John M'Phee, complaining that the Judge used towards them unduly disparaging and offensive language in reference to their evidence, in a case heard before him at Grafton.
* * * * *

We regret to be compelled to report that a consideration of these various charges, and the Judge's replies thereto, has left upon our minds an impression that the complainants are not without grounds for their dissatisfaction,

dissatisfaction, at least as regards some of the cases above enumerated; and further, that the Judge too often exhibits a deficiency in that patience, temper, and courtesy towards jurors, witnesses, and advocates, which are so essential to the maintenance of respect for the Bench, and without which justice itself may not be satisfactorily administered. We do not however find sufficient grounds to justify the Executive in calling upon the Judge to show cause why he should not be removed; nor can we advise that an exchange of Circuits should be directed

as that would be to deprive another district of a Judge with whom the people there are satisfied, as well as to remove such Judge for reasons not affecting him, but affecting Mr. Judge Meymott. The defects however in Mr. Judge Meymott's execution of his office, which we have noticed above, are, we think, sufficiently obvious to make it proper, and we recommend that the Executive should cause to be conveyed to Judge Meymott the expression of its regret that, after a careful consideration of the various complaints against him, and of his answers thereto, they are forced to the conclusion that the complainants are not without grounds for their dissatisfaction in several of the particulars enumerated by them, and that they are of opinion that he occasionally exhibits a deficiency in that patience, temper, and courtesy towards jurors, witnesses, and advocates which are so essential to the maintenance of respect for the Bench, and to the satisfactory administration of justice, and that they trust that there may not be such further complaints as to impose upon the Governor and the Executive Council the necessity of considering whether it is compatible with the public interests that he should continue to retain his office.

As the Governor and Executive Council alone have any authority in reference to the conduct of District Court Judges, we think that any such caution as we have proposed should proceed from the Government, under a Minute of the Executive Council; and we have therefore only to submit our views for consideration by His Excellency and the Council, forwarding at the same time the original complaints and answers for like consideration. It will probably be considered necessary to convey * * * to Messrs. Small and M'Phee replies to their complaints, stating that the Judge has been called upon to answer them; that his answers have been received and considered by the Government; and that it regrets that they (respectively) should have had any grounds of complaint against the Judge.

Having regard to the importance of upholding the position of the Judges and the dignity and independence of the Bench, we do not recommend that the Government should go further in its replies to the complainants.

W. M. MANNING,
Attorney General.
J. E. SALOMONS,
Solicitor General.

July 4/70.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, B.C., 5th July, 1870.—W.E.P.

No. 8.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to W. SMALL, Esq., J.P.

Sydney, 14 July, 1870.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 4th May last, to the address of the Attorney General, complaining of the conduct of Mr. District Court Judge Meymott during the sittings of the District Court at Grafton on the 2nd of that month, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that Mr. Meymott has been called upon to answer your complaint; that his answer has now been received and considered, and that the Government regrets that you should have any ground of complaint against the Judge.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 9.

MINUTE-PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 14 July, 1870.

I ADVISE that effect be given to the accompanying recommendation of the Crown Law Officers, with regard to certain complaints made against Mr. District Court Judge Meymott and his answers thereto; and that authority be accordingly given for conveying to Judge Meymott, on the part of the Government, an expression of its regret that, after a careful consideration of the various complaints against him and of his answers thereto, it is forced to the conclusion that the complainants are not without grounds for their dissatisfaction in several of the particulars enumerated by them; and for informing him that the Government is further of opinion that he occasionally exhibits a deficiency in that patience, temper, and courtesy towards jurors, witnesses, and advocates, which are so essential to the maintenance of respect for the Bench, and to the satisfactory administration of justice,—and trusts that there may not be such further complaints as to impose upon the Governor and the Executive Council the necessity of considering whether it is compatible with the public interests that he should continue to retain his office.

CHARLES COWPER.

No. 10.

MINUTE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

UNDER the opinion of the Crown Law Officers, the Executive Council advise that the course herein proposed, with reference to communicating to Mr. District Court Judge Meymott the opinion of the Government as to the complaints made against him, and fully set forth in the accompanying papers, be approved.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Min. 70/27, 14 July, 1870.

Confirmed, 20 July, 1870.

Approved.—B., 25th July, 1870.

No. 11.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY to MR. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE MEYMOTT.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 21 July, 1870.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 21st May last, and to correspondence which has passed with regard to certain complaints preferred against you in your judicial capacity, I have now the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has decided that there shall be conveyed to you, on the part of the Government, an expression of regret that after a careful consideration of the various complaints against you, and of your answers thereto, the conclusion is arrived at that the complainants are not without grounds for their dissatisfaction in several of the particulars enumerated by them.

2. The Government is of opinion that you occasionally exhibit a deficiency in that patience, temper, and courtesy towards jurors, witnesses, and advocates, which are so essential to the maintenance of respect for the Bench, and to the satisfactory administration of justice,—and trusts that there may not be such further complaints as to impose upon the Governor and the Executive Council the necessity of considering whether it is compatible with the public interests that you should continue to retain your office.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES COWPER.

Sydney: Thomas Richards Government Printer.—1870.

[6d.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EVIDENCE BY COMMISSION UNDER GREAT SEAL BILL.
(MESSAGE No. 3.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 25 August, 1870.

BELMORE,
Governor.

Message No. 3.

In accordance with the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends the Legislative Assembly to make provision for regulating the taking of evidence by Commissioners under the Great Seal, and for the necessary expenses connected therewith.

*Government House,
Sydney, 24 August, 1870.*

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(COMMITTALS FROM POLICE OFFICE AT YOUNG.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 23 August, 1870.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 31st March, 1870, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) A Return shewing the number of committals of prisoners from the
“ Police Office at Young to the Court of Quarter Sessions at Yass, from
“ the 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1869.
- “ (2.) The number of convictions obtained from such committals.
- “ (3.) The number of witnesses who attended in each case, with the
“ amounts paid to such witnesses for travelling and other expenses.
- “ (4.) The amount paid for conveyance of prisoners, whether under com-
“ mittal or sentence, from Young to Yass, together with the expense of the
“ constable or constables accompanying them, during the same period.
- “ (5.) The number of prisoners who escaped, or attempted to escape, whilst
“ being conveyed from Young to Yass, during same period.”

(*Mr. Watson.*)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Number of Committals.	Number of Convictions.	Number of Witnesses who attended in each case.	Amounts paid to Witnesses for travelling and other expenses.	Amount paid for conveyance of Prisoners and expenses of Constables.	Number of Prisoners who escaped or attempted to escape.
1863.	Total number of convictions, 76.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1		6	20 14 4	1863. 168 18 0	Nil.
2		2	4 12 4		
3		1	3 5 8		
4		4	10 7 8		
5		3	21 15 2		
6		6	19 14 2		
7		3	9 9 6		
8		5	17 18 6		
9		2	5 12 4		
10		1	1 17 6		
11		3	8 3 6		
12		3	7 5 0		
13		3	9 13 6		
14		2	6 1 0		
15		5	15 12 0		
16		3	4 8 8		
17		3	9 12 0		
18		3	9 11 2		
19		5	14 14 10		
20		6	16 15 6		
21		1	1 17 6		
22		2	5 14 8		
23		3	6 6 10		
24		4	12 3 6		
25		2	3 11 6		
26		3	9 19 10		
27		8	26 8 2		
28		4	13 16 0		
29		1	2 17 4		
		97	173 19 8		
1864.				1864. 194 0 0	Nil.
1		4	10 7 0		
2		3	9 3 10		
3		4	12 6 4		
4		3	11 7 0		
5		1	1 15 0		
6		9	27 9 8		
7		8	37 18 4		
8		3	9 9 0		
9		3	8 19 10		
10		2	5 3 10		
11		3	10 6 6		
12		3	8 16 4		
13		1	4 3 4		
14		4	11 9 8		
15		2	12 17 2		
16		4	12 2 0		
17		2	4 10 8		
18		1	3 13 4		
19		5	17 12 8		
20		4	10 10 2		
21		2	5 19 4		
22		1	3 5 4		
23		8	21 1 4		
24		10	20 0 8		
25		5	23 2 6		
26		2	13 4 10		
27		21	72 5 0		
28		3	7 6 4		
29		4	11 18 8		
30		3	8 18 0		
31		2	5 19 4		
32		2	4 6 8		
33		2	1 6 6		
		134	167 16 2		

Number of Committals.	Number of Convictions.	Number of Witnesses who attended in each case.	Amounts paid to Witnesses for travelling and other expenses.	Amount paid for conveyance of Prisoners and expenses of Constables.	Number of Prisoners who escaped or attempted to escape.
1865.	Total number of convictions, 76.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1		15	51 4 2	1865. 134 5 0	Nil.
2		8	22 5 0		
3		3	13 18 2		
4		1	4 3 4		
5		1	3 1 4		
6		6	22 15 10		
7		2	1 6 8		
8		3	7 9 8		
9		1	2 17 4		
10		5	12 4 0		
11		4	10 7 0		
12		5	15 7 6		
13		4	13 13 6		
14		1	1 13 0		
15		2	7 2 8		
16		3	8 0 2		
17		2	5 11 4		
18		2	4 12 10		
19		3	10 0 8		
20		11	33 9 8		
21		3	9 16 0		
22		2	5 14 8		
23		4	14 8 2		
		91	281 2 8		
1866.				1866. 159 15 0	Nil.
1		3	9 18 0		
2		3	6 14 4		
3		2	9 0 2		
4		3	6 11 0		
5		4	11 8 8		
6		3	6 13 0		
7		4	11 9 8		
8		4	11 1 6		
9		4	14 19 10		
10		3	10 1 0		
11		5	14 19 0		
12		4	13 5 4		
13		4	21 10 0		
14		5	13 4 4		
15		3	7 9 8		
16		4	26 13 8		
		58	194 19 2		
1867.				1867. 99 0 0	Nil.
1		4	10 12 8		
2		4	8 13 6		
3		4	15 11 0		
4		2	5 5 4		
5		2	8 11 0		
6		2	4 18 10		
7		1	4 8 0		
8		3	17 0 6		
9		3	7 9 4		
10		3	7 9 8		
11		3	8 14 8		
		31	98 14 6		
1868.				1868. 109 10 0	Nil.
1		3	13 7 10		
2		7	24 19 0		
3		6	15 2 8		
4		4	23 12 4		
		20	77 1 10		

Number of Committals.	Number of Convictions.	Number of Witnesses who attended in each case.	Amounts paid to Witnesses for travelling and other expenses.	Amount paid for conveyance of Prisoners and expenses of Constables.	Number of Prisoners who escaped or attempted to escape.
1869.	Total number of convictions, 76.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Nil.
1		5	14 8 4	1869. 48 0 0 The amount paid for conveyance of prisoners and escort from Young to Yass, from 1st Jan., 1863, to 31st Dec., 1869, was £913 8s. 0d.	
2		2	3 10 0		
3		4	11 9 4		
4		8	21 18 4		
5		3	11 9 0		
6		4	10 13 2		
7		4	14 2 10		
8		5	14 13 0		
9		4	10 0 2		
10		6	16 18 4		
		45	129 2 6		

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(COMMITTALS FROM POLICE OFFICE, GRENFELL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 1 September, 1870.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 12 April, 1870, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

A Return showing,—

- “ (1.) The number of committals of prisoners from the Police Office at Grenfell to the Quarter Sessions at Bathurst, or elsewhere, from the 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1869.
- “ (2.) The number of witnesses who attended in each case, with the amount paid to such witnesses for travelling and other expenses.
- “ (3.) The estimated cost for conveyance of prisoners, whether under committal or sentence, from Grenfell to Bathurst, or elsewhere, during the same period.”

(Mr. Baker.)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

RETURN showing the number of committals of prisoners from the Police Office at Grenfell to the Quarter Sessions at Bathurst, or elsewhere, from the 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1869.

Number of Committals.	Number of Witnesses who attended in each case.	Amount paid to Witnesses for travelling and other expenses.	Estimated cost for conveyance of prisoners, whether under committal or sentence.
1867.		£ s. d.	
1	3	0 16 0	
2	4	14 7 6	
3	3	15 9 0	
4	3	3 0 0	
5	2	8 4 6	
6	4		
7	9	32 7 4	
8	3		
9	5	18 10 6	
10	4	21 9 8	
11	3	20 6 4	
12	2	2 15 0	
13	3		
14	3	4 10 6	
15	3	11 5 6	
16	6	34 3 8	
17	5	3 16 0	
18	7	33 4 8	
19	2		
20	3		
21	7		
22	3	9 11 6	
23	5	26 16 0	
24	2		
25	2	4 10 6	
26	2	9 1 0	
27	4	13 12 0	
28	3	17 17 9	
	105	305 14 11	£120 0 0 For the three years.
1868.			
1	7		
2	3	0 14 0	
3	4	22 11 2	
4	4	9 18 6	
5	3	9 9 8	
6	3	11 5 6	
7	3	8 11 0	
8	3	11 5 6	
9	4	17 13 6	
10	3	4 10 6	
11	5	16 6 6	
12	3	9 1 0	
13	2	13 19 0	
14	3	5 3 0	
15	4	16 2 8	
	54	156 11 6	
1869.			
1	6	25 8 0	
2	5	9 9 4	
3	6	12 7 0	
4	3	13 15 0	
5	5	8 18 6	
6	3	5 11 0	
7	3	14 16 6	
8	3	10 2 0	
	34	100 7 4	

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF MR. R. COULSON AS A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 29 November, 1870.**[Laid on Table in compliance with Answer to Question No. 3 in Votes and Proceedings No. 55, Thursday, 17 November, 1870.]*

SCHEDULE.

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ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. 1.

THE REV. DR. LANG TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sydney, 26 May, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR,

The bearer of this note is Mr. Robert Coulson, a son of the late Quartermaster Coulson, of the Buffs, who died in Sydney about forty years since. He has been residing for years in New Zealand, and is now living at Stroud. He is desirous of being appointed to the Magistracy, which I am given to understand would be desirable for the neighbourhood. I was myself well acquainted with Mr. Coulson many years since, but had lost sight of him for a long time past. Be so good as exercise your own judgment in the case and act accordingly.

I am, &c.,

JOHN DUNMORE LANG.

No. 2.

[Extract.]

NOTICE OF MR. R. COULSON'S APPOINTMENT AS J.P.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9 August, 1870.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Magistrates of the Colony, viz. :—

* * *

Coulson Robert, Stroud.

* * *

CHARLES COWPER.

No. 3.

JOHN ASHLEY, Esq., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Stroud, Port Stephens,
22 August, 1870.

SIR,

As Chairman of a large public meeting held here on Saturday last, the 20th instant, I was requested to lay before you the views and feelings of the people of this district, upon hearing of the appointment of Mr. Robert Coulson to the Commission of the Peace.

I was also requested to forward to you the names of two gentlemen, residents of the district, proposed at the meeting, in consequence of the vacancy on the Bench, caused by the death of the late Captain H. E. Hill, J.P., as fit and proper persons to hold such an appointment.

I have therefore the honor to enclose copies of the resolutions which were carried without a dissentient voice, and the names of the movers and seconders of those resolutions; and I will sir, with your permission, embody, in as few words as possible, the feelings of the whole district upon this subject, to give expression to which it was thought best to call a public meeting.

I may say that the general feeling of the whole district, upon hearing of the appointment, was one of astonishment mingled with incredulity, upon the part of those who had not seen the Gazette.

The general cause of these feelings is, that Robert Coulson is only known as an elderly asthmatic man, who has during the last four years thrice been upon a visit to the schoolmaster of the village; that he was begging and borrowing, and appeared generally in very reduced circumstances, but stated that his "sons in Queensland" were very "wealthy," coupled with the fact that he had no business, profession, or calling whatever, and that once at least he greatly disgraced himself by indecent behaviour with the black aboriginal women in the public streets of Dungog, whilst intoxicated, and in the presence of Stroud residents who were attending the last District Court held in that town.

This disgusting conduct I was an eye-witness to, as was my wife, most unwillingly, we being detained in that town by the flood prevalent at that time.

I have, &c.,

JOHN ASHLEY, L.S.A.

[Enclosure

3

[Enclosure in No. 3.]

Resolutions passed at a public meeting held at the Court House, Stroud, on the 20th of August, 1870.

1st Resolution—Moved by George Ogden, Esq.; seconded by Mr. Alfred Bourne,—

That in the opinion of this meeting, Robert Coulson, the person lately appointed to a Commission in the Peace, is wholly unfit to be elevated to that position, and is a most improper person to be raised to a seat on the Stroud Bench, and one who would be likely to bring the authority of the Court into contempt.

2nd Resolution—Moved by Mr. P. W. Tyrie, seconded by Mr. Chas. Dee,—

That our Chairman be requested to draw up a memorial embodying the views and wishes of this meeting, and to forward the same to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary immediately.

Names of gentlemen proposed as fit and proper persons to hold a Commission in the Peace.

(1.) Proposed by Mr. P. W. Tyrie, seconded by Mr. Rd. Hinton,—

George Ogden, Esq., Stroud House.

(2.) Proposed by Mr. Christopher M'Rae, seconded by Mr. Edward Price,—

Deighton Taylor, Esq., The Peach-trees.

No. 4.

MINUTE-PAPER FOR EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17 September, 1870.

UNDER the circumstances disclosed in the accompanying correspondence, I recommend the issue of a writ of *supersedeas* removing Mr. Robert Coulson, J.P., from the Commission of the Peace.

CHARLES COWPER.

No. 5.

MINUTE OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

FOR the reasons set forth in the accompanying papers, the Executive Council advise that a writ of *supersedeas* be issued, removing Mr. Robert Coulson, J.P., from the Commission of the Peace.

ALEXR. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Min. 70/37, 22/9/70. Confirmed, 29/9/70.
Appd.—B., 30/9/70.

No. 6.

THOS. NICHOLLS, Esq., J.P., AND J. BARLING, Esq., J.P., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Stroud, 3 October, 1870.

SIR,

We, the undersigned members of the Stroud Bench of Magistrates, beg respectfully to address you on the matters following relating to this Bench.

The Stroud Bench now consists of the following members, viz.:—Thomas Nicholls, Stroud,—Joseph Barling, Booral House, near Stroud,—Philip Snape, Bullah Delah, Myall River,—and the recently appointed Robert Coulson.

Our attention has been called to the proceedings taken at a public meeting, held at the Court House, Stroud, on the 20th August last, with reference to the appointment of the last-named gentleman.

Resolutions were unanimously passed condemnatory of the appointment of Mr. Coulson, and we believe there is much of truth in the damaging reports prevalent affecting Mr. Coulson's eligibility to a seat on the Bench of Magistrates.

We are altogether ignorant of the recommendation leading to this step, and we cannot but look on this appointment as calculated to lower the character of the Bench in the eyes of the whole district, and to shake confidence in the administration of justice.

We are informed that the names of two other gentlemen were mentioned as suitable for a place in the Commission of the Peace. One of those gentlemen, Mr. Ogden, we have long known as a respected inhabitant of Stroud, and we can cordially concur in recommending his appointment.

We are, &c.,

THOS. NICHOLLS, J.P.
J. BARLING, J.P.

No. 7.

PHILIP SNAPE, Esq., J.P., to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Stroud, Port Stephens,
8 October, 1870.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to draw your attention to the following circumstance:—Having heard that a correspondence purporting to be from the Stroud Bench is being carried on between the Messrs. Nicholls and Barling and the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, with reference to the appointment of Mr. Robert Coulson to the Magistracy, and inimical to him, I called at the Police Office this morning with a view of perusing it. Mr. Laman, the Clerk of Petty Sessions, informed me that the correspondence referred to was not on record, nor had he seen it. In the event of this gentleman having been attacked or injured in any way, I, as a member of the Bench, respectfully desire to protest against what may be termed a secret correspondence, the aim and object of which being to convey to the Government an unfavourable impression as to the character and standing of Mr. Coulson, whose appointment to the Commission of the Peace I deem to be an eligible one; in which opinion, I desire to add, I am joined by a large section of this community.

I have, &c.,
PHILIP SNAPE, J.P.

No. 8.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to PHILIP SNAPE, Esq., J.P.

Sydney, 14 October, 1870.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 8th instant, respecting certain alleged representations relative to the recent appointment of Mr. Robert Coulson, of Stroud, to the Commission of the Peace, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the appointment in question was cancelled almost immediately after it was made; the Government, upon due inquiry, being satisfied that it had been improvidently so made.

2. I may add that a writ of *supersedeas* will be issued in due course.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 9.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to JOHN ASHLEY, Esq.

Sydney, 21 October, 1870.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 22nd August last, forwarding resolutions passed at a public meeting, of which you were Chairman, held at Stroud on the 20th of that month, respecting the appointment of Mr. Robert Coulson as a Magistrate, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state, for your information and that of the persons who composed the meeting above alluded to, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has issued a writ of *supersedeas*, removing Mr. Coulson from the Commission of the Peace, which has been duly forwarded to the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 10.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE PROTHONOTARY OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 21 October, 1870.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit herewith a writ of *supersedeas*, addressed to the gentleman named in the margin, and to request that, in compliance therewith, his name may be struck out of the Commission of the Peace deposited in your office.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

[Enclosure in No. 10.]

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:

To Robert Coulson, of Stroud, Esq.,—

Greeting:

Whereas, by our Commission or letters patent under the Great Seal of our Colony of New South Wales, and under the hand of our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and councillor, Somerset Richard, Earl of Belmore, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales, bearing date at Government House, Sydney, the ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, we did assign you, one of our Justices of the Peace in our Colony of New South Wales, either alone, or with any one or more of our Justices as were then or should thereafter be commissioned by us in that behalf, to keep and cause to be kept all laws, ordinances, and statutes in force within our said Colony, and all Acts of the Legislature of our said Colony for the punishing of offenders, the preservation of the peace, and for the quiet rule, welfare, and good government of our people in

Dated 19th
October, 1870.
Robert Coulson,
of Stroud, Esq.

in our said Colony, and to have, exercise, and discharge all the powers, authorities, and duties belonging or pertaining to the office of a Justice of the Peace in our said Colony; and therefore we commanded you that, to keep the peace, and all laws, ordinances, and statutes, and all and singular other the premises, you diligently applied yourself, doing therein what to justice appertained, according to the law and custom of England and of our said Colony: and whereas it being deemed expedient to remove you from such office of a Justice of the Peace, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our said Colony has been pleased to relieve you from the discharge of such your duty as one of our Justices of the Peace in our Colony aforesaid: Now forasmuch as, for the reason before stated, it is expedient that the said Commission or letters patent, so far as the same relates to you, the said Robert Coulson, which authorizes and empowers you to act as one of our said Justices of the Peace of our said Colony, may be superseded. For that end, we do therefore, by these presents, will and command you, the said Robert Coulson, that you stay and surcease all further proceedings by you taken or done upon or under our said Commission or letters patent, and we do permit you to surcease therefrom; and we do declare the same, so far as relates to you, to be and the same is superseded accordingly. In testimony whereof, we have caused this our letter or writ of *supersedeas* to be made patent, and the Great Seal of our said Colony to be hereunto affixed.

(L.S.) Witness our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and councillor, Somerset Richard, Earl of Belmore, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in our said Colony, this nineteenth day of October, in the thirty-fourth year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

BELMORE.

By His Excellency's Command,
CHARLES COWPER.

Entered on record by me, in Register of Patents, No. 9, page 546, this nineteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

HENRY HALLORAN,
Under Secretary.

No. 11.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to ROBERT COULSON, Esq.

Sydney, 21 October, 1870.

SIR,

Referring to the proceedings of a public meeting, held at Stroud, on the 20th August last, respecting your appointment as a Magistrate, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that, under the circumstances brought under notice, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to issue a writ of *supersedeas* removing you from the Commission of the Peace, and that the same has been duly forwarded to the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 12.

PHILIP SNAPE, Esq., J.P., to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Stroud, 24 October, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, numbered as per margin; and, in reply, venture to express a hope that the writ of *supersedeas* alluded to may remain in abeyance until the sense of the community is ascertained with reference to the appointment of Mr. Robert Coulson to the Magistracy. I respectfully make the request, knowing that the public meeting, which I have been given to understand was convened for the purpose of considering Mr. Coulson's eligibility for the aforesaid office, originated, as I have recently been informed, with one individual, who of late has been most hostile, and has never failed in expressing his antipathy to Mr. Coulson in every possible way.

In conclusion, I desire to add that, in a pecuniary point of view, Mr. Coulson is independent.

I have, &c.,
PHILIP SNAPE, J.P.

No. 13.

ROBERT COULSON, Esq., to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Stroud, 31 October, 1870.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 21st instant, in which you inform me that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to issue a writ of *supersedeas*, removing me from the Commission of the Peace, on account of a public meeting held at Stroud, on the 20th August last, respecting my appointment,—I have the honor to state that this is the first opportunity that has been given me to defend myself. I am told that a few persons met at the Police Office, Stroud, on the 20th August last, at the instigation of one John Ashley, an apothecary, who, being influenced by malicious feelings towards me, induced one George Ogden, a person of weak mind, to utter foul and slanderous words concerning me at this said meeting; the report of which, being sent by John Ashley to the Editor of the *Maitland Mercury*, for publication, was pronounced to be too libellous for insertion.

I am perfectly unconscious of ever having given occasion to any one to speak disparagingly of me; I therefore trust the Government will do me the favour to afford me an opportunity to clear my character, by sending me a copy of the charges made against me.

I have, &c.,
ROBERT COULSON.

No. 14.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to ROBERT COULSON, Esq.

Sydney, 17 November, 1870.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, respecting your recent removal from the Commission of the Peace, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that sufficient grounds for cancelling your appointment were stated in the resolutions passed at the public meeting held at Stroud, on the 20th August last.

22 August, 1870.

2. I am at the same time to enclose herewith a copy of the letter of Mr. Ashley, Chairman of the meeting, transmitting the resolutions in question.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

[6d.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1870.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(REPORTS RESPECTING COMMITTAL OF JOHN PHILLIPS TO N. S. S. "VERNON.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 8 December, 1870.

SCHEDULE.

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2.	The Inspector General of Police to Principal Under Secretary. 6 December, 1870.....	1

No. 1.

STATEMENT OF COMMITTING MAGISTRATES.

On the 17th day of May last, Eliza Davis, the mother of John Phillips, aged 9 or 10, swore to an information, stating her son wanders about the streets of Sydney, in no ostensible lawful occupation, on which a warrant was granted to her. This information and warrant were before us, and are now attached to the proceedings.

When Mrs. Davis first obtained the warrant she resided at Redfern. In a day or two after it was granted, she came to the office and requested it should not be put in force, as her son was behaving better. This showed she did not want to part with him as long as he conducted himself well. She afterwards removed to Sydney, and as her son recommenced his vagrant conduct the warrant was enforced.

If the constable's evidence as to the treatment the boy received was correct, it was the duty of the police to have laid a charge of cruelty against the parents; but we have to remark that Phillips, when questioned by us, would not support the constable's statement in any way, nor say one word against his mother, but on the contrary, showed considerable affection towards her.

We have to remark that it was not the first time that Mr. Long had sat on this Bench, as stated by Mr. Forster.

We think that, on reconsidering the case, we have acted legally and mercifully, not believing the chastisement inflicted as excessive, there being no marks of violence whatever on the boy's neck or body.

D. C. F. SCOTT, P.M.
W. A. LONG, J.P.

No. 2.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Police Department,

Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 6 December, 1870.

MY DEAR HALLORAN,

The attached report of Acting Sub-Inspector Waters, I think, shows conclusively that the police have neither been guilty of neglect in this matter nor have reason to take any further action in the case.

Yours faithfully,

JNO. McLERIE.

[Enclosure in No. 2.]

No. 1 Station,
5 December, 1870.

ACTING Sub-Inspector Waters begs to report, with reference to the case of the boy John Phillips, referred to in the attached memo., that he was present in the Court during the greater part of the investigation of the case, and is of opinion that the punishment inflicted by the parents on the boy, as sworn to in evidence, did not disclose any cruelty, and nothing more than might be considered necessary chastisement for misconduct; and this must also have been the opinion of the Magistrates who heard the case, as they gave no instructions to have proceedings taken against the parents. The boy, when in Court, was dressed in a complete suit of tweed; he looked healthy and well; he had no marks of violence; and on being asked by the Bench whether the evidence was true, &c., declined to say one word against his parents. He was also questioned by Mr. Waters in the police-station, when not influenced by the mother's presence, and still refused to say anything against them. Constable Groundwater is a witness of truth, and the evidence he gave is correct, but where he describes the boy as being three days without a shirt; it appears he was at the time dressed the same as when in Court—his shirt being then not visible. The boy was no doubt greatly neglected by the parents, and not looked after as he should have been; but in the absence of his own testimony, or any direct proof of cruelty, it would be inadvisable to institute proceedings against them.

GEORGE WATERS,
Acting Sub-Inspector of Police.

Forwarded for the information of the Inspector General of Police.—GEO. READ, Inspector. 6 December, 1870.

Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1870.

[3d.]

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(CORRESPONDENCE CONNECTED WITH CASE OF DR. BEER.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 3 May, 1871.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 24 January, 1871, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence connected with the case of Dr. Beer, including copies of any Despatches between His Excellency the Governor and the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies in reference to said case; and all other Papers in connection with it.”

(*Mr. Buchanan.*)

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ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. 1.

PETITION OF DR. F. BEER.

To His Excellency SIR W. T. DENISON, K.C.B., Governor General of New South Wales, &c., &c.
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

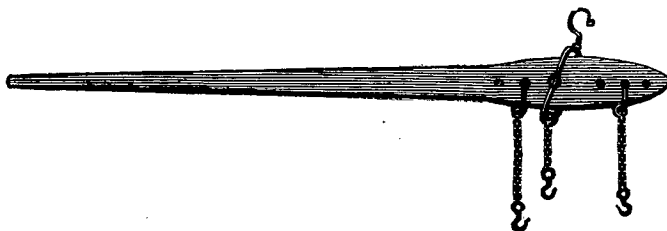
SIR,

In the year 1853 I delivered, in the School of Arts in Sydney, a lecture on influenza, distributing at the time gratis a large number of printed copies of the same amongst the audience. I recommended in that pamphlet the sulphate of quinine as a specificum against this disease, when administered in its primary stage. This assertion, founded on my own experience, and formed during the influenza epidemic in this Colony, while attending professionally on a large number of patients, stands as yet undisputed.

In the year 1855 I introduced and distributed in this Colony, up to that time in these regions unknown, alkaloid called santonin, as a specific vegetable anthelminticum, as my advertisements and those of Mr. John Dent, druggist in Sydney, will show. I have done so, and published its name regardless to my pecuniary interest, and have sold the large parcel at my command ordered, and received by me from Paris (*via* overland route), at a moderate advanced price in small parcels, while a retail sale in my druggist-shop in George-street would have realized to me some thousands of pounds. That drug santonin stands now high in the esteem of the profession as the most efficacious, yet quite harmless, anthelmintic, which is, in virtue of its tastelessness (*sic*) and smallness of dose required so peculiarly adapted to the little world of children. It is this drug which Mr. Watson, chemist and druggist in Sydney, advertises *a hora* as the newly-discovered vegetable anthelmintic. I sold and lent Mr. Watson from my stock of santonin as late as in the beginning of 1856, while up to that time no other santonin was in the Colony but what had gone through my hands.

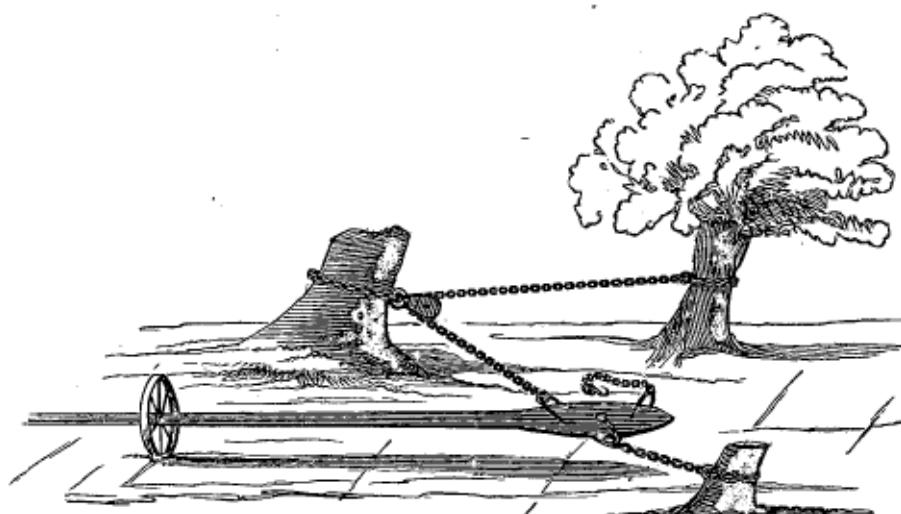
It is in consequence of my exertions on this island why the quite late information regarding Dr. Leichhardt (a *quasi* countryman of mine) have been given, and which will, I doubt not, lead to his ultimate recovery.

At the time of the investigation (March, 1856) of a charge for crime for which I am now labouring under a sentence, my daybook, containing comments and notes of value, became abstracted by a German of the name of Phillip Weiss, who had lived with me for some time, and had ample opportunity to convince himself of the practicability and success of several of my plans, and by aiding me in the trial of the implement with which I do myself the honor to acquaint you presently. That Mr. Weiss has left Sydney some months ago very abruptly, which circumstance is the reason why I wish to disclose to your Excellency, now while I am a prisoner, what I had contemplated to do to you just previous to my misfortune, in order to prevent him to take undue advantage of me with the partial knowledge which he possesses of my discoveries. The implement which I suggest to your Excellency for test is one which will, I hope, on account of its extreme simplicity of construction, portability, unlimited power, cheapness, and of the great saving of time and manual labour which its use affords, supersede all those heavy and complicated machinery, as windlasses, &c., now used for heavy work in stone quarries and other places, while it circumvents in a measure the common rule in physics,—what is gained in strength is lost in speed. It will be available to even the smallest farmer, and will, I hope, be found particularly serviceable in the bush to clear ground, unroot any tree, and supersede the axe and fire in falling them, as it virtually unroots a tree by laying some short logs close to its root, when it falls, and leaves the ground at once open for the plough, and clear of stumps and roots.



It is this implement the application of a long-armed lever, similar to a steelyard, with two movable short grappling chains, which are fastened alternately in the nearest link of the combining chains, while the handle is moved to and fro a sufficient increase of power will always be obtained as in the steelyard, as well as by adjusting the grappling irons closer to the centre bolt of the lever as by an elongation of its handle, but it cannot naturally come nearer to the centre bolt than yet to allow the grappling irons to be hooked at least one link above each other at each rotation of the handle to the extremity of the radius it prescribes. If found desirable, another hook moving on the same centre bolt, but in the opposite direction, will take up the slack of the chain gained, and so save labour; in a case of an accident to the grappling chains while it keeps the bulk of the lever swinging free, preventing a loss of the advantage gained where an elastic existence is to be overcome, as it is the case with some species of trees. It allows, moreover, the workman at the handle at any moment to relinquish his hold with impunity. Should horse power be made available, a wheel on the end of the lever would be all that is necessary. Thus is a substitute given for the desideratum of Archimedes to any given work by supplying the hypomochthion, a double set of grappling

grappling chains, but in an opposite direction will allow the work to be performed with the same ease, should even the chain present an incline plane, and no snatch block be to be obtained.



Should your Excellency approve of the utility of the above implement for such work then I am ready to suggest to you a plan of radically curing the so-called scab in sheep (the *Acarus Scabiei*), a cure in its way as simple as the above implement. The application will be without detriment to the fleece, and can be performed to a score or a hundred of sheep at a time, while it requires almost no handling of the animals.

I would also make mention to your Excellency that I firmly believe to have found at last a remedy for the cancerous ailments, the *noli me tangere* of the profession. I can show in support a case of a complete cure of an inveterate case without any recidive, since more than three years having occurred where the combined skill of several eminent members of the Faculty was naught, and other cases of cancer, wherein I gained such improvements with the patients as to astonish even medical men of high attainments, but I was interrupted in my experiments before I had gained a catalogue of cures of cancer large enough to pronounce my method of treatment a specific cure before the world. But for the sake of humanity I wish to have my method of treatment put to the test, if your Excellency (*sic*) that my assertions are worthy of attention. It encloses moreover no operative treatment.

I would also suggest to your Excellency a very simplified apparatus for diving, the idea of which I conceived since I am on this Island, whereby it is left to the option of the diver to remain in the deep as long as he likes. This however, I have not yet been able to put practically to the test.

Should any of the above assertions become of the great benefit for the community at large, as I flatter myself they will, I crave as the only benefit to myself that your Excellency may be pleased, perusing the Petition which some citizens of Sydney will have the honor to present to you at an early date, in my behalf, being the only allusion I wish to make in regard to my misfortunate case, to see in it that I could not have had a criminal intent in the application of the extract of belladonna to Mrs. Brown, when given in form of suppositories (a drug, the beneficial capacities of which until late seem to have been almost as little known in this Colony as those of *santonin*), but that I endeavoured, and that with success—to prevent a threatening miscarriage, which is always best met with narcotic remedies. I beg to be allowed to remind your Excellency that the effects of belladonna differ from those of other narcotics in this respect, that its primary effect influences first the muscular system of the body and not the brain; by resisting and relaxing muscular contractions, and that therefore premature contractions of the womb are best counteracted with that medicine. With the sentiments of the highest respect for the exalted position of your Excellency,

I am, &c.,
FREDERICK BEER, M.D.

No. 2.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Parramatta, 8 May, 1857.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your B.C. Memo., on the letter of Dr. Beer, now a prisoner on Cockatoo Island.

2. There are two points connected with medicine in this letter; one is the use of disulphate of quinine as a prophylactic or specific in influenza—the other the introduction of *santonin* as a remedy, into this Colony.

3. As to the first, the recommendation of quinine as a specific in influenza, I do not think he can derive any advantage from the admission of his claim, influenza being a disease which attacks everybody and kills but a very small proportion; there have been many specifics recommended with at least equal claims to confidence.

4. The question of *santonin* resting on dates; I did not feel justified in answering his assertion on this subject till I was able to make some enquiries in Sydney.

5. As the chemists are the most likely persons to know when medicines are introduced and who first uses them, I made enquiry amongst them, and the evidence of one of them is so clear and decisive that I pass all the rest.

6. Mr. George Heath, chemist, 187, George-street, Sydney, informed me that Dr. Müller was the first to prescribe it, and having now to make up these prescriptions he looked out for every chance of buying some. The first brought to the Colony was by a Dr. Phillip, now settled on the Murrumbidgee, in June, 1854, and Mr. Heath bought some of him in September, 1854. Dr. Beer had none till April, 1855, when Mr. Heath bought some of him also, and also of Dent (to whom Beer sold almost all) in May, 1855. Mr. Heath gave me these dates from his books.

7. The fact is that santonin is the product of a class of herbs which has been used for vermifuge purposes from the earliest times. My edition of Pereira, dated in 1842, mentions this salt as a useful vermifuge; and a little before it was introduced here the English medical journals made frequent mention of it.

8. It appears to me quite clear that Dr. Beer was not the first person to prescribe, nor the first to introduce, santonin to this Colony; but it is equally clear that he is the first who introduced it in any quantity. Dr. Phillip brought a few ounces. Dr. Beer sent for two pounds.

I have, &c.,

R. GREENUP,

Medical Adviser to the Government.

No. 3.

UNDER SECRETARY ELYARD to THE VISITING JUSTICE, COCKATOO ISLAND.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 14 May, 1857.

SIR,

Referring to a communication recently addressed to the Governor General by Dr. Beer, with the view of obtaining a mitigation of his sentence, I am directed to state that His Excellency sees no reason why he should interfere to modify the punishment inflicted by law upon Dr. Beer, and to request that the prisoner may be apprised accordingly.

I have, &c.,

W. ELYARD.

No. 4.

JUDGE THERRY.

13 July, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR,

I told Beer on his application to me last month, when I visited Cockatoo, that I could not further interfere in his case, but that it was open to him to make any application he thought would be available, to His Excellency the Governor General. He sent a letter to me, which purported to be the opinion of Sir B. Brodie; whether it was a genuine letter or not I had no means of judging, nor do I know on what case submitted to Sir B. Brodie (if the letter were genuine) the opinion was given.

In all his statements Beer omits to give any satisfactory reason for endeavouring to get Mrs. Brown's life insured in several insurance offices. He moreover does not touch upon the remarkable fact that having administered a dose of belladonna (a portion even of which some of the doctors stated they would not have left the house of their patient, until they saw its effect), he did not come near her for forty-eight hours, during which she suffered excruciating pains. This was the state of Mrs. Brown, from the extraordinary dose of belladonna, whilst in the interval, Beer visited Mr. Pritchard, an agent of one of the insurance offices, and had a conversation with him about the insurance on her life. For what purpose did he go about the insurance offices to insure the life of this sick woman? I have already stated I thought the verdict a right one, and I can see no ground for further interference on my part.

Believe me, &c.,

R. THERRY.

No. 5.

T. E. WEEDON, Esq., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 76, King-street, Sydney,
24 July, 1858.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose to you a Petition from a person named Frederick Beer, a prisoner at Cockatoo Island, to His Excellency the Governor General, praying for a remission of the sentence of abovenamed Frederick Beer.

I have, &c.,

THOS. E. WEEDON.

5

No. 6.

UNDER SECRETARY ELYARD to T. E. WEEDON, Esq.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 26 July, 1858.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, forwarding the enclosed Petition from the prisoner named in the margin, at present confined on Cockatoo Island, I am directed to inform you that Petitions from prisoners serving sentences on that Island, if in accordance with the Regulations, should be forwarded through the Superintendent and Visiting Magistrate of the Establishment.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD.

No. 7.

T. E. WEEDON, Esq., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 76, King-street, Sydney,
5 August, 1858.

SIR,

I had the honor, some short time ago, to send a Petition to you, to be duly forwarded on behalf of Frederick Beer, a prisoner at Cockatoo Island, but was informed at your office that the proper officer to receive and forward the Petition in question was the Visiting Magistrate at Cockatoo Island.

I have accordingly caused the Petition to be sent to such officer, but he has returned it to me with a statement that he cannot forward it.

Will you be good enough to receive and forward the Petition in question, or inform me to whom I shall send it for such purpose.

I have, &c.,
THOS. E. WEEDON.

No. 8.

UNDER SECRETARY ELYARD to T. E. WEEDON, Esq.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 16 August, 1858.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, stating that the Visiting Magistrate of Cockatoo Island has returned a Petition, sent to him by you from Frederick Beer, a prisoner at that establishment, with an intimation that he could not forward it to the Government, and to refer you to the notice issued from this office on the 1st June last, on the subject of such applications as that of Beer.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD.

No. 9.

T. E. WEEDON, Esq., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 76, King-street, Sydney,
24 September, 1858.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose to you a Petition from Mr. Francis Beer, the brother of a person named Frederick Beer, who is a prisoner at Cockatoo Island. Will you be good enough to forward the same.

The Petition has already been sent to the Visiting Magistrate of Cockatoo Island, but he has returned it, with an intimation to forward the same to you.

I have, &c.,
THOS. E. WEEDON.

To His Excellency SIE WILLIAM THOMAS DENISON, Knight, Governor General in and over all Her Majesty's Australasian Colonies, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

The humble Petition of Francis Beer, of the City of London, in England, merchant,—

SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioner is the brother of Frederick Beer, who is now a prisoner undergoing his sentence at Cockatoo Island, in the said Colony; and that the family of your Petitioner and the said Frederick Beer are of great respectability, and witness, with deep pain and sorrow, the present position of the said Frederick Beer.

That under the suggestion of his relatives and friends your Petitioner is permitted to hope that your Excellency will be pleased to take into merciful consideration the circumstances of this case with a view to a remission of the said sentence.

That

That your Petitioner's family and friends conscientiously and painfully believe that the long continuance of the said sentence would act so disastrously upon the moral feelings of the said Frederick Beer as to preclude all return to respectable society.

That your Petitioner would most respectfully call the attention of your Excellency to the number and great respectability of the persons signing and recommending the prayer of this Petition, whose signatures are hereto attached.

Your Petitioner therefore prays that your Excellency will be pleased to take the above circumstances into your humane consideration, and to grant to your Petitioner a remission of the said sentence, or such other relief as to your Excellency may seem meet.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

FRANCIS BEER,
Brother of the said FREDERICK BEER.

WE the undersigned patients, medical practitioners, and others, acquainted with Dr. Frederick Beer, earnestly recommend to your Excellency's consideration the prayer of the annexed Petition:—

W. Bland.	Christopher Riley, Foreman.
W. Catlett, M.D.	David Roberts.
W. J. Williams, M.D.	John Roney.
Isaac Aaron, M.R.C.S., England.	William Richards.
William Houston, surgeon.	Jacob Rech.
John Foulis, M.D.	Edwd. Robertson.
M. Egan.	George O. Etheridge.
W. C. M'Donna, M.D.	John Adams.
John Redhead, M.L.M.R.C.S.E.	John Eustace.
John Cornelius Horner.	Michael Macnamara.
James R. Huston, clerk.	Joseph Bennett.
John Watson, druggist.	Hugh Foriman.
Henry L. Burril, druggist.	William Andrew.
Arthur Poulton, druggist.	Robert Broad.
Wm. Stenenton, medical herbalist.	Henry Brown.
John Aitken.	R. Schlostein.
Henry H. Gaud.	F. Kellerman.
Fredk. Oatley.	J. W. Pike.
Dr. Chas. Mueller, M.R.C.S.L., R.C.P.	William Binny.
L.M.M.	Samuel D. Johnstone.
H. Jonasson, M.D.	John Barlow.
J. E. Burgon.	William Durham.
Dr. A. Lassus.	William Bull.
James Fullerton, LL.D.	William Neilson.
John G. Millard, Wes. Minister.	David Neilson.
John M'Gibbon.	Peter William Hughes.
John Watsford, Wes. Minister.	Collingwood A. H. Richardson.
Wm. Slatyer, Congl. Minister.	John Miller.
Alex. Salmon, Minister.	Daniel Ivey.
John Sharpe, P. M. Minister.	Stephen Mallarkey.
William Schofield, Wes. Minister.	Samson Ivey.
George Bennett, M.D.	F. Reyling.
Wm. Roberts, solr.	M. J. Hart.
William Grey, M.R.C.S., England.	

No. 10.

UNDER SECRETARY ELYARD to T. E. WEEDON, Esq.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 29 September, 1858.

SIR,

Your letter of the 24th instant, forwarding a Petition from Mr. Francis Beer, of London, in favour of his brother, Frederick Beer, a prisoner on Cockatoo Island, having been duly laid before His Excellency the Governor General, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency does not consider that there are any sufficient grounds stated in the Petition for any remission of sentence in this case.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD.

No. 11.

DR. FREDERICK BEER to THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Cockatoo Island,
12 February, 1860.

SIR,

As I shall become eligible in April next for a ticket-of-leave, and it being of the utmost importance for me to remain for a short time in Sydney, I have the honor to request you to grant me leave to do so; trusting you will consider the reasons, which render my presence in Sydney necessary, sufficient to render my request reasonable.

First

First then,—I wish somewhat to arrange the very disordered state of my affairs, which, by the sudden decease of my friend and agent, Mr. J. C. Horner, are again left without any one to look after; and—

Secondly and principally,—I am anxious before I leave Sydney to follow out the advice given to me by His Honor Mr. Justice Therry, during an interview he had with me on this Island on the 10th of June, 1858, viz., to have my case, supported by some medical testimony, laid before His Excellency the Governor General and the Executive, with a view to obtain its reinvestigation by some judicially appointed Board of competent persons, and for which end I am already prepared, besides other important evidence, to produce the opinion of Sir Benjamin Brodie on my case, which is in my favor, and a complete justification of my treatment of Mrs. Brown, which I have no doubt will clear up the whole question in my favor, and erase the stain now resting upon me.

Trusting that you will appreciate the justice of my application, I beg that you will be pleased to let me know if you can accede to my request, which I have been informed by the Superintendent that it lays in your power to grant, or whether you deem it necessary for me to apply to His Excellency the Governor General.

I have, &c.,
FREDERICK BEER.

MEMO.—There is a very strong objection to allow prisoners from Cockatoo Island to remain in Sydney previous to their being forwarded to the country to receive tickets-of-leave. The Board of Classification has considered the application of Beer, and as there may be grounds in his reason for wishing to stay in Sydney for a short time, his case is submitted for the decision of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.—JNO. M'LERIE, Inspector General of Police.—Convict Department, 30 March, 1860. B.C., to the Principal Under Secretary, 30 March.

No. 12.

UNDER SECRETARY ELYARD TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 5 April, 1860.

SIR,

With reference to your memorandum of the 30th ultimo, on a Petition from a person named in the margin, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General has no objection to allow the man to remain a short time in Sydney to arrange his affairs—say a week before removal to his district. Frederick Beer.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD.

No. 13.

DR. FREDERICK BEER TO VISITING JUSTICE NORTH, DARLINGHURST GAOL.

Sydney, 28 April, 1860.

SIR,

I take the liberty to beg a favour of you, I having waited on Mr. Chapalay, wishing him to assist me in obtaining an interview with His Excellency the Governor General, that I may lay my case before him in person. Mr. Chapalay's answer to me was, "If Mr. North will give you a few lines of recommendation, in terms that you left the authorities in kind and good respect, and no particular objection existing, I will do my utmost to further your views."

By rendering me therefore such a favour, addressed to Mr. L. Chapalay, Swiss Consul, you will greatly oblige

Yours, &c.,
FREDERICK BEER.

As requested by Dr. Beer, I hereby certify to Mr. Chapalay, that Dr. Beer's conduct at Cockatoo Island has been satisfactory to the authorities there, and that I believe that he carried with him, on leaving it, the good will of all those officers whose duties brought them in contact with him.—S. NORTH, V.M. Sydney, 28 April, 1860.

No. 14.

L. CHAPALAY, ESQ., TO THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR SIR WILLIAM THOMAS DENISON.

Sydney, 7 May, 1860.

SIR,

At the urgent request of Dr. Beer's friends I beg leave to forward, for the consideration of His Excellency and the Executive Council, the accompanying Petition, in which Dr. Beer prays for a reconsideration of his case, on the strength of a letter received on the subject from Sir Benjamin Brodie, to whose opinion it appears appeal had been made.

In thus acquiescing to the request of Dr. Beer's friends, I beg leave to observe that I do not do so officially, not being sufficiently acquainted with the facts of the case.

I have, &c.,
L. CHAPALAY,
Swiss Consul.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

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

The humble Petition of Frederick Beer, at present of the City of Sydney, in New South Wales, a ticket-of-leave holder for the District of Braidwood, in the said Colony,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

1. That your Petitioner, on and previous to the tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, was a duly qualified medical practitioner in the Colony of New South Wales, and being a *Medicinz Chirurgia artis Obstetricaque* Doctor of the University of Zurich, and practising his profession in the said City of Sydney.
 2. That your Petitioner was, on the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, tried at the Central Criminal Court at Darlinghurst, in the said City, before His Honor Mr. Justice Therry and a jury of twelve, for having, on the tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, feloniously and unlawfully administered, or caused to be administered, to Phillis Brown a large quantity of noxious drug, to wit, half a drachm of belladonna, with intent to procure a miscarriage, and was found guilty, and was on the twelfth day of the said month of February sentenced to be confined and kept to hard labour on the roads or other public works of the Colony for the period of ten years, the fact being and in accordance with the evidence that only five grains had been prescribed as a dose, to be taken if necessary every third hour.
 3. That the medical evidence on this charge was supported by a great number of the medical men then practising in Sydney, but who never having according to their evidence used belladonna in the manner in which it had been prescribed by your Petitioner, and having prescribed the said medicine only in other ways, and that seldom, were unacquainted with its effect, as prescribed by your Petitioner, and therefore merely gave their opinion as to what effect they supposed the said medicine would have, which opinion was not only based on the false premises that Mrs. Brown's bowels were not in a disorganized state, but is *eo ipso* irrational and in opposition to what is laid down in the best English medical works, and a physiological impossibility, upon which evidence, however, your Petitioner was convicted.
 4. That your Petitioner, conscious that this verdict was wrong and that his treatment of Mrs. Brown was right, caused the whole of the evidence to be laid before the first medical authority in England, namely, Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Baronet, Physician to Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen, in the month of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, with a view of obtaining his opinion thereon, and previously thereto in the month of April of the same year, communicated to His Excellency the Governor General that he had given the said medicine to Phillis Brown, to prevent a threatening miscarriage, that on the arrival of Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie's opinion, full credence might be given to your Petitioner's statement of his reasons for having prescribed the said medicine.
 5. That your Petitioner has since received the said opinion from Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed, and he extracts therefrom the following passages :—"I cannot have the smallest hesitation in saying that both the charge and the verdict are utterly absurd. I can understand that Dr. Beer might have prescribed the use of belladonna with a view to prevent premature labour, but I cannot suppose that either he or any one else would dream of prescribing it for the purpose of procuring abortion," thus, in fact, approving of the practice of your Petitioner in this respect.
 6. That your Petitioner, after receipt of this opinion, namely, on the tenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, obtained an interview with His Honor Mr. Justice Therry, whilst he was on a visit to Cockatoo Island, where your Petitioner had been sent to, and showed His Honor this opinion, who thereupon recommended your Petitioner to present a Petition to your Honorable Council, when he remarked that by the verdict of the jury the case was taken out of his hands, but that the opinion of Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie threw a new feature on the whole case, and that the Petition would be referred to him and he would report favourably upon it, and that upon that account it would not be necessary for your Petitioner to prove the disease of the bowels of Mrs. Brown, of the existence of which he (Mr. Justice Therry) had since had an opportunity to convince himself by the evidence of other medical men who had professionally attended her.
 7. That, in accordance with the suggestion of His Honor, your Petitioner applied to Samuel North, Esquire, the Visiting Magistrate at Cockatoo Island, on the twentieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, for permission to present a Petition to your Honorable Council, when he was informed that he could not be allowed to present such Petition.
 8. That your Petitioner, with reference to the principal testimony against him on the facts of the case, has only to say that as a foreigner he believed that Mr. Brown, from the position he held as a Government officer, was a man of respectability, and therefore saw no harm in making, as your Petitioner supposed, friends of him and his family; but he has learned since his conviction, and can prove, if required, notwithstanding that they swore to the contrary, that they were not, although living as such, even man and wife—that they both came to the Colonies as convicts—and that Mrs. Brown, sometime previously to her appearance in Sydney, had kept a brothel in Flinders-lane, Melbourne; whilst, with reference to Mr. Brown, your Petitioner he believes need only say that his recent conduct has compelled him to fly the country under a false name; and that their supposed eldest son who gave evidence in the case was not the son of either of them, and is now willing to speak the whole truth, which your Petitioner is assured will put a very different aspect on the case; he however is at present in the Parramatta Gaol under the name of George Russell, for embezzlement.
 9. That your Petitioner, having served four years of the said term, has by his good conduct whilst at Cockatoo Island become entitled to a ticket-of-leave, which he obtained on the 26th of April last for the district of Braidwood aforesaid, with leave to stay in Sydney for a short time for the purpose of arranging his affairs, and he now takes the earliest opportunity of laying these facts before your Honorable Council.
- Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that a remission of the remainder of his sentence may be most graciously granted, and as a precedent would beg humbly to refer to the case of Dr. Smethurst, convicted in England in November last for the murder of Isabella Bankes by poison, who, upon the opinion of Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie that there was not absolute and complete evidence of his guilt, was granted a free pardon; and would beg to call the attention of your Honorable Council to the concluding paragraph of the letter of the Right Honorable Sir G. C. Lewis to the Lord Chief Baron, communicating the grant of such pardon as applicable to this case, which is as follows :—
- "The necessity which I have felt for advising Her Majesty to grant a free pardon in this case has not as it appears to me arisen from a defect in the constitution or proceedings of the criminal tribunals. It has arisen from the imperfections of medical science, and from the fallibility of judgment in an obscure malady even of skilful and experienced medical practitioners."
- And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.
- Dated this seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

FREDERICK BEER.

WILLIAM DEANE, Attorney for the Petitioner, 9, Hunter-street, Sydney.

To all to whom these presents shall come: I William Deane, Notary Public, duly authorized, admitted, and sworn, practising in the City of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, do hereby certify that the copy letter hereunto annexed, dated Glasgow, September 2, 1857, signed B. C. Brodie, and addressed to Francis Beer, Esquire, and written on two pages of one sheet of paper, on one side only written, is a true copy of the original letter, the same having been examined therewith by me this day.

In faith and testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my hand and affixed my seal of office, at Sydney aforesaid, this third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

WILLIAM DEANE,
Notary Public.

Sir Benjamin C. Brodie to Francis Beer, Esq.

Glasgow, 2 September, 1857.

Sir,

Your letter of the 28th of August last has been forwarded to me at this place.

If I understand your statement rightly, the circumstances of the case on which you wish to have my opinion are essentially as follows :—

1. Your brother, Dr. Frederick Beer, was consulted by Mrs. Brown, that lady being then in a state of pregnancy.

2.

2. Mrs. Brown was in a very delicate state of health, having previously suffered from syphilis. It was your brother's opinion also, that she laboured under disorganization of the bowels, but it is not very clearly stated what was the exact nature of the disease of the bowels which that term is intended to express.

3. On the 10th February, 1856, your brother was called to see Mrs. Brown, who was then labouring under slight labour pains, great irritation of the rectum, and what your brother supposed to be some kind of stricture of the rectum, preventing the passage of either air or feces.

4. Your brother, under these circumstances (being apprehensive of labour coming on prematurely), prescribed a course of suppositories, each consisting of five grains of belladonna, to be introduced into the rectum. It is not stated whether only one or several of these suppositories were had recourse to, nor in what form the belladonna was employed, but I suppose that it was in that of extract.

5. Under this treatment Mrs. Brown obtained relief from the symptom, and the premature labour which Dr. Beer had apprehended was prevented.

6. Dr. Beer continued to attend Mrs. Brown until the 15th February, and on the 19th of the same month criminal proceedings were instituted against him on the ground of his having administered the suppositories of belladonna, with a view to produce abortion, upon which charge the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

Now, concluding that the main facts of the case are such as have been just stated, I cannot have the smallest hesitation in saying that both the charge and the verdict are utterly absurd. I can understand that Dr. Beer might have prescribed the use of belladonna with a view to prevent premature labour, but I cannot suppose that either he or any one else would dream of prescribing it for the purpose of procuring abortion.

But I ought to add, that if the suppositories were made of the *extract* of belladonna, that remedy was administered in much larger doses than I should think it prudent to prescribe if it had been prepared by one of the best London chemists. This, however, as well as many other extracts, is often very imperfectly prepared, and it is very probable that that which was to be procured at Sydney was not of the very best quality. At any rate, it does not appear, from the account which you have sent me, that Mrs. Brown suffered from any of the peculiar symptoms which an overdose of belladonna is liable to produce.

I am, &c.,

B. C. BRODIE.

FREDERICK BEER, per ship "Duchess of Northumberland," was convicted at the Supreme Court, Sydney, on 12th April, 1856, of administering poison with intent to procure miscarriage, and sentenced to ten years' hard labor on the roads.

He received the following punishments on Cockatoo Island:—

3rd July, 1856—4 days cells; clandestinely sending away letters.

24th February, 1858—3 days cells; clandestinely writing to his friends.

Was allowed a ticket-of-leave on the 16th of April, which he is now holding for the District of Braidwood.

JNO. M'LERIE,

Inspector General of Police.

Convict Department, 3 July, 1860.

The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 3 July, 1860.

No. 15.

W. DEANE, Esq., to UNDER SECRETARY ELYARD.

9, Hunter-street,
25 July, 1860.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of Dr. Beer, to enquire if his Petition for a pardon, forwarded early in May last to His Excellency the Governor General, by L. Chapalay, Esq., Consul for the Swiss Confederation, has been received; and, if so, how it has been disposed of?

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM DEANE.

No. 16.

W. DEANE, Esq., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

9, Hunter-street,
14 August, 1860.

SIR,

I have the honor, by request of Dr. Beer, to enquire if the Petition, forwarded on his behalf by L. Chapalay, Esq., Consul for the Swiss Confederation, in the early part of May last, has been brought under the notice of the Executive Council, as naturally he feels a little anxiety about the matter.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM DEANE.

No. 17.

UNDER SECRETARY ELYARD to W. DEANE, Esq.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 16 August, 1860.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the Petition of Dr. Beer, therein referred to, has been laid before the Governor General, but that there do not appear to be any grounds for granting that individual any remission of his sentence.

I have, &c.,

W. ELYARD.

No. 18.

UNDER SECRETARY ELYARD to L. CHAPALAY, Esq.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 16 August, 1860.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 7th May last, addressed to the Private Secretary, I am directed to inform you that the Petition of Dr. Beer, therein submitted, has been laid before the Governor General, but that there do not appear to be any grounds for granting that individual any remission of sentence.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD.

No. 19.

UNDER SECRETARY ELYARD to W. DEANE, Esq.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18 August, 1860.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, making enquiry respecting Dr. Beer's application for remission of sentence, I am directed to refer you to my communication of the 16th of this month.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD.

No. 20.

MR. MICHAEL G. BROWN to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

"Lord High Admiral,"
Botany-street, Surry Hills,
29 May, 1862.

SIR,

In the matter of the Petition of Dr. Beer for a remission of sentence, I deem it a duty incumbent on me as a member of the community, as well as with a view to the releasing of the characters of myself, wife, and family, from the base and malignant slanders cast on them by that reckless individual, to submit the following facts, which I respectfully request may be laid before the Government on the next occasion of Dr. Beer's Petition being brought under consideration, viz. :—

In the 8th paragraph of the Petition alluded to, Dr. Beer states as facts which he declares his readiness to prove,—

- 1st. That they (meaning myself and Mrs. Brown) were not even man and wife, although living as such.
- 2nd. That they came to the Colonies as convicts.
- 3rd. That Mrs. Brown, some time previously to her appearance in Sydney, had kept a brothel in Flinder's-lane, Melbourne.
- 4th. That Brown's (meaning myself) recent conduct had compelled him to fly the country under a false name.
- 5th. That the supposed eldest son, who gave evidence in Beer's case, was not the son of either of them.

In reply to Beer's first assertion I beg to say that Mrs. Brown and myself were married by the late Archdeacon Cowper in old St. Phillip's Church, and that the certificate of such marriage (which Mrs. Brown now has, and can produce) was in the trial of Beer, in Court, and in the hands of M. Consett Stephen, Esquire.

In reply to Beer's second assertion, I beg to submit the two enclosed certificates, under the hand of the Immigration Agent.

In reply to Beer's third assertion, I beg again to refer to the certificate of the Immigration Agent, certifying as to the date of her arrival (Mrs. Brown's) in these Colonies in 1859, and to the fact, well known to numerous respectable citizens of Sydney, that she continued a resident of Sydney till her departure for New Zealand with her family, in the year 1859.

In reply to Beer's last assertion regarding my son, I have only to remark that the register, wherein his birth is entered in Sydney, will certify as to the fact of his registration as my son, vouched by the testimony of his godfather, and numerous other respectable citizens who have known him from his infancy.

It will be seen by the above that the whole of the statements of Dr. Beer, touching myself and family, are but a tissue of malicious falsehoods; and therefore, before concluding this, I may be pardoned for venturing a remark that I conceive that any individual capable of such vile and malignant slander, as contained in the 8th paragraph of Dr. Beer's Petition, can scarcely be considered a person worthy of much sympathy.

I have, &c.,
MICHAEL G. BROWN.

See Certificate
herewith.

[Enclosures.]

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[Enclosures.]

Certificate of Immigrant's arrival in the Colony.

Immigration Office,
Sydney, 3 April, 1862.

I certify that Michael Brown arrived in this Colony an immigrant by the ship "Lady Clarke," on the 14th August, 1840.

A. G. SHADFORTH,
Agent for Immigration.

Certificate of Immigrant's arrival in the Colony.

Immigration Office,
Sydney, 3 April, 1862.

I certify that Philli Collins arrived in this Colony an immigrant by the ship "Strathfieldsaye," on the 27th July, 1839.

A. G. SHADFORTH,
Agent for Immigration.

This is to certify, that Mr. M. G. Brown cleared out from this Port a passenger for Wellington, New Zealand, per the brig "Lady Denison," M'Kinlay, master, on the 4th day of March, 1859.
Given under my hand at the Custom House, Sydney, New South Wales, this 9th April, 1862,—

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

Correct,—R. A. CANTER.

No. 21.

UNDER SECRETARY ELYARD to THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 22 July, 1862.

SIR,

In transmitting to you the accompanying letters from Mr. Michael George Brown, complaining of the allegations against the character of himself and family, contained in a Petition from the prisoner named in the margin, for mitigation of sentence, of which an extract is herewith enclosed, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will inquire into and report upon the subject.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD.

No. 22.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE to UNDER SECRETARY ELYARD.

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 25 July, 1862.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 22nd instant (No. 62/2,749), respecting a Petition from the ticket-of-leave-holder named in the margin, and enclosing a letter (herewith returned) from Mr. M. G. Brown, complaining of the allegations affecting him and his family, contained in the said Petition.

Assuming it is not intended that I should have enquiries made to test the truth or otherwise of the statements concerning Mr. Brown, made by Beer, I can only report that in my opinion there are not sufficient grounds to justify the Government in suspending Beer's ticket-of-leave; as, however, the statements referred to are doubtless both false and libellous, he should be informed that persistence in such misconduct, instead of tending to exculpate him, will result in his indulgence ticket being withdrawn.

I have, &c.,
JNO. M'LERIE,
Inspector General.

No. 23.

UNDER SECRETARY ELYARD to MR. M. G. BROWN.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 25 September, 1862.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of 29th May last, complaining of statements reflecting upon the characters of yourself, and family, contained in a Petition from the individual named in the margin, praying for a mitigation of sentence, I am directed to inform you that although the statements are no doubt incorrect, and not calculated to promote Beer's desire to exculpate himself, there does not appear to be any sufficient ground for the suspension of the ticket-of-leave that has been granted to him.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD.

No. 24.

No. 24.

PETITION OF DR. FREDERICK BEER.

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

The humble Petition of Frederick Beer, of Braidwood, in the Colony of New South Wales, a duly qualified Medical Practitioner,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That in the month of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, your Petitioner was indicted at the Central Criminal Court, at Sydney, for that he did administer an overdose of belladonna to a patient under his care, for the purpose of procuring abortion.

That your Petitioner was convicted of the said offence, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, with hard labour, at Cockatoo Island.

That your Petitioner served a term of four years of the said sentence at the said Island, at the expiration of which time a ticket-of-leave was granted to him for the District of Braidwood.

That in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one he presented a Petition to the Legislative Assembly, signed by one thousand five hundred and sixty inhabitants of the town and district of Braidwood, praying that the charge upon which he was so convicted might be investigated by a Select Committee of the said Assembly.

That a Select Committee was thereupon appointed for the purpose of such investigation; and that such Committee, after several sittings and upon hearing the evidence tendered in connection with the matter, brought up their Report, in which they stated that the evidence entirely exonerated your Petitioner from the charge for which he had been so convicted, and for which he has suffered, and is still suffering, the punishment and degradation.

That your Petitioner has, whilst resident in Braidwood, been constantly engaged in the practice of his profession, and that he has not during that time rendered himself amenable to, nor been guilty of, any offence punishable by law.

That your Petitioner is most anxious and desirous to depart from this Colony and to revisit his relations in Germany, but that he is prevented from so doing by the sentence which is still unexpired.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Excellency will, in consideration of the facts and circumstances in this Petition detailed, be graciously pleased to grant him a free pardon for the offence of which he stands convicted, and enable him to leave this Colony, and return to his native country.

And your Petitioner will ever pray.

Dated this eighteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

FREDERICK BEER, M.D.

WE, the undersigned Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, resident in the District of Braidwood, hereby certify that Frederick Beer has, during his residence in Braidwood, been engaged in extensive professional practice, has in all respects conformed to the laws, and has conducted himself in all respects, to the best of our knowledge, as a good citizen, and we respectfully recommend the prayer of the above Petition to the consideration of His Excellency the Governor:—

H. Wallace, J.P.
R. Hassall, J.P.
Thos. Stewart, J.P.
W. J. Bennison, J.P.
J. W. Bunn, J.P.

Robt. Maddrell, J.P.
John MacKellar, J.P.
James Larmer, J.P.
Joseph Taylor, J.P.
R. P. Simpson, J.P.

No. 25.

UNDER SECRETARY ELYARD TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 2 October, 1862.

SIR,

Referring to the Petition from the prisoner named in the margin, praying for a free pardon, I am directed to request that Beer may be apprised that His Excellency the Governor has not seen fit to authorize a compliance with the prayer of his Petition.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD.

No. 26.

DR. FREDERICK BEER TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Braidwood, 25 May, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to request you will be good enough to reconsider my case, in the hope that the great injury inflicted upon myself and on the previously stainless character of my numerous connexions at Home may be repaired, as far as that is as yet possible, after eight years calm suffering. I feel I need not enter into any details as to the merits of my case; but that I can content myself with pointing out to you that the enclosed Report of the Select Committee of the House, who investigated my case, fully bears out my assertions, made years ago at the Police examinations, and during my trial, as to the entire innocence of my intentions and actions, and that I, by my treatment of Mrs. Brown, happily prevented that to take place what I was charged with, and was found guilty to have feloniously endeavoured to bring about.

I have, &c.,
FREDERICK BEER, M.D.

No. 27.

Frederick Beer,
Ticket-of-leave
holder, Braid-
wood.

See Votes and
Proceedings,
1861-2; ordered
to be printed on
16 January, 1862.

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No. 27.

UNDER SECRETARY ELYARD TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17 August, 1864.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that the ticket-of-leave holder named in the margin, may be apprised that his letter of the 25th May last, applying for a reconsideration of his case, has been duly laid before His Excellency the Governor, but that there do not appear to be any grounds for authorizing a compliance with his application.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD.

No. 28.

DR. FREDERICK BEER TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

DEAR SIR,

In furtherance of the conversation with which I was favored a few days since, I have the honor to transmit some statements of my own case, and having reference to the Petition I have been permitted to lay before the Legislative Assembly during its last sittings, and trust that they may appeal to your sense of justice, and your power to redress wrongs and grievances, of which I complain. First, of the Medical Board.—Although a legally qualified medical practitioner, having perfected my studies as doctor in medicine, surgery, and the obstetric art, and in the year 1856 duly recorded on the rolls of the Medical Board, yet after service and expiration of my unjust and unmerited sentence, and my return to the Colony in September, 1867, my name has not been published in the list of Medical Practitioners, and has been purposely excluded therefrom, and the enquiries of my solicitor have been met by a reference to the Secretary of the Medical Board, Dr. Cox, who, though friendly towards me, has expressed his regret that he is not permitted to answer my solicitor's letters.

Secondly,—Of Captain D. C. F. Scott, the present Police Magistrate, the brother-in-law of the late Dr. Mitchell, the late Chairman of the Medical Board, a Director of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, an expressed enemy of foreign practitioners, and one taking a part in my prosecution in 1856. That he dismissed my case against M. G. Brown, for perjury, notwithstanding the direct and positive proof substantiating the charge on six averments.

It was to Dr. Mitchell's interest to burke, if possible, any enquiry which would by substantiating my innocence prove the moral guilt of my persecutors, and in this way to shield the prosecuting society from the consequences of such prosecution; and I assert that the spring of justice was polluted by Captain Scott in this respect, inasmuch as he did not allow the overwhelming weight of evidence to adjust the scales, weighed down as they were by the anticipated danger to his relative, which the conscientious discharge of his duty, by committing M. G. Brown to take his trial, must have entailed.

The late Attorney General, by a contemptuous neglect of duty, allowed months to elapse after his assistance was solicited, and his attention first directed to the depositions in my case against M. G. Brown, until after he had resigned the duties of his office, and merely held his portfolio till his successor was appointed, and then declined to direct a new prosecution, alleging reasons which were not before him officially, and acting in direct contravention of the decisions of the English and Colonial Judges; and the present Attorney General has declined to interfere with such decision.

The present Solicitor General was elected Member for Braidwood with my assistance and influence, and then promised to obtain for me that justice which had been denied me; he has since repeated these promises to deputations of electors waiting upon him in order to induce him to exert his influence on my behalf.

I respectfully refer you to the Petition which I presented to the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, and which was printed by order of the House on the 14th January last.

I find from sad experience that the much paraded figure of justice is not brought to my door, but after I have taken considerable trouble in search after it and at last seem to have overtaken it, and claim from it that protection which through the law it extends to the meanest of Her Majesty's subjects, that it eludes my grasp and vanishes like a phantom, leaving me oppressed by underhand influence, thus emboldening my enemies in their unquenchable malice towards me, more intense now than when only excited by professional jealousy,—to concert a new plan for getting me permanently out of their way, to conspire a third time against my honor and life, hiring the strong arm of the law to give an appearance of legality before the public and avoid suspicion resting on themselves, by making an unlearned jury their mouthpiece, and thus securing the interest and active help of the highest officers of the Court.

Unless the law extends to me that protection to which I am entitled as a citizen, can you expect me to stand quietly by with folded hands until another plan of attack has been matured, and I stand once more a victim compelled to submit to a ruin of private and professional character, to which I have been so long subjected, or even to the loss of life?

My case *versus* Brown, a *prima facie* case, has since I brought it forward still further been strengthened through the death of his wife, and the available medical testimony connected therewith. If ever scoundrel deserved to be brought to justice and to be punished, and as a warning to other perjurers, it is this man Brown; but how can or dare I do my duty to society in bringing this man to justice, when I am not sure at which stage of the proceedings the secret adverse influence would again be employed to save him by those who have good reasons to fear a full investigation, and consequent exposure of their conduct, by which they flattered themselves of having disposed of me so successfully in 1856? I have not been successful in my applications to the present Attorney General to direct the prosecution of M. G. Brown for perjury, because official routine has created a superficial impediment, but may I ask you, Sir, to direct that this official and superficial impediment may not stand as a barrier to the punishment of so great an offender against justice, my honor, and life.

I

Votes and Pro-
ceedings 1868-9,
p. 999, Vol. 3.

I have made certain inventions, amongst which is one for a submarine boat, as a means of defence and for attack against any hostile fleet; Mr. Macarthur, of the Dry Dock, is entrusted with the secret, and can tell you whether he thinks it practicable or not. He was the bearer of a letter to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, making the offer of this invention for nautical purposes, and Mr. Macarthur, after seeming to understand the *modus operandi*, promised to see Commodore Lambert about it. Now, as with one of these boats Sydney harbour and coast could be rendered perfectly impregnable at a cost of about one thousand pounds, you need place no moneys upon the Estimates for harbour defences, and may allow the regular troops to be entirely withdrawn. The details of this invention, which render me master of the seas, would give you sufficient insight to attract your confidence, and allow you to omit any intended expenses for harbour defences; indeed I consider this of so much importance to the nation that I hesitate to submit it for a patent, inasmuch as a copy could then be procured and forwarded to Foreign Powers.

If permitted, I am ready and willing to submit to you also a feasible and practical scheme (which I have already hinted at in a conversation with the Honorable S. Samuel) for not only attracting a large and permanent population to this Colony, with constant and remunerative occupations ready to hand upon arrival, but whereby in a very short time also, and at a small first outlay (£1,000 to £1,500 may include all expense), a permanently increasing revenue to the State will accrue, exacted from no one as it will be derived from the great but as yet unproductive resources of the country, sufficient to cover within five years the annual interest on the nine millions Colonial Debt, then covering all taxes and customs from whatever resources now derived, and do away and repay the Colonial National Debt altogether in less than fifty years.

Your Land Law and other Acts have deservedly made you the most popular man in New South Wales, and won you the gratitude and the hearts of many thousands of fellow colonists (a proud position for any mortal to occupy it is true), but whilst still leaving ambition and the desire to do more good unsatisfied, such a stroke of policy would render your name and memory immortal. A calm consideration upon such a proposition can do no harm, although it might entail a sacrifice of somewhat more than five minutes of your valuable time.

May I crave as early a consideration of these matters as is consistent with the discharge of your onerous and official duties.

I have, &c.,
FREDERICK BEER, M.D., C.D., O.D.,
Castlereagh-street,
29 June, 1869.

No. 29.

UNDER SECRETARY HALLORAN to DR. FREDERICK BEER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 20 July, 1869.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, and to inform you that the Colonial Secretary will be prepared to see you on his return to Sydney.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 30.

GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE to THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

(No. 60.)

Government House,
Sydney, 20 April, 1870.

Dr. Frederick Beer—Forwarding Petition from, to Her Majesty, praying a special pardon.

MY LORD,

Enclosure No. 1.

At the request of Dr. Frederick Beer, I beg to enclose a Petition from him to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant him a special pardon in respect of a conviction and sentence passed upon him in the Supreme Court of New South Wales in the year 1856.

2. The trial took place, and Dr. Beer's sentence had expired before I came to the Colony. A Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly sat and inquired into his case so far back as 1861-2. I enclose a copy of the Report and Evidence made and taken by that Committee, which accompanied Dr. Beer's Petition. I also enclose a copy of the Petition presented by him to the Legislative Assembly last year, which seems to be in nearly same terms as the present one.

Enclosure No. 2.

Enclosure No. 3.

Enclosure No. 4.

3. My attention has been drawn to a note by the Judge who presided at Beer's trial, Mr. Justice Therry (now resident in England), bearing upon the case, a copy of which I enclose. It appears among the official papers.

4. I have not had time to go through the manuscript papers in the Colonial Secretary's Office; I therefore can only report that it seems that both Sir William Denison and Sir John Young refused to remit Dr. Beer's sentence, and that a report was at one time made by the Inspector General of Police on some specific allegations, which Michael Brown complained of as having been made by Beer affecting him and his family, that they were probably false and libellous.

5. Should a further examination of the papers show me anything having an important bearing on the case I will report further by next mail.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

No. 31.

No. 31.

GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE to THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Dr. Frederick Beer—Further with reference to his Petition, praying a special pardon.
(No. 65.)

Government House,
Sydney, 26 April, 1870.

MY LORD,

With reference to my Despatch, No. 60, of the 20th instant, forwarding the Petition of Dr. Beer, praying for a special pardon, I have now the honor to inform you, that having looked through the papers I have not found anything materially affecting the merits of the case, further than what is conveyed in the printed Report and Evidence of the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, which I sent by last mail.

2. The allegations of Dr. Beer, which Michael Brown complained of as mentioned in the 3rd paragraph of my former Despatch, were, that he and Mrs. Brown were not man and wife; that they came to the Colony as convicts (there is a certificate of her arrival in 1839, as an immigrant, amongst the papers); that she had kept a brothel in Melbourne before arriving here; that he (Brown) had been compelled, in consequence of his recent conduct, to fly from the Colony under a false name; and that their supposed son was not really their son.

3. Sir W. Denison refused, on the 11th May, 1857, to modify Dr. Beer's sentence. On the 27th September, 1858, he again refused, and again on the 15th August, 1860. On this last occasion the letter of Sir B. Brodie was apparently under his notice. Sir John Young, after the Report of the Select Committee, twice refused to remit the sentence, Dr. Beer having then a ticket-of-leave—once on 29th September, 1862, and again on 13th August, 1864.

4. The last communication from Dr. Beer to the Colonial Secretary contains complaints against the Medical Board for not admitting him on their rolls—the Police Magistrate for dismissing a charge of perjury brought by him against Brown—and also the late and present Attorney General, for not prosecuting Brown—besides other matters in no way affecting the merits of the charge upon which Beer was convicted in 1856.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

No. 32.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

(No. 56.)

Downing-street,
5 July, 1870.

MY LORD,

I have to acknowledge your Lordship's Despatch, No. 60, of 20th April, forwarding a Petition to Her Majesty from Dr. Frederick Beer, in which he prays for a special pardon in respect of a conviction and sentence passed upon him by the Supreme Court of New South Wales in the year 1856.

I have also received your Lordship's further Despatch, No. 65, of 26th April.

This case is one in which you must use your own discretion, and with regard to which I do not see that Her Majesty can be advised to interfere.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

No. 33.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Re Dr. Beer.

I HAVE gone with care through all the papers bearing on this case, and am of opinion that there are no sufficient grounds for complying with the application for a special pardon, which Dr. Beer appears to have made to Her Majesty, and the consideration of which Her Majesty's Secretary of State has referred to His Excellency the Governor.

Dr. Beer was tried on two counts, one of which charged him with administering belladonna to one Phillis Brown with intent to procure abortion, and the other with administering poison with intent to kill and murder the said Phillis Brown, and that he was convicted on the former and acquitted on the latter charge.

He produced evidence at the trial, which he has subsequently strengthened by much medical testimony, to show that belladonna is a medicine calculated to prevent miscarriage rather than to procure abortion, and that the treatment which he adopted was not uncommon in cases represented to be similar to that of Mrs. Brown, although it would seem that medical practitioners would not in general have administered the same quantity of the drug which he used.

It may I think be regarded as probable that such testimony as he has adduced since the trial before a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly would, if it had been given at the trial, caused the jury to acquit Dr. Beer upon the charge of intent to procure abortion; but in that case they would have been thrown upon the other and more serious charge, and it may be assumed as being far from improbable that the jury would have convicted him upon that charge.

The fact of Dr. Beer's having been convicted on either count must be attributed not so much to the medical evidence given at the trial that belladonna in the quantities administered was calculated to cause abortion, as upon the more general evidence of a guilty design upon the life or health of Mrs. Brown; of this there

there certainly was an abundance; and although it is not for me to say what conclusion I should have arrived at, I must express the opinion that the facts proved were such that the Executive could not have been justified in questioning the verdict of the jury if they had found Dr. Beer guilty of the attempt to murder.

His conduct in reference to a number of insurances to a large amount, effected and attempted to be effected on Mrs. Brown's life, partly in his own name, and all upon his report as to her state of health, was, upon his own showing, dishonest in the extreme. The version which he himself gives in the papers before me shows that he had been long in attendance on Mrs. Brown medically, and that he perfectly well knew her to have been afflicted with diseases of a dangerous character, and to be, at the time of the insurances, in a very precarious condition, by reason particularly of her pregnancy, under conditions of health which rendered it a peculiar cause of peril; and yet he advised and became a party to wholesale applications for insurances, by which he would have profited to the extent of thousands of pounds on her death—even caused short policies to be effected for the sake of the lighter premiums, as if in expectation of an early death. Much in his statements might be quoted to show this, but I may content myself with the following statement, formally made and signed by him at the close of the committal enquiry.

This statement was made in answer to evidence which had been given of his having told Mrs. Brown herself, before the insurances, that she "could not live long," and was as follows:—"I never foretold the woman's death to her face, but mentioned to her husband that I had a presentiment."

And then, after effecting several large insurances came the treatment which became the subject of enquiry on the trial, and which, if not calculated to procure abortion, was of a powerful character for good or evil, and might certainly have added to the peril of Mrs. Brown's position, and have tended to abridge her chance of a prolonged life.

I do not take the responsibility of expressing an opinion as to the intention with which this treatment was resorted to, but it is certain that the jury were entitled to draw the inference that Dr. Beer was on this occasion helping to fulfil the medical prophecy which had been attributed to him, and which he had admitted under the name of a presentiment, and in the fulfilment of which he had in the interim become dishonestly interested to the extent of a fortune.

It will be observed that the conviction did not merely impute *mala praxis* in a medical sense, but included the finding of felonious design in administering the drug; and upon this question of design the evidence all pointed to a design upon the life immediately or remotely of the mother, and not of her child. He had nothing to gain under the insurances by destroying the child, and therefore it may be assumed as probable that the jury looked upon the procuring of abortion only as a means to a remoter and more gradual end, namely,—the death of the mother. This may be speculation only, but it is impossible to avoid seeing that Dr. Beer brought the conviction upon himself by a most flagrant conspiracy to defraud a number of insurance offices, in aid of which he prostituted his character of a medical man by his reports on Mrs. Brown's state of health and prospects of life,—a conspiracy and fraud which of themselves merited a large part of the punishment he has been subjected to; and it is impossible to escape from the fact that the jury must have inferred from his conduct about the insurances a felonious design in connexion with which it is of comparatively little importance to enquire whether or not belladonna is calculated to produce abortion as its proximate effect.

It might have been necessary to consider the verdict more closely as a specific finding upon the subject of abortion, if Dr. Beer were still in custody and were appealing for his discharge. Much of what I have said would have been scarcely appropriate in that case; but we are now considering an application for a retrospective pardon, after completion of the term of sentence, with the object, of course, of clearing his reputation which the conviction has damaged, and in deciding upon such an application it appears to me that the whole case ought to be gone into. It would not be right to take the extraordinary course which Dr. Beer desires, unless the Executive saw strong reason to be satisfied, upon a full review of the case, that his reputation ought to be thus set up again in Her Majesty's name.

I cannot myself think that one whose fraud was so flagrant, and whom the jury has believed to have administered drugs with a felonious design in connexion with such fraud, should be thus relieved on the single ground to which the newer evidence has been addressed.

The general conclusion at which I arrive, for the reasons above stated, is, that His Excellency should be advised to refuse the proposed exercise of the Queen's prerogative.

W. M. MANNING,
Attorney General.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, B.C., 16th September, 1870.—W.E.P.

No. 34.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE to DR. FREDERICK BEER.

Government House,
Sydney, 27 September, 1870.

SIR,

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to inform you, that in accordance with your request he forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in April last, your Petition to Her Majesty, praying for a special pardon in respect of a conviction and sentence passed upon you in the Supreme Court of New South Wales in the year 1856.

Earl Granville has referred the case back for His Excellency's decision, with the remark that it is one in regard to which he cannot see that Her Majesty can be advised to interfere.

Lord Belmore has since referred the matter to the Hon. the Attorney General, who has given it his careful consideration, and has arrived at the conclusion that His Excellency should be advised to refuse the proposed exercise of the Queen's prerogative.

I have, &c.,
ARTHUR HENRY.

No. 35.

DR. FREDERICK BEER to THE PRIVATE SECRETARY to GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

75, Elizabeth-street,
30 September, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 27th September instant, notifying that Lord Belmore had referred the matter of my Petition to Her Majesty for a special pardon, to the Honorable the Attorney General, who had given it his careful consideration, and had arrived at the conclusion that His Excellency should be advised to refuse the proposed exercise of the Queen's prerogative.

In reply, I have to request that His Excellency will not for the present act upon the advices given by the Honorable the Attorney General, as I am in a position to prove that the Attorney General is pecuniarily interested and otherwise implicated in the case, and could not therefore give impartial advice.

That supposing he were not interested in the matter, he could not have given the case that careful consideration which it should have received and it is stated he had given it, as he had not before him some of the principal documents upon which that advice should have been founded.

I would also add, that notwithstanding the advice given you by the Honorable the Attorney General, a late Ministry unanimously recommended your Excellency's predecessor to grant the special pardon, but effect could not then be given to such recommendation, as the term of my sentence had not expired, and the Judge who tried me was absent from the Colony.

If His Excellency will comply with this request I will either attend upon him with my proofs in substantiation of the above, at such time as he may be pleased to appoint, or will have them forthwith prepared and put in proper form and forwarded to him for consideration.

I have, &c.,

FREDERICK BEER, M.D.

NOTE.

DR. BEER having subsequently called upon Captain Beresford, who was acting as Private Secretary, with reference to the above letter, Captain Beresford was directed to write to him in the sense indicated in the following extract:—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>
24 Novr.	| Dr. Beer from Capt. Beresford.	| With reference to his interview with him.*

How disposed of.

* His Excellency considers his case as finally settled, and declines to reopen it.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING MR. FAWCETT, LATE POLICE MAGISTRATE AT CASINO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 1 June, 1871.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 9th May, 1871, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“All Correspondence between the Honorable the Colonial Secretary and
“the Magistrates of the Casino Bench, since the 1st March, 1870,
“respecting Mr. Fawcett, late Police Magistrate at Casino.”

(Mr. Leary.)

SCHEDULE.

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ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. 1.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY to W. C. BUNDOCK, Esq., J.P.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17 May, 1870.

SIR,

I have had under my serious consideration the unfortunate circumstances connected with the committal of Mr. Fawcett, the Police Magistrate for the Richmond, upon a charge for the manslaughter of Colin Campbell, at Casino, on the 1st March last.

2. The Attorney General did not think there was any evidence to warrant his prosecuting him; but I am reluctantly led to the conclusion that Mr. Fawcett would not have been committed for trial if his general conduct and his personal reputation in the district were irreproachable.

3. I have determined, after the fullest consideration, that Mr. Fawcett cannot be permitted to return to Casino, there to exercise the functions of Police Magistrate, in association with those Magistrates who recorded their opinions of his conduct in the case to which I have referred. I wish, therefore, that you, as the senior Magistrate of the district, will convene a meeting of the Justices, and will upon a day to be named in the circular, giving also reasonable notice, that all may have an opportunity to be present, submit to them the question whether in their judgment Mr. Fawcett is a fit and proper person to be retained as a Police Magistrate,—their opinion to be founded upon their general knowledge of his character as a public officer and of the manner in which he has performed his duties while he has held office. I shall be glad to have the report at their earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES COWPER.

No. 2.

THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, CASINO, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Court House, Casino,
7 June, 1870.

SIR,

We, the undersigned Magistrates, who, with the exception of three not present, form the Bench at Casino, have the honor to inform you that we met this day at the Court House, Casino, and, in accordance with your letter of 17th May last, addressed to the senior Magistrate, to consider "whether, in our judgment, Mr. Fawcett is a fit and proper person to be retained as a Police Magistrate,—our opinion to be founded upon our general knowledge of his character as a public officer, and of the manner in which he has performed his duties while he has held office." We are of opinion Mr. Fawcett is not a fit and proper person to be retained as a Police Magistrate.

We have almost all been long acquainted with Mr. Fawcett as an old resident in the district, and deeply regret that a sense of duty compels us to this conclusion.

We have, &c.,
W. C. BUNDOCK, J.P.
ALEX. MACKELLAR, J.P.
HENRY BARNES, J.P.
F. S. HAYS, J.P.
T. H. SHERWOOD, J.P.
JAS. STOCKS, J.P.
WM. GOLLAN, J.P.
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, J.P.

No. 3.

THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, CASINO, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Court House, Casino,
7 June, 1870.

SIR,

We have the honor to inform you that a letter from the Colonial Secretary's Office, of the 17th ultimo, was yesterday laid before the Bench at Casino, by the senior Magistrate of this district.

It was with feelings of deep regret that we observed that you "have been reluctantly led to the conclusion that Mr. Fawcett would not have been committed for trial" in the case of the late Colin Campbell "if his general conduct, and his personal reputation in the district were irreproachable." As Magistrates forming the Bench at Casino, who were not engaged in the enquiry, we have carefully weighed and considered all the evidence brought before the three Magistrates who committed Mr. Fawcett, and the result of our investigations is not only that we entirely absolve those three gentlemen from having been in any way actuated by their knowledge of Mr. Fawcett's "general conduct and personal reputation," but that we are unable to exercise any other finding, consistent with the facts elicited in evidence.

We

We have the honor to submit to your notice, that a general feeling of dissatisfaction prevails in the district, at the fact of a man being murdered in the public street of Casino, in front of a house where a few minutes before he had been in company with certain persons; that one of these persons was found bathed in the blood of the murdered man; that he stated that he had been compelled to the deed by motives of self-defence—and yet, that the only result of the enquiry is the summary dismissal from the Police Force of the man to whom Mr. Fawcett admitted having done the deed.

To this is now added, as regards the Bench, a feeling of regret that three of their number lie under an imputation from you of having arrived at their decision from personal feelings, instead of being guided by evidence brought before them at the investigation.

We have, &c.,

HENRY BARNES, J.P.
F. S. HAYS, J.P.
THOS. H. SHERWOOD, J.P.
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, J.P.
WM. GOLLAN, J.P.

No. 4.

W. C. BUNDOCK, Esq., J.P., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Wiangarie, Casino,
11 June, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose a letter from one of the three Magistrates who did not attend the meeting which I called on June 6th, in compliance with your letter requesting me to do so.

My letter to him by post ought to have reached Ballina on the 4th, which would have left Mr. Sharpe one day and a half to travel to Casino, which is the time the journey occupies.

I also received a letter from another Magistrate, Mr. Yabsley, declining to attend, on the ground that he had only seen Mr. Fawcett on four or five occasions and had never spent six hours in his company.

From the third absent Magistrate, Mr. Gerard, I have not heard.

I have, &c.,
W. C. BUNDOCK.

No. 5.

EDMUND ROSS, Esq., J.P., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Ballina, 4 July, 1870.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to inform you that no notice in any shape was sent me relative to the meeting convened at Casino to enquire into the conduct, etc., of C. H. Fawcett, Esq., P.M.

I having known that gentleman for upwards of fifteen years, and being intimately acquainted over twelve years causes me very much to regret that no opportunity was afforded me to attend such meeting. I therefore most respectfully request that you will cause another meeting to be convened, and due notice given to Magistrates here that our voices may be heard in a matter of so much importance to this part of the district.

I have, &c.,
EDMUND ROSS, J.P.

No. 6.

J. SHARPE, Esq., J.P., to W. C. BUNDOCK, Esq., J.P.

Ballina, 6 June, 1870.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge receipt yesterday of your letter of the 29th ultimo, with reference to convening a meeting of the Magistrates of the District of Casino, at the request of the Colonial Secretary, for the purpose therein specified.

However, by reference to the date of your favour and the date of my receipt of it you will clearly perceive the impossibility of my attendance, which I sincerely regret is the case; had I received notice in sufficient time to have reached Casino on the day named, I would certainly have availed myself of the opportunity of being present, for the purpose of stating publicly the high opinion I have always entertained of the legal ability, straightforwardness, and the conscientious manner in which Mr. Fawcett has at all times performed the onerous duties of Police Magistrate at Ballina since my first acquaintance with him, about four years since; and I would further beg to state my humble opinion that a serious and severe loss will be the result of his removal from this district, where for so many years he has borne a high character, both in the capacity of a public officer and as a private gentleman. I must also express my regret that this note cannot reach Casino in time for the meeting.

I am, &c.,
JOHN SHARPE.

No. 7.

J. SHARPE, Esq., J.P., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Ballina, 4 July, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor respectfully to submit for your consideration the following particulars with reference to a meeting which was to be convened of *all* the Magistrates in the district, for the purpose of considering whether Mr. C. H. Fawcett was a fit and proper person to be retained as a Police Magistrate in this district; and at the same time would respectfully and earnestly request that you would decline at present giving any decision in this matter, so important to an old, efficient, and highly respected public officer, until a full meeting of all the Magistrates in the district are (*sic*) duly convened, and timely notice be given for their attendance, which I beg to submit has not been the case in this instance, as I am aware of an instance when one Magistrate received no notice whatever; and the enclosed copy of the notice I received will clearly show that it was not intended I should be there.

This notice, dated 29th May, which was duly received by me on Sunday, the 5th June, being the usual time per post (our mails being weekly), on Monday, the 6th June, I was requested to attend at Casino (a day earlier than the meeting actually was held), a distance of 90 miles by river, and 50 miles by mail route, which takes the mailman two days to accomplish, which entirely precluded my attendance.

I am confident, therefore, that your high sense of justice to all concerned in this matter, will suggest the propriety of another meeting being called, that a fair hearing may be given and an impartial decision may be arrived at in a matter so important.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SHARPE, J.P.

[Enclosure in No. 7.]

W. C. Bundock, Esq., J.P., to J. Sharpe, Esq., J.P.

Wiangarie, 29 May, 1870.

Dear Sir,

I have received a letter from the Colonial Secretary, requesting me, as senior Magistrate of the district, to convene a meeting of the Magistrates, and submit to them the question whether, in their judgment, Mr. Fawcett is a fit and proper person to be retained as a Police Magistrate,—their opinion to be founded upon their general knowledge of his character as a public officer and of the manner in which he has performed his duties.

I therefore request your attendance on Monday, June 6, at 2 o'clock, at the Court House, Casino, to consider this matter, so important to the district.

I remain, &c.,

W. C. BUNDOCK.

No. 8.

J. STOCKS, Esq., J.P., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Casino, 1 October, 1870.

SIR,

I regret to have to advise you, that my sense of duty as a Magistrate in this district, has involved me, for some long time past, in very painful circumstances, and such as I do not feel called upon to subject myself to again, especially those and such like arising out of the inquiry and hearing of the cases connected with the death of the late Colin Campbell, at Casino.

Although both were conducted with an amount of anxious care, little understood by any, except those immediately concerned, they were afterwards followed by a direct imputation from your Department of most improper motives on the part of the committing Magistrates. Moreover, I have since then learned a direct attack has been made on myself in particular as being actuated in the opinions given by "malice" and "having evinced by my conduct a total unfitness to be retained on the Commission of the Peace."

I do not feel it to be my duty to attempt to afford any justification of either my conduct or motives in the matter, nor yet to say anything in vindication of my fitness for the Commission. And as I am not likely to judge or act otherwise in the future, than in the same spirit which has hitherto been my rule of action in all official and Bench business, I deem it best to respectfully, but decisively, to resign my Commission as a Magistrate of this Colony, and therefore now do myself the honor to request you will have the goodness to cause the same to be notified in the usual manner.

I have, &c.,

JAS. STOCKS.

No. 9.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to J. STOCKS, Esq.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 20 October, 1870.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, resigning your appointment as a Magistrate, and to inform you in reply that a writ of Supersedeas has been duly issued.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 10.

No. 10.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE PROTHONOTARY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 20 October, 1870.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit herewith a writ of *Supersedeas*, addressed to the gentleman named in the margin, and to request that in compliance therewith his name may be struck out of the Commission of the Peace deposited in your Office.

Dated 19 Oct.,
1870.
James Stocks, of
Casino, Esq.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

[Enclosure in No. 10.]

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:

To JAMES STOCKS, of Casino, Esquire,—

Greeting:

WHEREAS, by our Commission or Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of our Colony of New South Wales, and under the hand of our right, trusty, and well-beloved Councillor SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales, bearing date at Government House, Sydney, the twenty-ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, we did assign you, one of our Justices of the Peace in our Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, either alone, or with any one or more of our Justices as were then or should thereafter be commissioned by us in that behalf, to keep and cause to be kept all laws, ordinances, and statutes in force within our said Colony, and all Acts of the Legislature of our said Colony for the punishing of offenders, the preservation of the peace, and for the quiet rule, welfare, and good government of our people in our said Colony, and to have, exercise, and discharge all the powers, authorities, and duties belonging or pertaining to the office of a Justice of the Peace in our said Colony: And therefore we commanded you, that to keep the peace, and all laws, ordinances, and statutes, and all and singular other the premises, you diligently applied yourself, doing therein what to justice appertained, according to the law and custom of England and of our said Colony: And whereas by letter dated the first day of October instant, you did resign such office of a Justice of the Peace: Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our said Colony has been pleased to relieve you from the discharge of such your duty, as one of our Justices of the Peace in our Colony aforesaid: Now forasmuch as, for the reason before stated, it is expedient that the said Commission or Letters Patent, which authorizes and empowers you to act as one of our said Justices of the Peace of our said Colony, may be superseded: For that end, we do therefore, by these presents, will and command you, the said James Stocks, that you stay and surcease all further proceedings by you taken or done upon or under our said Commission or Letters Patent, and we do permit you to surcease therefrom, and we do declare the same to be and the same is superseded accordingly.

In testimony whereof, we have caused this our Letter or writ of *Supersedeas* to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Colony to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, our right trusty and well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, SOMERSET RICHARD, EARL OF BELMORE, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in our said Colony, this nineteenth day of October, in the thirty-fourth year of our reign; and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

(L.S.) BELMORE.

By His Excellency's Command,
CHARLES COWPER.

Entered on record by me, in Register of Patents, No. 9, page 546, this nineteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

HENRY HALLORAN,
Under Secretary.

No. 11.

A. MACKELLAR, Esq., J.P., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Kyogle, Casino,
10 October, 1870.

SIR,

It will be in your memory that some months have now passed away since a letter was received from your office, directed to the senior Magistrate in this district, requesting him to call a meeting of the whole of the Magistrates, to decide whether in their opinion Mr. Fawcett, the Police Magistrate, being removed from this district, was a fit and proper person to hold the appointment elsewhere. The unanimous opinion of the eight Magistrates who attended the meeting was "that he was not fit."

In the letter to which I refer, you went somewhat out of your way to state, so far as my recollection serves me, for I have not the letter to quote from, that you were of opinion that the three committing Magistrates (Bundock, Mackellar, and Stocks) in the case of the Queen v. Fawcett, for the manslaughter of Colin Campbell, deceased, would not have committed Mr. Fawcett were it not that "their knowledge of Mr. Fawcett's previous character, irrespective of the evidence brought before them, guided them to such a committal." Five Magistrates, who did not sit in judgment on the case, wrote a letter to you, indignantly repudiating such an imputation. To the present time no reply from you has been received by those gentlemen, which leads me to the conclusion that you still adhere to your expressed opinion. Under the circumstances I have no alternative but that of resigning my appointment as a Magistrate.

Either you have made a very unjust accusation, or I, as one of the committing Magistrates, am no longer fit to hold Her Majesty's Commission as a Justice of the Peace.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. MACKELLAR.

No. 12.

No. 12.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to A. MACKELLAR, Esq., J.P.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 28 November, 1870.

SIR,

I am desired by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th ultimo, and to express his regret that you should have placed a construction upon the sentence of the letter of 17th May last, to which you refer, which it was not intended to convey. He requests you to accept his assurance that in the words referred to by you, no imputation, either direct or implied, was intended.

2. With this explanation Mr. Cowper hopes that you will continue to give your services to the public as a Justice of the Peace.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 13.

W. C. BUNDOCK, Esq., J.P., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Wiangarie, Casino,
17 November, 1870.

SIR,

In a letter which you addressed to me as senior Magistrate, requesting me to call a meeting of the Magistrates of the Casino Bench, to inform you whether we thought Mr. Fawcett fit to hold the office of Police Magistrate, judging from his public conduct, you gave as a reason for doing so your belief that he would not have been committed for the manslaughter of Colin Campbell unless the committing Magistrates had been influenced by his previous conduct.

I sat on the Bench during that case, and was guided by the evidence that then came before me, and by nothing else, to the conclusion that Mr. Fawcett ought to be committed for trial, and was never more surprised than when I heard that the Attorney General declined to prosecute.

Nothing in Mr. Fawcett's previous conduct influenced my opinion, nor do I think it could have done so without dereliction of my duty as a Magistrate; but as such an imputation has been made and not withdrawn, I feel that it must seriously interfere with my usefulness as a Magistrate; I therefore beg to resign my Commission, and that my name may be removed from the list of Justices of the Peace.

I have, &c.,

W. C. BUNDOCK.

No. 14.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to W. C. BUNDOCK, Esq., J.P.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 10 December, 1870.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, requesting, for certain reasons therein stated, that your name may be removed from the Commission of the Peace, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to assure you of his regret that a construction not intended by him should have been put upon the words to which you allude, in his letter of the 17th May last; and to express Mr. Cowper's hope that with the above assurance you will withdraw your resignation of your position as a Justice of the Peace.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 15.

MESSRS. BARNES, SHERWOOD, & CAMPBELL, ESQUIRES, J.P.'s, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Casino, 12 November, 1870.

SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to represent to you that in the early part of March, Messrs. Bundock, Mackellar, and Stocks, J.P.'s, committed Mr. Fawcett (at that time Police Magistrate for the Richmond River District), for trial on certain charges preferred against him.

Moreover, that on the 6th June, the Bench at Casino received a letter from you with reference to that committal, wherein you expressed an opinion that the three Magistrates mentioned above were actuated in their decision by personal feeling rather than by facts elicited in evidence.

Further,

Further, that on the following day a letter was written to you by Messrs. Barnes, Hays, Sherwood, Campbell, and Gollan, J.P.'s, to the effect that they considered the very grave imputation cast by you on the characters of the three committing Magistrates was unfounded, and that after perusal of the evidence they entirely concurred as to the justice of the committal,—thus taking upon themselves a like onus of the crime—for it can be called by no lighter name—charged by you against Messrs. Bundock, Mackellar, and Stocks.

We have to submit to your notice, that in the middle of August an inquiry was held at Casino before a Judge of the District Court, after which we confidently expected you would have retracted the accusation brought to bear upon us. As however you have not deemed it expedient to remove the stigma under which we, as members of the Casino Bench, have now been lying for nearly six months, it is evident that your opinion remains unchanged.

It being highly subversive of the good order, not only of this district but of the whole Colony, that men deemed guilty of an action so utterly at variance with all justice and honorable feelings as that imputed in your letter, should continue to hold Commissions of the Peace, we have the honor to request that you will lay before the Right Honorable His Excellency the Governor General in Council, this application for the removal of our names from the roll of Magistrates.

At the same time we cannot refrain from expressing our strenuous denial of the dishonorable motives charged by you, and our indignation at the insult conveyed in your letter of the 17th May last.

We have, &c.,

HENRY BARNES, J.P.

T. H. SHERWOOD, J.P.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, J.P.

No. 16.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to MESSRS. BARNES, SHERWOOD, & CAMPBELL, ESQUIRES, J.P.'s.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 10 December, 1870.

GENTLEMEN,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 12th ultimo, requesting, for certain reasons therein stated, that your names may be removed from the Commission of the Peace, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to assure you, that in the letter of the 17th May last, to which you allude, he had no intention whatever of casting any imputation upon you,—a different construction to that he intended has been placed by you upon Mr. Cowper's words; and he regrets that you should have placed an erroneous interpretation upon the expression to which you refer.

2. With this assurance, I am to add, Mr. Cowper hopes your resignation of your position as Magistrates of the Colony will be withdrawn.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 17.

W. C. BUNDOCK, Esq., J.P., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Wiangarie, Casino,
3 January, 1871.

SIR,

In reply to yours, of December 10th, I have the honor to inform you that I am much pleased to find that I was mistaken in the construction which I placed on the words of your first letter to me on the subject of the investigation into Mr. Fawcett's conduct.

I therefore beg to withdraw the resignation of my Commission of a Justice of the Peace.

I have, &c.,

W. C. BUNDOCK.

No. 18.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to W. C. BUNDOCK, Esq., J.P.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 25 January, 1871.

SIR,

I am desired by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, and to say that it is with satisfaction that he has received your consent to your name remaining on the Commission of the Peace.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 19.

MESSRS. HENRY BARNES & T. H. SHERWOOD, ESQUIRES, J.P.'s, to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.
Casino, 18 February, 1871.

SIR,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 70, 9,684) of the 10th December, 1870.

We are gratified to find that our interpretation of the expression in your letter of the 17th May last (previously alluded to by us) was erroneous.

2. We have further the honor to inform you that the resignation of our position as Magistrates of the Colony is herewith withdrawn.

We have, &c.,

HENRY BARNES,
T. H. SHERWOOD.

No. 20.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to MESSRS. BARNES & SHERWOOD, ESQUIRES, J.P.'s.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 31 March, 1871.

GENTLEMEN,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, in which your resignation of your position as Magistrates of the Colony (as tendered by your letter of the 12th November last) is withdrawn, I am directed to express to you the Colonial Secretary's gratification at the course therein indicated as taken by you.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1871.

[6d.]

1870-71.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(DESPATCH AND CABINET MINUTE RESPECTING RELEASE OF HOVELL AND RANGI, CONVICTED FOR THE MURDER OF A SOUTH SEA ISLANDER.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

No. 20.

Downing-street,
9 March, 1871.

MY LORD,

I have received your Lordship's Despatch, No. 204, of 7th December, reporting that you had ordered the discharge from custody of Hovell and Rangī, the late master and one of the crew of the "Young Australian."

I cannot see that the unfortunate miscarriage of justice in the case of Levinger, through the technical error of the disallowance of the prisoner's challenge of a jurymen, in any degree diminishes the guilt of the other two prisoners who were duly convicted; and I am therefore unable to concur with you in the opinion that the escape of Levinger from punishment was a reason sufficient for the release of Hovell and Rangī.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

CABINET MINUTE.

The Cabinet have had under their consideration Lord Kimberley's despatch of the 9th March last, in reference to the discharge from custody of Hovell and Rangī, the late master and one of the crew of the "Young Australian." They are of opinion that the release of these persons was justified on the ground that the conviction was either an erroneous one, or based on evidence altogether insufficient to warrant it in so serious a case. The Cabinet desire to place on record their opinion that, in the administration of criminal justice in this Colony, it is neither expedient nor constitutionally regular that their advice to His Excellency should be sought to be over-riden by the Secretary of State.—J.M., A.G. 5 June, 1871.

The above Minute has been duly communicated by His Excellency the Governor to the Secretary of State.—JOHN R.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

JOSEPH CLARENCE ROSS.

(PETITION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 14 February, 1871.

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

The humble Petition of Joseph Clarence Ross, of No. 5, Belmore-terrace, Paddington,—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioner started business as a photographer, some twelve months since, at No. 70, Market-street, Sydney, and had by strict attention formed a paying business and an excellent connection, being supported by several business houses for whom he used to execute pictures of samples, in addition to other branches of his trade.

That previous to his entering upon this business your Petitioner filled several situations, and, as will be seen by copies of testimonials attached, invariably had received satisfactory references from his employers, particularly as to his integrity, honesty, and respectability.

That on the night of the twenty-second of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, a fire occurred in the shop of Mr. Clarkson, tailor, of Market-street, over whose shop your Petitioner's photographic gallery was situate. The origin of the fire was attributable to the gas setting fire to the paper that covered the ceiling; and the fire breaking through into your Petitioner's room, lighted some rubbish between Mr. Clarkson's ceiling and the floor of your Petitioner's room. That the fire above alluded to took place about three hours after your Petitioner had left his room, and that the Police, acting under Acting Sub-Inspector Waters, came out to your Petitioner's private residence at Paddington, and arrested him on a charge of setting fire to his place.

That your Petitioner had to remain in the lock-up all night, was placed in the felon's dock at the Police Court next morning, thence back to the lock-up; thence into the dock a second time; thence into a cell containing more than a dozen criminals, convicted of every description of offence; thence the same night to Darlinghurst Gaol, where your Petitioner passed six days (including Christmas Day), away from his family and friends, without being allowed the use of writing materials, or books, the absence of which intensified his sufferings by forcing him to dwell continually on his melancholy situation (although not convicted of any offence against the laws of the land). From Darlinghurst Gaol your Petitioner was taken in handcuffs before the Police Court, on Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of the same month, and at one o'clock was thrust into a cell with four women of the most abandoned, degraded, and of the lowest description. Thence at half-past two o'clock on the same day, he was brought before the Police Magistrate, who admitted him to bail. The Police Magistrate said, in granting the bail, that he saw no evidence to implicate your Petitioner, and wondered why the case was brought before him at all. From that time your Petitioner attended the Police Court on five occasions, the last of which was on the eighteenth of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, when the case was dismissed, and your Petitioner released from his bail.

That, as a consequence of this unsubstantiated charge being brought, your Petitioner finds himself without money, in debt; and his business, the result of twelve months' hard and honest labour, sacrificed to pay the heavy expenses consequent on his defence; his means of livelihood gone, and his health in such a state that years may fail to restore it.

That in consequence of the charge against your Petitioner being reported in the daily papers, even while *sub judice*, your Petitioner's reputation has been very much damaged; a fact aggravated by some of the reports being untrue, and exaggerated to suit the tastes of some of the readers of the papers.

Your Petitioner therefore prays that your Honorable House will take the premises into consideration, with a view of affording him such redress as may seem expedient for the wrongs he has suffered, by being arrested, taken from home, and subjected to imprisonment on a charge brought by the police, of which he has proved himself entirely innocent in a Court of Law.

And your Petitioner will for ever pray for the welfare, health, and prosperity of the Members of your Honorable House, individually and collectively, and that the same blessings may attend them in their private life and in their families also.

Dated in Sydney, this third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JOSEPH CLARENCE ROSS.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

HARBOUR DEFENCES.

(DETAILED STATEMENT OF COST OF WIRE AND TIMBER FOR.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 3 February, 1871.

Fencing-wire for Fortifications.

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.			£	s.	d.
John Keep ...	65	0	0	of No. 6 fencing-wire, @ 16s.	...	52	0	0
Ditto ...	78	0	0	" 7 " 17s. 9d.	...	69	4	6
Ditto ...	242	0	0	" 8 " 17s. 9d.	...	214	15	6
Rabone, Fees, & Co. ...	30	0	0	" 6 " 16s.	...	24	0	0
Gilchrist, Watt, & Co. ...	198	0	0	" 6 " 16s.	...	138	8	0
Ditto ...	120	0	0	" 8 " 17s. 9d.	...	106	10	0
J. R. Cattell & Co. ...	71	0	0	" 6 " 16s.	...	56	16	0
Ditto ...	58	0	0	" 8 " 17s.	...	49	6	0
Caird, Paterson, & Co. ...	200	0	0	" 6 " 16s.	...	160	0	0
Ditto ...	100	0	0	" 8 " 17s. 9d.	...	88	15	0
Hooper's Telegraph Works, London {	Insulated wire, £41 per s. mile				...	238	9	6
Ditto {	Freight £32 7s. not yet paid ...				...
Ditto {	Insulated wire, £41 per s. mile				...	225	10	0
Ditto {	Freight not yet known				...			
Total ...						£1,443	14	6

Galvanized Iron-wire Rope for Fortifications.

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.			£	s.	d.
John Keep ...	99	1	13	of wire-rope, @ £1 7s.	...	134	2	10
J. R. Cattell & Co. ...	138	1	16	" £1 8s.	...	193	15	0
Caird, Paterson, & Co. ...	20	0	21	" £1 8s.	...	28	5	3
Total ...						£ 356	3	1

Hoop-iron for Fortifications.

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.			£	s.	d.
Danger, Gedy, & Co. ...	40	0	0	hoop-iron, @ 13s.	...	26	0	0
				Less 2½ per cent. for cash	...	0	13	0
P. N. Russell & Co. ...	72	0	0	hoop-iron, @ 13s. 3d.	...	25	7	0
					...	47	14	0
Total ...						£73	1	0

Timber for Fortifications.

						£	s.	d.
John Booth ...	96	logs of Kauri-pine, measuring 265 ½ loads,						
		@ £5 5s., of 600 feet				1,395	15	8
Ditto ...	154	Oregon spars, 47 ½ loads, @ £6 per load				286	13	0
A. S. Webster ...	8	logs of Kauri, measuring 25 ½ loads,						
		@ £5 5s.				131	8	4
Scott Henderson ...	1,053	Oregon spars, 250 ½ loads, @ £4 4s.				1,051	6	2
R. Towns & Co. ...	93	logs Kauri-pine, 143 loads, @ £5, of 600 feet				715	0	0
Goodlett & Smith ...	13	logs of Kauri-pine, 58 ½ loads, @ £6 per load				350	12	0
R. Chadwick ...	8	logs of Oregon, 12 ½ loads, @ £5 8s. per load				66	15	8
Total ...						£3,997	10	10

1870.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMPERIAL STORES.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING DISPOSAL OF, TO COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

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No. 1.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHUTE to GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

Melbourne, 9 August, 1870

MY LORD,

With reference to my letter No. ^{M.G.}₁₈, dated 11th July last, I have the honor to enclose, for your Excellency's information, copy of a letter I have received from the War Office for my guidance, in relation to the disposal of Imperial Stores to Colonial Governments.

I have, &c.,
T. CHUTE,
Major-General.

[Enclosure in No. 1.]

H. K. Storks, Esq., to the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Forces, Australian Colonies.

War Office, 17 June, 1870.

Sir,

With reference to the orders, which have been sent to you, respecting the withdrawal of Her Majesty's troops from the Australian Colonies, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit the following instructions for the disposal of the armaments of the fortifications, and of the other stores belonging to the War Department, in those Colonies.

2. The armaments on the works, comprising the guns, carriages, ammunition, and other stores belonging thereto, are to be offered to the Colonial Governments free of charge, on the understanding that those Governments undertake to provide accommodation, in the event of troops being sent out on any future occasion, at the request of the Colonies, for Colonial purposes.

3. If any reserves of guns, carriages, or other articles are required by the Colonial Governments for the armaments, the issues may be made from the Military Store Depôts, on payment.

4. You will have the goodness to direct the Control Officers to offer to the Colonial Governments any stores which they may be desirous of purchasing, under the following conditions.

5. The Control Officers should submit for your approval the names of two or more officers of experience, and well qualified to estimate the value of stores; and you will request the Colonial Governments to depute an officer to attend on their behalf at the valuation of any stores they may wish to purchase.

6. In estimating the value of the stores, the officers appointed by you should take into consideration the cost prices of the articles in England, as inserted in the authorized vocabularies, and should make due allowance for any depreciation from wear and tear, or long storage; they should also take into account the cost of freight and removal of the stores if they were sent to England.

7. The Admiralty will depute a naval officer at Sydney to take charge of the stores which are to form a reserve for the Royal Navy, a list of which is transmitted herewith.

8. You will be pleased to cause all stores which are not taken over by the Colonial Governments or by the Admiralty to be disposed of in the following manner.

9. Stores in good condition and applicable for general service are to be shipped for this country.

10. Articles of local manufacture, or specially adapted for the requirements of the country, also articles which are not considered worth sending Home, either from their bad condition or other cause, are to be sold by auction or tender, as you may deem most advantageous to the Public Service.

11. But before any sale of military stores by auction or tender takes place, you will direct the Control Officers to forward to the Colonial Governments lists of the stores proposed to be sold, and to ascertain in writing that no political or other objections exists to the sale of the stores.

12. If the Colonial Governments object to the proposed sales, you will then direct the Control Officers to destroy, in the presence of a Board of Officers appointed by you, all articles not worth shipment, which can be destroyed on the spot, and to send the remainder to England.

13. You will be pleased to cause the Control Officers to take immediate steps for the disposal of all stores which can at once be spared, so that no delay may occur in breaking up the War Department Establishments on the withdrawal of the troops.

14. In conclusion I am to request that you will direct the Control Officers to forward by the quickest conveyance, detailed bills of lading shewing the descriptions and the tonnage of the stores shipped for this country. The final arrangements to be as stated at the head of the bills of lading.

I have, &c.,
H. K. STORKS.

No. 2.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

THE Board for the control of Military Stores will please, through their President, Colonel Richardson, report to the Government what ammunition and military stores they consider it is desirable should be purchased from the Imperial Government.

With reference to paragraph No. 2 in the War Office letter of the 17th June, Colonel Richardson may receive the armaments on the works, comprising the guns, carriages, ammunition, and other stores thereto belonging, with the conditions mentioned, provided the Colonial Secretary approves. It will be necessary to inform the military authorities, through His Excellency the Governor, that we are willing to receive on the conditions stated.—S.S., 16/8/70.

No. 3.

GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE TO MAJOR GENERAL CHUTE.

Government House,
Sydney, 17 August, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 9th instant, enclosing the copy of one from the War Office, in relation to the disposal of Imperial Stores to Colonial Governments.

2. With reference to the second paragraph of the enclosure, my Government are willing to accept, free of charge, the armaments on the works here, comprising the guns, carriages, ammunition, and the other stores belonging thereto, on the understanding that it undertakes to provide accommodation in the event of troops being sent out on any future occasion at the request of the Colony for Colonial purposes.

3. The Colonial Board for the control of Military Stores will receive instructions to report to the Local Government what ammunition and warlike stores they consider it desirable should be purchased from the Imperial Government.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

No. 4.

MEMORANDA OF GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE AND PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Return to Colonial Secretary for further action.—B., 17/8/70.

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson may be informed.—17 Aug. B.C., 18 August, 1870.—H.H. To be returned.

No. 5.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RICHARDSON TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 22 August, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to return, as requested, enclosed correspondence as per margin; and to state that the instructions conveyed therein will meet with my immediate attention.

I have, &c.,
JOHN S. RICHARDSON,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Volunteer Force.

Letter dated War Office,
17/6/70, to Officer Command-
ing in Australian Colonies.
Letter dated Government
House, Sydney, 17/8/70, to
Major-General Chute.
Letter from General Chute to
The Earl of Belmore, 9/8/70.

1870-71.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ARMSTRONG GUNS AND WARLIKE STORES GRANTED TO THE COLONY
BY THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT, FREE OF CHARGE.

(CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

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ARMSTRONG GUNS AND WARLIKE STORES GRANTED TO THE COLONY BY THE
IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT, FREE OF CHARGE.

No. 1.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER FOR EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
4 January, 1870.

WITH the view of arranging for competent supervision of Military Stores, the property of the Government, and of maintaining these, and our Defences, in a state of efficiency, the Treasurer has deemed it expedient to establish an *Honorary Board*, whose duty will be—

1. To inspect and report upon Colonial Warlike Stores and Defences.
2. To frame Indents for supplies of Warlike Stores; and
3. To offer from time to time suggestions tending to secure the objects of their appointment.

Upon the recommendation of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Forces, with whom Mr. Samuel communicated upon the subject, the following gentlemen were requested, and have consented, to form (with Colonel Richardson as President) the proposed Board, namely:—

Major Shepherd, V.A.;
Captain Hixson, N.B.;
Captain E. O. Moriarty, V.A.; and
The Superintendent of Colonial Military Stores.

The Treasurer now requests the approval of His Excellency the Governor, and the Executive Council, to the several appointments; as also to that of Mr. C. T. Blanchard, as Secretary to the Board, without pay.

SAUL SAMUEL.

No. 2.

MINUTE OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

THE Executive Council concurring with the Honorable the Treasurer in the expediency of establishing a Board for the several purposes set forth in this Minute Paper, advise that the same be forthwith formed; to be composed of the several gentlemen herein named, with Mr. C. T. Blanchard as Secretary, without salary.

A. G. SHADFORTH,
Acting Clerk of the Council.

Minute, 70/1. 8 Jan., 70.
Confirmed, 11 Jan., 1870.

Approved, B.—18 Jan., 1870.

Gazette.—S.S., 25/1/70.

No. 3.

APPOINTMENT OF COLONIAL WARLIKE STORES' BOARD.

GAZETTE NOTICE.

(Published in the Government Gazette of 28th January, 1870, No. 22.)

The Treasury, New South Wales,
27th January, 1870.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, having been pleased to establish a Board for inspecting, and maintaining the supply of, Colonial Warlike Stores, &c., has appointed, under the said advice, the undermentioned gentlemen to act as the Members thereof, viz.:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Forces, President;
Major Shepherd, Volunteer Artillery;
Captain Hixson, Commandant of the Naval Brigade;
Captain E. O. Moriarty, Volunteer Artillery; and
A. S. Paton, Esquire, Superintendent of Colonial Military Stores.

SAUL SAMUEL.

3

No. 4.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CARTHEW to LORD BELMORE.

Garrison Office,
Sydney, 21 March, 1870.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to forward the accompanying copy of a letter, with enclosure, received from 18 March, 1870. the Senior Officer of the Control Department here, recommending that a large quantity of ball and blank ammunition, pattern 1853, now in store, the property of the Imperial Government, be offered for sale to the local Government; and to request your Excellency will be pleased to say whether the Government of this Colony would be disposed to take this ammunition on payment, and if so, at what rate per thousand rounds.

I have, &c.,

H. CARTHEW,

Lt.-Colonel, Commandant.

[Enclosure.]

D.-A.-C.-G. Middleton to The Commandant, &c., New South Wales.

Control Department,
Sydney, 18 March, 1870.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a letter received by me from D.-A.-S.-S. Knight on the subject of blank and ball ammunition, pn. /53, which he states as obsolete, and recommends to be offered for sale to the Colonial Government.

I beg to request that you will be so good, should you approve of Mr. Knight's suggestion, as to bring the same under the notice of the Colonial Government of this Colony.

I have, &c.,

H. B. A. MIDDLETON, D.-A.-C.-G.,
Senior Officer, Control Department.

[Sub-enclosure.]

D.-A.-S.-S. Knight to The Senior Officer, Control Department.

Control Department,
Sydney, 14 March, 1870.

Sir,

Having heard that the Colonial Government intend sending to England for a quantity of ball and blank ammunition, pn. 53, I have the honor to call your attention to the fact of there being a very large supply of that pattern in the magazine under my charge, and am of opinion that it would be well to bring this to the notice of the Colonial Government, as, if they buy it, the expense of its conveyance home will be saved.

The samples examined by the Colonial Board, on their last supply, were not fair specimens, as the cartridges seen were some that had been carried in the men's pouches, when in possession of the troops, and afterwards returned into store.

This ammunition is now obsolete in H.M. Service, as all the troops are now armed with the Snider rifle.

I have, &c.,

M. J. PRESCOTT KNIGHT,
D.-A.-S.-S.

To the Colonial Secretary.—B., 23 March, /70.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.—1 April, /70, H.H.

Secretary to the Warlike Stores' Board.—4/4/70, H.L.

No. 5.

REPORT OF COLONIAL WARLIKE STORES' BOARD.

PROCEEDINGS of the Colonial Military Board ordered to assemble to inspect and report upon ball and blank cartridges for Enfield Rifles, pattern 1853, offered for sale to the Government of New South Wales.

Colonial

Colonial Military Store Office,
Sydney, 22 April, 1870.

President :—

Lt.-Colonel Richardson, Commandant Volunteer Force.

Members :—

Major P. L. C. Shepherd, V.A.
Captain F. Hixson, R.N., N.B.
Captain E. O. Moriarty, V.A.
Superintendent of Stores, A. S. Paton.

IN accordance with the Minute of the Honorable the Treasurer, the Board has examined the ammunition offered for sale by the Imperial Authorities to this Government, and begs to report that the ball ammunition of 1860 and 1861 is inferior; but is prepared to recommend the purchase of 247,000 rounds of that of 1863, at 30s. per thousand rounds, inclusive of packages, &c. This price the Board considers ample, when the date of the ammunition is taken into consideration.

The Board would also recommend that 15s. per (1,000) thousand rounds be offered for the 196,585 blank cartridges, inclusive of packages, &c.

JOHN S. RICHARDSON,
Lt.-Colonel, President, C. Mil. Board.

Approved. Make the offer.—S.S., 9/5/70.

No. 6.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR.

The Treasury, N. S. Wales,
27 May, 1870.

SIR,

Adverting to a communication, dated 21st March last, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, by the Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Forces stationed here,* and referred to the Colonial Treasurer, offering to dispose of a quantity of ammunition to this Government,—I have the honor to enclose herewith, for His Excellency's information, copy of report of Board for inspecting Colonial Military Stores †; and I am directed by Mr. Samuel to request that you will invite His Lordship to cause the offer therein recommended, and as follows, to be conveyed to the Officer in Command, namely :—

For 247,000 rounds Enfield ball cartridges, "1863"	30s.
For 196,585 rounds blank cartridges	15s.
packages, &c., being given in.	

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

No. 7.

MAJOR BISHOPP TO LORD BELMORE.

Garrison Office,
Sydney, 31 May, 1870.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to request your Excellency will be pleased to favour me with a reply to the letter from my predecessor of the 21st March last, inquiring whether the Government of this Colony would be disposed to take, on payment, a quantity of ball and blank ammunition, pattern 1853, Imperial property; and if so, at what price per thousand rounds.

I have, &c.,
R. P. BISHOPP,
Major, Commandant.

To the Colonial Secretary. This may have been answered, but former papers will show.—B., 4/6/70.

No. 8.

LORD BELMORE to MAJOR BISHOPP.

Government House,
Sydney, 11 June, 1870.

Sir,

Adverting to your predecessor's letter of the 21st March, and to your own of recent date, I have now the honor to enclose a letter written by direction of the Honorable the Treasurer to the Private Secretary,* and containing a proposal on the part of my Government to purchase a portion of the Imperial * *Vide* No. 6. ammunition offered to them for sale.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

No. 9.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ELLIOT to LORD BELMORE.

Garrison Office,
Sydney, 4 July, 1870.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 11th ultimo, containing a proposal on the part of the Government of this Colony to purchase a portion of the Imperial Enfield ball and blank ammunition; and, in reply, to enclose copy of a communication received from the Control Department, by which your Lordship will perceive the Major-General Commanding can only consent to the ammunition in question being sold on the conditions contained in War Office letter No. 57/20/4956, of the 23rd January last.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE A. ELLIOT,
Lieut.-Col., Commandant.

[Enclosure.]

The Senior Control Officer to Lieut.-Col. Elliot.

Control Office,
Sydney, 1 July, 1870.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 15th ultimo, forwarding copy of a communication received by you from His Excellency the Governor, containing a proposal on the part of the Government of this Colony to purchase 247,000 rounds of Enfield ball ammunition of 1863, at 30s. per thousand rounds, and also 196,585 rounds of blank, at 15s. per thousand, I have the honor to inform you that, having referred the proposition to the Senior Control Officer at head quarters, he has replied that the Major-General Commanding can only consent to sell the ammunition in question on the terms laid down in War Office letter, No. 57/20/4956, dated 23rd January last, a copy of which I now enclose.

I have, &c.,
H. B. A. MIDDLETON, D.A.C.G.,
Senior Control Officer.

[Sub-enclosure.]

The Controller-in-Chief to The Military Store Officer in Charge, Melbourne.

War Office, 23 January, 1870.

Sir,

In reference to your letter, dated 5th October, 1868, reporting an issue of 168,000 rounds of ball and 33,794 of blank cartridge, I am instructed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to inform you that this supply has been approved, and that the value should now be claimed from the Colonial Government according to the prices stated over leaf, with 12 per cent. added for departmental expenses,—the Lords of the Treasury having approved of a reduction of 3 per cent. in the latter charge in this case.

If the barrels, cases, and cylinders issued with this ammunition are retained by the Colonial authorities, you will add them to your claim, which you will report to this office on form No. 1,242, in accordance with the directions in War Office circular, No. 885.

Cartridges	{ Ball, pn. /53, M.L.	£234 19s. 4d. per 100,000.
	{ Blank, all arms.	£95 14s. 11d.
Caps—percussion, service, common.		£133 13s. 4d. per 1,000,000.
Barrels, cartridge, quarter.		£11 12s. per 100.

I am, &c.,
HY. TATUM,
For Controller-in-Chief.

To the Colonial Secretary.—B., 9/7/70.

Refer to the Treasurer, with whom I shall be glad to confer upon the subject.—C.C., 19 July.

Secretary to Colonial Military Board.—B.C., H.L., 19/7/70.

The Board adopt the report of the Superintendent of Stores, dated 21/7/70, forwarded herewith.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. B.C., 25/7/70.—J.S.R., Lt.-Col. and President.

Report

Report referred to.

The Superintendent of Colonial Military Stores to The President of the Colonial Military Board, New South Wales.

Colonial Military Store,
Sydney, 21 July, 1870.

REPORT on the reply to Colonial Military Board's offer for the purchase of 247,000 rounds Enfield cartridges, 1863, at 30s. per 1,000, and the 196,585 rounds of blank cartridge for all arms, at 15s. per 1,000, inclusive of caps and packages.

The decision of the Major-General Commanding is to adhere to the prices quoted in the War Office letter 57-20-4956, which is at the rate of £1,535 per 500,000 Enfield cartridge, which is an advance of about 27½ per cent. on an invoice for the same nature of cartridge supplied to this Government in 1862 by the War Department, through the Colonial Agent, inclusive of freight and all expenses.

Perhaps it would be advisable in the meantime for the Government to receive the above on condition of the question as to total charges to be made being referred for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, when a considerable modification might reasonably be expected in the prices to be charged, by the altered position of the Colony in the withdrawal of the troops, and the cartridge being obsolete in the Imperial service, by the adoption of the breech-loader, also the heavy freight, &c., that would be incurred by sending it to England.

It might further be advisable to make it a rule, on any subsequent offer of stores to the Colony, that the charges for those selected should be referred in a similar manner to England.

A. S. PATON,
Supt. Colonial Military Stores.

No. 10.

MINUTE OF COLONIAL TREASURER.

It appears that the price named by the Military Authorities for this ammunition, as fixed by the War Office letter of the 23rd January last, is excessive, and much beyond the cost at which this Government can import. It would not be advisable, under ordinary circumstances, that we should take delivery; but I am willing to do so—feeling confident that, on representation of the facts by His Excellency the Governor, the Imperial Government will either make a considerable reduction in the price named or present it to the Colony.

I am informed the Enfield ammunition is of little value to the Home Government, as it is now superseded by that requisite for breech-loaders.

I shall feel obliged if His Excellency will communicate the foregoing to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to the Commandant of the Military Force here.

S.S.,
28/7/70.

Vide No. 14.

Copy of correspondence forwarded to Lord Granville, in Lord Belmore's despatch, No. 115, of date 1 August, 1870.

The ammunition may be now received.—S.S., 2/8/70.

No. 11.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR TREVOR CHUTE to LORD BELMORE.

Melbourne, 11 July, 1870.

MY LORD,

In view of the projected departure of the Imperial Troops from the Australian Colonies, I have the honor to submit to your Excellency whether your Government would consider it desirable to purchase any part of the munitions of war or military stores remaining at Sydney.

Lists of all warlike stores are in possession of the Senior Control Officer at Sydney, and will be open to the inspection of such officer as your Excellency may appoint; and copies, if required, will be furnished to you under the direction of the Commandant at that station.

I shall feel obliged if your Excellency would furnish me, at your earliest convenience, with the decision of your Government in this matter.

I have, &c.,
T. CHUTE,
Major-General.

To the Colonial Secretary. Urgent.—B., 16/7/70.

The Colonial Treasurer.—C.C., 20 July.

Secretary to Board for Col. Warlike Stores.—H.L., 22.

The Board approve of the report of the Superintendent of Stores, herewith.—J.S.R., Lt.-Col.

Report

Report referred to.

Colonial Military Stores,
Sydney, 22 July, 1870.

I WOULD suggest that the lists of stores mentioned in the letter of the Major-General Commanding as procurable through the Commandant should be now applied for, with the price of each article, so that the Board may be guided in the selection of stores. But as in my report of the 21st instant, I would again recommend that the Colonial Government should receive the stores so selected subject to the decision of the Secretary of State for War as to price and other charges, for the reasons therein stated.

The President of the Board.

A. S. PATON,
Supt. Colonial Military Stores.

His Excellency the Governor will be kind enough to apply for the list referred to, with the prices.—
S.S., 20/7/70.

No. 12.

LORD BELMORE to MAJOR-GENERAL SIR TREVOR CHUTE.

Government House,
Sydney, 29 July, 1870.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 11th July, on the subject of this Government purchasing any part of the munitions of war or military stores remaining here after the removal of the Imperial Troops, I beg to acquaint you that they have requested me to apply to the Commandant for the list referred to by you, with the prices.

I may possibly communicate with you again with regard to the prices.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

No. 13.

LORD BELMORE to LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ELLIOT.

Government House,
Sydney, 30 July, 1870.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, I have the honor to enclose a copy of a Minute on the subject,* addressed to me by the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, by which you will see that he is willing to take delivery of the Enfield ball and blank ammunition in question, on the understanding that the question of the charges to be made should be referred to the Imperial Government with a view to a reduction in the price.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

No. 14.

LORD BELMORE to THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

No. 115.

Government House,
Sydney, 1 August, 1870.

MY LORD,

I am requested by Mr. Samuel, the Colonial Treasurer, to draw your Lordship's attention to a question which has arisen with regard to the terms upon which this Colony can be allowed to take over some ammunition of obsolete pattern as far as Her Majesty's troops are concerned, the property of the Imperial Government.

2. I enclose so much of a correspondence between the Military Authorities, the Colonial Treasury, and myself, as is necessary to make the matter clear. I hope that your Lordship will be able to recommend Mr. Samuel's Minute, which I enclose, to the favourable consideration of the Secretary of State for War. I have sent a copy of the Minute to Colonel Elliot.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

Enclosure No. 1.—Lieut.-Col. Carthew, R.A., to Lord Belmore. (Fide No. 4.)
Enclosure No. 2.—Mr. Lane to Mr. Henry, with Report of Col. Mil. Board on above. (Fide Nos. 5 and 6.)
Enclosure No. 3.—Lord Belmore to Major Bishop, June 11th, enclosing said report. (Fide No. 8.)
Enclosure No. 4.—Lieut.-Col. Elliot to Lord Belmore in reply. (Fide No. 2.)
Enclosure No. 5.—Minute on above by Hon. Saul Samuel, enclosing Report by Supt. of C. M. Stores. (Fide No. 10, and enclosure to No. 9.)

[illegible]

Quantity.	Article.	Price.	Quantity.	Article.	Price.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
23,500	Tubes, friction, copper	4 3 1 ¹ / ₂ 1,000	19	Weights, iron, 2 lbs.	0 0 8 each
60	Tubs, washing	0 3 9 each	14	" " 1 lb.	0 0 5 "
207	Valises, tent, circular, single	0 4 0 "	11	" " ¹ / ₂ lb.	0 0 4 "
6	" " hospital	0 17 6 "	19	" " ¹ / ₄ lb.	0 0 4 "
1	" " laboratory, large	0 12 0 "	67	Wheels for barrows	0 5 6 "
1	" " marquee, officers'	0 9 9 "	498	Whiting, lbs.	0 1 6 ¹ / ₂ cwt.
5	Weights, iron, 56 lbs.	0 5 0 "	15	Wrenches, barrow	0 0 9 each
1	" " 28 lbs.	0 2 7 "	133	" bed	0 1 3 "
1	" " 14 lbs.	0 1 8 "	26	" with cramps	0 2 1 "
21	" " 7 lbs.	0 1 2 "	294	" without worms or cramps...	0 1 3 "
18	" " 4 lbs.	0 0 9 "	50	Worms for wrenches.....	0 0 3 "

Sydney, 10 August, 1870.

H. B. A. MIDDLETON,
Commissary,
Senior Control Officer.

To the Colonial Secretary—B., 15 Aug., /70.
The Treasurer.—C.C., 16 Aug.

No. 16.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR TREVOR CHUTE to LORD BELMORE.

Melbourne, 9 August, 1870.

MY LORD,

With reference to my letter No. ^{M.G.}₁₈, dated 11th July last, I have the honor to enclose, for your Excellency's information, copy of a letter I have received from the War Office for my guidance, in relation to the disposal of Imperial Stores to Colonial Governments.

I have, &c.,
T. CHUTE,
Major-General.

[Enclosure.]

Major-General Sir H. K. Storks to the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Forces, Australian Colonies.

War Office, 17 June, 1870.

Sir,

With reference to the orders which have been sent to you respecting the withdrawal of Her Majesty's troops from the Australian Colonies, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit the following instructions for the disposal of the armaments of the fortifications, and of the other stores belonging to the War Department, in those Colonies.

2. The armaments on the works, comprising the guns, carriages, ammunition, and other stores belonging thereto, are to be offered to the Colonial Governments free of charge, on the understanding that those Governments undertake to provide accommodation, in the event of troops being sent out on any future occasion, at the request of the Colonies, for Colonial purposes.

3. If any *reserves* of guns, carriages, or other articles are required by the Colonial Governments for the armaments, the issues may be made from the Military Store Depôts, on payment.

4. You will have the goodness to direct the Control Officers to offer to the Colonial Governments any stores which they may be desirous of purchasing, under the following conditions.

5. The Control Officers should submit for your approval the names of two or more officers of experience, and well qualified to estimate the value of stores; and you will request the Colonial Governments to depute an officer to attend on their behalf at the valuation of any stores they may wish to purchase.

6. In estimating the value of the stores, the officers appointed by you should take into consideration the cost prices of the articles in England, as inserted in the authorized vocabularies, and should make due allowance for any depreciation from wear and tear, or long storage; they should also take into account the cost of freight and removal of the stores if they were sent to England.

7. The Admiralty will depute a naval officer at Sydney to take charge of the stores which are to form a reserve for the Royal Navy, a list of which is transmitted herewith.

8. You will be pleased to cause all stores which are not taken over by the Colonial Governments or by the Admiralty to be disposed of in the following manner.

9. Stores in good condition and applicable for general service are to be shipped for this country.

10. Articles of local manufacture, or specially adapted for the requirements of the country, also articles which are not considered worth sending Home, either from their bad condition or other cause, are to be sold by auction or tender, as you may deem most advantageous to the Public Service.

11. But before any sale of military stores by auction or tender takes place, you will direct the Control Officers to forward to the Colonial Governments lists of the stores proposed to be sold, and to ascertain in writing that no political or other objections exist to the sale of the stores.

12. If the Colonial Governments object to the proposed sales, you will then direct the Control Officers to destroy, in the presence of a Board of Officers appointed by you, all articles not worth shipment, which can be destroyed on the spot, and to send the remainder to England.

13. You will be pleased to cause the Control Officers to take immediate steps for the disposal of all stores which can at once be spared, so that no delay may occur in breaking up the War Department Establishments on the withdrawal of the troops.

14. In conclusion, I am to request that you will direct the Control Officers to forward, by the quickest conveyance, detailed bills of lading showing the descriptions and the tonnage of the stores shipped for this country. The *final arrangements* to be as stated at the head of the bills of lading.

I have, &c.,
H. K. STORKS.

To the Colonial Secretary—B., 13/8/70.

Before this subject is brought under the consideration of the Cabinet, the Treasurer should have it for his consideration, as all stores are under his direction.—C.C., 13 August.

Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, B.C., 15 Aug.—H.H.

No. 17.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

THE Board for the Control of Military Stores will please, through their President, Colonel Richardson, report to the Government what ammunition and military stores they consider it is desirable should be purchased from the Imperial Government.

With reference to paragraph No. 2 in the War Office letter of the 17th June, Colonel Richardson may receive the armaments on the works, comprising the guns, carriages, ammunition, and other stores thereto belonging, with the conditions mentioned, provided the Colonial Secretary approves. It will be necessary to inform the military authorities, through His Excellency the Governor, that we are willing to receive on the conditions stated.—S.S., 16/8/70.

His Excellency.—16 Aug., C.C.

Return to Colonial Secretary for further action.—B., 17/8/70.

Lieut.-Col. Richardson may be informed.—17 Aug.

B.C., 18 Aug., 1870.—H.H. To be returned.

No. 18.

LORD BELMORE to MAJOR-GENERAL SIR TREVOR CHUTE.

Government House,
Sydney, 17 August, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 9th instant, enclosing the copy of one from the War Office, in relation to the disposal of Imperial Stores to Colonial Governments.

2. With reference to the second paragraph of the enclosure, my Government are willing to accept, free of charge, the armaments on the works here, comprising the guns, carriages, ammunition, and the other stores belonging thereto, on the understanding that it undertakes to provide accommodation in the event of troops being sent out on any future occasion, at the request of the Colony, for Colonial purposes.

3. The Colonial Board for the Control of Military Stores will receive instructions to report to the local Government what ammunition and warlike stores they consider it desirable should be purchased from the Imperial Government.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

No. 19.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RICHARDSON to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 22 August, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to return, as requested, enclosed correspondence as per margin; and to state that the instructions conveyed therein will meet with my immediate attention.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Volunteer Force.

Letter dated War Office, 17/6/70, to Officer Commanding in Australian Colonies. (Vide enclosure to No. 16.)

Letter dated Government House, Sydney, 17/8/70, to Major-General Chute. (Vide No. 18.)

Letter from General Chute to The Earl of Belmore, 9/8/70. (Vide No. 15.)

No. 20.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE SENIOR CONTROL OFFICER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9 September, 1870.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary, in reference to the subject of your personal interview with him this morning, to state that he approves of the purchase, by the Government, of the articles of ordnance, small arms, and ammunition, exclusive of gunpowder and special ammunition, held in reserve for Her Majesty's ships of war on the Australian station, enumerated in the enclosed list,—on the terms specified by you, and more particularly stated in the revised regulations referred to in the despatch noted in the margin.

Genl. Chute to Earl Belmore, 9 August, 1870. (Vide No. 15.)

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

[Enclosure.]

List of ordnance, small arms, and ammunition (exclusive of gunpowder and special ammunition) held in reserve for Her Majesty's ships of war on the Australian Station.

110-pdr. Armstrong, breech-loading	2	} These guns are properly for sea service, but could be mounted and used for land service also.
40-pdr. do. do.	3	
<i>Ammunition for above.</i>		
Shells, 110-pdr.	823	
Do. do. (segment)	287	
Do. 40-pdr.	144	
Do. do. (segment)	64	
Shot, solid, do.	120	
<i>Ordnance—continued.</i>		
68-pdr. smooth bore	2	
6-pdr. do. (brass)	9	
12-pdr. howitzer	2	

<i>Ammunition for above.</i>	
Shell, 12-pdr. howitzer	800
Shot, solid, 68-pdr.	541
Do. case, 68-pdr.	300
Do. solid, 6-pdr.	2,050
Do. case, 6-pdr.	270
<i>Small arms.</i>	
Rifles, Snider, pn. /53, breech-loading	163
Do. do. pn. /60, do. for Sergeants	16
Carbines, do. do. do. for Artillery	13
Revolvers (Deane's)	137
<i>Ammunition for above.</i>	
Cartridges, Snider, breech-loading	Rounds. 718,000
Do. Deane's revolvers	144,000
Enfield ammunition, muzzle-loading	1,200,000
<i>Armstrong guns, but for which neither shot or shell are here.</i>	
20-pdr. Armstrong, breech-loading	1
6-pdr. do. do.	2

Control Office,
Sydney, 5 Sept., 1870.

H. B. A. MIDDLETON,
Senior Control Officer in charge.

No. 21.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Sydney, 13 September, 1870.

SIR,

* *Vide enclosure*
to foregoing.

In transmitting the enclosed list* of ordnance, small arms, and ammunition (exclusive of gun-powder and special ammunition), offered for disposal to this Government by the officer in charge of the Army Control Department in Sydney, I am directed to state, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that the Colonial Secretary has informed Mr. Middleton that the Government desires to take the whole, upon terms to be agreed upon by the Imperial and Colonial Governments.

The prices, &c., can, I am to add, be settled by Mr. Samuel.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 22.

LORD BELMORE to COMMODORE STIRLING.

Government House,
19 September, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor, in accordance with your verbal request, to enclose a list of guns now in position in the harbour and in store, the property of the Colony.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

No. 23.

LORD BELMORE to COMMODORE STIRLING.

Government House,
Sydney, 20 September, 1870.

SIR,

* *Vide enclosure*
to No. 20.

Referring to my letter of yesterday, forwarding a list of the guns, &c., the property of the Colony, I now have the honor to enclose the copy of a list of guns and other warlike stores* which are about to be taken over by the Colonial from the Imperial Government.

I may add, that this Government sent home orders by the last English mail for "six heavy guns, on the most recent and approved principles, effective against iron-clads, with the necessary gear, appliances, &c.," and an ample supply of ammunition. Also, for 2,250 (Henry) Rifles, Infantry long, and 250 ditto, Naval short.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

No. 24.

COMMODORE STIRLING to LORD BELMORE.

H.M.S. "Clio," at Sydney,
20 September, 1870.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letters of yesterday and to-day, forwarding a list of guns now in harbour, in possession of, and about to be taken over, by the Colony. The list of guns will be returned to your Lordship as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,
F. H. STIRLING,
Commodore and Senior Officer.

No. 25.

*Vide Nos. 16
and 18 of this
correspondence.*

2. I enclose a printed copy of the correspondence respecting the disposal of Imperial Stores to the Colonial Government, which passed between the Major-General commanding and myself, from which it would seem to appear to be the intention of Her Majesty's Government that the Colony should be permitted to purchase all the stores, other than those excepted and reserved for Admiralty use (as stated in paragraph 7 of Sir Henry Storks' letter of 17th June, which forms an enclosure in that correspondence.)

3. I have not been furnished with a copy of the list therein alluded to, and therefore am not aware whether any or all of the guns which are the subject of D.A.C.G. Middleton's letter are included in it.

4. At the request of the Colonial Secretary, however, I have the honor to apply to you to allow my Government to purchase them, should it be within your power to comply with their wishes, together with all ammunition belonging to them.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

No. 27.

LORD BELMORE to COMMODORE STIRLING.

Government House,
Sydney, 23 September, 1870.

SIR,

With reference to my letter of yesterday, I have the honor to state that having called for and examined the list of Military Stores offered to be taken over by this Government, I find that the copy list which I sent to you on the 20th instant was not a copy of that which I received from the late Commandant,* but of one sent by the Senior Control Officer to the Treasury subsequently,† which included the Naval Reserves.

* For which see
second enclosure
to No. 15.
† *Vide* enclosure
to No. 26.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

No. 28.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

Purchase of Warlike Stores from Imperial Government.

MEMORANDUM.—With reference to the enclosed papers, I suggest that Colonel Richardson and Mr. Paton be deputed to act on behalf of this Government, and at once take over and value such stores as we have determined to purchase from the Imperial Authorities.

The Controller will have to submit to the Governor, for His Excellency's approval, the names of officers who are to represent the War Department in the transaction, as required by instructions to Major-General Chute of 17th June last. Paragraph 2 of that letter evidently proceeds from the supposition that there are large armaments belonging to the Home Government on the various fortifications in Port Jackson, which it is intended should be presented to the Colony. As the armaments in question had been previously purchased by us—in one instance at an expense of £20,000—it appears reasonable that the stores about to be taken over should not be charged for. If the Hon. the Colonial Secretary be of the same opinion, application might be made in the proper quarter that payment of value, which is the condition of the transfer of the stores, should not be insisted upon. I conceive that the Colony has a claim to a much larger extent than this; on the consideration of the Colonial Government having received no aid towards its defence, whilst the neighbouring Colony of Victoria has been presented with a vessel and armament of great value.

SAUL SAMUEL.
15/9/70.

No. 29.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

I concur.—C.C., 16 Sept.

No. 30.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR TREVOR CHUTE to LORD BELMORE.

[Telegram.]

Melbourne, 17th September.

I trust that your Lordship will kindly sanction Captain Beresford's acting on behalf of the Imperial Government in conjunction with Deputy Assistant Commissary General Middleton and a Colonial officer, to be appointed by local Government, to estimate value of Imperial stores about to be taken over by your Government.

No. 31.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

His Excellency the Governor will perhaps give the necessary instructions for the appointment of Valuers on behalf of the Imperial Government, in accordance with the War Office letter.

S. S.—19/9/70.

No. 32.

15

No. 32.

MINUTE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

CAPTAIN BERESFORD, 1/9th Regiment, A.-D.-C. and D.-A.-C.-G. Middleton, will represent the Imperial Government, in accordance with the request of the Major-General commanding. The Board should meet without much delay.

The question of payment must of course be referred to the Secretary of State, after the value of stores is ascertained.

B.—20/9/70.

Colonel Richardson, who will please at once place himself in communication with the gentlemen named.—S. S., 20/9/70.

No. 33.

COMMODORE STIRLING to LORD BELMORE.

"Clio," at Sydney,
26 September, 1870.

MY LORD,

In reply to your Lordship's letter, dated 22nd instant, making an application, on the part of the New South Wales Government, for the purchase of such of the guns (with their ammunition) at Sydney as are held in reserve for the Navy, viz.—

110 pounder Armstrong breech-loading guns	...	...	...	2
40 " " " " "	...	...	...	3
20 " " " " "	...	...	...	1
6 " " " " "	...	...	...	2

I have the honor to state that, under present circumstances, I have no objection to hand over the guns and their ammunition at once, subject to the approval of the Admiralty; the price to be fixed hereafter.

I have, &c.,

F. H. STIRLING,
Commodore and Senior Officer.

No. 34.

COMMODORE STIRLING to LORD BELMORE.

"Clio," at Sydney,
27 September, 1870.

MY LORD,

With reference to my letter dated yesterday, I regret to have to inform your Lordship that it will be necessary to retain some of the ammunition of the Armstrong guns, for the use of Her Majesty's ships on this station.

A list is given, on the other side, of the quantities which it is necessary to retain, and of those which can be spared.

I have, &c.,

F. H. STIRLING,
Commodore and Senior Officer.

Guns and ammunition which can be spared to the New South Wales Government.

Breech-loading rifled guns, 7-inch	...	...	...	No.
" " " 40-pounders	...	...	...	2
" " " 20 "	...	...	...	3
" " " 6 "	...	...	...	1
	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	8

Cartridges, Armstrong.

					Filled.	Empty.
7-inch	11 lb.	...	...	...	Nil	555
40-pounder	5 lb.	...	...	...	Nil	500
12	1½ lb.	...	...	...	Nil	1,444
9	1½ lb.	...	...	...	201	500
6	¾ lb.	...	...	...	168	Nil
20	2½ lb.	...	...	...	78	Nil

Shells.

16

		Shells.					
		Filled.		Empty.			
		Common.	Segment.	Common.	Segment.		
7-inch	...	Nil	6	822	287		
40-pounder	...	Nil	Nil	100	34		
20	"	29	20	Nil	Nil		
12	"	...	28	Nil	1,172		
9	"	...	161	Nil	556		
6	"	...	...	...	106		

Solid Shot.

40-pounder...	...	...	...	...	70
12	"	...	...	...	388
9	"	...	...	...	242

Ammunition required for the use of the Navy.

Cartridges, Armstrong.

40-pounder (empty)	500
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Shells, Armstrong.

40-pounder—filled	...	Common	16
"	"	Segment	3
" —empty	...	Common	44
"	"	Segment	30

Solid Shot.

40-pounder Armstrong	50
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No. 35.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

Fide No. 28.

His Excellency the Governor will have the goodness to make the application contained in the annexed Minute, to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

S.S.—27/9/70.

No. 36.

LORD BELMORE TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

No. 149.

Government House,
Sydney, 27 September, 1870.

MY LORD,

I am requested to make an application to your Lordship, on behalf of this Government, with respect to some Armstrong guns, together with their ammunition, which are in reserve here for the use of the Royal Navy; as well as to other Imperial Warlike stores

2. Commodore Stirling, upon his arrival at Sydney, requested to be informed of the nature and strength of our armaments; and, in furnishing the information, I sent him a list which I erroneously supposed to be one of Warlike stores, which Sir Trevor Chute had, by direction of the War Office, offered for purchase to my Government, which offer we had accepted.

3. It turned out however that the list which was supplied to me with a view to giving the Commodore the information he desired was the wrong one, and it contained the stores held in reserve for the Navy, as well as some of the Imperial stores offered to us.

4. Upon being informed of this officially, I addressed the letter of which a copy is enclosed to him, and requested him to sanction (with a view to the harbour defences which are now in course of construction) the purchase by us of these naval reserves.

5. I sent him a printed copy (subjoined) of the correspondence between the Major-General and myself, to which I shall have to refer to presently.

6. In his reply he agreed to hand over the guns at once, subject to the sanction of the Admiralty, and at a price to be hereafter fixed.

7. I have in the first place to ask your Lordship to recommend the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to grant such sanction, as the guns are much required for the proposed defences. I may mention that the Government sent home an order by last mail for six Armstrong guns of the best and most powerful description, in addition to these.

8. In the second place, I am desirous to request you to recommend that these guns, together with all the other Imperial stores about to be taken over, should be given to the local Government free of charge, for the following reasons, which I have extracted from a Ministerial Minute which I have received from the Treasurer, concurred in by the first Minister.

9. Referring to Sir Henry Storks' letter of 17th June, which forms part of the printed correspondence I have referred to, the Minute says:—

"Paragraph 2 of that letter evidently proceeds from the supposition that there are large armaments belonging to the Home Government on the various fortifications in Port Jackson, which it is intended should be presented to the Colony. As the armaments in question had been previously purchased by us,

in

Vide Nos. 26 and 27.

See Parliamentary Paper No. 70 of present Session, reprinted as Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 19 of this correspondence.

in one instance at an expense of twenty thousand pounds, it appears reasonable that the stores about £20,000. to be taken over should not be charged for. If the Hon. the Colonial Secretary is of the same opinion, application might be made in the proper quarter that payment of value, which is the condition of the transfer of the stores, should not be insisted upon. I conceive that the Colony has a claim to a much larger extent than this; on the consideration of the Colonial Government having received no aid towards its defences, whilst the neighbouring Colony of Victoria has been presented with a vessel and armament of great value."

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

P.S.—Since the date of his letter the Commodore has been obliged to reserve some of the ammunition for naval use.—B.

No. 37.

THE SENIOR CONTROL OFFICER TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Control Office, Sydney,
8 October, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a letter from the Commodore, dated 27th ultimo, received by me this day, and to inform you that I am prepared to make delivery of the arms and ammunition therein referred to, to your Government, upon your making demand for the same.

I have, &c.,
H. B. A. MIDDLETON, D.A.C.G.,
Control Officer in Charge.

[Enclosure.]

"Clie," at Sydney,
27 September, 1870.

SIR,

I beg to acquaint you that, in consequence of an application from the New South Wales Government to be allowed to purchase any guns and ammunition now held in reserve for the Navy at Sydney, I have consented to hand over those mentioned on the other side; the price to be determined hereafter.

I therefore request you will take the necessary steps accordingly.

I am, &c.,
F. H. STIRLING,
Commodore and Senior Officer.

[Annexure.]

GUNS and Ammunition which can be spared to New South Wales Government.

Breech-loading rifled guns	7-inch	No.
"	40-pounder	2
"	20 "	3
"	6 "	1
"		2

CARTRIDGES (ARMSTRONG).

	11 lb.	Filled.	Empty.
7-inch	5	nil	555
40-pounder	1 1/2	nil	500
12 "	1 1/2	nil	1,444
9 "	1 1/2	201	500
6 "	2 1/2	168	nil
20 "	2 1/2	78	nil

	Shells. Common	Filled. Segment.	Empty. Common.	Segment.
7-inch	nil	6	822	287
40-pounder	nil	nil	100	34
20 "	29	20	nil	nil
12 "		28	nil	1,172
9 "		161	nil	556
6 "				106

SOLID SHOT.

40-pounder		70
12 "		388
9 "		242

Ammunition required for use of the Navy.

40-pounder	Empty	500
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SHELLS (ARMSTRONG).

40-pounder	filled	common	16
"		segment	3
"	empty	common	44
"		segment	30

SOLID SHOT.

40-pounder	Armstrong	50
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The Treasurer.—C.C., 11th October.

The President of the Defence Commission will please cause delivery to be taken.—S.S., 13/10/70.

Col. Richardson, 13/10/70.—H.L., B.C.

Mr. Paton will be pleased to take delivery.—J.S.R., 14/10/70, B.C.

No. 38.

THE SENIOR CONTROL OFFICER to THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

Control Office, New South Wales,
Sydney, 27 October, 1870.

SIR,

Referring to instructions conveyed in paragraph No. 11 of Sir Henry Storks' letter, dated, War Office, 17 June, 1870, I purpose selling by public auction a certain quantity of unserviceable stores.

Should your Government have no objection, political or otherwise, I shall feel obliged if you will give me an early reply to this, inasmuch as I wish to sell the stores to-morrow.

By some mistake, the original letter I have written you on this subject three days since has miscarried. The lists of the stores I am desirous of selling are in your possession already.

I have, &c.,

H. B. A. MIDDLETON, D.A.C.G.,
Control Officer.

Colonial Secretary—I see no objection.—S.S., 27/10/70. Urgent.

Nor do I.—C.C., 27 October. Urgent.

The Control Officer.—28/10/70, H.L. Please return.

Noted.—H. B. A. MIDDLETON, Control Officer, 28/10/70.

No. 39.

REPORT OF BOARD FOR VALUATION OF THE STORES.

Control Office,
Sydney, 27 October, 1870.

PROCEEDINGS of a Board of Officers assembled at Sydney, New South Wales, for the purpose of inspecting and reporting upon a quantity of Military, Barrack, and Hospital (*i.e.*, Purveyor's) Stores, in accordance with instructions conveyed in War Office letter, from Major-General Sir H. K. Storks, addressed to the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Forces, Australian Colonies, under date 17th June, 1870.

Members on behalf of the Imperial Government:—

Captain H. M. Beresford, 9th Regiment, A.D.C.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General H. B. A. Middleton, Senior Control Officer, and

Members on behalf of the Government of N. S. Wales:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Richardson, Commandant Volunteer Force.

Superintendent of Stores—A. S. Paton.

The Board having carefully and minutely examined the various stores brought under its notice, and bearing in mind the instructions conveyed in the Controller-in-Chief's letter as above, in paragraph 6, is of opinion that such stores as are set forth in the annexed list, marked A, should be purchased by the Colonial Government of New South Wales, and paid for to Her Majesty's Imperial Government, at a rate not exceeding the prices given in the authorized vocabularies, allowing therefrom on the sum total, for deterioration from long stowage, &c., say twenty (20) per centum.*

The Board further recommend that the articles set forth in lists B and C, herewith annexed, should also be purchased by the Colonial from the Imperial Government, and at the rates given in the authorized vocabularies, subject to a reduction on the sum total of (say) twenty-five (25) per centum; many of the articles being much worn.

With regard to the articles shown in list D, annexed, the Board recommend that they be forwarded to England, and that those in list E, also annexed, should be sold by public auction, they being utterly useless for general service.

H. M. BERESFORD, Captain 9th Regiment, and A.D.C.

H. B. A. MIDDLETON, D.A.C.G. and Control Officer.

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lt.-Col., Commdt. Vol. Force.

A. S. PATON, Superintendent of Stores, C.M.S.

* Excepting only the nine brass 6-pounder field-guns, which the Board recommend should be purchased by the Colonial Government, at the current rate for gun-metal only, the rate to be intimated by the Imperial Government.

H. M. BERESFORD, Capt., 9th Regt.

H. B. A. MIDDLETON, Deputy Commissary.

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lt.-Col.

A. S. PATON, Superintendent of Stores.

List D and E of
stores not re-
quired by the
Colony not
printed.

ANNEXURE A.

Control Office,
Sydney, 10 August, 1870.

RETURN of Imperial Stores purchased by the Government of New South Wales, pursuant to War Office letter,—July, 1870.

Ledger folio.	Number.	Description.	Per	Rate.	Amount.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3	24	Arrows, measuring-chain	each	0 1 0	1 4 0
3	30	Aprons, leg, drummers'	"	0 4 1	6 2 6
4	67	Broad carpenters'	"	0 3 0	10 1 0
4	416	Axes Felling, unhelved	"	0 3 1½	65 0 0
4	351	Pick	"	0 1 8½	29 19 7½
5	286	Ball, buff, pn. 54 and 56	"	0 1 11½	28 0 1
5	485	Camp kettle	"	0 0 7	14 2 11
5	217	Tent pin (one only to charge)	"	0 1 11	0 1 11
5	4	Nose	"	0 2 6	0 10 0
7	66	Barrows, cm. intreg., without wheels	"	0 16 3	53 12 6
7	11	Hand	"	0 6 11	3 16 1
7	9	Stable	"	1 4 1	10 16 9
5	1	Ball, canvas signal	"	1 2 0	1 2 0
6	2	Barrels, budge, wh. 4 copper hoops	"	0 6 0	0 12 0
7	4	Bars, splinter, rough	"	0 11 7	2 6 4
7	387	Basins Iron	"	0 2 3	43 10 9
7	5	Pewter	"	0 2 4	0 11 8
7	9	Baskets, ½-bushel	"	0 1 1	0 9 9
8	2	Bearers, shell, 10-inch	100	21 15 11	0 8 8½
8	2	Wood, gun, 7-in., B.L. (charged with carriage)	each	1 19 2	.....
8	2	Wood, gun, 68-pr. (charged with carriage)	each	1 19 2	.....
8	15	Beds Hair, barrack	"	1 6 0	19 10 0
204	1	Water	"	10 0 0	10 0 0
203	30	Hair, hospital	"	1 12 6	48 15 0
8	2	Wood, gun, 40-pr., B.L. (charged with carriage)	each	.....	.....
9	45	Barrack	"	0 17 6	39 7 6
9	45	Hospital	"	0 19 0	42 15 0
203	4	Dropsy	"	2 16 0	11 4 0
9 & 145	16	Racks, hospital	"	0 3 6	2 16 0
9	20	Sergts. pn. 54 and 56	"	0 2 4	2 6 8
9	289	Pouch { R. and F.	"	0 2 4	33 14 4
9	29	{ R. A. and E. pn. 53	"	0 2 8	3 17 4
10	20	Belts, buff Waist { Sergts. pn. 54 and 56	"	0 1 6	1 10 0
10	180	{ R. and F.	"	0 1 6	13 10 0
9 & 10	24	{ R. A. and E. pn. 53	"	0 1 10	2 4 0
10	370	Bill-hooks, with handles	"	0 1 8½	31 12 1
10	4	Bits boring fuze	100	1 13 3	0 1 4
11	2,471	Blankets Barrack	each	0 8 0	988 8 0
11	700	Grey F. S.	"	0 6 0	210 0 0
11 & 203	175	Hospital	"	0 10 0	87 10 0
11	1	Block, wood, single, 6"	"	0 2 4½	0 2 4½
11	1	Boards Black m. practice	"	0 18 3	0 18 3
11	721	Inventory	"	0 0 2½	6 15 2½
1	5	Hair, barrack	"	0 3 3	0 16 3
203	33	Bolsters H	"	0 6 10	11 5 6
12	383	Oil for ball bags	"	0 0 3½	5 11 8½
12	33	Bottles " 5 gallons	"	0 2 2	3 11 6
12	1	" 3	"	0 1 1	0 1 1
12	3,968	Bottoms Wood, naval, 8-in.	100	5 6 8	211 12 6
12	652	" 32-por.	"	3 4 2	20 18 4
12	7	Bottoms, waterproof sets—H tent (charged with tent)	each	.....	.....
13	18	Boxes, iron, coal { 7 bushel	"	1 7 1	24 7 6
13	2	{ 4 "	"	0 18 11	1 17 10
14	28	Bridles, bat, horse	"	0 4 9	6 13 0
15	9	Black-lead	"	0 0 2½	0 1 8½
15	1	Gun, round, 10-inch	"	1 10 0	1 10 0
15	51	Armours hand	"	0 1 7½	4 2 10
15	3	Gun, round, 8-inch	"	0 17 0	2 11 0
16	5	Stove	"	0 1 1	0 5 5
15	3	Brushes Gun, round, 32-por.	"	0 12 0	1 16 0
15	8	Carriage, water	"	0 1 4½	0 11 0
15	2	Gun, round, 6-por.	"	0 6 0	0 12 0
16	12	Hand, sweeping	"	0 1 6	0 18 0
16	97	Sweeping, L. H. S.	"	0 2 3½	11 0 3½
16	7	Hearth	"	0 1 2	0 8 2
16	34	Buckets, leather, ordnance	"	0 8 0	13 12 0
17	12	Bugles, brass	"	0 11 0	6 12 0
19	18	Busbies, R.A.	"	0 10 6	9 9 0
21	1,500	Canteens, wood	"	0 1 2	87 10 0
21	40,960	Percussion, Colt's	1,000	0 2 9	5 12 7
21	2,216,050	Musket, cm.	1,000,000	133 13 4	296 4 2
21	500	Caps Snap with chain	each	0 0 2½	4 13 9
22	13	Carbines B. L. Snider, wh. ram., sword, bayonet, and steel scabbard pn. II **	"	3 19 6	51 13 6
22	2	Dray or drag	"	11 6 6	22 13 0
22	13	Drum, N. P.	"	0 2 6	1 12 6
22	1	Fd. travelg. wh. limber howitz. 12-pr.	"	82 7 0	82 7 0
22	1	Do. do. 24-pr.	"	89 2 0	89 2 0
24	2	Do. amn. complete 32-pr.	"	80 6 0	160 12 0
24	3	Fd. travelg. wh. amn. complete 24-pr.	"	78 17 0	236 11 0
24	4	Do. store do	"	78 17 0	315 8 0
23	1	Sling wh. limber and paul (very old)	"	27 0 0	27 0 0
23	2	Naval 68-pr., without bed	"	56 10 0	113 0 0

Ledger folio.	Number.	Description.	Per.	Rate.	Amount.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	11	Cartouches, leather	each	0 14 8	8 1 4
25	2	Small	"	0 9 11	0 19 10
25	6	Howr. 12-pr. (charged with carriage)	"	0 7 4	.....
25	12	Cartouches, canvas	"	.....	.....
25	13	Gun, 6-pr.	"	0 6 4	4 2 4
25	14	Howr. 24-pr. (charged with carriage)	"	.....	.....
27	216	68-pr. 16 lbs.	100	62 4 8	134 8 5½
27	9	12 "	"	38 11 1	3 9 4½
27	2	8 "	"	26 5 2	0 10 6
28	341	8-inch	"	37 7 5	127 8 8
28	23	Cartridges f. filled	"	26 5 2	6 0 9
29	1,504	1½ "	"	5 11 5	83 15 8
29	36	6-pr.	"	3 19 2	1 8 6
29	115	½ "	"	2 18 0	3 6 9
28	20	9-pr.	"	10 7 6	2 1 6
29	137	1½ "	"	6 6 9	8 13 7½
32	200	16 "	"	4 2 6	8 5 0
32	300	12 "	"	3 11 1	10 13 3
32	197	8 "	"	2 19 11	5 18 0
32	3,828	10 "	"	3 5 3	124 17 9
32	3,176	8 "	"	2 19 11	95 2 11½
32	881	5 "	"	1 17 6	16 10 4½
33	160	Cartridge f. empty	"	3 19 9	6 7 7
33	780	32 "	"	2 14 0	21 1 2½
34	569	2 "	"	1 3 7	6 14 2
34	171	6 "	"	1 1 7	1 16 11
34	300	1 "	"	0 19 0	2 17 0
...	...	1½ "	"	1 5 0	.....
35	103	12 " howz.	"	1 6 0	1 6 9
36	471,728	Cartridges s.a.b.l.	1,000	3 15 10	1,788 12 8
36	135,148	Blank	"	3 11 10	485 8 1
37	1,328,500	Musket ball, pn. 53 2½ drs.	100,000	234 19 4	3,121 10 7
37	47,833	Cartridges s.a.	1,000	1 16 5	87 2 0
37	196,585	Colt's ball, revolver	100,000	95 14 11	188 4 5
21	2	Blank, all arms	100,000	1 15 0	3 10 0
21	2	Calipers, brass sliding	each	19 16 0	39 12 0
38	2	Hand-carts	"	2 0 0	12 0 0
45	8	Compressors, metal, w.h. screws (2 charged with carriages)	"	0 11 2	3 7 0
38	6	Cartridge, leather	"	0 4 10½	588 8 3
38	2,414	Beds, barrack	"	0 6 5	37 4 4
38	116	Beds, hospital	"	0 0 11½	321 11 3
38	6,860	Bolster, barrack	"	0 1 4	22 8 0
38	336	Cases	"	0 0 5	1 0 0
38	48	Bolster, hospital	"	1 0 0	25 0 0
39	25	Camp colour	"	0 4 0	0 8 0
39	2	Dells, metal, o.p. (very old)	"	0 10 3	1 0 6
38	2	Caliper, brass, sliding	"	0 3 3	17 11 0
38	2	Saw, leather	"	0 15 8	7 16 8
40 & 206	108	Chairs, officers'	"	3 2 6	31 5 0
40	10	Chest, arm, with fittings	"	1 15 3	49 7 0
40	10	Cloaks and capes, R.A.	"	.....	52 17 6
44	28	Great R.A. Sergts. blue	"	.....	.....
44	373	do. R. & F. do.	"	.....	.....
44	30	do. R.E. do.	"	.....	.....
44	.....	Coats	"	.....	.....
44	46	Great grey, Sergts.	"	1 2 9	52 6 6
44	671	do. R. & F.	"	1 2 9	763 5 3
44	5	Waterproof	"	1 0 0	5 0 0
45	45	Colours, camp	"	0 0 10	1 17 6
45	1	Compass	"	0 3 6	0 3 6
45	3	For chalk, M.D.	"	0 0 6	0 1 6
46	37	Iron, spring	"	0 0 6½	0 16 11½
46	2	Cords	"	3 3 0	6 6 0
46	625	Measuring, sets	"	0 6 4	197 18 4
47	26	Covers, waterproof for blankets F.S.	"	0 1 0	1 6 0
49	12	Cradles, packing, camp kettle	"	0 1 11	1 3 0
49	5	Dishes, meat, round	"	0 8 0	2 0 0
52	1	Drivers, cooper, copper	"	0 10 6	0 10 6
54	50	Easel for black-board	"	0 2 0	5 0 0
54	96	Felloes, rough, G.S.	"	0 6 11	33 4 0
54	46	Fenders	"	0 5 6	12 13 0
59	99	Officers'	"	0 0 8½	3 10 1½
59	19	Forks	"	0 1 8	1 11 8
61	2	Stable	"	0 5 8	0 11 4
61	1	68-pr.	"	0 4 10	0 4 10
61	2	Formers, wad	"	0 4 6	0 9 0
60	2	32-pr.	"	0 8 2	0 16 4
60	2	B	"	0 10 6	1 1 0
60	4	F	"	0 4 3	0 17 0
60	439	Cases for	"	0 1 0	21 19 0
60	4	Frogs, belt waist, buff, pn. 54 and 56	"	0 0 3	0 1 0
62	2,007	Funnels, tin, oil	"	6 10 9	131 4 1½
62	5,301	Fuze	100	1 14 6	91 8 10
66	1	Pettman's G.S.	"	1 6 11	1 6 11
66	1	Boxes, wood, cm.	each	53 16 4	0 10 9
65	2	Shot, 8-in. { Hot	100	50 0 1	1 0 0
65	3	Iron, 42-pr.	"	44 14 10	1 6 10
66	1	32-pr.	"	2 0 7	2 0 7
67	1	Vent, sets	each	0 2 0	0 2 0
67	2	Gauges	"	0 2 0	0 4 0
69	6	Musket, pn. 53	"	0 2 6	0 15 0
69	29	Snider, s.a. { Carbine, R.A.	"	0 0 10	1 4 2
		Boring-miners, unhelved	"	.....	.....
		Hammers	"	.....	.....
		Claw, small	"	.....	.....

Ledger folio.	Number.	Description.	Per.	Rate.	Amount.
69	12	Hammers, sledge	each	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
70	13	Handles for	100	0 3 6	2 2 0
76	4	Signal-lights	100	0 0 7	0 7 7
71	2	Handscrews	each	2 0 1	0 1 7
72	154	Hatchets, hand, intrenching, cm.	each	0 14 9	2 19 0
44	5	Hats, waterproof	each	0 14 9	0 14 9
72	4,033	Haversacks	each	0 2 0	15 8 0
75	184	Broad, axe	each	0 2 6	0 12 6
75	567	Felling	each	0 1 1	218 9 1
75	340	Pick	each	0 0 6½	4 19 8
75	100	For hoes	each	0 0 9	21 5 3
72	12	6 pr. G.	each	0 0 10½	14 17 6
72	30	8 inch	each	0 0 6	2 10 0
72	63	32-pr.	each	0 4 9	2 17 0
73	45	12-pr. H.	each	0 14 0	21 0 0
75	13	Broad-headed	each	0 10 1	31 15 3
75	75	Dutch weeding	each	0 5 3	11 16 3
76	5	Hones, razor, unframed, M.P.	each	0 1 6	0 19 6
76	78	Resaping	each	0 0 9	2 16 3
76	6	Can, copper, prs.	each	0 1 0	0 5 0
84	58	Ironwork for forms, sets	each	0 1 0	3 18 0
79	6	Cutting up meat	each	0 2 6	0 15 0
79	6	Cleavers, butchers,	each	0 4 3	12 6 6
82	8	Choppers	each	0 6 0	1 16 0
85	8	Shell and fuze, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4,	each	0 1 10	0 11 0
85	12	Field	each	0 9 0	3 12 0
86	3	Garrison	each	0 2 11	1 3 0
86	2	Lifting	each	0 2 11	1 15 0
88	13	Screw, n. p.	each	0 14 9	2 4 3
88	341	Camp, tin	each	6 0 0	12 0 0
88	140	Torrens	each	0 1 6	0 19 6
88	12	Flanders, iron	each	0 2 6	42 12 6
88	6	Ten, iron, 2 gallons	each	0 4 6	31 10 0
91	1	Do. 1 do.	each	0 4 10½	2 18 6
92	4	Ladle, copper, wh. stove, 68 pr.	each	0 3 8½	1 2 1½
92	1	Tent, H.	each	1 4 0	1 4 0
92	1	Tin, with rod.	each	0 11 6	2 6 0
207	11	Operating, n.p.	each	0 4 1	0 4 1
92	12	Dark	each	2 10 0	27 10 0
92	129	Horn	each	0 1 5	0 17 0
92	4	Signal	each	0 1 5	9 2 9
92	40	Tin, punched	each	0 3 0	0 12 0
92	9	Wire	each	0 1 0½	2 1 8
94	4	Handscrew	each	0 1 10	0 16 6
94	4	68-pd. gun, (charged with carriage)	each	0 11 2	2 4 8
96	8	Locks, pad, iron, with keys.	each	1 2 4	0 8 0
95	67	Lines for clews	each	0 1 0	0 8 0
95	1	Venting guns, copies	each	0 0 11½	3 2 9½
95	24	R. C. D.	each	0 0 8	0 0 8
95	4	R. G. F.	each	0 0 8	0 16 0
203	9	Mattresses, mill puff, Ford's	each	0 0 8	0 2 8
99	77	Tent head, spare	each	0 15 9	7 1 9
99	432	Tent, charged with tents	each	0 0 8	2 11 4
99	2	Pickets	each	0 2 3	0 4 6
99	25	Fuze	each	4 9 4	1 2 4
99	10	Fascine	each	0 2 0	1 0 0
203	9	Mattresses, wadded and quilted	each	0 9 0	4 1 0
107	59	Material, musket, pn. 53, stock finished	each	0 5 10	17 4 3
111	1	Mawls, wood	each	0 4 0	0 4 0
112	2	Models, wood, gun, wh. wires	each	0 5 9	0 11 6
111	2	2 galls.	each	1 0 0	2 0 0
111	1	Copper, cm.	each	0 10 6	0 10 6
111	2	1 "	each	0 2 6	0 5 0
112	2	1 quart	each	0 3 6	0 7 0
112	3	Pewter	each	0 1 6	0 4 6
112	3	1/2 gall.	each	0 0 6	0 1 6
113	20	With ramrd. & Long butts, 1st	each	2 15 0½	55 0 10
113	84	bayonet	each	2 15 0½	231 3 6
113	15	L-B., 1st class	each	2 11 0	38 5 0
113	9	With ramd. only	each	2 11 0	22 19 0
113	30	S-B., 1st "	each	2 11 0	76 10 0
113	12	" 2nd "	each	2 11 0	30 12 0
114	16	Sergts. pn. 60, wh. ramd., bayonet, s., } and scabbard	each	4 0 10	64 13 4
119	104½	Necessaries—soap, yellow, bars	cwt.	1 13 0	4 12 2½
122	43 3 qrs.	Lucca, galls.	gall.	0 5 7	12 4 3½
122	12	Rangoon "	gall.	0 5 6	3 6 0
122	44 3 qrs.	Sweet "	gall.	0 3 8	8 7 9½
122	20	Linseed "	gall.	0 3 1	3 1 8
123	*9	6-pd. brass gun	cwt.	7 16 0	502 17 9½
123	2	12-pd. do. howr.	cwt.	20 0 0	192 0 0
123	2	Iron 68-pd.	ton	4 10 0	22 10 0
125	10	Panniers, medicine (or 5 pairs)	pair	0 1 2	1 2 2
120	19	Pails, wood, water	each	0 8 6	18 5 6
126	43	Bed, pewter	each	0 6 2	6 3 4
126	20	Close	each	0 1 4½	1 13 10½
126	25	Frying	each	0 0 5	1 0 0
137	48	Plates, R.A. & E., waist	each	0 3 2	0 12 11
138	2	Plugs, wood, carriage, 68-pd. (charged with carriage)	each	0 0 5	
127	31	Pickers grass	each		

* See addendum to Report of Board.

Ledger folio.	Number.	Description.	Per.	Rate.	Amount.
127	4	Do. common	each	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
127	100	Pickets, park..... { Long	"	0 5 6	1 2 0
127	5	" { Short	"	0 6 1	30 8 4
130	40	" { Large (charged with tents)...	100	0 2 3	0 11 3
130	10,244	Pins { Small, do. 44, spare to	"	0 8 0	.....
129	112	" { charge	"	0 2 6	0 1 3
129	112	Linch	10	0 7 0	3 18 5
129	112	Pockets, leather, tubes	each	0 1 11	.....
139	158	Points, pick	100	3 6 0	5 4 3
141	9	Powrers, tin, oil	each	0 0 3½	0 2 7½
127	r. q. s.				
127	1 11 0	Cartridge, wrapping	ream	1 0 8	1 12 0½
126	3 8 0	Brown	"	0 12 3	2 1 7
127	3 0 0	Paper..... Green	"	1 1 0	3 3 0
126	37 13 4	Purple	"	1 1 0	39 10 10½
127	66 10 0	White	"	0 5 9	19 2 4½
139	52	Camp colour	each	0 1 10	4 15 4
139	20	Flag, 10-ft.	"	0 2 5	2 8 4
139	3	Lance	"	0 2 10	0 8 6
139	210	Circular (5 only to charge) each	"	0 3 9	0 18 9
139	8	Hospital	"	1 11 6	.....
139	2	Poles, tent, sets... Labra. large (1 only to charge)	"	0 16 6	0 16 6
139	1	Marquee, officers'	"	1 1 0	.....
140	10	Iron, 6 galls., with lids	"	0 1 4	0 13 4
140	10	" 8 " " "	"	0 1 9	0 17 6
140	10	" 10 " " "	"	0 2 2	1 1 8
140	2	Pots Glue, iron, double	"	0 3 6	0 7 0
140	5	Oval { 7 quarts, with lids	"	0 6 6	1 12 6
140	4	iron { 4 " " "	"	0 4 10	0 19 4
140	1	Pewter, 1 " " "	"	0 3 0	0 3 0
141	28	Enlarged n.p. R.A.	"	0 4 0	5 12 0
141	20	Pouches, amn. ... Serpts.	"	0 3 8	3 13 4
141	227	Pn. 54 & 6 r. & f.	"	0 5 0	56 15 0
204	26	Pillows, H ... Hair, large	"	0 3 5	4 8 10
204	20	" small	"	0 1 2½	1 4 2
146	12	Rammers, gun ... 68-pr.	"	0 6 2	3 14 0
146	30	" 32 "	"	0 5 5	8 2 6
146	22	" 8-inch	"	0 5 8	6 4 8
145	8	Rakes, iron	"	0 3 0	1 4 0
149	7,457	Rivets, copper { 8-inch	100	0 3 0	11 3 8
149	1,338	naval { 32-pr.	"	0 3 0	2 0 1½
148	12	Rests, tripod, wh. rings	each	0 9 6	5 14 0
150	2	Rods { Jointed, 16 ft. 6 in.	"	0 3 0	0 6 0
150	231	" { For wood bottoms	"	0 0 3	2 17 9
152	9	Ropes, picket	"	0 7 6	3 7 6
152	85	Rugs { Hospital	"	0 14 6	61 12 6
152	2,625	" { Barrack	"	0 6 3	820 6 3
153	5	" { Gun and shot gauge	"	0 2 6	0 12 6
153	2	Rules { 3 feet flat, m. d., cm.	"	0 2 6	0 5 0
153	1	" { 2 feet	"	0 0 10	0 0 10
155	6	Saws cross-cut, framed	"	0 8 0	2 8 0
204	9	Sackings, dropsy bed	"	0 3 8	1 13 0
155	266	Sackings, bedstead	"	0 6 0½	80 1 6½
156	190	Scabbards, leather, bayonet, pn. 53	"	0 1 0	9 10 0
156	8	" { Tenon	"	0 4 8	1 17 4
156	2	Saws { Hand	"	0 2 9	0 5 6
156	12	" { Sash	"	0 3 6	2 2 0
155	116	Sacks (corn), Cavalry	"	0 2 11	16 18 4
155	4	Sampsons, wheelers	"	1 15 0	7 0 0
157	1	Scales, diagonal, brass	"	0 2 6	0 2 6
157	8	Scabbards, R.A. bayonets, pn. 53, steel	"	0 3 10	1 10 8
158	3	Scales { Tangent, 68-pr., brass	"	0 9 0	1 7 0
158	1	" { Wood, to weigh 1 cwt.	"	2 4 0	2 4 0
161	6	" { 8-prongs	"	4 15 0	28 10 0
161	2	Searches, spring... { 6-prongs	"	3 17 5	7 14 10
161	2	" { 4-prongs	"	3 0 3	6 0 6
161	51	Setters fuze, wood	100	1 4 8	0 12 7
161	48	Scuttles, coal, copper	each	0 9 0	21 12 0
161	1	" { Waterproof	"	0 5 9	0 5 9
204	50	Sheets..... Linen H	"	0 6 9½	16 19 7
204	50	" Cotton	"	0 3 6	8 15 0
161	9,188	Barrack	"	0 3 3½	1,512 3 10
205	106	Linen, dropsy	"	0 7 0	37 2 0
175	31	For sponge	"	0 3 3	5 0 9
175	2	Staves { Spare, 12-feet	"	0 3 3	0 6 6
175	6	" { Common	"	0 2 9	0 16 6
175	1	" { Spare, 10-feet	"	0 2 9	0 2 9
164	400	Common, 8-inch, L.S.	100	14 12 6	58 10 0
164	149	Shapnell ... { 8-inch	"	63 3 6	94 2 7½
164	75	" { 32-pounder	"	37 9 1	28 1 9½
164	2,480	Shell { Naval, cm., 8-inch, loose	"	20 11 4	510 1 1
164	575	" do 32-pounder, loose	"	13 5 3	76 5 2½
164	55	" Riveted to bottoms, 8-inch	"	28 0 7	15 8 3½
169	541	" { 68-pounder	"	20 15 11	112 10 1
169	260	Shot { Solid { 42-pounder	"	12 11 10	32 14 9
169	2,000	" { 32-pounder	"	9 17 6	197 10 0
169	1,053	" Hollow 8-inch	"	14 12 2	153 16 6
167	14	Shoes, magazine, pairs	each	0 7 6	5 5 0
175	4	Springs, holding { 10 or 8 inch	"	0 18 3	3 13 0
175	2	" { 6-pounder	"	0 17 6	1 15 0
175	3	knives..... { 42 or 32 pounder	"	0 18 2	2 14 6

Ledger folio.	Number.	Description.	Per.	Rate.	Amount.
174	37	Spikes..... { Gun, cm.....	each	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
174	18	{ Spring.....	"	0 0 3	0 9 3
173	281	Shovels..... { Iron F. S.	"	0 1 1	0 19 6
173	1	{ Dust, tin.....	"	0 2 1	29 5 5
173	27	{ Carbine, pn. 53, R.A. & E.	"	0 1 0	0 1 0
173	20	Slings, buff..... { do Sergeants'	"	0 0 10	1 2 6
173	300	{ do R. & F.	"	0 1 1	1 1 8
173	2	Slings, gun, rope, 6-inch.....	"	0 1 1	16 5 0
174	2	Slides for carriage, 68-pounder.....	"	1 4 10	2 9 8
174	4	Sockets for holding brushes.....	"	52 12 0	105 4 0
174	142	Spades, cm.	"	0 11 2	2 4 8
176	9	{ 68-pounder.....	"	0 2 2	15 7 8
176	3	{ 8-inch.....	"	1 13 0	14 17 0
176	47	Sponges, with 32-pounder.....	"	0 18 9	2 16 3
176	2	staves..... { 9-pounder.....	"	0 14 7	34 5 5
176	18	{ 6-pounder.....	"	0 10 9	1 1 6
177	35	Stools, Sergeants'.....	"	0 10 2	9 3 0
203	2	Stretcher, <i>HP</i> or bearer.....	"	0 2 1	3 12 11
179	6	Stops compressors (2 charged with carriage).....	"	1 15 0	3 10 0
179	975	{ Bed.....	doz.	0 2 0	0 8 0
179	1,500	Straps..... { Canteen, buff.....	each	0 10 8	49 6 8
179	400	{ Camp kettle, Torrens'	"	0 1 0	75 0 0
179	164	{ Baggage.....	"	0 0 10	16 13 4
179	1	Strings, trumpet or bugle.....	"	0 1 0	8 4 0
159	5	{ Gun, foreright.....	"	0 2 1½	0 2 1½
159	2	Scrapers..... { Do. balloon.....	"	0 8 2	2 0 10
159	1	{ Do. vent spring.....	"	0 18 10	1 17 8
177	1	Stadiometer, Howlet pn.	"	0 2 5	0 2 5
182	29	Tables..... { Officers'.....	"	1 18 0	1 18 0
182	2	{ Office.....	"	0 12 0	17 8 0
183	12	Tarpaulins, 15 ft. by 10 ft., tarred.....	sq. yds.	5 0 0	10 0 0
190	305	Twine, lbs.....	lb.	0 2 1	20 16 8
182	14	Tampons, 8-in..... { With wads.....	each	0 1 4	20 6 8
182	18	{ Do. rings.....	"	0 2 4	1 12 8
184	206	{ Circular, single.....	"	0 2 4	2 2 0
184	8	Tents, complete... { Hospital.....	"	4 5 0	875 10 0
184	1	{ Laboratory, large.....	"	31 12 0	252 16 0
184	1	{ Marquee, officers'.....	"	14 2 6	14 2 6
185	1	Tools chest compt. { Jobbing smith's.....	"	11 4 0	11 4 0
185	1	{ Wheelers'.....	"	5 15 0	5 15 0
188	72	{ Table, 6 ft.....	"	8 15 0	8 15 0
188	27	Tops..... { Do. 4 ft.....	"	0 9 0½	32 11 0
188 & 60	100	{ Forms, 6 ft.....	"	0 2 6	3 7 6
187	234	Trays, coal, wood.....	"	0 3 6	17 10 0
188	191	Trestles, iron.....	"	0 4 6	52 13 0
188	4	Triangles for scales.....	"	0 4 8	44 11 4
189	11	Trumpets, brass.....	"	0 15 0	3 0 0
189	23, 343	Tubes, friction, copper.....	"	0 10 0	5 10 0
190	35	Tubs, washing... { Large.....	1,000 each	4 3 1	96 19 4
190	15	{ Small.....	"	0 3 9	6 11 3
190	g. gr.	Turpentine, gall.....	"	0 1 9	1 6 3
192	22 2	Urinals, powder.....	gall.	0 3 8	4 2 6
193	211	Valises, tent, char. { Circular, single.....	each	0 2 8	2 8 0
193	3	{ Hospital.....	"	0 4 0	.....
193	1	for with tent { Laby., large.....	"	0 17 6	.....
193	1	{ Marquee, officers'	"	0 12 0	.....
193	2	Vices, copper.....	"	0 9 9	.....
199	5	{ 56 lbs.....	"	0 1 6	0 3 0
79 & 199	1	{ 28 ".....	"	0 5 0	1 5 0
79	1	{ 14 ".....	"	0 2 7	0 2 7
79	21	{ 7 ".....	"	0 1 8	0 1 8
199	18	Weights, iron... { 4 ".....	"	0 1 2	1 4 6
199	19	{ 2 ".....	"	0 0 9	0 13 6
199	14	{ 1 ".....	"	0 0 8	0 12 8
199	11	{ ½ ".....	"	0 0 5	0 5 10
199	19	{ ¼ ".....	"	0 0 4	0 3 8
195	7	Wadhooks, 8-inch.....	"	0 0 4	0 6 4
197	217	Wheels for barrows, iron.....	"	0 5 10	2 0 10
199	498	Whiting, lbs.....	"	0 5 6	59 13 6
201	50	Worms for wrenches.....	each	0 1 6	0 6 8
200	15	{ Barrow.....	"	0 0 3	0 12 6
200	1	{ Nuts.....	"	0 0 9	0 11 3
200	133	Wrenches..... { Bed.....	"	0 1 3	0 1 3
200	26	{ Nipple { with cramps.....	"	0 1 3	8 6 3
200	299	{ without cramps.....	"	0 2 1	2 14 2
197	111	Wedges, iron.....	"	0 1 3	18 13 9
195	2	Wadmitilts.....	"	0 0 10	4 12 6
89	1	{ 10-inch.....	"	1 9 10	2 19 8
89	1	{ 8 ".....	"	0 8 9	0 8 9
89	1	Knives, cleaning { 42 per.....	"	0 8 6	0 8 6
89	1	{ 32 ".....	"	0 6 8	0 6 8
89	2	{ 6 ".....	"	0 6 8	0 6 8
		DETAIL.—ARMSTRONG GUNS AND GENERAL STORES.		0 4 5	0 8 10
3	600	Adapters, shell.....	100 each	2 2 3	12 13 6
18	5	{ Iron, thin, 7-inch.....	"	1 4 3	3 12 9
18	9	Bushes..... { Breech { (2 charged with guns).....	"	0 10 1	4 10 9
19	4	{ Copper, 40-pr.	"	0 2 3	0 9 0
19	9	{ Vent { Do. 7-inch.....	"	0 2 4	1 1 0
		{ Do. 40-pr.	"		

Ledger Folio.	Number.	Description.	Per	Rate.	Amount.
14	8	Boxes tin fuze	100	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
21	2	Cans, tin, oil, lubricating	each	1 1 9	0 1 9
23 & 24	2	Carriages, wood, { Sliding, 7-inch	"	0 3 9	0 7 6
23 & 25	3	naval, complete { Common { 7-inch	"	61 12 0	123 4 0
32	515	{ 40-pr.	"	18 18 0	56 14 0
33	500	Cartridges { F empty { 7-inch, 11 lbs.	100	4 12 10	23 18 1
		{ F filled. { 40-pr., 5 lbs.	"	2 18 10	14 14 2
47	500	Cups, tin { 7-inch	"	1 18 2	9 10 10
47	200	{ 40-pr.	"	1 6 2	2 12 4
47	1,065	Cylinders, paper	"	1 2 1	11 15 2
52	1	Extractor, tin, cup	each	0 12 1	0 12 1
62	2,000	Fuze, metal { Dyer's	100	5 19 10	119 16 8
62	2,000	{ Time E	"	8 18 4	178 6 8
65	1	Gauge, Iron { 7-inch	"	59 2 11	0 11 10
66	1	{ 40-pr.	"	41 7 10	0 8 3½
88	20	Keys, metal, shell, and fuze	"	11 10 3	2 6 0
93	1	Lever { 7-inch	each	6 14 11	6 14 11
93	1	{ 40-pr.	"	4 0 4	4 0 4
94	3	{ Releasing vent piece, 7-in.	"	0 8 5	1 5 3
94	5	Lever, elevating screws	"	0 5 4	1 6 8
97	500	Lubricators { 7-inch	100	7 11 7	37 17 11
97	500	{ 40-pr.	"	4 4 4	21 1 8
123	2	Ordnance, rifled, B.-L. S.S., complete { 7-inch	each	483 18 9	967 17 6
123	3	{ 40-pr.	"	307 7 5	922 2 3
128	3	Pieces, vent, spare { 7-inch	"	10 1 5	30 4 3
128	4	{ 40-pr.	"	7 14 3	30 17 0
129	4	Pins, keep { 7-inch	"	0 3 6	0 14 0
129	12	{ 40-pr.	"	0 2 3	1 7 0
138	2	Plugs, with gutta percha rims { 7-inch	"	0 17 6	1 15 0
138	3	{ 40-pr.	"	0 9 9	1 9 3
142	20,000	Powder, A., 4 lbs.	lb.	0 0 8	666 13 4
141	2,000	Primers, for vents	1,000	5 3 4	10 6 8
146	4	Rammers { 7-inch	each	0 3 6	0 14 0
146	6	{ 40-pr.	"	0 7 6	2 5 0
151	4	Rods for cleaning { 7-inch	"	0 10 4	2 1 4
151	3	{ 40-pr.	"	0 7 2	1 1 6
159	1	Screws, breech, incomplete { 7-inch	"	30 12 4	30 12 4
159	1	{ 40-pr.	"	15 13 6	15 13 6
162	800	Shells, empty { comm. { 7-inch	100	54 12 8	437 1 4
162	100	{ 40-pr.	"	28 11 10	28 11 10
162	280	{ segment { 7-inch	"	77 16 11	217 19 4
162	34	{ 40-pr.	"	32 16 2	11 3 1
166	6	Shells, filled, segment { 7-inch	"	89 13 3	5 7 7
170	70	Shot, solid, 40-pr.	"	20 12 3	14 8 6
171	2	Sights... { bar, tangent { 7-inch	each	1 16 0	3 12 0
171	7	{ (one to charge) { 40-pr.	"	1 16 0	12 12 0
172	2	{ trunnion { 7-inch	"	0 17 10	0 17 10
172	6	{ 40-pr.	"	0 17 10	4 9 2
174	1,100	Sockets, paper	100	0 13 3	7 5 9
182	2	Tampons, wood { 7-inch	each	0 7 2	0 14 4
182	3	{ 40-pr.	"	0 3 9	0 11 3
80	2	Implement, sets ... { facing { 7-inch, with case....	set	25 19 0	51 18 0
83	2	{ 40-pr.	"	19 0 7	38 1 2
83	2	{ sighting { 7-inch	"	9 19 10	19 19 8
83	2	{ 40-pr.	"	7 9 0	14 18 0
138	4,954	Plugs, metal, fuze, naval	100	2 2 11	106 6 1
174	1	Slide, heavy, with rollers, complete { 7-inch	each	118 14 0	118 14 0
179	3	Straight-edges, testing, B.S.	"	0 15 6	2 6 6
52	3	Fire engine	"		
16	93	Buckets, leather, fire	"		
76	18	Hose-pipe, 2 in. length, with screws	"		
6	204	Barrels ... { powder, whole	"	0 4 6	45 18 0
6	13	{ metal-lined W., with four hoops	"	1 0 0	13 0 0
6	2,495	{ cartridge, qr.	100	11 12 0	289 8 5
39	70	{ whole { 7-inch	each	2 18 0	203 0 0
39	24	{ M.L. ... { half { 7-inch	"	1 12 0	38 8 0
39	50	{ quarter { 7-inch	"	1 3 6	58 15 0
39	160	cases or boxes, packing	"	0 4 8	37 6 8
73	150	cases, Snider, S.A. cartridge	"	0 6 2	46 5 0
47	2,750	Cylinders, zinc { cap { 7-inch	100	1 14 1	46 17 3
47	106	{ fuze { 7-inch	"	2 8 7	2 11 6
47	234	{ tube { 7-inch	"	1 7 6	3 4 4
56	868	Hoops, copper, whole, 52 charged with M.L. barrel	each	0 2 3	91 16 0
86	49	Jars, earthen	doz.	0 1 10	0 7 6
40	10	Casks or vats, packing	each	0 9 6	4 15 0
96	4	Locks, brass, Chubb's—charged with facing implements			
Less 20 per cent.					26,600 11 9
Total amount					5,320 2 4
					£ 21,280 9 5

H. M. BERESFORD, Capt., 9th Regiment.
H. B. A. MIDDLETON, Deputy Commissary.
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lt.-Col.
A. S. PATON, Superintendent of Stores.

Received the foregoing Stores, subject to repayment.

A. S. PATON,
Superintendent.

[Enclosure.]

The Overseer of Artillery Stores to The Assistant Controller, New South Wales.

War Office,
24 October, 1870.

THE Secretary of State for War has had before him copies of a correspondence relative to the terms upon which the Colonial Government of New South Wales should be allowed to purchase from the Imperial Government certain small-arm ammunition now in store at Sydney.

Mr. Cardwell has intimated to the Colonial Office his willingness to meet the wishes of the Colonial Government in regard to the purchase by the Colony of the ammunition in question, at the prices offered, viz. :—30/- per 1,000 rounds for the Enfield ball ammunition, 15/- per 1,000 rounds for the blank ammunition, including caps and packages.

The Colonial Office has also been informed that the Control Officers in the several Australian Colonies were, in June last, instructed through the General Officer Commanding the Troops at Melbourne, to offer to the Colonial Governments on fair and reasonable terms any stores which they might wish to purchase on the withdrawal of the troops.

HY. TATUM,
For Overseer of Artillery Stores.

No. 42.

THE SENIOR CONTROL OFFICER to THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Control Office,
Sydney, 25 February, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, copies of documents received by me per last English mail, having reference to certain guns, &c., handed over to the Government of this Colony under instructions issued to me by Commodore Stirling.

His Excellency will perceive that one 7-inch B.-L. R. gun, and one 40-pr. gun are directed to be retained by me as a portion of the naval reserve stores for service at this station.

As these guns have been already handed over to the Colony, I beg to request that His Excellency will be so good as to give directions for their immediate return to this department.

I have, &c.,
H. B. A. MIDDLETON,
Deputy Commissary in Charge.

[Enclosures.]

The Director of Artillery and Stores, London, to the Senior Control Officer, Sydney.

War Office, 15 December, 1870.

I AM directed by the Surveyor General of the Ordnance to forward to you the enclosed copy of a communication received from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated 3rd instant, covering a letter from Commodore Stirling relative to the proposed purchase by the Government of New South Wales of certain guns, &c., in store at Sydney, and to acquaint you that Mr. Cardwell has notified to their Lordships his concurrence in the arrangements proposed in their letter of the 3rd instant above alluded to.

HY. TATUM,
For Director of Artillery and Stores.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to The Under Secretary of State for War.

Admiralty, S.W., 3 December, 1870.

SIR,

With reference to the enclosed copy of a letter, &c., from Commodore Stirling, relative to the purchase of certain guns, &c., in store at Sydney by the Government of New South Wales, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, that some of the guns and carriages included in the enclosed list, with 150 rounds of projectiles and ammunition per gun, are required to be maintained at Sydney as part of the reserves of naval ordnance stores shown in the detailed list prepared by the War Office; and that if the course proposed be adopted, it will not be necessary to send the guns of similar natures named in that list to Sydney.

2. My Lords therefore propose that the following guns shown in the list forwarded by Commodore Stirling be retained in store at Sydney as part of the reserves of naval ordnance stores to be kept at that station, provided that they are in a thoroughly serviceable condition, which fact must be known to the Control Officer at Sydney.

	No.
7-in. B.-L. R. gun, with sliding carriage complete	1
40-pr. do. do. do.	1
12-pr. do. with field carriage complete	1
9-pr. do. with top and bottom boat carriage	1

3. My Lords also propose that 150 rounds of projectiles and ammunition for each of the above-named guns be retained as reserves at Sydney, together with the whole of the 40-pr. projectiles, and also a sufficient amount for two years' average consumption for the 7-inch guns, and 12 and 9 prs. in addition, to meet the requirements of the ships on the Australian station.

4. With the above reservation, my Lords recommend that the remaining guns and ordnance stores detailed in the list forwarded by Commodore Stirling should be sold to the New South Wales Government.

I am, &c.,
VERNON LUSHINGTON.

Commodore Stirling, Sydney, to Secretary of the Admiralty, London.
Purchase of Guns in store at Sydney by New South Wales Government.

"Clio," at Sydney,
7 October, 1870.

SIR,

On my arrival at this place, the Government of New South Wales, owing to the war in Europe, applied to me, through His Excellency the Governor, for permission to purchase the guns and ammunition mentioned in the accompanying list, which had been landed at Sydney from ships at different times.

2. As there is no probability of the guns being required for the Navy, and the carriages would deteriorate by remaining in store, I considered this would be a favourable opportunity for disposing of them, and consented, subject to their Lordships' approval; the price to be settled hereafter by the proper departments.

3. I have reserved a portion of the 40-pr. ammunition, as the "Rosario" mounts guns of that description.

I have, &c.,

F. H. STIRLING,

Commodore and Senior Officer.

List of Armstrong Guns, Ammunition, Shot, and Shell, held on account of Naval Reserve Stores.

Ordnance—B.-L. R., 7-in. No. 1	Received 9 Aug., 1864, from England, and issued to H.M.S. "Curaçoa," 9/11/65, and returned into store, 17/11/66.
" " 1	Received from H.M.S. "Esk," 15/5/67.
Total	2
Ordnance—B.-L. R., 40-pr.	1 Received from England, 18/3/65.
" " 2	" H.M.S. "Esk," 15/5/67.
Total	3
Ordnance—B.-L. R., 20-pr.	1 Received from England, 19/3/65.
" 6-pr.	1 " England, 9/8/64.
" 6-pr.	1 " H.M.S. "Curaçoa."
Total	3

Carriages.

Sliding pivot, 7-inch, B.-L.	2
Do. 40-pounder	1
Common 40-pounder	3
Field travelling with limber F, 12 A	2
" 9 "	1
" 6 "	2
Top and under boat, 9 "	3

Busters.

Iron, 20-pounder	872
12 "	2,350
9 "	1,236
6 "	1,300

Cartridges, Armstrong.

	Filled.			Empty.
7-inch	11 lb.			555
40-pounder	5 " "			1,000
12 "	1½ " "			1,444
9 "	1½ " "	201		500
6 "	½ " "	168		"
20 "	2½ " "	78		"

Shells.

	Filled.			Empty.
	Com.	Segt.	Com.	Segt.
7-in. or 110-pounder		6	822	287
40 "	16	3	144	64
20 "	29	20		
12 "	"	28		1,172
9 "	"	161		556
6 "	"			106

Shot, Solid.

40-pounder	120
12 "	388
9 "	242

H. B. A. MIDDLETON, D.A.C.G.,

Senior Control Officer (in charge).

To the Colonial Secretary,—

This letter states that the Home Government will require one of the (110-pr. Armstrongs I suppose) 7-in. guns, and one 40-pr. gun (with some ammunition), which were handed over to the Colony subject to approval. They must therefore be returned. I have received no reply to my despatch to the Secretary of State on this subject.—B., 1 March, /71.

To be carried out.—JOHN R., 3 Mar., /71.

No. 43.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Sydney, 15 March, 1871.

SIR,

With reference to the guns and ammunition handed over to this Government from the Imperial Stores, under instructions from Commodore Stirling, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that, in accordance with instructions which have been received from the War Office by Deputy-Commissary Middleton, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to order the return to the Control Department, as a portion of the reserve stores for the service of Her Majesty's ships on the Australian Station, of one 7-inch B.-L. R. gun and one 40-pounder gun, together with 150 pounds of projectiles, and ammunition for each gun.

2. I am accordingly to suggest that in any arrangement for payment by this Colony for guns, &c. handed over by the Imperial authorities, allowance should be made for the cost of those which are now to be returned.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

Approved.—G.W.L., 17/3/71.

Suptd. of Military Stores, 17/3/71.—H.L. Urgent.

As the Colonial Government have been to great expense in placing these guns on garrison carriages, I beg to solicit that the Honorable the Treasurer may reconsider his approval of the within, and further recommend to His Excellency the Governor that one 7-inch and one 40-pounder A., with projectiles and ammunition, be applied for by the outgoing mail, for service of the ships of war, in place of those now asked; the Government at the same time holding itself bound to hand over one or two guns should any of H.M. ships urgently require them. This will in some manner meet the expense the Colony has already gone to.—A. S. PATON, Supt., 18/3/71.

Approved. The Colonial Secretary will have the goodness to take steps accordingly.—G.W.L., 20/3/71.

The Under Colonial Secretary, 20/3/71, B.C.—H.L. Urgent.

No. 44.

LORD BELMORE to COMMODORE STIRLING.

Government House,
Sydney, 29 March, 1871.

SIR,

Referring to a conversation between you and myself, last week, on the subject of one of the 110-pounder Armstrong guns, and one 40-pounder gun, which it was intended, subject to the approval of the Lords of the Admiralty, to sell to the local Government, but about which I understand instructions have been lately received from England, to keep them in reserve for naval purposes,—I have the honor to inform you that I yesterday received a note from the First Minister, Sir James Martin, stating that his colleagues and himself are of opinion that these guns ought if possible to be mounted in the new batteries now in course of construction.

I have therefore the honor to ask you to allow my Government to retain the guns in question, on the understanding that new guns to replace them shall be sent for, and that if required for naval purposes they shall be given up on demand.

You are aware of the number and nature of our new and proposed batteries, and of the number of guns at present at our command; I therefore venture to express a hope that you will feel justified in acceding to my request.

I have, &c.,

BELMORE.

No. 45.

COMMODORE STIRLING to LORD BELMORE.

"Clio," at Sydney,
30 March, 1871.

MY LORD,

In reply to your Lordship's letter, dated yesterday, respecting the 110-pr. and 40-pr. Armstrong guns which have been ordered to be kept in reserve at Sydney, but which have already been transferred to the Colonial Government,—I shall be happy to allow the Colonial Government to retain the guns on the distinct understanding that others will be procured from England, and placed in the Ordnance Stores at Sydney as soon as possible in lieu; and that in the meantime, if the guns are required for use by the Navy, they will be returned to the Ordnance Store.

I have, &c.,

F. H. STIRLING,

Commodore, and Senior Officer.

To the Colonial Secretary, for the information of Ministers. This matter should be attended to by next mail.—B., 1/4/71.

To be attended to.—JOHN R., 6 April, /71.

No. 46.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to LORD BELMORE.

New South Wales.

No. 17.

Downing-street,
18 February, 1871.

MY LORD,

I have to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch, No. 149, of the 27th September, with its enclosures, relating to the surrender of Naval and Military stores at Sydney to the Colonial Government. I have been in communication with the several Departments concerned, and I transmit to you for your information a copy of a letter from the War Office stating the conditions on which Mr. Secretary Cardwell is prepared to transfer to the Colony, free of charge, the guns and ammunition specified in the accompanying list, together with all the other Imperial Stores about to be taken over by the Colonial Government.

Vide No. 35.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

Major-General Sir H. K. Storks to The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

War Office,
6 February, 1871.

Sir,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 14th December, 1870, and 18th January, 1871, relating to an application from the Governor of New South Wales for the surrender to the Colony of certain Armstrong guns and ammunition in store at Sydney, for the use of the Royal Navy, and also for the grant to the Colonial Government, free of charge, of these guns, with all the other Imperial Stores about to be taken over. In reply, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that, having fully considered the reasons advanced by the Colonial Government for the surrender of guns and other stores, Mr. Cardwell, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, consents, on the understanding that the Colonial Government undertakes to provide accommodation in the event of troops being sent out on any future occasion at the request of the Colony or for Colonial purposes, to the transfer to the Government of New South Wales, free of charge, of the guns and ammunition detailed in the enclosed list (being the quantities available after meeting the wants of the Royal Navy), together with all the other Imperial Stores about to be taken over by the Colony. Mr. Cardwell will give orders to the Control Officer at Sydney to make the transfer of the stores on these conditions.

I have, &c.,
H. K. STORKS.

[Sub-enclosure.]

ARMSTRONG Guns, &c., in Store at Sydney, to be handed over to the Colonial Government free of charge.

		No.	Rate.	£ s. d.
			£ s. d.	
Ordnance, B.L.R.	7-inch	1		470 19 10
	40-pr.	2	247 5 8	494 11 4
	20	1		153 18 9
	6	2	64 5 9	128 11 6
Carriages	sliding-pivot	1		61 12 0
	common	3	18 18 0	56 14 0
	field	1		101 8 0
	travelling	1		84 7 0
	with limbers	2	53 4 0	106 8 0
	top and under.....	2	12 5 0	24 10 0
per 100.				
Bursting, iron, filled.....	20-pr.....	872	3 0 10	26 11 3
	12 "	1,440	2 10 10	36 12 0
	9 "	716	2 9 9	17 16 2
	6 "	1,300	1 9 10	19 7 10
Cartridges—	7-inch	405	4 12 10	18 15 11
	40-pr.....	700	2 18 10	20 11 10
	12 "	394	1 11 10	6 5 5
	6-pr. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	168	6 8 5	10 15 9
	20 "	78	16 10 3	12 17 7
	common.....	702	54 12 8	383 10 6
Shells.....	segment.....	262	77 16 7	203 18 3
	20-pr.	29	21 0 4	6 1 11
	6 "	20	24 3 9	4 16 9
	segment.....	106	12 5 4	13 0 0
Shot, solid.....	40-pr.....	14	20 12 3	2 17 9
	12 "	388	8 6 6	32 6 0
	9 "	36	7 2 3	2 11 3
				£ 2,501 16 7

No. 47.

LORD BELMORE to THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

No. 65.

Government House,
Sydney, 28 April, 1871.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch, No. 17, of the 18th February, 1871, giving cover to a reply to a War Office letter, dated 6th February, in reply to my despatch, No. 149, of 27th September, 1870, relating to the surrender of some Armstrong guns and Naval and Military stores, at Sydney, to the Colonial Government.

2. I have referred your despatch to my Responsible Advisers, who concur in the proposition of Her Majesty's Government, and accept the surrender of the guns and ammunition, &c., detailed in the list which was enclosed in the War Office letter, on the understanding that the Colonial Government will undertake to provide accommodation in the event of troops being sent out on any future occasion, at the request of the Colony or for Colonial purposes.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

No. 48.

31

No. 48.

THE SENIOR CONTROL OFFICER to THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Control Office,
Melbourne, 24 April, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, copy of a letter received at my office in Sydney, by the last English mail, and forwarded to me here.

I hope to be back in Sydney by about the middle of May, and will then ask His Lordship to allow me an interview with him on the subject of the instructions conveyed to me in the enclosed document.

I have, &c.,

H. B. A. MIDDLETON,
Deputy Commissary,
Senior Control Officer.

To the Col. Treasurer.—B., 1 May, 1871.

[Enclosure.]

War Office, 6 February, 1871.

Control Officer in Charge, Sydney,

Adverting to my letter of 15th December last, 57-2-23281, and 16 January, 57-2-23394, I am now directed by the Surveyor General of the Ordnance to acquaint you that the Secretary of State for War has been pleased to sanction the issue free of charge, to the Government of New South Wales, of the Armstrong guns and ammunition detailed in the list enclosed in my letter of the 16th January, together with all the other Imperial Stores which may have been selected by the Colonial Government from the lists furnished by you.

The transfer of these stores to the Colonial Government, free of charge, is to be made on the understanding that the Colony undertakes to provide accommodation in the event of troops being sent out on any future occasion, at the request of the Colonial Government, or for Colonial purposes, and you will make the issue on these conditions.

You will transmit to the Surveyor General of the Ordnance, detailed lists of all the stores handed over to the Colony under these instructions.

J. W. TATUM,
(For Director of Artillery Stores).

A true copy.—H. B. A. Middleton, Depy. Comy.

No. 49.

THE SENIOR CONTROL OFFICER to THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Control Office,
Australian Colonies,
Sydney, 16 May, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, copy of my letter addressed to the Surveyor General of the Ordnance, under date 29th December last, having reference to disposal of Military Stores to the Government of this Colony, together with reply thereto received from the War Office per last mail.

I have, &c.,

H. B. A. MIDDLETON,
Deputy Commissary,
Senior Control Officer.

[Enclosure.]

The Senior Control Officer, Sydney, to The Director of Artillery and Stores, London.

Control Office, Sydney,
29 December, 1870.

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 2nd instant, on the subject of disposal of Military and Barrack Stores, rendered necessary by the withdrawal of the Troops from this Colony, I have the honor to forward herewith the undermentioned documents having reference thereto, viz. :—

1. Proceedings of Board assembled in accordance with instructions conveyed in W.O. letter from Major-General Sir H. K. Storks, addressed to the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Troops in the Australian Colonies, under date 19th June, 1870.

2. List A, alluded to in the proceedings of Board as above.

3. List B do. do.

4. List C do. do.

5. List D do. do.

6.)

7.) Lists E do. do.

8.)

9. Copy of letter from Colonial Treasurer, dated 10th ultimo, having reference to four fire-engines, borne on charge here.

10. Copy of my reply to the above.

You will perceive that I have consented to the proposed arrangements subject to the decision of the Secretary of State; and I did so the more readily as I found that the engines in question were of an almost obsolete pattern, and would have, if sold by public auction, realized but a purely nominal value.

11. Copy of my letter to the Colonial Secretary, on the subject of dropsy bedsteads, &c.

12. Copy of letter from the Secretaries of the Sydney Infirmary, addressed to the Treasurer, stating that they had taken delivery of the dropsy bedsteads, &c., as above; and asking him to urge upon the Imperial Government that the cost of these stores should be waived in favour of the charitable institution in whose interest they act.

You

You will perceive by the Minute of the Treasurer on this last-named document, that should the Secretary of State feel indisposed to comply with the request of the Joint Secretaries of the Sydney Infirmary, payment will have to be made from the funds of that institution for the stores in question.

You will see by the proceedings of the Board of Survey that a special memo. is made with reference to nine brass 6-pdr. field guns, recommending that payment for such by the Colonial Government should be made at the current rate for gun-metal only, such rate to be intimated by the Imperial Government.

£22,723 16s. 4d. The sum total of the stores taken over by the Colonial Government of this Colony, as set forth in lists A, B, C respectively, after the deduction of the percentage as agreed upon by the Board of Officers assembled as valuers, amounts to twenty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-three pounds sixteen shillings and four-pence. This amount will be paid into my hands as soon as the approval of the rates fixed by the Board of Officers shall be signified to the Government of this Colony by Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

£1,375 10s. 5d. The articles alluded to in list D I will ship to England by the first favourable opportunity. The stores sold by public auction, as per lists E, realized in the aggregate thirteen hundred and seventy-five pounds ten shillings and five-pence; and that amount appears to the credit of the public in the Staff Paymaster's accounts for this station, debit voucher No. 7 of the present month.

I sincerely trust that the action taken by me in this matter will meet with the approval of the Secretary of State for War.

With reference to the last paragraph of my letter of the 2nd instant, I beg to recommend most strongly the claims of Mr. Paton, Colonial Superintendent of Stores, to such remuneration as would be granted to an officer conducting the transfer of stores from one custodian to another in the Imperial Service. From the 1st of October until the 24th of December Mr. Paton has been constantly employed, early and late, long beyond his own office hours, on the task in question.

I have, &c.,
H. B. A. MIDDLETON,
Deputy Commissary in charge.

[Sub-enclosure.]

War Office, 17 March, 1871.

Control Officer in Charge, Sydney.

In reply to your letter, I am directed by the Surveyor General of the Ordnance to convey to you the following instructions in regard to the disposal of the War Department Stores at Sydney on the withdrawal of the Imperial Troops.

The Secretary of State for War is in communication with the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the stores which have been taken over by the Colonial Government; and you will receive orders as soon as possible respecting the terms on which certain stores comprised in the lists forwarded by you are to be transferred to the Colony.

Pending the receipt of further orders, the issue of stores, free of cost, is to be limited to Armstrong guns, carriages and equipments, which are *surplus* the wants of the Royal Navy; you will therefore understand that the instructions conveyed in my letter of 6th ultimo—57-2-23467—apply only to the *surplus* Armstrong guns and equipments, and that no other stores are to be supplied free of charge.

The Surveyor General approves of the sale by auction of the stores in list E, which have realized the sum of £1,375 10s. 5d.

With regard to the four dropsy bedsteads and other hospital stores, to the value of £72 7s. 2d., which have been handed over free of charge to the Sydney Infirmary, pending covering approval, I am to acquaint you that Mr. Cardwell is unable to sanction the issue of those stores except on payment of their value (£72 7s. 2d.) Mr. Cardwell has read with pleasure the report which you have made of the great assistance rendered to you by Mr. Paton, the Colonial Superintendent of Stores, in the valuation and transfer of the stores selected by the Colony, but he regrets that he has no funds at his disposal for granting remuneration to officers of the Colonial Government for services performed on behalf of the Colony.

J. W. TATUM,
(For Director of Artillery and Stores).

P.S.—You do not appear to have retained the full proportion of guns and other stores for the Naval Reserve, a list of which was forwarded with the letter from this office, dated 17th June, 1870—57 Victoria, 167—to the Officer Commanding the Troops at Melbourne. Orders will be sent to you on this point by next mail.—J.W.T.

To the Col. Treasurer, for his information.—B., 17 May, 1871.

Colonel Richardson.—G.W.L., 19/5/71.

B.C., H.L.—19.

For the information of the Superintendent of Military Stores.—J.S.R., Lieut.-Col. B.C., 25/5/71.

Seen.—A.S.P., Supt., 26/5/71. To the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEERS.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING SUPPLY OF SNEIDER RIFLES FOR.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 7 September, 1870.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 3 July, 1868.

THE subject of arming the Volunteers of this Colony has lately engaged the attention of Ministers. It has been represented to me that, in the event of any attack from foreign enemies, the Volunteer Force with their present arms would be exposed to such superior fire that the conflict would be comparatively hopeless. I therefore think that the Force should be armed with the Snider rifle without further delay.

The question now arises whether the Colony may not fairly look to the Imperial Government for some assistance in preparing for its own defence. The efficient organization of our Volunteers cannot be a matter of indifference to England, as it tends to relieve her of expense and responsibility. Independently of this consideration, the English Government has lately, by the presentation of ships of war to the Colony of Victoria, signified its interest in the local military and naval organizations of the Colonies. The Government of this Colony has already and entirely at its own cost raised a Volunteer Force, consisting of an Artillery Brigade of seven Batteries, two Regiments of Rifles, six independent Rifle Companies in the Rural Districts, and a Naval Brigade of five Companies, which are all in a high state of efficiency.

Under these circumstances, the Members of the local Government are of opinion that the Colony has a fair claim to ask from Her Majesty's Imperial Government the presentation of 2,500 Snider rifles, with the requisite quantity of ammunition, to arm the Volunteers of the Colony. To the efficiency of these Volunteer Companies His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, who reviewed them on parade only a few months ago, can bear testimony.

I recommend that this application be made to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, by His Excellency.

HENRY PARKES.

GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE to THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

(No. 73.)

Wagga Wagga, New South Wales,
16 July, 1868.

MY LORD DUKE,

In accordance with the request of my Responsible Advisers, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a Minute of the Executive Council, requesting me to apply to your Grace that a presentation at the cost of the Imperial Government may be made to this Colony of 2,500 Snider rifles, for the purpose of arming the Volunteer Force.

2. Having had an opportunity of reviewing this Force, I can bear testimony to its being able to bear comparison with the Volunteers at Home in point of efficiency, and I understand that there is a growing disposition amongst the young men of the Colony to enrol themselves in it.

3. I beg therefore to recommend this request to the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEERS.

(RULES MADE BY ST. LEONARDS AND OTHER VOLUNTEER RIFLE COMPANIES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 October, 1870.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 27th September, 1870, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of any Rules made at any time by the St. Leonards and other
“Volunteer Rifle Companies under the ‘Volunteer Force Regulation Act
“of 1867,’ and submitted to the Government for approval, whether the
“same have been approved of or not.”

(*Mr. W. Forster.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Brigade Adjutant of Volunteers to Principal Under Secretary, 4th October, 1870, transmitting Rules of Volunteer Corps	2

Artillery.
No. 1 Company
No. 2 "
No. 3 "
No. 4 "
No. 5 "
No. 6 "
Globe.
Balmain.
St. Leonards.
Paddington and
Surry Hills.
South Sydney.
No. 1 Company,
Highlanders.
No. 2 Company,
Highlanders.
Penrith.
Newcastle.
Parramatta.
East Maitland.
West Maitland.
Hawkesbury.
Bathurst.
Kiama.
Singleton.
Goulburn.
Ulladulla.
Gerringsong.
Wollongong.

VOLUNTEERS.

THE BRIGADE-ADJUTANT TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 4 October, 1870.

SIR,
I have the honor, by direction, to forward copies of Rules made by the St. Leonards and other Corps, as per margin, under the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867, and submitted to the Government for approval, as requested in your letter of the 28th ultimo, No. 79.

I have, &c.,
THOS. BAYNES,
Brigade-Adjutant.

Rules of the Volunteer Artillery.

THE following Rules of the above having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, and bearing date the 21st instant, are published for general information:—

1. The Corps shall consist of two classes:—
 - (1.) Enrolled members, consisting of efficient and non-efficient; and
 - (2.) Honorary members.
2. No person shall be admitted as a member without the approval of the Commanding Officer.
3. Every member, on joining, shall register, at the Volunteer Brigade Office, his residence and place of business (if any), and shall notify at the same place any change thereof, not later than seven (7) days from the date of such change.
4. The uniform shall be busby, tunic, trousers, and white gloves, according to sealed pattern deposited in Volunteer Brigade Office. The undress shall be uniform trousers, cap, and jumper, according to sealed pattern. Each member, after having passed an official inspection in preliminary recruit drill, shall be provided with uniform; and he must at the same time provide himself with the undress jumper and cap.
5. An annual meeting of the Corps shall be convened in the month of January, at which a Committee of seven (7) members shall be elected by ballot, who shall transact the general non-military business of the Corps, the Commanding Officer thereof to be President, three (3) to form a quorum.
6. A special general meeting shall be convened at any time by the Commanding Officer, or on a written requisition of fifteen (15) members, of which not less than seven (7) days' notice shall be given.
7. Candidates for commissions shall be nominated by two (2) members of the Battery; they shall then be subjected to the prescribed examination, and the names of those who pass shall be balloted for at a special general meeting of the Corps, at which not less than one-half of the enrolled members are present.
8. Leave of absence shall be applied for in writing to the Commanding Officer; such leave shall, however, in every instance be considered to cease in the event of any emergency occurring, or of the issue of any special order for the assembling of the Corps; all appointments and clothing must be returned on making such application, at the discretion of the Commanding Officer, and all arrears of fines and subscriptions must be paid prior to such leave being granted. Members failing to return to duty on expiration of leave, may be struck off the roll at the discretion of the Commanding Officer. Subscriptions shall run during leave of absence.
9. The Corps Fund shall be expended as the Committee may direct, subject to the approval of the Commanding Officer.
10. The minimum subscription for every enrolled member shall be sixpence per month, but members are at liberty to subscribe any sum not exceeding one (1) shilling per week.
11. All subscriptions shall fall due on the first of every month, and all fines on the first day of the month succeeding that in which they have been incurred; and shall be collected by such person or persons as the Commanding Officer may appoint in writing.
12. Honorary members shall pay an annual subscription of not less than one (1) guinea; but members who have served as effectives for not less than two years may become honorary members, on payment of a subscription of not less than half-a-guinea per annum.
13. The Commanding Officer shall fix the time and place for parades, drills, and carbine practice.

SCHEDULE of Penalties imposed under the Volunteer Act, Regulations, and Rules:—

	s.	d.
1. Absence from annual inspection parade, ordered by clause 19 of the Volunteer Act	5	0
2. Neglecting to notify change of residence	5	0
3. For any minor offence against good order and discipline at parade, shot practice, drill, or on rifle range	2	6
4. Appearing at drill or parade improperly clothed	2	6
5. Absence from drill and parade for one month	1	0
6. Failing to produce appointments and clothing for inspection, when required to do so	2	6

Appendix.

Appendix.

When a full dress or undress parade or drill with carbines is ordered, all appointments are to be worn.

With field-guns—in full dress, sword, bayonets, and pouch-belts are to be worn—in undress, the pouch-belt and sword-belt only will be worn.

At garrison gun drill waist-belts only are to be worn.

J. S. RICHARDSON,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Volunteers.

Rules of No. 1 Company, Volunteer Rifles.

THE following Rules of the above Company, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, and bearing date the 21st instant, are published for general information :—

1. The Corps being constituted and serving under the Volunteer Act of 1867, the members are subject to its provisions, and also to all Regulations which have been, or may hereafter from time to time be issued under the authority of the Governor.

2. After the acceptance of the service of the Corps no person shall be admitted as a member thereof, unless with the approval of the Commanding Officer.

3. The Corps shall consist of two classes :—

(1.) Enrolled members, consisting of efficient and non-efficient ; and

(2.) Honorary members, who will contribute to the funds of the Corps, but will not be enrolled for service.

4. Members of the Corps shall be at liberty to recommend to the Governor, through the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, such of their members as they may desire to be appointed as their Officers. No such recommendation shall be made otherwise than upon a ballot at a general or special meeting of the Corps, of which at least seven days' notice shall be given in one or more of the daily newspapers.

5. When the Corps is not assembled for actual military service, the Commanding Officer is solely responsible for its discipline ; but he may at any time apply to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, to assemble a Court of Inquiry, consisting of three or five members of the Corps (one at least of whom is to be an Officer), to be appointed by roster, for the purpose of investigating any irregularity, and assisting him in coming to a conclusion upon it. But any inquiry in reference to a Commissioned Officer shall be made by a Court composed of Officers of the Volunteer Force, convened under the authority of the Governor.

6. The Commanding Officer of the Corps shall fix the time and place for parades, drills, and rifle practice.

7. The system of musketry instruction prescribed in the Musketry Regulations for the Army must be adhered to.

8. Each member to be provided with uniform, after having passed an official inspection in preliminary recruit drill.

9. Honorary members may wear the uniform, but they are not to interfere in any way with the military duties of the Corps.

10. Honorary members will be permitted to use the rifle practice range at any time when the Corps is on the ground, excepting during matches with other Corps.

11. Honorary members shall pay a donation of £5, or an annual subscription of £1.

12. The term "property of the Corps" shall be taken to mean all articles which have been purchased out of the general funds of, or presented to, the Corps.

13. Each member shall be responsible for the due preservation of all articles issued to him, which are the property of the Government or of the Corps,—allowance being made for fair wear and tear only.

14. The property of the Corps is by Act of Parliament legally vested in the Commanding Officer ; but a Committee, to aid him in the management of its finances, shall be appointed at a general meeting, to be held yearly in the first week of the month of March. This Committee shall consist of the Officers and nine members of the Corps.

15. The subscription of the Corps shall be two shillings per quarter, payable in advance.

16. The Committee shall select from its own members a Secretary and a Treasurer.

17. The Committee shall meet once at least in every month. At all such meetings five shall form a quorum, the senior Officer present to preside ; and should no Officer be present, the Committee shall select a Chairman.

18. The Secretary shall keep a book, and enter therein minutes of all meetings of the Corps and Committee. The Treasurer shall keep an account of the receipts and disbursements of the funds of the Corps.

19. All fines shall become due on the first day of every month succeeding that in which they have been incurred, and shall be collected by one of the Sergeants, and paid by him to the Commanding Officer of the Corps.

20. All fines imposed on members of the Corps shall be entered in a book kept by the Commanding Officer for that purpose, and shall be applied as a part of the general fund of the Corps.

21. Any member being in arrear with subscription or fines, and refusing or neglecting to pay up the same, shall not be eligible to compete in any rifle match, or to be a representative of the Corps at the matches of the Rifle Association, or other general matches.

22. The Commanding Officer of the Corps shall cause an abstract of the accounts to be annually prepared, and a copy thereof furnished to any member who may demand it.

23. Any member resigning, or applying for leave of absence for any period exceeding one month, shall, before such resignation be accepted, or leave granted, be required to pay up in full all fines and subscriptions that may be due by him to the Corps.

24. The members of the Corps shall be subject to fines according to the following scale, viz. :—

For absence from inspection parade, without leave—

	s.	d.
Captain	10	0
Subaltern	7	6
Non-Commissioned Officer	5	0
Private	2	6

For talking in the ranks after being warned not to do so, and for other disorderly conduct, such as leaving ranks without permission, &c. ...

1 0

For not being properly dressed at Parade ...

1 0

For not giving notice of change of residence within two weeks of such change ...

1 0

For not delivering up, as ordered, arms and accoutrements for inspection

5 0

At Rifle Practice—

The senior Officer present at any rifle practice shall have power (subject to the approval of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force) to inflict the following fines, viz. :—

For loading contrary to orders, or shooting out of turn ...

1 0

For discharging the rifle accidentally ...

2 6

For pointing the rifle, loaded or unloaded, at any person, without orders,

not less than ...

2 6

nor more than ...

10 0

25. Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates shall give the military salute to Officers of Volunteer Corps, and Officers of Her Majesty's Service, when in uniform.

26. The Committee may propose additions and alterations to these by-laws,—such additions and alterations to be confirmed by a general meeting of the Corps before being submitted to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, for the approval of the Governor.

27. The terms "Corps" and "Commanding Officer of the Corps" shall respectively be taken to mean "No. 1 Company, S.B.V.R.", and the Captain or Officer Commanding No. 1 Company.

J. S. RICHARDSON,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding Volunteers.

Rules of No. 2 Company, Volunteer Rifles.

THE following Rules of the above Corps, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, and bearing date the 23rd instant, are published for general information :—

1. The Corps being constituted and serving under the Volunteer Act of 1867, the members are subject to its provisions, and also to all Regulations which have been, or may hereafter from time to time be issued under the authority of the Governor.

2. After the acceptance of the service of the Corps no person shall be admitted as a member thereof, unless with the approval of the Commanding Officer.

3. The Corps shall consist of two classes :—

(1.) Enrolled members, consisting of efficient and non-efficient; and

(2.) Honorary members, who will contribute to the funds of the Corps, but will not be enrolled for service.

4. Members of the Corps shall be at liberty to recommend to the Governor, through the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, such of their members as they may desire to be appointed as their Officers. No such recommendation shall be made otherwise than upon a ballot at a general or special meeting of the Corps, of which at least seven days' notice shall be given in one or more of the daily newspapers.

5. When the Corps is not assembled for actual military service, the Commanding Officer is solely responsible for its discipline; but he may at any time apply to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, to assemble a Court of Inquiry, consisting of five members of the Corps (one at least of whom is to be an Officer), to be appointed by roster, for the purpose of investigating any irregularity, and assisting him in coming to a conclusion upon it.

6. The Commanding Officer of the Corps shall fix the time and place for parades, drills, and rifle practice.

7. Honorary members may wear the uniform, but they are not to interfere in any way with the military duties of the Corps.

8. Honorary members shall be entitled to the use of the rifle range on the days allotted to the Company, subject to Rule 7.

9. Honorary members shall pay an annual subscription of £1, and be eligible to shoot for Company prizes under the same conditions as enrolled members.

10. The term "property of the Corps" shall be taken to mean all articles which have been purchased by the subscriptions of its members, or out of the general funds of, or presented to, the Corps.

11. Each member shall be responsible for the due preservation of all articles issued to him, which are the property of the Government or of the Corps,—allowance being made for fair wear and tear only.

12. The property of the Corps is by Act of Parliament legally vested in the Commanding Officer; but a Committee, to aid him in the management of its finances, shall be appointed at a general meeting, to be held yearly in the first week of the month of March. This Committee shall consist of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and six other members of the Corps, of whom five shall be a quorum.

13. The subscription of the Corps shall be one shilling per quarter, payable in advance.

14. The Committee shall elect from its own members a Secretary and Treasurer.

15. The Committee shall meet, once at least, in every month,—the senior Officer present to preside; and should no Officer be present, the Committee shall elect a Chairman.

16. The Secretary shall keep a book, and enter therein minutes of all meetings of the Corps and Committee; and in a separate book a record of all rifle matches in which the Corps may be engaged. The Treasurer shall keep an account of the receipts and disbursements of the funds of the Corps.

17. All fines shall become due on the first day of every month succeeding that in which they have been incurred, and shall be collected by the Quartermaster-sergeant, and paid by him to the Commanding Officer of the Corps.

18. All fines imposed on members of the Corps shall be entered in a book kept by the Commanding Officer of the Corps for that purpose, and shall be applied as a part of the general fund of the Corps.

19. Any member being in arrear with subscription or fines, and refusing or neglecting to pay up the same, shall not be eligible to compete in any rifle match, or to be a representative of the Corps at the matches of the Rifle Association or other general matches.

20. The Commanding Officer of the Corps shall cause an abstract of the accounts to be prepared and submitted to the annual general meeting, and a copy thereof furnished to any member who may demand it.

21. Any member resigning, or applying for leave of absence for any period exceeding one month, shall, before such resignation be accepted, or leave granted, be required to pay up, in full, all fines and subscriptions that may be due by him to the Corps.

22. The members of the Corps shall be subject to fines according to the following scale, viz. :—

For absence from inspection parade without leave—

	s.	d.
Captain	7	6
Subaltern	5	0
Non-Commissioned Officer	3	0
Private	2	6
For talking in the ranks after being warned not to do so, and for other disorderly conduct, such as leaving the ranks without permission, &c...	1	0
For not being properly dressed on full dress parade	1	0
For not giving notice of change of residence within two weeks of such change	1	0
For not delivering up, as ordered, arms and accoutrements for inspection ...	2	6

At Rifle Practice—

The senior Officer present at any rifle practice shall have power, subject to the approval of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, to inflict the following fines, viz. :—

For discharging the rifle carelessly	2	6
For pointing the rifle, loaded or unloaded, at any person, without orders, in every instance	5	0

23. The Committee may propose additions and alterations to these by-laws,—such additions and alterations to be confirmed by a general meeting of the Corps before being submitted to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, for the approval of the Governor.

24. The term "Corps" and "Commanding Officer of the Corps" shall respectively be taken to mean "No. 2 Company, S.B.V.R.," and the "Captain or Officer Commanding No. 2 Company."

J. S. RICHARDSON,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding Volunteers.

Rules of No. 3 Corps, Volunteer Rifles.

THE following Rules of the above Company, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, and bearing date the 21st October, 1868, are published for general information :—

1. The Corps serving under the Volunteer Act of 1867, the members are consequently subject to the provisions of that Act, and of any other Act by which it shall be amended; and to all Regulations which have been, or shall be issued under the authority of the Governor.

2. The Corps shall consist of two classes :—

- (1.) Enrolled members, consisting of efficient and non-efficient; and of
- (2.) Honorary members, the latter contributing to the funds of the Corps, but not being enrolled for service.

3. All subscriptions shall fall due on the first of the month or quarter.

4. The subscription of the Corps shall be sixpence per month.

5. Members of the Corps shall be at liberty to recommend to the Governor, through the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, such of their members as they may desire to be appointed as the Officers thereof. No such recommendation shall be made otherwise than upon a ballot at any general or special meeting of the Corps, of which at least seven days' notice shall be previously given in one or more of the daily papers.

6. After the acceptance of the service of the Corps no person shall be admitted as a member, unless with the approval of the Commanding Officer.

7. Each member to be provided with uniform, after having passed an official inspection in preliminary recruit drill.

8. Each member shall be responsible for the due preservation of all articles issued to him, which are the property of the Government or of the Corps,—fair wear and tear only excepted.

9. The expression "property of the Corps," shall include all articles which have been purchased out of the general funds of the Corps, or presented to the Corps.

10. When the Corps is not assembled for actual military service, the Commanding Officer is solely responsible for the discipline of the Corps; but he may at any time apply to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, to assemble a Court of Inquiry, consisting of three or five members of the Corps (one of whom at least is to be an Officer), to be appointed by roster, for the purpose of investigating any irregularity

larity, and assisting him in coming to a conclusion upon it. But any inquiry in reference to a Commissioned Officer shall be made by a Court composed of Officers of the Volunteer Force, convened under the authority of the Governor.

11. The Commanding Officer shall fix the time and place for parades, drills, and rifle practice.

12. All fines imposed on members of the Corps shall be entered in a book kept by the Commanding Officer for that purpose.

13. All fines shall become due on the first day of every month succeeding that in which they have been incurred, and shall be collected by one of the Sergeants, and paid by him to the Commanding Officer.

14. The property of the Corps is by Act of Parliament legally vested in the Commanding Officer; but a Committee, to aid him in the management of its finances, shall be appointed yearly. This Committee shall consist of the Officers and four members of the Corps, and shall be convened according to the Regulations of each Corps.

15. The Commanding Officer shall cause an abstract of the accounts to be annually prepared, for the information of every member of the Corps.

16. Honorary members may, if they wish it, wear the uniform of the Corps, but they are not to interfere in any way with the military duties of the Corps.

17. Honorary members will be permitted to use the practice ground, when it is not required by the enrolled members.

18. Honorary members shall severally pay a donation of £5, or annual subscription of £1.

19. The system of musketry instruction prescribed in the Musketry Regulations for the Army must be adhered to.

20. The members of the Corps shall be subject to fines according to the following scale, viz.:—

	s.	d.
For non-attendance at inspection parade, without leave of absence—		
Captain	7	6
Subaltern	5	0
Non-Commissioned Officer	3	0
Private	2	6
Non-attendance at two parades per quarter, without leave—		
Captain	5	0
Subaltern	3	0
Non-Commissioned Officer	2	6
Private	1	0
For persisting to talk in the ranks after being warned not to do so, and for other disorderly conduct, such as leaving ranks without permission, &c.	1	0
For being improperly dressed at any parade	2	6
For not giving notice of change of residence within two weeks of such change	2	6

At Rifle Practice—

The senior Officer present at any rifle practice shall have power, subject to the approval of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, to inflict the following fines, viz.:—

For loading contrary to orders, or shooting out of turn	1	0
For discharging the rifle accidentally	1	0
For pointing the rifle, loaded or unloaded, at any person, without orders, not less than	2	6
nor more than	10	0

J. S. RICHARDSON,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Volunteers.

Rules of No. 4 Company, Volunteer Rifles.

THE following Rules of the Corps, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, and bearing date the 13th July, 1869, are published for general information:—

1. There shall be a Committee to transact the non-military business of the Company, to consist of the Commissioned Officers, one Sergeant, one Corporal, and two Privates; members to be elected from the Company by ballot, at a general meeting to be held annually in the month of January,—one of such members to act as Secretary.

2. At all Committee meetings four shall form a quorum, the senior Officer present to preside.

3. Each member of the Company shall attend drill from 7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m., or Captain's parades when ordered, and the special Battalion drills mentioned in Brigade Orders. Any member neglecting to attend one Company drill or Captain's parade monthly, in addition to the Battalion parades and inspections necessary to complete efficiency, shall be liable to a fine of one shilling, unless he shall previously have obtained leave of absence, or shall furnish a satisfactory excuse in writing to the Captain.

4. Every member shall exhibit for inspection his arms and accoutrements to the Officer Commanding the Company once in each month; such inspection, except when otherwise ordered, shall take place before the "fall in" is sounded at the monthly Battalion parades.

5. Each member shall pay a subscription of 1s. per quarter, Captain 3s., Lieutenant 2s. 6d., Ensign 2s., Sergeants 1s. 6d., Corporals 1s. 3d., in advance, to defray incidental expenses, and to meet the Company's contributions towards the "Volunteer Band Fund," such subscriptions to commence from 1st January in each year, and to fall due on the first day of each quarter.

6. The Non-Commissioned Officers shall be entrusted with the duty of warning members for drills and parades and the collection of the fines and subscriptions herein imposed, to be paid by them to the Commanding Officer.

7. The Commanding Officer shall cause an abstract of the accounts to be annually prepared for the information of every member of the Corps.

8. Honorary members shall be admitted on payment of an annual subscription of one guinea, in advance, or three guineas donation.

9. A book shall be provided, in which all the accounts shall be entered by the Captain. A record shall also be kept by the Secretary of the minutes of every meeting of the Company and Committee, to be signed by the senior Officer present at the time.

10. No person shall be admitted as a member unless with the approval of the Commanding Officer.

11. Members of the Corps shall be at liberty to recommend to the Governor, through the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, such of their members as they may desire to be appointed as the Officers thereof. No such recommendation shall be made otherwise than upon a ballot at any general or special meeting of the Corps, of which at least seven days' notice shall be previously given in one or more of the daily papers,—such ballot to include at least one-third efficient strength of Corps.

J. S. RICHARDSON,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding Volunteer Force.

Rules of No. 5 Corps, Volunteer Rifles.

THE following Rules of the above Corps, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, and bearing date the 21st October, 1868, are published for general information:—

1. The Corps being constituted and serving under the Volunteer Act of 1867, the members are subject to its provisions, and also to all Regulations which have been, or may hereafter from time to time be issued under the authority of the Governor.

2. After the acceptance of the service of the Corps no person shall be admitted as a member thereof, unless with the approval of the Commanding Officer.

3. The Corps shall consist of two classes:—

(1.) Enrolled members, consisting of efficient and non-efficient; and

(2.) Honorary members, who will contribute to the funds of the Corps, but will not be enrolled for service.

4. Members of the Corps shall be at liberty to recommend to the Governor, through the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, such of their members as they may desire to be appointed as their Officers. No such recommendation shall be made otherwise than upon a ballot at a general or special meeting of the Corps, of which at least seven days' notice shall be given in one or more of the daily newspapers.

5. When the Corps is not assembled for actual military service the Commanding Officer is solely responsible for its discipline; but he may at any time apply to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force to assemble a Court of Inquiry, consisting of three or five members of the Corps (one at least of whom is to be an Officer), to be appointed by roster, for the purpose of investigating any irregularity, and assisting him in coming to a conclusion upon it. But any inquiry in reference to a Commissioned Officer shall be made by a Court composed of Officers of the Volunteer Force, convened under the authority of the Governor.

6. The Commanding Officer of the Corps shall fix the time and place for parades, drills, and rifle practice.

7. The system of musketry instruction prescribed in the Musketry Regulations for the Army must be adhered to.

8. Each member to be provided with uniform after having passed an official inspection in preliminary recruit drill.

9. Honorary members may wear the uniform, but they are not to interfere in any way with the military duties of the Corps.

10. Honorary members will be permitted to use the rifle practice range at any time when the Corps is on the ground, excepting during matches with other Corps.

11. Honorary members shall pay a donation of £3, or an annual subscription of 10s.

12. The term "property of the Corps," shall be taken to mean all articles which have been purchased out of the general funds of, or presented to, the Corps.

13. Each member shall be responsible for the due preservation of all articles issued to him, which are the property of the Government or of the Corps, allowance being made for fair wear and tear only.

14. The property of the Corps is by Act of Parliament legally vested in the Commanding Officer; but a Committee, to aid him in the management of its finances, shall be appointed at a general meeting to be held yearly in the first week of the month of March. This Committee shall consist of the Officers and seven members of the Corps.

15. The subscription of the Corps shall be one shilling and sixpence per quarter, payable in advance.

16. The Committee shall elect from its own members a Secretary and a Treasurer.

17. The Committee shall meet, once at least, in every month. At all such meetings five shall form a quorum, the senior Officer present to preside; and should no Officer be present the Committee shall elect a Chairman.

18. The Secretary shall keep a book, and enter therein minutes of all meetings of the Corps and Committee. The Treasurer shall keep an account of the receipts and disbursements of the funds of the Corps.

19. All fines shall become due on the first day of every month succeeding that in which they have been incurred, and shall be collected by one of the Sergeants, and paid by him to the Commanding Officer of the Corps.

20. All fines imposed on members of the Corps shall be entered in a book kept by the Commanding Officer for that purpose, and shall be applied as a part of the general fund of the Corps.

21. Any member being in arrear with subscription or fines, and refusing or neglecting to pay up the same, shall not be eligible to compete in any rifle match, or to be a representative of the Corps at the matches of the Rifle Association, or other general matches.

22. The Commanding Officer of the Corps shall cause an abstract of the accounts to be annually prepared, and a copy thereof furnished to any member who may demand it.

23. Any member resigning, or applying for leave of absence for any period exceeding one month, shall, before such resignation be accepted or leave granted, be required to pay up, in full, all fines and subscriptions that may be due by him to the Corps.

24. The members of the Corps shall be subject to fines according to the following scale, viz. :—

For absence from inspection parade, without leave—	s.	d.
Captain	7	6
Subaltern	5	0
Non-Commissioned Officer	3	0
Private	2	6
For talking in the ranks after being warned not to do so, and for other disorderly conduct, such as leaving ranks without permission, &c. ...	1	0
For not being properly dressed at parade	1	0
For not giving notice of change of residence within two weeks of such change	1	0
For not delivering up, as ordered, arms and accoutrements for inspection ...	5	0

At Rifle Practice—

The senior Officer present at any rifle practice shall have power, subject to the approval of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, to inflict the following fines, viz. :—

For loading contrary to orders, or shooting out of turn	1	0
For discharging the rifle accidentally	2	6
For pointing the rifle, loaded or unloaded, at any person, without orders, not less than	2	6
nor more than	10	0

25. Non-Commissioned Officers and privates shall give the military salute to Officers of Volunteer Corps and Officers of Her Majesty's Service, when in uniform.

26. The Committee may propose additions and alterations to these by-laws,—such additions and alterations to be confirmed by a general meeting of the Corps before being submitted to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, for the approval of the Governor.

27. The terms "Corps" and "Commanding Officer of the Corps" shall respectively be taken to mean "No. 5 Company, S.B.V.R.," and the "Captain or Officer Commanding No. 5 Company."

J. S. RICHARDSON,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding Volunteers.

Rules of No. 6 Company, Volunteer Rifles.

The following Rules of the above Corps, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, and bearing date the 23rd instant, are published for general information :—

1. The Corps shall consist of two classes :—

- (1.) Enrolled members, and of
- (2.) Honorary members, the latter contributing to the funds of the Corps, but not being enrolled for service.

2. Every enrolled member shall pay a subscription of one shilling per quarter. Honorary members shall severally pay a donation of £5, or an annual subscription of £1 1s.

3. A general meeting of the members of the Corps shall be held in February of each year, and at such other times as may be required.

4. All subscriptions shall become due on the first day of January, April, July, and October. All fines shall become due on the first day of every month succeeding that in which they have been incurred, and shall be collected by one of the Sergeants, and paid by him to the Commanding Officer.

5. The proceeds of all subscriptions and fines shall be placed to the credit of the general fund of the Corps, and shall be regularly entered in a book kept for that purpose.

6. A Committee shall be elected to aid the Commanding Officer in the management of the finances of the Corps, and shall consist of the Officers, and of at least five members of the Corps; and shall be convened by the Commanding Officer once in every quarter, and at such other times as may be required,—such Committee to be elected by ballot.

7. The Commanding Officer shall cause, in the month of February, an abstract of the accounts to be prepared for the information of every member of the Corps.

8. Every enrolled member shall be provided with a copy of these rules.

9. Every enrolled member absenting himself from an inspection parade without leave, may be fined in the sum of one shilling.

10. Every enrolled member changing his residence, to give notice to the Commanding Officer of such change within one month; in default a fine may be imposed of two shillings and six-pence.

11. Honorary members may wear the uniform of the Corps, but they must not interfere in any way with the military duties of the Corps.

12. Honorary members will be permitted to use the practice ground when not required by the enrolled members.

J. S. RICHARDSON,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding Volunteers.

Rules of the Glebe Corps, Volunteer Rifles.

THE following Rules of the above Corps, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, and bearing date 13th day of September, 1868, are published for general information :—

1. The Corps being constituted and serving under the Volunteer Act of 1867, the members are subject to its provisions, and to all Regulations that have been, or may from time to time be issued under the authority of the Governor.

2. The Corps shall consist of two classes :—

- (1.) Enrolled members, consisting of efficient and non-efficient ; and
- (2.) Honorary members, who will contribute to the funds of the Corps, but will not be enrolled for service.

3. All subscriptions shall fall due on the first day of the month.

4. The subscriptions of the Corps shall be one shilling per month.

5. Members of the Corps shall be at liberty to recommend to the Governor, through the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, such of their members as they may desire to be appointed their Officers. No such recommendation shall be made otherwise than upon a ballot at a general or special meeting of the Corps, of which at least seven days' notice shall be given in one or more of the daily newspapers.

6. After the acceptance of the service of the Corps no person shall be admitted as a member thereof, unless with the approval of the Commanding Officer.

7. Each member to be provided with uniform after having passed an official inspection in preliminary recruit drill.

8. Each member shall be responsible for the due preservation of all articles issued to him, which are the property of the Government or the Corps,—fair wear and tear only excepted.

9. The term "property of the Corps," shall be taken to mean all articles that have been purchased out of the general funds of, or presented to, the Corps.

10. When the Corps is not assembled for actual service the Commanding Officer is solely responsible for its discipline ; but he may at any time apply to the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, to assemble a Court of Inquiry, consisting of three or five members of the Corps (one at least of whom is to be an officer), to be appointed by roster, for the purpose of investigating any irregularity, and assisting him in coming to a conclusion upon it. But any inquiry in reference to a Commissioned Officer shall be made by a Court composed of Officers of the Volunteer Force, convened under the authority of the Governor.

11. The Commanding Officer shall fix the time and place for parades, drills, and rifle practice.

12. All fines imposed on members of the Corps shall be entered in a book kept by the Commanding Officer for that purpose, and shall be applied as a part of the general fund of the Corps.

13. All fines and subscriptions shall become due on the first day of every month succeeding that in which they have been incurred, and shall be collected by one of the Non-Commissioned Officers, and paid by him to the Commanding Officer.

14. The property of the Corps is by Act of Parliament legally vested in the Commanding Officer ; but a Committee, to aid him in the management of its finances, shall be appointed at a general meeting to be held yearly in March. This Committee shall consist of the Officers, and ten members of the Corps ; any vacancies occurring shall be filled up at a meeting to be convened for that purpose.

15. The Commanding Officer shall cause an abstract of the accounts to be annually prepared, for the information of the members of the Corps.

16. Honorary members may, if they wish it, wear the uniform, but they are not to interfere in any way with the military duties of the Corps.

17. Honorary members will be permitted to use the rifle practice range at any time when the Corps is on the ground, excepting during matches with other Corps.

18. Honorary members shall severally pay a donation of five guineas (£5 5s.), or an annual subscription of one guinea (£1 1s.)

19. The system of musketry instruction prescribed in the Musketry Regulations for the Army must be adhered to.

20. The members of the Corps shall be subject to fines according to the following scale, viz. :—

	s.	d.
For absence from inspection parade, without leave—		
Captain	7	6
Subaltern	5	0
Non-Commissioned Officers	3	0
Privates	2	6
For absence without leave from two consecutive parades, and every one thereafter in immediate succession—		
Captain	5	0
Subaltern	3	0
Non-Commissioned Officers	2	6
Privates	1	0
For persisting to talk in the ranks after having been warned not to do so, and for other disorderly conduct, such as leaving the ranks without permission, &c.	1	0
For being improperly dressed at any parade	2	6
For not giving notice of change of residence within two weeks of such change	2	6
For not delivering up, as ordered, arms and accoutrements for inspection	2	6

At Rifle Practice—

The senior Officer present at any rifle practice shall have power (subject s. d. to the approval of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force), to inflict the following fines, viz. :—

For loading contrary to orders, or shooting out of turn	...	...	...	1	0
For discharging the rifle accidentally; for pointing the rifle, loaded or unloaded, at any person, without orders, not less than...	...	...	...	2	6
nor more than	...	...	...	10	0

21. The Committee may propose additions and alterations to these by-laws,—such additions and alterations to be confirmed by a general meeting of the Corps before being submitted to the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force for the approval of the Governor.

J. S. RICHARDSON,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Vol. Force.

Rules of the Balmain Corps, Volunteer Rifles.

THE following Rules of the above Corps, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, and bearing date the 13th September, 1868, are published for general information :—

1. The Corps serving under the Volunteer Act, 1867, the members are consequently subject to the provisions of that Act, and of any other Act by which it shall be amended, and to all Regulations which have been, or shall be issued under the authority of the Governor.

2. The Corps shall consist of two classes :—

(1.) Enrolled members, consisting of efficient and non-efficient; and of

(2.) Honorary members, the latter contributing to the funds of the Corps, but not being enrolled for service.

3. All subscriptions shall fall due on the first of the month.

4. The subscriptions of the Corps shall be 6d. per month.

5. Members of the Corps shall be at liberty to recommend to the Governor, through the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, such of their members as they may desire to be appointed as the Officers thereof. No such recommendation shall be made otherwise than upon a ballot at any general or special meeting of the Corps, of which at least seven days' notice shall be previously given in one or more of the daily newspapers.

6. After the acceptance of the service of the Corps no person shall be admitted as a member, unless with the approval of the Commanding Officer.

7. Each member to be provided with uniform after having passed an official inspection in preliminary recruit drill.

8. Each member shall be responsible for the due preservation of all articles issued to him, which are the property of the Government or of the Corps,—fair wear and tear only excepted.

9. The expression "property of the Corps," shall include all articles which have been purchased out of the general funds of the Corps, or presented to the Corps.

10. When the Corps is not assembled for actual military service the Commanding Officer is solely responsible for the discipline of the Corps; but he may at any time apply to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, to assemble a Court of Inquiry, consisting of three or five members of the Corps (one of whom at least is to be an officer), to be appointed by roster, for the purpose of investigating any irregularity, and assisting him in coming to a conclusion upon it. But any inquiry in reference to a Commissioned Officer shall be made by a Court composed of Officers of the Volunteer Force, convened under the authority of the Governor.

11. The Commanding Officer shall fix the time and place for parades, drills, and rifle practice.

12. All fines imposed on members of the Corps shall be entered in a book kept by the Commanding Officer for that purpose.

13. All fines shall become due on the first day of every month succeeding that in which they have been incurred, and shall be collected by one of the Sergeants, and paid by him to the Commanding Officer.

14. The property of the Corps is by Act of Parliament legally vested in the Commanding Officer; but a Committee, to aid him in the management of its finances and other matters not provided for by the Act, or by regulations under the Act, shall be appointed yearly. This Committee shall consist of the Commissioned Officers and five members of the Corps, to be elected at the annual general meeting of the Corps, to be held in the month of March; such Committee to have the power of filling vacancies.

15. The Commanding Officer shall cause an abstract of the accounts to be annually prepared, for the information of every member of the Corps.

16. Honorary members will be permitted to use the practice ground when it is not required by the enrolled members.

17. Honorary members shall severally pay a donation of five pounds (£5), or an annual subscription of one pound (£1.)

18. The members of the Corps shall be subject to fines according to the following scale, viz. :—

For non-attendance at inspection parade, without leave of absence—

Captain	...	...	...	...	7	6
Subaltern	...	...	...	...	5	0
Non-Commissioned Officers	...	...	...	...	3	0
Privates	...	...	...	...	2	0

For absence without leave from two consecutive Battalion parades, or two consecutive Company drills—

Captain	...	...	...	...	5	0
Subaltern	...	...	...	...	3	0
Non-Commissioned Officers	...	...	...	...	2	0
Privates	...	...	...	...	1	0

For

For persisting in talking in the ranks after being warned not to do so, and for other disorderly conduct, such as leaving rank without permission, &c.	s.	d.
For being improperly dressed at any parade	2	0
For not giving notice of change of residence within two weeks of such change	2	6

At Rifle Practice—

The senior Officer present at any rifle practice shall have power (subject to the approval of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force) to inflict the following fines, viz.:—

For loading contrary to order, or shooting out of turn	1	0
For discharging the rifle accidentally	2	6
For pointing the rifle, loaded or unloaded, at any person, without order, not less than	2	6
nor more than... ..	10	0

J. S. RICHARDSON,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding Vol. Force.

Rules of the St. Leonards Corps, Volunteer Rifles.

THE following Rules of the above Corps, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, and bearing date the 13th September, 1868, are published for general information:—

Rules adopted by the St. Leonards Company, at a Meeting held on the 12th March, 1868.

1. The Corps serving under the Volunteer Act, 1867, the members are consequently subject to the provisions of that Act, and of any other Act by which it shall be amended, and to all Regulations which have been or shall be issued under the authority of the Governor.

2. The Corps shall consist of two classes:—

(1.) Enrolled members, consisting of efficient and non-efficient; and of

(2.) Honorary members, the latter contributing to the funds of the Corps, but not being enrolled for service.

3. All subscriptions shall fall due on the 1st January, April, July, October, to be paid in advance.

4. The subscription of the Corps shall be sixpence per month.

5. Members of the Corps shall be at liberty to recommend to the Governor, through the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, such of their members as they may desire to be appointed an Officer thereof. No such recommendation shall be made otherwise than upon a ballot at any general or special meeting of the Corps, of which at least seven days' notice shall be previously given in one or more of the daily papers. Only a ballot if more than one candidate.

6. After the acceptance of the service of the Corps no person shall be admitted as a member, unless with the approval of the Commanding Officer, after having been selected by ballot.

7. Each member will be provided with uniform after having passed an official inspection in preliminary recruit drill.

8. Each member shall be responsible for the due preservation of all articles issued to him, which are the property of the Government or of the Corps,—fair wear and tear only excepted.

9. The expression "property of the Corps," shall include all articles which have been purchased out of the general funds of the Corps, or presented to the Corps.

10. When the Corps is not assembled for actual military service the Commanding Officer is solely responsible for the discipline of the Corps; but he may at any time apply to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, to assemble a Court of Inquiry, consisting of three or five members of the Corps (one of whom at least is to be an Officer), to be appointed by roster, for the purpose of investigating any irregularity, and assisting him in coming to a conclusion upon it. But any inquiry in reference to a Commissioned Officer shall be made by a Court composed of Officers of the Volunteer Force, convened under the authority of the Governor; and any Volunteer shall be entitled to demand a Court of Inquiry shall he feel himself aggrieved.

11. The Commanding Officer shall fix time and place for parades, drills, and rifle practice.

12. All fines imposed on members of the Corps shall be entered in a book kept by the Commanding Officer for that purpose.

13. All fines shall become due on the first day of every month succeeding that in which they have been incurred, and shall be collected by one of the Sergeants, and paid by him to the Commanding Officer.

14. The property of the Corps is by Act of Parliament legally vested in the Commanding Officer, who shall be an *ex officio* member of Committee; but a Committee, to aid him in the management of its finances, shall be yearly appointed.

This Committee shall consist of nine members, one of which is to be Secretary of the Corps, and shall be convened according to regulations of the Corps.

15. The Commanding Officer shall cause an abstract of the accounts to be annually prepared for the information of every member of the Corps.

16. Honorary members may, if they wish it, wear the uniform of the Corps, but they are not to interfere in any way with the military duties of the Corps.

17. Honorary members will be permitted to use the practice ground when it is not required by the enrolled members, subject to any regulation of the Corps.

18. Honorary members shall severally pay a donation of £4 4s., or annual subscription of £1 1s.

19. The members of the Corps shall be subject to fines as follows:—

For non-attendance at inspection parades without leave of absence—	s.	d.
Captain	7	6
Subaltern	5	0
Non-Commissioned Officers	3	0
Privates	2	6

Non-

Non-attendance at other parades without leave—	s.	d.
Captain	5	0
Subaltern	3	0
Non-Commissioned Officers	2	6
Privates	1	0
For persisting to talk in the ranks after being cautioned not to do so	2	6
And for other disorderly conduct, such as leaving the ranks without permission, &c.—		
from	1	0
to	5	0
For not saluting	1	0
For being improperly dressed at parade	2	6
For not giving notice of change of residence	2	6

Provided that the Commanding Officer may remit any such fine or portion thereof, upon satisfactory proof having been adduced that the member so liable was a defaulter through unforeseen and unavoidable circumstances (sickness for instance) entirely beyond his own control.

J. S. RICHARDSON,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Vol. Force.

Rules of the Paddington and Surry Hills Corps, Volunteer Rifles.

THE following Rules of the above Corps, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1868, are published for general information:—

1. The Corps serving under the Volunteer Act of 1867, the members are consequently subject to the provisions of that Act and of any other Act by which it shall be amended, and to all Regulations which have been, or shall be issued under the authority of the Governor.

2. After the acceptance of the service of the Corps no person shall be admitted as a member, unless with the approval of the Commanding Officer.

3. The Corps shall consist of two classes:—

(1.) Enrolled members, consisting of efficient and non-efficient; and of

(2.) Honorary members, the latter contributing to the funds of the Corps, but not being enrolled for service.

4. Members of the Corps shall be at liberty to recommend to the Governor, through the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, such of their members as they may desire to be appointed as the Officers thereof. No such recommendation shall be made otherwise than upon a ballot at any general or special meeting of the Corps, of which at least seven days' notice shall be previously given in one or more of the daily papers.

5. When the Corps is not assembled for actual military service the Commanding Officer is solely responsible for the discipline of the Corps; but he may at any time apply to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, to assemble a Court of Inquiry, consisting of three or five members of the Corps (one of whom at least is to be an Officer), to be appointed by roster, for the purpose of investigating any irregularity, and assisting him in coming to a conclusion upon it. But any inquiry in reference to a Commissioned Officer shall be made by a Court composed of Officers of the Volunteer Force, convened under the authority of the Governor.

6. The Commanding Officer shall fix the time and place for parades, drills, and rifle practice.

7. The system of musketry instruction prescribed in the Musketry Regulations for the Army must be adhered to.

8. Each member to be provided with uniform after having passed an official inspection in preliminary recruit drill.

9. Honorary members may, if they wish it, wear the uniform of the Corps, but they are not to interfere in any way with the military duties of the Corps.

10. Honorary members will be permitted to use the practice ground when it is not required by the enrolled members.

11. Honorary members shall severally pay an annual subscription of one guinea.

12. Each member shall be responsible for the due preservation of all articles issued to him, which are the property of the Government or of the Corps,—fair wear and tear only excepted.

13. The expression "property of the Corps" shall include all articles which have been purchased out of the general funds of the Corps or presented to the Corps.

14. The property of the Corps is by Act of Parliament legally vested in the Commanding Officer; but a Committee, to aid him in the management of its finances, shall be appointed yearly. This Committee shall consist of three Officers and four members of the Corps.

15. All subscriptions shall fall due on the first of the quarter.

16. The subscription of the Corps shall be two shillings per quarter, payable in advance.

17. All fines imposed on members of the Corps shall be entered in a book kept by the Commanding Officer for that purpose.

18. All fines shall become due on the first day of every month succeeding that in which they have been incurred, and shall be collected by one of the Sergeants, and paid by him to the Commanding Officer.

19. The Commanding Officer shall cause an abstract of the accounts to be annually prepared for the information of every member of the Corps.

20. The members of the Corps shall be subject to fines according to the following scale, viz.:—

For non-attendance at inspection parade, without leave of absence—	s.	d.
Captain	7	6
Subaltern	5	0
Non-Commissioned Officer	3	0
Private	2	6

Non-

Non-attendance at two successive Battalion parades, without leave—	s.	d.
Captain	5	0
Subaltern	3	0
Non-Commissioned Officer... ..	2	6
Private	1	0
For non-attending at least one company drill per month	1	0
For persisting to talk in the ranks after being warned not to do so, and for other disorderly conduct, such as leaving the ranks, &c., &c.	1	0
For being improperly dressed at any parade	2	6
For not giving written notice of change of residence to Commanding Officer within two weeks of such change... ..	2	6

At Rifle Practice—

The senior Officer present at any rifle practice shall have power (subject to the approval of the Officer Commanding the Volunteers) to inflict the following fines, viz. :—

For loading contrary to orders, or shooting out of turn	1	0
For discharging the rifle accidentally	1	0
For pointing the rifle, loaded or unloaded, at any person, without orders, not less than	2	6
nor more than	10	0

J. S. RICHARDSON,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding Vol. Force.

Rules of South Sydney Corps, Volunteer Rifles.

THE following Rules of the above Corps, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1868, are published for general information :—

1. The Corps being constituted and serving under the Volunteer Act of 1867, the members are subject to its provisions, and also to all Regulations which have been, or may hereafter from time to time be issued under the authority of the Governor.

2. The Corps shall consist of two classes :—

- (1.) Enrolled members, consisting of efficient and non-efficient ; and
- (2.) Honorary members, who will contribute to the funds of the Corps, but will not be enrolled for service.

3. Members of the Corps shall be at liberty to recommend to the Governor, through the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, such of their members as they may desire to be appointed as their Officers. No such recommendation shall be made otherwise than upon a ballot of a general or special meeting of the Corps, of which at least seven days' notice shall be given in one or more of the daily newspapers.

4. When the Corps is not assembled for actual military service the Commanding Officer is solely responsible for its discipline ; but he may at any time apply to the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force to assemble a Court of Inquiry, consisting of three or five members of the Corps (one at least of whom shall be an Officer), to be appointed by roster, for the purpose of investigating any irregularity, and assisting him in coming to a conclusion upon it ; but any inquiry in reference to a Commissioned Officer shall be made by a Court composed of Officers of the Volunteer Force, convened under the authority of the Governor.

5. The Commanding Officer of the Corps shall fix the time and place for parades, drills, and rifle practice.

6. The system of musketry instruction prescribed in the Musketry Regulations for the Army must be adhered to.

7. Each member must provide himself with an undress uniform in accordance with approved pattern, after having passed an official inspection in preliminary recruit drill.

8. Honorary members may wear the uniform, but they are not to interfere in any way with the military duties of the Corps.

9. Honorary members will be permitted to use the rifle practice range at any time when the Corps is on the ground, and compete for company prizes (except during matches with other Corps).

10. Honorary members shall pay a donation of £5, or an annual subscription of £1 1s.

11. The "term property of the Corps," shall be taken to mean all articles which have been purchased out of the general funds of, or presented to, the Corps.

12. Each member shall be responsible for the due preservation of all articles issued to him, which are the property of the Government or of the Corps,—allowance being made for fair wear and tear only.

13. The property of the Corps is by Act of Parliament legally vested in the Commanding Officer ; but a Committee to aid him in the management of its finances shall be appointed at a general meeting, to be held yearly in the first week of the month of March. This Committee shall consist of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and seven members of the Corps. The Corps fund shall be expended as the Committee may direct, subject to the approval of the Commanding Officer.

14. The subscription to the funds of the Corps shall be one shilling per month, payable in advance.

15. The Committee shall elect from its own members a Secretary and a Treasurer.

16. The Committee shall meet once at least in every month. At all such meetings five shall form a quorum, the senior Officer present to preside ; but should no Officer be present the Committee shall elect a Chairman.

17. The Secretary shall keep a book and enter therein minutes of all meetings of the Corps and Committee, and the Treasurer shall keep an account of the receipts and disbursements of the funds of the Corps.

18. All fines shall become due on the first day of every month succeeding that in which they have been incurred, and shall be collected by one of the Sergeants, or such other person as the Commanding Officer may appoint in writing, and shall be paid by him to such Commanding Officer of the Corps.

19. All fines imposed on members of the Corps shall be entered in a book to be kept by the Commanding Officer for that purpose, and shall be applied as a part of the general funds of the Corps.

20. Any member being in arrear with subscription or fines, and refusing or neglecting to pay the same, shall not be eligible to compete in any rifle match, or to be a representative of the Corps at the matches of the rifle association, or other general matches.

21. The Commanding Officer of the Corps shall cause an abstract of the accounts to be prepared annually, and a copy thereof furnished to any member who may demand it.

22. Any member resigning, or applying for leave of absence for any period exceeding one month, shall before such resignation be accepted or leave granted, be required to pay up in full all fines and subscriptions that may be due by him to the Corps, and deliver up all arms, appointments, and clothing,—subscriptions to run during leave of absence. Any member not returning at expiration of leave, or on a special order being issued for the assembly of the Corps, may be struck off the roll at the discretion of the Commanding Officer.

23. The members of the Corps shall be subject to fines according to the following scale:—

For absence from inspection parade without leave—

	s.	d.
Captain	7	6
Subaltern	5	0
Non-Commissioned Officer... ..	3	0
Private	2	6

For not assembling within five minutes of the time appointed 1 0

For talking in the ranks after being warned not to do so, and for other disorderly conduct, such as leaving ranks without permission, &c. ... 1 0

For not being properly dressed or equipped at parade 1 0

For not giving notice of change of residence within two weeks after such change 5 0

For not delivering up as ordered, arms and accoutrements for inspection ... 5 0

At Rifle Practice—

The senior Officer present at any rifle practice shall have power (subject to the approval of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force) to inflict the following fines:—

For loading contrary to orders, or shooting out of turn 1 0

For discharging the rifle accidentally, or carelessly handling a loaded rifle... 2 6

For pointing the rifle, loaded or unloaded, at any person without orders, not less than 2 6
nor more than 10 0

24. Non-Commissioned Officers and privates shall give the military salute to Officers of Volunteer Corps and Officers of Her Majesty's Service when in uniform.

25. The Committee may propose additions or alterations to these by-laws,—such additions and alterations to be confirmed by a general meeting of the Corps before being submitted to the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force for the approval of the Governor.

26. The terms "Corps" and "Commanding Officer of the Corps" shall respectively be taken to mean the "South Sydney Volunteer Rifles," and the Captain or Officer commanding such Corps for the time-being.

J. S. RICHARDSON,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Vol. Force.

Rules of No. 1 Company H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh's Highland Volunteer Rifle Corps.

THE following Rules of the above Company, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, and bearing date the 3rd February, 1869, are published for general information:—

1. The Corps being constituted and serving under the Volunteer Act of 1867, the members are subject to its provisions, and also to all Regulations which have been, or may hereafter from time to time be issued under the authority of the Governor.

2. All men of Scotch birth or descent shall be eligible to become members.

3. After the acceptance of the service of the Corps no person shall be admitted as a member thereof, unless with the approval of the Officer Commanding.

4. The Corps shall consist of two classes:—

(1.) Enrolled members, consisting of efficient and non-efficient; and

(2.) Honorary members, who will contribute to the funds of the Corps, but will not be enrolled for service.

5. Members of the Corps shall be at liberty to recommend to the Governor, through the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, such of their members as they may desire to be appointed as their Officers; and no such recommendation shall be made otherwise than upon the result of a ballot at a general or special meeting of the Corps, of which at least seven (7) days' notice shall be given in one or more of the daily newspapers. All nominations to be notified to the Commanding Officer within four (4) days' of such election.

6. When the Corps is not assembled for actual military service the Commanding Officer is solely responsible for its discipline; but he may at any time apply to the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, to assemble a Court of Inquiry, consisting of five (5) members of the Corps—one (1) at least to be an Officer—to be appointed by roster, for the purpose of investigating any irregularity, and assisting him to come to a conclusion upon it. But any inquiry in reference to a Commissioned Officer shall be made by a Court composed of Officers of the Volunteer Force, convened under the authority of the Governor.

7. The Commanding Officer of the Corps shall fix the time and place for parades, drills, and rifle practice.

8. The system of musketry instruction prescribed in the Musketry Regulations for the Army must be adhered to.

9. Each member to provide himself with undress uniform, after having passed an official inspection in preliminary recruit drill.

10. Honorary members may wear the uniform, but they are not to interfere in any way with the military duties of the Corps.

11. Honorary members will be permitted to use the rifle practice range at any time when the Corps is on the ground, excepting during matches with other Corps.

12. Honorary members shall pay a donation of five pounds (£5), or an annual subscription of one pound (£1).

13. The term "property of the Corps" shall be taken to mean all articles which have been purchased out of the general fund, or presented to the Corps.

14. The property of the Corps is by Act of Parliament legally vested in the Commanding Officer; but a Committee, to aid him in the management of its finances, shall be appointed at a general meeting to be held half-yearly in the months of January and July. The Committee shall consist of the Officers, one Sergeant, one Corporal, and seven private members of the Corps.

15. The subscription of the Corps shall be one shilling (1s.) per month, payable in advance.

16. The Committee shall elect from its own members a Secretary and Treasurer.

17. The Committee shall meet at least once in every month, and at all such meetings five shall form a quorum, the senior Officer present to preside; and should no Officer be present, the Committee shall elect a Chairman.

18. The Secretary shall keep a book, and enter therein the minutes of all meetings of the Corps and the Committee. The Treasurer shall keep an account of the receipts and disbursements of the funds of the Corps.

19. A special general meeting may be convened at any time by the Commanding Officer, or on a written requisition, signed by fifteen (15) members, of which not less than seven (7) days' notice shall be given.

20. All fines shall become due on the first day of every month succeeding that in which they have been incurred, and shall be collected by one of the Sergeants appointed for that purpose, and paid by him to the Commanding Officer of the Corps.

21. All fines imposed on members of the Corps shall be entered in a book kept by the Commanding Officer for that purpose, and shall be applied as a part of the general fund of the Corps.

22. Any member being in arrear with his subscription or fines, and refusing or neglecting to pay up the same, shall not be eligible to compete in any rifle match, or to be a representative of the Corps at the matches of the Rifle Association, or other general matches.

23. The Commanding Officer of the Corps shall cause an abstract of the accounts to be annually prepared, for the general information of the members.

24. Any member resigning, or applying for leave of absence for any period exceeding one month, shall, before such resignation be accepted or leave granted, be required to pay up in full all fines and subscriptions that may be due by him to the Corps; and in the event of leave being granted such subscriptions to run on.

25. The members of the Corps shall be subject to fines according to the following scale, viz. :—

	s.	d.
For absence from inspection parade, without sufficient cause—		
Captain	10	0
Subaltern	7	6
Non-Commissioned Officer	5	0
Private	2	0
For not attending to Company drills, per month	1	0
For talking in the ranks after being warned not to do so, and for other disorderly conduct, such as leaving the ranks without permission, &c.	1	0
For not being properly dressed at parade	1	0
For not giving notice of change of residence within two weeks of such change	1	0
For any member presenting the rifle at any other member whilst in uniform	1	0

At Rifle Practice—

The senior Officer present at any rifle practice shall have power (subject to the approval of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force) to inflict the following fines, viz. :—

For loading contrary to orders, or shooting out of turn	1	0
For discharging the rifle accidentally	2	6
For pointing the rifle, loaded or unloaded, at any person, without orders	1	0

26. That no alteration shall be made in these rules, except at the half-yearly meetings, or at a meeting specially convened for the purpose,—notice of any such alteration having been given one month previous.

27. The terms "Corps" and "Commanding Officer of Corps" shall respectively be taken to mean "No. 1 Company of the Duke of Edinburgh's Highland Volunteer Rifle Corps," and the "Captain or Officer Commanding No. 1 Company of the Duke of Edinburgh's Highland Volunteer Rifle Corps."

J. S. RICHARDSON,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Volunteers.

Rules of No. 2 Company H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh's Highland Volunteer Rifle Corps.

THE following Rules of the above Company, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, and bearing date 3rd February, 1869, are published for general information :—

1. The Corps being constituted and serving under the Volunteer Act of 1867, the members are subject to its provisions, and also to all Regulations which have been, or may hereafter from time to time be issued under the authority of the Governor.

2. All men of Scotch birth or descent shall be eligible to become members.
 3. After the acceptance of the service of the Corps no person shall be admitted as a member thereof, unless with the approval of the Officer Commanding.

4. The Corps shall consist of two classes:—

(1.) Enrolled members, consisting of efficient and non-efficient.

(2.) Honorary members, who will contribute to the funds of the Corps, but will not be enrolled for service.

5. Members of the Corps shall be at liberty to recommend to the Governor, through the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, such of their members as they may desire to be appointed as their Officers; and no such recommendation shall be made otherwise than upon the result of a ballot at a general or special meeting of the Corps, of which at least seven (7) days' notice shall be given in one or more of the daily newspapers. All nominations to be notified to the Commanding Officer within four (4) days of such election.

6. When the Corps is not assembled for actual military service the Commanding Officer is solely responsible for its discipline; but he may at any time apply to the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, to assemble a Court of Inquiry, consisting of five (5) members of the Corps—one (1) at least to be an Officer—to be appointed by roster, for the purpose of investigating any irregularity, and assisting him in coming to a conclusion upon it. But any inquiry in reference to a Commissioned Officer shall be made by a Court composed of Officers of the Volunteer Force, convened under the authority of the Governor.

7. The Commanding Officer of the Corps shall fix the time and place for parades, drills, and rifle practice.

8. The system of musketry instruction prescribed in the Musketry Regulations for the Army must be adhered to.

9. Each member to provide himself with undress uniform after having passed an official inspection in preliminary recruit drill.

10. Honorary members may wear the uniform, but they are not to interfere in any way with the military duties of the Corps.

11. Honorary members will be permitted to use the rifle practice range at any time when the Corps is on the ground, excepting during matches with other Corps.

12. Honorary members shall pay a donation of five pounds (£5), or an annual subscription of one pound (£1).

13. The term "property of the Corps" shall be taken to mean all articles which have been purchased out of the general fund, or presented to the Corps.

14. The property of the Corps is by Act of Parliament legally vested in the Commanding Officer; but a Committee, to aid him in the management of its finances, shall be appointed at a general meeting to be held half-yearly in the months of January and July. The Committee shall consist of the Officers, one Sergeant, one Corporal, and seven private members of the Corps.

15. The subscription of the Corps shall be one shilling (1s.) per month, payable in advance.

16. The Committee shall elect from its own members a Secretary and Treasurer.

17. The Committee shall meet at least once in every month, and at all such meetings five shall form a quorum, the senior Officer present to preside; and should no Officer be present, the Committee shall elect a Chairman.

18. The Secretary shall keep a book, and enter therein the minutes of all meetings of the Corps and the Committee. The Treasurer shall keep an account of the receipts and disbursements of the funds of the Corps.

19. A special general meeting may be convened at any time by the Commanding Officer, or on a written requisition, signed by fifteen (15) members, of which not less than seven (7) days' notice shall be given.

20. All fines shall become due on the first day of every month succeeding that in which they have been incurred, and shall be collected by one of the Sergeants appointed for that purpose, and paid by him to the Commanding Officer of the Corps.

21. All fines imposed on members of the Corps shall be entered in a book kept by the Commanding Officer for that purpose, and shall be applied as a part of the general fund of the Corps.

22. Any member being in arrear with his subscription or fines, and refusing or neglecting to pay up the same, shall not be eligible to compete in any rifle match, or to be a representative of the Corps at the matches of the Rifle Association, or other general matches.

23. The Commanding Officer of the Corps shall cause an abstract of the accounts to be annually prepared, for the general information of the members.

24. Any member resigning or applying for leave of absence for any period exceeding one month, shall, before such resignation be accepted or leave granted, be required to pay up in full all fines and subscriptions that may be due by him to the Corps, and in the event of leave being granted such subscriptions to run on.

25. The members of the Corps shall be subject to fines according to the following scale, viz.:—

For absence from inspection parade, without sufficient cause—		s.	d.
Captain	...	10	0
Subaltern	...	7	6
Non-Commissioned Officer	...	5	0
Private	...	2	0
For not attending two company drills per month	...	1	0
For talking in the ranks after being warned not to do so	...	1	0
And for other disorderly conduct, such as leaving the ranks without permission, &c.	...	1	0
For not being properly dressed at parade	...	1	0
For not giving notice of change of residence within two weeks of such change	...	1	0
For any member presenting the rifle at any other member whilst in uniform	...	20	0

At Rifle Practice—

The senior Officer present at any rifle practice shall have power (subject to the approval of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force) to inflict the following fines, viz. :—

	s.	d.
For loading contrary to orders, or shooting out of turn	1	0
For discharging the rifle accidentally	2	6
For pointing the rifle, loaded or unloaded, at any person, without orders ...	20	0

26. That no alteration shall be made in these Rules, except at the half-yearly meetings, or at a meeting specially convened for the purpose,—notice of any such alteration having been given one month previous.

27. The terms "Corps" and "Commanding Officer of the Corps" shall respectively be taken to mean "No. 2 Company of the Duke of Edinburgh's Highland Volunteer Rifle Corps," and the "Captain or Officer Commanding No. 2 Company of the Duke of Edinburgh's Highland Volunteer Rifle Corps."

J. S. RICHARDSON,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Volunteers.

Rules of the Penrith Corps, Volunteer Rifles.

THE following Rules of the above Corps, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, and bearing date the 25th day of December, 1868, are published for general information :—

1. The Corps being constituted and serving under the Volunteer Act of 1867, the members are subject to its provisions, and also to all regulations which have been or may hereafter from time to time be issued under the authority of His Excellency the Governor.

2. All British subjects above the age of sixteen shall be eligible for admission to the Corps, and shall make personal or written application to the Commanding Officer, stating name, place of abode, and occupation; the names of applicants to be read to the Corps on the next parade, and approved of by the Commanding Officer.

3. The Corps shall consist of two classes :—

- (1.) Enrolled members, consisting of efficient and non-efficient.
- (2.) Honorary members who will contribute to the funds of the Corps, but will not be enrolled for service, but may be elected members of the Finance Committee.

4. Members of the Corps shall be at liberty to recommend to the Governor, through the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, such of their members as they may desire to be appointed as their Officers. No such recommendation shall be made otherwise than upon a ballot at a general or special meeting of the Corps, of which at least seven days' notice shall be given in one or more of the daily newspapers.

5. When the Corps is not assembled for actual military service the Commanding Officer is solely responsible for its discipline; but he may at any time apply to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, to assemble a Court of Inquiry, consisting of nine members of the Corps, two of whom at least shall be Officers, two Non-Commissioned Officers, and five Privates.

6. Each member to be provided with uniform after having passed an official inspection in preliminary recruit drill.

7. Honorary members shall severally pay an annual subscription of 10s. 6d.

8. Each member shall be responsible for the due preservation of all articles issued to him, which are the property of the Government, or of the Corps,—fair wear and tear only excepted.

9. That the undress uniform of the Corps shall be blue serge tunic, white trousers, and full-dress chaco, to be worn from 1st October to 31st March; and from 1st April to 30th September white trousers to be substituted by those of full-dress pattern.

10. The expression "property of the Corps" shall include all articles which have been purchased out of the general funds of the Corps, or presented to the Corps.

11. There shall be a Committee formed for the furtherance of the interests of the Corps, having the management of its financial and non-military business, such Committee to consist of nine members, five of whom to form a quorum.

12. The Secretary shall keep a book, and enter therein minutes of all meetings of the Corps and Committee; he will also keep a record of all rifle matches in which the Corps may be engaged. The Treasurer shall keep an account of the receipts and disbursements of the funds of the Corps.

13. The Officer commanding the Corps may at any time convene a general meeting of the Corps, at which no by-law shall be passed unless due notice of seven days, by advertisement or circular, shall have been given. At every meeting the senior Officer present shall preside.

14. All moneys arising from fines or other sources will be collected by a Non-Commissioned Officer, or other person duly appointed, and paid over to the Treasurer.

15. A book, called a "fine book," shall be kept, in which all fines shall be entered and signed by the Officer commanding the Corps; a separate entry is also to be made when such fine is collected, with the signature of the receiving Officer. This book shall be kept by the Colour-Sergeant, and shall be submitted for inspection half-yearly, or produced when required by the Commanding Officer or Committee.

16. Any member who may be fined must pay the amount of such fine to the Non-Commissioned Officer, or other person duly appointed by the Officer commanding the Corps to receive the same, within thirty days of notification to him; and in default of such payment will be proceeded against according to law.

17. All fines and penalties, and also all donations and subscriptions, shall form a fund for the benefit of the Corps, to be appropriated as may be agreed upon from time to time by the Committee.

18. Any member resigning, or applying for leave of absence for any period exceeding one month, shall, before such resignation be accepted, or leave granted, be required to pay up, in full, all fines and subscriptions that may be due by him to the Corps, and deposit his arms and accoutrements in good order in the armoury.

19. Any member desiring leave of absence shall apply for the same, in writing, to the Commanding Officer of the Corps. Leave of absence will not be granted for a longer period than one month, cases of sickness excepted, and where a member is about leaving the Penrith district.

20. At every parade, on the roll being called any member not answering to his name shall be deemed absent. "Any member coming late" (*i.e.*, after the roll has been called), and assigning a reason for his being late, which may be deemed sufficient by the Officer commanding the Corps, shall be considered as having been present on parade.

21. That leave of absence, when the member on leave may be in the district of Penrith, shall, in every instance, be considered as cancelled "in cases of emergency," or on the issue of any special order for the assembly of the whole Corps.

22. The subscription of each member of the Corps shall be 6d. per month.

23. All subscriptions shall fall due on the first of every month; and in the event of non-payment the same shall be doubled.

24. No Volunteer, under a penalty of 10s., shall address the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, except through the Officer Commanding the Corps to which he belongs.

25. On requisition, signed by twelve (12) members of the Corps, the Captain shall call a meeting of the members, to consider the propriety of forwarding any suggestions or complaints which the requisitionists may desire should be addressed to the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

26. The Members of the Corps shall be subject to fines according to the following scale, viz. :—

For non-attendance at Inspection or Commanding Officer's Parade without leave of absence, or giving sufficient reason, in writing, within a fortnight, to the proper officer :—

	s.	d.
Captain	5	0
Subaltern	2	6
Non-Commissioned Officer	2	0
Private	1	0

Non-attendance at the parades ordered, without leave :—

Captain	2	0
Subaltern	1	6
Non-Commissioned Officer	1	0
Private	0	6

In persisting to talk in the ranks, after being warned not to do so, and for any other disorderly conduct, or leaving the ranks without permission

0 6

For being improperly dressed at parade

0 6

For dirty rifle or accoutrements on parade

0 6

For not giving notice of change of residence within a fortnight of such change

0 6

At Rifle Practice—

The senior Officer present at any rifle practice, shall have the power to inflict the following fines, viz. :—

For loading contrary to order, or shooting out of turn, without permission, 1s., nor less than

0 6

For pointing the rifle, loaded or unloaded, at any person without orders, not less than 2s. 6d., nor more than

10 0

27. All orders issued by the Commanding Officer will be entered in the order book. A Non-Commissioned Officer in the Corps will read, at the parades, all orders that may be issued. Every order so read and entered shall be held to be sufficient notice, and, if not obeyed, the Commanding Officer is empowered to impose a fine not exceeding 5s. for non-compliance with such order.

28. By-laws, not inconsistent with the provisions of the Volunteer Act of 1867, may be proposed by any member, and, if approved of by the Commanding Officer, shall be by him submitted for confirmation or rejection at a general meeting of the Corps, called for the purpose; and every such by-law, if confirmed at such general meeting, shall be binding on all members of the Corps.

J. S. RICHARDSON,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding Volunteer Force.

Rules of the Newcastle Corps, Volunteer Rifles.

THE following Rules of the above Corps, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1868, are published for general information :—

1. All previous rules and by-laws of the Corps are hereby replaced.

2. The financial and non-military business of the Corps shall be managed by a Committee, consisting of the Commissioned Officers and six other members, elected at the annual meeting. Four shall form a quorum—the senior Officer present shall preside. The elected members shall hold office till their successors are appointed, but shall be eligible for re-election. Vacancies may be filled up at any meeting of the Corps. The existing Committee shall continue till the next annual meeting.

3. The annual meeting of the Corps, for the election of Committee-men, passing accounts, and other general business, shall be held in the month of January, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient. The senior Officer present shall preside.

4. The Commanding Officer shall cause an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Corps to be prepared, and shall submit the same and the fine-book to the Corps at the annual meeting.

5. No new rule shall be passed, nor an old one amended or rescinded, unless one month's previous notice shall have been given in some one of the modes hereafter provided for giving notice of meetings.

6. The Commanding Officer shall at any time convene a meeting of the Corps, on receiving a requisition stating the object of the meeting, signed by at least one-sixth of the members.

7. The recommendation of a member for a Commission shall be decided by ballot at a general meeting of the Corps.

8. Notices of meeting may be given either verbally on parade, or by advertisement or circular. Unless in cases of emergency, at least seven days' notice shall be given of every meeting, stating its object and purpose.

9. The monthly subscription shall be sixpence, and shall fall due on the first day of each month.

10. Gentlemen may join the Corps as honorary members, on approval by the Commanding Officer. They shall pay an annual subscription of one guinea, in advance, and shall not be subject to the monthly subscription.

11. No member shall be entitled to uniform until he shall have passed recruit drill.

12. A member shall be subject to fines (to be inflicted by the Commanding Officer) as follows:—

	s.	d.
(a) For not attending the Commanding Officer's Parade	1	0
(b) For not attending at least one-half of the parades or drills fixed for the month by the Commanding Officer	0	6
(c) For appearing as a spectator, or otherwise, at any drill, parade, inspection, or review, at which he shall not be present for the purpose of taking part... ..	1	0

13. The senior Officer present at any drill, parade, or rifle practice, may (subject to confirmation by the Commanding Officer) inflict a fine of sixpence for each time of committing or repeating any of the following offences:—

- (a) Talking or laughing after being cautioned not to do so; snapping caps or firing ball or blank cartridge without orders, or any other irregularity in the ranks.
- (b) Loading contrary to orders.
- (c) Shooting out of turn.
- (d) Discharging the rifle without leave, whether accidentally or not.
- (e) Pointing the rifle at any person, whether loaded or not.
- (f) Appearing at drill or parade with arms or accoutrements in a dirty or unserviceable state.

14. In the case of an Officer every fine shall be doubled, and in that of a Non-Commissioned Officer shall be increased one-half.

15. All fines shall be entered by the Commanding Officer in a book to be kept for that purpose; and every such entry shall be sufficient proof of the fine having been duly inflicted.

16. Fines shall be payable on the first day of the month succeeding that in which they may have been incurred, and a list of such fines shall be read at the next or other most convenient drill or parade.

17. The Commanding Officer may remit a fine in any case where, before the end of the month in which it may have been incurred, a written excuse shall be sent in to him which he may consider satisfactory.

18. Every member shall be furnished with a copy of these rules.

19. Committee meetings shall be called by the Commanding Officer, or, if there be one, by the Secretary, either of his own accord, or at the request of two Committee-men.

20. These rules shall come into force on their publication in the *Government Gazette*.

[Passed the first day of July, 1868.]

J. S. RICHARDSON,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding Volunteer Force.

Rules of the Parramatta Corps, Volunteer Rifles.

THE following Rules of the above Corps, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, and bearing date the 25th December, 1868, are published for general information:—

1. The Corps being constituted and serving under the Volunteer Act of 1867, the members are subject to its provisions, and also to all Regulations which have been or may be hereafter from time to time issued under the authority of the Governor.

2. All British subjects above the age of sixteen shall be eligible for admission to the Corps, and shall make personal or written application to the Commanding Officer, stating name, place of abode, and occupation; the name of applicants to be read to the Corps on the next parade, and if no sufficient objection is made within 1 (one) week after, the Commanding Officer may admit the applicant a member.

3. The Corps shall consist of two classes:—

- (1.) Enrolled members, consisting of efficient and non-efficient.
- (2.) Honorary Members who contribute to the funds of the Corps, not enrolled for service, but eligible as members of Finance Committee.

4. Honorary members shall severally pay an annual subscription of one guinea.

5. Each member shall be responsible for the due preservation of all articles issued to him, either the property of the Government or the Corps,—fair wear and tear only excepted.

6. The expression "property of the Corps" shall include all articles which have been purchased out of the general funds of the Corps, or presented to the Corps.

7. Members of the Corps shall be at liberty to recommend to the Governor, through the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, such of their members as they may desire to be appointed as their Officers; no such recommendation shall be made otherwise than upon a ballot at a general or special meeting of the Corps, of which at least seven days' notice shall be given in one or more of the daily papers.

8. When the Corps is not assembled for actual military service, the Commanding Officer is solely responsible for its discipline, and may, when necessary, apply to the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force to assemble a Court of Inquiry, consisting of six members of the Corps, one of whom at least shall be a Commissioned Officer.

9. Each member will be provided with uniform after having passed an official inspection in preliminary recruit drill.

10. There shall be a Committee, having the management of the financial and non-military business of the Corps, such Committee to consist of six members, including Secretary and Treasurer, four to constitute a quorum. They shall be elected annually by ballot, and hold office to the end of the year—the Commissioned Officers to be members *ex officio*.

11. The Secretary shall keep a book and enter therein minutes of all meetings of the Corps and Committee; he will also keep a record of all rifle practices and matches in which the Corps may be engaged. The Treasurer shall keep an account of the receipts and disbursements of the funds of the Corps.

12. The Commanding Officer may at any time convene a general meeting of the Corps, at which no by-law shall be passed unless due notice of seven days, by advertisement or circular, shall have been given. At every meeting the senior Officer present shall preside.

13. All moneys arising from fines or other sources will be collected by a Non-Commissioned Officer, or other person duly appointed, and paid over to the Treasurer.

14. A book, called a fine book, shall be kept, in which all fines shall be entered and signed by the senior Officer then present. A separate entry must be made when such fine is collected, with the signature of the receiving officer. This book shall be kept by the Colour-Sergeant, and shall be submitted for inspection half-yearly, or produced when required by the Commanding Officer or Committee.

15. Any member who may be fined must pay the amount to the Non-Commissioned Officer, or other person duly appointed by the Officer Commanding the Corps to receive the same, within fourteen days of notification to him, and in default of such payment will be proceeded against according to law.

16. All fines and penalties, and also all donations and subscriptions, shall form a fund, to be appropriated as may be agreed upon from time to time by the Committee.

17. Any member resigning or applying for leave of absence for any period exceeding one month, shall, before such resignation be accepted, or leave granted, be required to pay up, in full, all fines and subscriptions that may be due by him to the Corps, and deposit his arms and accoutrements and uniform, in good order, in the armoury.

18. No Volunteer, under a penalty of ten shillings, shall address the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, except through the Commanding Officer of the Corps to which he belongs.

19. On requisition, signed by twelve members of the Corps, the Commanding Officer shall call a meeting of the members to consider the propriety of forwarding any suggestions or complaints which the requisitionists may desire should be addressed to the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

20. Any member coming late to parade, and assigning a reason for so doing, which is deemed sufficient by the Officer in command at such parade, shall be considered as having been present, provided such absence does not exceed one quarter of an hour.

21. The members of the Corps shall be subject to fines according to the following scale, viz. :—

	s.	d.
Commissioned Officer	2	6
Non-Commissioned Officer	1	0
Privates	0	6
For talking in the ranks after having been warned not to do so, and for any other disorderly conduct, or leaving ranks without permission	1	0
For being improperly dressed at parade	1	0
For not giving notice of change of residence within two weeks of such change... ..	1	0
For dirty rifle or accoutrements on parade	1	0
For not sending in arms and accoutrements for inspection when ordered	2	6

22. At parade, drill, or rifle practice, the senior Officer present shall have power to inflict the following fines, viz. :—

For loading contrary to order, or shooting out of turn without permission	1	0
For pointing the rifle, loaded or unloaded, at any person without orders, not less than	10	0

23. The subscription of the Corps shall be two shillings per quarter, payable in advance.

24. No enrolled member, but those who are returned as efficient Volunteers, shall be permitted to compete for any prize except for recruit prizes.

25. No person shall fire at the range, unless the red (or danger) flag shall be flying on the butts, and a marker is employed; and any person breaking this rule to be fined 2s. 6d.

26. No member shall be allowed to enter for any prize, or use the range for any purpose until his subscriptions and all other moneys due from him be paid up in full.

27. The firing-party shall be under the control of the senior Officer or Non-Commissioned Officer on the ground; and should there be no Officer present, one of the members must be chosen by those present to take command, and he will be held responsible for any irregularities that may take place.

28. The value of every shot will be decided only by the flag shown by the marker.

29. All firing-parties shall fall in in single rank, and shall not leave their places without permission; they shall load and fire according to their position; any member being late must fall in on the left, and finish his practice after the others have retired.

30. No member shall be allowed to begin at any range after the third round has been fired and the fourth commenced.

31. The Officer in charge will use his discretion in allowing any member to fire at the longer ranges who has not made a reasonable score previously at the shorter.

J. S. RICHARDSON,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Vol. Force.

Rules of the East Maitland Corps, Volunteer Rifles.

THE following Rules of the above Company having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, and bearing date the 25th August, 1869, are published for general information:—

1. The Corps being constituted and serving under the Volunteer Act of 1867, the members shall be subject to its provisions, and also to all Regulations which have been, or may hereafter from time to time be issued under the authority of the Governor.

2. After the acceptance of the service of the Corps no person shall be admitted as a member thereof, unless with the approval of the Commanding Officer.

3. The Corps shall consist of two classes:—

(1.) Enrolled members, consisting of efficient and non-efficient; and

(2.) Honorary members, who will contribute to the funds of the Corps, but will not be enrolled for service.

4. Members of the Corps shall be at liberty to recommend to the Governor, through the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, such of their members as they may desire to be appointed as their Officers. No such recommendation shall be made otherwise than upon a ballot at a general or special meeting of the Corps, of which at least seven days' notice shall be given in one or more of the daily newspapers.

5. When the Corps is not assembled for actual military service the Commanding Officer shall be solely responsible for its discipline; but he may at any time apply to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, to assemble a Court of Inquiry, consisting of three or five members of the Corps (one at least of whom is to be an Officer) to be appointed by roster, for the purpose of investigating any irregularity, and assisting him in coming to a conclusion upon it. But any inquiry in reference to a Commissioned Officer shall be made by a Court composed of Officers of the Volunteer Force, convened under the authority of the Governor.

6. The Commanding Officer of the Corps shall fix the time and place for parades, drills, and rifle practice.

7. The system of musketry instruction prescribed in the Musketry Regulations for the Army shall be adhered to.

8. Each member shall be provided with uniform after having passed an official inspection in preliminary recruit drill.

9. Honorary members may wear the uniform, but they are not to interfere in any way with the military duties of the Corps.

10. Honorary members will be permitted to use the rifle practice range at any time when the Corps is on the ground, excepting during matches with other Corps.

11. Honorary members shall pay a donation of £5, or an annual subscription of £1.

12. The term "property of the Corps" shall be taken to mean all articles which have been purchased out of the general funds of, or presented to, the Corps.

13. Each member shall be responsible for the due preservation of all articles issued to him, which are the property of the Government, or of the Corps,—allowance being made for fair wear and tear only.

14. The property of the Corps is by Act of Parliament legally vested in the Commanding Officer; but a Committee, to aid him in the management of its finances, shall be appointed at a general meeting to be held yearly on Monday of the last week in January. This Committee shall consist of the Officers and nine members of the Corps.

15. The subscription of the Corps shall be two shillings and six-pence per year, payable in advance.

16. The Committee shall select from its own members a Secretary and a Treasurer.

17. The Committee shall meet, once at least, in every month. At all such meetings five shall form a quorum. The senior Officer present shall preside; and should no Officer be present, the Committee shall select a Chairman.

18. The Secretary shall keep a book, and enter therein minutes of all meetings of the Corps and Committee. The Treasurer shall keep an account of the receipts and disbursements of the funds of the Corps.

19. All fines shall become due on the first day of every month succeeding that in which they have been incurred, and shall be collected by one of the Sergeants, and paid by him to the Commanding Officer of the Corps.

20. All fines imposed on members of the Corps shall be entered in a book kept by the Commanding Officer for that purpose, and shall be applied as a part of the general fund of the Corps.

21. Any member being in arrear with subscription or fines, and refusing or neglecting to pay up the same, shall not be eligible to compete in any rifle match, or to be a representative of the Corps at the matches of the Rifle Association, or other general matches.

22. The Commanding Officer of the Corps shall cause an abstract of the accounts to be annually prepared, and a copy thereof furnished to any member who may demand it.

23. Any member resigning, or applying for leave of absence for any period exceeding one month, shall, before such resignation be accepted, or leave granted, be required to pay up, in full, all fines and subscriptions that may be due by him to the Corps.

24. The members of the Corps shall be subject to fines according to the following scale, viz.:—

	s.	d.
For absence from inspection parade, without leave,—		
Captain	10	0
Subaltern	7	6
Non-Commissioned Officer	5	0
Private	2	6
For talking in the ranks after being warned not to do so, and for other disorderly conduct, such as leaving ranks without permission, &c. ...	1	0
For not being properly dressed at parade	1	0
For not giving notice of change of residence within two weeks of such change	1	0
For not delivering up, as ordered, arms and accoutrements for inspection	5	0

At

At Rifle Practice—

The senior Officer present at any rifle practice shall have power (subject to the approval of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force) to inflict the following fines, viz. :—

	s.	d.
For loading contrary to orders, or shooting out of turn	1	0
For discharging the rifle accidentally	2	6
For pointing the rifle, loaded or unloaded, at any person, without orders,		
not less than	2	6
nor more than	10	0

25. Non-Commissioned Officers and privates shall give the military salute to Officers of Volunteer Corps, and Officers of Her Majesty's Service, when in uniform.

26. The Committee may propose additions and alterations to these by-laws,—such additions and alterations to be confirmed by a general meeting of the Corps before being submitted to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, for the approval of the Governor.

J. S. RICHARDSON,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding Volunteers.

Rules of the West Maitland Corps, Volunteer Rifles.

THE following Rules of the above Corps, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, and bearing date the 13th September, 1868, are published for general information :—

1. The Corps serving under the Volunteer Act, 1867, the members are consequently subject to the provisions of that Act, and of any other Act by which it shall be amended, and to all Regulations which have been or shall be issued under the authority of the Governor.

2. The Corps shall consist of two classes :—

(1.) Enrolled members, consisting of efficient and non-efficient ; and of

(2.) Honorary members, the latter contributing to the funds of the Corps, but not being enrolled for service.

3. All subscriptions shall fall due on the first of the month.

4. The annual subscription of the Corps shall be two shillings and sixpence, and the subscription to the band fund shall not be less than one shilling per month.

5. Members of the Corps shall be at liberty to propose to the Governor, through the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, such of their members as they may desire to be appointed as the Officers thereof. No such recommendation shall be made otherwise than upon a ballot at any general or special meeting of the Corps, of which at least seven days' notice shall be previously given in one or more of the local papers.

6. After the acceptance of the service of the Corps no person shall be admitted as a member, unless with the approval of the Commanding Officer.

7. Each member to be provided with uniform after having passed an official inspection in preliminary recruit drill.

8. Each member shall be responsible for the due preservation of all articles issued to him, which are the property of the Government or of the Corps,—fair wear and tear only excepted.

9. The expression "property of the Corps," shall include all articles which have been purchased out of the general funds of the Corps, or presented to the Corps.

10. When the Corps is not assembled for actual military service the Commanding Officer is solely responsible for the discipline of the Corps ; but he may at any time apply to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force to assemble a Court of Inquiry, consisting of three or five members of the Corps (one of whom at least is to be an Officer), to be appointed by roster, for the purpose of investigating any irregularity, and assisting him in coming to a conclusion upon it. But any inquiry in reference to a Commissioned Officer shall be made by a Court composed of Officers of the Volunteer Force, convened under the authority of the Governor.

11. The Commanding Officer shall fix the time and place for parades, drills, and rifle practice.

12. The senior Officer present at any rifle practice shall have power, subject to the approval of the Commanding Officer, to inflict the following fines, viz. :—

	s.	d.
For loading contrary to orders, or shooting out of turn	2	6
For discharging the rifle carelessly	2	6
For pointing the same, loaded or unloaded, at any person without orders	5	0

13. All fines imposed on members of the Corps shall be entered in a book kept by the Commanding Officer for that purpose.

14. All fines shall become due on the first day of every month succeeding that in which they have been incurred, and shall be collected by one of the Sergeants, and paid by him to the Commanding Officer.

15. The property of the Corps is by Act of Parliament legally vested in the Commanding Officer ; but a Committee, to aid him in the management of its finances, shall be appointed yearly. This Committee shall consist of all Commissioned Officers and twelve members of the Corps ; and shall be convened according to the Regulations of each Corps.

16. The Commanding Officer shall cause an abstract of the accounts to be annually prepared for the information of every member of the Corps.

17. Honorary members may, if they wish it, wear the uniform of the Corps, but they are not to interfere in any way with the military duties of the Corps.

18. Honorary members will be permitted to use the practice ground when it is not required by the enrolled members.

19. Honorary members shall severally pay a donation of £5 5s., or annual subscription of £1 1s.

20. The system of Musketry Instruction prescribed in the Musketry Regulations for the Army must be adhered to.

21. Every member is expected to provide himself with a copy of the Rules of the Corps.

22. That the following fines shall be enacted for non-attendance at compulsory parade, once in each month, except a satisfactory written excuse is sent to the Committee:—

	£	s.	d.
Captain	1	0	0
Lieutenant	0	15	0
Ensign	0	12	6
Quartermaster and Color-sergeant	0	7	6
Sergeants	0	5	0
Corporals	0	4	0
Privates	0	2	6

J. S. RICHARDSON,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding Vol. Force.

Rules of the Hawkesbury Corps, Volunteer Rifles.

THE following Rules of the above Corps, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, and bearing date the 25th December, 1868, are published for general information:—

1. The Corps serving under the Volunteer Act of 1867, the members are consequently subject to the provisions of that Act, and of any other Act by which it shall be amended, and to all Regulations which have been or shall be issued under the authority of the Governor.

2. The Corps shall consist of two classes:—

(1.) Enrolled members, consisting of efficient and non-efficient; and of

(2.) Honorary members, the latter contributing to the funds of the Corps, but not being enrolled for service.

3. All subscriptions shall fall due on the first of the month.

4. The annual subscriptions of the Corps shall be six shillings.

5. Members of the Corps shall be at liberty to propose to the Governor, through the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, such of those members as they may desire to be appointed as the Officers thereof. No such recommendation shall be made otherwise than upon a ballot at any general or special meeting of the Corps, of which at least seven days' notice shall be previously given by Circular.

6. After the acceptance of the service of the Corps no person shall be admitted as a member, unless with the approval of the Commanding Officer.

7. Each member to provide himself with undress uniform in accordance with approved pattern, after having passed an inspection in preliminary recruit drill.

8. Each member shall be responsible for the due preservation of all articles issued to him which are the property of the Government or of the Corps,—fair wear and tear only excepted.

9. The expression "property of the Corps," shall include all articles which have been purchased out of the funds of the Corps, or presented to the Corps.

10. When the Corps is not assembled for actual military service the Commanding Officer is solely responsible for the discipline of the Corps; but he may at any time apply to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force to assemble a Court of Inquiry, consisting of three or five members of the Corps, one of whom at least is to be an Officer, to be appointed by roster, for the purpose of investigating any irregularity, and assisting him in coming to a conclusion upon it. But any inquiry in reference to a Commissioned Officer shall be made by a Court composed of Officers of the Volunteer Force convened under the authority of the Governor.

11. The Commanding Officer shall fix the time and place for parades, drills, and rifle practice.

12. The members of the Corps shall be subject to fines according to the following scale:—

	s.	d.
1st.—For talking in the ranks after being warned not to do so, or for other disorderly conduct, such as leaving the ranks without permission, &c....	1	0
2nd.—For not delivering up, as desired, arms and accoutrements for inspection	5	0
3rd.—For smoking in the barrack-room	1	0
4th.—For careless or improper use of side arms when mustering for drill, or on dismissal from drill or parade	1	0

13. The senior Officer present at any rifle practice shall have power, subject to the approval of the Commanding Officer, to inflict the following fines:—

For loading contrary to orders, or shooting out of turn	1	0
For discharging the rifle accidentally	1	0
For pointing the same, loaded or unloaded, at any person, without orders ...	10	0

14. All fines imposed on members of the Corps shall be entered in a book kept by the Commanding Officer for that purpose.

15. All fines shall become due on the first day of every month succeeding that in which they have been incurred, and shall be collected by one of the Sergeants, and paid by him to the Commanding Officer.

16. The property of the Corps is by Act of Parliament legally vested in the Commanding Officer; but a Committee to aid him in the management of its finances shall be appointed yearly. This Committee shall consist of two Officers and six members of the Corps, and shall be convened monthly by circular.

17. The Commanding Officer shall cause an abstract of the accounts to be annually prepared for the information of every member of the Corps.

18. Honorary members may, if they wish it, wear the uniform of the Corps; but they are not to interfere in any way with the military duties of the Corps.

19. Honorary members will be permitted to use the rifle practice range along with the enrolled members, and will be allowed to compete for Company prizes.

20. Honorary members shall severally pay an annual subscription of £1 sterling.

21. The system of musketry instruction prescribed in the Musketry Regulations for the Army must be adhered to.

22. The Secretary shall keep a book, and enter therein minutes of all Meetings of the Corps and Committee. He will also keep a record of all rifle matches in which the Corps may be engaged. The Treasurer shall keep an account of the receipts and disbursements of the funds of the Corps.

23. Any member resigning or applying for leave of absence for any period exceeding one month, shall, before such resignation be accepted, or leave granted, be required to pay up in full all fines and subscriptions that may be due by him to the Corps, and deliver up his clothing, arms, accoutrements, &c. Subscriptions to run during leave of absence. Any member not returning at expiration of leave of absence, or on a special order being issued for the assembly of the Corps, may be struck off the roll at the discretion of the Commanding Officer.

24. No Volunteer shall address the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, except through the Officer Commanding the Corps to which he belongs.

25. On requisition signed by twelve members of the Corps, the Officer Commanding the Corps shall call a general meeting of the members to consider the propriety of forwarding any suggestions or complaints which the requisitionists may desire should be addressed to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

26. By-laws, not inconsistent with the provisions of the Volunteer Act of 1867, may be proposed by any member, and if approved of by the Commanding Officer shall be by him submitted for confirmation or rejection, at a general meeting of the Corps called for the purpose, before being submitted to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force for the approval of the Governor.

27. Members not attending monthly parade shall be fined one shilling, unless a satisfactory reason for absence be given to the Officer Commanding the Corps.

28. Every member is expected to provide himself with a copy of the Rules of the Corps.

J. S. RICHARDSON,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Volunteer Force.

Rules of the Bathurst Corps, Volunteer Rifles.

THE following Rules of the above Corps, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, and bearing date the 23rd instant, are published for general information:—

1. The Corps being constituted and serving under the Volunteer Act of 1867, the members are subject to its provisions, and also to all Regulations which have been or may hereafter from time to time be issued under the authority of the Governor.

2. After the acceptance of the service of the Corps no person shall be admitted as a member thereof, unless with the approval of the Commanding Officer.

3. The Corps shall consist of two classes:—

(1.) Enrolled members, consisting of efficient and non-efficient; and

(2.) Honorary members, who will contribute to the funds of the Corps, but will not be enrolled for service.

4. Members of the Corps shall be at liberty to recommend to the Governor, through the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, such of their members as they may desire to be appointed as their Officers. No such recommendation shall be made otherwise than upon a ballot at a general or special meeting of the Corps, of which at least seven days' notice shall be given in one or more of the local newspapers.

5. When the Corps is not assembled for actual military service the Commanding Officer is solely responsible for its discipline; but he may at any time apply to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, to assemble a Court of Inquiry, consisting of three or five members of the Corps (one at least of whom is to be an Officer), to be appointed by roster, for the purpose of investigating any irregularity, and assisting him in coming to a conclusion upon it. But any inquiry in reference to a Commissioned Officer shall be made by a Court composed of Officers of the Volunteer Force, convened under the authority of the Governor.

6. The Commanding Officer of the Corps shall fix the time and place for parades, drills, and rifle practice.

7. The system of musketry instruction prescribed in the Musketry Regulations for the Army must be adhered to.

8. Each member to be provided with uniform after having passed an official inspection in preliminary recruit drill.

9. Honorary members may wear the uniform, but they are not to interfere in any way with the military duties of the Corps.

10. Honorary members may use the rifle practice range when the Corps is on the ground, excepting during military matches, and at such other times as shall be decided upon by the Commanding Officer.

11. Honorary members shall pay a donation of £5, or an annual subscription of £1.

12. The term "property of the Corps," shall be taken to mean all articles which have been purchased out of the general funds of, or presented to, the Corps.

13. Each member shall be responsible for the due preservation of all articles issued to him, which are the property of the Government or of the Corps,—allowance being made for fair wear and tear only.

14. The property of the Corps is by Act of Parliament legally vested in the Commanding Officer; but a Committee, to aid him in the management of its finances, shall be appointed at a general meeting to be held yearly in the first week of the month of March. This Committee shall consist of the Officers and fifteen members of the Corps.

15. The subscription of the Corps shall be one shilling per month, payable in advance.

16. The Committee shall elect from its own members a Secretary and a Treasurer.

17. The Committee shall meet, once at least, in every month, and that the day of meeting shall be the second Monday, at 8 p.m. At all such meetings seven shall form a quorum, the senior Officer present to preside; and should no Officer be present, the Committee shall elect a Chairman.

18. The Secretary shall keep a book, and enter therein minutes of all meetings of the Corps and Committee. The Treasurer shall keep an account of the receipts and disbursements of the funds of the Corps.

19. All fines shall, become due on the first day of every month succeeding that in which they have been incurred, and shall be collected by one of the Sergeants, and paid by him to the Commanding Officer of the Corps.

20. All fines imposed on the members of the Corps shall be entered in a book kept by the Commanding Officer for that purpose, and shall be applied as a part of the general fund of the Corps.

21. Any member being in arrear with subscription or fines, and refusing or neglecting to pay up the same, shall not be eligible to compete in any rifle match, or to be a representative of the Corps at the matches of the Rifle Association, or other general matches.

22. The Commanding Officer of the Corps shall cause an abstract of the accounts to be annually prepared for the inspection of any member of the Corps.

23. Any member resigning, or applying for leave of absence for any period exceeding one month, shall, before such resignation be accepted, or leave granted, be required to pay up, in full, all fines and subscriptions that may be due by him to the Corps.

24. The members of the Corps shall be subject to fines according to the following scale, viz. :—

	s.	d.
For not becoming efficient before the 31st December next, after having received clothing	30	0
For absence from inspection parade without leave—		
Captain	10	0
Subaltern	7	6
Non-Commissioned Officer... ..	5	0
Privates	2	6
For talking in the ranks after being warned not to do so, and for other disorderly conduct, such as leaving ranks without permission, &c. ...	1	0
For not being properly dressed at parade	1	0
For not giving notice of change of residence within two weeks of such change	1	0

At Rifle Practice—

The senior Officer present at any rifle practice shall have power, subject to the approval of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, to inflict the following fines, viz. :—

For loading contrary to orders, or shooting out of turn	1	0
For discharging the rifle accidentally	2	6
For pointing the rifle, loaded or unloaded, at any person, without orders, not more than	10	0

25. Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates shall give the military salute to Officers of Volunteer Corps, and Officers of Her Majesty's Service, when both in uniform.

26. The Committee may propose additions and alterations to these by-laws,—such additions and alterations to be confirmed by a general meeting of the Corps before being submitted for the approval of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

27. The terms "Corps" and "Commanding Officer of the Corps" shall respectively be taken to mean the "B.V.R. Company," and the "Captain or Officer Commanding the B.V.R. Company."

J. S. RICHARDSON,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding Volunteers.

Rules of the Kiama Corps, Volunteer Rifles.

THE following Rules of the above Corps, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, and bearing date the 7th September, 1869, are published for general information :—

1. The Corps being constituted and serving under the Volunteer Act of 1867, the members are subject to its provisions, and also to all Regulations which have been, or may hereafter, from time to time be issued under the authority of His Excellency the Governor.

2. All British subjects above the age of sixteen shall be eligible for admission to the Corps, and shall make personal or written application to the Commanding Officers, stating name, place of abode, and occupation. The names of applicants to be read to the Corps on the next parade, and approved of by the Commanding Officer.

3. The Corps shall consist of two classes :—

(1.) Enrolled members, consisting of efficient and non-efficient.

(2.) Honorary members, who will contribute to the funds of the Corps, but will not be enrolled for service.

4. Members of the Corps shall be at liberty to recommend to the Governor, through the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, such of their members as they may desire to be appointed as their Officers. No such recommendation shall be made otherwise than upon a ballot at a general or special meeting of the Corps, of which at least seven days' notice shall be given in one or more of the local journals.

5. When the Corps is not assembled for actual military service the Commanding Officer is solely responsible for its discipline, but he may at any time apply to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force to assemble a Court of Inquiry, consisting of nine members of the Corps, two of whom at least shall be Officers, two Non-Commissioned Officers, and two Privates.

6. Each member to be provided with uniform after having passed an official inspection in preliminary recruit drill.

7. Honorary members shall severally pay an annual subscription of 10s. 6d., and may, if they wish, wear the uniform of the Corps, and also be permitted to use the practice ground when not required by the enrolled members.

8. Each member shall be responsible for the due preservation of all articles issued to him, which are the property of the Government, or of the Corps,—fair wear and tear only excepted.

9. That the undress uniform of the Corps shall be blue serge tunic and cap, grey tweed trousers (red facings).

10. The expression "property of the Corps," shall include all articles which have been purchased out of the general funds of the Corps, or presented to the Corps.

11. There shall be a Committee formed for the furtherance of the interests of the Corps, having the management of its financial and non-military business; such Committee to consist of nine members, exclusive of Commissioned Officers, five to form a quorum, exclusive of Commissioned Officers.

12. The Secretary shall keep a book, and enter therein minutes of all meetings of the Corps and Committee; the Officer in command for time-being shall furnish to the Secretary accounts of all rifle matches under his command.

13. The Treasurer shall keep an account of the receipts and the disbursements of the funds of the Corps.

14. The Officer Commanding the Corps may at any time convene a general meeting of the Corps, at which no by-laws shall be passed unless due notice of seven days, by advertisement or circular, shall be given. At every meeting the senior Officer present shall preside.

15. A book, called a "Fine-book," shall be kept, in which all fines shall be entered and signed by the Officer Commanding the Corps; a separate entry is also to be made when such fine is collected, with the signature of the receiving Officer. This book shall be kept by the Secretary, and shall be submitted for inspection half-yearly, or produced when required by the Commanding Officer or Committee.

16. All moneys arising from fines, subscriptions, or donations, will be collected by a Non-Commissioned Officer, or other person duly appointed, and paid over to the Treasurer.

17. Any member who may be fined must pay the amount of such fine to the Non-Commissioned Officer, or other person duly appointed by the Officer Commanding the Corps to receive the same, within thirty days of notification to him, and in default of such payment will be proceeded against according to law.

18. All fines and penalties, and also all donations and subscriptions shall form a fund for the benefit of the Corps, to be appropriated as may be agreed upon from time to time by the Committee.

19. Any member resigning, or applying for leave of absence for any period exceeding one month, shall, before such resignation be accepted, or leave granted, be required to pay up in full all fines and subscriptions that may be due by him to the Corps, and deposit his arms and accoutrements in good order in the armoury.

20. Any member desiring leave of absence shall apply for the same in writing to the Commanding Officer of the Corps; leave of absence will not be granted for a longer period than one month, cases of sickness excepted, and when a member is about leaving the Kiama district.

21. At every advertised parade, on the roll being called, any member not answering to his name shall be deemed absent. "Any member coming late" (i.e., after the roll has been called), and assigning a reason for his being late, which may be deemed sufficient by the Officer Commanding the Corps, shall be considered as having been present on parade.

22. That leave of absence, when the member on leave may be in the district of Kiama, shall, in every instance, be considered as cancelled in cases of emergency, or on the issue of any special order for the assembly of the whole Corps.

23. The subscription of each member of the Corps shall be 6d. per month.

24. All subscriptions shall be due in advance on the first of every month; any member in arrear more than three months to be fined one shilling.

25. No Volunteer, under a penalty of 10s., shall address the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, except through the Officer Commanding the Corps to which he belongs.

26. On requisition signed by twelve members of the Corps the Captain shall call a meeting of the members to consider the propriety of forwarding any suggestions or complaints which the requisitionists may desire should be addressed to the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

27. The members of the Corps shall be subject to fines according to the following scale, viz. :—

For non-attendance at Inspection or Commanding Officer's Parade, without leave of absence, or giving sufficient reason in writing within a fortnight to the proper Officer,—	s.	d.
Captain	5	0
Subaltern	2	6
Non-Commissioned Officer	2	0
Private	1	0
Non-attendance at advertised parades, without leave, or sufficient reason being given,—		
Captain	2	0
Subaltern	1	6
Non-Commissioned Officer	1	0
Private	0	6
In persisting to talk in the ranks after being warned not to do so, and for any other disorderly conduct, or leaving the ranks without permission	0	6
For being improperly dressed at parade	0	6
For dirty rifle or accoutrements on parade	0	6
For not giving notice of change of residence within a fortnight of such change	0	6

At Rifle Practice—

The senior Officer present at any rifle practice shall cause the danger flag to be hoisted in a conspicuous place, and shall have the power to inflict the following fines, viz. :—

For loading contrary to order, or shooting out of turn, without permission	0	6
For pointing the rifle, unloaded, at any person without orders	2	6
For pointing the rifle, loaded	10	0

28. All orders issued by the Commanding Officer will be entered in the order book; an Officer in the Corps will read at the parades all orders that may be issued.

29. By-laws, not inconsistent with the provisions of the Volunteer Act of 1867, may be proposed by any member, and if approved of by the Commanding Officer shall be by him submitted for confirmation or rejection at a general meeting of the Corps.

30. That special ball practice at the butts shall be afforded on the second Friday and fourth Saturday in each month, and that members desirous of practising on all other occasions shall provide themselves with an Officer, who shall be responsible for the proper conduct of the firing party; any Volunteer or honorary member, without an Officer being present, shall each be subject to a fine of 5s.

31. Any Volunteer failing to return any blank cartridge he may have after parade to the Officer appointed for that purpose, or firing on the public roads or streets, shall be fined for each offence 2s. 6d.

J. S. RICHARDSON,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding Volunteers.

Rules of the Singleton Corps, Volunteer Rifles.

THE following Rules of the above Corps, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, and bearing date the 20th March, 1869, are published for general information:—

1. The Corps being constituted and serving under the Volunteer Act of 1867, the members are subject to its provisions, and also to all regulations which have been, or may hereafter from time to time be issued under the authority of the Governor.

2. After the acceptance of the service of the Corps no person shall be admitted as a member thereof, unless with the approval of the Commanding Officer.

3. The Corps shall consist of two classes:—

(1.) Enrolled members, consisting of efficient and non-efficient.

(2.) Honorary members, who will contribute to the funds of the Corps, but will not be enrolled for service.

4. Members of the Corps shall be at liberty to recommend to the Governor, through the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, such of their members as they may desire to be appointed as their Officers. No such recommendation shall be made otherwise than upon a ballot at a general or special meeting of the Corps, of which at least seven days' notice shall be given in one or more of the daily newspapers.

5. When the Corps is not assembled for actual military service the Commanding Officer is solely responsible for its discipline; but he may at any time apply to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, to assemble a Court of Inquiry, consisting of three or five members of the Corps (one at least of whom is to be an Officer), to be appointed by roster, for the purpose of investigating any irregularity, and assisting him in coming to a conclusion upon it. But any inquiry in reference to a Commissioned Officer shall be made by a Court composed of Officers of the Volunteer Force, convened under the authority of the Governor.

6. The Commanding Officer of the Corps shall fix the time and place for parades, drills, and rifle practice.

7. The system of musketry instruction prescribed in the Musketry Regulations for the Army must be adhered to.

8. Each member to be provided with uniform after having passed an official inspection in preliminary recruit drill.

9. Honorary members may wear the uniform, but they are not to interfere in any way with the military duties of the Corps.

10. Honorary members will be permitted to use the rifle practice range at any time when the Corps is on the ground, excepting during matches with other Corps.

11. Honorary members shall pay a donation of £5, or an annual subscription of £2.

12. The term "property of the Corps," shall be taken to mean all articles which have been purchased out of the general funds of, or presented to, the Corps.

13. Each member shall be responsible for the due preservation of all articles issued to him, which are the property of the Government or of the Corps, allowance being made for fair wear and tear only.

14. The property of the Corps is by Act of Parliament legally vested in the Commanding Officer; but a Committee, to aid him in the management of its finances, shall be appointed at a general meeting to be held yearly in the first week in the month of January in each year. This Committee shall consist of the Officers and nine members of the Corps.

15. The subscriptions of the Corps shall be 2s. 6d. per quarter, payable in advance.

16. The Committee shall elect from its own members a Secretary and Treasurer.

17. The Committee shall meet once at least in every month; at all such meetings five shall form a quorum, the senior Officer present to preside; and should no Officer be present, the Committee shall elect a Chairman.

18. The Secretary shall keep a book and enter therein minutes of all meetings of the Corps and Committee. The Treasurer shall keep an account of the receipts and disbursements of the funds of the Corps.

19. All fines shall become due on the first day of every month succeeding that in which they have been incurred, and shall be collected by one of the Sergeants and paid by him to the Commanding Officer of the Corps.

20. All fines imposed on members of the Corps shall be entered in a book kept by the Commanding Officer for that purpose, and shall be applied as a part of the general fund of the Corps.

21. Any member being in arrear with subscriptions or fines, and refusing or neglecting to pay up the same, shall not be eligible to compete in any rifle match, or to be a representative of the Corps at the matches of the Rifle Association, or other general matches.

22. The Commanding Officer of the Corps shall cause an abstract of the accounts to be annually prepared, and a copy thereof furnished to any member who may demand it.

23. Any member resigning, or applying for leave of absence for any period exceeding one month, shall, before such resignation be accepted, or leave granted, be required to pay up in full all fines and subscriptions that may be due by him to the Corps.

24. The members of the Corps shall be subject to fines according to the following scale, viz. :—
For absence from inspection parade—

	s.	d.
Captain	10	0
Subaltern	7	6
Non-Com. Officer	5	0
Private	2	6

For absence from Captain's Parade the same fines to be levied, unless reasonable excuse be given in each case.

For talking in the ranks after being warned not to do so, and for other disorderly conduct, such as leaving ranks without permission	1	0
For not being properly dressed on parade	1	0
For not giving notice of change of residence within two weeks of such change	1	0
For not delivering up as ordered, arms and accoutrements for inspection	5	0
For appearing on parade with dirty arms and accoutrements	0	6

At Rifle Practice—

The senior Officer present at any rifle practice shall have power (subject to the approval of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force) to inflict the following fines, viz. :—

For loading contrary to orders, or shooting out of turn	1	0
For discharging the rifle accidentally	2	6
For pointing the rifle, loaded or unloaded, at any person, without orders	20	0

25. Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates shall give the military salute to Officers of Volunteer Corps, and Officers of Her Majesty's Service, when in uniform.

26. The Committee may propose any additions and alterations to these by-laws, such additions and alterations to be confirmed by a general meeting of the Corps before being submitted to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, for the approval of the Governor.

27. The terms "Corps" and "Commanding Officer" shall respectively be taken to mean the Singleton Corps Volunteer Rifles, and the Captain or Officer Commanding Singleton Corps, Volunteer Rifles.

J. S. RICHARDSON,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding Volunteer Force.

Rules of the Goulburn Corps, Volunteer Rifles.

THE following Rules of the above Corps, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, and bearing date the 20th day of April, 1869, are published for general information :—

1. The Corps serving under the Volunteer Act of 1867, the members are consequently subject to the provisions of that Act, and of any other Act by which it shall be amended; and to all Regulations which have been or shall be issued under the authority of the Governor.

2. The Corps shall consist of two Classes :—

(1.) Enrolled members, consisting of efficient and non-efficient; and of

(2.) Honorary members—the latter contributing to the funds of the Corps, but not being enrolled for service.

3. All subscriptions shall fall due on the first of each month.

4. The subscription payable by members of the Corps shall be one shilling per month.

5. Members of the Corps shall be at liberty to recommend to the Governor, through the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, such of their members as they may desire to be appointed as the Officers thereof. No such recommendation shall be made otherwise than upon a ballot at any general or special meeting of the Corps, of which at least seven days' notice shall be previously given in one or more of the local papers.

6. After the acceptance of the services of the Corps no person shall be admitted as a member, unless with the approval of the Commanding Officer.

7. Each member shall be provided with uniform after having passed the requisite official inspection.

8. Each member shall be responsible for the due preservation of all articles issued to him which are the property of the Government or of the Corps,—fair wear and tear only excepted.

9. The expression "property of the Corps," shall include all articles which have been purchased out of the general funds of the Corps, or presented to the Corps.

10. When the Corps is not assembled for actual military service the Commanding Officer is solely responsible for the discipline of the Corps; but he may at any time apply to the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force to assemble a Court of Inquiry, consisting of three or five members of the Corps (one of whom at least is to be an Officer) to be appointed by roster, for the purpose of investigating any irregularity and assisting him in coming to a conclusion upon it. But any inquiry having reference to the conduct of a Commissioned Officer shall be made by a Court composed of Officers of the Volunteer Force, convened under the authority of the Governor.

11. The Commanding Officer shall fix the time and place for parades, drills, and rifle practice.

12. All fines imposed on members of the Corps shall be entered in a book kept for that purpose by the Commanding Officer.

13. All fines shall become due on the first day of every month succeeding that in which they have been incurred, and shall be collected by one of the Sergeants, and paid by him to the Commanding Officer.

14. The property of the Corps is by Act of Parliament legally vested in the Commanding Officer; but a Committee to aid him in the management of its finances, and other matters not provided for by the Act or by Regulations under the Act, shall be appointed yearly. This Committee shall consist of the Commissioned Officers and six members of the Corps, to be elected at the annual general meeting of the Corps to be held in the month of March, such Committee to have the power of filling vacancies occurring in their own body.

15. The Commanding Officer shall cause an abstract of the accounts to be annually prepared for the information of every member of the Corps.

16. Each member shall provide himself with the undress uniform of the Corps on his being duly enrolled.

17. Honorary members shall severally pay an annual subscription not less than £1 1s. in advance.

18. The members of the Corps shall be subject to fines according to the following scale, viz. :—

For non-attendance at inspection parade, without leave of absence—

	s.	d.
Captain	7	6
Subaltern	5	0
Non-Commissioned Officer	3	0
Privates	2	0
For absence, without leave, from two consecutive Battalion Parades, or two consecutive Company drills—		
Captain	5	0
Subaltern	3	0
Non-Commissioned Officer	2	0
Private	1	0
For persisting in talking in the ranks after being warned not to do so, and for other disorderly conduct, such as leaving the ranks without permission, &c.		
	2	0
For being improperly dressed at any parade	2	0
For not giving notice of change of residence within two weeks of such change	2	0

At Rifle Practice—

The senior Officer present at any rifle practice shall have power, subject to the approval of the Officer Commanding the Volunteers, to inflict the following fines, viz. :—

For loading contrary to orders, shooting out of turn, or snapping caps without orders

2 6

For discharging the rifle accidentally

2 6

For pointing the rifle, loaded or unloaded, at any person, without orders

1 0

J. S. RICHARDSON,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding Volunteer Force.

Rules of the Ulladulla Corps, Volunteer Rifles.

THE following Rules of the above Corps, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, and bearing date the 14th September, 1869, are published for general information :—

1. The Corps serving under the Volunteer Act of 1867, the members are consequently subject to the provisions of that Act, and of any other Act by which it shall be amended, and to all Regulations which have been, or shall be issued under the authority of the Governor.

2. The Corps shall consist of two classes :—

(1.) Enrolled members, consisting of efficient and non-efficient; and of

(2.) Honorary members, the latter contributing to the funds of the Corps, but not being enrolled for service.

3. All subscriptions shall fall due on the 1st of the month.

4. The annual subscription of the Corps shall be 6d. per month.

5. Members of the Corps shall be at liberty to propose to the Governor, through the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, such of their members as they may desire to be appointed as the Officers thereof. No such recommendation shall be made otherwise than upon a ballot at any general or special meeting of the Corps, of which at least seven days' notice shall be previously given in the usual way, at the Post Office.

6. After the acceptance of the service of the Corps no person shall be admitted as a member, unless with the approval of the Commanding Officer.

7. Each member to be provided with uniform after having passed an official inspection in preliminary recruit drill.

8. Each member shall be responsible for the due preservation of all articles issued to him, which are the property of the Government, or of the Corps,—fair wear and tear only excepted.

9. The expression "property of the Corps," shall include all articles which have been purchased out of the general funds of the Corps, or presented to the Corps.

10. When the Corps is not assembled for actual military service the Commanding Officer is solely responsible for the discipline of the Corps; but he may at any time apply to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force to assemble a Court of Inquiry, consisting of three or five members of the Corps (one of whom at least is to be an officer), to be appointed by roster, for the purpose of investigating any irregularity, and assisting him in coming to a conclusion upon it. But any inquiry in reference to a Commissioned Officer shall be made by a Court composed of Officers of the Volunteer Force, convened under the authority of the Governor.

11. The Commanding Officer shall fix the time and place for parades, drills, and rifle practice.

12.

12. The senior Officer present at any rifle practice shall have power, subject to the approval of the Commanding Officer, to inflict the following fines, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
For loading contrary to orders, or shooting out of turn...	1	0	0
For discharging the rifle accidentally	1	0	0
For pointing the same, loaded or unloaded, at any person without orders	1	0	0

13. All fines imposed on members of the Corps shall be entered in a book kept by the Commanding Officer for that purpose.

14. All fines shall become due on the 1st day of every month succeeding that on which they have been incurred, and shall be collected by one of the Sergeants, and paid by him to the Commanding Officer.

15. The property of the Corps is by Act of Parliament legally vested in the Commanding Officer; but a Committee, to aid him in the management of its finances, shall be appointed yearly; this Committee shall consist of the Officers and seven members of the Corps, and shall be convened according to the Regulations of each Corps.

16. The Commanding Officer shall cause an abstract of the accounts to be annually prepared for the information of every member of the Corps.

17. Honorary members may, if they wish it, wear the uniform of the Corps, but they are not to interfere in any way with the military duties of the Corps.

18. Honorary members will be permitted to use the practice ground when it is not required by the enrolled members.

19. Honorary members shall severally pay a donation of or annual subscription of £1 1s.

20. The system of musketry instruction prescribed in the Musketry Regulations for the Army must be adhered to.

21. Every member is expected to provide himself with a copy of the Rules of the Corps.

J. S. RICHARDSON,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding Volunteer Force.

Rules of the Gerringong Corps, Volunteer Rifles.

THE following Rules of the above Corps, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, and bearing date the 18th day of July, 1870, are published for general information :—

1. The Corps being constituted and serving under the Volunteer Act, 1867, the Members are subject to its provisions and also to all Regulations which have been or may hereafter from time to time be issued under the authority of the Governor.

2. All British subjects above the age of sixteen (16) years shall be eligible for admission to the Corps, and shall make personal or written application to the Commanding Officer, stating name, age, place of abode, and occupation. The names of applicants shall be read to the Corps on the next parade, and approved of, or otherwise, by the Commanding Officer.

3. The Corps shall consist of two (2) classes, viz. :—

(1.) Enrolled members, consisting of efficient and non-efficient.

(2.) Honorary members, who will contribute to the funds of the Corps, but will not be enrolled for service.

4. Members of the Corps shall be at liberty to recommend to the Governor, through the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, such of their members as they may desire to be appointed as their Officers. No such recommendation shall be made otherwise than upon a ballot at a general or special meeting of the Corps, of which at least seven (7) days' notice shall be given in one or more of the local journals.

5. When the Corps is not assembled for actual military service the Commanding Officer is solely responsible for its discipline; but he may at any time apply to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force to assemble a Court of Inquiry, to consist of three (3) or five (5) members of the Corps (one of whom at least must be an Officer), to be appointed by roster for the purpose of investigating any irregularity, and assisting him in coming to a conclusion upon it. But any inquiry in reference to a Commissioned Officer shall be made by a Court composed of Officers of the Volunteer Force convened under the authority of the Governor.

6. The Commanding Officer of the Corps shall fix the time and place for parades, drills, and rifle practice.

7. After having passed an official inspection in preliminary recruit drill, each member shall be provided with uniform.

8. Each member shall be responsible for the due preservation of all articles issued to him, which are the property of the Government or of the Corps,—allowance being made for fair wear and tear only.

9. The property of the Corps is by Act of Parliament legally vested in the Commanding Officer; but a Committee to aid him in the management of its finances shall be appointed at a general meeting of the Corps, to be held annually in the first week in the month of January.

10. The Committee shall consist of the Commissioned Officers, one (1) Non-Commissioned Officer, and six (6) members of the Corps.

11. The Committee shall meet once at least in every month. At all meetings five (5) shall form a quorum, the senior Officer present to preside; and should no Officer be present the Committee shall elect a Chairman.

12. A book shall be kept by the Commanding Officer, in which the minutes of all meetings of the Corps and Committee shall be entered. An account of the receipts and disbursements of the funds of the Corps shall also be entered in a book kept for the purpose.

13. The Commanding Officer of the Corps shall cause an abstract of the accounts to be quarterly and annually prepared, and a copy thereof furnished to any member who may demand it.

14.

14. The subscription of each member of the Corps shall be sixpence (6d.) per month, payable in advance on the first of each month.

15. All fines shall become due on the first of the month succeeding that in which they have been incurred, and shall be collected by one of the Sergeants, and paid by him to the Commanding Officer of the Corps.

16. All fines imposed on members of the Corps shall be entered in a book kept by the Commanding Officer for that purpose, and shall be applied as a part of the general fund of the Corps.

17. Any member being three months in arrears with subscriptions or fines, shall be subject to a fine of sixpence (6d.), and refusing or neglecting to pay up the same shall not be eligible to compete in any Rifle Match, or to be a representative of the Corps at the Rifle Association or other general matches.

18. The members of the Corps shall be subject to fines according to the following scale, viz:—

For non-attendance at Inspection or Commanding Officer's Parade, without leave of absence, or giving sufficient reason in writing, within a fortnight, to the proper Officer—	s.	d.
Captain	10	0
Subaltern	7	6
Non-Commissioned Officer	5	0
Private	2	6
Non-attendance at advertised parades without leave or sufficient reason being given—		
Captain	2	0
Subaltern	1	6
Non-Commissioned Officer	1	0
Private	0	6
For talking in the ranks after being warned not to do so; leaving the ranks without permission; or for any other disorderly conduct	0	6
For being improperly dressed; or having dirty rifle or accoutrements on parade	0	6
For not giving notice of change of residence within a fortnight of such change	0	6
Refusing or failing to return any blank cartridge after parade, or for firing off the rifle in any public place	2	6
The senior Officer present at any rifle practice shall cause the danger flag to be hoisted in a conspicuous place, and shall have the power to inflict the following fines, viz:—		
For loading contrary to order, or shooting out of turn, without permission	1	0
For pointing the rifle, unloaded, at any person without orders	2	6
For pointing the rifle, loaded, at any person, without orders	10	0
Privates and honorary members using the butts without leave	5	0

19. Any member desiring leave of absence, shall apply for the same, in writing, to the Commanding Officer of the Corps. Leave of absence will not be granted for a longer period than one month, except in case of sickness, and when a member is about leaving the District of Gerringong.

20. That leave of absence, when the member on leave is in the District of Gerringong, shall, in every instance, be considered as cancelled in cases of emergency, or on the issue of any special order for the assembly of the whole Corps.

21. Any member resigning or applying for leave of absence for any period exceeding one month, shall, before such resignation be accepted or leave granted, be required to pay up in full all fines and subscriptions that may be due by him to the Corps, and deposit his arms and accoutrements in good order in the Armoury.

22. At every advertised parade, on the roll being called any member not answering to his name shall be deemed absent. Any member coming late, &c., immediately after the roll has been called, and assigning a reason for his being late, which may be deemed sufficient by the Commanding Officer, shall be considered as having been present at parade.

23. Honorary members shall severally pay a donation of three guineas (£3 3s.), or an annual subscription of half-a-guinea (10s. 6d.)

24. Honorary members may wear the uniform, but they are not to interfere in any way with the military duties of the Corps.

25. Honorary members will be permitted to use the rifle practice range at any time when the Corps is on the ground, excepting during matches with other Corps.

26. On requisition, signed by five (5) members of the Corps, the Commanding Officer shall call a meeting of members, to consider the propriety of forwarding any suggestion or complaints which the requisitionists may desire should be addressed to the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

27. No member of this Corps shall, under a penalty of ten shillings (10s.), address the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, except through the Commanding Officer of the Corps.

28. Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates shall give the military salute to all Officers of Volunteer Corps, and Officers of Her Majesty's Service, when both are in uniform.

29. The Commanding Officer may at any time convene a general meeting of the Corps, at which any additions or alterations in these by-laws may be proposed, such additions or alterations not being inconsistent with any of the provisions of the Volunteer Act of 1867, 31 Vic., No. 5, to be confirmed by a general meeting of the Corps before being submitted to the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, for the approval of the Governor: Provided also, that no by-law shall be passed at any meeting, unless due notice of seven (7) days by advertisement or circular shall be given.

30. The terms "Corps," "Commanding Officer," "Property of the Corps," shall be taken respectively to mean,—“The Gerringong Corps Volunteer Rifles,” “The Officer Commanding Gerringong Corps, Volunteer Rifles,” and “all articles presented to or purchased with the general funds—the Gerringong Corps, Volunteer Rifles.”

J. S. RICHARDSON,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding Volunteer Force.

Wollongong

Rules of the Wollongong Corps, Volunteer Rifles.

1. The Corps being constituted and serving under the Volunteer Act of 1867, the members are subject to its provisions, and also to all Regulations which have been or may be hereafter issued under the authority of the Governor.

2. All British subjects above the age of sixteen shall be eligible for admission to the Corps, and shall make personal or written application to the Commanding Officer, stating name, place of abode, and occupation.

3. The Corps shall consist of two classes:—

(1.) Enrolled members, consisting of efficient and non-efficient.

(2.) Honorary members, who contribute to the funds of the Corps, not enrolled for service, but eligible as members of Finance Committee.

4. Honorary members shall severally pay an annual subscription of one guinea, or five guineas to become a permanent honorary member.

5. Honorary members may, if they wish it, wear the uniform of the Corps, but they are not in any way to interfere with the military duties of the Corps.

6. Honorary members will be permitted to use the practice ground when it is not required by the enrolled members.

7. Each member shall be responsible for the due preservation of all articles issued to him, either the property of the Government or the Corps,—fair wear and tear only excepted.

8. The expression "property of the Corps," shall include all articles which have been purchased out of the funds of the Corps, or presented to the Corps.

9. Members of the Corps shall be at liberty to recommend to the Governor, through the Commanding Officer of the Volunteer Force, such of their members as they may desire to be appointed as their Officers. No such recommendation shall be made otherwise than upon a ballot at a general or special meeting of the Corps, of which at least seven days' notice shall be given in one or more local papers.

10. When the Corps is not assembled for actual military service the Commanding Officer is solely responsible for its discipline; and may, when necessary, apply to the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, to assemble a Court of Inquiry, consisting of six members of the Corps, one of whom at least shall be a Commissioned Officer.

11. Each member shall be provided with uniform after having passed an official inspection in preliminary recruit drill.

12. There shall be a Committee, having the management of the financial and non-military business of the Corps, such Committee to consist of six members, together with the Secretary and Treasurer, six to constitute a quorum. They shall be elected annually, by ballot, and hold office to the end of the year. The Commissioned Officers to be members *ex officio*.

13. The Secretary shall keep a book, and enter therein minutes of all meetings of the Corps and Committee; he will also keep a record of all rifle practice and matches in which the Corps may be engaged. The Treasurer shall keep an account of the receipts and disbursements of the funds of the Corps.

14. The Commanding Officer may at any time convene a general meeting of the Corps, at which no by-law shall be passed, unless due notice of seven days by advertisement or by circular shall have been given. At every meeting the senior Officer present shall preside.

15. All moneys arising from fines or other sources will be collected by a Non-Commissioned Officer, or other person duly appointed, and paid over to the Treasurer.

16. A book, called a fine book, shall be kept, in which all fines shall be entered and signed by the senior Officer then present. A separate entry must be made when such fine is collected, with the signature of the receiving Officer. This book shall be kept by the Colour-Sergeant, and shall be submitted for inspection half-yearly, or produced when required by the Commanding Officer or Committee.

17. Any member who may be fined must pay the amount to the Non-Commissioned Officer, or other person duly appointed by the Officer Commanding the Corps to receive the same, within fourteen days of notification to him, and in default of such payment will be proceeded against according to law.

18. All fines and penalties, and also all donations and subscriptions, shall form a fund, to be appropriated as may be agreed upon from time to time by the Committee.

19. Any member resigning, or applying for leave of absence for any period exceeding one month, shall, before such resignation be accepted, or leave granted, be required to pay up in full all fines and subscriptions that may be due by him to the Corps, and deposit his arms and accoutrements and uniform, in good order, in the armoury.

20. No Volunteer, under a penalty of ten shillings, shall address the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, except through the Commanding Officer of the Corps.

21. On requisition, signed by twelve members of the Corps, the Commanding Officer shall call a meeting of the members, to consider the propriety of forwarding any suggestions or complaints which the requisitionists may desire should be addressed to the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

22. Any member coming late to parade, and assigning a reason for so doing, which is deemed sufficient by the Officer in command at such parade, shall be considered as having been present, provided such absence does not exceed one quarter of an hour.

23. The members of the Corps shall be subject to fines according to the following scale, viz.:—

	s.	d.
(a.) For non-attendance at Inspection or Commanding Officer's Parade, without leave of absence, or giving sufficient reason in writing, within one week, to the Officer in command at such parade—		
Captain	10	0
Subaltern	5	0
Non-Commissioned Officer	2	0
Private	1	0
(b.) For talking in the ranks, for disorderly conduct in, or leaving, the ranks without permission	1	0
(c.) For being slovenly or improperly dressed at parade, not less than 1s., nor more than	2	6

(d.)

	s.	d.
(d.) For not giving notice of change of residence within two weeks of such change	1	0
(e.) For dirty rifle or accoutrements on parade	1	0
(f.) For not sending in arms or accoutrements for inspection when ordered	2	6
(g.) for discharging rifle accidentally	2	6

24. At parade, drill, or rifle practice, the senior Officer present shall have power to inflict the following fines, viz. :—

(a.) For loading contrary to orders, shooting out of turn, or snapping caps without permission	1	0
(b.) For pointing the rifle, loaded or unloaded, at any person without orders, not less than	10	0

25. The subscription of the Corps shall be three shillings per quarter, payable in advance.

26. No enrolled member but those who are returned as efficient Volunteers, shall be permitted to compete for any prize, except for recruit prizes.

27. No person shall fire at the range, unless the red (danger) flag shall be flying on the butts, and a marker is employed; and any person breaking this rule, shall be fined 2s. 6d.

28. No member shall be allowed to enter for any prize, or use the range for any purpose, until his subscriptions, and all other moneys due from him to the Corps, be paid up in full.

29. The firing party shall be under the control of the senior Officer or Non-Commissioned Officer on the ground; and should there be no officer or Non-Commissioned Officer present, one of the members must be chosen by those present to take command, and he will be held responsible for any irregularities that may take place.

30. The value of every shot will be decided only by the flag shown by the marker.

31. All firing parties shall fall in in single rank, and shall not leave their places without permission; they shall load and fire according to their position; any member being late must fall in on the left, and finish his practice after the others have retired.

32. No member shall be allowed to begin at any range after the third round has been fired and the fourth commenced.

33. The officer in command will use his discretion in allowing any member to fire at the longer ranges who has not made a reasonable score previously at the shorter.

34. Every member is expected to provide himself with a copy of the Rules of the Corps.

35. All subscriptions shall fall due on the 1st of the month.

J. S. RICHARDSON,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding Volunteer Force.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ST. LEONARDS VOLUNTEER RIFLE COMPANY.

(PETITION—CERTAIN ROMAN CATHOLIC INHABITANTS OF ST. LEONARDS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 8 March, 1871.

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

The Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Inhabitants of St. Leonards,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

1. That your Petitioners, after a long residence in the neighbourhood, challenge the fullest inquiry into their characters for honesty and industry.

2. That, with a view to learn the use of arms, and to be prepared to use them in defence of their adopted country, as well as to participate in the privileges now granted to Volunteers, your Petitioners made application, in the usual way, to become members of the St. Leonards Rifle Company.

3. That your Petitioners were refused admission to the St. Leonards Corps (James White and Edward Casey on the 7th March, 1867—Michl. Donovan and Antony Ebert on the 18th August, 1870—and Patrick O'Brien and Henry Coyle on the 1st September, 1870), on the ground of their religious views, as can be proved by abundant testimony, and not, as has been alleged, "that they were unfit to associate with other members of the Company."

4. That your Petitioners are prepared to establish that the by-law for admitting members by ballot to the St. Leonards Rifle Company was introduced for the purpose of keeping Catholics out of the Company; and that no Roman Catholics have been admitted since it passed; while no others, no matter how inferior their local standing may be, nor what religion they professed, have been refused.

5. That your Petitioners feel aggrieved at the misrepresentations made in your Honorable House, in September and October last, respecting their character and standing; that these misrepresentations have tended to lower your Petitioners in the eyes of their neighbours, and that by reason of the same your Petitioners have suffered in their character and business.

6. That your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to make such inquiry into the premises as to your Honorable House may seem fit,—that the by-laws of the St. Leonards Volunteer Rifle Company be amended,—and that your Petitioners may have such relief in the premises as may be right and just.

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

JAMES WHITE.
MICHAEL DONOVAN.
HENRY COYLE.
PATRICK O'BRIEN.
ANTONY EBERT.

St. Leonards, 4th March, 1871.

1870.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEER FORCE REGULATION ACT OF 1867.

(REGULATIONS RESPECTING GRANTS OF LANDS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 5, sec. 50.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 3rd November, 1870.

GRANTS TO VOLUNTEERS.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is pleased to direct the publication of the following Regulations, which have been made pursuant to the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867, for the purpose of giving due effect to the provisions of that Act having reference to Free Grants of Land to Volunteers,—to take effect from and after the 1st day of December next.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN ROBERTSON.

1. Volunteers who may obtain Certificates from the Officer in Command of the Volunteer Force, that they have served as efficient Volunteers for the period requisite to entitle them to Free Grants, will be required to register the same in this office; and thereafter they shall be at liberty to present such Certificates personally or by an agent at the Land Office of any district, on any other than a Land Office day, accompanied by an application in the form hereto appended: Provided nevertheless that Certificates already issued will not require to be registered here.

2. Such applications will in every case be confined to Crown Lands open to conditional selection under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861; and will be dealt with by the Land Agent, and forwarded to the Government, as in the case of applications to purchase by conditional selection. The Certificates must be lodged with the applications to which they respectively pertain. In cases where selections have already been made under the authority of Volunteer Certificates, new applications will not be necessary.

3. In the event of the land having already been measured in portions not exceeding 50 acres, it must be selected in accordance with the measurement, and the selection actually made must in each case be considered as in full satisfaction of the claim, notwithstanding that the full area of 50 acres may not be included; and in the event of part of a measured portion of greater area being in any case applied for, it is to be distinctly understood that the Government reserves to itself the option of refusing to permit the subdivision. Any land which after having passed at auction is open to selection at the upset price of one pound per acre, and is in area in excess of fifty acres, may be taken by the holder of a Volunteer Certificate, on deposit of his Certificate as hereinbefore provided, and payment by him of one pound per acre for any number of acres that such land may be in excess of fifty acres. In any such case the form of application must be modified accordingly.

4. Land which has not been measured must be taken subject to the general rules laid down in the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, with respect to the measurement of conditional purchases.

5. Should the same land be applied for at the same time by two or more holders of Volunteer Certificates, the right thereto shall be determined by lot in the manner in the said Act provided.

6. Applicants will, subject to these conditions, be at liberty to take possession of the land, on obtaining the Land Agent's receipt for their applications, submitted to him as herein provided.

7. The necessary surveys will be made at the instance of the Government, and a "free grant" issued to the Volunteer entitled to the same, or to any person to whom he may have duly transferred his entire interest therein.

8. Certificates for free grants will become void in the event of the party named therein failing to make such application within five years from the date of the Certificate.

VOLUNTEER ORDER SELECTION.

APPLICATION by _____ of _____ for a Grant of fifty acres of land, under clauses 44 and 45 of the Volunteer Regulation Act of 1867.

Received with Certificate, this _____ day of _____ 18 __, at _____ o'clock, by _____

Land Agent for _____ District.

187 ____.

Sir, In virtue of the enclosed Certificate, I hereby apply for a Grant of fifty acres of unimproved Crown Land, hereunder described.

I am, &c.,
(Address and nearest Post Town.)

The Crown Lands Agent,

DESCRIPTION.

County of _____ Parish of _____

1870-71.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEER FORCE REGULATION ACT OF 1867.

(REGULATIONS RESPECTING GRANTS OF LAND UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict., No. 5, sec. 50.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 3rd November, 1870.

GRANTS TO VOLUNTEERS.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is pleased to direct the publication of the following Regulations, which have been made pursuant to the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867, for the purpose of giving due effect to the provisions of that Act having reference to Free Grants of Land to Volunteers,—to take effect from and after the 1st day of December next.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN ROBERTSON.

1. Volunteers who may obtain Certificates from the Officer in Command of the Volunteer Force, that they have served as efficient Volunteers for the period requisite to entitle them to free grants, will be required to register the same in this office, and thereafter they shall be at liberty to present such Certificates personally or by an agent at the Land Office of any district, on any other than a Land Office day, accompanied by an application in the form hereto appended: Provided nevertheless that Certificates already issued will not require to be registered here.

2. Such applications will in every case be confined to Crown Lands open to conditional selection under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861; and will be dealt with by the Land Agent and forwarded to the Government, as in the case of applications to purchase by conditional selection. The Certificates must be lodged with the applications to which they respectively pertain. In cases where selections have already been made under the authority of Volunteer Certificates, new applications will not be necessary.

3. In the event of the land having already been measured in portions not exceeding 50 acres, it must be selected in accordance with the measurement, and the selection actually made must in each case be considered as in full satisfaction of the claim, notwithstanding that the full area of 50 acres may not be included; and in the event of part of a measured portion of greater area being in any case applied for, it is to be distinctly understood that the Government reserves to itself the option of refusing to permit the subdivision. Any land which after having passed at auction is open to selection at the upset price of one pound per acre, and is in area in excess of 50 acres, may be taken by the holder of a Volunteer Certificate on deposit of his Certificate as hereinbefore provided, and payment by him of one pound per acre for any number of acres that such land may be in excess of 50 acres. In any such case the form of application must be modified accordingly.

4. Land which has not been measured must be taken subject to the general rules laid down in the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, with respect to the measurement of conditional purchases.

5. Should the same land be applied for at the same time by two or more holders of Volunteer Certificates, the right thereto shall be determined by lot in the manner in the said Act provided.

6. Applicants will, subject to these conditions, be at liberty to take possession of the land on obtaining the Land Agent's receipt for their applications, submitted to him as herein provided.

7. The necessary surveys will be made at the instance of the Government, and a "free grant" issued to the Volunteer entitled to the same, or to any person to whom he may have duly transferred his entire interest therein.

8. Certificates for free grants will become void in the event of the party named therein failing to make such application within five years from the date of the Certificate.

VOLUNTEER ORDER SELECTION.

APPLICATION by of for a grant of fifty acres of land, under clauses 44 and 45 of the Volunteer Regulation Act of 1867.

Received with Certificate, this day of 18 , at o'clock, by Land Agent
for District.

187 .

Sir, In virtue of the enclosed Certificate, I hereby apply for a grant of fifty acres of unimproved Crown Land, hereunder described.

I am, &c.,

The Crown Lands Agent,

(Address and nearest Post Town.)

DESCRIPTION.

County of Parish of

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1871.

[3d.]

1870-71.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEER FORCE REGULATION ACT OF 1867.
(REGULATIONS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict. No. 5, sec. 50.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 28th April, 1871.

HIS Excellency the Governor having been pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, to make the following Regulations for the Volunteer Force, directs their publication, in accordance with the 50th section of the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867.

These Regulations are in substitution of those published in the notice of 18th January, 1868.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

REGULATIONS UNDER VOLUNTEER FORCE REGULATION ACT OF 1867.

CONSTITUTION AND ESTABLISHMENT.

1. The Volunteer Force of New South Wales is maintained under the Act 31 Vic. No. 5, and is subject to the provisions of that Act, and to all regulations made with regard to the same by the authority of the Governor.

2. In case of actual or apprehended invasion of any part of the Colony of New South Wales, Volunteer Corps may be assembled for actual military service; and whenever they are so assembled, they will be liable to service in any part of this Colony, and be subject to the provisions of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, in conformity with clause 29 of the Volunteer Act of 1867.

3. The Members of a Volunteer Corps are either enrolled or honorary.

4. Enrolled Members are persons of every grade whose names are duly enrolled for service in the Muster Roll of a Corps.

5. Honorary Members are persons who contribute to the funds of a Corps, but are not enrolled for service.

6. The Volunteer Force may consist of the following Arms, namely :—

Light Horse,
Artillery,
Engineer,
Mounted Rifle,
Rifle.

7. Engineer Corps should be formed of persons who are connected with the profession of Engineers, or belong to such trades as masons, joiners, quarrymen, and the like.

8. The following tables contain authorized establishments of the different Arms of which the Volunteer Force may be composed. In these tables two numbers divided by a line signify the maximum and minimum strength, thus, $\frac{100}{60}$ means not more than 100 or less than 60.

TABLE of Establishment for LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS.

[illegible]

TABLE of Establishment for ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

DESCRIPTION OF CORPS.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Adjutant.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.					Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Gunners.	Total Enrolled Members.
									Regimental Sergeant Major.	Quarter Master Sergeant.	Armourer.	Orderly Room Clerk.	Trumpet Major.					
Section				1					1					1	2	1	12	33
Subdivision				1	1				1					1	3	1	33	42
Battery				1	1				1					1	3	2	33	53
Brigade of 6 batteries.....	1	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	12	14	12	122	162
8 "	1	2	8	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	8	14	12	12	122	162
12 "	2	2	12	12	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	12	16	16	12	166	202

Three Subalterns allowed for each Field Battery on peace establishment.

TABLE of Establishment of ENGINEER VOLUNTEERS.

DESCRIPTION OF CORPS.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Adjutants.	Sergeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Sergeant Major.	Staff Sergeants.				Bugle Major.	Colour Sergeants.	Sergents.	1st Corporals.	2nd Corporals.	Riflers.	Privates.	Total Enrolled Numbers.
										Quarter Master Sergeant.	Armourer Sergeant.	Orderly Room Clerk.									
Subdivision .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	32	.....	1	80	32
Company .....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32	32	.....	2	48	160
Battalion of 4 Companies ...	1	4	4	4	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	64	64	32	8	272	496
" 6 "	1	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	24	24	12	8	80	304
" 8 "	1	2	8	8	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	32	32	16	8	88	384
" 12 "	2	2	12	12	12	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	48	48	24	12	120	528

TABLE of Establishments for MOUNTED RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

Description of Corps.		Staff Sergeants.																				Total Enrolled Members.			
		Lieut-Colonels.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Sergeant Major.	Quarter Master Sergeant.	Armourer.	Saddler Sergeant.	Orderly Room Clerk.	Bugle Major.	Farrier Major.	Colour Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Farriers.	Shoeing Smiths.	Privates.	
Subdivision .....		...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	1	28	5
Company .....		...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	1	1	23	2
Battalion of 4 Companies	1	...	4	4	4	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	8	2	2	4	4	205	24
6 "		1	1	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	12	3	3	6	6	161	17

TABLE of Establishment for RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

DESCRIPTION OF CORPS.	Staff Sergeants.																	Total Enrolled Members.	
	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Sergeants.	Assistant Surgeons.	Sergeant Major.	Quarter Master Sergeant.	Armourer.	Orderly Room Clerk.	Bagie Major.	Colour Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.		Privates.
Subdivision.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Company.....	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Battalion of 6 Companies ...	1	1	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	12	12	12	12	88
" 8 "	1	2	8	8	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	8	22	16	16	28	88
" 12 "	2	2	12	12	12	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	12	28	24	24	48	128

PRECEDENCE.

9. The Volunteer Force takes precedence immediately after the Militia, and Officers of the Volunteer Force take rank with Officers of Her Majesty's Regular and Militia Forces, within the territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, as the juniors of their respective ranks.

10. The different Arms of the Volunteer Force rank in the following order, viz. :—

Light Horse,
Artillery,
Engineer,
Mounted Rifle,
Rifle.

11. The precedence of the several Corps in each Arm of the Force, is determined by the date of the original offer of service of each Corps.

12. The relative precedence of Officers of the entire Volunteer Force is determined solely by the rank and date of their Commissions in that Force.

13. The relative precedence of Officers of different Corps holding Commissions of the same rank and date, is determined by the relative precedence of the Corps to which they respectively belong.

14. The relative precedence of Officers of one Corps bearing Commissions of the same rank and date, is determined by the order in which the appointments are inserted in the Gazette.

15. The relative precedence of Medical Officers in the Volunteer Force is regulated by the same rule as that prescribed for Medical Officers of the Army.

16. Every Corps, on its formation, receives a title or number, indicating its relative precedence with regard to the other Corps of the same arm in the Colony; and no Corps is permitted to bear or use any title or designation other than that officially assigned to it on its formation, or subsequently granted on special application to the Governor, made by the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

17. The Commissioned Officers of the Volunteer Force are appointed by the Governor. All proposed appointments, promotions, and resignations of Commissions of Officers, are submitted to the Governor by the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

18. All appointments, promotions, and resignations of Commissioned Officers, are inserted in the Gazette.

19. Every Officer of Volunteers is required, on receiving his Commission, to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Volunteer Act.

20. The appointment of Honorary Chaplains, Honorary Assistant Surgeons, and Honorary Veterinary Surgeons, will be sanctioned only on the recommendation of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

21. On the recommendation of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, Honorary Assistant Surgeons will be appointed in the proportion of one for every Troop, Battery, Corps, or Company, on the express ground that they are necessary in order to ensure attendance of a Medical Officer whenever the Corps is practising with ball or blank ammunition, and on the distinct understanding that such attendance will be really given by the officer appointed. These appointments can under no circumstance carry pay, and cease whenever the Corps is called out for actual service or becomes entitled to a Medical Officer of substantive rank.

22. No Officer holding an Honorary Commission can, by virtue of it, take precedence of any Officer holding a substantive Commission of the same rank.

23. Every Officer is required to possess a competent knowledge of his duties, and to give a proper attendance to the drills of his Corps.

24. Any Officer who does not attend the number of parades and drills prescribed for the enrolled members of his Corps to qualify them for certificates of efficiency, or who fails in any year to obtain a certificate of efficiency as an "Efficient" Volunteer, will not be allowed to retain his Commission.

25. The Governor will grant exemptions from this obligation only in cases where the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force represents that there are special reasons for relaxation of this regulation.

26. Medical Officers may classify as "efficient," in having afforded their professional assistance, and attended such parades as have been required of them during the year.

27. Officers will also be liable at any time to be required to undergo an examination by a Board appointed by the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force for that purpose, as to their military competency for their rank and position in their respective Corps.

28. Officers are expected to make themselves acquainted with the Volunteer Act, 1867, and with these Regulations.

29. Under the provisions of the Volunteer Act, 1867, "Every Corps may recommend any enrolled members thereof to be Officers of such Corps, of a rank not higher than Captain of a Troop, Battery, or Company."

30. The Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force is authorized to appoint such Officers or other persons as he may think fit to be Examiners of Candidates for Commissions and promotion.

31. The certificate (Appendix C) from the Examiners shall specify, in each case, whether the candidate has passed for a Commission as an Officer of Light Horse, Artillery, Engineer, Mounted Rifle, or Rifle, and whether he is qualified as a Subaltern or Captain of a Troop, Battery, or Company.

32. Subjects for examination :—

For Cavalry—

Sword exercise.

Dismounted and mounted troop and squadron drill, as laid down in "Cavalry Regulations."

For Artillery—

Squad and company drill, as laid down in "Field Exercise."

Manual and platoon exercises.

Garrison and field-gun drill.

For Engineers—

Squad and company drill, as laid down in "Field Exercise."

Manual and platoon exercises.

Sapping, mining, and the mode of making gabions and fascines.

For Rifles—

Squad, company, battalion, and light infantry drills.

Manual and platoon exercises.

Candidates for promotion will, in addition to the above, be required to be conversant with all the duties, &c., appertaining to their respective branches of the Force.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

33. The Non-commissioned Officers of a Corps are appointed by the Commanding Officer, from among the "enrolled" members, subject to the approval of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

34. Lance-Sergeants and Lance-Corporals may be appointed by the Commanding Officer.

35. A non-commissioned Officer may be reduced by the Commanding Officer of his Corps, for any sufficient cause, the circumstances of the case having been duly investigated, and a report forwarded to the Brigade Office, for the information and approval of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

ENROLLED MEMBERS.

36. No person below the age of sixteen years is to be enrolled in any Volunteer Corps.

37. Boys of fourteen years of age and upwards may, if the sanction of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force be first obtained, be enrolled, for the purpose of being trained as Buglers and Trumpeters.

38. Apprentices are not to be enrolled without the consent of their masters.

39. No member of a Volunteer Corps is to be enrolled in another Corps, until he has legally ceased to be a member of the former Corps.

40. A member of a Volunteer Corps can only be transferred to another Corps with the consent of his Commanding Officer, and be accepted by the Officer commanding the Corps he wishes to join, and approved by the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

41. Persons dismissed from a Volunteer Corps for misconduct, are not, in any case, to be enrolled in another Corps, without the special sanction of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

42. The Commanding Officer of a Corps is to give to any Volunteer who voluntarily quits it, a Certificate of Discharge (Appendix F), when requested to do so by such Volunteer. This certificate must bear the signature of the Commanding Officer.

43. Enrolled members are classed as "efficient" and "non-efficient."

44. In order to be reckoned as "efficient," an enrolled Volunteer must have fulfilled the conditions prescribed in these Regulations, and in form of Certificate.

45. An "efficient" Volunteer is permitted to wear on the right arm, immediately above the cuff of the sleeve, a distinctive badge, consisting of a ring of silver lace, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, of the authorized pattern.

46. All members of every Corps failing to fulfil the specified conditions of "efficiency," will be classed as "non-efficient."

47. The standard of height for the Force in general to be not less than 5 feet 6 inches, except by special authority of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

48. Honorary Members may be attached to any Volunteer Corps, without special authority, but must not be included in any muster-roll of the Corps to which they are attached.

49. They are not subject to military discipline, nor allowed to interfere with the military duties of the Corps; but they are permitted to wear its uniform, unless there is a special rule of the Corps to the contrary. They are not liable, under any circumstances, to be assembled for actual service.

PERMANENT STAFF.

50. The Permanent Staff is composed respectively of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, &c., and are under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, and (except for the purpose of instruction) are not, unless specially ordered, to take command of any Force of Volunteers, when an Officer of the Corps to which they belong is present.

51. Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers are also required to prepare and furnish, under the direction of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, all such returns as may from time to time be called for.

52. The appointment, promotion, and discharge of Non-commissioned Officers and others of the Permanent Staff, rests with the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force; and all persons of the above Corps serving for pay with the Volunteer Force, shall take the oath of allegiance, and subscribe to a declaration of voluntary service and to be subject to all regulations for the discipline of the Force.

53. Non-commissioned Officers of the Permanent Staff rank with Volunteer Non-commissioned Officers in the different grades according to the date of their appointment in the Force; but are not to take command of any portion of the Force, except for purposes of instruction.

54. The Officer Commanding the Force is authorized to place any Non-commissioned Officer of the Permanent Staff under stoppages of pay for any offence,—such as irregularity of conduct, want of attention to his duties, &c., &c., which may be proved against him. Such stoppage for any such offence not to exceed one month's pay; and no Non-commissioned Officer shall receive more than half his pay during the time he shall have been under arrest or suspended from duty for any offence which may have been proved against him.

55. Non-commissioned Officers, when attached to a Corps, are, for the time being, under the direction of the Officer Commanding that Corps, who will report to the Officer commanding the Volunteer Force any irregularity of conduct, incompetency, or want of attention he may observe on the part of the Non-commissioned Officer.

56. Non-commissioned Officers are to keep a diary of the instructions imparted by them to Volunteers, and forward the same to the Volunteer Brigade Office, on the 3rd of each succeeding month; and when employed away from head quarters, the same must be certified by the Senior Officer of the Force present.

EFFICIENCY REGULATIONS.

57. To test efficiency, every Corps of Volunteers will be inspected twice in each year by the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force or other appointed Officer.

58. A Volunteer shall be entitled to be deemed an "efficient" Volunteer if he attains a Certificate that he has fulfilled the requirements, and possesses the qualifications in or upon one of the annexed forms of Certificate, as may be applicable to his case, and not otherwise.

59. Every such Certificate shall be granted as soon as may be after the 31st of December of every year, and to bear date the 1st of January next, and shall be evidence of the efficiency of the Volunteer to whom it is granted during the year ending the 31st of December next following its date.

At any time before the 30th of June, and thereafter in the course of each year ending the 31st of December a Certificate shall be granted to such Recruit who fulfils the requirements and possesses the qualifications aforesaid.

60. The Officer Commanding Volunteer Force at an Official Inspection in any year shall have power to direct the withholding of a Certificate of Efficiency, at the end of that year, from any individual Volunteer, in any case in which he considers it proper to do so, on account of the want of proficiency in drill or instruction of that Volunteer.

To pass inspection, all Volunteers will be required to satisfy the Inspecting Officer in the drills and exercises peculiar to the branch of the Force to which they belong.

61. By the term "Recruit," used upon the annexed form of Certificate, is meant a Volunteer who has never been returned as an efficient in an annual return of the Corps.

By the term "Corps" is meant a Troop, Battery, or Company.

By a "Battery or Company Parade" is meant an assembly of the Corps in uniform under arms for exercise, whereat not less than 20 of the enrolled members are present, exclusive of Commissioned Officers.

By a "Gun Drill" is meant an assembly of the Corps whereat not less than the number required to form a full gun detachment are present.

By a "Battalion Parade" is meant an assembly of two or more Corps for exercise as a Battalion or Brigade.

62. For the purposes of efficiency, the duration of Parades shall be at least three-quarters of an hour; but should the Corps, having assembled in sufficient numbers, be dismissed from inclement weather before the three-quarters of an hour be passed, such Parade may be returned under the authority of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force. No Commanding Officer shall return in any month more than four Parades for drill, and no other Parade shall be recognized for the purposes of efficiency, unless such Parade has been approved by the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

63. Forms used in this order, or in or upon the following forms of Certificate, have the same meaning as they have when used in the Volunteer Act.

FORMS OF CERTIFICATE OF EFFICIENCY.

FORM A.

For Light Horse Volunteer Corps.

We hereby certify—

- (1.) That A. B., of the Light Horse Volunteer Corps, is provided with an efficient horse and horse furniture for the service.
- (2.) That he attended during the _____ months ending the 18 _____ drills ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (3.) That he rides well, and possesses a competent knowledge of the cavalry sword exercise, and dismounted and mounted troop and squadron drill, as laid down in the Cavalry Regulations.
- (4.) That he was present at an Inspection of the Corps.

Head Quarters, 18 _____ Commanding Officer.
Official Inspector.

FORM B.

For Artillery Volunteer Corps united for Drill as a Brigade.

We hereby certify—

- (1.) That A.B. of _____ Battery, Volunteer Artillery, attended during the _____ months ending the 18 _____ * drills, ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (2.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of squad and company drill, including the manual and platoon exercises, and also of gun drill.
- (3.) That he attended the gun practice of his Battery, and possesses a competent knowledge of the general duties of a gunner.
- (4.) That he was present at an Inspection of the Corps. †

Head Quarters, 18 _____ Commanding Officer.
Official Inspector.

- * (a) *For Recruits*—Until officially inspected and dismissed,—squad and Company drills, manual and platoon exercises, gun drill, instruction in musketry.
(b) *For Volunteers*—Dismissed recruit drill, between the 1st of January and 30th of June,—8 drills, consisting of 3 battalion parades, and 5 gun drills (inclusive of 1 gun practice).
(c) *For others*—16 drills, consisting of 3 battalion parades, 3 battery parades, and 10 gun drills (inclusive of 1 inspection parade and 1 gun practice).

† If absent through sickness, the same to be certified by a duly qualified medical gentleman within one week after the parade.

DETACHED BATTERIES.

- * (a) *For Recruits*, as above.
(b) *For Volunteers*—Dismissed recruit drill as above,—8 drills, consisting of 3 battery parades, and 5 gun drills (inclusive of 1 gun practice).
(c) *For others*—16 drills, consisting of 6 battery parades and 10 gun drills (inclusive of 1 inspection parade and 1 gun practice).

† If absent through sickness, the same to be certified by a duly qualified medical gentleman within one week after the parade.

FORM C.

For Engineer Volunteer Corps.

We hereby certify—

- (1.) That A. B., of the Engineer Volunteer Corps attended during the 18 months ending the * drills, ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (2.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of squad and company drill, including the manual and platoon exercises, as laid down in the Field Exercises of Infantry.
- (3.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of the preliminary musketry drill laid down in Brigade Orders.
- (4.) That he has been properly instructed in sapping, mining, and the mode of making gabions and fascines.
- (5.) That he was present at an Inspection of the Corps. †

Head Quarters,

18 .

Commanding Officer.
Official Inspector.

* (a) *For Recruits*—Until officially inspected and dismissed,—squad and Company drills (except light infantry), manual and platoon exercises, instruction in musketry, sapping and mining, and the mode of making gabions and fascines.

(b) *For Volunteers*—Dismissed recruit drill, between the 1st of January and 30th of June,—8 drills consisting of 2 battalion parades and 6 company parades.

(c) *For others*—16 drills, consisting of 4 battalion parades and 12 company parades (inclusive of 1 inspection parade). Instruction in musketry every 2nd year.

† If absent through sickness, the same to be certified by a duly qualified medical gentleman within one week after the Parade.

FORM D.

For Mounted Rifle Volunteer Corps.

We hereby certify—

- (1.) That A. B., of the Mounted Rifle Corps, is provided with an efficient horse, with furniture for the service.
- (2.) That he attended during the 18 months ending the drills, ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (3.) That he rides well, and possesses a competent knowledge of dismounted, squad, and company drill, including the manual and platoon exercises; and of mounted drill, including skirmishing and sword exercise, as laid down in the Manual for the Drill of Mounted Rifle Volunteers.
- (4.) That he was present at an Inspection of the Corps.

Head Quarters,

18 .

Commanding Officer.
Official Inspector.

FORM E.

For Rifle Corps united for Drill as a Battalion.

We hereby certify—

- (1.) That A. B., of the Corps Volunteer Rifles, attended during the 18 months, ending the * drills, ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (2.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of squad and company drill, including the manual and platoon exercises, and skirmishing as a company, as laid down in the Field Exercises of Infantry.
- (3.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of the preliminary musketry drill laid down in Brigade Orders.
- (4.) That he was present at an Inspection of the Corps. †

Head Quarters,

18 .

Commanding Officer.
Official Inspector.

RIFLES AS A BATTALION.

* (a) *For Recruits*—Until officially inspected and dismissed,—squad and company drills, manual and platoon exercises, instruction in musketry.

(b) *For Volunteers*—Dismissed recruit drill, between the 1st of January and 30th of June,—7 drills, consisting of 3 battalion parades and 4 company parades.

(c) *For others*—14 drills, consisting of 7 battalion parades and 7 company parades (inclusive of 1 inspection parade). Musketry instruction every 2nd year.

† If absent through sickness, the same to be certified by a duly qualified medical gentleman within one week after parade.

FORM F.

For Rifle Volunteer Corps not united for Drill as a Battalion.

We hereby certify—

- (1.) That A. B., of the Corps Volunteer Rifles, attended during the 18 months ending the * drills, ordered by the Commanding Officer.

* (a) *For Recruits*—Until officially inspected and dismissed,—squad and company drills, manual and platoon exercises, instruction in musketry.

(b) *For Volunteers*—Dismissed recruit drill, between the 1st of January and 30th of June,—7 company parades.

(c) *For others*—14 company parades (inclusive of 1 inspection parade). Instruction in musketry every 2nd year.

- (2.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of squad and company drill, including the manual and platoon exercises, and skirmishing as a company, as laid down in the Field Exercises of Infantry.

- (3.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of the preliminary drill laid down in Brigade Orders.

- (4.) That he was present at an Inspection of the Corps. †

Head Quarters,

18 .

Commanding Officer.
Official Inspector.

† If absent through sickness, the same to be certified by a duly qualified medical gentleman within one week after parade.

COURTS OF INQUIRY.

64. A Court of Inquiry is to be considered as a Board, of which the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force may make use, to assist him in arriving at a correct conclusion on any subject on which it may be expedient for him to institute an inquiry.

65. If it is found necessary to cause the conduct of an Officer to be investigated by a Court of Inquiry, the Governor can alone convene the Court, which, in such a case, must be composed of Officers of the Volunteer Force.

66. The duties of a Court of Inquiry depend on the instructions which the convening authority may think proper to give. It may either be employed merely in collecting and arranging evidence, or it may, in addition, be directed to give an opinion as to the facts established by that evidence; but it has no power to pronounce any judgment as to the course to be taken by the convening authority in dealing with those facts. When facts connected with the conduct of an individual are submitted to the investigation of a Court of Inquiry, it is necessary that the instructions for the guidance of the Court should be sufficiently specific, as regards matter, names, dates, and places, to convey clearly to the Court the nature of the subject into which it is appointed to inquire, and also to enable the person whose conduct is called in question to know what he has to answer.

67. It rests with the authority who orders the assembly of a Court of Inquiry to decide whether it shall be open or close. All evidence taken by a Court of Inquiry is to be recorded, as nearly as possible, in the words of the witness, and in the order in which it is received. The proceedings, when closed, are to be signed by the President and Members, after which they are to be forwarded by the President to the convening authority.

68. A Court of Inquiry may be re-assembled as often as the superior authority may deem necessary, and on every occasion of its meeting it is competent to receive and record new evidence.

DECLARATION.

A.

To be made by President and Members of the Court.

I, A. B., do declare, upon my honor, that I will duly and impartially inquire into the matters to be brought before this Court; and I further declare upon my honor, that I will not, on any account, or at any time, disclose or discover my own vote or opinion, or that of any particular Member of the Court, unless required to do so by competent authority.

B.

To be made by Witnesses before the Court.

I, C. D., do hereby declare, on my honor, that the evidence I shall give on the matters now before this Court shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

RULES.

69. The rules of every Volunteer Corps, under the sanction of the Governor, are notwithstanding such sanction, allowed and confirmed only so far as they are in accordance with, or are not repugnant to, the provisions of the Volunteer Act, 1867, and the tenor of these Regulations.

70. No Corps shall impose, by rule, a subscription of more than one shilling per week.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION.

71. The object of this administrative organization is to unite separate Corps under a common head, to secure uniformity of drill among them, to afford them the advantage of instruction and assistance of a Regimental Staff (in addition to the Permanent Staff); but it is not intended to interfere with their constitution or financial arrangements, with the operation of their respective rules, or with the powers specially conferred on their Commanding Officers by the Volunteer Act and Regulations.

72. Subject to the powers conferred by the law upon the Commanding Officers of each Corps, the Field Officer commanding an Administrative Regiment will have the general charge of the drill and instruction of the several Corps under his command.

He will inspect them from time to time, and will take notice of, and if necessary report, any infraction of the provisions of the law, or of the orders of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, relating to the use of the arms, the regulations about clothing, distinctive marks of rank, discipline, &c. He will also be responsible that uniformity in drill is preserved throughout the Force under his command then present at the drill or parade of any of the Corps. He will invariably be in command.

73. No Officer of a Corps forming part of an Administrative Regiment has any authority over the other Corps of which it is composed, in consequence of their administrative union; but whenever the several Corps, or any number of them, meet together for drill, the Senior Officer present assumes the command, and during the temporary absence of the Field Officer Commanding an Administrative Regiment, the command will devolve on the next Senior Officer present.

74. An Administrative Regiment cannot have rules, having legal force under Act of Parliament, distinct from those of the several Corps of which it is composed.

CLOTHING AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

75. Uniforms will be supplied on the requisitions of Commanding Officers of Corps, the cost of which will be deducted in the annual account.

76. Gold lace is not to be worn by Volunteer Corps.

77. The distinction in uniform and appointments, which are prescribed in Her Majesty's Regulations, to denote the rank of the wearer, are to be strictly observed by Volunteers of the various grades, as far as they are applicable to the Volunteer Force. In this respect the regulations for the Army are to be taken as a guide.

78. Commissioned Officers and Sergeants, when supplied with them, alone are permitted to wear side-arms when off duty, and these only the authorized weapons of their respective ranks.

79. The undress uniform of Officers and Members must be strictly in accordance with the authorized pattern.

STORES.

80. All arms issued to a Volunteer Corps, remain the property of the Government, and the Commanding Officer for the time being is held responsible for their being at all times in a serviceable state, and for their being returned into store when required, in good condition, fair wear and tear excepted.

81. Great attention should be paid to the proper cleaning and care of arms entrusted to Volunteers; and Commanding Officers are to point out to those under their command, that the barrel of the rifle is so delicately finished, that should rust be permitted to accumulate inside, it must inevitably destroy the integrity of the grooves, and consequently impair the accuracy of the weapon.

82. The establishment of Officers and Non-commissioned Officers for a Volunteer Corps, is amply sufficient to ensure a proper supervision of the arms, consistently with other occupations. Neglect of duty must therefore always exist in a Corps where the arms are in bad order.

83. The locks of the rifles when in use should be taken to pieces and thoroughly cleaned and oiled, at least once in every three months, by duly qualified persons.

84. The rifle should invariably be cleaned immediately after use.

85. Volunteers must not, under any circumstance, tamper with their rifles, or use other than the authorized ammunition; and any rifles which, on inspection, may be found to have had their locks, or any other parts, improperly altered or damaged, will be at once returned into store, and repaired at the expense of the Corps.

86. As the Commanding Officer is responsible for the condition of the arms issued to his Corps, it will be his duty to withdraw permission to Volunteers to keep their arms at their own houses, whenever such Volunteers fail to keep their arms in proper order, and the same to be deposited, after drill, in armouries, or places set apart for that purpose. In any case in which the arms are neglected, the discretionary power granted to the Commanding Officer, in this respect, will be withdrawn.

87. The repairs of all arms forwarded by Commanding Officers will be executed in the manner and to the extent laid down in the Queen's Regulations for the repair of Arms in possession of the Regular Army. In the case of the repair of a barrel, or supply of a new barrel, the complete arm, with its bayonet, should be sent in.

88. Commanding Officers are to forward to head quarters any Government arms in the possession of their Corps requiring repairs, accompanied by a certificate of cause and extent of

damage. The cost of repairing arms, if damaged wilfully or by neglect or want of due precaution, together with transmission to and fro, will be charged to the Corps.

AMMUNITION.

89. Ammunition may be issued at the discretion of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, but in no case is the annual allowance per Corps, for ball ammunition, to exceed the following proportions:—

Distribution.	Number of Rounds.			Remarks.
	Ball.	Blank.	Caps.	
<i>Artillery, for Guns.</i>				
Per Battery { Shot	100	{ 30	.....	} For practice.
{ Shell	25		.....
„ Sub-division { Shot	60	{ 20	.....
{ Shell	15		.....
<i>For Small Arms.</i>				
Recruits.....	70	10	98	For musketry instruction.
Light Horse, Engineers, Mounted Rifles, and Rifles—				
Recruits.....	110	20	163	Ditto.
Efficients	90	60	165	Ditto and practice.

90. Every Corps is required to provide a secure place for the custody of its small arm ammunition.

91. When ammunition is provided by Government for the use of a Corps, careful arrangements should be made by the Commanding Officer for its conveyance from the Railway Station, port, or place to which it may have been transmitted.

92. The Commanding Officer of a Volunteer Corps is responsible to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force for all stores which are supplied by Government for the use of the Corps.

93. Targets and mooring tackle are supplied to Artillery Corps.

94. The hire of boats to place and remove the Targets is also allowed.

95. All surplus stores—such as empty powder-barrels, metal-lined cases, metal cylinders, empty bursters, &c.—are to be forwarded to the Superintendent of Military Stores at Head Quarters, by the cheapest and most direct conveyance.

GUN DRILL AND PRACTICE OF ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

96. No gun practice of Artillery Volunteers is to be carried on except under the superintendence of an Officer of the Permanent Staff, unless a relaxation of this rule has been specially sanctioned by the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

97. Neither Volunteers not at exercise, nor other spectators, are to be allowed to congregate round barrels or cases containing powder, which are being issued.

98. Bands of music must be prohibited from playing, either inside or in the immediate vicinity of Batteries, during gun practice.

99. Whether in firing with or without shot, saturated cartridges are not to be used; they spoil ranges, and are apt to leave embers in the gun.

100. The practice of firing blank cartridges against time leads to the waste of powder, engenders loose habits, and is very dangerous; it is therefore forbidden.

101. Sword bayonets are not to be used by Artillerymen engaged at gun drill or moving powder.

102. No smoking is on any account to be allowed in the vicinity of gun carriages or waggons in which ammunition is being conveyed.

103. In all cases in which blank ammunition is fired from Batteries in use by Volunteers, which consist of less than four guns, the intervals between the firing are, under no circumstances, to be less than 20 seconds, and especial care is to be taken in such cases in sponging out the gun, and serving the vent, with the view of obviating, as far as possible, any chance of accident.

104. Magazines are to be kept strictly clean, and free from all gravel, sand, or grit; and no iron, light, lucifer match, or anything likely to cause combustion is to be permitted therein, nor is any one to enter a magazine with articles of a combustible nature on his person.

105. No smoking or fire is to be permitted near a magazine.

106. In moving powder-barrels about a magazine, all friction is to be avoided as much as possible, and care to be taken that no powder is spilled on the floor, on which an old rug or blanket is to be placed; and all persons employed in a magazine must either wear list slippers or remove their boots or shoes. The magazine floor must be carefully swept after each transaction.

107. When a magazine is open for airing during fine weather, some one must be in charge on the spot, to warn persons from approaching it except on duty.

108. Cases or barrels are not to be opened, either inside a magazine or immediately outside the door. When brought out to supply batteries in action, they are to be deposited in rear and to windward thereof, and to be placed under proper guard.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.

109. The course of instruction for Volunteers is as follows:—

Recruits, Second, and Third Class men—

Position drill until dismissed.

60 rounds, individual firing.

10 rounds, volleys.

10 rounds, independent.

10 rounds, skirmishing.

1st Class men—The above practice, without position drill.

BADGES FOR GOOD SHOOTING.

110. With a view to stimulate individual exertion, and to reward the proficiency of Volunteers in the use and management of the rifle, a system of Badges has been adopted, and the following rules for the award thereof are to be strictly adhered to:—

1st. To the best shot of a Battalion—A Badge of cross muskets and crown above and below, worked in silver on scarlet cloth ground.

2nd. To the best shot of a Corps—A Badge of cross muskets and crown above, worked in silver on scarlet cloth ground.

3rd. To certain of the first class shots—(to be styled "Marksmen")—A Badge of cross muskets, worked in silver on scarlet cloth ground.

The Badges referred to under 1st, 2nd, and 3rd head, are to be worn on the *left arm*, immediately above the point of the cuff, and retained for the period of one year from date of issue.

PRECAUTIONS AT RIFLE PRACTICE.

111. In order to provide for the safety of the public, indiscriminate private practice at Volunteer Rifle Ranges is not to be permitted. All practice should be so regulated as to ensure the presence of an Officer or Non-commissioned Officer on all occasions when firing is going on. The Officer or Non-commissioned Officer in charge of the firing party will be held responsible for enforcing strict regularity and discipline.

112. None but experienced persons are to be employed as markers at rifle ranges. The responsibility of employing boys in that capacity at private practice must rest with the members of the force.

113. The Officer or Non-commissioned Officer in charge of the firing point will see that the special rules and regulations of Rifle Ranges are carried out, provided they be not inconsistent with the above.

CORRESPONDENCE.

114. All official correspondence from Volunteer Corps is to proceed from the Officer Commanding, or to pass through him.

115. When a corps forms part of an Administrative Regiment, the official correspondence of the Officer Commanding the corps is to pass through the Field Officer Commanding.

116. Applications for leave of absence, returns, reports, and correspondence on military subjects, are to be addressed to the Brigade Adjutant.

117. Applications for leave of absence for Officers beyond one month, must be made to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, at the same time detailing the Officer in performance of duties during such absence.

118. Officers are to specify, under their signature, their rank and designation of the Corps to which they belong.

119. The Paymaster may correspond direct with the Treasury and Audit Office on any matters connected with his financial duties.

RETURNS.

120. Commanding Officers are required to furnish the following returns:—

(a) Annual Return of Efficient and Non-efficient, on or before the 1st January.

(b) Half-yearly Inspection Returns, on Inspection Parade.

(c) Quarterly Returns, for periods ending respectively 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December.

(d) Returns of Recruits for Instruction and subsequent official inspection, as required.

(e) Parade States, as required.

CAPITATION ALLOWANCE.

121. An annual allowance of £2 is granted for every efficient Officer, Non-commissioned Officer, and Member of Artillery Corps. An annual allowance of £1 10s. is granted for every efficient Officer, Non-commissioned Officer, and Member of Light Horse, Engineer, Mounted Rifle, and Rifle Volunteers.

122. The issue in each year of these allowances will be based upon the number of efficient shown in the annual returns and nominal roll of efficient and non-efficient.

123. These allowances are to provide Corps with uniforms; but should a surplus remain after deductions of cost of uniform and incidental expenses for that year, the same to be handed over to Officers commanding Corps, and to be applied to general fund of such Corps.

124. No claim to these allowances shall be admitted at the commencement of any year, if the number of "efficient" in any Corps be below the minimum establishment shown in the tabular forms of these Regulations; and the services of such Corps shall be liable to be dispensed with.

125. After the receipt and examination of the annual returns, showing the number of Volunteers in each Corps for whom allowance will be admissible, the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force will receive authority from the Colonial Secretary to draw upon the Treasury such sums of money as may be required from time to time.

CADET CORPS.

126. Cadet Corps are formed of youths of ten years of age and upwards.

127. The Members of a Cadet Corps are not to be attested for service.

128. The Commissioned Officers of a Cadet Corps receive only Honorary Commissions.

129. Cadet Corps are not to fire in military formation, unless they have been inspected and pronounced qualified to do so by an Officer of the Permanent Staff.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Assemblies of the Volunteer Force.

130. When Corps of any Arm or Arms of different districts wish to assemble together for drill, &c., a joint notification of their desire to do so must be sent by the several Commanding Officers to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

The command of the Brigade or Battalion, while drilling, will devolve upon the Senior Officer present.

131. It may, however, be necessary, with a view to the instruction of the Corps, or for the purpose of affording instruction to the Brigade or Battalion, that a Staff Officer should be appointed by the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force. Such an Officer, when appointed, will superintend the movements, but will not, unless specially ordered, take the command.

132. Volunteer Corps are not to assemble under arms for any purpose unconnected with military drill or rifle practice except with the approval of the Governor, granted on the recommendation of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

133. When Volunteers belonging to one or more Corps are brought together under arms at rifle shooting matches or other occasions, the Senior Officer present in uniform is to be considered in command of all the Volunteers on the ground; and although his position in this respect does not involve any authority for his interference in the arrangements of the meeting, yet he is held responsible for the due maintenance of order and discipline among the Volunteers under arms.

Funerals.

134. No Member of the Force is to be buried with military honors, except by the express desire of his friends, notified to the Officer commanding the Volunteer Force.

MILITARY SALUTE.

135. Volunteers shall give the Military Salute to all Commissioned Officers of Volunteer Corps in this Colony, and Officers of Her Majesty's Service, when both are in uniform, in the manner laid down in the "Field Exercise."

ARREST.

136. Arrest shall signify a suspension from all military duty, participation in rifle shooting, &c., during period of such arrest; and any Volunteer so placed under arrest shall, on demand, deliver up his arms and accoutrements as directed.

APPENDIX A.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Oath of Allegiance required by Sec. 14 of 31 Victoria, No. 5.

I, _____, do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of this Colony of New South Wales, dependent on and belonging to the said United Kingdom; and that I will faithfully serve Her said Majesty, in the said Colony, for the defence of the same against all Her enemies and opposers whatsoever.

So help me God.

Taken and subscribed before me, }
this day of _____ 18__ }.

APPENDIX B.

Oath of Allegiance to be taken by Non-commissioned Officers and others of the Volunteer Permanent Staff, as required by Sec. 14 of 31 Victoria, No. 5.

I, _____, do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of this Colony of New South Wales, dependent on and belonging to the said United Kingdom; and that I will faithfully serve Her said Majesty, in the said Colony, for the defence of the same against all Her enemies and opposers whatsoever, according to the conditions of my service.

So help me God.

Witness my hand—

Taken and subscribed before me, }
this day of 18. }
Signature of Officer or other }
administering the Oath }

APPENDIX C.

Form of Certificate of Examiners.

We certify (a) _____ has been examined by us, as to his fitness for (b) _____ to the rank of (c) _____ in the (d) _____; and we are of opinion he has passed a satisfactory examination.

Place and date.

- (a) The candidate's name to be written in full.
(b) Appointment or promotion (as the case may be).
(c) Specify rank.
(d) Specify branch of the Force.

} Examiners.

APPENDIX D.

*Form of Certificate for Exemption from Jury List.**

I certify that _____ of _____ has served as an efficient Volunteer for two years, thereby claiming exemption from serving as a Juror during the year _____, in accordance with clause 37 of 31 Victoria, No. 5, of the Volunteer Regulation Act of 1867.

Commanding Volunteer Force.

Place and date.

* This Certificate to be renewed at the commencement of each year.

APPENDIX E.

Form of Certificate of Discharge.

I hereby certify that _____ has, in accordance with the 16th clause of the Volunteer Act, 1867, been this day struck off the Muster Roll of the _____ Volunteer Corps, at his own request.

Signature of Commanding Officer.

Head Quarters.

Date.

APPENDIX F.

Form of Certificate for Grant of Land.

I certify that _____ of the _____ Corps, has served as an efficient Volunteer for the prescribed period of five years, thereby entitling him, the said _____, to a grant of land, as specified in clauses 44 and 45 of the Volunteer Regulation Act of 1867.

Commanding Volunteer Force.

Place and date.

1870.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

(RETENTION OF LIEUT. HOPKINS AND GUNNER M'COMBE, ROYAL ARTILLERY, AS INSTRUCTORS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

SCHEDULE.

Retention of Gunner M'Combe, R. A.

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Retention of Lieutenant Hopkins, R. A.

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No. 1.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RICHARDSON TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 28 July, 1870.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to enclose copy of a letter, dated Horse Guards, S.W., 19th November, 1863, by which you will perceive that the detail as per margin was sent out as Instructors to the Volunteer Artillery of this Colony.

Sergeant Scott is deceased, Gunner Myers takes his discharge, but of Gunner M'Combe I am in doubt; I shall therefore esteem it a favour if I may be informed whether he will be permitted to continue his duties with the Volunteer Force, after the departure of the Imperial Troops, and under the same conditions with reference to the receipt of Imperial pay and allowances as at present.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding Volunteer Force.

[Enclosure in No. 1.]

A.A.G. L. Gardiner to Brigadier-General Trevor Chute.

Horse Guards, S.W.,
19 November, 1863.

Sir,

I have the commands of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to acquaint you that the Non-commissioned Officer and two Gunners named in the margin have been placed under orders to proceed to Sydney for the purpose of acting as Armstrong Gun Drill Instructors to the local Artillery, and will embark for their destination on the 26th instant, on board the "Highflyer."

I am to add that these men will continue to belong to their present Brigade.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) L. GARDINER,
A. A. G.

True Copy—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lt.-Col., Commanding Volunteer Force.

No. 2.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR to MAJOR-GENERAL CHUTE.

Government House,
Sydney, 29 July, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a correspondence which I have received from the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Volunteers, and shall be obliged if you will give me the information necessary to enable me to reply.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

No. 3.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHUTE to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Head Quarters,
Melbourne, — August, 1870.

MY LORD,

Royal Artillery,
2nd Brigade.
Gunner Robert
M'Combe.

In reply to your Excellency's letter of the 29th ultimo, with enclosure relative to the soldier named in the margin, I have the honor to inform your Lordship that, as the Troops are about to be withdrawn from Australia, the gunner in question can only be allowed to remain as Instructor to the Volunteers in New South Wales, on the terms of the despatch from the Colonial Office, dated 19th May last, which would involve the Colony being responsible for the entire cost of the pay, allowances, and clothing of this soldier, thus relieving the Imperial Government of any expense while so employed.

I shall feel obliged if your Excellency would be good enough to inform me by telegram whether your Government is desirous of retaining Gunner M'Combe on those terms, so as to allow of my having sufficient time to give the necessary orders regarding his retention or otherwise.

I have, &c.,
T. CHUTE,
Major-General.

Perhaps Mr. Cowper will enable me to send a telegram in reply to-day.—B., 9/8/70.

Recommended that M'Combe be retained under the conditions named.—C.C., 10 Aug.

No. 4.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR to MAJOR-GENERAL CHUTE.

Government House,
Sydney, 11 August, 1870.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the — August, 1870, I have informed you already by telegram that my Government are willing to retain the services of Gunner Robert M'Combe, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, as a Volunteer Artillery Drill Instructor, under Earl Granville's despatch to me of 19th May, on the terms laid down in your letter, viz., that the Colony shall be responsible for the entire cost of the pay, allowances, and clothing of this soldier, thus relieving the Imperial Government of any expense whilst so employed.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

No. 5.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RICHARDSON to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 12 August, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit and recommend for your favourable consideration, an application from Lieutenant Hopkins, Royal Artillery, to be retained for the purpose of doing duty on the Volunteer permanent Staff, and have to state, with reference to the same, that I always considered the appointment of an Artillery Officer an urgent requirement, as expressed in my letter to His Excellency the Governor in March, 1868, as also on subsequent occasions to the Honorable Colonial Secretary.

I have no hesitation in stating I have not been able to do justice to the Artillery Branch of the Force, for the reason that I have had no officer to exercise a competent supervision of the various drills; and the recent large increase to the Force, numbering now over 3,000, has also more than doubled the duties of the department, rendering such an appointment necessary.

In conclusion, I beg to draw your attention to the terms of a late Despatch from the Imperial authorities, dated Downing-street, 19th May, 1870, from which I anticipate there will be no difficulty in retaining the above officer as long as it suits the interest of the Colony; and therefore trust that means may be placed in my hands for effecting a greater degree of efficiency in the Force under my command.

I have, &c.,
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding Volunteer Force.

[Enclosure

3.

[Enclosure in No. 5.]

Lieutenant Hopkins to The Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, N. S. Wales.

Dawes' Point,
12 August, 1870.

Sir,

In reply to the attached letter, I have the honor to state that I should wish to remain in this Colony for some time longer, and should be glad to offer my services (if required) to the Volunteers, on the following conditions:—

1st. That I should be permitted to retain my rank in the Royal Artillery.

2nd. That my pay should be at least £300 per annum, with the same allowances which I have at present, viz., quarters, or an allowance in lieu, fuel, light, and rations.

3rd. That in the event of the Home Government disallowing my service here, or the Colonial Government no longer requiring it, I should receive the same amount of passage money as that to which I am at present entitled.

I have &c.,
S. HOPKINS,
Lieutenant, R.A.

No. 6.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

WILL His Excellency be kind enough to communicate with the General, that Mr. Hopkins may be permitted to remain in the Colony, as recommended by Colonel Richardson.

C.C., 13 August.

No. 7.

TELEGRAM from HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR to MAJOR-GENERAL CHUTE.

13 August, 1870.

MINISTERS request me to apply to you to be allowed to retain the services of Lieutenant Hopkins, R.A., temporarily to be attached to the Volunteer Permanent Staff, for the purpose of instructing the local Artillery, under the terms of Earl Granville's Despatch of 19th May. Mr. Hopkins is willing to remain as a Seconded Officer.

BELMORE.

No. 8.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR to MAJOR-GENERAL CHUTE.

Government House,
Sydney, 15 August, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a telegram which I forwarded to you on Saturday, respecting the retention of the services of Lieutenant Hopkins, 1st Battery, 1st Brigade Royal Artillery; by this Government, for the purpose of instruction in connection with the local Artillery after the removal of the Imperial Troops.

You will no doubt have understood that it was only contemplated that Lieutenant Hopkins should be attached to the Volunteer Staff temporarily, and that he should still retain his rank in the Royal Artillery.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

No. 9.

TELEGRAM from MAJOR-GENERAL CHUTE to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

15 August, 1870.

No objection to Lieutenant Hopkins, Royal Artillery, remaining in Sydney as requested and for purposes mentioned in your telegram, provided Officer Commanding his Battery states he is qualified for the appointment. This recommendation will have to go through the Commandant.

No. 10.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR to LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ELLIOT.

Government House,
16 August, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a telegram addressed by me to the Major-General Commanding, as well as one of that officer's reply, respecting the retention of the services of Lieut. Hopkins, Royal Artillery, whom it is proposed should be temporarily attached to the Volunteer Staff for the purpose of instruction in connection with the local Artillery.

I shall feel much obliged if you will ascertain the opinion of the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery as to Mr. Hopkins's fitness for the appointment, in accordance with the condition laid down by Sir Trevor Chute in his telegram.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

No. 11.

No. 11.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ELLIOT to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Garrison Office,
Sydney, 17 August, 1870.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 16th instant, regarding the retention of Lieutenant Hopkins, Royal Artillery, on the Staff of the Volunteers here for the purpose of instructing the local Artillery, and in reply to enclose copy of a letter from the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, on the subject of Lieutenant Hopkins's qualifications, and also recommending that officer for the appointment.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE A. ELLIOT, Lt.-Col.,
Commandant.

[Enclosure in No. 11.]

Captain Graham, R.A., to The Commandant H. M. Forces, N. S. Wales.

Royal Artillery Office,
Sydney, 17 August, 1870.

Sir,

In reference to your letter of the 16th instant, respecting the qualifications of Lieutenant Hopkins, R. A., for the employment on the Volunteer Force to instruct the Volunteer Artillery in this Colony, I have the honor to state that I consider that officer eminently qualified for that appointment, and that I can fully recommend him for the same.

I have, &c.,
W. H. GRAHAM, Capt. R. A.,
Commanding Royal Artillery, New South Wales.

True copy.—GEORGE A. ELLIOT, Lt.-Col., Commandant.

Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1870.

[3d.]

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

(CORRESPONDENCE, ETC., RESPECTING PROPOSED ENROLMENT OF A BATTERY TO BE CALLED "PRINCE ALFRED'S OWN.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 9 February, 1871.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 27th January, 1871, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"Copies of all Correspondence between J. B. Bamford, Esq., and the Colonial Secretary,—between J. B. Bamford, Esq., and the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Forces, or any other of the Volunteer Authorities,—and between any other person and the Colonial Secretary, or the Officer aforesaid,—and of all other Documents, Minutes and Papers, relating to the formation or proposed enrolment of a Volunteer Battery of Artillery with the name or designation of 'Prince Alfred's Own.' "

(Mr. Wearne.)

SCHEDULE.

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VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

No. 1.

MR. BAMFORD TO THE OFFICER COMMANDING VOLUNTEERS.

SIR, I have the honor to hand to you a roll of men desirous of enrolling themselves as a Battery of Artillery Volunteers,—that you will be kind enough to forward the same to the proper quarter at your earliest convenience, as I am to see His Excellency the Earl of Belmore relative to this matter at 11 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday, 31st instant).

I request you will lend me the aid of your favourable representation of this subject, in so far as you feel justified in doing so.

I have, &c.,
J. B. BAMFORD.

[Enclosure.]

To His Excellency the Right Honorable SOMERSET RICHARD, Earl of Belmore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

We, the undersigned, residents in Sydney and suburbs, have the honor to offer our services as Volunteers for the purpose of establishing a battery of Volunteer Artillery in addition to the present force; and, in the event of our services being accepted, pledge ourselves to attend drill regularly, and conform strictly to the conditions laid down in the Volunteer Act and Regulations of 1867.

J. B. Bamford.
Roland Buckridge.
Wm. Rowley Horsley.
H. T. Camper.
J. W. Camper.
J. S. Hordern.
Chas. H. Myles.
Chas. Dainty.
Chas. J. Oliver.
Th. Keele.
A. R. Docker.
Wm. M. King.
Hy. Jas. Holland.
Frank John Gore.
Alexr. Martin.
John N. Williams.
William Lovegrove.
Wm. Rogers.
Lancelot Iredale, junr.
Wm. Reid Russell.
S. H. Sparks.
Henry Mitchell.

We have, &c.,

Caxton R. Goring.
Horace P. Ellis.
John Cole.
C. S. Anderson.
Sidney George Russ.
Benjamin Richards.
John Boyd.
Henry Fletcher.
Frank Fletcher.
Gilbert D. Aldis.
Wm. C. Goddard.
M. Banhey.
Alexr. P. Goadr.
Fred. G. Moure.
Jas. J. Moure.
F. Walter Platt.
Edwd. S. Ruttmann.
Walter H. Goodwin.
J. Edger Harper.
Geo. A. Rattray, junr.
J. Edwd. Myers.
C. A. Blair.

Chas. J. Blanchard.
T. Hollis Hopkins.
Henry Gorman.
D. Reilly.
Fred. Moor.
E. Heydon.
T. H. Hopkins.
J. Brown.
A. Geddes.
Joseph P. Charles.
D. Curry.
W. Brandon.
G. Fitzgerald.
J. Thornton.
F. Never.
H. Barratt.
George L. Carter.
H. Sims.
C. R. Certy.
Ephraim Palmer.
Henry Wickham.
William Henry Pass.

And others.

No. 2.

THE OFFICER COMMANDING VOLUNTEERS TO MR. BAMFORD.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 1 April, 1868.

SIR, In accordance with desire expressed in your letter of the 30th ultimo, I have the honor to state, for the information of yourself and gentlemen signing the requisition, preferring offer of service for formation of another battery of Volunteer Artillery, that, as a preliminary step, I have submitted the same to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

I feel it, however, right to inform you that, until the batteries at present in existence have completed their full strength, and provision for contingent expenses in raising a new Corps authorized by the Government, that your offer of service must remain in abeyance.

I have, &c.,
J. S. RICHARDSON,
Lieut.-Col. Com. Vol. Force.

No. 3.

THE OFFICER COMMANDING VOLUNTEERS TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 1 April, 1868.

SIR, I have the honor, in accordance with desire expressed in accompanying copy of a letter, to state, for your information, that I have received an application signed by sixty-six (66) residents of Sydney and suburbs, preferring the offer of their services for the formation of another battery of Volunteer Artillery at Head Quarters.

With reference to this and other applications of a similar nature, I have to draw your attention to the following facts:—

- 1st. The present batteries have not yet completed their full strength.
- 2nd. There is no provision on the Estimates for any further increase to the Volunteer Force.
- 3rd. The permanent staff is even now inadequate to the requirements of the present force.

Under

March, 1863

3

Under these circumstances I cannot recommend these applications, unless you are prepared to authorize the contingent expenditure. Should, however, such be the case, I shall esteem it a favour by information of the same, in order that the necessary preliminary arrangements may be made prior to these offers of service being submitted to His Excellency the Governor.

I have, &c.,
J. S. RICHARDSON,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Volunteer Force.

No. 4.

MEMORIAL.

To His Royal Highness ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, Earl of Ulster, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha, K.G.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—

We, the undersigned, residents in Sydney and suburbs, desire to offer our sincere congratulations on the auspicious occasion of your Royal Highness' recovery; and feeling anxious to celebrate permanently so joyful an event in some manner likely to meet with the approval of your Royal Highness, have petitioned His Excellency the Governor to accept us as a Battery of Volunteer Artillery.

We solicit with the utmost respect that, taking into consideration the circumstances which occasioned this battery to be enrolled, your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to direct that it be called "Prince Alfred's Own," and that it wear on the collar of its uniform your Royal Highness' initials "A.E.A.," or such other device or motto as to your Royal Highness may seem fit.

[Here follow 70 signatures.]

No. 5.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to MR. BAMFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 16 April, 1868.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of an address signed by you and sixty-five other residents in Sydney and its suburbs, requesting that you and they may be enrolled as another battery of Volunteer Artillery, under the designation of "Prince Alfred's Own," and to state, in reply, that the Colonial Secretary spoke to the Duke of Edinburgh, on the morning of his embarkation, on the subject; and that in the event of the Corps being formed, and subject to the approval of the Government, he would authorize it to assume the designation in question.

2. I am to add, that the enrolment of such a battery would receive consideration hereafter, but that an objection appears to exist to the formation of new batteries while those at present existing are short of the required number of members.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 6.

MR. BAMFORD TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Bromley Cottage, Cameron-street, near Post Office,
St. Mark's, 13 October, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to refer you to a letter from your office (68-681), dated 16th April, 1868, and especially to its concluding paragraph. The objection therein alluded to has been continually alleged against us until now, but existing circumstances rendering it (according to my idea) probable that the Volunteer Act will require augmentation, I beg to submit the case of (proposed) "Prince Alfred's Own" Battery, now during 2½ years in abeyance, to your favourable consideration, trusting the length of time it has been enrolled may obtain for it "priority" of acceptance over any other battery or batteries which may be formed hereafter.

2. Should the augmentation I anticipate be actually directed to take place, I beg very respectfully that "Prince Alfred's Own" may be honored with your countenance and support.

I have, &c.,
J. B. BAMFORD.

No. 7.

MR. BAMFORD TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Bromley Cottage, Cameron-street, near Post Office,
St. Mark's, 29 October, 1870.

SIR,

My surmise that an augmentation of the Volunteer Artillery Batteries would take place having been confirmed by a notification to that effect from the Volunteer Brigade Office in to-day's *Herald*, I have the honor to solicit your favourable consideration of the subject of my letter to you, dated 13th October, 1870.

2. I have the further honor of making known to you that I have this day sent in to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, an official request for his recommendation to acceptance by the Government of "Prince Alfred's Own" as one of the two new batteries required.

I have, &c.,
J. B. BAMFORD,
Representing the named Battery.

No. 8.

No. 8.

MR. BAMFORD TO THE OFFICER COMMANDING VOLUNTEERS.

Bromley Cottage, Cameron-street, near Post Office,
Saint Mark's, 29 October, 1870.

SIR,

1. I have the honor, with reference to notification from your office, in to-day's *Herald*, that two new batteries V.A. are to be formed, to request you will inform me whether you are willing to recommend acceptance by the Government of the battery I represent (Prince Alfred's Own), now for 2½ years in abeyance.

2. I trust you will admit that the great length of time this battery has been enrolled should give it a claim to your preference in the present aspect of Volunteer affairs.

3. Should you still decline receiving the battery in question, I beg to be favoured with a statement of the grounds on which we are to be ignored and passed over.

I have, &c.,

J. B. BAMFORD,
Representing P.A.O. Bat., V.A.

No. 9.

CAPTAIN HOPKINS TO MR. BAMFORD.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 8 November, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Forces, in reply to your communication of the 29th ultimo, to inform you that the persons represented by you as desirous of forming a battery of Volunteer Artillery can be enrolled in either of the two batteries in course of formation, on application to either Captain Wells or Captain Macdonald, in command of those batteries respectively, viz., Nos. 8 and 9.

I have, &c.,

S. HOPKINS, Lt., R.A.,
Capt. and Bde.-Adj., V.A.

No. 10.

MR. BAMFORD TO THE OFFICER COMMANDING VOLUNTEERS.

Bromley Cottage, Cameron-street, near Post Office,
St. Mark's, 10 November, 1870.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to point out that letter from your office (70-575), 8th November, 1870, purporting to be a reply to my communication of the 29th ultimo, is in fact no reply to it at all.

2. In that letter (29th ultimo) I ask whether you are willing to recommend acceptance by the Government of the battery I represent (Prince Alfred's Own).

3. In the same letter I further ask (in case you still decline to receive Prince Alfred's Own Battery) to be favoured with a statement of the grounds on which we are to be ignored and passed over.

4. Your communication, 8th instant, avoids both these questions, and I therefore again apply to you for an explicit reply to them.

I have, &c.,

J. B. BAMFORD,
Representing Prince Alfred's Own Bat., Vol. Art.

No. 11.

MR. BAMFORD TO THE OFFICER COMMANDING VOLUNTEERS.

Bromley Cottage, Cameron-street, near Post Office,
St. Mark's, 14 November, 1870.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to bring to your notice that, unless *present* enrolment of a *new* No. 8 Battery, V.A., be countermanded, pending a final decision relative to the prior claims of the old No. 8., or "Prince Alfred's Own," to your recommendation for its acceptance by Government, a manifest injustice will be done to the latter battery, more especially as your intention to grant such recommendation has been distinctly implied in your letters to me on this subject.

2. On the foregoing grounds, as representative of "Prince Alfred's Own" Battery, V.A., I respectfully but firmly protest against the enrolment of a *new* No. 8 Battery.

3. Moreover, regarding the probability that the claim to acceptance by Government of "Prince Alfred's Own" battery will be ultimately recognized, I feel it to be my duty, in the interest of each member of that battery, further to protest against the arbitrary appointment of any officer to No. 8 (which would be the number of "Prince Alfred's Own") Battery, in contravention of the provisions of the Volunteer Act of 1867, and contrary to all previous practice.

4. I beg to observe that I found my second protest on paragraph 1, section 9, page 4, of the Act above cited, which expressly grants permission "that any Volunteer Corps may recommend to the Governor any *enrolled* members thereof to be officers of such corps of a rank not higher than Captain of a Troop, Battery, or Company.

I have, &c.,

J. B. BAMFORD,
Representing No. 8, or P.A.O. Battery, Vol. Art.

The Officer Commanding was under the impression that the formation of new batteries to which persons desirous of enrolling as Volunteers was sufficient, and that the persons represented by you would embrace the opportunity of enrolling.

5

No. 12.

CAPTAIN HOPKINS to MR. BAMFORD.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 22 November, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction, to acknowledge your letters of the 10th and 14th instants, and to inform you that the services of the persons you represent as desirous of offering their services as Volunteers, will be accepted on application to Captain Wells, Commanding No. 8 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, under the usual conditions.

I have, &c.,
S. HOPKINS, Lt. R.A.,
Capt. & Brigade-Adj. V.A.

No. 13.

MR. BAMFORD to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Bromley Cottage, Cameron-street, St. Mark's,
5 December, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to request you will be so good as to name a time for receiving a deputation appointed by a public meeting of the members of a proposed battery, Volunteer Artillery, to be designated "Prince Alfred's Own."

2. The deputation is charged with the duty of transmitting to His Excellency the Governor a petition regarding their recognition as such a battery; and His Excellency, who is acquainted with the object in view, has decided that the petition is to be forwarded through your office.

3. I shall feel obliged if you will appoint as early a day as your important duties will allow.

I have, &c.,
J. B. BAMFORD,
Hon. Sec., P. A. O. Batt. V. A., or No. 8.

No. 14.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to MR. BAMFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 7 December, 1870.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, requesting the Colonial Secretary to name a time for receiving a deputation charged with the transmission of a petition to His Excellency the Governor, regarding the recognition of a proposed battery of Volunteer Artillery to be designated "Prince Alfred's Own," I am directed to inform you that Mr. Cowper will be prepared to receive the deputation at 10 a.m. on Friday, the 9th instant.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 15.

MEMORIAL.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable SOMERSET RICHARD, Earl of Belmore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The humble Petition of the undersigned residents of Sydney and suburbs,—

SHOWETH:—

That we, the undersigned, having enrolled our names in No. 8 or "Prince Alfred's Own" Battery, Volunteer Artillery, which received that designation at the hands of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, two and a half years ago, and the services of which the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force has admitted his intention to recommend to the acceptance of Government,—humbly represent to your Excellency that the enrolment of a new No. 8 has been officially notified by the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, whereby the original No. 8 or "Prince Alfred's Own" Battery would be unjustly excluded.

We beg further most respectfully to represent to your Excellency—

- 1st. That such action on the part of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force—rejecting a battery which His Royal Highness Prince Alfred was graciously pleased to accept—is an act of discourtesy towards His Royal Highness as well as to your Petitioners.
- 2nd. That such action is opposed to the whole tenor of that officer's letters on the subject of "Prince Alfred's Own" Battery.
- 3rd. That no moral objection can be urged against "Prince Alfred's Own" Battery, or it is evident that the Officer commanding the Volunteer Force could not have extended to it any hope of his recommendation, and would have stated such as a reason for not recommending it.

The claim of No. 8 or "Prince Alfred's Own" Battery to priority of acceptance over any new one, on the ground of its longer enrolment, being shortly to form the subject of a parliamentary investigation,—your Petitioners therefore pray that your Excellency, in your capacity of Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, will be pleased to direct that further steps towards forming a new No. 8 Battery be discontinued, until such parliamentary investigation has been concluded, and a final decision whether "Prince Alfred's Own" Battery ought to be accepted by Government has been arrived at.

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

[Here follow 81 signatures.]

No. 16.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Sydney, 12 December, 1870.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to refer to you, for your observations, the accompanying petition from certain residents of Sydney and its suburbs, praying that further steps towards forming a new No. 8 Battery of Volunteer Artillery be discontinued, until the conclusion of a parliamentary investigation, and final decision whether Prince Alfred's Own Battery should be accepted by the Government.

2. I am at the same time to state that Mr. Cowper was not aware of the correspondence which took place respecting the formation of this battery (as recorded in this office) when H.R.H. Prince Alfred was leaving the Colony on his first visit. Something like a promise—rather implied than otherwise—was apparently made in reference to the enrolling of a battery of Artillery under the designation above given. Perhaps you can suggest some mode of reconciling matters.

3. The Colonial Secretary cannot, I am directed to add, approve of the tone of the petition, more especially the threat to appeal to Parliament.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 17.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 24 December, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 12th instant, No. 70/9784, requesting my report on the enclosed petition, having reference to the proffer of services of certain residents of Sydney, represented by Mr. Bamford as desirous of forming a corps, to be called the "Prince Alfred's Own" Battery of Volunteer Artillery.

I have to state in connection therewith that, some two years ago, the offer was received, but not then entertained, in consequence of the existing batteries being incomplete. On the receipt of the authority for the formation of two new batteries, viz., Nos. 8 and 9, I caused an advertisement to appear in the daily papers, to the effect that persons desirous of enrolment should apply to this office, to which I expected those persons represented as desirous of joining the force would respond. In reply to letters subsequently received, I informed Mr. Bamford that the services of the persons he represented would be accepted on application to either Capt. Wells or M'Donald, commanding Nos. 8 and 9 Batteries respectively, or wholly in the former battery if desired. This I imagined would have met the requirements of the case. I however admit that it would have been better to have communicated with Mr. Bamford prior to advertising for the enrolment of members. This was inadvertence on my part, and in no way intended to ignore, what Mr. Bamford seems to consider, the claims of the body he represents.

To aid matters, I would suggest that the services of the persons referred to be accepted as No. 8 Battery or "Prince Alfred's Own," retaining Capt. Wells, of the battery which has already commenced formation, as commanding officer.

Mr. Parkes' memo. on the correspondence, enclosed for my information, having reference to the application to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, requesting permission for the proposed battery to be designated "Prince Alfred's Own," I now see for the first time.

I have, &c.,

J. S. RICHARDSON,
Lt.-Col., Commanding Vol. Force.

No. 18.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 24 January, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to request you will be pleased to favour me with a reply to my letter, No. 70/707, of the 24th ultimo, regarding the petition which accompanied the letter from your office, No. 70/9784, of the 12th of the same month, on the subject of the formation of a battery to be called the "Prince Alfred's Own" Battery of Volunteer Artillery.

I have, &c.,

J. S. RICHARDSON,
Lt.-Col., Comg. Vol. Force.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

(CORRESPONDENCE, ETC., RESPECTING PROPOSED ENROLMENT OF A BATTERY TO BE CALLED "PRINCE ALFRED'S OWN.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 May, 1871.

FURTHER RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 27th January, 1871, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence between J. B. Bamford, Esq., and the
 “Colonial Secretary,—between J. B. Bamford, Esq., and the Officer Com-
 “manding the Volunteer Forces, or any other of the Volunteer Authorities,
 “and between any other person and the Colonial Secretary, or the officer
 “aforesaid,—and of all other Documents, Minutes, and Papers relating to
 “the formation or proposed enrolment of a Volunteer Battery of Artillery
 “with the name or designation of ‘Prince Alfred’s Own.’”

(*Mr. Wearne.*)

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RICHARDSON to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 13 April, 1871.

SIR,

From Major Shepherd to Mr.
Bamford, 14-4-68.
" Mr. Bamford to Major
Shepherd, 16-4-68.
Major Shepherd to Mr.
Bamford, 18-9-68.
" Mr. Bamford to Major
Shepherd, 20-6-70.
" Mr. Bamford to Major
Shepherd, 13-10-70.
" Mr. Bamford to Major
Shepherd, 17-12-70.
" Mr. Bamford to Lt.-Col.
Richardson, 29-8-68.
Reply, 2-10-68.
" Mr. Bamford to Lt.-Col.
Richardson, 27-4-69.
Reply, 11-2-69.

With reference to my letter, No. 71-64, of the 1st February last, enclosing copies of certain correspondence on the subject of the formation of a Battery of Volunteer Artillery to be designated the "Prince Alfred's Own," I have the honor, at the request of Mr. Bamford, also to forward, for your information, the accompanying copies of correspondence as per margin, which has taken place between that gentleman and Major Shepherd, Commanding Volunteer Artillery Brigade, bearing upon the same subject.

I beg leave also to enclose copies of two letters from Mr. Bamford to myself, together with copies of my replies thereto, which were inadvertently overlooked when forwarding the correspondence which accompanied my letter of the 1st February last.

I have, &c.,
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lt.-Col.,
Comd. Vol. Force.

MAJOR SHEPHERD to CAPTAIN BAMFORD.

Volunteer Artillery Office,
Sydney, 14 April, 1868.

SIR,

In reply to your letter (No. 1) of this date, requesting me to call a special general meeting of the Volunteer Artillery Force, for the purpose of ascertaining if any objection existed among the members to a new Battery being formed, under the title of No. 8 or "Prince Alfred's Own," I beg to say that I can hardly comply with your request, feeling that such a course would be superfluous. Convinced as I am that the Force generally would receive the proposed addition to their strength with the utmost satisfaction, I would recommend you to see the various Officers commanding Batteries on the subject, and will be glad to learn the result.

I have, &c.,
P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major,
Comd. V. A.

True copy of a copy.—S. HOPKINS, Lt. R.A., Bde.-Adjutant.

J. B. BAMFORD, Esq., to MAJOR SHEPHERD.

Sydney, 16 April, 1868.

SIR,

No. 2.

1. I have the honor, in acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated 14th instant (number and subject as per margin), to inform you that I have complied with your advice, and enclose copy of a document from which you will perceive the result to have been favourable to the proposed Battery (No. 8 or "Prince Alfred's Own.")

2. I shall be happy, if you desire it, to submit the original document for your perusal, but must not part with it, since it may possibly be required by a Member of the Legislature, who has undertaken to bring the whole matter connected with the Battery before Parliament, should circumstances render it advisable.

3. I have to request you will be so good as to co-operate with me in this matter, in your official capacity of Officer Commanding V.A., unless you see any valid cause to the contrary; and, with great respect, beg to suggest as a first step, that you will as early as possible place yourself in communication with the Honorable Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,
J. B. BAMFORD.

True copy.—S. HOPKINS, Lt. R.A., Capt. & Bde.-Adj. Vol. Arty.

Document above referred to.

WE, the undersigned Officers Commanding Batteries of Volunteer Artillery, would welcome the acceptance of No. 8 Battery or "Prince Alfred's Own," as an addition to the Volunteer Artillery Force.

E. BLACKMORE, Captain Commanding No. 1 Battery.
W. DYMOCK, Captain Commanding No. 2 Battery.
WILLIAM COOPER, Lieut. Commanding No. 4 Battery.
WATSON WILSON, Captain Commanding No. 5 Battery.
M. W. S. CLARKE, Captain Commanding No. 6 Battery.
C. H. ATKINSON, Commanding No. 7 Battery.

Sydney, 15th April, 1868.

Battery

Battery No.	Numerical Strength.				Brigade and Battery Totals.
1	Effective.....	54	At Drill.....	26	80
2	"	45	"	33	78
4	"	54	"	25	79
5	"	52	"	28	80
6	"	49	"	31	80
7	"	47	"	33	80
Brigade Total					477

V.A. Office,
18 Sept., 1868.

P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major,
Com. V.A.

True copy of a copy—S. HOPKINS, Lt. R.A., Bde.-Adjutant, V.A.

J. B. BAMFORD, Esq., to MAJOR SHEPHERD.

Bromley Cottage,
Cameron-street, St. Mark's,
28 June, 1870.

DEAR SIR,

Since the time when the attempt was made to take the life of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, I have had enrolled a number of good men desirous to be received into the Volunteer Artillery as a new Battery; but the Colonel commanding the Volunteer Forces has required them to remain in abeyance, in every communication on the subject which I have received from him. Such being the case, I deemed it unadvisable to trouble him until time had been allowed for the obstacles in our way to be cleared off. It is now more than twelve months since I wrote to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Forces on the above subject; and I would beg of you (if you see no objection) to re-open the matter for me with that gentleman, by ascertaining whether he will permit me *now* to address him officially with a view to his recommendation of the Battery.

Yours, &c.,
J. B. BAMFORD.

True copy of a copy—S. HOPKINS, Lt. R.A., Brigade-Adjutant, V.A.

Would Colonel Richardson kindly furnish me with such information as will enable me to reply to Mr. Bamford on the subject embraced in this letter.—P. L. C. S., Major Comg. V. A., 30/6/70.

This must stand over until the Government has decided on the Force to be employed for the defence of the Colony consequent on the withdrawal of the Troops.—J. S. R., Lt.-Col., 11/7/70.

True copy of a copy.—S. HOPKINS, Lt. R.A., Capt. & Bde.-Adj. V.A.

J. B. BAMFORD, Esq., to MAJOR SHEPHERD.

Bromley Cottage,
Cameron-street, St. Mark's,
13/10/70.

MY DEAR MAJOR,

Will you oblige me by ascertaining whether Colonel Richardson, in the event of an augmentation of Volunteer Artillery being decided on, will be disposed to recommend the proposed No. 8 for acceptance, on my making official application to him to that effect. You remember, possibly, that in reply to your last communication to him on this subject, the Colonel stated the Battery (8) would have to stand over until a plan of defence had been decided on by Government. I may mention that my reason for referring to you again is, that I feel perfectly convinced no plan of defence *can* be decided on *which does not call* for an addition to the Artillery.

With apologies for troubling you,
I am, &c.,
J. B. BAMFORD.

True copy of a copy.—S. HOPKINS, Lt. R.A., Capt. & Bde.-Adj. V.A.

Would Colonel Richardson kindly furnish any information bearing upon this matter.—P. L. C. S., Major, Com. V. A.—13/10/70.

Official intimation will be given of the formation of new Batteries, when persons desirous can enrol.—J. S. R., Lt.-Col., 13/10/70.

True copy of a copy.—S. HOPKINS, Lt. R.A., Capt. & Bde.-Adj. V.A.

J. B. BAMFORD, Esq., to THE OFFICER COMMANDING VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Bromley Cottage,
Cameron-street, St. Mark's,
17 December, 1870.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to request you will be prepared to forward, in the usual mode, copies of all correspondence, &c., which has passed between yourself and me, or any other person, relating to proposed No. 8 or "Prince Alfred's Own" Battery, Volunteer Artillery, in order that the same may be (when called for) laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly.

2. I beg to inform you that notice of a motion for the production of such papers is to be found in No. 57 of the printed Minutes of Parliament, and was given by the Member for Canterbury, who, before leaving the Colony, confided the remainder of the affair in question to another Member of the House, who intends proceeding with it as soon as the Government is settled.

I am, &c.,

J. B. BAMFORD,
Hon. Sec., No. 8 or "P. A. O." Batt. V.A.

True copy—S. HOPKINS, Lt. R.A., Capt. & Bde.-Adj. Vol. Art.

J. B. BAMFORD, Esq., to THE OFFICER COMMANDING VOLUNTEERS.

326, Brougham-street,
Darlinghurst Road,
29 September, 1868.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to inquire—having been officially informed that the existing Batteries Volunteer Artillery are now complete—whether the proposed new Battery (regarding which I received a letter from your office dated 1st April last) will be recommended for acceptance.

2. I may mention that Mr. Parkes was favourable, and was merely awaiting the filling up of your old Batteries in order to obtain your recommendation.

3. If you will favour me with a reply at as early a date as possible, it will greatly oblige the members of the proposed new Battery.

I have, &c.,

J. B. BAMFORD,
Hon. Sec. No. 8 Baty.

True copy.—S. HOPKINS, Lt. R.A., Capt. & Bde.-Adj. V.A.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RICHARDSON to J. B. BAMFORD, Esq.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 2 October, 1868.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, and to state in reply, that although the existing Batteries are now nearly completed as to actual numbers, I anticipate there will be a great reduction for non-attendance. I think it therefore undesirable to recommend any increase to this branch of the Force until after the receipt of the annual return (due 31 December next) showing the state of efficiency in the present Batteries, and by which I must be guided before I can venture to recommend this increase.

In conclusion, I have to add, that at the beginning of the ensuing year I hope to return a more favourable reply to your communication.

I have, &c.,

J. S. RICHARDSON, Lt.-Col.,
Comg. Vol. Force.

True copy.—S. HOPKINS, Lt. R.A., Capt. & Bde.-Adj. V.A.

J. B. BAMFORD, Esq., to THE OFFICER COMMANDING VOLUNTEERS.

97, William-street East,
27 April, 1869.

SIR,

I have the honor to beg your attention to the concluding paragraph of your letter, stamped 68/306, and dated 2nd October, 1868, and to request, in my own name and those of the members composing the proposed Battery to which that paragraph relates, that you will be kind enough to inform us whether the same will now receive your sanction.

We trust to have the benefit of your support now, both because we have been held in abeyance for so long a time, and also on the ground that so many bodies of Volunteers of more recent formation than our own have been favoured with it.

I have, &c.,

J. B. BAMFORD,
Hon. Sec. to Battery.

True copy.—S. HOPKINS, Lt. R.A., Capt. & Bde.-Adj. V.A.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RICHARDSON to J. B. BAMFORD, Esq.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 11 May, 1869.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th ult., and to state that I am of opinion, judging from the small number of efficient as returned on the 31st December last, by the Head Quarter Batteries of Volunteer Artillery, as compared with the actual strength, that the time has hardly yet arrived for any accession to that branch of the Force, nor should I feel justified in recommending it until I see greater improvements.

In the latter portion of your letter you request my support, as the services of Volunteer Corps of more recent formation have been accepted; but I must point out that, with the exception of the Highland Corps, all the others have been enrolled in the country districts, which, for various reasons, it was thought desirable to encourage.

In conclusion, it would be as well if you could make it convenient to call upon me to discuss the matter.

I have, &c.,

J. S. RICHARDSON, Lt.-Col.,
Comd. Vol. Force.

True copy.—S. HOPKINS, Lt. R.A., Capt. & Bde.-Adj. V.A.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer,—1871.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING COMPLAINT MADE BY MR. W. DEANE, CAPTAIN, No. 2 BATTERY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 8 June, 1871.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 2 June, 1871, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A copy of a certain complaint, made on or about the 16th of February
 “ last, by Mr. William Deane, Captain, No. 2 Battery Volunteer Artillery,
 “ to Captain Hopkins, Brigade Adjutant, Volunteer Artillery; and also
 “ copies of all Letters in reference thereto, written either by the said
 “ William Deane, or Captain Hopkins, or by His Excellency the Governor,
 “ or by Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, or Major Shepherd; and also
 “ copies of all Minutes, Reports, Memoranda, and other documents made
 “ by either of the said persons in reference to such complaint or such
 “ correspondence.”

(*Mr. S. Brown.*)

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

No. 1.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 5 June, 1871.

SIR,

In obedience to the request contained in your letter of the 3rd instant, No. 22, I have the honor to forward herewith, copies of the whole of the correspondence that has taken place between this department and others, having reference to the complaint made by Captain William Deane, of No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, to Captain Hopkins, Brigade Adjutant, Volunteer Artillery, on or about the 16th February last.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Volunteer Force.

[Enclosures.]

Letter to Governor, 3/4/71, with	From Captain Deane, 16/2/71.	
	Ditto 20/2/71.	
	Ditto 21/2/71.	With copies of three memos.
	Ditto 27/2/71.	
	Ditto 1/3/71.	
	From Brigade Office, 8/3/71.	
	" Captain Deane, 9/3/71.	
	" Ditto 10/3/71.	
	" Brigade Office, 16/3/71.	
	" Captain Deane, 22/3/71.	
" Capt. Hopkins, 3/4/71.		
From Governor,	6/4/71.	
" Brigade Office to Major Shepherd,	11/4/71.	
Extract from Captain Hopkins' letter of	3/4/71.	
From Captain Deane,	13/4/71.	
" Brigade Office,	14/4/71.	

No. 2.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON to GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 3 April, 1871.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to forward the accompanying correspondence, which has arisen in reference to a complaint by Captain Deane, No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, against Captain Hopkins, of the Permanent Staff, and as my ruling has not satisfied the former officer, and in accordance with his request, I beg to submit the matter for your consideration.

I have particularly to draw your Lordship's attention to the first portion of the correspondence, on which I based the decision conveyed by my memorandum of the 27th February last, when it will appear that Captain Deane, in the first place, in an offensive and improper manner, preferred a charge (the truth of which he was personally ignorant of), unsupported by evidence, against the Staff, which in my opinion was rebutted by the evidence of Captain Hopkins and the instructors.

I have, &c.,

J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Volunteer Force.

[Enclosures.]

From Captain Deane, 16/2/71.	
" Ditto 20/2/71.	
" Ditto 21/2/71.	With copies of three memos.
" Ditto 27/2/71.	
" Ditto 1/3/71.	
" Brigade Office, 8/3/71.	
" Captain Deane, 9/3/71.	
" Ditto 10/3/71.	
" Brigade Office, 16/3/71.	
" Captain Deane, 22/3/71.	
" Capt. Hopkins, 3/4/71.	

True copy.—S. HOPKINS, Lieut., R.A., Capt. & Brigade Adjt., V.A.

Captain

Captain Deane to Captain Hopkins.

75, Elizabeth-street,
16 February, 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that last Monday evening, being the second Monday in the month, pursuant to the circular Brigade Order I had a detachment of ten members for garrison gun drill, and *there was no drill instructor present in attendance. May I inquire the reason of this neglect?*

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM DEANE,
Captain, No. 2 Battery.

Captain Deane is requested to state at what time he attended with his squad on Monday night.—S. HOPKINS, Lt., R.A., Capt. & Bde.-Adj., Vol. Arty., 16/2/71. To be returned. *Captain Deane has not stated he was in attendance, but that he had a detachment at the time appointed, who waited from 7.30 to 8.15 p.m.—WILLIAM DEANE, Captain, No. 2 Battery.* Captain Deane is informed that Captain Hopkins and three instructors were present on Monday night,—the former with one instructor from 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., and two instructors till 8.10 p.m. *Captain Deane's detachment must have kept carefully away from the usual place of parade, as they were not seen by any of the Staff. Captain Deane is requested for the future to be more careful in making groundless charges of neglect, which are so easily disproved.—S. HOPKINS, Lt., R.A., Capt. & Bde.-Adj., Vol. Arty., 17/2/71. To be returned.* Forwarded for Captain Deane's information.—P.L.C.S., Major, Com. V.A., 21/2/71. To be returned. Returned.—P.L.C.S., Major, Com. V.A., 21/2/71. True copy.—S. HOPKINS, Lt., R.A., Capt. & Bde.-Adj., V.A.

Captain Deane to Major Shepherd.

75, Elizabeth-street,
20 February, 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor to return a letter of mine to Captain Hopkins, dated 16th February instant, on which he has endorsed a memorandum, dated 17th February instant, conveying, without authority, a reprimand to me, his senior officer.

I have also the honor thereupon to request that you will desire Captain Hopkins to acknowledge his error in this matter by applying forthwith for permission to withdraw the same.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM DEANE,
Captain, No. 2 Battery.

Forwarded for Col. Richardson's information.—P.L.C.S., Major, Com. V.A., 21/2/71. There appears to me to have been errors on both sides; and in the first place I must point out that Captain Hopkins is not responsible to Captain Deane, and therefore the tone of the latter portion of his letter, together with the incorrect nature of the charge, was unauthorized and calculated to irritate the officer to whom it was addressed. Captain Hopkins had no right to reply in the shape of a reprimand, and he will be instructed to avoid this for the future. The proper course for Captain Deane would have been simply to have reported *through the Field Officer Commanding Artillery Brigade* the want of attendance on the part of the drill instructor.—J.S.R., Lieut.-Col., 27/2/71, B.C. To be returned. Forwarded for Captain Deane's information.—P.L.C.S., Major, Com. V.A., 28/2/71. To be returned. True copy.—S. HOPKINS, Lt., R.A., Capt. & Bde.-Adj., V.A.

Captain Deane to Major Shepherd.

75, Elizabeth-street,
21 February, 1871.

Sir,

I send you herewith copy of a letter written by me to the Brigade Adjutant, Volunteer Artillery, dated 16th February instant, together with copies of three memoranda thereon endorsed.

My object in bringing this matter under your observation is, to complain of the very unfair manner in which the case referred to has been dealt with, and the very improper and offensive remarks and insinuations which have been indulged in, in disposing of it, tending, if permitted to go unnoticed and unchecked, materially to interfere with the effective drilling of the men, and the efficiency of the corps generally, and to prevent, in other cases, officers, who wish to be treated as gentlemen, and to avoid unmerited snubbing, from discharging their duty in reporting cases of neglect on the part of the Staff, when it shall become known that such cases are disposed of in such a way behind their backs, and their complaints dismissed with contumely and insult, intimating a policy that no complaints of neglect against the Staff will be entertained.

The facts of the case are as follows:—By the Brigade Order circular of the present month, the No. 2 Battery have garrison gun drills on the second and fourth Mondays, at 7.30 p.m. There are also officers and non-commissioned officers' drills under the new system, ordered for Mondays and Thursdays at the same time, under threat of examination for officers, and reduction for non-commissioned officers, who do not attend, so that the gunners have no officers or non-commissioned officers to look after them on their drill nights. On the Monday night referred to in my letter of the 16th instant, I was present at the officers and non-commissioned officers' drill, which fell in at 7.30, and at once marched to the Outer Domain, accompanied, I may here remark, by the Brigade Adjutant and Serjeant-Major M'Garvie, so that the former can have had no personal knowledge of what may have been taking place elsewhere, that is to say, when the drilling of my men should have been going on. On the 15th (the day on which I wrote the letter to the Brigade Adjutant) I received from one of the gunners a letter containing the following paragraph:—"I was up on Monday night also for garrison drill, being the second Monday of the month, but there was no one to drill us. As there were ten gunners up, I believe we are entitled to a mark for drill, which I hope you will see we get credit for." Feeling naturally aggrieved that my men were being neglected whilst all my non-commissioned officers were compelled to attend the new drill under the threat of reduction, I at once wrote and complained of this neglect, and subsequently, in reply to the first memorandum endorsed, to be more certain of my reply, wrote to the gunner who complained, asking for the information required, and immediately replied thereto by memorandum—that the squad was there from 7.30 to 8.15; thus I submit, so far as I am personally concerned, my complaint, even if it were groundless, is perfectly justified and proper. But to my surprise and indignation, having heard nothing further from the Brigade Office, not being informed by what process a decision has been arrived at, nor asked to give any explanation on any adverse testimony or information which may have been received, or to produce any evidence of the truth of the complaint,—nor am I aware, nor do I believe, that any evidence or information of its untruth was obtained,—or that the

the charge was groundless or unfounded (the whole squad on the contrary, being, as I believe, prepared to substantiate the charge), *I am astonished by receiving the memorandum of the 17th, not that the case has been heard or disposed of—for it does not appear by the memorandum that such is the case even now—but an insinuation that “the men must have kept carefully away from the usual place of parade,”—an insinuation thrown out, it appears to me, with a view to shut the matter up and save further trouble; an insinuation that should have been a charge upon which myself and the squad should have been called upon to answer, and have been punished for if true. Such insinuation, Sir, can have but one meaning, as the men can have no end to serve in being there and hiding from the drill sergeants, nor I in abetting them in so unlawful a proceeding; and that the meaning intended to be conveyed by that insinuation appears to me to be that the whole thing is a lie, and that I knew it was so when I put it forward, and that the men were not there at all; and I look to you, Sir, to protect your officers from such base and unwarrantable insinuations.*

Am I, Sir, because the letter I have written may have given the Brigade Adjutant a little trouble, to submit to be branded as a liar and an abettor in a conspiracy to deceive the Brigade Office;—I, who have lived all my life in this country, been before the country, and for the last thirty years held many positions of trust and confidence without anyone having the power, or right, or daring to say one word to my discredit?—am I, I say, now to quietly submit to this vile inuendo, and to have all the years of my life swept away with this crushing charge hanging over my head to save your subordinate a little trouble? No Sir, I cannot submit to it; and if I do not get your protection I will look for it elsewhere.

What have I to gain in being a volunteer beyond discharging my duty as a citizen, that I should submit to such groundless and false insinuations; and, in addition to the many vexatious calls which are made upon my time in discharging my duties as such, have still to have the further trouble cast upon me of devoting valuable time to protect my honor from false aspersions, in such faithful discharge of such duties.

I trust therefore that you will see that I am put right in this matter, and that this insinuation may be ordered to be removed.

I regret that a matter in itself so small and so easily disposed of, if properly operated upon, should have assumed a phase of so much importance, and cast upon you the trouble of perusing so lengthy a letter as the present; but the case has been made so by an attempt to deal with it improperly, and has become to me and my men one of principle and character.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM DEANE,
Captain, No. 2 Battery, V.A.

Forwarded for the consideration of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.—P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major, Commanding V.A., B.C., 27/2/71. True copy.—S. HOPKINS, Lt., R.A., Capt. & Brigade Adj., V.A.

Captain Deane to Captain Hopkins.

75, Elizabeth-street,
16 February, 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, that last Monday evening, being the second Monday in the month, pursuant to the circular Brigade Order I had a detachment of ten members for garrison gun drill, and there was no drill instructor in attendance. May I inquire the reason of this neglect?

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM DEANE,
Captain, No. 2 Battery.

Captain Deane is requested to state at what time he attended with his squad on Monday night.—S. HOPKINS, Lieut., Roy. Artillery, Captain and Brigade Adjutant, Vol. Artillery. Captain Deane has not stated he was in attendance, but that he had a detachment at the time appointed, who waited from 7:30 to 8:15 p.m.—WILLIAM DEANE, Captain, No. 2 Battery. Captain Deane is informed that Captain Hopkins and three instructors were present on Monday night,—the former with one instructor from 7:30 to 8:30 p.m., and two instructors till 8:10 p.m. Captain Deane's detachment must have kept carefully away from the usual place of parade, as they were not seen by any of the staff. Captain Deane is requested for the future to be more careful in making groundless charges of neglect, which are so easily disproved.—S. HOPKINS, Lieut., Royal Artillery, Captain and Brigade Adjutant, Vol. Artillery, 17/2/71. To be returned. Forwarded for Captain Deane's information.—P.L.C.S., Major, Commanding Vol. Artillery, 20/2/71. To be returned. True copy.—S. HOPKINS, Lt., R.A., Capt. and Bde. Adj., V.A.

Captain Deane to Major Shepherd.

75, Elizabeth-street,
27 February, 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor, in reference to my letter of 20th instant, to inquire what steps have been taken, as it is my intention to apply for a Court of Inquiry upon the conduct of Captain Hopkins, unless the reprimand be withdrawn without further delay.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM DEANE,
Captain, No. 2 Battery.

Forwarded for information of Officer Commanding Vol. Force.—P.L.C.S., Major Commanding V.A., 27/2/71. True copy.—S. HOPKINS, Lt., R.A., Cpt. and Bde. Adj., V.A.

Captain

Captain Deane to Major Shepherd.

75, Elizabeth-street,
1 March, 1871.

Sir,

I have this morning received a memorandum of Colonel Richardson's, dated 27/2/71, endorsed upon my letter of 20th ultimo. I regret that the Colonel Commanding Volunteer Force has no greater regard for the honor of his officers than to suggest that I should put up with and pass over so gross an insult as the one offered to me by the Brigade Adjutant; I did hope that good taste would have suggested to the Brigade Adjutant the only way I saw out of the difficulty, when he discovered, which he must have done, that he had overstepped his duty, namely, that of withdrawing the offensive memorandum, and apologizing for having sent it; or that, at least, the Colonel would have pointed out to him this course; but since he has not thought fit to do so, and the question is one of principle and character, I have no alternative but to request that a Court of Inquiry be at once held upon the conduct of Captain Hopkins, in having, without authority, administered to me, his superior officer, a reprimand; and also in having made false and scandalous insinuations in writing against me, implying that I had made a false charge of neglect of duty against the Staff, and had written to the Brigade Adjutant *untruthfully*, and had abetted a squad of my men in a conspiracy to deceive the Colonel Commanding Volunteer Force.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM DEANE,

Captain, No. 2 Battery, V.A.

Letters and endorsements returned herewith.

Forwarded for information of Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.—P.L.C.S., Major Comdg. V.A., 1/3/71.
True copy.—S. HOPKINS, Lt., R.A., Capt. and Bde. Adj., V.A.

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to Major Shepherd.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 8 March, 1871.

Sir,

Since my memorandum of the 27th ultimo, on the subject of Captain Deane's complaint against Captain Hopkins, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of letters, dated respectively the 21st and 27th ultimo, and 1st instant (with copies of correspondence before noted), on which I beg to offer the following remarks:—

Captain Deane seems to ignore the fact that in the first place he is the aggressor in making an assertion that no drill instructor was present, which by evidence is shown to be incorrect; this, coupled with an authoritative demand to know the reason of such neglect, was a position Captain Deane had no right to assume; the mere fact of this, however, was no excuse for the improper nature of the remarks by Captain Hopkins, and for which he has been reprimanded. My memorandum of the 27th ultimo, somewhat to the above effect, should have been sufficient to have closed this disagreement.

I was therefore surprised to receive further letters, viewing, in my opinion, Captain Hopkins' remarks in an exaggerated light, together with a request for a Court of Inquiry on that officer.

I, however, do not consider it necessary to cause the conduct of Captain Hopkins to be investigated by a Court of Inquiry, having arrived at what I believe to be a correct estimate of the same without the aid of such Inquiry.

With a view of bringing this unpleasantness to a termination, I would suggest, for the consideration of Captain Deane, the justice of withdrawing in the first instance his letter of the 16th ultimo, addressed to Captain Hopkins, whereupon that officer will withdraw the memorandum which has given the offence, together with a statement of what was intended to be conveyed in said memorandum; this I trust will be the course pursued; but if Captain Deane wishes the matter to go further, I shall be prepared to submit the same for the decision of a higher authority.

Having now provisionally dealt with Captain Deane's complaint in a manner which I conceive does equal justice to both parties, I have to refer to that portion of Captain Deane's letter of the 1st instant, which stigmatises my conduct as follows:—"I regret that the Colonel Commanding Volunteer Force has no greater regard for the honor of his officers, &c., &c." I cannot see that I have merited such language from a subordinate officer, and am therefore not prepared to submit. Captain Deane will accordingly be pleased to withdraw the expression, otherwise I have no option but to bring it to the notice of His Excellency the Governor.

I have, &c.,

J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,

Commanding Volunteer Force.

True copy.—S. HOPKINS, Lt., R.A., Capt. and Bde Adj., V.A.

Captain Deane to Major Shepherd.

75, Elizabeth-street,
Sydney, 9 March, 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor, in reply to the last paragraph of Colonel Richardson's letter to you, of yesterday's date (71/138), to at once and unhesitatingly withdraw the expression complained of in my letter of the 1st instant, and any other expression in this unpleasant correspondence which he may consider to be in the least personally offensive or improper; but in carrying on a correspondence of this description I might have been excused a little warmth of expression, as it became almost impossible, labouring, as I feel I do, under an imputation against my veracity and my character, both as a gentleman and a Volunteer Officer, not to feel otherwise than strongly, and to express myself accordingly; and, smarting under what appeared to me unmerited correction in the faithful discharge of my duty, I may have given expression, improperly, to a feeling engendered in my mind from a fancied shielding of Captain Hopkins from the consequences of his unauthorized conduct,—that being merely a volunteer I was to be thrown over.

I will reply to the other portion of Colonel Richardson's letter in due course, but it seemed to me to be due to Colonel Richardson that I should without a moment's hesitation disclaim the least intention of making use of any expression that might be disagreeable to him.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM DEANE,

Captain, No. 2 Battery, V.A.

Forwarded for information of Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.—P.L.C.S., Major, Com. V.A., 9/3/71.
True copy.—S. HOPKINS, Lt., R.A., Captain & Brigade Adj., V.A.

Captain

Captain Deane to Major Shepherd.

75, Elizabeth-street,
10 March, 1871.

Sir,

Before replying fully to Colonel Richardson's letter of 8th instant, I have the honor to apply for a copy of the evidence therein referred to, wherein my assertion that no drill instructor was present is, as in the said letter is stated, "*shown to be incorrect.*"

I make this application on the ground that being a party interested the opportunity of being present when the evidence was taken was not accorded to me.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM DEANE,
Captain, No. 2 Battery, V.A.

Forwarded for information of Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.—P.L.C.S., Major Com. V.A., 13/3/71.
True copy.—S. HOPKINS, Lt., R.A., Capt. & Brigade Adj., V.A.

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to Major Shepherd.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 16 March, 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Captain Deane's letters of the 9th and 10th instant, and with reference to the latter to say, that having dealt with the case as submitted by him, and further pointed out the course I should wish pursued, I cannot consent to re-open the matter, except under the alternative of referring it to a higher authority; but I may mention, for Captain Deane's information, that Captain Hopkins's assertion, that the instructors were present, is borne out by the instructors themselves.

I have, &c.,
J. S. RICHARDSON,
Lt.-Colonel, Commanding Vol. Force.

True copy.—S. HOPKINS, Lt., R.A., Capt. & Bde. Adj., V.A.

Captain Deane to Major Shepherd.

75, Elizabeth-street,
22 March, 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Colonel Richardson's letter to you of 16th instant (71/154), herewith returned, and in reply to say, that, having as I believe I had, a right to do, complained by letter of 16th ultimo of the non-attendance on Monday evening, 13th ultimo, of a drill instructor for my men, pursuant to the circular Brigade Order of 31 January last,—and having for so doing, by memorandum, dated 17/2/71, endorsed on my said letter, been reprimanded without authority by Captain Hopkins, Brigade Adjutant, V.A., a subordinate officer, who also upon the occasion indulged in uncalled for observations reflecting upon my veracity and my character as a gentleman and Volunteer Officer,—having, by letter dated 20th ultimo, requested Captain Hopkins to withdraw such reprimand, which he failed to do, and by letter of 21st ultimo, complained of the offensive observations in his memorandum,—having, by Colonel Richardson's memorandum of 27/2/71, gathered that the only course that officer intended to pursue was to request that Captain Hopkins should not repeat the offence,—having therefore, from a feeling that Captain Hopkins' offence merited more serious consideration, by letter of 1st instant requested that a Court of Inquiry be held upon his conduct, which the Colonel by letters of 8th instant refused on the ground that by evidence I was shown to be the aggressor in making an incorrect assertion that no drill instructor was present, and upon the strength of *such alleged evidence* suggested an arrangement of the matter untenable, as any evidence that was given tending to show my assertion was incorrect was one sided, as I was not accorded the opportunity of being present, or of rebutting it by other evidence, which I could readily have done,—and having, by letter dated 10th instant, applied for a copy of the evidence referred to for my information, Colonel Richardson having in reply to such very reasonable requests, by the letter now under acknowledgment, refused to re-open the matter, when it appears clearly by his letter of 8th instant that the case was not closed but merely a suggestion thrown out for my consideration upon erroneous premises, and that the so called refusal to re-open the matter became, in effect, a refusal to supply me with a copy of this evidence which had been taken behind my back, except under the alternative of referring the case to a higher authority. I have no other course open to me, however I might have desired an amicable arrangement of the matter on fair and reasonable grounds, than to adopt the alternative, and to request that the case be forwarded to such higher authority for adjustment; and in order to avoid any further complications, I have further to request that the whole of the correspondence be forwarded with the case, and that a copy of any statement accompanying it may be forwarded to me that I may have the opportunity of correcting anything which may appear to me to be erroneous, or sending in a counter-statement, as I may see fit.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM DEANE,
Captain, No. 2 Battery, V.A.

Forwarded for the information of the Officer Commanding Vol. Force.—P.L.C.S., Major Commanding V.A. B.C., 23/3/71. True copy.—S. HOPKINS, Lt., R.A., Capt. & Bde. Adj., V.A.

Captain Hopkins to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
3 April, 1871.

Sir,

With reference to Captain Deane's correspondence on the subject of my memo. on his letter of the 16th February, I think it due to myself to request that you will be kind enough to forward a few remarks from me.

In the first place the words of my memo. only convey that that officer was careless and hasty in making such a charge against me, on grounds of which, as he himself admits, he had no personal knowledge; and it is only by gross and wilful exaggeration and distortion they can be supposed to bear the meaning which he attaches to them.

Secondly,—Captain Deane had no right whatever to address me at all, much less in such an insolent manner, as I am not responsible to him or any other subordinate for the correct discharge of my duty, but to you alone as chief of the Staff. I have nothing whatever to do with Captain Deane, except when he forms part of a squad handed over to me for drill, and then I am responsible that he does his work correctly and in an orderly manner; and therefore I consider that the course adopted by him, in writing the letter which has been the cause of all this annoyance, is irregular and uncalled for, both in itself and in the tone of his accusation, which is not, as he says, a *complaint* but a *direct charge*.

The

The memo. referred to was written by me in a moment of irritation, caused by the receipt of the above letter when you were absent from the office, while this officer, who is so extremely sensitive with regard to his own feelings, after mature deliberation allows himself in his letters the most extreme license in the numerous remarks he makes with regard to my veracity and character.

I have hitherto refrained from addressing you, Sir, on this subject, as I consider that your decision was just in imputing blame to both parties, and one in which I perfectly acquiesced.

Captain Deane, however, not deferring to your opinion as his Commanding Officer, appears from the whole tenor of his correspondence to wish to constitute himself judge as well as accuser, more particularly in his letter of the 22nd ultimo, in which he throws a doubt on your assertion of having taken evidence in the matter, by the words "Upon the strength of such *alleged* evidence," referring evidently to your letter of the 16th ultimo; and further, without having submitted for your consideration the testimony he states he can produce, demands that the evidence of the instructors be laid before him for his decision on the matter, and also in the last paragraph of his letter of the 22nd ultimo, that any statement forwarded by you in connection with this correspondence should be submitted to him for *correction*, thereby ignoring your position as his Commanding Officer, and implying a doubt both of my veracity in making, and of your discretion in forwarding, such statement.

These remarks would perhaps hardly be necessary, as Captain Deane's letters themselves fully bear out what I have written on the subject, were it not that I have heard that this officer has discussed this matter with the non-commissioned officers and men of his Battery, a proceeding contrary to the usages of the service and most prejudicial to discipline. But for the risk of misconstruction I should not have considered Captain Deane's tirades worth noticing.

I have &c.,

S. HOPKINS, Lieut., R.A.,
Captain and Brigade Adjutant, Vol. Artillery.

True copy.—S. HOPKINS, Lt., R.A., Capt. and Bde. Adjut., V.A.

No. 3.

GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Government House,
6 April, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 3rd instant, forwarding correspondence which has arisen in reference to a complaint by Captain Deane, No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, against Captain Hopkins, of the Permanent Staff.

I approve of your ruling, as shown in your memorandum of the 27th February, which I confirm.

With a view to prevent the recurrence in future of such an irregularity as has taken place, I have to direct you to issue a General Order, that on no account is an officer commanding a battalion, or battery, or company, who may have complaints to make against any of the officers of the permanent staff under your orders, to address such officer in official communication directly, but either to make his complaint, if commanding a battalion, to the Officer Commanding Volunteers; or, if commanding a battery or company, to that officer, through the officer commanding his brigade or battalion, as the case may be.

I return the enclosures to your letter. The second paragraph of Captain Hopkins' letter of 3rd April may be communicated to Captain Deane.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

True copy.—S. HOPKINS, Lt., R.A., Capt. and Bgde. Adjt., V.A.

No. 4.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON to MAJOR SHEPHERD.

(71-225.)

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 11 April, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward copy of letter from His Excellency the Governor, having reference to the correspondence which has arisen from the charge of neglect preferred by Captain Deane, No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, against the Permanent Staff. I have also to enclose the extract from Captain Hopkins', alluded to by His Excellency.

6 April, 1871.

I have, &c.,

J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding Volunteer Force.

True copy.—S. HOPKINS, Lt., R.A., Capt. and Bgde. Adjt., V.A.

EXTRACT from a letter addressed by Captain Hopkins to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson, dated 3rd April, 1871, directed to be sent for Captain Deane's information:—

"In the first place, the words of my memo. only convey that that officer was careless and hasty in making such a charge against me on grounds, of which as he himself admits, he had no personal knowledge, and it is only by gross and wilful exaggeration and distortion they can be supposed to bear the meaning which he attaches to them."

True extract.—S. HOPKINS, Lt., R.A., Capt. and Bgde. Adjt., V.A.

No. 5.

CAPTAIN DEANE TO MAJOR SHEPHERD.

75, Elizabeth-street, 13 April, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor, in reference to Colonel Richardson's letter to you of the 11th instant (71-225), received yesterday and returned herewith, to apply for a copy of the letter, dated 3rd instant, sent by Colonel Richardson to His Excellency the Governor, together with a list of the correspondence enclosed; also a copy of the letter of Captain Hopkins of same date, sent therewith; and at the same time to observe that it seems to me it would only have been an act of fairness to have granted me the same privilege of a perusal of Colonel Richardson's letter before it was sent in, and the opportunity of writing therewith, as appears to have been accorded to Captain Hopkins.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM DEANE,
Captain, No. 2 Battery, V.A.

Forwarded for information of Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.—13/4/71.—P.L.C.S., Major, Com. V.A.
True copy.—S. HOPKINS, Lt., R.A., Capt. and Bgd. Adj., V.A.

No. 6.

CAPTAIN HOPKINS TO MAJOR SHEPHERD.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 14 April, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction, to acknowledge receipt of Captain Deane's letter of the 13th instant, and to state in reply that the case to which the correspondence alluded to refers, having been submitted to His Excellency the Governor, and by his decision closed, with directions to communicate to Captain Deane such portion of Captain Hopkins' letter as His Excellency deemed fit, precludes the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force acceding to Captain Deane's request; besides which, the Officer Commanding does not admit the right of any subordinate to be supplied with copies of correspondence emanating from himself.

The Officer Commanding also desires me to express his regret that Captain Deane should have permitted himself to imply, by the request contained in his letter, a doubt as to the justice of His Excellency's decision.

I have further to add that you will be good enough to inform that officer that all the correspondence in the case was laid before the Governor, and point out to him that his request for a list of the letters forwarded can only be construed, by the Officer Commanding, as doubting his honorable action in the matter; and indeed the greater portion of Captain Deane's correspondence, including his two letters of yesterday's date, mark an absence, on the part of that officer, of the proper subordination to constituted authority which should exist throughout the Volunteer Force.

I have, &c.,

S. HOPKINS, Lieut., R.A.,
Captain and Brigade Adjutant, Vol. Artillery.

True copy.—S. HOPKINS, Lt., R.A., Capt. and Brigade Adj., V.A.

1870.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY BRANCH ROYAL MINT.

(DESPATCH.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
(New South Wales.—No. 46.)

Downing-street,
19 May, 1870.

MY LORD,

I transmit to your Lordship, for your information, a copy of a letter, which has been received through the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury from the Royal Mint, reporting the receipt of various returns from the Sydney Branch of that Department, and enclosing the Thirty-fourth Report of the weight and fineness of Gold Coins struck at Sydney, together with Summary of Monthly Returns of Gold Coin issued by the Branch Mint there, of which copies are also annexed.

I have, &c.,
FREDERIC ROGERS,
(For EARL GRANVILLE.)

[Enclosures.]

Mr. Stansfeld to The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Treasury Chambers, 16 May, 1870.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State, copy of a letter from the Royal Mint, reporting the receipt of various returns from the Sydney Branch of that department, and transmitting the Thirty-fourth Report on the weight and fineness of gold coins struck at Sydney, together with summary of monthly returns of gold coin issued by the Branch Mint there, of which copies are enclosed herewith.

I am, &c.,
JAS. STANSFELD.

Mr. Mushet to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Royal Mint, 9 May, 1870.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that the following returns have been duly received from the Deputy Master of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, in conformity with the Order in Council of the 19th May, 1853.

Six monthly returns, showing the transactions in bullion of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, from July to December, both inclusive.

The coin issued to the public during these months was as follows :—

	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.
	ozs.	ozs.
In July	24,141.33	1
August	30,306.13	.....
September	18,490.57	1
October	27,736.64	.....
November	33,642.77	.....
December	43,917.40	.....

Amount charged for coinage, 3d. per ounce standard.

A summary of these returns for the year 1869 is enclosed, with a statement of the total value of coin issued by the Sydney Mint from its opening.

Two returns of waste in coining gold, for the quarters ending 30th September and 31st December, 1869.

Two duplicate returns, made by the Board of Verification to the Colonial Secretary, reporting the state of the bullion in the Mint on the 30th September and 31st December, 1869.

I have also to request you to submit to their Lordships my report, enclosed, being the thirty-fourth, on the weight and fineness of the gold coins produced at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint during the six months—July to December inclusive—such report being based on the assay of pyx pieces transmitted by the Deputy Master for examination, in accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council before referred to.

A copy of the report will be forwarded, as usual, to the Deputy Master at Sydney.

I have, &c.,
ROB. MUSHET.

SUMMARY of Monthly Returns of Gold Coin issued to the Public, at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, during the Year 1869.

Month.	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Value.
	ozs.	ozs.	
January	27,222.69	.....
February	20,802.36	.....
March	36,212.34	.....
April .....	.....	19,774.75	
May	25,167.34	.....
June	21,058.80	.....
July	24,141.33	.....
August	30,306.13	.....
September	18,490.57	.....
October	27,736.64	.....
November	33,642.77	.....
December	43,917.40	.....
	308,698.37	19,774.75	£1,278,992

Value of Coin issued from the Sydney Mint in 1855	£ 512,500
" " " 1856	1,220,000
" " " 1857	767,500
" " " 1858	1,343,000
" " " 1859	1,221,033
" " " 1860	1,651,510
" " " 1861	1,719,255
" " " 1862	2,477,621
" " " 1863	1,534,808
" " " 1864	2,698,432
" " " 1865	2,271,527
" " " 1866	2,911,002
" " " 1867	2,400,984
" " " 1868	2,318,997
" " " 1869	1,278,992
	<u>£26,327,161</u>

Royal Mint, 9 May, 1870.

ROB. MUSHET,
Chief Clerk of the Mint.

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT, addressed to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, on the Weight and Fineness of Gold Coins struck at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, and transmitted by the Deputy Master for examination, in accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 19th August, 1853.

Pieces taken without preference by the Colonial Secretary, at the deliveries of the Sydney Mint.

Quarter ending—	Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Total Weight.	Average Weight of a Piece.	Average proportion of Gold in 1,000 parts.
30th September, 1869 ...	Sovereigns.....	62	ozs. 15.9235	ozs. 0.25682	916.782
31st December, 1869 ...	Do.	88	22.5980	0.25671	916.800

The standard weight of the Sovereign being 0.25682 ozs., and the standard fineness 916.67 in 1,000 parts.

Royal Mint, 9 May, 1870.

ROB. MUSHET,
Chief Clerk of the Mint.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY BRANCH ROYAL MINT.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 16 August, 1870.

SCHEDULE.

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2. Despatch—His Excellency the Governor to The Secretary of State for the Colonies.....	1
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No. 1.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
27 January, 1870.

MY LORD,

Being informed that the Imperial Government have granted to the Colony of Victoria the privilege of using the Imperial die in the coining of sovereigns and half-sovereigns in the Branch of the Royal Mint recently established at Melbourne, I do myself the honor of requesting that your Excellency will have the goodness to communicate to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies the hope that that concession may be likewise granted to the Branch Mint in this Colony, and that Her Majesty the Queen may be advised to graciously accord the same; as also such further rights and privileges, not already enjoyed, which it may have been deemed advisable to confer upon the branch establishment in the sister Colony.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

No. 2.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

(No. 14.)

Government House,
Sydney, 28 January, 1870.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to enclose a letter from the Colonial Treasurer, expressing a hope that Her Majesty may be advised graciously to confer upon the Branch Royal Mint of this Colony such privileges—particularly of using the Imperial die in the coining of sovereigns and half-sovereigns—which it does not at present enjoy, but which it is understood have lately been conceded to the Melbourne Branch.

2. Mr. Samuel has requested me to convey the expression of this hope to your Lordship.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

No. 3.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

(No. 40.)

Downing-street,
6 May, 1870.

MY LORD,

I forwarded to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury a copy of your Lordship's despatch, No. 14, of 28th January, requesting that the same privileges may be conferred upon the Branch Royal Mint at Sydney as are conceded to the Melbourne Branch; and I enclose for your information a copy of a letter which has been received upon the subject from their Lordships' department.

I have, &c.,
FREDERIC ROGERS.
(FOR EARL GRANVILLE.)

[Enclosure.]

Mr. Stansfeld to Sir F. Rogers.

Treasury Chambers,
3 May, 1870.

Sir,

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them the despatch from the Governor of New South Wales, transmitted in Mr. Herbert's letter of 30th March last, requesting that the same privileges may be conferred upon the Branch Royal Mint at Sydney as are conceded to the Melbourne Branch.

Their Lordships direct me to observe in reply that, as no special privileges were granted to the Colony of Victoria by Her Majesty's Order in Council of 10th August, 1869, establishing a Branch of the Royal Mint at Melbourne, they presume that this application may be taken to refer only to the design of the coins to be issued from the Sydney Branch, which now have a separate design, while those struck at Melbourne bear the same design as the coins of the realm.

My Lords see no reason why coins struck at the Sydney Mint should not bear the same design as those issued from the Mints in London and at Melbourne; and they will therefore be willing to submit to Her Majesty an Order in Council, giving effect to the wishes of the Government of New South Wales in this respect.

I am, &c.,
JAMES STANSFELD.

1870-71.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY BRANCH ROYAL MINT.

(DESPATCHES AS TO DESIGN OF COINS STRUCK AT SYDNEY MINT.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

(No. 75.)

Downing-street,
21 August, 1870.

MY LORD,

With reference to my predecessor's despatch, No. 40, of 6th May last, I transmit to your Lordship, for your information, a copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, enclosing a correspondence with the Deputy Master of the Mint, on the subject of the coins struck at the Branch Mint at Sydney and the management of the Mint. 18 August, 1870.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

[Enclosures.]

Mr. Lingen to The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

[Immediate.]

Treasury Chambers,
18 August, 1870.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you herewith the enclosed copy of a Report from the Deputy Master of the Mint, dated the 30th ultimo, on the subject of the coins struck at the Branch Mint at Sydney and with reference to the management of that Mint, and also a copy of the reply, of this day's date, which has been addressed to Mr. Fremantle; and I am to request that you will move the Earl of Kimberley to cause this correspondence to be transmitted to the Governor of New South Wales.

I am, &c.,
R. R. W. LINGEN.

Mr. Lingen to Deputy Master of the Mint.

[Immediate.]

Treasury Chambers,
18 August, 1870.

Sir,

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state, with reference to your report of the 30th ultimo, that my Lords concur with you in opinion that steps should be taken for assimilating the design of the coins struck at the Sydney Branch Mint to that of the Realm, and that they will give directions for the preparation of the necessary Order in Council for this purpose.

As regards the future appointments of the officers of the Branch Mints, it will be desirable that you should call the attention of the Deputy Masters of the Mints, at Melbourne and Sydney, to the provision in the Coinage Act, 1870, which vests all these appointments in the Treasury.

My Lords see no reason for including a reference to these appointments, or to the matters of administration, in an Order in Council; these being subjects for regulation by the Treasury, under the powers given by the Act.

Whenever occasion arises for any alteration in existing regulations under the Orders in Council relative to the Branch Mints of Melbourne and Sydney respectively, it will be your duty to make a recommendation to this Board, in order that new or amended regulations may be issued.

My Lords will be willing to consider any recommendation made by the Governor and the Deputy Master, at Sydney and Melbourne, with regard to the appointments which have hitherto been made by the Governor on the nomination of the Deputy Master; but they consider that, as has been recently decided with regard to the Branch Mint at Melbourne, the appointment of the Assayers should be made by warrant of this Board.

My Lords approve of the mint-marks as proposed for the coins to be issued from the Branch Mints at Sydney and Melbourne.

I am, &c.,
R. R. W. LINGEN.

Mr. Fremantle to Secretary to Treasury.

Royal Mint,
30 July, 1870.

Sir,

With reference to Mr. Stansfeld's letter of the 3rd of May, forwarding to me a copy of a letter addressed, by the direction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to the Colonial Office, to the effect that their Lordships will be willing to submit to Her Majesty an Order in Council assimilating the design of the gold coins struck at Sydney to that of the coins of the Realm,—I am directed by the Master of the Mint to suggest whether there should not be embodied in the Order to be thus issued general regulations for the management of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint. I am to observe that the Coinage Act 1870 (33 Vict., cap. 10) enacts that the Treasury may from time to time appoint Deputy Masters and other officers and persons for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Mint in the United Kingdom or elsewhere (sec. 15); whereas previously to the passing of the Act only the four superior officers of the Sydney Mint were appointed by their Lordships, the remainder being nominated by the Governor of New South Wales, from the recommendation of the Deputy Master. I am also to observe that, since the date of the Order in Council creating the Sydney Mint, and fixing its establishment and the duties of the officers, the appointment of Superintendent of the Bullion Office has been consolidated with that of Deputy Master.

I am to recommend therefore that these changes should be officially recognized, either in the new Order in Council to be issued, or in a communication to be addressed by the Master of the Mint to Mr. Elouis.

With reference to the appointment of officers, I am to suggest whether their Lordships may not be pleased to authorize the Master of the Mint to intimate to Mr. Elouis that, although the Coinage Act vests the selection in them, they will nevertheless be willing to receive the recommendations of the Governor and Deputy Master for any vacancies which may arise among the appointments to which nominations have hitherto been made by the Governor, on recommendation of the Deputy Master.

Steps have already been taken for the preparation of the required number of dies for the coins to be struck at the Sydney Mint during the year 1871; and I am to propose that for the future these coins should bear as a mint-mark the letter S on their reverse, immediately above the rose, at the foot of the design. The proposal to adopt as a mint-mark the letter M, in the same position on the coin, has been approved by Colonel Ward, for the coins to be issued from the Melbourne Mint; and should their Lordships be pleased to signify their approval, the dies, both for Sydney and Melbourne, can be prepared accordingly, and transmitted to Australia in time for use at the beginning of the year.

I am to add that a mint-mark would appear to be necessary, to indicate the origin of the coins issued from Colonial Mints; but that, as it forms no part of the design, no reference should be made to it in the Order in Council.

I have, &c.,
C. W. FREMANTLE.

1870.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY BRANCH ROYAL MINT.

(DESPATCH.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
(New South Wales—No. 37.)

Downing-street,
14 April, 1870.

MY LORD,

I transmit to you for your information a copy of a letter addressed to the Treasury, by the Deputy Master of the Mint, with a Report on the Gold Coins struck at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint during the year 1869.

I have, &c.,

FREDERIC ROGERS.
(For EARL GRANVILLE.)

[Enclosures.]

Mr. Fremantle to The Secretary to the Treasury.

Royal Mint,
1 April, 1870.

Sir, In conformity with the instructions from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, communicated to me in Sir Charles Trevelyan's letter of the 9th November, 1855, I have now to submit an account of the weight and fineness, as ascertained here, of gold coins struck at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, and sent home by the Governor of New South Wales, during the year 1869.

These coins were conveyed from Australia in closed packets, bearing the seal of the Colonial Treasurer, and were received by me under cover of letters from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the 5th of March, 1869, and later dates.

My last Report on the Governor's pieces was dated 20th of April, 1869.

I am, &c.,
O. W. FREMANTLE.

REPORT of the Assay of Gold Coins of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, taken from the Colonial Circulation, from December, 1868, to December, 1869, by order of the Governor of New South Wales.

Taken from Circulation.	Number of Pieces.		Weight.		Proportion of Gold in 1,000 parts.		Date of Treasury Letter.
	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	
1868.			Grains.	Grains.			1869.
December	2	2	123·450	61·460	916·10	916·15	5 March.*
			123·160	61·470	916·10	916·50	
1869.							
January	2	2	122·930	61·640	916·45	916·65	9 April.
			123·200	61·700	916·65	916·60	
February	2	2	123·510	61·710	916·40	916·65	27 April.
			123·410	61·950	917·00	916·50	
March.....	2	2	123·520	61·250	916·75	916·50	22 May.
			123·340	60·950	916·80	916·05	
April	2	2	123·060	61·450	916·50	917·00	24 June.
			123·250	61·430	917·00	916·60	
May	2	2	122·920	61·620	916·60	916·60	19 July.
			123·200	61·540	916·75	916·60	
June	2	2	123·205	60·950	916·45	916·40	17 August.
			123·110	61·645	916·75	916·30	
July	2	2	122·980	61·380	916·75	916·70	27 September.
			123·180	61·650	916·35	916·55	
August	2	2	123·440	61·390	916·65	916·50	15 October.
			122·860	61·690	916·55	916·70	
September	2	2	123·190	61·550	916·65	916·60	19 November.
			123·490	61·600	916·75	916·80	
October	2	2	123·420	61·660	916·60	916·50	15 December.
			123·380	61·580	916·55	916·20	
1870.							
November	2	2	123·160	61·530	916·70	916·60	18 January.
			123·130	61·720	916·55	916·85	
December	2	2	123·330	61·260	916·85	916·60	14 February.
			123·570	61·590	916·70	916·75	

* NOTE.—(The Governor of New South Wales sent home two packets of coin for the month of December, 1868.)

The average weight of the sovereign is 123·242 grains, and of the half-sovereign 61·514 grains; the standard weight of the sovereign being 123·274 grains.

The average fineness of all the coins is 916·585,—the standard fineness being 916·67.

Royal Mint, 1st April, 1870.

C. W. FREMANTLE,
Deputy Master and Comptroller.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY BRANCH ROYAL MINT.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING REPAIRS, &c., TO.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 15 November, 1870.**[Laid on Table in compliance with Answer to Question No. 1 in Votes and Proceedings No. 52, Friday, 29 April, 1870.]*

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No. 1.

THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Department of Public Works,
Colonial Architect's Office,
Sydney, 19 January, 1870.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to forward herewith an account furnished by Mr. W. Stoddart, for work performed by him at the Sydney Mint.

2. Mr. Stoddart had a contract for repairs and alterations at this building amounting to £1,167 10s., which has been paid. A further sum of £196 10s. for constructing annealing furnace, has also been paid, as well as £99 5s. for repairing entrance gates, &c. In addition to these items, the account contains charges for further works amounting to £1,614 9s. 1d. These works were performed by Mr. Stoddart without instructions from this Department, and without any supervision by any officer of it, and I am therefore unable to certify either as to the quality of the work or the correctness of the charges. Mr. Stoddart alleges that the works referred to were executed in pursuance of orders given him by the Deputy Master of the Mint, of which however I have no knowledge.

I have, &c.,

JAMES BARNET,
Colonial Architect.

Forward to Treasurer.—J.S., 21/1/70.

Deputy Master of the Mint, for his report.—S.S., 24/1/70.

Mr. Stoddart's allegation that I gave him orders to execute any work is simply untrue. I never gave him any orders; on the contrary, I thought it right on more than one occasion to caution him that he must look for his orders entirely to the Colonial Architect.—C. ELouis, R. Mint, 27/1/70.

The Under Secretary for Public Works.—B.C., 4/2/70, H.L.

Forward copy of Colonial Architect's letter, and Mr. Elouis' report, to Mr. Stoddart, for his information.—J.R., 4/2/70.

[Enclosure to No. 1.]

150, Burton-street, Sydney,
November, 1869.

THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT TO WILLIAM STODDART.

1869.	To work done Royal Mint, Sydney.	£	s.	d.
Feb. ...	To Contract No. 1—Balance paid 4 November, /69	1,167	10	0
June ...	For annealing furnaces, &c.—Paid 16 July, /69	196	10	0
" ...	For partitions old buildings, painting and papering, and general repairs	122	10	0
<i>Orders of Deputy Master.</i>				
" ...	Removing, &c., partition, and making good, £10, and taking up, working, and relaying flags, £4 10s.	14	10	0
" ...	Partitions in rooms and offices, 9½ sq.@ 40s.	19	0	0
" ...	5 doors, &c., for same..... 80s.	20	0	0
" ...	Plasterers' work, 188 yds. 2s. 6d.	23	10	0
" ...	Deputy Master's small room, 45 yds. 2s. 6d.	5	11	6
" ...	Repairing closet, &c., with cedar—time and materials	2	0	0
" ...	Shelving, 1,080 ft. 1s.	54	0	0
" ...	Deputy's room, building up doorway and window, and plastering same.....	8	15	0
" ...	Skirting for same	4	16	0
" ...	1 casement door with lining	8	10	0
" ...	Running new cornice	3	15	0
" ...	Cement earth	1	0	0
" ...	2 new mortice locks and furniture	1	10	0
" ...	Cleaning off floors	1	0	0
" ...	6 bells	6	0	0
" ...	Repairing chimney tops.....	2	0	0
" ...	2 doors and lining attics	4	0	0
" ...	Repairing sashes.....	10	10	0
" ...	Repairing slate-roofs	17	10	0
" ...	Double-hanging sashes, with new pulleys, weights, &c., 24 pairs	20s.	24	0
" ...	62 ft. 5 in. down pipes, with elbows, &c.....	4	2	8
" ...	Brickwork piers, &c., south and north ends, 1½ rod	18s.	22	10
" ...	Cementing outside same, 57 yds. 2s.	5	14	0
" ...	Plastering inside north end, 76 yds. 2s. 6d.	9	10	0
" ...	" cellar ceiling, 96 yds. 2s. 6d.	14	0	0
" ...	3 new joists 100 16/-, cellar, time 2 days	11s.	1	18
" ...	Fixing two sinks complete, carpenter and plumber	9	0	0
" ...	Cementing east end, 12 yds. 2s.	1	4	0
" ...	Plastering hall and staircase, 202 yds. 3s. 6d.	35	7	0
" ...	Ceiling adjoining Bullion Office, 28 yds. 2s. 6d.	3	10	0
<i>Melting-house, &c.</i>				
" ...	Taking down old annealing furnaces	18	10	0
" ...	Making good floor with cement	3	10	0
" ...	French fire-place	2	15	0
" ...	Pitch-paving	5	0	0
" ...	18 cwt. lead for gutters..... 40s.	36	0	0
" ...	Steps, 7s. 6d., lead for chimneys, 15s.	1	2	6
" ...	15-in. lead traps, closet in yard	0	14	0
" ...	13-in. bell trap	0	4	0
" ...	1 urinal 8s., 17½ ft. lead pipe 9s.	0	17	0
" ...	1½ in. stop tap	0	4	0
<i>Mr. Gibson's apartments.</i>				
" ...	Cutting out three windows and making good same	15	10	0
" ...	Plastering, 284 yds..... 2s. 6d.	30	10	0
" ...	Repairing wardrobe shelves, &c.	5	15	0
" ...	Sundry repairs to doors, windows, skirtings, partitions, &c.....	10	10	0
" ...	Ropes and pulleys for windows	2	0	0
" ...	Time, fixing same, 4 days	11s.	2	4
" ...	Repairing locks, new locks, and time	4	10	0
" ...	Slate mantelpiece	3	5	0
" ...	Shelving over, time and materials	1	10	0
" ...	Recess fitted with shelves, cupboard below.....	7	0	0
" ...	Fixing sink, carpenters and plumber	4	10	0
" ...	13-in. lead bend, kitchen sink	0	7	6
<i>Mr. Anderson's quarters.</i>				
" ...	145 yds. plastering	2s. 6d.	18	2
" ...	Slates to roof, 50, 24 x 12; slater 4 days	3	5	0
" ...	Iron ridging, fixed with spikes	7	10	0
" ...	Mason's time, lifting and relaying flagging, 4 days	12s.	2	8
" ...	Fixing old partition, and making good old doorway	2	10	0
" ...	Fixing new pulleys, weights, and lines, time and materials	5	10	0
" ...	New jamb to door; new lock	2	0	0
" ...	Moulding to windows, and new partitions	5	10	0
" ...	Refixing and altering cupboard, 3 days	11s.	1	13
" ...	Cementing chimney, and building in grate	1	12	0
<i>Sergeant's quarters.</i>				
" ...	Roof, 670 slates; and labour	17	10	0
" ...	Shingling shed, 2½ square; and roofing	5	0	0
" ...	Plumber's work in new gutter, &c.	18	0	0
" ...	Building chimney and fire-place, kitchen range, £5 10s.; building in copper, 20s.; new copper, 50s.	9	10	0
Amount carried forward.....£				717 11 8

		£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward		717	11	8
1869.	<i>Sergeant's quarters—continued.</i>			
June	To plastering, 220 yds.@ 2s. 6d.	27	10	0
"	Cement skirtings, 142 feet 9d.	5	6	4
"	Repairing chimney tops (4) four	1	15	0
"	Repairing floor and locks	2	0	0
"	Stud partition	2	10	0
"	Cutting out door and window, and making good; mason 10 days, at 12s.; labourer 5 at 9s.	8	5	0
"	6 ft. stone, 6s.; two new steps, 14s.	1	0	0
"	Painting outside of building in cement; time 6 days, at 12s.; cement, &c., 12s.	4	4	0
"	Wall enclosing green plat; mason 8½ days, at 12s.	5	2	0
"	Labourer, 8½ 9s.	3	16	6
<i>Entrance Gates.</i>				
"	10 ft. new stone	0	10	0
"	Excavation, inside gates, labourer, 12 days..... 9s.	5	8	0
"	Horse and cart, 4 days 14s.	2	16	0
"	Stone for iron rollers for gates	1	0	0
"	Mason, 5 days @ 12s.—labourer, 4 @ 9s.	4	16	0
"	Repairing floor with new joists, &c., door, &c.	0	10	0
"	Carpenter, 5 days 11s.	2	15	0
"	Sink for trap, and mason	1	6	0
"	53 ft. 4 in. drain connection 1s. 6d.	3	19	6
<i>Police Quarters.</i>				
"	Building new room, closet, and bath-room, as per tender	126	0	0
"	Extras—To making and fixing three cupboards	7	10	0
"	Fence at end for enclosing—time and materials	4	18	0
"	Excavating under joists—carter, 3 days 14s.	2	2	0
"	Labourer, 5 days 9s.	2	5	0
<i>Preparing Room for Soldiers.</i>				
"	To floor, 15 x 10 = 360 ft. 60s.	9	0	0
"	Excavation, horse and cart, 21s.—labourer, 5 @ 9s.	3	6	0
"	Wrought-iron grate to order	3	18	0
"	Altering chimney-breast and fixing, 3 days..... 12s.	1	16	0
"	Labourer, 2 days 9s.	0	18	0
"	Repairing roof-gutter, &c.	3	0	0
"	Do. slates and painting same	2	0	0
"	Altering door and window—mason, 9 days..... 12s.	5	8	0
"	Labourer, 9 9s.	4	1	0
"	Sleeper-walls for joists, time, &c., to building.....	2	14	0
"	Carpenter, fixing doors and windows, 4 days 11s.	2	4	0
"	4 ventilators, and time	0	18	0
"	Mortar and cement.....	1	5	0
<i>Assay Office.</i>				
"	Cementing 204 yds. 2s.	20	8	0
"	Repairing shutters, and refixing hinges and screws	3	0	6
"	Hanging 7 windows, lines, &c.	1	0	0
"	Time, 4 days 11s.	2	4	0
<i>Melting and Crushing House.</i>				
"	Brickwork wall, 690 ft.	27	0	0
"	Brick set in cement floor, 110 yds. 6s.	33	0	0
"	Wood and time for machine, and fixing; also, 4 windows and 2 doors	23	10	0
"	Stone foundation for mill and repairs to wall.....	8	0	0
"	Cast-iron for furnaces	38	0	0
"	40 fire lumps 4s.	8	0	0
"	20 tiles 15 x 12 2s. 6d.	2	10	0
"	2 tons fire-clay 90s.	9	0	0
"	Labour for building furnaces	10	0	0
"	400 fire-bricks	3	10	0
"	2 iron brackets and shelves	4	0	0
"	Removing and refixing office glass, framing, &c.	12	0	0
"	400 ft. boards, for lining 18s.	3	12	0
"	100 ft. moulding, 20s.; nails, &c. 20s.	2	0	0
"	Laying on gas as directed, and water, urinal, shower, &c., &c.	33	0	0
"	1 drain 27 ft. 4 in.; 1 drain 15 ft. 4 in. 1s. 6d.	3	3	0
"	Brick wall, ¼ rod, £5; foundation, £1 10s.	6	10	0
<i>Coal-shed.</i>				
"	As per tender	51	10	0
<i>Cellar.</i>				
"	Excavation, 67 yds. 3s. 6d.	11	14	6
"	Supports for carrying joists	2	10	0
"	Cellar floor, 58½ yds.—brick and cement 6s.	17	12	0
"	2 windows—cutting and building stonework	6	0	0
"	2 wrought-iron gratings for same..... 40s.	4	0	0
"	567 ft. shelving	28	7	0
Amount carried forward.....£		1,360	5	0

		Amount brought forward	£	s.	d.
1869.		<i>*Carpets.</i>	1,360	5	0
June	To 86½ yds. Brussels carpet	6s.	25	19	0
"	Making do.		1	5	0
July	1 hearth-rug		1	12	6
Aug.	75 yds. floor-cloth	4s. 6d.	18	15	0
"	Laying		0	15	0
"	2 Brussels	6s.	0	12	0
"	Binding, 6d.—1 cocoa mat, 10s. 6d.		0	11	0
Sept.	12 cocoa mats	8s. 6d.	5	2	0
"	5 Brussels @ 6s.—binding do., 1s. 6d.		1	11	6
Oct.	4½ matting @ 3s.—binding, 3s. 6d.		0	19	0
"	36½ floor-cloth	4s. 6d.	9	2	6
"	Laying same		0	10	0
"	24 do. do.	4s. 6d.	6	0	0
"	Laying same		0	10	0
"	Set of damask curtains, with rods, &c., complete		2	18	6
Aug.	1 B. B. fender, 42s.—set fire-irons, 21s.		3	3	0
		<i>Window-blinds, &c.</i>			
"	Furnishing and fixing complete 2 Venetian blinds, semi-heads, 7·9 x 48 = 72 ft. at back	1s. 4d.	4	16	0
"	2 Venetian blinds 7·9 x 4·6 = 70 ft. F.F. back	1s. 4d.	4	13	4
"	do. 7 x 3·10 = 54 do. front	1s. 4d.	3	12	0
13	Repainting, fixing, and trimming 10 Venetians	13s.	6	10	0
28	do. do. 2 do. with ladders	15s. 6d.	1	11	0
Sept. 15	Furnishing and fixing complete 5 Venetian blinds 7·9 x 4·6 = 175 ft., F. F. back	1s. 4d.	11	13	4
"	2 do. 7 x 3·10 = 54 ft. ground floor	1s. 4d.	3	12	6
"	1 do. 7·9 x 4·8 = 36 ft., semi-head, (Laboratory)	1s. 4d.	2	8	0
		<i>Mr. Gibson's apartments.</i>			
"	Furnishing complete 3 Venetians 7·9 in. x 4·6 = 104·6	1s. 4d.	6	19	2
"	5 do. 7 x 3·10 = 135	1s. 4d.	9	0	0
"	Furnishing complete three (3) dark green Holland blinds, with rollers, fittings, semi-heads, 6 x 4·9	15s.	2	5	0
		<i>Mr. Gibson's office.</i>			
"	2 buff Holland blinds, cords, and tassels, 7 x 4	8s.	0	16	0
"	Altering rollers, new cups, and laths		0	7	6
		<i>Messenger's quarters.</i>			
"	Furnishing 9 buff Holland blinds, 5·4 x 4·4, cords and tassels	7s. 6d.	3	7	6
"	1 do. do. 3·2 x 3·2	5s. 6d.	0	5	6
"	Altering and refixing old rollers, brackets, and laths		0	15	6
		<i>Assay Office.</i>			
"	Repainting and fixing 4 Venetians and ladders	15s.	3	0	0
		<i>Police quarters.</i>			
"	Furnishing and fitting 6 buff Holland blinds, cords, and tassels, 5·6 x 3·8	7s.	2	2	0
"	1 do. door, 1 do. small window	6s.	0	12	0
"	Refixing and altering rollers and new racks		0	10	0
		<i>Coining-room.</i>			
Oct. 25	Furnishing and fixing complete 4 buff Holland blinds, 5·6 x 3·6	7s.	1	8	0
"	4 new racks and pulleys, altering rollers, &c.		0	7	6
"	Furnishing and fixing complete 1 new Venetian blind (Laboratory), 5·6 x 3·9 = 20·6	1s. 4d.	1	7	4
		<i>Painting, &c., Deputy Master's Office.</i>			
"	2 squares enamelled glass, 48 x 14 = 9·4				
"	1 square do. 36 x 24 = 6				
		15·4	2s. 6d.	3	18
"	Painting new casement and graining, and one other door		2	7	6
"	90 ft. 1½ in. gilt mould, fixed, complete	10d.	3	15	0
"	Colouring room and closet		1	0	0
"	Papering room—12 rolls gilt paper fixed	7s. 6d.	4	10	0
		<i>Offices.</i>			
"	6 squares rough r. glass, 42 x 10 = 17·6	1s. 9d.	1	10	7½
"	Painting, &c., 7 doors	12s.	4	4	0
"	Skirtings and mantles		2	10	0
"	Colouring offices—(6) six		3	10	0
"	Papering room off Bullion Office, 14	3s.	2	2	0
"	Do. do. over same, 14	3s.	2	2	0
"	Painting iron safe, Bullion Room (3 coats)		6	1	5
"	Do. Pay Office, 2 coats		2	12	0
		<i>Engine-room.</i>			
"	6 squares glass, 24 x 18	3s.	0	18	0
"	Painting doors, frames, sash, screen, &c., 3 coats		3	5	0
		<i>Mr. Gibson's.</i>			
"	Colouring closet, passage, room, &c.		1	15	0
"	Papering room, 12 rolls	2s. 6d.	1	10	0
"	Painting, &c., safe, wardrobe, &c.		2	10	0
		<i>Sergeant's quarters.</i>			
"	Painting woodwork generally throughout—3 coats, graining and varnishing mantles, washing down walls, and repapering three rooms		8	0	0
"	3 sqrs. glass—kitchen		0	9	0
"	Painting front of kitchen and fence, 3 coats		3	10	0
		Amount carried forward	£	1,573	10 1

		£	s.	d.
1869.	Amount brought forward	1,573	10	1
	<i>Police and Soldiers' Rooms.</i>			
Oct. 25	To Painting cupboards, outside doors and windows, fence, &c.	2	15	0
	<i>Glass Skylights, &c.</i>			
"	Principally broken by hail-storm, 22 sqrs., 22 x 14 @ 2s.	2	4	0
	<i>Mr. Anderson's quarters.</i>			
"	Whitewashing and colouring, cleaning off walls, painting woodwork—3 coats, grain- ing front door and mantle—inside and out, papering, &c., three rooms.....	10	0	0
	<i>Assay Office.</i>			
"	Painting outside cement—4 coats, painting woodwork—3 coats, inside—washing down all walls, and twice colouring, woodwork, 3 coats paint, papering 2 rooms	26	0	0
	Total	1,614	9	1

No. 2.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS TO MR. W. STODDART.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 4 February, 1870.

SIR,

I am directed to forward, for your information, the enclosed copies of letters* from the Colonial Architect and the Deputy Master of the Mint, respecting your claim for work performed by you at the Mint Buildings. * Vide No. 1.

JOHN RAE.

No. 3.

MR. W. STODDART TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

150, Burton-street, Darlinghurst,
7 February, 1870.

SIR,

In answer to yours dated February 4th, respecting my account, Royal Mint, and two copies of letters from the Colonial Architect and Deputy Master of the Mint,—I do myself the honor, in reply, to state that the Colonial Architect is correct, so far as contracts and payments are concerned; but I believe will admit further that I did in several instances wait upon him with tenders for works, as pointed out by the Deputy Master, before proceeding with the work; that I stopped the works at once he gave me notice so to do, although some important but inexpensive part was incomplete, and that since which one of the officers of his department has measured up the whole of the works.

In answer to the Deputy Master of the Mint saying that my allegation respecting him (the Deputy Master) giving me orders was simply untrue, but that, on the contrary, cautioned me to look for orders entirely from the Colonial Architect, &c., I beg most respectfully but firmly to state that the way he directed me to perform the works I took for orders, otherwise I should not have done it; as, for instance, did the Deputy Master not inform me that he had got the Colonial Treasurer to minute some papers, amounting in the aggregate to between six and seven hundred pounds, before I would commence some works which he (the Deputy Master) wished me to do? and I think that he will not deny but that he chose the carpet for his own rooms, also the papers, and requested there should be more blinds than I was at first prepared to put, as well as that he did on several occasions direct the men in my employ to commence and perform several jobs of work to his pleasure.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM STODDART.

Colonial Architect, in the first instance, for report. B.C., 8/2/70.—J.R.

No. 4.

THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Department of Public Works,
Colonial Architect's Office,
Sydney, 14 March, 1870.

SIR,

With reference to the enclosed further communication from Mr. W. Stoddart, relative to his claim for work performed by him at the Sydney Mint, forwarded to me under B.C., on 8th ultimo,—

2. I do myself the honor to state that Mr. Stoddart did, on one occasion, bring to me a bundle of tenders for work at the Mint. The tenders were not in any way called for by me, and I told Mr. Stoddart at the time that I could not entertain them; and I found upon inquiry that the works to which they referred were at the time being proceeded with, without any order from me. I may add that, on many occasions, Mr. Stoddart was warned that any works performed by him without orders from this office would not be paid for.

3. As regards the measurement of the work alluded to by Mr. Stoddart, I have to state that when the account was received the Clerk of Works was requested to report; and in order to enable him to do so, and to distinguish the works performed under the contract, and by regular instructions from this office, it was necessary for him to measure the whole of what was charged for.

I am, &c.,

JAMES BARNET,
Colonial Architect.

As there is no doubt the work was done, can my Honorable Colleague the Colonial Treasurer do anything to forward a settlement of this matter?—J.S., 21/3/70.

No. 5.

MINUTE OF COLONIAL TREASURER.

MR. STODDART has again called upon me respecting his claim. It is a matter that ought to be settled. I cannot conceive that he can have carried out this work without instructions and directions from some officer connected with the Public Service. I shall now be glad if the Deputy Master of the Mint will inform me if he considers the extra work to have been necessary for the operations of the Mint, preservation of the buildings, &c., &c. The work seems to me to have been of large extent, and, if unauthorized, ought to have attracted attention. Was any officer from the Colonial Architect's Office supervising? I certainly had no knowledge that any such work was going on, but if the Government have the benefit of the work, payment must be made. Can this be done out of the Mint appropriation?—S.S., 25/5/70.

Deputy Master of Mint, 25/5/70, H.L.

No. 6.

MINUTE OF DEPUTY MASTER OF THE MINT.

Royal Mint, Sydney,
31 May, 1870.

IN reply to the Minute of the Honorable the Treasurer, dated 25th instant, I have no hesitation in saying that, so far as I could judge, all the work was necessary—indeed more work would appear to be advisable for the preservation and proper maintenance of the buildings, which had fallen into a very ruinous condition. I am not in a position however to form an opinion as to what portion of the work might be considered "extra"; for example, when the new process of refining was introduced it became necessary to make certain alterations in the melting house. I saw the Colonial Architect on the subject, and afterwards, sent him a formal requisition and plan. Mr. Stoddart afterwards came to the Mint with this plan in his hand and did the work accordingly. I had nothing more to do with the work than to introduce Mr. Stoddart to the officer in charge of the melting house, in order that he might be admitted to the department. I observe that this work, costing £226, is classed as done by "order of the Deputy Master," and therefore I presume "extra."

Whether Mr. Stoddart's claim might be paid out of Mint appropriations depends, I imagine, upon the interpretation of the Sydney Mint Act of 1865. If the work might be classed as a Mint contingency it might perhaps be so paid for. There has been a large saving on the annual appropriations, and a portion might perhaps be made available for settling Mr. Stoddart's account.

In his letter of 7th February, 1870, Mr. Stoddart says that the way in which I directed him to perform the works he took for orders. The refutation of this assertion will be found in the former part of the same letter, where he states that the Colonial Architect will admit that he waited upon the Colonial Architect with tenders for work, as pointed out by the Deputy Master, before proceeding with the work, and that he stopped the works at once when the Colonial Architect gave him notice to do so, although some important parts were incomplete.

The Honorable the Treasurer will probably remember that six or eight months ago he did me the honor to consult me as to the availability of the saving on Mint appropriations for the payment of work done at the Mint, for which the Colonial Architect had no funds. When Mr. Stoddart was subsequently lamenting that he could get no money, I told him that I had had an opportunity of mentioning to the Treasurer a source from which I hoped he might be paid. I am surprised to see the construction Mr. Stoddart has put upon a simple intimation to him of my own opinion that the difficulties in the way of his payment would probably be removed.

The

The carpet in the Deputy Master's room had been down for fifteen years, and was in rags. I made the usual requisition to the Colonial Architect for a new carpet, and some patterns were afterwards sent to the Mint for my choice. The papers for the walls were submitted by the contractor to the officers in charge of each room, who were requested to choose the pattern to be used. Finally, I did not direct the men in Mr. Stoddart's employ to perform jobs of work to my pleasure; indeed I have the best reason for knowing that directions from me would not be received, for when certain office fixtures had been temporarily removed, and I requested that they should be replaced, the men working on the spot refused to replace them, and I had to make my own people do the contractor's work.

C.E.

No. 7.

MINUTE OF COLONIAL TREASURER.

SECRETARY for Public Works.—This matter had better now be referred to the Colonial Architect, who will please state whether the "extra work" charged for has been performed; whether he considers it was necessary, and also if he considers the charges reasonable. The amount appears to me large, particularly as the Deputy Master of the Mint reports that further repairs are still required.—S.S., 1/6/70.

Colonial Architect, for report.—B.C., 3/6/70, J.R.

No. 8.

COLONIAL ARCHITECT'S REPORT.

IN order to comply with the requirements of the Honorable the Treasurer's Minute, it was necessary to have the whole of the work performed by Mr. Stoddart without authority examined and measured. This has been done by two officers of this branch. From the fact of no supervision having been exercised during its performance, the time which has elapsed, and there being little but Mr. Stoddart's statements for a guide, it has been extremely difficult to identify the work charged for, or to fix its real value. With every care and explanation, it was impossible to accept the account furnished by Mr. Stoddart as a correct description of what appeared to have been done, or reasonable in its charges; it became necessary therefore to prepare a fresh statement from the measurements and valuations of the Clerks of Works. This which is embodied in the accompanying vouchers approximates, as nearly as possible, to what seems to be the real quantities and description of work done, and allows full prices for it, although it is less on the whole by £167 9s. 11d. than the sum charged by Mr. Stoddart. Had the works been performed under the annual contracts, or tendered for in the usual way, their cost would have been much less than the amount allowed. The works appear to have been necessary, but none were so urgent but that they could have been deferred until the usual authority was obtained. I have had vouchers prepared in the ordinary form, and forward them herewith; upon them is stated the votes to which the expense appears chargeable.

20th July, 1870.

JAMES BARNET,
Colonial Architect.

Approved.—J.S., 20/7/70.

Might now be forwarded to Colonial Treasurer.—20/7/70, J.R.

Under Secretary for Finance.—B.C., 20/7/70, J.R.

Accountant.—Three vouchers enclosed. Are there funds available? 21/7/70, H.L.

Not sufficient funds. The balances available are as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Repairs to Public Buildings, 1869...	527	16	3
Repairs to Mint Buildings, 1869 ...	656	17	6
Furniture for Public Offices, 1869 ...	16	7	2

G.L., 21/7/70.

Pay so far as in funds, and place on Supplementary Estimates.—S.S., 22/7/70.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure No. 1.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Credit No.

Voucher No.

The Department of THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT, Dr. to W. STODDART.

NOTE.—The Vote on which the expense is authorized to be charged must be stated; and also, above the charge for each work a reference must be given to the number and date of approved requisition or other authority.

Date of Supply or Service.	For the undermentioned Articles or Services, chargeable to Repairs, Public Buildings, 1869.	Amount.
1869.	<i>Repairs and Alterations, Sydney Mint.</i>	£ s. d.
Nov. 30	To 1,247 yards sup. painting, 3 coats@ 10d.	51 19 2
"	1,371 ft. run. do., skirting, 2 coats 3d.	17 2 9
"	118 sash frames, painted, 3 coats 1s.	6 18 0
"	149 doz. sash squares, do., 3 do. 1s.	7 9 0
"	50 ft. handrail, painted and varnished 1d.	1 5 0
"	4,080 yds. sup. cleaning and preparing walls for paper 1d.	17 0 0
"	44 ft. wrot. and chamfered hardwood 5s. 6d.	12 2 0
"	40 ft. cube of rafters 4s. 6d.	9 0 0
"	220 ft. run of battens 2d.	1 16 8
"	7 squares corrugated iron, fixed 2s.	28 0 0
"	83 yds. cube excavating and carting away for cellar, &c. 3s. 6d.	14 10 6
"	12 ft. cube stone for posts 2s.	1 4 0
"	71 yds. sup. brick and cement, floor 3s. 6d.	12 8 6
"	16 " cement plaster on walls 3s.	2 8 0
"	12 ft. stone steps 2s.	1 4 0
"	657 ft. 1½ in. wrot. shelving, fixed in store, &c. 10d.	27 7 6
"	2 iron gratings, each 2 ft. 4 in. by 1 ft. 8 in., fixed in flagging, cutting out, and making good 6 10 0	
"	Providing and fixing beam with strong post to carry floor 3 10 0	
"	1½ rods brickwork £16	24 0 0
"	1½ perch stonework in foundations 28s.	1 13 7
"	12 ft. 4 in. pipe, at 6d.—2 junctions 1s.	0 8 0
"	2½ in. taps at 7s.—1 union 2s.	0 16 0
"	252 ft. framing and weatherboarding in verandah 48s.	6 0 11½
"	147 ft. 2 in. sashes with pulleys, wires and fastenings, double hung—7 windows 15s.	5 5 0
"	Repairing old sashes and frames 2 10 0	
"	54 ft. sup. architraves 1s. 6d.	4 1 0
"	2 pairs French casements with glass panels, circular tops, fitted with locks, hinges, curved head frame and architraves 9 13 0	
"	20 ft. fanlight sashes 1s. 8d.	1 13 4
"	18½ ft. figured plate glass 2s.	1 17 6
"	1½ sqrs. 1½ in. floor at 54s.—17 ft. cube joists 4s.	6 15 6
"	Forming 2 doorways, providing and hanging 2 doors, frames, and architraves, &c. ... 90s.	9 0 0
"	Providing and fixing lead sink 2 ft. by 2 ft., with waste pipe and water laid on 3 10 0	
"	30 ft. circular top casements in bullion-room 2s. 6d.	3 15 0
"	Frames, architraves, locks and hinges for ditto 1 10 0	
"	Breaking out doorway, and making good wall and plastering 2 10 0	
"	1 mantel-piece 30s.—26 ft. moulding 2½d.	1 15 5
"	36 ft. flagging, jointed and relaid 6d.	0 18 0
"	120 ft. 1 in. boarded partition 8½d.	4 5 0
"	72 ft. ¾ in. boarding 5d.	1 10 0
"	14 ft. jamb linings 1s.	0 14 0
"	100 ft. moulding 3d.	1 5 0
"	Lock and hinge fixed to door in office-keeper's quarters 0 10 6	
"	Removing and refixing cupboard 1 13 0	
"	Slater and assistant, 13 days repairing roof 20s.	13 0 0
"	100 ft. 2½ in. roll, covered with ridge capping 1s. 1½d.	5 12 6
"	160 ft. sashes, hung with lines, weights, &c., in officers' quarters 7d.	4 13 4
"	Fixing stove 1 0 0	
"	97 ft. cube framing for partitions 4s. 6d.	21 16 6
"	5 door-frames, doors, and architraves 90s.	22 10 0
"	65 ft. sup. skirting 1s. 2½d.	3 18 6½
"	84 ft. of cornice 1s. 6d.	6 6 0
"	6 bells hung complete 25s.	7 10 0
"	Planing floors for carpets 1 0 0	
"	1½ rod of brickwork in chimneys, &c. £18	12 15 5½
"	1-1 in. ledge door, with bolts, hinges, facings, &c., hung complete 4 0 0	
"	Repairing chimney-top and providing and fixing hearth 1 10 0	
"	310 slates, 24 x 12 £22	6 16 4½
"	24 sashes hung with lines, pulleys, weights, &c., in main building 11s. 3d.	13 10 0
"	Altering tramway for trucks from Bullion Office, materials, and labor 8 10 0	
"	Taking down old partitions 4 18 0	
"	2 sink stones, each 1 ft. 10 in. square 8s. 9d.	0 17 6
"	240 ft. battens and shingling 52s.	6 4 9½
"	1 new closet-pan and fixing 2 10 0	
"	5½ ft. cube steps set in mortar 3s.	0 16 6
"	Altering 2 windows into doorways and 2 doorways into windows, and making good in police quarters and guard-room £4 10s.	9 0 0
"	1½ perch circular wall, draft and axed 44s.	3 6 0
"	4 sqrs. of new slating 60s.	12 0 0
"	5½ sqrs. stripping and re-shingling 18s.	4 19 0
"	24 cwt. lead including labour 40s.	48 0 0
"	3 sqrs. hardwood flooring, grooved and tongued 40s.	6 0 0
"	23 ft. cube hardwood joists 3s. 6d.	4 0 6
"	Excavating for floor and fixing 3 ventilation bricks 3 5 0	

Date of Supply or Service.	For the undermentioned Articles or Services, chargeable to Repairs, Public Buildings, 1869.	Amount.
1869.		£ s. d.
Nov. 30	To 7 ft. cube of framework in fence @ 4s. 4d.	1 10 4
"	75 ft. weatherboarding 43s.	1 12 3
"	30 circular tops cut to boarded fence 3d.	0 7 6
"	1 door, 24 ft., at 1s. 6d.—5 ft. bat rail and pegs 1s. 6d.	2 3 6
"	987 ft. 1½ in. shelving, wrot. both sides in bullion-room 1s.	49 7 0
"	285 ft. grooving, at 1d.—70 ft. 3 in. fillets 3d.	2 1 3
"	Alterations to doors and windows in bullion-room 2d.	4 0 0
"	2 mortise locks, at 8s. 6d.—5 iron rim locks 6s. 6d.	2 9 6
"	60 ft. of piping 1s.	3 0 0
"	2 large cistern heads 10s.	1 0 0
"	2 sinks with water laid on in bullion office 30s.	3 0 0
"	1 slate mantel-piece, fixed 3 5 0	
"	1 cooking stove 5 10 0	
"	1 new copper 2 10 0	
"	Fixing stove and copper 2 0 0	
	Total.....	£ 642 7 2

I certify that the above account is true and correct in every particular, that the expenditure was indispensable for the Public Service, and that the rates charged were either according to contract, or the lowest obtainable at the time and place; and further, that the expenditure was incurred under approved requisitions, or other sufficient authority, as specified above.

Colonial Architect.

I hereby authorize the amount of the foregoing account to be paid on my behalf to
Cheque No. _____ (Signature)

Received on the _____ day of _____ 186 , from _____, the sum of six hundred and forty-two pounds seven shillings and twopence, sterling.
Witness _____ (Signature)

We certify that the work specified in the within account has been duly and satisfactorily performed, and that the prices charged are fair and reasonable.

W. COLES, 1st Clerk of Works.
J. M'CRACKAN, C. of Works.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Credit No.

The Department of THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT, Dr. to W. STODDART.

Voucher No.

NOTE.—The Vote on which the expense is authorized to be charged must be stated; and also, above the charge for each work a reference must be given to the number and date of approved requisition or other authority.

Date of Supply or Service.	For the undermentioned Articles or Services, chargeable to Repairs and Alterations to Sydney Mint.— Supplementary Estimates, 1869.	Amount.
1869.	<i>Repairs, &c., to Quarters, Smelting-house, &c., Sydney Mint.</i>	£ s. d.
Nov. 30	To 340 ft. balusters, painted, 3 coats.....@ 1½d.	2 2 6
"	7 mantel-pieces, painted and grained 5s.	1 15 0
"	2 do painted plain 2s. 6d.	0 5 0
"	1,317 yds. colouring walls 2½d.	13 14 4½
"	363 " whitening ceilings 2½d.	3 15 7½
"	49 pieces gold paper-hangings 5s. 6d.	13 9 6
"	Hanging 49 rolls gold paper 1s. 6d.	3 13 6
"	38 pieces marbled paper 3s. 6d.	6 13 0
"	240 pieces satin do. 1s. 9d.	21 0 0
"	Hanging 274 pieces wall-paper..... 1s.	13 14 0
"	745 ft. cornice, whitened 1d.	3 2 1
"	166 ft. g. glass 2s.	16 12 0
"	120 sqrs. glass, 14 x 10, stopped in old sashes 9d.	4 10 0
"	852 yds. sup. lath plaster, float and set 2s. 4d.	99 8 0
"	95 yds. " lath and render 1s. 4d.	6 8 0
"	432 yds. " plaster cement in assay offices, stairs, &c. 3s.	64 16 0
"	106 ft. cement, skirting 6d.	2 13 0
"	33 ft. " reveals 6d.	0 16 6
"	2½ rods brickwork, with old bricks.....£10	20 16 8
"	6 yds. cementing, at 3s.—6-perch stone foundations 40s.	12 18 0
"	92 ft. brick and cement troughs 2s.	9 4 0
"	89 ft. 4-in. drain pipes, with junctions, bends, &c., laid 1s.	4 9 0
"	41½ ft. cube hardwood 5s.	10 7 6
"	2 sheets 8-ft. galvanized iron, and repairs to roof 2 10 0	
"	3 window-frames with sashes, hung complete..... 3 10 0	
"	87 ft. 1½-in. braced and ledged doors 1s. 6½d.	6 14 1½
"	1 lock, 7s. 6d.; 3 prs. hinges, 10s.; 4 bolts, 6s..... 1 3 6	
"	72 ft. pitcher paving 1s.	3 12 0
"	38 holes drilled in iron bars, and fixing 3d.	0 9 6
"	253 yds. sup. brick and cement floor in quartz-crushing room..... 3s. 6d.	44 5 6
"	Building fire-place with fire-bricks 5 0 0	
"	40½ cwt. cast iron plates in smelting-house..... 18s.	36 4 6
"	40 fire-lamps, at 4s.—20 tiles 2s. 6d.	10 10 0
"	2 tons fireclay, at 90s.—400 firebricks..... 130s.	11 12 0
"	380 lbs. ironwork 5d.	7 18 4

Date of Supply or Service.	For the undermentioned Articles or Services, chargeable to Repairs and Alterations to Sydney Mint.— Supplementary Estimates, 1869.	Amount.
1869.		£ s. d.
Nov. 30	To 3 galvanized iron tube, with taps@ 35s.	5 5 0
"	13 gas jets, with taps 10s.	6 10 0
"	35 ft. ½-inch lead pipe, at 11d.—61 ft 1-in. gun-brl. pipe..... 9d.	3 17 10
"	1 urinal, fixed complete 2s.	2 8 0
"	3 gas-burners, for heating tubs..... 10s.	1 10 0
"	½ pch. stonework, hammer-dressed 35s.	1 10 9½
"	½ rod brickwork £18	4 10 0
"	3 ft. cube wrot. and chamfered hardwood 5s. 6d.	0 16 6
"	3 sqrs. boarded ceiling, grooved, tongued, and beaded 45s.	6 15 0
"	680 ft. framing, constructed with old materials 6d.	17 0 0
"	280 ft. boarded ceiling, labour only..... 12s.	1 7 7
"	22 ft. cedar moulding 2s.	2 4 0
"	3 gas-burners, with pipe fixed, complete.....	7 10 0
"	Making additions and alterations to police quarters:—	
"	Excavating for foundations 1 10 0	
"	3 perches g. foundations 28s.	4 4 0
"	3½ " footings, at 22s.—32 ft. tooled base 2s.	7 1 0
"	22½ " draft and picked masonry, hammer-dressed both sides 40s.	45 0 0
"	10 perches masonry, taken down and rebuilt..... 20s.	10 0 0
"	2 sqrs. joisting and flooring 85s.	8 10 0
"	3 sqrs. ceiling joists 23s. 4d.	3 10 0
"	4 sqrs. roofing, at 30s.—4 sqrs. slating and battens 70s.	20 0 0
"	Taking down and refixing patent w.-closet, and connecting with drain 6 10 0	
"	18 yds. sup. lath and plaster to ceiling 2s.	1 16 0
"	62 yds. " plaster on walls..... 1s. 6d.	4 13 0
"	3 cwt. lead gutters, at 40s.—16 ft. spouting 1s.	6 16 0
"	1 door and window, with frames, &c., complete.....	6 10 0
	Total	£ 656 17 5

We certify that the work specified in the within account has been duly and satisfactorily performed, and that the prices charged are fair and reasonable.

W. COLES, 1st Clerk of Works.
J. M'CRACKAN, C. of Works.

I certify that the above account is true and correct in every particular, that the expenditure was indispensable for the Public Service, and that the rates charged were either according to contract, or the lowest obtainable at the time and place; and further, that the expenditure was incurred under approved requisitions, or other sufficient authority, as specified above.

Colonial Architect.

I hereby authorize the amount of the foregoing account to be paid on my behalf to
Cheque No. (Signature)

Received on the day of , 186 , from , the sum of pounds shillings
and pence sterling.
Witness (Signature)

[Enclosure No. 3.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Credit No.

The Department of THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT, Dr. to W. STODDART.

Voucher No.

NOTE.—The Vote on which the expense is authorized to be charged must be stated; and also, above the charge for each work a reference must be given to the number and date of approved requisition or other authority.

Date of Supply or Service.	For the undermentioned Articles or Services, chargeable to Furniture, Public Offices.	Amount.
1869.	<i>Carpeting, Floor-cloth, Blinds, &c., for Sydney Mint.</i>	£ s. d.
Nov. 30	To 93½ yds. Brussels carpet@ 6s.	28 1 0
"	Making and laying ditto 1 6 6	
"	1 hearth-rug..... 1 12 6	
"	12 cocoa-fibre mats..... 8s. 6d.	5 2 0
"	1 do 0 10 6	
"	135½ yds. floor-cloth @ 4s. 6d.—laying ditto, 35s. 32 4 9	
"	4½ yds. coir matting @ 3s.—binding ditto, 3s. 6d. 0 17 0	
"	Providing and fixing curtains, rods, and rings, to Mr. Trickett's desk 2 18 0	
"	Fender and fire-irons for Deputy Master's room 3 3 0	
"	721 ft. sup. Venetian blinds, fixed complete 1s. 4d.	48 1 4
"	Repairing 10 Venetian blinds 13s.	6 10 0
"	do 4 do 15s.	3 0 0
"	do 2 do 15s. 6d.	1 11 0
"	1 buff blind 5s. 6d.	0 5 6
"	9 do 7s. 6d.	3 7 6
"	2 do 8s.	0 16 0
"	9 white Holland blinds 9s.	4 1 0
"	6 do 7s.	2 2 0
"	2 do 6s.	0 12 0
"	Repairing blinds, new rollers, racks, &c. 0 17 6	
"	Altering rollers, laths, &c..... 0 15 6	
	Total	£ 147 14 7

I certify that the above account is true and correct in every particular, that the expenditure was indispensable for the Public Service, and that the rates charged were either according to contract, or the lowest obtainable at the time and place; and further, that the expenditure was incurred under approved requisitions, or other sufficient authority, as specified above.

Colonial Architect.

11

I hereby authorize the amount of the foregoing account to be paid on my behalf to
 Cheque No. _____ (Signature) _____
 Received on the _____ day of _____ 186 _____, from _____ the sum of one hundred
 and forty-seven pounds fourteen shillings and seven pence sterling.
 Witness _____ (Signature) _____

We certify that the articles specified in the within account have been duly supplied, of a satisfactory quality and that the prices charged are fair and reasonable.

W. COLES, 1st Clerk of Works.
 J. M'CRACKAN, C. of Works.

No. 9.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

		Accounts.	
		£642	7 2
		656	17 5
		147	14 7
		<hr/>	
		1,446	19 2
		Funds.	
		£527	16 3
		656	17 6
		16	7 2
		<hr/>	
		1,201	0 11
Deficit		£245	18 3
		<hr/>	

MEMORANDUM OF EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS.

£1,201 0s. 11d., per list. *Vide* appl. of Treasurer attached.—W.M.

MEMORANDUM OF ACCOUNTANT.

A further sum of £114 10s. 10d. can now be paid to Mr. Stoddart, a transfer having been made to the credit of the vote for repairs to Public Buildings.—G.L., 2/8/70.

MINUTE OF COLONIAL TREASURER.

Approved.—S.S., 2/8/70.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Examiner,—The £114 10s. 10d. can now be paid.—H.L., 2/8/70.

MEMORANDUM OF ACCOUNTANT.

The sum of £131 7s. 5d. is still due Mr. Stoddart, and cannot be paid, in consequence of the vote for furniture and fittings, 1869, being exhausted. The amount has been placed on the Supplementary Estimate.—G.L.

The Under Secretary for Public Works.—B.C., 17/8/70.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Probably the authority of the Executive Council may be asked to charge the £131 7s. 5d. to the vote for furniture and fittings for 1870—temporarily—until the vote is taken. Mr. Stoddart is very anxious to be paid.—J.R., 18/8/70.

MINUTE OF SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Approved,—J.S., 18/8/70.

No. 10.

MINUTE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Department of Public Works,
 Sydney, 20 August, 1870.

I HAVE the honor to request the authority of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council for charging the sum of £131 7s. 5d., being the balance due to the contractor for alterations, &c., to the Royal Mint, to the vote for furniture and fittings for 1870, temporarily, until a vote for the amount is taken on the Supplementary Estimates for the present year, which it is believed will meet the approval of Parliament.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

No. 11.

MINUTE OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

THE Executive Council advise that authority be granted for the temporary appropriation of the sum of £131 7s. 5d. from the vote for "furniture and fittings for 1870," to meet the balance of the cost of alterations, &c., to the Royal Mint; the said amount to be provided for on the Supplementary Estimates for the present year.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Min. 70/34, 26/8/70: Confirmed, 8/9/70.
Approved.—B., 12 Sept., /70.

No. 12.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 13 September, 1870.

SIR,

I am directed by the Honorable the Secretary for Works to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to authorize the sum of £131 7s. 5d. on the Supplementary Estimates for the present year, for alterations, &c., to the Royal Mint, being paid to Mr. Stoddart, the contractor, and charged to the vote for furniture and fittings for 1870, until the Appropriation Act, 1870, shall have passed the Legislature.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1870.

[9d.]

1870-71.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY BRANCH ROYAL MINT.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING ACCOUNTS OF.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

(No. 106.)

Downing-street, 30 December, 1870.

MY LORD,

I transmit to you for your information a copy of a Minute of the Board of Treasury, relating 24 Dec., 1870. to the Branches of the Royal Mint at Sydney and Melbourne.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

(For the EARL OF KIMBERLEY.)

[Enclosure.]

Treasury Minute, dated 24 December, 1870.

MY Lords read a letter from the Colonial Office, dated 15th October last, forwarding a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Victoria, with enclosures, respecting the mode to be adopted of accounting for the expenditure of the sum or sums, not exceeding in the whole in any year the sum of £20,000, payable to Her Majesty under the 3rd section of the Act No. 307 of the Colonial Legislature of Victoria, out of the Consolidated Revenue of that Colony, for defraying the salaries, contingencies, retiring and other allowances and expenses, connected with the establishment of the Branch of the Royal Mint at Melbourne.

My Lords refer to a Minute of a former Board of Treasury, dated 13th May, 1868, dealing with a similar question in relation to the accounts of the expenditure of the annuity payable by the Colony of New South Wales for the support of the Branch Mint at Sydney, in which it is stated that their Lordships are of opinion that the accounts of the Sydney Mint come within the meaning of the 33rd section of the Exchequer and Audit Act of 1866, and should be audited at the Exchequer and Audit Office in the same manner as other accounts of expenditure of imperial moneys, and in which directions are given for the audit of such accounts accordingly.

They also refer to their minute of 2nd August last, prescribing that the annual estimates of the expenditure of the Sydney Mint should be submitted for approval to the Master of the Royal Mint and to this Board.

My Lords have before them a report from the Deputy Master of the Mint, dated 17th ultimo, recommending that a uniform system of control and regulation should be adopted in reference to the estimates and accounts of the Sydney and Melbourne Branches of the Royal Mint; and that as the system in force in New South Wales appears to be founded on a correct principle, and to work satisfactorily, it should be applied also to Victoria.

My Lords concur in the recommendation of the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, and are pleased to direct that the Deputy Master of the Branch Mint at Melbourne shall annually prepare an estimate of the probable expenditure out of the Mint annuity of £20,000, payable under the Victoria Act No. 307, during the then next succeeding year, ending 31st December; and after the same has been approved by the Governor of Victoria, shall forward it to the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint for submission to this Board.

Their Lordships are further pleased, by virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the 33rd section of the Act 29 and 30 Vict., c. 39, to direct that the Deputy Master of the Melbourne Mint shall forward to the Comptroller and Auditor General in this country quarterly accounts, with vouchers, of the expenditure out of the above-mentioned Mint annuity, and that such accounts shall be submitted, at the Exchequer and Audit Office, to an examination and audit similar in all respects to that which the accounts of the Branch Mint at Sydney now undergo.

With regard to the manner in which the annuity of £20,000 shall be placed at the disposal of the Deputy Master of the Melbourne Mint, my Lords are of opinion that, in accordance with the 4th section of the Victoria Act above quoted, the Colonial Treasurer should, under warrant from the Governor,

transfer,

transfer, in each month, to the Chief Officer of the Control Department of the War Office, at Melbourne, one-twelfth part of such annuity, viz., £1,666 13s. 4d., and that the Deputy Master or other officer of the Mint, appointed to act on his behalf, should draw upon the Control Department for the current expenses of the Mint Establishment, by means of drafts to be countersigned by the Governor.

My Lords proceed to consider the mode in which it will be proper to dispose of any surplus of the annuities which may, after the examination of the accounts of the Branch Mints at Sydney and Melbourne, be found to remain unexpended at the expiration of the year.

Under the arrangement in force at Sydney, as prescribed by the Treasury Minute of 13th May, 1868, any surplus of the Mint annuity of £15,000 payable by the Government of New South Wales, remaining in hand at the close of the year, is transferred to a Deposit Fund available for meeting future expenses of the Branch Mint.

N.S.W. Act 23
Vic., No. 3, dated
21 April, 1865.
Victoria Act 31
Vic., No. 307,
dated 6 Sept.,
1867.

My Lords, however, upon further consideration of the terms of the Act "making permanent provision" for the Branch Mints at Sydney and Melbourne respectively, are of opinion that a due regard for the interests of those establishments is not incompatible with the following arrangement, which, while it may be more agreeable to the Colonies in question, is also likely on the whole to involve less complication of accounts.

They accordingly direct that, in lieu of the arrangement hitherto practised in New South Wales, the unexpended annual surplus of the Mint annuity of £15,000 at Sydney, and of the Mint annuity of £20,000 at Melbourne, according to a certificate to be given by the Comptroller and Auditor General, shall be annually repaid by the officers of the Control Department of the War Office to the Treasurers of New South Wales and Victoria respectively; and they desire that, in the case of the Branch Mint at Sydney, this decision shall be retrospective, and that any sums already accumulating on account of that Mint as a Deposit Fund shall be forthwith transferred to the Colonial Government.

Desire the Paymaster General to transfer the sum of £7,959 12s. 8d., now standing at the credit of a Deposit Fund of the New South Wales Royal Mint Account, to the Agent of the Colony of New South Wales.

Acquaint the Agent of the Colony of New South Wales.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GAOLS.

(TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES TO BERRIMA GAOL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 16 August, 1870.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 27th April, 1870, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) Copies of all Tenders received by the Government for supplies to the Berrima Gaol, for the year 1870.
 “ (2.) The names of the Tenderers, and the name of the successful Tenderer.”

(Mr. Farnell.)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Tender of Mr. H. W. Johnson	2
2. Ditto Mr. Thomas P. Galbraith	4
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BERRIMA GAOL.

No. 1.

Tender of MR. H. W. JOHNSON.

TENDER FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.—(SERIES 1.)

Police District of Berrima.

16 February, 1870.

SIR,

In conformity with the Treasury notice, dated 10th January, 1870, I hereby tender to furnish the undermentioned supplies, for the Public Service, in the Police District of Berrima, from 1st April, 1870, to the 31st March, 1871, at the following rates, viz.:—

Articles of Supply.		Rates.	
		Words.	Figures.
			£ s. d.
Ration No. 1, to Prisoners in separate treatment, during first month of treatment	½ ration.	Three-pence half-penny	0 0 3½
Ration No. 2, to Prisoners in separate treatment, after first month of treatment	do.	Four-pence	0 0 4
Ration No. 3, to Wardsmen—to Prisoners detained as witnesses, or for want of bail, and to other Prisoners not in separate treatment	do.	Five-pence half-penny	0 0 5½
Ration No. 4, to be issued to Prisoners confined in solitary cells	do.	Two-pence farthing	0 0 2½
AS REQUIRED.			
Fresh beef	½ lb.	Two-pence	0 0 2
Salt do.	do.	Two-pence half-penny	0 0 2½
Salt pork	do.	Eight-pence	0 0 8
Fresh mutton	do.	Two-pence	0 0 2
Suet	do.	Four-pence	0 0 4
Lard	do.	Eight-pence	0 0 8
Bread { 1st quality	do.	One penny three farthings	0 0 1½
{ 2nd quality	do.	One penny half-penny	0 0 1½
{ 3rd quality	do.	One penny half-penny	0 0 1½
Flour { 1st quality	do.	One penny three farthings	0 0 1½
{ 2nd quality	do.	One penny half-penny	0 0 1½
{ 3rd quality	do.	One penny half-penny	0 0 1½
Maize meal	do.	One penny half-penny	0 0 1½
Oatmeal	do.	Five-pence	0 0 5
Honey	do.	Eight-pence	0 0 8
Gelatine	do.	Five shillings	0 5 0
Currants	do.	Seven-pence	0 0 7
Raisins	do.	Nine-pence	0 0 9
Arrowroot	do.	Eight-pence	0 0 8
Treacle	do.	Four-pence half-penny	0 0 4½
Sago	do.	Seven-pence	0 0 7
Ricé	do.	Three-pence half-penny	0 0 3½
Tea	do.	One shilling and eight-pence	0 1 8
Coffee	do.	One shilling and eight-pence	0 1 8
Sugar, soft	do.	Three-pence three farthings	0 0 3¾
Ditto, loaf	do.	Eight-pence	0 0 8
Salt	do.	One penny	0 0 1
Pepper	do.	One shilling	0 1 0
Soap	do.	Four-pence	0 0 4
Starch	do.	Seven-pence	0 0 7
Soda	do.	Two-pence half-penny	0 0 2½
Blue	do.	One shilling and six-pence	0 1 6
Cheese	do.	Eight-pence	0 0 8
Pearl barley	do.	Five-pence	0 0 5
Tobacco { American	do.	Four shillings and six-pence	0 4 6
{ Colonial	do.	Two shillings	0 2 0

Articles of Supply.				Rates.						
				Words.			Figures.			
							£	s.	d.	
Fresh eggs	£ dozen	Two shillings	...	...	0	2	0
Tobacco pipes	£ gross	Four shillings	...	...	0	4	0
Salt butter	£ lb.	One shilling and six-pence	...	...	0	1	6
Lime juice	£ gallon	Eight shillings	...	...	0	8	0
Brandy { Pale	£ dozen	Sixty shillings	...	...	3	0	0
Brandy { Dark	do.	Forty-five shillings	...	...	2	5	0
Port wine	do.	Thirty-three shillings	...	...	1	13	0
Sherry do.	do.	Thirty-three shillings	...	...	1	13	0
Rum	£ gallon	Eighteen shillings	...	...	0	18	0
Colonial ale	do.	Two shillings	...	...	0	2	0
Colonial wine	do.	Eight shillings	...	...	0	8	0
Porter	do.	Four shillings	...	...	0	4	0
Yeast	£ quart	One shilling and six-pence	...	...	0	1	6
Vinegar	£ gallon	Three shillings	...	...	0	3	0
Sperm oil	do.	Fourteen shillings	...	...	0	14	0
Common do.	do.	Seven shillings	...	...	0	7	0
Kerosene do.	do.	Three shillings	...	...	0	3	0
Mould candles	£ lb.	Seven-pence	...	...	0	0	7
Cotton wick	do.	Two shillings and eight-pence	...	...	0	2	8
Kerosene lamp wicks	£ dozen	Four shillings	...	...	0	4	0
Roach lime	£ bushel	Three shillings	...	...	0	3	0
Firewood	£ 100 lbs.	Two-pence half-penny	...	...	0	0	2½
Charcoal	£ bushel	One shilling	...	...	0	1	0
Vegetables	£ lb.	Seven-eighths of a penny	...	...	0	0	0⅞
Onions	do.	Two-pence	...	...	0	0	2
Milk	£ quart	Five-pence	...	...	0	0	5
Canary seed	£ lb.	Eight-pence	...	...	0	0	8
Water	£ 100 gals.	Nine-pence	...	...	0	0	9
Straw	£ cwt.	Three shillings and six-pence	...	...	0	3	6
Bottled ale and porter	£ dozen	Fifteen shillings	...	...	0	15	0

The conditions of the Contract to be those detailed in the notice referred to.

I PROPOSE Mr. John Mills, of George-street, Sydney, and Mr. Richard Sim, National Steam Mills, Goulburn-street, as my sureties, for the due observance of my engagement, in the event of the acceptance of this offer; and I annex a memorandum of their willingness to be responsible for such observance, and to join me in a bond accordingly.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. W. JOHNSON,

251, Sussex-street, Sydney.

The Under Secretary

for Finance and Trade, Treasury.

N.B.—This Tender to be delivered at the Treasury not later than 12 o'clock of the day appointed to receive the Tenders.

All names and prices to be stated at length.

No Tender can be taken into consideration which is not accompanied by the following memorandum, duly signed.

MEMORANDUM.

In the event of the acceptance of the accompanying Tender of Henry William Johnson, we hereby engage to be responsible for the due observance of the Contract; and we undertake severally in that event to execute and deliver, within one month from the usual notification of acceptance, a bond to Her Majesty, in the penal sum of £150, for securing such performance.

H. W. JOHNSON,

251, Sussex-street, Sydney.

Sureties { JOHN MILLS, George-street, Sydney.
{ R. SIM, National Steam Mills, Goulburn-street, Sydney.

No. 2.

Tender of MR. THOMAS P. GALBRAITH.

TENDER FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS—(SERIES 1.)

Police District of Berrima.

14 February, 1870.

SIR,

In conformity with the Treasury notice, dated 10th January, 1870, I hereby tender to furnish the undermentioned supplies, for the Public Service, in the Police District of Berrima, from 1st April, 1870, to the 31st March, 1871, at the following rates, viz. :—

Articles of Supply.		Rates.	
		Words.	Figures.
			£ s. d.
Ration No. 1, to Prisoners in separate treatment, during first month of treatment	per ration.	Three-pence half-penny	0 0 3½
Ration No. 2, to Prisoners in separate treatment, after first month of treatment	do.	Four-pence one-sixteenth penny	0 0 4½
Ration No. 3, to Wardsmen—to Prisoners detained as witnesses, or for want of bail, and to other prisoners not in separate treatment	do.	Six-pence	0 0 6
Ration No. 4, to be issued to Prisoners confined in solitary cells	do.	Two-pence	0 0 2
AS REQUIRED.			
Fresh beef	per lb.	Two-pence one-eighth penny	0 0 2½
Salt do.	do.	Two-pence one-eighth penny	0 0 2½
Salt pork	do.	Two-pence	0 0 2
Fresh mutton	do.	Two-pence three-eighths penny	0 0 2½
Suet	do.	Two-pence	0 0 2
Lard	do.	Two-pence	0 0 2
Bread { 1st quality	do.	One penny five-eighths penny	0 0 1½
{ 2nd quality	do.	One penny half-penny	0 0 1½
{ 3rd quality	do.	One penny three-eighths penny	0 0 1½
Flour { 1st quality	do.	One penny five-eighths penny	0 0 1½
{ 2nd quality	do.	One penny half-penny	0 0 1½
{ 3rd quality	do.	One penny three-eighths penny	0 0 1½
Maize meal	do.	One penny half-penny	0 0 1½
Oatmeal	do.	Three-pence	0 0 3
Honey	do.	Four-pence	0 0 4
Gelatine	do.	Four-pence	0 0 4
Currants	do.	Five-pence	0 0 5
Raisins	do.	Five-pence	0 0 5
Arrowroot	do.	Six-pence	0 0 6
Treacle	do.	Four-pence	0 0 4
Sago	do.	Four-pence	0 0 4
Rice	do.	Four-pence	0 0 4
Tea	do.	One shilling and seven-pence	0 1 7
Sugar, soft	do.	Three-pence half-penny	0 0 3½
Ditto, loaf	do.	Six-pence	0 0 6
Salt	do.	One penny	0 0 1
Pepper	do.	Ten-pence	0 0 10
Soap	do.	Four-pence	0 0 4
Starch	do.	Six-pence	0 0 6
Soda	do.	Two-pence	0 0 2
Blue	do.	One shilling	0 1 0
Pearl barley	do.	Four-pence	0 0 4
Tobacco { American	do.	Four shillings and five-pence	0 4 5
{ Colonial	do.	One shilling and nine-pence	0 1 9
Tobacco pipes	per gross	Three shillings	0 3 0
Salt butter	per lb.	Seven-pence	0 0 7
Lime juice	per gallon	Three shillings	0 3 0
Brandy	per dozen	Forty-three shillings	2 3 0
Port wine	do.	Thirty shillings	1 10 0
Rum	per gallon	Eighteen shillings	0 18 0
Colonial ale	do.	One shilling and six-pence	0 1 6
Colonial wine	do.	Three shillings	0 3 0
Yeast	per quart	One shilling and four-pence	0 1 4
Vinegar	per gallon	Two shillings and ten-pence	0 2 10

Articles of Supply.		Rates.	
		Words.	Figures.
Sperm oil	♯ gallon	Ten shillings	£ s. d. 0 10 0
Common do.	do.	Six shillings	0 6 0
Kerosene do.	do.	Three shillings	0 3 0
Mould candles	♯ lb.	Six-pence	0 0 6
Common do.	do.	Four-pence	0 0 4
Cotton wick	do.	Two shillings	0 2 0
Kerosene lamp wicks	♯ dozen	One shilling and six-pence	0 1 6
Roach lime	♯ bushel	Two shillings and ten-pence	0 2 10
Firewood	♯ 100 lbs.	One penny seven-eighths penny	0 0 1½
Coals	♯ ton	Ten shillings	0 10 0
Charcoal	♯ bushel	Two-pence half-penny	0 0 2½
Vegetables	♯ lb.	Five-eighths penny	0 0 0½
Onions	do.	Two-pence	0 0 2
Chillies	do.	Two-pence	0 0 2
Milk	♯ quart	Three-pence	0 0 3
Water	♯ 100 gals.	Eight-pence	0 0 8
Straw	♯ cwt.	Three shillings	0 3 0

The conditions of the Contract to be those detailed in the notice referred to.

I PROPOSE Thomas Ryan, of Berrima, and John Harpur, of Berrima, as my sureties, for the due observance of my engagement, in the event of the acceptance of this offer; and I annex a memorandum of their willingness to be responsible for such observance, and to join me in a bond accordingly.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS P. GALBRAITH,
Berrima.

The Under Secretary

for Finance and Trade, Treasury.

N.B.—This Tender to be delivered at the Treasury not later than 12 o'clock of the day appointed to receive the Tenders.

All names and prices to be stated at length.

No Tender can be taken into consideration which is not accompanied by the following memorandum, duly signed.

MEMORANDUM.

In the event of the acceptance of the accompanying Tender of Thomas P. Galbraith, we hereby engage to be responsible for the due observance of the Contract; and we undertake severally in that event to execute and deliver, within one month from the usual notification of acceptance, a bond to Her Majesty, in the penal sum of £150, for securing such performance.

THOMAS P. GALBRAITH,
Berrima.

Sureties { THOS. RYAN, Berrima.
JOHN HARPUR, Berrima.

No. 3.

Tender of MR. WILLIAM COULL.

TENDER FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.—(SERIES 1.)

Police District of Berrima.

14 February, 1870.

SIR,

In conformity with the Treasury notice, dated 4th January, 1869, I hereby tender to furnish the undermentioned supplies for the Public Service, in the Police District of Berrima, from 1st April, 1869, to the 31st March, 1870, at the following rates, viz. :—

Articles of Supply.		Rates.	
		Words.	Figures.
Ration No. 1, to Prisoners in separate treatment, during first month of treatment	♯ ration.	Three-pence half-penny	£ s. d. 0 0 3½
Ration No. 2, to Prisoners in separate treatment, after first month of treatment	do.	Four-pence	0 0 4
Ration No. 3, to Wardsmen—to Prisoners detained as witnesses, or for want of bail, and to other Prisoners not in separate treatment	do.	Five-pence half-penny	0 0 5½
Ration No. 4, to be issued to Prisoners confined in solitary cells	do.	Twopence	0 0 2

Articles of Supply.				Rates.	
				Words.	Figures.
AS REQUIRED.					£ s. d.
Fresh beef ...	...	...	...	Two-pence half-penny ...	0 0 2½
Salt do. ...	...	...	...	Two-pence ...	0 0 2
Salt pork ...	...	...	...	Four-pence ...	0 0 4
Fresh mutton ...	...	...	...	Two-pence ...	0 0 2
Suet ...	...	...	...	Four-pence ...	0 0 4
Lard ...	...	...	...	Four-pence ...	0 0 4
Bread {	1st quality	...	...	Two-pence ...	0 0 2
	2nd quality	...	...	One penny and seven-eighths of a penny.	0 0 1½
	3rd quality	...	...	One penny half-penny	0 0 1½
Flour {	1st quality	...	...	One penny three-farthings	0 0 1½
	2nd quality	...	...	One penny half-penny	0 0 1½
	3rd quality	...	...	One penny half-penny	0 0 1½
Maize meal...	...	...	...	One penny	0 0 1
Oatmeal ...	...	...	...	Three-pence half-penny	0 0 3½
Honey ...	...	...	...	Four-pence ...	0 0 4
Gelatine ...	...	...	...	Three shillings	0 3 0
Currants ...	...	...	...	Five-pence ...	0 0 5
Raisins ...	...	...	...	Six-pence ...	0 0 6
Arrowroot ...	...	...	...	One shilling ...	0 1 0
Treacle ...	...	...	...	Four-pence ...	0 0 4
Sago ...	...	...	...	Six-pence ...	0 0 6
Rice ...	...	...	...	Three-pence half-penny	0 0 3½
Tea ...	...	...	...	One shilling and nine-pence	0 1 9
Sugar, soft ...	...	...	...	Four-pence ...	0 0 4
Ditto, loaf ...	...	...	...	Seven-pence ...	0 0 7
Salt ...	...	...	...	One-penny ...	0 0 1
Pepper ...	...	...	...	Nine-pence ...	0 0 9
Soap ...	...	...	...	Three-pence half-penny	0 0 3½
Starch ...	...	...	...	Eight-pence ...	0 0 8
Soda ...	...	...	...	Two-pence ...	0 0 2
Blue ...	...	...	...	One shilling ...	0 1 0
Pearl barley ...	...	...	...	Four-pence ...	0 0 4
Tobacco {	American	...	...	Four shillings and six-pence	0 4 6
	Colonial	...	...	Two shillings	0 2 0
Tobacco pipes ...	...	...	...	Three shillings	0 3 0
Salt butter...	...	...	...	One shilling ...	0 1 0
Lime juice...	...	...	...	Four shillings	0 4 0
Brandy ...	...	...	...	Thirty-five shillings	1 15 0
Port wine ...	...	...	...	Thirty-five shillings	1 15 0
Rum ...	...	...	...	Twenty-one shillings	1 1 0
Colonial ale ...	...	...	...	Two shillings and six-pence	0 2 6
Colonial wine ...	...	...	...	Four shillings	0 4 0
Yeast ...	...	...	...	Two shillings	0 2 0
Vinegar ...	...	...	...	Three shillings	0 3 0
Sperm oil ...	...	...	...	Eight shillings	0 8 0
Common do. ...	...	...	...	Six shillings	0 6 0
Kerosene do. ...	...	...	...	Three shillings	0 3 0
Mould candles ...	...	...	...	Six-pence ...	0 0 6
Common do. ...	...	...	...	Six-pence ...	0 0 6
Cotton wick ...	...	...	...	Three shillings and six-pence	0 3 6
Kerosene lamp wicks ...	...	...	...	One shilling and six-pence	0 1 6
Roach lime...	...	...	...	Five shillings	0 5 0
Firewood ...	...	...	...	Two-pence farthing	0 0 2½
Charcoal ...	...	...	...	Nine-pence ...	0 0 9
Vegetables...	...	...	...	Three-farthings	0 0 0¾
Onions ...	...	...	...	Four-pence ...	0 0 4
Chillies ...	...	...	...	One shilling and six-pence	0 1 6
Milk ...	...	...	...	Four-pence ...	0 0 4
Water ...	...	...	...	One shilling ...	0 1 0
Straw ...	...	...	...	Four shillings	0 4 0

The conditions of the Contract to be those detailed in the notice referred to.

I PROPOSE Mr. George Peell, of Colo, and Mr. William Walker, of Nattai, as my sureties for the due observance of my engagement, in the event of the acceptance of this offer; and I annex a memorandum of their willingness to be responsible for such observance, and to join me in a bond accordingly.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM COULL,

Nattai.

N.B.—

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, Treasury.

N.B.—This Tender to be delivered at the Treasury not later than 12 o'clock of the day appointed to receive the Tenders.

All names and prices to be stated at length.

No Tender can be taken into consideration which is not accompanied by the following memorandum, duly signed.

MEMORANDUM.

In the event of the acceptance of the accompanying Tender of Wm. Coull, we hereby engage to be responsible for the due observance of the contract; and we undertake severally in that event to execute and deliver, within one month from the usual notification of acceptance, a bond to Her Majesty, in the penal sum of £150, for securing such performance.

WILLIAM COULL, Nattai.

Sureties { GEORGE PEELL, Colo, near Nattai.
WILLIAM WALKER, Nattai.

No. 4.

Tender of Mr. JAMES POWELL.

TENDER FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.—(SERIES I.)

Police District of Berrima.

14 February, 1870.

SIR,

In conformity with the Treasury notice, dated 10th January, 1870, I hereby tender to furnish the undermentioned supplies, for the Public Service, in the Police District of Berrima, from 1st April, 1870, to the 31st March, 1871, at the following rates, viz. :—

Articles of Supply.		Rates.	
		Words.	Figures.
Ration No. 1, to Prisoners in separate treatment, during first month of treatment	per ration.	Three-pence three-farthings ...	£ s. d. 0 0 3½
Ration No. 2, to Prisoners in separate treatment, after first month of treatment	do.	Four-pence and one eighth... ..	0 0 4½
Ration No. 3, to Wardsmen—to Prisoners detained as witnesses, or for want of bail, and to other Prisoners not in separate treatment	do.	Five-pence three-farthings ...	0 0 5½
Ration No. 4, to be issued to Prisoners confined in solitary cells	do.		
AS REQUIRED.			
Fresh beef	per lb.	Two-pence farthing	0 0 2½
Salt do.	do.	Two-pence half-penny	0 0 2½
Salt pork	do.	Five-pence	0 0 5
Fresh mutton	do.	Two-pence half-penny	0 0 2½
Suet	do.	Four-pence	0 0 4
Lard	do.	Six-pence	0 0 6
Bread { 1st quality	do.	One penny three-farthings ...	0 0 1½
{ 2nd quality	do.	One penny half-penny	0 0 1½
{ 3rd quality	do.	One penny three-eighths	0 0 1½
Flour { 1st quality	do.	One penny three-farthings ...	0 0 1½
{ 2nd quality	do.	One penny half-penny	0 0 1½
{ 3rd quality	do.	One penny three-eighths	0 0 1½
Maize meal	do.	One penny three-farthings ...	0 0 1½
Oatmeal	do.	Four-pence three-farthings... ..	0 0 4½
Honey	do.	Six-pence	0 0 6
Gelatine	do.	Four-shillings and eight-pence	0 4 8
Currants	do.	Six-pence	0 0 6
Raisins	do.	Eight-pence	0 0 8
Arrowroot	do.	Eight-pence	0 0 8
Treacle	do.	Four-pence half-penny	0 0 4½
Sago	do.	Seven-pence	0 0 7
Rice	do.	Three-pence half-penny	0 0 3½
Tea	do.	One shilling and eight-pence	0 1 8
Sugar, soft	do.	Three-pence three-farthings	0 0 3½
Ditto, loaf	do.	Eight-pence	0 0 8
Salt	do.	One penny	0 0 1
Pepper	do.	One shilling	0 1 0
Soap	do.	Four-pence	0 0 4
Starch	do.	Seven-pence	0 0 7
Soda	do.	Two-pence half-penny	0 0 2½

Articles of Supply.	Rates.	
	Words.	Figures.
Blue	£ lb.	£ s. d.
Pearl barley	do.	0 1 0
Tobacco { American	do.	0 0 5
{ Colonial	do.	0 4 6
Tobacco pipes	£ gross	0 1 10
Salt butter	£ lb.	0 4 0
Lime-juice	£ gallon	0 1 0
Brandy	£ dozen	0 2 0
Port wine	do.	2 5 0
Rum	£ gallon	1 10 0
Colonial ale	do.	0 18 0
Colonial wine	do.	0 2 0
Yeast	£ quart	0 8 0
Vinegar	£ gallon	0 1 6
Sperm oil	do.	0 3 4
Common do.	do.	0 14 0
Kerosene do.	do.	0 7 0
Mould candles	£ lb.	0 2 11
Cotton wick	do.	0 0 7
Kerosene lamp wicks	£ dozen	0 4 0
Roach lime	£ bushel	0 3 0
Firewood	£ 100 lbs.	0 3 6
Charcoal	£ bushel	0 0 2
Vegetables	£ lb.	0 1 0
Onions	do.	0 0 0½
Milk	£ quart	0 0 3
Water	£ 100 gals.	0 0 4½
Straw	£ cwt.	0 0 7
		0 3 6

The conditions of the Contract to be those detailed in the notice referred to.

I PROPOSE John Eggbeer, of Berrima, and John Webb, of Berrima, as my sureties for the due observance of my engagement, in the event of the acceptance of this offer; and I annex a memorandum of their willingness to be responsible for such observance, and to join me in a bond accordingly.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
JAMES POWELL,
Berrima.

The Under Secretary
for Finance and Trade, Treasury.

N.B.—This Tender to be delivered at the Treasury not later than 12 o'clock of the day appointed to receive the Tenders.

All names and prices to be stated at length.

No Tender can be taken into consideration which is not accompanied by the following memorandum, duly signed.

MEMORANDUM.

In the event of the acceptance of the accompanying Tender of _____, we hereby engage to be responsible for the due observance of the Contract; and we undertake severally in that event to execute and deliver, within one month from the usual notification of acceptance, a bond to Her Majesty, in the penal sum of £150, for securing such performance.

JAMES POWELL,
Berrima.

Sureties { JNO. EGGBEER, Berrima.
 { JNO. WEBB, Berrima.

No. 5.

Names of Tenderers.

H. W. JOHNSON.
THOMAS P. GALBRAITH.
WILLIAM COULL.
JAMES POWELL.

No. 6.

Name of Successful Tenderer.

HENRY WILLIAM JOHNSON.

1870.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GAOLS.

(DESPATCH AND PAPERS RESPECTING PRISON DISCIPLINE.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT
OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Circular.)

Downing-street,
28 June, 1869.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, copies of a Circular Despatch on the subject of prison discipline, which I have this day addressed to the Governors of those of Her Majesty's Colonies in which the Government is not responsible to the local Legislature.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

[Enclosure to foregoing.]

(Circular.)

Downing-street,
28 June, 1869.

SIR,

I enclose, for your information, copies of a paper presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's command, in continuation of papers presented in 1867, and containing further correspondence respecting the discipline and management of prisons in Her Majesty's Colonial possessions. This paper, though presented in July, 1868, has only now been issued in a printed form.

My predecessors have communicated to the Governors of Colonies, since 1863, a large amount of information respecting the management and discipline of prisons: 1st. The volumes of evidence, with the report of the Penal Servitude Commission of that year; 2nd. The evidence, with the report of the Committee of the House of Lords on prison discipline in the same year; and 3rd. The digest, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1867, exhibiting the state of the prisons in Her Majesty's Colonial possessions, and the system of management and discipline in use in each of them, so far as the Secretary of State had succeeded in obtaining from their respective Governors the information which had been called for in 1865.

The correspondence in 1867 and 1868, between the Secretary of State and the Governors of Colonies, now sent, will make you acquainted with the progress which has been made in the improvement of Colonial prisons and prison discipline in those years, with the difficulties which have been encountered, with the measures which have been taken, more or less successfully in one Colony or another, to overcome them, with the views taken by different Governors of the applicability or inapplicability of various provisions to local circumstances, and with the conclusions arrived at by Her Majesty's Government in reference to those views.

You will thus have before you, in addition to the results of English and Foreign inquiry and experience hitherto brought to your knowledge, a large amount of Colonial inquiry and experience, showing to what extent the leading principles of prison discipline established here, after long and laborious investigations, should or should not, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, yield to local circumstance, or be varied to meet varieties of race; and I trust that the more you enlarge your knowledge of this important subject, and the more you perceive in what particulars authentic opinion is general and concurrent, the less you will be disposed to allow local difficulties or individual and isolated views of a contrary tenor to prevail against approved principles. There are some difficulties which, especially in the smaller Colonies, may no doubt be regarded as insurmountable, but in most cases the degree to which difficulties are permitted to defeat improvements will depend upon the degree to which their importance to the public welfare is appreciated, and the measure of energy and resolution with which they are met.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

MINUTE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Prison discipline, and matters connected therewith.

A DESPATCH on the subject of prison discipline was some time ago referred to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, and is now awaiting the return of Mr. Sheriff Maclean from England, in order that he may report upon it.

2. This despatch, with its enclosure, advocates, with a view to prevent the recurrence of commitments of the same prisoners,—

(1.) Penal discipline in gaols.

(2.) A certain amount of separate treatment.

3. With regard to penal discipline, it does not at present exist in the Colony. I therefore leave that branch of the subject for the Sheriff's report.

4. But with regard to the question of separate treatment in this Colony, I have given a certain amount of consideration to it, and I have had the advantage of discussing it with the Rev. Mr. Hassall, the Church of England Chaplain, and with Mr. Small, the Governor of Berrima Gaol. I have also paid several visits to the gaol during the last two years, and have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with its arrangements.

5. On the whole there can, I think, be no doubt that the system has been productive of great good. Mr. Hassall has reason to believe that in many instances men who have been in separate treatment have become reformed characters, and continued to be such after their removal from this gaol, and that such reformation was not to have been expected had these men been mixed with other prisoners in one of the ordinary gaols. Their stay at Berrima has, under present regulations, varied from five to a maximum of twelve months.

6. What I now wish to draw the Colonial Secretary's attention to, in connection with the despatch before referred to, is how the present system can be in any way improved, and how it can be beneficially extended.

7. There are four points which I shall advert to, viz. :—

1st. The absence of any structural provision at Berrima Gaol for enabling prisoners undergoing separate treatment to attend divine service, without breaking through the system.

2nd. The extension of the separate system to sentences of from one to five years.

3rd. The modification of the present system in the case of aboriginal prisoners.

4th. The after treatment of juvenile criminals who may have come under the system.

8. My attention was drawn to the first head—the absence of any provision to enable prisoners undergoing separate treatment to attend divine service—by the remarks of the Rev. Mr. M'Guinn, the Roman Catholic Chaplain, on the occasion of my first visit to Berrima, in April, 1868, in company of the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. Parkes. I understand that Mr. Small did on some occasion make a plan or drawing of a gallery, which could be erected in the present room now used as a chapel for prisoners in the B division. Such a gallery could, I believe, be arranged so that whilst each prisoner in the A division could see and be seen by the officiating Chaplain, he could not see his fellow-prisoners, and thus no interruption of the separate treatment of prisoners would be rendered necessary. There are two Chaplains of different denominations, so that probably the erection of a gallery fitted for the size of the room in question would at no great cost allow of every prisoner attending divine service, if not every Sunday, at least frequently. By placing the prisoners in the B division immediately under the gallery, they would not be seen by those in the A division above them.

9. With regard to the 2nd head—the extension of the separate system to sentences varying from one to five years—I would suggest that such extension would be advisable, but that it should be applied somewhat differently from what it is in the cases of the longer sentences of five years and upwards. I would not make it an additional element of punishment necessarily, but in cases of good conduct I would rather on the other hand make it, under further remission regulations, the means of shortening sentences.

10. At present where a prisoner's conduct is good, and no former conviction is recorded against him, he is entitled, if serving a sentence exceeding one, but of less than five years, to a remission of $\frac{1}{4}$. I would extend the separate system to sentences of one year and upwards as far as five years. I would make a prisoner if sentenced to from one to anything under three years serve for two months in separate treatment; if sentenced to from three to anything under five years, I would make him serve for four months.

11. The remission, in addition to what he might earn under the present regulations, should depend upon a prisoner's conduct during this time of separate treatment. If his conduct was reported as "good," he should be entitled to a remission of one month for each month served; if "very good," to two months for each month served. Power should be reserved to the Governor to refuse any remission in the event of subsequent "very bad" conduct in gaol.

12. Of course this would involve some accommodation being provided suitable for carrying out the system in addition to what Berrima Gaol can now afford. I have reason to think that the present staff at Berrima is adequate to the supervision and management of a much larger number of prisoners than there is present accommodation for. If that be so, and if the walls of the three wings of the gaol would bear the weight of an additional story, that would be apparently the cheapest way of adding to the accommodation there.

13. I understand that at no distant period new gaols are likely to be built at Goulburn and Bathurst. In that case a portion of those gaols could be adapted to the system—the plans of the gaols being made accordingly.

14. If before such additional accommodation were provided, the means did not exist of bringing the extended system which I propose into operation in its entirety, it could be at first confined to sentences of (say) three, or even four years and upwards. It should be remembered, however, that the period of separate treatment being comparatively short, prisoners would pass out into the B division quicker than they do at present.

15. The advantages to be gained would, it appears to me, be these :—A much larger proportion of prisoners would be brought under the beneficial effect of the separate system, recommitments would probably be lessened, and the cost to the Colony for the maintenance of its prisoners would be diminished in consequence of the shortening that might be expected of many terms of imprisonment.

16.

16. It is necessary to bear in mind, however, that a prisoner sentenced to a term exceeding twelve months, but something less than fifteen months, would under this plan become entitled to more remission than if sentenced to twelve months only, as in the latter case he would not be entitled to any remission under the existing regulations.

17. The third head I have to advert to is with regard to some modification of the system in the case of the aborigines. It has been pointed out to me that (generally) these men are incapable of learning the trades of tailoring or shoemaking at which the other separate system prisoners are employed. Its rules do not allow of their being taught to read or write, and so consequently the time of the aborigines is passed in utter idleness, with no occupation whatever, beyond, of course, the short period of exercise.

18. It would seem advisable that either the period of separate treatment for this class of prisoners should be much curtailed, or that the system should in their case be so far modified as to allow of their attending school, or of their being put to some occupation of which they might be capable.

19. In the fourth place I wish to draw attention to the after treatment of the younger prisoners serving long sentences, who often evidently having received much benefit at Berrima, are removed to one of the larger gaols, where they mix with all sorts of prisoners, and where the good they have received is soon effaced.

20. Should the extension of the separate system, which I have in view be carried out, it would not probably be possible to retain them in the B division at Berrima Gaol, but it seems to me that some one of the country prisons, such as Port Macquarie, might usefully be set apart for the reception of youths under twenty-one years of age, on their leaving Berrima. Such prison might be conducted more on the principles of a reformatory than as a gaol; and it might also be well to apply the additional remission regulations to sentences which would be served in such gaol, which I have suggested for prisoners with the shorter sentences who might be brought under separate treatment.

21. It is quite possible that what I have here suggested is capable of improvement and beneficial modification. I have not suggested the abrogation of the existing regulations for remissions, but on the contrary I would extend them still further. I am told that sentences are now heavier than formerly, and I think that in many instances, such as the very common one of cattle-stealing, they are much heavier than they would be in Ireland. The circumstances of the Colony may, no doubt, demand a heavier punishment for that class of offence than would be necessary elsewhere; but what I propose is a severer punishment of shorter duration in cases of good conduct in gaol, for a lighter one of longer duration.

22. It has been brought to my notice that it is a peculiar hardship, particularly on a prisoner's friends, that no letters are allowed under the separate system to be written by prisoners as in other gaols. Perhaps a relaxation to the extent of a single letter at the end of three months might be granted as a favour.

23. Since the foregoing was written I have heard that an aboriginal prisoner has, whilst undergoing separate treatment in Berrima Gaol, become insane. This shows, I think, the necessity of some modification of the system in the case of this class of prisoners being taken into consideration. Indeed it is a question whether in the case of all the longer sentences some curtailment of separate treatment would not be desirable on this ground alone, viz., the effect the system may have upon the sanity of the prisoners; or at any rate whether the terms are not too long to be served all at one time.

BELMORE.

1st March, 1870.

MINUTE OF THE SHERIFF.

I HAVE given a most careful attention to the accompanying Minute of His Excellency upon the subject of prison discipline, with the despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, under date 28th June, 1869, and correspondence therewith.

My report of this date deals with many of the larger questions raised in His Excellency's Minute, in the light of the information gathered by me while in England; and this Minute may be almost regarded as forming a portion of that Report, although I place it separately, in order to treat apart from general views certain specific suggestions.

The subject is stated by His Excellency under two heads:—

1st. Penal discipline in gaols.

2nd. A certain amount of separate treatment.

By my Report above mentioned it will be seen that discipline in gaols, which may be taken to mean treatment of prisoners under the shorter sentences, is made up of penal labour and separate treatment. These questions are fully treated of in my Report, and I do not need further to write of them here than to observe that they are both essential to satisfactory administration; and that of the various forms of penal labour the tread-wheel is by far the best, while the crank is again very superior to shot-drill. It would only be in our very small gaols, where there might be no facilities for erecting a wheel, and having regard to the cost of cell cranks—some £25 each—that under any circumstances would I recommend shot-drill. I am aware that the opinion did prevail in England that the fact of a prisoner knowing that no result whatever was produced from his labour made him feel the punishment more acutely; but the testimony of all the gentlemen with whom I was in communication went to show that in many cases the effect was a hardening of the mind of the prisoner; and on the whole it is preferred that the work, however severe, should have some object.

With regard to His Excellency's suggestion that the separate system should be extended to sentences of one year and upwards, instead of five years and upwards as at present, I have to observe that any extension of that system is highly desirable. By existing arrangements, that which may be termed the convict class are provided for in this respect. The principle operating in England is to apply greater severity of treatment in proportion to the shortness of the sentence. I take this principle to be the correct one, and in that view, as prisons become prepared, would sooner commence the application of the treatment as it were from below, and bring the longer sentences gradually into its operation.

Before

Before building arrangements for carrying out any design now determined upon could be completed, it is hoped that some legislation may be had, if only for the purpose of dividing the gaol and convict classes at two years. This would throw the three years men into the course of treatment now applied to the five years, which in that case would have, as regards separate treatment, to be amended to a uniform period, probably of nine months as in England. Excepting for the long-sentenced men there would be too much difficulty in the way of transit and otherwise in working the separate treatment for periods in a gaol, as Berrima, set apart for the purpose, and it must await the ordinary gaols becoming prepared for its adoption.

As to increasing the period of remission in consideration of separate treatment, it may be mentioned that no remission whatever is allowed in England for sentences not exceeding two years; and although I would not quite go the length of denying remission altogether, I would be more disposed to curtail than to lengthen the periods.

All future gaol buildings and extensions should be made with a view to separation, as suggested by His Excellency for the contemplated new gaols at Bathurst and Goulburn.

With respect to arranging for public worship at Berrima Gaol, I think there will not be any great difficulty, as the prisoners there confined are, with a few exceptions, far more amenable to discipline and authority than were those formerly confined there.

In many of the English separate treatment prisons the dividing of prisoners into boxes out of sight of each other has been given up, officers interspersed among them being considered sufficient; and if there is a difficulty in arranging a gallery as proposed it may be dispensed with. I will see to the matter on my first visit to Berrima Gaol.

The application of the separate system to aborigines does not seem to be productive of any benefit, but the reverse; and as they are an entirely exceptional class, I think that it would be well to place them at once in the B division at Parramatta Gaol. It does not appear to me that a new regulation is necessary to accomplishing this alteration, which can be done immediately that I receive instructions to that effect.

The passing of the younger prisoners from the A division in Berrima Gaol to some gaol where they would not be associated with old offenders, and so lose much of the benefit gained at Berrima, is an object most highly desirable to attain. It is mentioned as so desirable in my Minute dated 11th April, 1867, with the correspondence between Sir John Young, Mr. Parkes, and myself, upon the subject of prison discipline.

When the workshops may be completed at Maitland Gaol a portion of that gaol may be set apart for the purpose. The description of prisoners now referred to are young men, say from sixteen to twenty-five, who are under a first conviction. Whenever there may be a proper public works prison it would be unnecessary to use a distinct prison for the object above stated, as separations would be practically provided. From what I know of this class of young men, I do not think that treatment as if in a reformatory would be suitable to them.

I entirely concur in the proposition put forward by His Excellency, that when the means of carrying out shorter sentences with greater severity may be provided, such sentences would be more effective, reformatory, and economical than the longer sentences now awarded to certain offences. The same opinion is forcibly expressed by Sir John Young in the correspondence above mentioned.

As to permitting prisoners in separate treatment to correspond every three months with their friends, I do not think that it would be well to make any alteration in the existing rule. The allowing more or less, or no communication with friends, is an element important in the treatment of prisoners, and the less privilege they have at first, the more means of advancement by stages is left. I have reason further to believe that the complete seclusion attained in Berrima Gaol has had a most wholesome effect on the criminal class outside, and those verging upon that class. In England no communication is allowed until three months after leaving Pentonville Prison.

With reference to the question as to whether the periods to be served by the longer-sentenced prisoners in separate treatment should not be curtailed in order to avoid any risk of inducing insanity, I may again observe that the uniform period in England is nine months; that this period has not been found to be too long, and that the few prisoners here who have to serve longer are most carefully watched by the Surgeon, who has authority to take them out of such treatment if he have the slightest ground to apprehend bad effects.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney,
4 August, 1870.

Principal Under Secretary, B.C.

HAROLD MACLEAN,
Sheriff, and Acting Inspector of Prisons.

1870-71.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GAOLS.

(DESPATCH REFERRING TO SHERIFF'S REPORT ON PRISON DISCIPLINE.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

(No. 10.)

Downing-street,

27 January, 1871.

MY LORD,

I have received your Lordship's Despatch, No. 145, of the 21st of September, enclosing a Report by Mr. Sheriff Maclean of the result of his inquiries into the management and discipline of Prisons in the United Kingdom.

I have read with much interest Mr. Maclean's very useful and able Report of the 4th August, 1870, which seems to me worthy of the best consideration of the Government of New South Wales; and I am also glad to observe the interest you yourself are taking in the subject, as evidenced by your full and clear Minute of the 1st March, 1870.

I observe that Mr. Maclean recommends that, as in England, punishments should be divided into punishments of imprisonment and penal servitude—the latter term to include all punishments of more than two years duration. With reference to this proposal, in which I concur, it may be as well to point out that in this country, by the Act of Parliament 27 and 28 Vict., cap. 47, the minimum period of penal servitude is five years. The minimum was formerly three years, but a sentence of three years penal servitude, with the incident of nine months remission, which in effect reduced it to a sentence of two years and three months, was found by experience to be a less severe punishment than a sentence of two years imprisonment under the separate system, as now enforced in the County and Borough prisons, being more severe than a penal servitude sentence, during all but the first nine months of which a prisoner is employed on public works in association with other convicts; and the Commission, over which Lord Grey presided, recommended the change which Parliament has since approved.

In the last paragraph but one of his Report, Mr. Maclean, adverting to an observation of yours, states that in England a prisoner is not allowed communication with his friends till three months after leaving Pentonville. Mr. Maclean has been misinformed. Such communication is allowed after the prisoner has been six months in Pentonville; that is, three months *before* and not after he leaves it.

The Report of Lord Grey's Commission, to which I have alluded, was duly communicated to your Government by the late Duke of Newcastle in his Circular Despatch of the 19th of October, 1863.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

1870.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GAOLS.

(REPORT OF SHERIFF ON WORKING OF PRISON ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SHERIFF AND ACTING INSPECTOR OF PRISONS TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sheriff's Office,
Prison Branch,
Sydney, 4 August, 1870.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to report the results of my examination into the management and working of the Prison Establishments in the United Kingdom, with which I was charged, on the occasion of my recent visit to England.

Through the introduction of His Excellency to the Colonial Office, I was afforded every facility for obtaining the information desired for the purposes of my mission; and I received most cordial assistance from the officers at the head of the prison departments, as well as from those in charge of the respective establishments. I had further the very great advantage of becoming acquainted with Captain Du Cane, R.E., the Surveyor General of the Prisons in England, and Chairman of Directors of Convict Prisons; the Directors of Convict Prisons, and the Inspectors General of Prisons in Ireland; and with the Right Honorable Sir Walter Crofton, who, although now retired from active service, is regarded as the first authority in Europe upon prison matters.

With all these gentlemen I have conferred; and my communications with them have resulted in a confirmation and extension of the views put forward by myself, in the Reports that I have had occasion from time to time to address to the Government.

With respect to the value of a careful observation of the working of the prisons of England—and here I do not quite include those of Ireland and Scotland—I have good authority for stating that the system of that country is admitted to be far superior to that of any other. I was myself preceded in my examination by Commissioners from Russia, Prussia, Italy, and Belgium. The prison arrangements of France are in a defective condition, while the United States have condemned their system, which had earned an unmerited reputation, and are now seeking information in England.

With a view to avoid needless visits to establishments wherein similar information only was to be gathered, those which it would be desirable to inspect were indicated to me at the Home Office, and I accordingly visited the prisons below enumerated.

ENGLAND.

Pentonville	}	.....Convict.
Millbank		
Chatham	}	.....Convict Public Works.
Portland		
Portsmouth	}	.....Female Convict.
Westminster		
Clerkenwell	}	.....House of Detention.
Cold Bath Fields		
Newgate	}	.....City of London.
Manchester		
Manchester	}	.....Borough.
Winchester		
	}	.....Salford Hundred County.
	}	.....Hants County.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.
Glasgow.
Perth—General Prison for Scotland.

IRELAND.

IRELAND.

Mountjoy	Male.
Do.	Female.
Kilmainham	County.
Richmond	Dublin City.
Spike Island, Cork	Convict Public Works.
Lusk	Intermediate.

I made most searching inquiries into the management in detail of all these establishments, and have brought with me a mass of information, both administrative and statistical, which it would serve no purpose to embody in this Report, but which will become available when I submit specific recommendations for carrying out such improvements as may become practicable in this Colony.

From whatever point of view the prison administration of the United Kingdom is regarded, the principle of isolation, as carried out by separation in its various modifications, is found to lie at the root of its advantages; and these are admitted by all authorities to comprehend a more effective discipline, a more deterring punishment, and a larger measure of reformation, than could be reached by any other means. The "penal servitude" prisoner, after serving an uniform period of nine months in close separate treatment, analogous to that carried out at Berrima Gaol, is advanced to the Public Works, where, although his work may be performed in association, he is through his whole term of service permitted no conversation other than as concerns the work on hand. It is striking to witness criminals passing through years of such a discipline. But the good effects are apparent, and well established. Communication with one another being prohibited, a stop is put during imprisonment to corrupting influences; and seclusion, the essence of imprisonment, is secured, thus entirely doing away with what may be termed the social intercourse of prison life, which is unavoidable where criminals are associated in cells and at messes, and which is not without its solace to the large majority of that class of persons. The deterring effects are unquestionable, and every stimulus to reformation is offered, as the prisoner by his daily conduct and exertions works his way to small advantages—great in his eyes—and thereby acquires a habit of self-control, until he obtains his license, when he still remains under police supervision. I am assured by prison officers of intelligence that large numbers of prisoners, whether from dread of again undergoing such an ordeal of punishment, or by reason of reformed habits, do not return to the prisons, and disappear from among the criminal class. The foregoing remarks have reference chiefly to the convict prisons, which being in the hands of the Government have the great advantage of being conducted with complete uniformity, under the direction of a central office in either of the three Kingdoms.

The discipline and arrangements of these establishments, especially in England, are not to be surpassed. But the same remarks are in some degree applicable to the county and borough prisons of the more advanced class. These, which are used for prisoners serving sentences not exceeding two years, are in some instances, by the pressure of the authority vested in the Secretary of State under the Prisons Act, and in others through the exertions of County Magistrates or other gentlemen having a local control, brought under the operation of the system laid down for such prisons, which, having reference to the comparatively short periods to be served, aims at even a more strict separation, and a more severely deterrent penal labour. This penal labour consists for the first portion of the sentence—usually three months—of work on the tread-wheel, by cranks, and by shot-drill, and serves also as a means, by the alternative of being sent back thereto, for enforcing the lesser labour of the customary industrial occupations of a gaol, such as mat-making, shoe-making, tailoring, and the like. In viewing the severity of the penal labour thus enforced, and the strictness of the other treatment necessarily accompanying the separate system, one is strongly impressed with the idea that the prison is fulfilling its main object of deterring from crime, and that the lessons there learned save many from risking a repetition of their teachings, while all who are sufficiently long confined leave with the knowledge of some craft by which a living may be secured. I am of opinion that a sentence of two years, carried out in the manner described, is in every way more effective for its objects than would be a sentence of five years under the conditions necessarily obtaining in this Colony at the present time.

The question of productive returns from prison labour is one of great importance, and the practical difficulties in this respect have perhaps been less overcome even in England than many of the other difficulties surrounding criminal treatment. There is a strong tendency in the public mind to value results in production labour beyond any other in prison management. This is an error generally shared in by those who have not entered fully into the subject. The first object should be repression of crime; and any sacrifice of the discipline and treatment conducive to that object is condemned by all authorities. Were productive labour to have the primary consideration, the proper course would be to turn prisoners in effect into manufactories, farm the labour, and allow every stimulus in indulgences, mitigations of sentences, and rewards. Such was the system of the United States, if indeed that can be called a system which was merely the general tendency of the management of the many establishments conducted much by the view of each separate officer, without any central directing authority, the absence of which is deplored in a most able treatise on prison discipline by the Commissioners of the Prison Association of New York, men of eminent attainments, being a Report to the Legislature of that State. The Commissioners strongly condemn the mode of management mentioned, which is being abandoned.

Nevertheless every exertion should be made to lessen the cost of the establishments by the returns from prison labour; and the conditions most needful to this end are the massing of prisoners in large prisons, and the introduction of the most improved and effective machinery for the various occupations that the circumstances of the country may render the most profitable. Great efforts are made by the officers in charge of the principal English prisons to show successful labour returns, yet the results are disappointing. The average cost of a prisoner, beyond the profit for his labour, may be taken at from £16 to £25 a year. The County Gaol of Wakefield, having an average of 1,200 prisoners, makes about the best returns; that for 1868 amounted to £4,524, against an expenditure of £21,518, leaving the annual cost of each prisoner, after deducting the profits for his labour, at £16.

The utilization of labour is very much dependent upon the nature of the work required by the State to be performed. Under arrangements for guarding not specially expensive, any able-bodied prisoner, either here or at home, engaged in works, as extension of prison buildings, excavations, or other operations for docks or fortifications, ought to return by his labour value equal to the cost for his maintenance. So in respect to the large public works prisons in England, the labour of convicts is estimated at balancing their

their cost; but this can only be fairly reckoned as an equivalent for the expenditure of the State where the works are needed for the purposes of the country, and have not been undertaken for the object of employing the convict labour. That condition being secured, the establishment of a public works prison is, in a financial point of view, obviously the most advantageous mode of applying prison labour, and such a prison affords also a desirable means of treatment for long-sentenced prisoners; their retention in a "close prison," which ought properly to be appropriated for sentences not exceeding two years, and in separate treatment, being in many respects objectionable. But it is essential that the idea of barracks and dormitories, the cheap mode of construction for such a prison, should be set aside, as the benefits derived would be far outweighed by the evils to the system of prison administration that would necessarily follow the inevitable admixture and general intercourse among the men. A public works prison should be as completely arranged for separation in cells for the purposes of sleeping and messing as a gaol. The work projected should afford a prospect of continuance for at least from twelve to fifteen years. The buildings need not necessarily be so complete or costly as those for a permanent gaol. The portions to be occupied by the prisoners may be constructed of brick, or of brick with iron divisions available for removal, while many of the attached buildings, such as offices, store rooms, and lavatories, could for economy be constructed of wood. In these views I am quite borne out by Captain Du Cane, with whom I have repeatedly conferred upon the subject.

Having regard to the great want in this Colony of sufficient separate accommodation, and the consequent impossibility of establishing the exact and clock-like discipline obtaining in the English prisons, it struck me as a matter for congratulation that, in our administrations, we have been able to approach so nearly as we have done to that of the United Kingdom. Comparing our regulations and arrangements for dietary, record of conduct, system of remission, employment of labour in our larger gaols, and general treatment, and allowing for the disadvantages of inferior means, I am indisposed to admit an inferiority. When our means may become greater, we shall indeed have over the county and borough prisons the advantage of working a uniform system by a central authority. When in such locally controlled prisons, the supervision is indifferent or uninstructed, the prison is inferior, and there is a great variation in the efficiency of establishments even in the same immediate neighbourhood; while the aggregate cost to the country, arising from the subdivision of the sources of support and arrangements for management, is far greater than it would be under a centralized system. It is admitted that however objectionable centralization may be in some branches of public administration, it is almost essential to good prison management. Even in the United States it is advocated for that purpose; it is sought partly to be worked in England by the authority of the Secretary of State; is in operation in Scotland under the Prison Act of that country, and is proposed in the Bill now approved by two successive Governments for Ireland, although that Bill has not yet been presented to Parliament.

The two most exceptionally noticeable features of prison management which came under my observation are the intermediate convict establishment at Lusk, in Ireland, and the Hants County Prison at Winchester, the latter in relation to the mode of treatment of short-sentenced prisoners.

Lusk is simply a farming establishment situated in the neighbourhood of Dublin, and under the name of a prison is used as a means of inducing to good conduct; and, this latter being considered as its chief merit, of gradually preparing the prisoner for the more extended liberty allowed by his license, which is in effect on ticket-of-leave. The prisoner may attain entrance to Lusk according to the length of his sentence, on a scale of from six months to one year, and four months previous to becoming eligible for a license. The prisoner on arrival at Lusk finds himself—with the exception of being locked up in the general dormitory at night, and prohibited from leaving the grounds unless with an officer—simply as a farm servant, or carpenter, or shoemaker, as the case may be, about the place. He wears ordinary clothing, and is allowed 2s. 6d. a week, 2s. of which is retained for him until his liberation on license, and 6d. he is allowed to spend on tobacco or such little other indulgences as he may desire. The farm comprises about 170 acres, and some sixty convicts are usually employed thereon. The buildings are of wood, and inexpensive; the officers employed, six in all. The establishment pays its own cost. The public are glad to have the well-trained servants from Lusk. Misbehaviour or attempt to escape are almost unknown, and altogether the experiment has proved to be a complete success, and great value is attached to its results by the Irish prison authorities.

There are several causes of impediment to the formation of a similar establishment in the Colony which I am not prepared to say can be overcome. In connection with the expiration periods of long sentences, it did however occur to me that some combination of the intermediate and license system might, with modifications, be found practicable, perhaps in application to some public work. Sir Walter Crofton, the author of the intermediate plan, thought that such a combination might with favourable circumstances advantageously be made. It is a subject, however, that will require a most careful consideration, and I have mentioned it here chiefly as an aim not to be lost sight of. The intermediate mode of treatment would be equally applicable before an unconditional release as in this Colony; as, before obtaining a license or ticket-of-leave, a process of gradual remission that, although it answers at home, has been found, for many causes, entirely to fail in its objects both here and in Victoria.

The Winchester Gaol, as others of its class, is for the serving of sentences not exceeding two years, and the remarkable feature in the management of the prison is the application to this class of offenders of the mark system with classification thereunder which has been found so valuable in the case of long sentences, and which it was deemed almost impossible to apply to short sentences. This most important change in ordinary gaol administration has been brought about mainly by the exertions of Sir Walter Crofton, who resides at Winchester, warmly assisted by one of the first statesmen of the day—Lord Carnarvon. So much have the authorities of the Home Office been impressed with the advantages of the system, that Sir W. Crofton had been engaged on a mission to the county and borough prisons in England with a view to its general extension. It is not necessary here further to describe the system than to say that it is one of hard, but progressively less irksome labour, with small advantages gained by an amended system of marks throughout the sentences, and its effects are most markedly deterrent and also reformatory. Whenever this Colony may have one prison, or even a material portion of a prison, available for the treatment in separation of short-sentenced prisoners, the data which I have obtained will admit of the system being adopted.

The

The main objects to be brought about in the further progress of the prison administration of the Colony are:—

- 1st. The means of separation both at night and at meals of all prisoners.
- 2nd. The placing in different establishments all prisoners of different classes, so as to avoid the imprisonment together, as at Darlinghurst and partly at Parramatta Gaol, of prisoners under sentences varying from twenty-four hours to fifteen or even more years.
- 3rd. The introduction of deterrent penal labour for all prisoners serving the shorter sentences, say not exceeding two years.
- 4th. The utilization of prison labour to the utmost practicable extent, in the case of long-sentenced prisoners, probably on public works, and in that of the shorter-sentenced by providing the best suited machinery for all profitable productive employments.
- 5th. The introduction of a system of photography, for the assistance of the police and prison authorities in identification—a most material aid to the suppression of crime.

Important improvements in the detail treatment of the prisoners would of course accompany the extended facilities which would be afforded.

The means of separation and distribution may be attained in several ways: by the erection of a public works prison capable of containing all prisoners sentenced to periods exceeding two years, after they may have passed through their separate treatment in Berrima Gaol; thus relieving the existing gaols of probably some 550 prisoners, less invalids and special cases for which gaols are more suitable.

There would be ample time, before the completion of the building, for legislation providing for all sentences beyond the period stated, namely, two years, to be to “penal servitude,” with a view to the prisoner being sent to the proposed public works prison. If this alone would not be sufficient, the erection of a distinct female general prison in the neighbourhood of Sydney would afford at Darlinghurst the further cell room required. But for the carrying out of this plan it is necessary that the conditions stated in a previous portion of this letter as essential to the satisfactory establishment of a public works prison be capable of fulfilment. Should they not be so capable of fulfilment, the requisite additional accommodation should be sought in either the building of a second large general prison near Sydney, or of large prisons at Bathurst and Goulburn, and an extension of those at Parramatta and Maitland.

The introduction of deterrent penal labour and the profitable utilization of prison labour are questions entirely of the cost for machinery and of the buildings needed for workshops, together with internal arrangements of buildings or extension of walls to secure the required areas for sites for machinery and for the workshops. Upon these subjects I placed myself in communication with Mr. C. J. Appleby, C.E., one of a firm of eminent engineers, and who has taken a great interest in the question of applying prison labour theoretically, as may be seen by the accompanying paper read by him before the British Association of Norwich, and practically in the supplying of some of the latest and most effective machinery now in use in the English prisons. I enclose a copy of Mr. Appleby's letter to myself, from which may be gathered an approximate idea of the cost of procuring the machinery now most in use in England. There are other industries to which prison labour, by an expenditure of capital, might most profitably be employed; for instance, cloth-weaving.

My experience here, and information acquired at home, lead me quite to agree with Mr. Appleby's general opinions; and I especially concur with him that the tread-wheel, which could be introduced into all our principal prisons, is the best form known of penal labour, and that mechanical aid is the only way of making the labour profitable. Until I know what the Government may be disposed to do towards carrying out my views as above put forward, I shall not be in a position to submit specific proposals upon the more important subjects mentioned. For instance, the establishing of a public works prison is dependent upon considerations outside of my department, and the alternative proposals are again dependent upon the acceptance or rejection of that proposal. It will be necessary, also, to know what prisons or extensions of prisons are to be made before recommendations can be offered as to the machinery to be constructed.

It cannot be too forcibly reiterated that well-devised building arrangements are the first necessity for a successful prison system. Now I am constantly met from defects in this respect by insurmountable difficulties, both with regard to discipline and labour, and it is obvious that the annual votes for the purpose are quite inadequate to accomplishing the objects which this Report has in view. An effective prison system would be productive of more benefit to the State in the future than at the present time; and I do not think that I go beyond my province in urging that it is an object that may fairly be in a measure thrown upon a loan fund; and that a considerable grant from that fund, in the first instance say for £100,000, be sought. For a prison in connection with public works, it would certainly be quite as legitimate a charge as the public works (of which it is really a part) themselves; and it is to be borne in mind that the expenditure would only be gradual, while that made for machinery, and to enable machinery to be used, would in its reproductive effects far more than repay the interest accruing. Extension or erection of buildings at the same time forms a valuable means of carrying out sentences to hard labour.

It may be well here to state that I can see no prospect of doing anything really effective with the lesser gaols. I refer to those of a smaller capacity than Bathurst and Goulburn—which should be regarded more as houses of detention, in connection with the Courts—beyond keeping a strict order and discipline. Even, however, for the ordinary requirements of gaol duties, it is very necessary that alterations and improvements in these gaols, which have frequently been asked for, and for which renewed applications will be made, should be carried out without delay.

A system of photography may be established without any great expense or difficulty, and it is my intention shortly to submit a recommendation for its commencement. A prison officer in each establishment where it may be introduced can be taught to take the photographs for a trifling sum, and then a small allowance—it is 10d. at home—made for each photograph. Beyond the cost mentioned of the materials, there need be no further expense.

My Report of the 20th March, 1869, describes the then general condition of the prisons in this Colony, in which there has been no material change.

I have, &c.,
HAROLD MACLEAN,
 Sheriff, and Acting Inspector of Prisons.

[Enclosures.]

[Enclosures.]

C. J. Appleby, Esq., London, to The Sheriff of New South Wales.

Emerson-street, Southwark,
London, 28 January, 1870.

Dear Sir,

I have thought a good deal of our conversation relative to prison machinery since I last had the pleasure of seeing you, and I find it will be quite impossible to give you estimates which shall be absolutely correct, but I think the subjoined figures will in most cases represent the maximum cost, and that the results obtained ought not to be less than stated.

Firstly, taking the cost of tread-wheel machinery, including the wheel-shafts, with gun-metal bottom bearings, wheel-rings, and tread-boards, all fitted with bolts and nuts, together with the gear necessary for transmitting motion to the governor and to any other machinery, and including a Siemens' patent power-absorbing governor of ample power, is about as follows:—

For 50 men (in all) about £9 per man.

For more than 50 men, about £8 5s. per man.

I do not give the price without governors, because as I have already explained, an efficient governor which will never allow the mill to run above or below a fixed speed is an element of the utmost importance.

I find that in large mills about thirty to forty men are a convenient maximum number to have on one length, and that for easy supervision it is better to have two stories of wheels than to stretch them out a long length on the ground floor; it therefore follows that for small mills I should prefer having a smaller number than that indicated above on one line of wheels.

I now come to an estimate of the cost of the machinery which has been profitably employed in prison labour, the motive power being the tread-wheels, and the gear for driving the machinery being included in the general estimate of the cost of the tread-wheel.

Pumping machinery.

A set of good three-throw pumps with head gear and well-plate adapted to wells 40 to 60 feet deep, and capable of forcing water to a height of say 100 feet for water supply all over the buildings, would be worth about £100. This machinery would require at least thirty men on the wheels. If a complete duplicate set of pumping machinery is required, the cost would be about £200. If two sets of pumps, either set to be worked from one head gear, the cost would be about £165.

Power-looms for fibre matting or coir yarn.

I cannot do better than describe the machinery at Walton Gaol. This consists of—

One 8-4 loom (8 quarter yards wide).

One 6-4 "

Two 5-4 "

Two 4-4 "

Six looms.

To work these looms profitably four bobbin-winding machines are required, and the cost of the whole of the machinery, including a number of small things required in such establishments, is £880. The space required is about 38 feet long and 14 feet wide, all on the ground floor, the building lighted from top.

The number of hands employed in the weaving shed is usually sixteen to twenty according to the number of machines at work, and each loom turns out about 3 square yards of matting per hour, which is about four times as much as is usually produced in the hand looms; and this quantity could be easily increased if the looms were run at a higher speed. The quality of the matting manufactured in these looms is far superior to that made in the hand looms; the work being so much more even and regular.

This work is found far more profitable than mat-making. The mat-dressing machine is worked by power taken from the tread-wheels. The cost of the machine is £50.

Flour-mill and baking.

A set of machinery for grinding corn and preparing flour, including bread-making machinery, and all the ironwork for the ovens for baking the bread, would be worth about £600.

The building should be about 40 feet long, and about 20 feet wide, with basement, and two stories above. The number of hands employed in the mill and bakery would be about ten to twelve, and you should reckon for about 100 men on the wheels. Such a set of machinery would easily supply bread for 1,000 inmates.

I do not go into the cost of a biscuit bakery, because much depends on the kind of biscuit to be made that the matter should be gone into specially.

Clothes-washing machinery.

A set of clothes-washing machinery to wash for 500 to 1,000 inmates, according to the hours worked and the number of pieces allowed to each inmate, including a patent washing machine, a centrifugal drier, a dash wheel for rinsing, patent mangle, ironwork for hot-air drying closet, ironing stoves, steam boiler, with all connections, driving gear, strap, &c., would be worth about £450. This would employ about twenty hands in the laundry, and about fifty men on the tread-wheel.

Careful observation has shown that clothes are washed by properly arranged machinery far better than by hand, and that they last 15 to 25 per cent. longer—some say 30 per cent.

Cranks for cells.

So far as I am aware there is no machine of this kind which is really effective. The conditions required appear to me, that each machine shall register the exact number of revolutions made, and that the power required for each revolution shall be invariable when once fixed, but capable of adjustment to the strength of the convict. I believe no machine exists which at all fulfils these conditions, but I hope before long to inform you that one has been brought to perfection.

I think it will be very difficult to arrange any machine of this kind which will utilize this form of convict labour.

I think I have answered your inquiries in such a manner that you will be able to use the information as occasion may require, and I shall always be glad to supplement it by special information on any subject, if you require greater detail, or to confer with any one you may appoint here to consider special arrangements of machinery.

You may find some difficulty in estimating the cost of machinery delivered in Sydney, including packing, freight, and shipping charges, and I fear it will be next to impossible to give you any accurate data; but my impression is that in the majority of cases, if you add about 15 per cent. to the cost price in England you will not be far wrong.

I have been unable to get a proper copy of the paper I read before the British Association, but my printer promises me rough uncorrected proof sheets in time for this mail; and I will take care that a perfect copy is sent to you by next mail. In the meantime perhaps the rough copy will answer your purpose.

I also send you a rough tracing of the mill and shed at Walton Gaol, and I think the same general arrangement could easily be modified for mills for a smaller number of convicts.

The Leicester Gaol which we fitted has only twelve stalls, but with Martin's arrangement they work eighteen convicts. I do not send a tracing of these small mills, because they do not admit of as good an arrangement as the larger mills; and I apprehend in your Colony starting *de novo*, you will aim at massing your convicts, so as to obtain the *maximum* of profitable labour with the *minimum* cost of supervision—a matter of more importance than many people imagine, and one which from the nature of our laws we cannot regulate altogether as we please.

I am, &c.,
C. J. APPLEBY.

On Mechanism for utilizing and regulating Convict Labour: a Paper read before the British Association at Norwich, by C. J. Appleby of London, M.I.M.E. and Assoc. Inst. C.E.

THE profitable employment of convict labour has long been a subject which has engaged the attention of prison authorities in this and other countries, and the instances are extremely rare in which, without the aid of machinery, the value of the work produced by a given number of convicts has been equal to the cost of their maintenance.

This arises from a variety of causes, such as the small amount of work done by convicts generally, the indifference of some, and the inaptitude of others, for any sustained effort, mental or physical; but the principal difficulty experienced is the ever-varying conditions of such labour, both as regards the number of hands available, and the absence of previous training for any particular trade or occupation. Those who have been brought up to any trade—such as that of a tailor, shoemaker, baker, &c.—are of course employed in their respective trades; and those convicts undergoing long sentences who have previously followed no specific occupation are usually taught one, and their labour is thus eventually made more or less profitable, and a means is provided for their earning a living by honest industry when their term of imprisonment has expired.

In other cases, as at Dartmoor, the convicts are largely employed in farming and gardening operations, at Portland on the breakwater works and quarrying, and at Chatham they have been extensively employed in the excavations for the Chatham Yard extension works, now in course of construction, and more recently in making the greater part of the bricks used on those works. These works were under the direction of that very able officer Mr. William Scamp, the late Deputy-director of Works, who for many years gave great attention to the utilization of convict labour.

Finding, however, that unaided by mechanical contrivances, the amount of work done by the convicts was so small that it would be cheaper to employ free labour in the ordinary way, the writer was requested to design and construct machinery which would at the same time assist the men and be a sort of check upon the quantity of work done. This machinery consisted of steam lifts which raised the barrows filled with earth in the excavations, and deposited them on the surface ready for another gang of men to wheel them away. The machinery made a certain number of lifts per hour, and the result of this mode of working was, that if a man failed to do his proper proportion of work it was immediately and unerringly detected.

As the excavations were being completed, a large number of bricks were required for the dock walls, &c., and (the earth excavated being suitable for the purpose) the experience gained in the application of machinery on a small scale being highly favourable, it led to the adoption of the most approved brick-making machines, each driven by its own steam-engine; and the economical working result is even more favourable than that obtained in the excavations, as many as 60,000 bricks per day having been made, and the whole of the operations from first to last carried out by convict labour.

These however are exceptional circumstances, and the situations where convicts can be employed in out-door operations will always be confined within narrow limits. Any paper on this subject would therefore be incomplete if it did not deal with the appliances necessary for the purposes indicated in the prisons of our large cities and towns.

Up to a comparatively recent period the "hard labour" sentence was usually carried out by making the men go through a certain amount of unproductive labour, such as shot-drill, or more commonly, turning a line, or lines, of cranks of about 14 in. radius, connected together, and subjected to the pressure of a friction brake; but this gave a most unsatisfactory result, inasmuch as it was impossible for the warder to tell whether each man was giving out his due proportion of work on the crank, and this frequently led to the men being punished, no doubt often unjustly, and these machines are now practically obsolete.

The tread-wheel then became more generally adopted, but until recently the power developed was rarely employed for any useful purpose, because working the tread-wheel is a punishment which cannot be extended beyond certain limits clearly defined by Act of Parliament,* and the result in any but the largest prisons is, great irregularity in the number of men employed throughout the day and at different times of the day.

The conditions to be dealt with are, therefore, to accomplish the maximum amount of useful work to the extent of the minimum amount of labour which can be depended upon throughout the day; and for this purpose it is necessary that any excess of power developed by the fluctuations in the number of men employed at various times should be instantly and automatically absorbed; an uniform motion of the wheels being equally necessary for the quality of the work produced and for the safety of the convicts.

Under these conditions the prisoner's labour is reduced to a constant amount, due to the weight of his body; and assuming the speed of the tread-wheels to be uniform, there can evidently be no variation in the amount of work performed, or distress occasioned by sudden fluctuations in the speed of the whole.

Various methods have been devised for accomplishing the objects indicated. In some cases an ordinary friction-brake has been regulated by the warder in charge. This is an inexpensive arrangement; but as its efficiency depends entirely upon the eye and the hand of the man in charge, the variations in the pressure are necessarily very wide; and sometimes the prisoners will be distressed by the wheel "running away," and at others by having to work under too much pressure; or in some cases the friction-brake strap is actuated by the ordinary ball governors. Another arrangement is similar to a wind-mill working on a vertical or horizontal axis, the sails being fitted with louvres which are opened or closed by means of the ordinary ball governors.

The latter description of governor works well within certain narrow limits; but it is cumbersome, exceedingly expensive, and requires some attention to maintain it in good working order.

One of the most recently constructed tread-mills is that erected at Walton, near Liverpool, by the Corporation of Liverpool, from the designs of their own Architect, the general arrangement of the machinery having been designed by Mr. William Fairbairn, of Manchester, the Consulting Engineer to the Corporation; and the details of construction were carried out by the writer.

In describing this mill, it is proposed to give—

- 1st. A general description of tread-wheels and the power developed.
- 2nd. The method of utilizing the power.
- 3rd. The mode of governing the speed of the machinery, and,
- 4th. The practical working results obtained.

Description of mill.—The general arrangement, as will be seen from the drawings exhibited, provides for six lines of wheels, each line capable of accommodating thirty-six men, or, supposing each wheel were full, 216 men in all. Four of these lines are in the galleries and two on the ground-floor, space being left for two more lines on the ground-floor if required; but this space is now occupied by the "good conduct men," who are allowed to work in association—that is, not isolated from each other.

The six lines of wheels are connected together by suitable gearing fixed in the central passage between the two mill-houses, to which the convicts are not allowed access. Each line of wheels consists of 36 strong cast-iron shafts of double T section, thickened out to a round section at four points to receive the four wheel rings. These rings are each 6 ft. 6 in. diameter, and are furnished with 32 brackets, to which the footboards are attached. The shafts are connected together by double socket couplings, and the centre of these couplings form the bearings, which run in gun-metal journals supported on cast-iron standards spaced 12 ft. 6 in. apart from centre to centre.

The tread-wheels being 6 ft. 6 in. diameter, the circumference is about 20 ft., and as they are speeded to make one and a half revolution per minute, each convict must make 48 steps, which is equal to about 30 ft. rise per minute, and thus produce a useful effect due to raising the weight of his own body 30 ft. high per minute.

In the centre of each division of the wheel-house is a raised platform approached by steps at one end, for the use of the attendants; one warder thus obtains a full view of every man both in the galleries and ground-floor of that division. These galleries are in electric communication with the central hall of the prison, for the purpose of summoning assistance in case of any outbreak, and thus enabling the number of warders and consequent cost of attendance to be reduced to a minimum. This system of electric communication is also carried to the rope-walk, weaving-shed, &c. The whole of these buildings are admirably ventilated, and are supplied with steam heating apparatus.

Taking the average weight of the men at 8 stone = 112 lbs., we obtain the following result: 112 lbs. \times 30 ft. = 3,360

foot-pounds \times 216 men = 725,760 foot-pounds, or $\frac{725,760}{33,000}$ = about 22 horse power.

But

* Prison Act, 1865, 28 and 29 Vict. cap. 126, sec. 19.

But although the wheels are capable of accommodating 216 men, one-third of the number usually rest whilst the remaining two-thirds are on the wheels, so that practically the working number is reduced to a maximum of 150 men, giving an effective result of 504,000 foot pounds, or nearly 16 horse power. Owing however to fluctuations in the number of prisoners, there may not at times be more than seventy men at work on the tread-wheel, when of course the power developed will be decreased in direct proportion to the number of men employed.

Utilization of power.—The power developed is used for weaving cocoa-nut fibre matting, working mat-dressing machines, and pumping the whole of the water for the prison and officers' quarters.

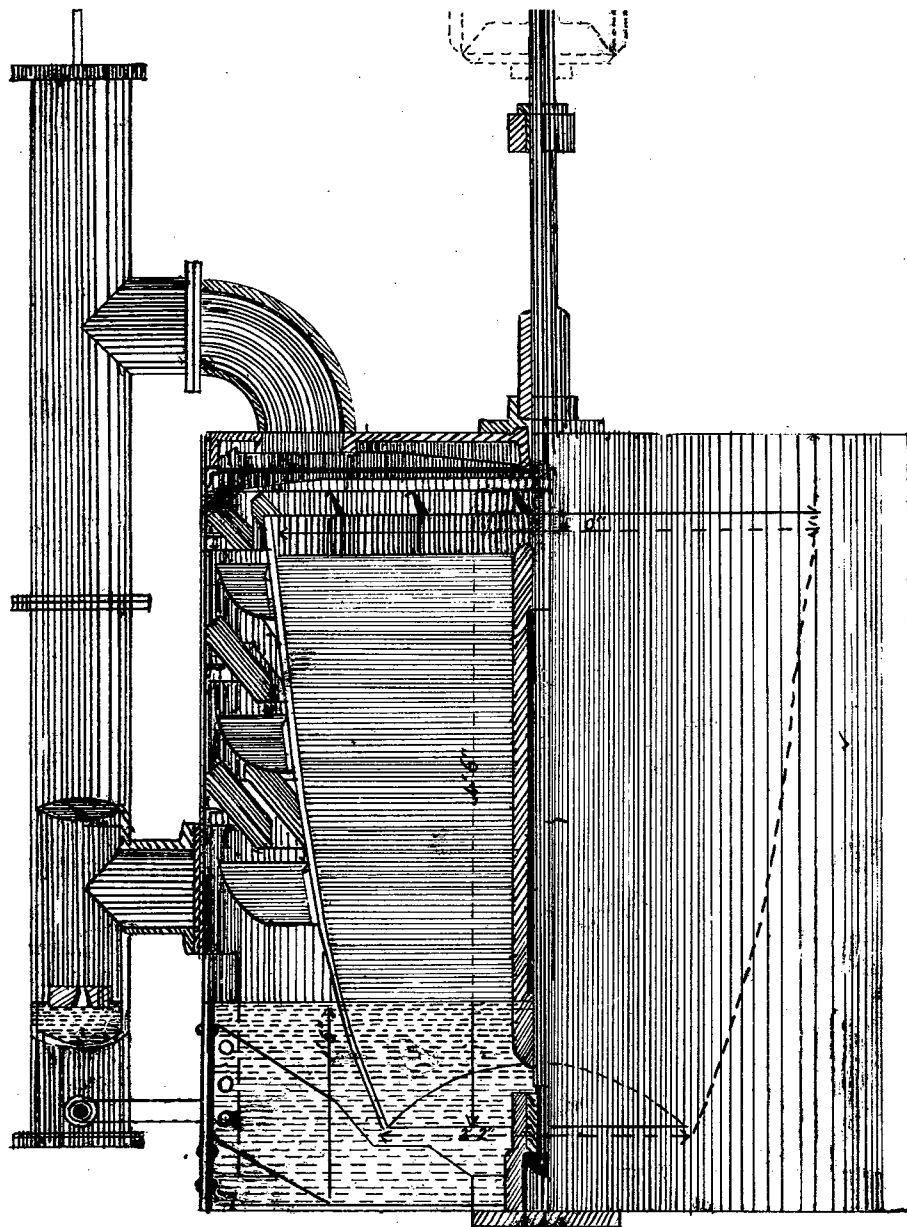
A weaving shed, running the whole length of No. 1 Mill House, is supplied with six power-loom for weaving cocoa-nut fibre matting, with the accessory machines for winding bobbins, &c., made by Lieming & Co., of Bradford. The power to drive this machinery is conveyed from the tread-mill by a line of shaft in the central passage, with the gear necessary to increase the speed from $1\frac{1}{2}$ revolution of the tread-wheel to 50 revolutions per minute in the weaving-shed, which is the speed required for working the power-loom.

Another line of shaft conveys the power to the mat-dressing house, and to the well-house for driving two sets of deep well-pumps.

Governing the speed of machinery.—None of the appliances shortly mentioned in the foregoing description appeared to the writer to be sufficiently reliable to govern the speed of the machinery when the power applied fluctuated between such wide limits; and as it was necessary that, whether the greater or lesser, or any intermediate number of men were employed, or even when none of the machinery is in operation, as will sometimes occur, one uniform speed should be maintained, and any surplus power should be instantly and automatically absorbed, he decided to use the Siemens' cup governor. As this beautiful invention has been described, and the theory of its action fully developed, in a paper read by Mr. C. W. Siemens before the Royal Society (April, 1865), and published in their Philosophical Transactions, it will be unnecessary to enter into the theory of the apparatus, or to do more than describe its application for the purpose under consideration.

A cylindrical vessel, 5 ft. 8 in. high and 4 ft. 10 in. diameter, containing about 12 in. of water, forms the outer casing, and to it are fixed a number of vanes, as shown in the diagram No. 3. Inside the vessel, and dipping into the water, is a parabolical cup hung on a central vertical spindle; on the outside of this cup are a number of vanes, spaced to come between the vanes on the outer casing.

Siemens' Power-absorbing Governor.



A rotatory motion of about 80 revolutions per minute is imparted to the cup; and so long as the velocity of rotation does not exceed 79·2 revolutions per minute, the water in the casing will rise inside the cup to nearly the brim without overflowing, and the only retarding influence produced consists in the friction of the lower edge of the cup slipping through the water, and amounting to much less than one man's power.

So soon, however, as the speed of the cup in the smallest degree exceeds 79·2 revolutions per minute, the water will immediately overflow, which overflow will continue, inasmuch as the same water will evidently be raised continuously from the reservoir below, and returned to it after being acted upon by the series of rotating and stationary vanes already described.

The quantity of water thus mechanically acted upon being large, the power absorbed is also very considerable, and rises with the slightest increase in the velocity of the cup to more than 30 horse-power, and this power may be increased or diminished to almost any extent by simply increasing or diminishing the depth of water in the outer casing.

This governor was put to work on the 1st of May last, and has been in constant use ever since with such satisfactory results that, whether the number of men on the wheel is the minimum of 70 or the maximum of 216, there is no appreciable variation in the speed of the tread-wheels.

In the official trials conducted by Mr. Fairbairn the whole of the machinery was put to the most severe tests to which it could ever be subjected. In the first instance forty men were ordered on the wheel, working the governor only; the number was then suddenly increased to 216, still driving the governor only, without the slightest perceptible increase of speed; the whole of the machinery was then thrown on full work, in addition to the governor, and still there was no appreciable variation in the speed of the mill. A number of other tests were then made, which it will be unnecessary to describe.

From the results obtained in the instances under consideration, there can be no doubt that where great regularity of speed is required and a frequently varying load, the Siemens' governor can be most advantageously employed; and this has induced Mr. Fairbairn to adopt a governor precisely similar to that at Walton Gaol for the new gaol at Manchester.

Working results.—The average number of prisoners of both sexes and classes at Walton Gaol is about 900, and the daily allowance of water for each prisoner is six gallons. In addition to this there are forty-six houses occupied by the officers of the prison; and previously to the machinery described being in operation, the whole of the water supply for them and for the laundries was pumped from a well 80 ft. deep, and distributed to the large storage tanks in various parts of the buildings. For this purpose a steam-engine was continuously employed, but it is now used only on Sundays, when the prisoners do not work on the tread-mill; the whole of this work being done by convicts, whereby a saving of the cost of fuel, oil, attention, &c., is effected, and even the expenditure on Sundays will be probably avoided by increasing the capacity of the storage tanks.

In addition to this, the power looms are driven by the tread-mill, each loom producing three square yards of matting per hour, of a quality* certainly not inferior to that previously produced by hand. The same power is also applied to working the mat-dressing machines, and there is still a large surplus. It is now under consideration in what manner this power may be most advantageously employed; and as it is sufficient to work flour-mills and bread-making machinery to provide for the wants of the gaol, the value of the labour hitherto entirely lost evidently becomes a matter worthy of serious attention.

There can be no doubt that both in prisons and workhouses a proper arrangement of machinery for rope and twine making, pumping, bread-making, and laundry operations would often turn an annual loss into some profit.

The machinery has been made, and the arrangements described in the foregoing remarks have been for the most part carried out by the firm of which the writer is a member.

The whole of the large range of buildings forming the Liverpool Borough Gaol having been recently constructed, the most improved appliances and arrangements have been adopted by Mr. Robson, the Architect to the Corporation; and under the able management of Captain Veitch, R.N., the Governor of the Gaol, the organization and discipline is of the highest order.

* This is now very much better than that made by hand; the convicts turn it out better than at first.—C.J.A.

1870.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GAOLS.

(RETURN OF LABOUR PERFORMED BY PRISONERS DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 1870.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SHERIFF TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Sheriff's Office, Prison Branch,
Sydney, 4 October, 1870.

SIR,

Referring to a conversation with the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, I do myself the honor to enclose a return showing the results of prison labour in the organized-labour Gaols of the Colony, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1870. It will be seen that the labour on manufactures and buildings reaches in value the annual rate of £13,985, while the value of the labour for the internal requirements of these prisons, computed at 1s. 6d. a day for each prisoner so employed, being on cleaning, cooking, washing, baking, attendance on sick, and desultory working, amounts to £8,470, making a total of £22,456. This latter item of £8,470 is not exhibited as a profitable return; but being as it were for the servant staff of large establishments, it is shown in such prison returns as accounting, with ineffectives from physical and other causes—prisoners awaiting trial, and under sentence but not to labour—for the apparent discrepancies between the number of prisoners confined and the number employed in actively remunerative labour.

It may further be remarked, that the profits on manufacturing industries are lessened by the system of obtaining all material under the conditions of general Government contracts. When the workshops may be further extended and more mechanical aid introduced, I would propose the substitution of a system (with sufficient checks) under which the officers in charge of the establishments should be enabled to take advantage of the markets for procuring materials as would be done in private establishments.

At the present time, excepting in the prisons included in the return, there are no workshops or other means of turning the labour of the prisoners to account. In these prisons there are now 1,167 prisoners. The annual cost per head is £42 10s. 4d.; therefore, deducting the labour value, the net cost to the Colony is £23 5s. 4d. each. My report on the English prisons shows the average net cost at home to be from £16 to £25; but for the prisoners here sentenced to hard labour the cost in excess of profit amounts only to £20 10s.; and it has to be remembered that, from various causes, especially the higher rates of salaries to the lesser officers, the cost for the maintenance of prisoners in this Colony considerably exceeds that at home.

I have, &c.,
HAROLD MACLEAN,
Sheriff.

RESULTS of prison labour in the organized-labour Gaols of the Colony, for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1870.

MANUFACTURES, &c.

Gaol.	Daily average number of prisoners employed.		Value of articles made and work done for Government Establishments.	Cash paid into Treasury for work done for and articles sold to the public.	Total.	Cost of Material.	Net value of labour.
	Male.	Female.					
Sydney	113	64	£ s. d. 1,573 11 6	£ s. d. 864 11 7	£ s. d. 2,438 3 1	£ s. d. 1,293 17 0	£ s. d. 1,144 6 1
Parramatta	50	.....	1,043 17 1	.....	1,043 17 1	509 0 4	534 16 9
Berrima	34	.....	484 8 7	5 7 4	489 15 11	238 13 8	251 2 3
Bathurst	21	5	327 14 0	8 16 6	336 10 6	188 4 7	148 5 11
Maitland	19	11	163 4 9	26 2 7	189 7 4	63 1 8	126 5 8
Totals	237	80	3,592 15 11	904 18 0	4,497 13 11	2,292 17 3	2,204 16 8

BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, AND MISCELLANEOUS LABOUR.

Gaol.	New Buildings, Alterations, and Repairs.		Sweepers, Cleaners, Cooks, Barbers, and desultory work inside and outside the Prison.	
	Daily average number of prisoners employed.	Value of their labour.	Daily average number of prisoners employed.	Value of their labour.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Sydney	208	2,717 11 8	109	1,479 13 6
Parramatta	105	1,555 0 0	95	1,289 12 6
Berrima	20	73 8 0	44	597 6 0
Bathurst	16	49 11 5	40	271 10 0
Maitland	26	392 5 3	44	597 6 0
	375	4,787 16 4	332	4,235 8 0

RECAPITULATION.

Daily average number of prisoners employed.		Value of their labour.
Male.	Female.	
944	80	£ s. d. 11,228 11 0

Or, for twelve months	{	Manufacturing, &c.....	£ s. d. 4,409 13 4
		Labour on buildings, &c.	9,575 12 8
		Internal requirements of prison, as cleaning, cooking, washing, &c.....	8,470 16 0
		Total	£22,456 2 0

Sheriff's Office, Prison Branch,
Sydney, 4 October, 1870.

HAROLD MACLEAN,
Sheriff, and Acting Inspector of Prisons.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE.

(DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON 1st JULY, 1870.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 11 August, 1870.

RETURN showing the Distribution of the Police Force on the 1st July, 1870.

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.			
		Super- intend- ents.	Inspec- tors.	Sub- Inspec- tors.	Senior Ser- geants.	Ser- geants.	Senior Con- stables.	Con- stables.	Senior Ser- geants.	Ser- geants.	Senior Con- stables.	Con- stables.
Metropolitan	No. 1 Head Station	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	3	30
	Female Watch-house	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Pymont	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Glebe Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Mint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
	No. 2 Head Station	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	4	22
	Newtown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
	Redfern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Waterloo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Cook's River	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Concord	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Petersham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Camperdown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Ashfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Canterbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Bark Huts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Glebe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	No. 3 Head Station	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	22
	Watson's Bay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Waverley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Paddington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Botany Bay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Coogee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Rushcutter's Bay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	No. 4 Head Station	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	15
	Balmain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	North Shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Lane Cove	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Manly Beach	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Water Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	10
Northern	Armidale	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	3
	Ashford	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Bendemeer	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Bundarra	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Glen Innes	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Inverell	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Rocky River	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Uralla	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Walcha	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Tenterfield	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Timbarra	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Fairfield	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Grafton	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2
	Lawrence	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Casino	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Lismore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Ballina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Tweed River	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Port Macquarie	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Taree	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Wingham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Kempsey	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Bellinger River	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.			
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.
Southern	Braidwood	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	2
	Ballalaba .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Mongarlow .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Major's Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Araluen .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
	Redbank .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Nelligen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Foxlow .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Queanbeyan .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1
	Bungendore .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Gundaroo .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Moruya .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Nerrigundah .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Cooma .....	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	Nimmityville .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Seymour .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Bombala .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
	Kiandra .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Michelago .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Eden .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Pambula .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Merimbula .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Bega .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Eastern	Depôt .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Parramatta .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5
	Baulkham Hills .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Ryde .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Pennant Hills .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	Windsor .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	Richmond .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Pitt Town .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Rouse Hill .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Wilberforce .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	St. Albans .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Penrith .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	St. Mary's .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Emu Plains .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Liverpool .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
	Campbelltown .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Appin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Camden .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Picton .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Berrima .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	Sutton Forest .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Mittagong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
	Wollongong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	Dapto .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Woonona .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Kiama .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Shellharbour .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Jamberoo .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Nowra .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Terrara .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Ulladulla .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Western	Bathurst	1	..	..	2	..	1	4	1	..	..	8
	Kelso .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Diamond Swamp .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Oberon .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Bowenfels .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Hartley .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Rockley .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Blayney .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Orange .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
	Molong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Wyagden .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	O'Connell Plains .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Bourke .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
	Gongolgon .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Brewarrina .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Rydal .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Mudgee .....	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	4
	Keen's Swamp (Ilford) ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Rylstone .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Windeyer .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Tambaroora .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Hargraves .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Talbragar .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Mundooran .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Coonabarabran .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Two-mile Flat .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	Sofala .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Dubbo .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3
	Wellington .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Stony Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Obley .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Canonbar .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Coonamble .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1

District.	Station.	Mounted.							Foot.			
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.
Western—contd.	Warren .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Forbes .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	3
	Eugowra .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Toogong .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Condobolin .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Grenfell .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	5
	Cowra .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Canowindra .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Carcoar .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
North-eastern ..	Trunk Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	East Maitland	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	3
	Mount Vincent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Largs .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	West Maitland .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	8
	Lochinvar .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Branxton .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Morpeth .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
	Hinton .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Paterson .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Raymond Terrace .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Dungog .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Clarence Town .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Stroud .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Bulah Delah .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Newcastle .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	14
	Pitt Town .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Waratah .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Lambton .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Wallsend .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Gosford .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Wollombi .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Singleton .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
	Jerry's Plains .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Muswellbrook .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
	Denman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Merriwa .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Cassilis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
	Scone .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1
	Aberdeen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Murrumbidgee .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
North-western ..	Tamworth	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	3
	Gunnedah .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
	Narrabri .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
	Wee Waa .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Walgett .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Birnie .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Moree .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Wyallda .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Bingera .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Barraba .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Wallabadah .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
South-eastern ..	Nundle .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Goulburn	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	..	1	6
	Collector .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Tarago .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Wollongorang .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Marulan .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Bungonia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Taralga .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
	Binda .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Tuena .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Yass .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	3
	Gunning .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Binalong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Burrowa .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
	Dryburgh .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Young .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2
	Murrumburrah .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Wombat .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Cootamundry .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Morangarell .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Marengo .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
South-western ..	Deniliquin .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	5
	Moama .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Hay .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1
	Balranald .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Jerilderie .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Moulamein .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Booligal .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Euston .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Wentworth .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Pooncarria .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Wilcannia .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Menindie .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.			
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.
Murray	Albury .....	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	1	4
	Walbundrie .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Ten-mile Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Kyamba .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Corowa .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	Howlong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Mulwala .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Tumberumba .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Gundagai .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
	Tumut ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Adelong .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Upper Adelong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Wagga Wagga .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2
	Jugiong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Urana .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Narandera .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Tarcutta .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
DEPOT:												
Constables in course of instruction, under } orders for transfer, sick, &c. .... }		..	..	..	1	2	6	18	2	..	2	7
Gold Escort .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
TOTAL		5	5	14	18	25	98	202	23	25	49	331

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, July, 1870.

JNO. McLERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE.

(DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON 1st MAY, 1871.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 16 May, 1871.

RETURN showing the Distribution of the Police Force on the 1st May, 1871.

DISTRICT.	STATION.	Estimated Population.	Area. Estimated Square Miles.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.			
				Super- intend- ents.	Inspec- tors.	Sub- Inspec- tors.	Senior Ser- geants.	Ser- geants.	Senior Con- stables.	Con- stables.	Senior Ser- geants.	Ser- geants.	Senior Con- stables.	Con- stables.
Metropolitan	No. 1 Head Station	130,000	320	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	40
	Female Watch-house			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Pyrmont .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Glebe Island .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Mint .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
	No. 2 Head Station			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	4	28
	Newtown .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
	Redfern .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Waterloo .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Cook's River .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Concord .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Petersham .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Camperdown .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Ashfield .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Canterbury .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Bark Huts .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Glebe .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3
	No. 3 Head Station			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	28
	Watson's Bay .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Waverley .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Paddington .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Botany Bay .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Couge .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Rushcutters Bay ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Woollahra .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	No. 4 Head Station..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	18
	Balmain .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	North Shore .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Lane Cove .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Manly Beach .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Water Police .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	8
Northern	Armidale	3,000	2,609	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	2
	Ashford	800	848	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Bendemeer	600	512	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Bundarra	600	725	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Glen Innes	1,000	604	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Inverell	1,500	1,116	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Rocky River	500	144	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Uralla	500	288	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Walcha	750	3,108	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Tenterfield	1,200	2,270	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
	Timbarra	500		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Fairfield	350	1,344	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Grafton	3,000	3,160	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	3
	Lawrence	500	480	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Casino	500	1,312	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Lismore	300	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Ballina	250	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Tweed	300	704	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Port Macquarie	3,000	855	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	Taree	4,000	1,339	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Wingham .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Kempsey	5,000	1,591	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Bellinger	300	1,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

DISTRICT.	STATION.	Estimated Population.	Area. Estimated Square Miles.	MOUNTED.								FOOT.			
				Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	
Southern	Braidwood	3,410	105	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	1
	Ballalaba	474	70	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Mongarlow	2,130	75	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Major's Creek	2,260	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Araluen	5,350	25	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Redbank .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	Nelligen	513	60	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
	Queanbeyan	2,313	195	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Bungendore	973	60	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Gundaroo	899	37	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Moruya	1,560	135	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Nerrigundah	1,242	137	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Cooma	1,550	180	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	Nimmitybelle	435	190	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Seymour	600	165	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Bombala	2,400	270	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
	Kiandra	300	145	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Michelago	528	210	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Eden	613	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Panbula	544	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Merimbula .....	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Bega	2,432	135	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	
Eastern	Depôt .....	....	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Parramatta	14,100	366	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	4
	Baulkham Hills .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Ryde .....			..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Pennant Hills .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Windsor .....			..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
	Richmond	9,500	815	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Pitt Town .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Rouse Hill .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Wilberforce .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	St. Albans .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Penrith	5,150	352	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	St. Mary's .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Emu Plains .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Liverpool			3,488	230	1	1	1
	Campbelltown			1,862	216	1	1	1
	Appin	6,300	640	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	Camden .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	Picton .....			..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
	Berrima .....			..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	Sutton Forest			6,000	200	1
	Mittagong	5,862	384	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
	Wollongong .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	Dapto .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Woonona .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Kiama .....			..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Shellharbour	5,986	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Jamberoo .....			..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Nowra .....			..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Terrara	5,535			800	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Broughton Creek	1,625			504	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ulladulla .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
Western	Bathurst	10,500	560	1	..	..	2	..	2	4	1	..	..	8
	Kelso .....			..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	O'Connell Plains .....			..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Diamond Swamp			350	240	1	..	1
	Oberon			480	830	1	1
	Bowenfels	100	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Hartley	250		..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Rockley	600	630	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Trunkay Creek	400		..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Carcoar	2,000	760	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Blayney	400		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Orange	7,000	720	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3
	Wyagden	250	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Sofala	1,500		..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Bourke	1,500	15,000	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
	Gongolgan	300		4,000	1	1
	Brewarrina	400	7,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Rydal	800	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	Mudgee	6,000	800	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	3
	Gulgong	5,000		..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	5
	Keen's Swamp	200	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Rylstone	400	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Windeyer	350	255	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Tambaroora	2,500	280	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Hargraves	250	300	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Talbragar	250	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Mundooran	200	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Coonabarabran	400	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Dubbo	3,000	1,600	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
	Wellington	1,000	840	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Stony Creek	500	350	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Obley	350	3,500	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Canonbar	500	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

District.	Station.	Estimated Population.	Area. Estimated Square Miles.	Mounted.							Foot.			
				Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.
Western—cont.	Coonamble	800	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Warren	450	800	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Forbes	2,000	1,500	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
	Eugowra	150	420	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Toogong	200	400	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Condobolin	800	7,040	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Grenfell	1,500	950	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2
	Cowra	1,000	600	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Canowindra	600	460	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Dandaloo	200	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Molong	500	540	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
North-eastern	East Maitland	4,368	72	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	3
	Mount Vincent	700	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Largs	2,303	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	West Maitland	8,014	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Lochinvar	2,301	65	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	9
	Branxton	2,302	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Morpeth	3,009	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Hinton	600	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
	Paterson	3,483	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Raymond Terrace	3,549	275	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Dungog	2,370	275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Clarence Town	699	50	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Stroud	1,292	1,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Bulah Delah	1,440	650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Newcastle	8,907	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Pitt Town	4,302	143	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	16
	Waratah .....	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Lambton	5,759	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Wallsend	3,654	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Gosford	3,012	675	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Wollombi	1,448	375	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Singleton	8,040	650	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
	Jerry's Plains	324	325	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
	Muswellbrook	2,184	450	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1
	Denman	928	550	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Merriwa	612	775	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Cassilis	1,955	1,105	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Aberdeen	200	350	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Scone	1,430	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
	Murrumbidgee	2,650	875	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2
	South-eastern	Goulburn	5,000	715	1	1	3	2	..	1	6
Collector		1,000	240	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tarago		500	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Wollongorang		150	215	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Marulan		650	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bungonia		500	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Taralga		120	390	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Binda		700	516	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tuena		700	491	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Yass		5,623	616	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	3
Gunning		1,031	216	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Binalong		1,056	391	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Burrowa		1,686	616	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Dryburgh		787	340	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Young		2,830	616	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2
Murrumburrah		953	391	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Wombat		1,086	216	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cootamundry		612	816	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Morangarell		1,228	1,216	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Marengo		746	391	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Depôt, Sydney .....		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
North-western	Tamworth	4,800	1,600	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	1	2
	Gunnedah	1,200	2,750	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Narrabri	800	2,475	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
	Wee Waa	500	1,750	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Walgett	600	5,625	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Goodooga	400	3,200	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Moree	700	5,625	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Wyallda	1,200	3,375	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Bingera	700	1,125	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Barraba	500	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Wallabadah	600	700	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Nundle	1,600	625	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
South-western	Deniliquin	1,895	2,650	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	4
	Moama	816	900	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Moulamein	150	1,970	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Hay	1,050	9,000	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1
	Jerilderie	460	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Booligal	560	14,300	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Euston	110	3,200	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Balranald	230	4,560	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Wentworth	760	4,650	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
	Pooncarra	70	9,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Menindie	430	11,200	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Wilcannia	865	40,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Tocumwal	360	1,050	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

DISTRICT.	STATION.	Estimated Population.	Area. Estimated Square Miles.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.			
				Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.
Murray	Albury	4,000	900	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	3
	Walbundrie	750	600	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Ten-mile Creek	2,500	500	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Kyamba	1,000	300	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
	Corowa	1,100	600	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	Howlong	900	400	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Mulwala	900	400	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
	Tumbarumba	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	1	3
	Gundagai	3,000	1,000	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Tumut	2,000	900	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Adelong	2,000	700	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	3
	Upper Adelong	800	400	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
	Wagga Wagga	4,000	1,500	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Jugiong	1,200	600	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Urana	1,000	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Narandera	1,200	1,900	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Tarcutta	400	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
DEPÔT, BELMORE BARRACKS.														
Constables in course of instruction, under orders for transfer, &c. ... }		....	....	..	..	..	1	..	6	19	2	..	1	7
On sick leave .....		....	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Gold Escort .....		....	....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orderlies to His Excellency the Governor..... }		....	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .....		....	....	5	5	14	19	29	98	210	22	24	50	352

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 15th May, 1871.

JNO. McLERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

1870.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE.

(REVISED RULES.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vict., No. 16, sec. 6.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 30th September, 1870.

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

CHARLES COWPER.

DISTRIBUTION.

1. For Police purposes every District will consist of one or more Police Districts as established by law, or of such subdivisions of the same as may be determined from time to time.
2. The Police will be distributed at various Police Stations throughout every District.
3. The officer in charge of Police, as well as every individual policeman appointed to any division or subdivision, under whatever designation, will be held specially responsible for the peace, good order, and security of such portion thereof as may be committed to his charge, as well as for the general performance of other Police duties.
4. The Dépôt or Head Quarters of the Police will be in Sydney, under the immediate supervision of the Inspector General.
5. The Police Force will be divided into the following grades, viz.:—

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

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

GENERAL RULES.

7. The engagement of every Member of the Force will be for one year, and thereafter until legally discharged.
8. Three months' notice will be required from any Member of the Force who wishes to leave the Force, in default of which, in addition to any other penalty imposed by law, any pay due will be forfeited.
9. Every Member of the Force will be required to devote his whole time and energies to the service, and will be held responsible for obedience to all lawful orders and conformity to all regulations.
10. Every Member of the Force will be presumed to know his duty in every case and in the absence of orders or instruc-

tions will be held responsible for the due performance thereof, and in case of failure or neglect will be liable to punishment or dismissal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

delivered with a copy of the inventory to the Sheriff or Gaoler if the prisoner be convicted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

OFFICERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SERGEANTS AND CONSTABLES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMPLAINTS—MISCONDUCT—PUNISHMENTS.

69. In every case of neglect or failure of duty by a subordinate, the Officer responsible will deal with the matter according to law or regulation, or at his discretion, as may be requisite, making a record of every important occurrence of the kind, and reporting the same, with as little delay as possible, to the Inspector General.

70. No Officer will inflict on any Member of the Force, above the rank of Constable, any punishment greater than a reprimand, but in cases which require a more severe punishment will await the decision of the Inspector General.

71. An Officer in charge of a District may inflict a fine not exceeding three pounds.

72. Any other Officers may inflict a fine not exceeding one pound.

73. All punishments, however, awarded by subordinate Officers, will be subject to the approval of the Inspector General.

74. Cases of breach of Police discipline or regulations, insubordination, or disputes between Members of the Force, will be dealt with by an Officer of Police. Offences against the public, or where Magistrates have clear jurisdiction, will be always submitted to a local Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates unconnected with the Force.

75. On a Constable's misconducting himself, the particulars of the case, with his name, description, &c., will be entered in a "Defaulter's Sheet," which will accompany him should he be transferred to any other District. On a Constable who has never misconducted himself being transferred, a "Defaulter's Sheet," containing his name and description only, will be forwarded with him.

76. Every Officer in charge of a District will report, in writing, as early as possible, any complaint by or against any Member of the Force, which it has been considered necessary to refer to a Bench of Magistrates for adjudication, and will also, if necessary, suspend the individual against whom a complaint has been made, awaiting the decision of the Inspector General, but in no case will he dismiss or discharge any Member of the Force without due authority.

77. Appeal may be made by any Member of the Police against the order or decision of an Officer; but if the objection prove frivolous, the person appealing will be liable to punishment.

78. Every complaint will be made, in the first instance, to the Officer in charge of a District, who, if necessary, will forward it to the Inspector General.

79. In forwarding complaints, Officers will accompany them by such statements as they may consider necessary, having reference to such complaint.

80. Members of the Force may at any time make any representation they please to the Inspector General; provided the complaint be in writing, respectfully worded, and forwarded through the regular channel.

81. As a general rule, any petition signed by numbers, or combinations for any purpose, will subject the parties to punishment or dismissal.

CORRESPONDENCE, REPORTS, RETURNS, RECORDS.

82. All communications from Officers in charge of Districts, intended to be brought under the notice of the Government or the Head of any Department, will be made through the Inspector General.

83. Every Officer of Police in charge of a District will report his movements and proceedings from time to time, and if compelled to leave his District or Station, upon necessary duty, will not fail to inform the Inspector General of the same.

84. All special or extraordinary acts or proceedings, or instances of the unusual exercise of authority, in cases of emergency, will require to be specially reported with as little delay as possible.

85. On offences being committed, a report of the case, on the printed form of Criminal Offence Report, will be promptly transmitted to the Inspector General, the District Head Quarters, and any Police Stations on the route supposed to be taken by the offenders or where the co-operation of the Force is necessary.

86. When offenders are apprehended, or further information respecting suspected parties or cases is obtained, a report of the same should be made in a similar manner.

87. From these reports the Police Gazette will be compiled each week in the Detective Office, containing particulars of offences committed, warrants issued, descriptions of stolen horses and cattle, and all other matter of Police interest. A copy of the Gazette will be sent to every Station in the Colony.

88. Merely local and petty cases need not be reported in the manner pointed out; but it is of the utmost importance that the information given in the reports should be accurate in every particular, and that the descriptions of offenders should be as clear and minute as obtainable.

89. Intelligence of importance, relating to serious offences committed, involving public peace or order, or the safety of life or property, will, when practicable, be communicated by Electric Telegraph.

90. All correspondence and reports will be expressed in clear and concise terms, and written in a neat and legible hand on foolscap paper, with one-third margin.

91. Reports from subordinate Members of the Force should be drawn up in the third person, according to the following form:—

"Police Station,

"Constable (or Sergeant, &c., as the case may be) No. 18 reports

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Letter and Minute Book.

Warrant and Summons Book.

Registry of Horses.

Miscellaneous Property Book.

Store Book.

Occurrence Book.

98. The following books will be kept at Police Stations :—
Order Book, into which all orders received from the Superintendent are to be copied ;
Occurrence Book, to contain reports of patrols and other duties, of crimes committed, accidents, apprehensions, &c., and in which any Officer senior to the one in charge will enter his name, with a remark as to the state in which he finds the Station ;—

and the following returns furnished :—

Weekly Duty Return, to be compiled in the proper form from the Occurrence Book.

Weekly Forage Return.

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

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

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

CONVEYANCE OF LETTERS AND DESPATCHES.

102. When it is absolutely necessary to send a letter or other document from one part of the country to another by despatch, it will be sent by a Mounted Constable to the next Police Station, to be handed over to the Officer in charge there, when the Constable will return to the Station from which he started ; and the Officer to whom the letter was delivered will, in like manner, forward it to the next Station, and it will thus be forwarded to its destination without any Constable being taken further than from his own Station to the next.

103. When a despatch is forwarded from Station to Station, it will be accompanied by written instructions, called a "Route," which will specify the time of starting, the rate per mile at which the despatch will travel, and whether it will be conveyed by night. The time of arrival and departure of such despatch from each Station will be entered in the "Route" by the Officer in charge of the Station, who will also make such remarks as he may consider advisable as to the condition in which the man and horse arrived. This "Route" will be carefully preserved, in case of its being necessary to refer thereto.

104. No Officer will forward a despatch by means of a Mounted Constable, unless in a case so urgent as to require a more speedy delivery than could otherwise be obtained ; and every such despatch will be indorsed "Urgent," and have the name of the writer written on its cover ; and every Officer so forwarding a despatch will be held responsible for sufficient cause to justify his having done so. If the line of Stations be not specified, the Officer in charge of each Station where the despatch arrives, will use his discretion in forwarding it by the best possible line of road.

105. Weekly Reports, Returns, &c., when not sent by post, will, for the most part, be forwarded to Head Quarters by the usual patrols, and not by special messengers.

UNIFORM, CLOTHING.

106. Officers will dress alike, each, however, having a distinguishing mark of rank. They will provide their own uniform, which will be as follows :—

Blue cloth cap, with patent leather peak and black lace band.

Oilskin or leather cover for cap for winter, and white covers for summer.

Stock or black silk neckerchief.

Blue cloth single-breasted frock coat, with standing collar and uniform buttons.

Blue cloth single-breasted waistcoat, with ditto ditto.

Blue cloth single-breasted overcoat, with uniform buttons.

Blue cloth trousers, with black lace stripe down the sides.

White trousers for summer.

Gray or drab cord pantaloons.

Blue cloth jumper.

White cotton or buckskin gloves.

Wellington and Napoleon boots.

Bush and other spurs.

107. Officers will not appear out of uniform, unless on leave of absence, or when ordered on special duty in which other clothing may be necessary.

108. Every mounted Officer will, in addition to his uniform, supply himself with a saddle, bridle complete, head collar and strap, breast-plate, crupper, revolver, pouch, belt, &c., in accordance with the patterns at Head Quarters.

109. Members of the Force will be supplied with the following uniform :—

Cap, with oilskin and white covers.

Blue cloth dress coat, with uniform buttons.

Overcoat (foot), or cloak (mounted).

Waterproof cape.

Blue cloth trousers.

Gray or drab cord pantaloons.

Loose undress coat of light material.

Wellington boots.

Napoleon boots.

110. The undress coat will be worn during the summer months, on fatigue or other duty of a similar nature, patrolling in the bush, or escort ; on all other occasions the coat or jacket will be used.

111. Every Constable will provide himself with a box according to the regulated pattern, a pair of sheets, three blankets, a rug, a bed-tick, a pillow-case, blacking brushes, a memorandum book, and a hold-all containing brushes, comb, razors, &c., and a sufficient supply of underclothing. The Sergeants will be held responsible that the underclothing is changed sufficiently often for cleanliness. Clean straw for filling the bed-ticks and pillow-cases will be supplied by the Government once per quarter. The regulation box is the only baggage which will be conveyed for Sergeants and Constables, from one Station to another, at the expense of the Government.

112. In addition to the above, every Mounted Constable will be supplied by Government with military and bush spurs, horse-brush, water-brush, curry-comb, mane-comb, hoof-pick, and sponge.

113. The uniform of Sergeants, whether mounted or foot, will be precisely the same as that of Constables, with the addition of stripes on the right arm, according to the grade of the wearer.

114. The uniform supplied to Constables of the Water Police will consist of—

Straw hat with badge.

Sou'-wester.

White shirt with blue trimmings.

Flannel shirt with blue trimmings.

Blue cloth pea jacket with uniform buttons.

Oilskin coat.

One pair blue cloth trousers for winter, and two pairs

white duck trousers for summer.

One pair boots and one pair shoes.

ARMS, AMMUNITION, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

115. Every Member of the Force below the rank of Sub-inspector will be furnished, at the expense of the Government, with the arms, ammunition, appointments, &c., named in one of the following lists, according as he may be attached to the Mounted or Foot Police,—

Mounted Police Appointments.

Regulation saddle and bridle, complete.

Carbine bucket and strap.

Regulation head collar.

Halter, log, and chain.

Carbine.

Sword.

Revolver, case, and belt.

Pouch belt.

Swivel.

Handcuffs.

Number and letter.

Foot Police Appointments.

Rifle.

Bayonet and sheath.

Baton.

Handcuffs.

Pouch belt.

Waist belt and frog.

Whistle.

Number and letter.

116. Every Member of the Force, on being supplied with such articles as may be deemed advisable, will be required to sign a certificate containing a list of the same, specifying the date of issue, the condition when issued, together with any other remarks which may be necessary ; and such certificate will be countersigned by the Officer issuing the articles, retained by the party supplied, and produced prior to his receiving his monthly pay ; and the Officer by whom the pay is issued, after examining the articles, will enter in the Station Occurrence Book a certificate to the following effect :—

"I certify that on paying the men of this Station I carefully examined all the articles mentioned in their certificates, and find that they were all in good and serviceable order."

117. Any Member of the Force losing or defacing a certificate will be charged 1s. for a new one, and will be presumed to have been provided with every article mentioned in it.

118. Any Member of the Force leaving the service, and taking with him any of the articles supplied him by the Government will be prosecuted for felony.

119. In case of any articles supplied by the Government being lost or damaged through intention or neglect, the cost of

the articles lost, or the damage, will be charged against the individual to whom they were supplied in proportion to their original cost, and will require to be paid for before other articles can be supplied.

120. When any Sergeant or Constable receives his discharge, or is dismissed from the Police Force, the Officer in charge of the District will see that his arms, accoutrements, or any other Government property in his possession, are returned to store in a clean and proper state, and not used till his successor is appointed. On the back of his parchment certificate it should be stated in what condition the arms, &c., issued to him were returned, and his certificate should then be forwarded to Head Quarters, whence a new one will be supplied for his successor.

121. Every Constable will be supplied with twenty rounds of ammunition, and in the event of the quantity being unaccounted for at any time the amount of 6d. for every missing cartridge will be deducted from his pay; and in applying for more, it will require to be stated in writing how and when what had been previously issued was expended.

122. A certain number of handcuffs will be supplied to every Watch-house keeper, and twelve pairs to every Officer in charge of a District.

123. No Constable will load or discharge his firearms unless ordered to do so by his superior Officer, or in case of emergency.

124. Every Mounted Constable will be held strictly responsible for the state of the saddlery in his charge; and any breakages or damage done to any articles supplied by the Government, unless satisfactorily accounted for, will be repaired at his expense.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

125. An Officer applying for leave of absence will submit the name of the Member of the Force who will act for him, and such Member of the Force will be held responsible for the correct discharge of that Officer's duties during his absence.

126. Leave of absence granted to an Officer of the Force will not be extended, except in case of urgent necessity, which must be clearly shown by the Officer applying. In the event of illness being the plea for an extension of leave, a medical certificate must accompany the application.

127. Sergeants and Constables will be allowed leave of absence, according to the following scale:—

"For any period not exceeding fourteen days, on full pay; above fourteen, and not exceeding twenty-one days, on half-pay; and for any period exceeding twenty-one days, without pay."

128. Officers in charge of Districts will occasionally grant leave of absence for periods not exceeding seven days, but not beyond the boundary of their respective Districts. They will give to the party obtaining leave a certificate of the fact, on one of the printed forms supplied for the purpose, carefully preserving the counterfoil for reference.

129. Applications for leave of absence for more than seven days must, in every case, be submitted for the approval of the Inspector General.

130. Members of the Force obtaining leave will not take with them any part of their arms or appointments, or any Government horse, and will report themselves to the Senior Officer of the Force at or near whose Station they may be residing while on leave.

131. In every application for leave of absence, it must be stated at what periods, and for what length of time, the applicant had previously obtained leave of absence.

132. Members of the Force when on leave will be subject to every order, rule, and regulation of the Force, and will be liable to be called on to act, and to the consequences of any breach of discipline or good order, as if they were serving at their proper Stations.

133. All Members of the Force, whether Officers or otherwise, will report all cases of misconduct on the part of men on leave of absence, whether such misconduct may have been witnessed by them or reported to them by others.

REQUISITIONS.

134. Requisitions for Stores, Stationery, &c., will be forwarded to the Inspector General.

135. In every case requisitions will be signed by the Officer or Sergeant in charge of the Station where the supplies are required, and countersigned by the Officer in charge of the District; and no requisition whatever will be attended to, unless it contains particulars of former supply, how disposed of, and the quantity and condition of stock on hand.

136. For the purpose of providing for the supply of forage to Mounted Constables at a distance from any Police Station, or procuring conveyance for Constables or prisoners, and other services of the kind, a Requisition Book will be given to each Member of the Force in charge of a station, who, in case of any supplies or services of this nature being required, will fill up one of the forms, and give it to the party making the supply or performing the service, stating on the back of the requisition the amount of the charge.

137. On a requisition so completed being presented to the Inspector General, attached to the Government form of account and duly certified, payment will be made; but should it appear that a requisition has been given for any supply that was not required for the Public Service, or for any supplies

for Constables, such as meals, beds, &c., which should be borne by the usual sum allowed them as night allowance, the amount will be deducted from the pay of the Officer signing the requisition.

138. In making these requisitions full particulars will be entered in the counterfoil of the book, which will be carefully preserved for reference.

139. Every Officer in charge of Police will be held responsible for the good repair of all buildings and premises occupied by the Force under him.

BARRACKS, STABLES, &c.

140. All damages will require to be promptly reported to the proper Officer; and when occurring through carelessness or negligence, the party in charge at the time will be responsible unless it can be shown through whose carelessness or negligence the damage has occurred.

141. A list of all articles, the property of the Government, will be hung up in each room, and the Officer, Sergeant, or Constable in charge of the Station will be held responsible for the articles mentioned therein; and in the event of such Officer, Sergeant, or Constable being removed, the party relieving him will take care that the articles correspond with the list, and are in such condition as stated in the list—if not, the circumstance will be reported to the Superintendent of the District.

142. If a Member of the Force report himself, from illness, unfit for parade or duty, the Officer in charge will note the circumstance in his Occurrence Book.

143. An immediate report will be made of any man who absents himself from any parade or duty (unless in case of illness), or from quarters at night.

144. No man will leave his barrack without acquainting the Sergeant or Constable on duty where he is to be found, or go from his Station any greater distance than a quarter of a mile without permission, or absent himself under such authority for more than two hours at one time.

145. Except when on duty, no greater number than one-half the Force at a Station will leave their quarters or the immediate vicinity.

146. No poultry, cows, horses, goats, pigs, or other animals shall be kept by the Police without permission.

147. The Police will keep every part of their barrack, its approaches, passages, and yards, clean and in good order.

148. The windows of Police buildings will be kept clean, opened whenever the weather will admit, and instantly repaired whenever required, at the cost of the Member of the Force chargeable with the damage.

149. If an Officer on inspection find any article of bedding requiring to be washed, he will order it to be washed at the expense of the person using it.

150. The following rules in regard to hours will, where practicable, be observed at all Police Stations in the Colony. All Constables, with the exception of those who have been employed on night duty, will rise in the morning not later than half-past 5 in the summer and half-past 6 in the winter; they will dress and have their bedding neatly folded during the next half-hour, and the rooms swept and set in order immediately afterwards.

151. The hours for breakfast will be 8 in the summer and half-past 8 in the winter; for dinner, half-past 1 in the summer and 1 in the winter; and for tea or supper, half-past 6 in the summer and 6 in the winter. At half-past 9 such men as have not leave or are not on duty will go to bed, and all lights and fires, except such as are authorized to be kept up during the night, will be extinguished by 10 o'clock.

152. The Mounted Constables will attend morning stable parade at 6 in the summer and 7 in the winter.

153. After stable parade, horses will be taken to water; and on returning should be properly groomed, and receive the regulated allowance of food; this, when water is in the neighbourhood, will not occupy more than one hour. At noon such horses as may not be on duty will be again watered and fed. The hours for evening stables will be half-past 4 in winter and 5 in summer, when the horses will be taken to water, and on returning be properly cleaned, fed, and bedded down for the night, every man's saddle and bridle being properly cleaned and carefully placed away on the saddle rack.

154. When an Officer is at a Station he will attend stable parade to see that the men groom their horses properly.

155. Regularity of hours will always be observed when it does not interfere with the performance of Police duties.

156. During summer, no fire will be allowed in any of the apartments, except the cook-house or kitchen.

157. Whenever possible, the Police will supply themselves with wood and water, but otherwise the Officer in charge will make the most advantageous arrangement in his power, having due regard to economy, where no contracts exist.

158. Relatives of Members of the Force, but more particularly discharged Constables or other persons not connected with the establishment, will not be allowed to sleep in barracks, and no person, except on public business, will be allowed to frequent Police premises.

159. Any person who has been dismissed from the Force will not be allowed to enter Police quarters on any excuse whatsoever; nor will any Member of the Force associate with such person, if the offence for which he was dismissed was of a disgraceful nature.

160. Smoking in the sleeping rooms of the barracks, and card-playing and every other species of gambling will not be permitted.

161. Officers in charge of Districts will pay particular attention to the establishment of messes, and take all necessary steps for forming and adapting them to the requirements of the Police under their charge, and for so managing them that Constables from other Stations, who may be passing on duty, may obtain their meals at a moderate cost, even if somewhat in excess of the rate charged to Members of the mess.

162. Regularity of hours (whenever possible), cleanliness, proper costume, and correct behaviour at meals will be strictly observed. In all matters relating to the expense and quality of food the minority must give way to the majority, but the Officer or Sergeant will be held responsible for the quality and quantity of the food.

163. No Member of the Force will be permitted, from penuriousness or any other cause, to subsist habitually on food, the quantity or quality of which is insufficient or deleterious.

164. Every article in a barrack room, when not in use, will have its appointed place. Provisions will not be exposed to view, nor mess utensils left lying about or dirty.

165. The Officer in charge of a Station will take charge of the private effects of any Constable who dies thereat, and make a careful inventory of such effects in the presence of a subscribing witness, and transmit a true copy of such inventory to the Officer in charge of his Division, who will again transmit the same, with all necessary information on the subject, to the Inspector General, with a view to the proper disposal of such private effects, in accordance with the Police Regulation Act.

HORSES AND FORAGE.

166. Horses will in general be purchased for the Force by the Inspector General, or by some Officer appointed by him, and the horses so procured will whenever practicable be examined by a veterinary surgeon, and their soundness, age, and general fitness for service certified before payment is made.

167. Police horses may when necessary be turned out to graze, and relieved from work for a time by order of an Officer in charge of a District; and horses unfit for service will be from time to time examined by some person or persons duly appointed for that purpose, and disposed of according to their recommendation.

168. When any horse, from disease or injuries received, becomes totally useless, a report of the circumstance will be forwarded to the Inspector General, who will give orders for its disposal; but in the event of a limb being fractured, or any other such injury, the Officer in charge will kill it on the spot, forwarding a report in the usual manner.

169. In the event of authority being given for the purchase of horses in remote Districts, the certificate will be signed by two Officers.

170. Every Member of the Mounted Police will be furnished with a horse, branded with the crown and the letter and number of the District to which it belongs, and will be held responsible for its treatment and general condition. Any Member of the Force, either ill-treating or permitting to be ill-treated, or neglecting any horse under his charge will, in addition to such other punishment as may be inflicted upon him, be dismissed and ordered to return to Foot Police duty, or in extreme cases dismissed.

171. No Member of the Foot Police will be mounted, nor any Mounted Constable dismissed, without authority from the Inspector General.

172. Each Officer in charge of a District or Sub-district will keep a register of the horses under his charge, in which their age, height, distinctive marks, brands, letters, and numbers will be carefully entered, and on no occasion will horses belonging to one District be ridden or otherwise used by the Officers or men of another.

173. A register will be kept by every Officer in charge of a Station of the horses in his charge, for which he will be responsible to the Officer in charge of the District, who in like manner will be responsible to the Inspector General.

174. Officers in charge of Districts will see that every horse under them, as well as its rider, has a fair share of work; and will not allow some horses to be petted and kept idle in the stables, while others are injured by severe usage or neglect; nor horses, unless when sick, to be kept clothed in stables.

175. All Members of the Mounted Force will be particular to see that the saddles are carefully fitted to the horses' backs; and the Officers in charge of Districts will hold the men accountable for horses in their charge having sore backs or saddle-galls (which in most cases are caused by hard riding or inattention in not seeing that the saddles are properly fitted), as well as for any other diseases which could have been prevented by attention. No excuse will be received for a horse being rendered unserviceable from the above causes, unless it can be satisfactorily proved that some accidental and unlooked-for circumstance has rendered it necessary that the horse should be so used; and unless the cause can be traced to some other source than neglect, the Constable to whom the horse was told off will be charged for the forage of the animal while unfit for use, in addition to such other punishment as may be awarded.

176. No horse will travel at a pace exceeding five miles per hour, unless in cases of emergency, such as the pursuit of offenders, &c., where it is apparent that speed is absolutely necessary.

177. The pace of an escort will not in general exceed four miles per hour; and in all cases every opportunity will be taken by the Mounted Force to spare their horses as much as possible. Any Constable violating this rule will be subject to punishment or dismissal.

178. No Police horse will on any consideration be used in harness, unless it be ordered for Government purposes by competent authority, nor will any Member of the Force use his horse unless in the execution of his duty.

179. Any Officer who may particularly wish to use a private instead of a Government horse in the discharge of his duty, will forward to the Inspector General in the usual manner an application to that effect, accompanied by a certificate, signed by the Superintendent of the District, that the animal in question is in every respect suited for the service; but he will not be allowed to make use of any Government horse in addition to his own private horse unless in case of emergency, when it will require to be shown that his own was injured in the service or otherwise unfit for duty, nor will he be allowed to make use of the horse so kept at the public expense in harness or for private purposes, or to dispose of it without the sanction of the Inspector General.

180. Officers will not make use of horses under their charge, nor Police horses be ridden, unless under special authority, by any other person than a Member of the Force.

181. When a report is made by a Constable or other Member of the Force, of the bad state or condition of his horse, the Officer in charge of the District will direct immediate inquiry to be made.

182. Draught horses will be frequently inspected by the Officer in charge of the Station to which they belong, as well as by the Officer in charge of the District; they will require to be driven steadily, never on any account more than four miles per hour, and their collars and harness kept in proper repair, and so fitted as not to chafe or injure the horses.

183. In the event of any Police horse being sold, it will be disposed of by public auction in such a manner as the Inspector General may direct, but prior to the sale will be branded with the "condemned" brand, together with a private mark, for the purpose of preventing fraud.

184. A greater number of horses will be allowed in every District than are in actual use, that those requiring it may occasionally have rest; but should the number of Mounted Force in a District be reduced, the Officer in charge will cause the supernumerary horses to be turned out into the nearest Police paddock until he has received instructions as to their disposal; and should he be instructed to send them to the depot, he will send with them, addressed to the Officer in charge, a return, giving the names of the horses, their brands, colour, age, &c. Should additional horses be required in a District, an application to that effect will require to be forwarded to the Inspector General.

185. Members of the Force in charge of Stations will give due notice to local contractors, stating the supplies of forage needed, in accordance with the terms of contract.

186. When forage is delivered at any Station by a contractor, the net weight will require to be ascertained, and the receipt signed for that quantity for which the Officer in charge, who signs the receipt, will, in his issues, be held responsible.

187. If a Station, be under the charge of a subordinate Member of the Force, he will permit no one but himself to issue forage; at large Stations one Constable only will be authorized to issue.

188. When a fresh supply of forage is received at a Station it will not be issued until the old stock is consumed.

189. The Police at every Station will exert themselves to insure the supplies being stored in such a manner as to prevent any injury through the effects of weather or other causes, as, should any damage or loss occur, the strictest investigation will be made, and the party who, from negligence or other fault, allowed the same to take place, will be held personally responsible.

190. At out-stations, where the stores are kept in a tent or any insecure building, the Police on the Station will erect a strong fence to prevent any damage by cattle, &c.

191. No forage will on any account be issued from Police stores to any person whatever without special authority; and in every instance where forage is issued for any other than Police service, a requisition will require to be obtained from the party requiring the same, which must be attached to the Weekly Forage Return, in which also care will be taken to insert particulars of the amount of forage drawn, the Officer's name, and on what duty engaged.

The regulation scale of a ration of forage will be:—

8	lbs. of maize or oats
4	" bran
12	" hay
4	" straw, for bedding.

192. Forage Returns will require to be entered day by day, and the draft copy filed at the end of each week, thus obviating the necessity for keeping forage books (unless under special

directions). One other copy of the returns only will be forwarded to Head Quarters, for transmission to the Office of the Inspector General.

193. The Officer by whom the correctness of returns has been certified, will be held responsible for any errors therein causing public loss or damage.

194. At every Station where grass can be found, the Officer in charge will turn out the horses on duty to graze, issuing them only half rations, or such other allowance as may be necessary, due regard being had to their being kept in serviceable condition; and whenever possible Police horses will be kept without forage.

195. Police horses will not be foraged or stabled at hotels oftener than is absolutely necessary; in cases where it is unavoidable, a requisition in the printed form for the purpose will be given by the Officer in charge, and every horse will be groomed by its rider as at a Police Station.

196. No disputed horses or cattle will be foraged by the Police, unless the parties claiming pay beforehand the regulation price, but otherwise the cattle will be turned into a paddock or handed over to one of the claimants on his giving a sufficient guarantee for the animal's production when required. But in the event of its being necessary to retain an animal in the possession of the Police, as in a case of felony, when there would probably be danger of its being abstracted by the friends of the accused, half the usual ration of forage will be allowed for such animal.

197. On the charge of any Station being transferred from one Member of the Force to another, the forage in store will be weighed, receipts given for the actual weight, and any deficiency or surplus noted in the Weekly Forage Returns.

198. If any Constable absent from his Station draw more than one ration per diem for his horse, en route, he will be charged with the amount overdrawn.

ESCORTS.

199. Police in charge of an Escort will be held specially responsible for the safety and security of Prisoners or Property committed to their charge, and on taking custody of the same will give a receipt specifying that precautions have been duly taken for that purpose.

200. Having received their charge properly secured, it will be the duty of an Escort to guard against such security being diminished or impaired; for this purpose they will frequently and closely inspect the handcuffs, chains, &c., placed on the prisoners, and the fastenings of doors, windows, &c., of any place of confinement. They will also inspect the locks, seals, or other means by which property is secured. Neither by day or by night will an Escort separate from or lose sight of their charge.

201. Escorts will not stop during the night at public-houses, when it can be possibly avoided, but when absolutely necessary an agreement must be made with the proprietor of the house for the use of a room and for meals to be supplied to prisoners on the most moderate terms.

202. Police on Escort will neither drink nor allow the prisoners in their charge to drink any fermented or spirituous liquors whatever; but will place the prisoners in the most secure and private room obtainable, and adopt all proper and necessary precautions against escape.

203. Escorts with prisoners or property in charge will not call or halt at public-houses during the day; but the necessary provisions and refreshments will be procured at, and taken with them, from the place stopped at on the previous night.

204. While on march prisoners will be kept in the centre of the party, and not allowed to separate or straggle, the rate of marching being regulated according to the powers of the prisoners if on foot, and if in carts according to the pace at which the vehicles can conveniently proceed. Neither acquaintances of the prisoners nor other persons will be allowed to mix with or accompany the Escort.

205. The arms of an Escort will invariably be loaded, kept as dry as possible, and in a state for instant use. In escorting females, lunatics, or persons charged with trifling misdemeanors, Escorts will not require to be provided with firearms.

206. Everything belonging to prisoners under Escort will be made up into separate sealed packages, each marked with the name of the prisoner and the amount, and these separate parcels (with a list) enclosed in a strong sealed cover with a memorandum delivered to the Officer in charge, his acknowledgment and signature being taken to a duplicate retained. The memorandum and the sealed parcel will be handed with the seal unbroken, to the person into whose charge the prisoners are delivered, a receipt being taken for the same.

207. The Officer in charge of a party on Escort duty, will always march in the rear of such Escort, and enforce strict attention to duty on the part of the Police, who will not be allowed to straggle under any pretence.

208. Every Officer before taking charge of prisoners will cause them to be searched in his presence, and examine his authority for their custody.

209. Every Officer taking charge of gold, specie, or other treasure, or Government parcels, will take care that the same are duly entered in the way-bill, and obtain a receipt for them from the party to whom the articles are delivered.

210. Where practicable, after having given up charge of property, or prisoners entrusted to them, Police composing an Escort will return to their Stations by twos, starting at different hours, and where convenient by different roads, the Officer in charge of the Escort forming one of the last party, so that he may be able to check any irregularity that may take place.

211. Any Constable accompanying a Judge when on Circuit, or any other Government Officer, as an Orderly, will be relieved at each Station, so as to avoid as much as possible taking any Constable to a distance from his Station, or into another District.

212. No Officer of Police will under any circumstances be accompanied by a Constable as Orderly. When an Officer has to perform any duty in which his personal safety is endangered, he will take with him one or more Constables as the necessity of the case may require; but under such circumstances the Constable or Constables will precede instead of following him, as the attendance of Constables on Officers as a mark of honour will not be permitted.

213. Patrols will not travel on stated nights or at particular hours, but at irregular periods will visit suspected places, and observe suspicious houses and persons.

214. Patrols will not confine their attention to the main lines of road only, but will occasionally proceed through the bush, calling at houses to obtain information.

215. Constables on patrol will not smoke, separate, talk loudly, or enter public-houses, except in performance of duty.

DUTIES AT A WATCH-HOUSE.

216. A Constable on duty at a Station-house will on no account quit it during his time of duty.

217. Such Constables will receive charges against prisoners, will ascertain their nature, and when satisfied of their propriety, will cause the name of each prisoner to be entered with the particulars of his offence in a book kept for the purpose, to be called the "Charge Book."

218. A Constable may admit to bail persons charged during the night with any petty misdemeanor, such as a trifling assault, or mischief, or other petty misdemeanor; and persons charged with drunkenness may, when they become sober, be admitted to bail, as in other cases of petty misdemeanor.

219. A person against whom a charge for assault attended by cutting and wounding has been received, or for felonies or aggravated misdemeanors will, when such charges have been received and entered in the "Charge Book," be detained in custody at the Watch-house until taken before a Magistrate for examination; and no prisoner will be detained in the custody of the Police after he has been once brought before a Magistrate to answer the charge preferred against him, without a warrant for his detention.

220. A person apprehended on warrant for an offence not indictable should only be admitted to bail with the sanction of the Magistrate by whom the warrant was signed, or, in his absence, by an Officer of Police. In all cases of persons being taken into custody for indictable offences, whether by warrant or otherwise, they will not be discharged on bail until they have been brought before and bail ordered by a Bench.

221. When a party is accused of having committed a felony or a misdemeanor (as the case may be), and there is reasonable ground for preferring the complaint, inquiry as to the facts will be made only of the person who prefers the complaint (who does so on his own responsibility), and not of other persons, although they may be cognizant of the facts; but in a subsequent stage of the proceedings before a Magistrate, such persons may be heard as witnesses. For this purpose their names and addresses, if they are in attendance at the Watch-house, should be entered in the "Charge Book."

222. If a complainant, after having given a person into custody on a criminal charge, refuses to sign the entry in the "Charge Book," and the charge has been made in the first instance to a Constable, the Constable will, if he has seen the offence committed, enter and sign the charge himself, and the complainant may be summoned to substantiate it. The Sergeant on duty, or Watch-house keeper will, for this purpose, always ascertain the name and address of the complainant before making any inquiry of him. If the Constable be himself unable to establish the charge, and the complainant refuse to support it, the party accused will not be detained, save in case of a serious offence, and when there are grounds to suppose the prisoner guilty, notwithstanding the prosecutor's refusal.

223. If the complaint in the first instance be not made by a third person, but by a Constable on his own view, the charge will be received, entered in the "Charge Book," and submitted to a Magistrate; but if it turn out, upon the statement of the Constable, that in point of fact there are not reasonable grounds for suspecting the offence to have been committed by the party accused, he will be discharged, and the case fully reported.

224. A description of property brought to a Constable on duty at a Watch-house, whether taken from persons apprehended or otherwise, will immediately be entered in the "Charge Book," and the several articles marked, so that they may be afterwards known. Such property should be taken by the Watch-house keeper himself from the party bringing it, and not allowed out of his sight until marked in the manner

directed; it should then be locked up, or if required as evidence given back to the charge of the Constable who took possession of them.

225. As a confession from a prisoner in custody on a charge of felony, to be admissible as evidence against himself, must be free and voluntary, that is, must not be extracted by any sort of threat or violence, or obtained by any direct or implied promises, the Police, in receiving a confession which a prisoner may be desirous of making, should warn him that it may be used against him. In such cases the Constable will endeavour to fix in his memory any conversation immediately preceding the confession, so as to be able to prove it in connection with the detailed confession.

226. The daily ration allowed by Government to prisoners in Solitary Cells or Watch-houses will be 24 ounces of third quality bread, or 20 ounces of the same quality flour; and to prisoners in transitu, awaiting trial, or under committal, 12 ounces of bread, third quality, 12 ounces of maize meal, 4 ounces of fresh meat, 8 ounces of vegetables, half an ounce of salt, half an ounce of soap. In cases where maize meal or vegetables cannot be obtained, 12 ounces will be added to the allowance of flour, and 12 ounces to the allowance of fresh meat. The Officers in charge of Police at Stations, where there are Lock-ups and where no Government contract exists, will call for tenders, according to the above scale, and transmit such tenders as they may receive, to the Inspector General's Office, in the usual manner. As soon as the acceptance of any tender has been notified, rations may be ordered by the Officer in charge, and an account forwarded to the Inspector General's Office for payment through the regular channel.

227. When it is necessary for prisoners in confinement to have other refreshments than are provided by Government, no beer or spirits will be admitted into the cells, but only tea or coffee, with such eatables as are usually given in those cases; but this will not be permitted without the sanction of an Officer.

228. Prisoners in the Watch-house will require to be frequently visited, and immediate attention given to any case requiring assistance or medical aid.

SYDNEY.

229. The Sydney Police will consist of several Sub-divisions, with a Senior-sergeant in charge of each, and to each Sub-division will be intrusted a certain portion of the City and Suburbs.

230. Each Sub-division will be subdivided into sections, each under the immediate charge of a Sergeant; and the sections will be divided into beats, for the safety of which Constables on duty will be held responsible.

231. The hours for duty will be as follows:—

The day duty will commence at 6 A.M. and continue till 10 P.M., for which purpose half the available force will be told off, and divided into two reliefs, taking street duty four hours at a time.

The first relief will go on duty at 6 A.M. and remain till 10 A.M.

The second will go on duty at 10 A.M. and remain till 2 P.M.

The first will go on duty at 2 P.M. and remain till 6 P.M. The second will go on duty at 6 P.M. and remain till 10 P.M.

232. During the intervening four hours between duties, one-half of the men relieved will remain in the barracks, and the other half will be allowed to go home, but will be ready to return at least a quarter of an hour before their tour of duty commences; the half who go away in the morning will remain in the evening, thus giving to each man twelve hours duty, eight of which he will be on beat by four hours at a time.

233. The night duty will commence at 10 P.M., and continue from that hour until 6 o'clock the next morning, a Sergeant taking charge of each Section.

234. Two men from each Sub-division will be told off for Station-house reserve, which will be taken in turn by all.

235. The night and day duties will change every month.

236. The Sergeant in charge of a Sub-division will both day and night visit every part of his Division; will see that the Sergeants and Constables are alert and understand their duties properly; and that the men in reserve both by day and by night are prepared to turn out at a moment's notice.

237. Every Constable will move regularly through his beat, so that any person requiring assistance, by remaining in the same spot for any length of time, may meet a Constable. This regularity of movement will not however prevent his remaining at any particular place, if his presence there be necessary for the due performance of his duty, to observe the conduct of any suspected person, or for any other good reason, but he will be required to satisfy his Sergeant or superior Officer that there was a sufficient cause for such apparent irregularity.

238. Constables will attend at appointed times to report to the Chief or Senior-constable anything requiring notice.

239. If at any time a Constable require immediate assistance and cannot in any other way obtain it, he will sound his whistle, but this is to be done as seldom as possible, and always reported afterwards.

240. Married Constables will lodge as near as possible to the Sub-division to which they are attached, and all Members of the Force (whether on duty or not) will be prepared to turn out in all such emergencies as fires, accidents of any kind, disturbances, &c.

241. Sergeants in charge of Sub-divisions will take their turn of day and night duty, but will not be required to visit the guard-room or barracks of any other Sub-division than their own.

242. Every Sergeant in charge of a Sub-division will occasionally visit every part thereof at uncertain hours during the day and night; and when on duty, will attend the Court and visit the Watch-houses at least once during the day and once after midnight.

243. Every Sergeant in charge of a Sub-division will be responsible for and will take immediate charge of the Lock-up situated in that Division.

244. On any alarm of fire, the Police (including those who are off duty) will turn out and render every aid in their power which circumstances may demand.

245. Where there are Fire Brigades established, the duty of the Police will be simply to preserve order, protect life and property, and to procure a free scope for the exertions of the firemen and the parties more immediately interested; and with this view they will clear the street or ground in the immediate vicinity of the fire of all persons not usefully employed, taking care that all adjoining streets, as far as may be practicable, are kept clear of obstructions by crowds, or carriages, waggons, carts, &c., that the engines may not be delayed.

246. Every assistance possible will be given by the Police for the removal of property, conformably with the wishes of the proprietors; and if desired, such property will be conveyed to the nearest Police Station for protection.

247. The Police will collect upon the spot all the information they can obtain relative to the cause of fire, which, together with the circumstances attending it, will be reported fully, as soon as may be, to the Officer in charge.

DETECTIVES.

248. Detectives will be selected from the ordinary Police Force, and after having been employed on trial as supernumeraries, during which time they will receive the pay of Ordinary Constables, and reported favourably of by the Officer in charge, will be promoted to the rank of a second-class Detective Constable, with pay at the rate of 2s. per day increase on that of an Ordinary Constable, and in due course if recommended for zeal and efficiency will be further advanced to the rank of a first-class Detective, with pay of 3s. per day in excess of that of an Ordinary Constable. The rank of a first-class Detective will be equivalent to that of a Sergeant in the Preventive Police.

249. Nevertheless, candidates who from previous habits, experience, or other reasons, may appear to be particularly adapted for Detective duties, will be taken on as supernumeraries without having served in the Police, and after due trial promoted in the usual manner.

250. Detective Constables will correspond directly with the Inspector General, but will otherwise be under the orders of the Officer of Police in charge of the District, Station, or Division, where such Detectives may be on duty.

WATER POLICE.

251. The duties particularly devolving upon the Water Police, will be to protect and maintain order among the shipping; to enforce port regulations; to supervise the transshipment of powder; to examine and muster the passengers and crews of vessels in the intercolonial trade, with a view to prevent the escape of criminals; to supervise the ballast lighters, watermen, lights in harbour, &c.; to serve summonses, execute warrants, and other legal processes on parties afloat; to convey prisoners to and from vessels, &c., &c.

252. Every Constable in the Water Police will be on duty twelve hours in the twenty-four, and attend the Police Court when required.

253. All signals from vessels for Police assistance will be registered in the Occurrence Book, as well as the vessel's name, the hour by night or day when made, and the hour when the signal is answered.

254. In the event of a fire occurring on shore, or in the harbour, all the available Force in the Water Police will proceed immediately to the spot, in readiness to render such assistance as may be necessary, either in extinguishing the fire or in saving and protecting property. Should the fire occur on shipboard, the guard-boat on duty will lose no time in warning the nearest vessel to the burning ship of its dangerous position and at the same time send immediate notice to the Harbour Master.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING COMPLAINTS OF MR. D. FLYNN TO INSPECTOR GENERAL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 13 December, 1870.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 18 November, 1870, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of all Correspondence and Reports relating to complaints from
“ Mr. D. Flynn, of Carcoar, to the Inspector General of Police.”

(Mr. Driver.)

POLICE.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 7 December, 1870.

SIR,

In accordance with the directions of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, conveyed to me in your letter of the 19th ultimo, No. 419, I have now the honor to submit copies of all correspondence addressed to me which relates to the complaints of Mr. D. Flynn of Carcoar.

The whole affair is a very paltry one, and Mr. Lydiard states it is now settled.

I have, &c.,
JNO. McLERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

MR. D. FLYNN TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Carcoar, 20 June, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor, herewith, to tender for supplying the police at this place (Carcoar) with fuel and lighting as under, for the next quarter of this year, ending 30th September.

I have faithfully fulfilled several previous contracts and no fault found, and am credibly informed that, at the expiration of this quarter, it is to be withdrawn from me and given to another party, without furnishing me with notice. I have supplied in full up to the end of this quarter.

Wood per load, five horses at 9s. 6d. Lighting at cost price.

I have, &c.,
DANIEL FLYNN.

Referred to Superintendent Lydiard.—J.McL., I.G.P., 25/6/70.

D. Flynn's Account.

	£	s.	d.
7½ tons of wood	3	15	0
22 lbs. candles, at 6d.	0	11	0
	£ 4	6	0

For the quarter ending 30th September, 1869.

POLICE ACCOUNT FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

Carcoar, 22nd June, 1870.

Mr. D. Flinn.		Bought of Thomas Hillier.		£	s.	d.
1869.						
12 Jan.	Kerosene, 14s.; candles, 2s. 6d. (Police)	...	...	0	16	6
2 April.	Candles to police	...	...	0	16	6
3 July.	11 lbs. candles to Hickey, 6d.	...	...	0	5	6
3 "	1½ gallon kerosene to Merrin, at 4s.	...	...	0	6	0
6 Oct.	22 lbs. candles, at 6d....	...	...	0	11	0
1870.						
6 Jan.	22 lbs. candles, at 6d....	...	...	0	11	0
9 April.	4 gallons kerosene, at 4s.	...	...	0	16	0
				£ 4	2	6
21 Feb.	1 gallon oil, 4s.; candles, 1s. 3d.	...	...	0	5	3
				£ 4	7	9
Received for candle-light, at the rate of 11s. per quarter for six						
quarters	...	...	...	3	6	0
Overdrawn Account due		...	...	£1	1	9

Memo.—Copy of Police Account, as furnished by Mr. Hillier, which I have paid. The articles charged for above have been drawn from the store on account of the police. I respectfully request payment.

DANIEL FLYNN.

MR.

MR. D. FLYNN to THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Carcoar, 1 July, 1870.

SIR,

Having contracted to supply the police here with candles at 11s. per quarter, they, in place of candles, have ordered at the store kerosene in my name, and above the amount agreed on (see enclosed bill for six quarters), the balance of which they refuse to refund. Before taking any further steps in the matter, I think it right to inform you, requesting that you will cause justice to be done without further trouble. I may further state, on yesterday Sergeant Merrin sent Constable Hickey requesting me to sign last quarter's voucher, at 7d. per lb. for candles, when the cost price was only 6d.; this being after he refused to make good the difference of our accounts.

2. A police horse died in the Carcoar police stables about twelve months ago, which I agreed to draw away for 10s. by Constable Brady's orders, and the police agreed to pay that amount by forwarding a voucher for the same. This they have not done, and I have not yet been paid.

I am, &c.,

D. FLYNN.

We have detained this a week, thinking Sergeant Merrin would pay the balance. The reason he has taken the contract from me is for asking the balance he overdrew in the stores.

Referred to Supt. Lydiard. I should not be troubled with matters of this kind. 12th July, 1870.
JNO. McLERIE, I.G.P.

What is the meaning of this?—C. J. P. LYDIARD, Supt. 14-7-70.
Sergeant Merrin.

Police Station, Carcoar,
17 July, 1870.

MEMO. with reference to the attached complaint and claim made by Daniel Flynn.

SERGEANT Merrin, No. 687, reports, on the 1st of January, 1869, he gave him, Flynn, the contract of supplying firewood to the police station and lock-up here, at the rate of 10s. per load. During the last three months he did not perform it satisfactorily, and he was notified to discontinue. He had nothing to do with the supplying of candles. The allowance was always purchased by the Sergeant at Mr. Hilliar's store, at cost price, and entered as police account, payable quarterly. On the 9th of April last a tin of oil, containing 4 gallons, was got in lieu of candles. The allowance for station and lock-up for quarter would be only 3 gallons, as entered on voucher in Flynn's account. The balance was paid by the Sergeant to Mr. Hilliar at the end of the quarter as usual. As the fuel and light are entered on the one voucher, Flynn has to refund the amount for candles to the Sergeant or Mr. Hilliar when he gets paid his account. The last items mentioned on the attached account, namely, February 21st, 1 gallon of oil, candles 1s. 3d., were never ordered or received by the police, and are not entered in the police account, but are in Flynn's private account with Mr. Hilliar. If there is any mistake at all, it rests between Mr. Hilliar and Flynn. The Sergeant has nothing whatever to do with the matter; he can certify the police account is paid up all correct with Mr. Hilliar, who can certify the same.

With reference to Flynn drawing away a dead police horse from the police stable about twelve months ago, he has never made a claim for doing so before now. The Sergeant made no arrangement with him; he was not on the station that day; but he did not consider it any compliment for Flynn to draw it away, as he was in the barrack-yard at the time with a load of wood; it did not occupy him more than ten minutes. He now puts in a claim for 10s., which the Sergeant refuses to forward unless he reduces it to 5s., which is sufficient for his trouble.

Flynn is a very troublesome man, and is never easy only when he is at variance with some person in the town; he is noted for such behaviour as this. He is the last man in the district the Sergeant would have employed, but it so happened he could not at the time get any other person to draw in the wood. He can neither read nor write, and cannot be made understand about his account with Mr. Hilliar.

J. MERRIN,

Sergeant.

P.S.—The account attached and forwarded by Flynn is not a true copy as given to him by Hilliar.

J.M.

MR. D. FLYNN to THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Carcoar, 7 August, 1870.

SIR,

I had an occasion to write to you about the overdrawing of Sergeant Merrin, of which he has not settled yet. I owed him 5s. which he asked me for and paid him, and at the same time he promised to pay me the 10s. for drawing away the horse out of the Government stables, and he has not paid yet. I hope you will see justice done before I take any further steps into it. I request an answer to the letter I sent you in the 1st of July.

I am, &c.,

DANIEL FLYNN.

I.G.P., 11th August, 1870.

Re Daniel Flynn's complaint against Sergeant Merrin, Carcoar.
Supt. Lydiard, 11/8/70.—J. McL., I.G.P.

Police

Police Station, Carcoar,
18 August, 1870.

SERGEANT Merrin, No. 687, reports, with reference to the attached complaint, he cannot understand what motive Flynn has for making such untruthful reports against him; the only reason the Sergeant can assign is simply because he took the contract from him of supplying the firewood to the Police Station, as he did not perform it satisfactory. The Sergeant is in no way indebted or under any obligation to him whatever.

With respect to Flynn drawing away the dead horse from Government stables, he never made a claim for so doing until the 1st of last month. The Sergeant has asked him three times since to sign a voucher for 5s., which is the scale allowed for this work—it did not occupy him one hour. He has refused to sign the voucher for this amount; he claims 10s., and states that he must have that amount or none; he also states that he is intended to give Sergeant Merrin all the trouble he possibly can about the matter; he never promised him 10s. Flynn is a very contrary and troublesome man; the Sergeant would not have employed him, but he could not possibly get any other person at the time to draw in the wood.

The Sergeant is very sorry that the Inspector General of Police should be troubled with such truthless and unnecessary complaints against him.

J. MERRIN,
Sergeant.

MR. D. FLYNN TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Carcoar, 1 September, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to again refer to my letter of the 1st July, 1870, respecting police contracts, and to beg most respectfully that you will supply me with a copy of Mr. Sergeant Merrin's report on the same, for the following reasons:—

Because the person complained of in that letter was Mr. Merrin himself, and his report on the same is not likely to be either impartial or just.

Because Mr. Sergeant Merrin informed me, by writing that letter I had lost all future police contracts, although I have fulfilled all past contracts, without any complaint, and to the satisfaction of Sergeant Merrin himself. I therefore submit most respectfully that I am entitled to a copy of Mr. Merrin's letter or report without further trouble, as I am at a pecuniary loss by his statements.

I have, &c.,
D. FLYNN.

Supt. Lydiard will, I trust, attend to this troublesome matter at once.—J. McL., I.G.P.—6/9/70.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE TO THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF POLICE, BATHURST.

[Immediate.]

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 15 October, 1870.

I HAVE several times referred complaints from Mr. Flynn to the Superintendent of Police, Bathurst, but have not been informed that the matter has been attended to.

The above question in Parliament is the result.

I must receive by post on Tuesday morning complete particulars to enable me to reply, with explanation of delay in reporting.

JNO. McLERIE,
I.G.P.

Police Department, Bathurst Station,
16 October, 1870.

Re Daniel Flynn's complaints against Sergeant Merrin, of Carcoar Station.

MEMO.—These papers were purposely delayed by the Superintendent, in order that he might personally inquire into the complaints on his first visit to Carcoar, but through absence on more important duty the matter had to stand over.

Mr. Flynn is in error in supposing that he holds a contract for the supply of fuel and light (contracts are only entered into for the lock-up gaols). These items are always obtained from whoever will supply, at the cheapest rates.

The Superintendent allows officers in charge of stations to purchase the firewood and candles from any person they can get the best and cheapest article from.

It will be seen from Sergeant Merrin's report of 18th August why he discontinued purchasing from Flynn. No account for the burial of the horse has ever been rendered to this office. Sergeant Merrin will be in Bathurst on Tuesday next, when I will see him upon the matter.

Respecting the charge for the kerosene, the Sergeant denies being indebted; if he is, Flynn has his remedy by summoning him for the amount in dispute.

THOS. GARVIN, S.S.
(For and in absence of Superintendent.)

THE

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, BATHURST.

Police Department, Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 17 October, 1870.

I AM exceedingly vexed with this matter, and blame Sergeant Merrin principally for the annoyance occasioned.

If Flynn is such a litigious fellow, and so ignorant, why were any transactions entered into with him at all, especially when the articles were drawn from a storekeeper, and the accounts likely to become confused? Sergeant Merrin had no authority to enter into any *contract*; he was merely to purchase as cheaply as possible, from time to time.

He should have made a bargain with Flynn as to the charge for removing the dead horse, and should not have allowed private and Government supplies to be mixed in one account.

Sergeant Merrin will forthwith settle all accounts, as he should have done in the first instance, instead of subjecting this department to parliamentary investigation respecting a matter which, however trifling, bears the appearance of irregularity.

This to remain over for Mr. Lydiard to see on his return.

JNO. McLERIE,
I.G.P.

Police Station, Bathurst,
20 October, 1870.

SERGEANT Merrin, No. 687, reports that the only account due to Flynn is for removing the dead horse from the police stables. The Sergeant has asked him, on three occasions, to sign a voucher for payment, allowing him 5s.; he declined to sign a voucher, stating that he should have 10s. or none; and he has now been paid the amount of his claim. The Sergeant was not on the station when the horse died; if he had he should have made a bargain with Flynn, but he was under the impression that he would charge nothing, as he made no claim for nine months afterwards.

The Sergeant can assure the Superintendent of Police that what Flynn has stated as to his being indebted to him in the sum of £1 9s., as an overdrawn account in the store, is all false. Mr. Hilliar, the storekeeper, can certify to this, if the Superintendent would be good enough to refer to him.

The Sergeant was wrong in stating that he made a contract with Flynn; what he means is that he merely agreed with him to bring in firewood to the police station, at the rate of 10s. per load, to be paid quarterly. The last three loads of wood brought in by him would not make one good one; then the Sergeant informed him, that unless he brought in better loads in future, that he would have no more from him. Flynn then informed him that he would apply for the contract to Sydney, and that he would have it in spite of him: this is the ill-feeling that he has towards the Sergeant.

The Sergeant also admits that he was wrong in employing Flynn in the first instance, knowing the character he was, but it was impossible to get any other person at the time.

J. MERRIN,
Sergeant.

TELEGRAM *from* THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE TO THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF POLICE, BATHURST.

27 October, 1870.

RETURN papers *re* Flynn, Carcoar. Two motions in Parliament for production of Sergeant Merrin's papers.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING INTRODUCTION OF FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANTS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 11 August, 1870.*THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE SECRETARY TO HER MAJESTY'S EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS,
WESTMINSTER.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17 May, 1870.

SIR,

A balance of about £11,000 voted for Immigration purposes remaining at the disposal of this Government, which it is desired to apply, without loss of time, to the introduction of a supply of suitable female domestic servants of healthy constitution and good character, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will make known to Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners that this Government is desirous of availing itself of their valuable services in the accomplishment of the object in view.

2. The Commissioners are invited to have the goodness to cause the necessary arrangements to be made for obtaining and forwarding such a number of single females, of the description desired, as the funds at present at disposal will provide for. A balance of £1,700 remains in the hands of the Commissioners for immediate purposes. A letter of credit for £3,000 will be forwarded by the next mail; others will follow.

3. The particular class of servants to be sent out is that of persons who have been accustomed to domestic service, of ages varying from 20 to 35 years, and who would be subject to the approval of the Commissioners.

4. It is considered desirable, for the promotion of discipline and good order on board the ships during the voyage, that passages should be allowed, to the usual extent, to married couples unaccompanied by very young children.

5. The Surgeon-Superintendent, as well as the Matron of each ship, should be appointed from the staff of officers employed by the Commissioners; and they will be paid, as heretofore, in accordance with their previous experience in the management of emigrants during a long voyage.

6. It would be advisable to send about two hundred single women in each ship, and to allow a period of not less than two months to elapse between the sailing of the ships by which the emigrants proceed.

7. On their arrival in Sydney, the immigrants will be received at the Immigration Dépôt, whence they will be permitted to hire as house servants to eligible employers; and the wages which they may expect to receive range from £16 to £20 per annum.

8. The urgent desire shown to relieve England of her redundant population by emigration will no doubt induce the Societies established in London to assist emigration cordially to contribute towards the payment of passages of the emigrants whom we desire to obtain; and it is hoped that the Commissioners will urgently apply to such Societies for contributions for this purpose.

9. It should be expressly borne in mind by the emigrants that food and house accommodation are provided in addition to money wages—that railways extending to Bathurst, Goulburn, and Musclebrook afford easy means of reaching situations in which they may be engaged—that they may rely upon being furnished with information upon every subject of interest—and that every proper attention will be paid to them, so as to facilitate their speedy employment and comfortable settlement.

10. In conclusion, I am desired to say that Captain Mayne, the Government Agent of this Colony in London, has been requested to place at the disposal of the Commissioners any information in his possession, and to render any assistance of which they may desire to avail themselves, so as to secure to the Colony a supply of industrious female domestic servants of good character.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY to THE COLONIAL AGENT, LONDON.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17 May, 1870.

SIR,

17 May, 1870.

The accompanying copy of a letter to Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners will explain to you that it is the intention of this Government to apply, through their instrumentality, the balance of Votes for Immigration, amounting to about £11,000, to the introduction of such number of single female domestic servants as it may be equal to.

2. You will also observe that I have informed the Commissioners that you will render any information or assistance that they may desire in the selection of such suitable emigrants as are therein referred to; and I need hardly say that I feel a full assurance of such co-operation being cordially afforded. Few can know better than yourself, from your long colonial experience, the class of servants that would be most prized by respectable employers in this Colony, or the certainty which presents itself to such servants of good employment, with the comfortable prospect of being able to make provision for themselves in after days.

3. I trust that this knowledge will be of avail in securing for this Colony such emigrants as will justify the expenditure readily made for the purpose, and lead to the further voting of funds for renewed emigration on a scale equal to the demands of the Colony.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES COWPER.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE SECRETARY to HER MAJESTY'S LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS, WESTMINSTER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 15 June, 1870.

SIR,

Referring to my letter of the 17th ultimo, I am now directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit herewith a letter of credit upon the Bank of New South Wales, London, for the sum of £3,000 in favor of Her Majesty's Land and Emigration Commissioners.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE SECRETARY to HER MAJESTY'S LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS, WESTMINSTER.

Sydney, 9 August, 1870.

SIR,

£1,500.

Referring to my letter of the 15th June last, I am now directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit herewith a letter of credit on the Bank of New South Wales, London, for a further sum of fifteen hundred pounds, in favour of Her Majesty's Land and Emigration Commissioners, for the purpose of assisting the introduction of female immigrants to this Colony.

2. With this sum, I am to add, and with the funds already in their hands, it is expected that the Commissioners will be able to charter two vessels for the service in question.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

1870-71.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EMIGRATION.

(REPORT FROM SIR CLINTON MURDOCH, K.C.M.G., TO SIR FREDERIC ROGERS, BART., K.C.M.G.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

COPY OF REPORT FROM SIR CLINTON MURDOCH, K.C.M.G., TO SIR FREDERIC ROGERS, BART., K.C.M.G.

Emigration Board,
5 August, 1870.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge your letter of the 29th ultimo, enclosing despatches from the Governors of the Cape of Good Hope, Queensland, and New South Wales on the subject of Emigration; and, in obedience to the direction contained in your letter, I have the honor to submit the following Report for the consideration of the Earl of Kimberley.

2. On the 14th February, 1870, in consequence of the discussions at that time in progress on the subject of emigration as a relief to destitution, Earl Granville addressed a circular despatch to the Governors of the Colonies to which emigrants are in the habit of proceeding, requesting them to report for what number of emigrants, and of what description, each Colony offered an opening, the probable wages they would earn, the prospects for married men with families, and whether any pecuniary assistance would be granted, either towards passages or towards forwarding the people to places where they could get work. The despatches enclosed in your letter are answers to these inquiries.

3. The answer from the Cape of Good Hope is conclusive. The Governor says, there is no steady demand for European labour in the Colony; that the farmers prefer native labour; and that some years ago very great inconvenience was caused by the presence of the labourers who had been introduced for the construction of the railway and other works, and who were left in a state of destitution. There is clearly no opening for emigrants from the United Kingdom in the Cape.

4. The Governor of Queensland says, that for some years past the immigration into that Colony has, in his opinion, been rather in excess of the demand for labour; that unless the arrival of immigrants be accompanied by the arrival of capitalists ready to employ them, disappointment will follow; that the modern system of enclosing pastoral lands has reduced the demand for shepherds, and that the one class much in demand are female domestic servants. The only way in which the Colony could be made available for immigrants from the United Kingdom is, he thinks, either by a loan for public works, to be raised by the Colony with the guarantee of the Home Treasury, or by an advance from the Home Government, or an association of the expenses of settling immigrants on land. It is superfluous to observe that, so far as the Imperial Treasury is concerned, neither of these expedients is admissible.

5. In a subsequent despatch the Governor transmitted a Report from the Immigration Agent of the Colony, who recapitulates the facilities offered by the Immigration Act to immigrants able to pay, either themselves or through their friends, a portion of their passage, and willing to enter into indentures to pay the balance after one or two years. The agent calculates that the Colony could absorb, in all, 6,000 immigrants a year; and assumes that 4,000 of these would pay the whole or a considerable part of their passage-money, leaving not more than 2,000 as immigrants under indenture—to be reduced as the full-paying passengers increase. Married couples with young children would, he says, find a difficulty in obtaining employment. The classes most in demand are farmers, farm-labourers, and female domestic servants. Wages for mechanics are about £40 a year; for labourers and shepherds, about £25; for married couples, willing to make themselves useful, £35 to £40; for female servants, according to qualification, from £13 to £26, in all cases with board and lodging. Depot accommodation is, he says, provided for immigrants on their first arrival, and assistance is given them to reach the places where their labour is in demand, but no assistance would be given towards the expense of passage.

6. The Governor of New South Wales transmits the substance of a series of Reports which he had obtained from residents in the several districts of the Colony, generally Members of the Legislature, or Magistrates. The opinions of these gentlemen vary very much, many of them being of opinion that at the present rate of wages no additional labourers could find employment; others considering that there is still a large opening for immigrants of the labouring class. Thus, on the one hand, Mr. Bawden, M.L.A. for the river Clarence district, says that, in that district, at present wages, the supply of labour is equal to the demand; although if wages were lower 500 more men could find employment. Mr. Merewether, Superintendent of the Australian Agricultural Company, says that the rules of the Trades Unions affect the amount of employment, but that a limited number of artisans might find places. The Director of the Botanical Gardens, Sydney, says the supply of labour is about equal to the demand. Mr. Osborne, the Member for the Illawarra district, says the number of labourers at present in the district is sufficient for its wants. In the New England district there is, it is said, no difficulty in obtaining labour at present wages, but there would be an opening for more labourers if wages were reduced. In the Mudgee district, Mr. Cox, M.L.C., says, first-rate farm labourers can find employment, but there is no demand for any others. Mr. Smith, J.P., residing in Carcoar, says, that at £30 a year agricultural labourers would be engaged with an increasing demand in proportion

proportion to the reduction of wages. Mr. Rossi, J.P., in the Goulburn district, says that in consequence of the high rate of wages cultivation is diminishing. And Mr. Thompson, J.P., of the Walla Walla district, says that the farmers are ruined by over-production—that agricultural labourers could not find employment in that district, the labour market being fully supplied, and that the system of fencing runs has extinguished the demand for shepherds.

7. On the other hand, the Colonial Secretary says there is a strong and almost universal desire for a renewal of immigration, and that almost any number of a good description of immigrants could find employment if they did not arrive too rapidly. Mr. Lord, M.L.A. for Balranald, Bogan, and Gwydir, says that at least 10,000 immigrants could be absorbed in those districts within twelve months, which would cause a reduction in wages. Mr. Nowlan, M.L.A. for the Maitland district, is of opinion that that district could absorb about 150 labourers annually. Mr. Merewether, already quoted, thinks from 300 to 500 coal-miners and a few mechanics could every year find employment at Newcastle. The Mayor of Sydney says employment might be found for a large number of "*good industrious labourers*" (the italics are his). As to the county of Cumberland, Mr. Hassall says that female servants are much wanted, and a moderate number of country servants would find employment; probably one ship every two months would meet the demand. Mr. Bell, M.L.A. for the Upper Hunter district, thinks employment could be found for 100 or 200 immigrant labourers and 50 to 100 shepherds, if sent up in batches of 20 to 30 at a time. In the Bathurst district, Mr. Joseph West, described as a large agriculturist, says that 1,000 agricultural labourers would find employment; Dr. Machattie says 500; Mr. McIntosh, 300 to 400; and Mr. Oakes, 300. Lastly,—Mr. Fallon, M.L.A. for Albury, says there is a considerable demand in that district for skilled vine-dressers, and 1,000 persons could find employment there.

8. But before Lord Granville's despatch arrived in New South Wales the question of immigration had attracted the notice of the Legislature, and a Committee of the House of Assembly had been appointed to inquire into it. The Committee examined nine witnesses, all of them belonging to the class of employers of labour, and adopted a Report to the effect that there was a prevailing desire for the revival of immigration; that an immigration agent to act as Agent-General for the Colony ought to be appointed in this country; that the Colony should contribute a portion of the passage-money; and that inducements in the shape of land orders should be offered to "the yeomanry of the Mother-country." The Committee further prepared and submitted to the House a draft of the necessary Bill to carry out these views.

9. These proceedings were at once met by a strong opposition on the part of the labouring class. On the 20th April—eight days after the date of the Committee's Report—a meeting was held at Wallsend, at which resolutions were passed, denouncing the proposed Bill, and declaring that the introduction of additional labourers was uncalled for by the circumstances of the Colony, would lower the condition of the labouring class without any corresponding extension of Colonial industries, and could only be attended with disastrous consequences. Deputations were also appointed to wait on the Colonial Secretary to represent to him the large number of persons in distress and unable to obtain employment, said to be 2,000 in Sydney alone.

10. The real state of affairs in New South Wales is obvious enough. Wages are at present so high (*vide* Appendix) that the amount of capital in the Colony available for the purchase of labour is not more than sufficient to pay the existing labourers. The introduction of fresh labourers would, for a time at least, reduce the rate of wages, and this the labouring classes are determined to resist. On the other hand, employers are cramped in their operations by the want of additional hands, and unless the want can be supplied the progress of the Colony will be arrested. A determined struggle is therefore continually going on between employers and employed—the one desiring to apply a portion of the public revenue to the introduction of immigrants, the other determined to prevent it. Hitherto the Trades Unions organization and the numerical preponderance of the labouring class at the poll have enabled them to carry the day. How long this will be the case it is impossible to foresee. Probably, as the wealth of the Colony increases and more men rise from the condition of labourers to be employers of labour, the result may be reversed. But it is clear that a defeat of the labouring class, whenever it happens, would be but temporary, as the immigrants which that defeat introduced would at once recruit its ranks. The result must be a succession of alternate successes and defeats on the part of each, which unfortunately there is no mediating authority to control or compose. In the present instance the labouring class have been so far successful that the Bill prepared by the Committee was not proceeded with during the past session.

11. Besides the despatches from the Colonies above enumerated, a despatch has been recently received from South Australia, which, though not written in answer to Lord Granville's circular, contains in fact a reply to it. In this despatch the Governor says, that it is not proposed at present to adopt any measure to encourage immigration into that Colony, there being a number of persons out of employ there, and the chief industries being depressed by a succession of bad seasons. Under these circumstances the Government and Parliament have thought it unwise to add artificially to the labouring class.

12. From the other Australian Colonies and New Zealand no answers have been received; but it may be taken for granted, that neither Western Australia nor Tasmania are in a position to give any assistance towards immigration. Nor is there reason to expect any active assistance at present from New Zealand. The Colony of Victoria, through its agent, Mr. Verdon, continues to give free passages to female domestic servants, and passages on moderate payments to a certain number of agricultural labourers, mechanics, and artisans. It also affords facilities to persons in the Colony to introduce their friends and relations by means of passage warrants.

13. In a Report, dated 15th June, I have stated the inquiries I made personally on the subject on my recent visit to Canada. It will make this Report more complete, and may be convenient to recapitulate here very briefly the result of those inquiries.

14. Upper Canada, after an apathy of several years, has at last awakened to the importance of encouraging immigration. It has accordingly appointed agents for that purpose in the three divisions of the United Kingdom and on the Continent, and has established a scheme for ascertaining the number and description of labourers required in each district, and for forwarding emigrants accordingly from Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto. It is calculated that Upper Canada could absorb from 30,000 to 40,000 immigrants of a good description annually; but I was informed by the Immigration Agent at Toronto that the demand for the present year had, in his opinion, been injuriously affected by the indifferent description of some of the immigrants of 1869—a fact which it is very important to bear in mind. There is nothing more certain than that the introduction into Canada of men of bad character, or confirmed idle or dissolute habits, would be strongly resented, and would probably lead to a resistance to immigration generally. It is calculated that well-conducted industrious immigrants can earn in Canada, on an average, one dollar a day throughout the year, provided they are willing in the winter to turn their hands to such work as the climate will allow. New immigrants, unless possessed of capital, are not calculated for settlement on wild land, the clearing of which requires special skill and knowledge.

15. In Lower Canada the demand for immigrants is comparatively small,—the French Canadian population being generally sufficient for the cultivation of their own lands. The only district in which emigrants from the United Kingdom would be likely to find employment is the eastern townships, and even there not to any great extent.

16. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick there is ordinarily but little opening for immigrant labour. The construction, however, of the intercolonial railway will create a demand for labourers during the next year or two, though to what extent I am at present unable to say.

I have, &c.,

T. W. C. MURDOCH.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

WAGES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

	With Board and Lodging.	Without Board and Lodging.
Agricultural labourers	£30 to £50 a year.	5s. to 6s. a day.
Ditto	10s. to 15s. a week.	30s. to 40s. a week.
Shepherds	£25 to £50 a year.	
Stockmen	£35 to £50 a year.	
Carpenters and mechanics .....	.....	8s. to 15s. a day.
Blacksmiths .....	.....	40s. to 45s. a week.
Coal-miners	£3 a week with rations.	
Women cooks	£30 to £45 a year.	
Housemaids and other female servants	£20 to £30 a year.	
Married couples	5s. to 10s. a week.	
	£50 to £60 a year.	

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1871.

[84.]

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 12 August, 1870.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4 Victoria No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1869.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes & Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits after paying Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	242,996 0 9	2,303 5 9	64,726 8 2	2,145,806 19 4	2,455,832 14 0	309,283 10 9	34,192 0 10	47,892 6 2	6,861 1 9	1,016,237 5 8	*2,426,368 14 9	3,840,834 19 11	1,000,000 0 0	15 3/4 cent.	75,000 0 0	333,333 6 8
Commercial	192,015 0 9	2,511 1 4	27,230 16 11	1,693,891 7 7	1,815,648 6 7	244,216 5 10	4,919 17 8	39,188 7 2	9,812 0 2	176,691 8 10	1,883,271 7 3	2,358,099 6 11	400,000 0 0	17 3/4 cent.	34,000 0 0	120,293 14 4
Australasia.....	32,917 3 1	8,959 16 11	.....	890,581 7 10	431,858 7 10	111,073 12 10	.....	37,641 10 9	406 10 7	.....	467,634 0 1	616,815 14 3	1,200,000 0 0	10 3/4 cent.	60,000 0 0	332,760 15 10
Union of Australia	12,153 17 1	9,596 17 5	.....	342,510 0 7	364,260 15 1	78,225 1 5	516 2 2	14,714 5 8	1,235 2 1	.....	330,395 15 8	425,087 7 0	1,250,000 0 0	15 3/4 cent.	93,750 0 0	496,051 7 10
Australian Joint Stock..	127,410 9 4	17,061 4 9	3,987 12 0	766,481 15 3	914,941 1 4	159,215 5 5	11,929 8 0	58,050 8 6	8,596 6 11	204,577 3 0	980,136 3 8	1,422,520 15 6	484,656 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	19,386 4 10	16,982 4 6
London Chartered of Australia	8,135 0 0	1,236 19 4	1,376 4 10	145,396 3 5	156,143 7 7	29,229 14 10	.....	20,000 0 0	410 13 10	2,403 1 8	329,336 10 3	381,980 0 7	1,000,000 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	40,000 0 0	163,840 11 5
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	24,110 4 8	2,566 15 5	1,789 13 7	245,361 0 4	273,727 14 0	56,915 13 2	.....	24,998 14 5	362 1 6	524 9 8	426,808 12 9	509,608 11 6	600,000 0 0	7 3/4 cent.	21,000 0 0	45,000 0 0
Oriental Chartered.....	41,800 0 0	11,398 19 4	142,055 5 2	556,823 9 4	752,077 13 10	124,347 19 6	17,400 17 1	25,780 8 3	1,597 0 0	161,134 14 10	617,114 4 0	937,375 3 8	1,500,000 0 0	12 3/4 cent.	90,000 0 0	444,000 0 0
City	32,621 0 0	.....	10,284 6 0	439,556 19 11	482,402 5 11	72,799 0 4	.....	13,146 3 11	63 9 3	1,165 1 2	623,436 18 3	710,610 12 11	200,000 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	8,000 0 0	13,202 10 8
TOTALS..... £	714,158 15 8	55,035 0 8	251,450 6 8	6,626,308 3 7	7,646,952 6 2	1,185,907 4 1	68,958 5 9	281,428 4 10	29,404 6 1	1,552,733 4 10	8,085,102 6 8	11,302,933 12 3	7,634,656 0 0	.....	441,136 4 10	1,965,464 11 3

* Including Government Securities, £272,601 14s. 11d.

† 6 per cent. per annum and bonus of 4 per cent. per annum.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 22nd February, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 12 August, 1870.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4 Victoria No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1870.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes & Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	239,607 10 10	2,159 11 2	80,170 13 6	2,232,985 4 10	2,574,923 0 4	871,219 8 3	21,468 17 8	47,800 0 0	8,632 13 7	1,121,442 2 6	*2,369,227 16 8	3,339,690 18 7	1,000,000 0 0	15 p cent.	75,000 0 0	333,333 6 8
Commercial	200,992 8 6	2,702 3 6	19,974 15 4	1,648,279 10 2	1,871,948 17 6	831,192 16 4	5,639 12 7	38,909 9 5	10,106 16 2	195,724 5 6	1,849,731 11 2	2,431,304 11 2	400,000 0 0	17 p cent.	34,000 0 0	125,374 16 10
Australasia.....	32,218 16 11	4,555 19 8	.....	984,087 16 6	420,862 13 1	61,270 2 2	.....	37,895 0 0	540 9 8	.....	454,660 12 6	554,366 4 4	1,200,000 0 0	10 p cent.	60,000 0 0	332,750 15 10
Union of Australia	13,134 13 1	7,050 9 1	.....	525,411 18 6	545,687 0 8	57,503 9 10	3,546 1 9	16,000 0 0	901 13 1	.....	524,356 18 9	602,308 3 5	1,250,000 0 0	15 p cent.	93,750 0 0	496,573 11 8
Australian Joint Stock..	123,036 3 4	17,327 18 6	5,502 2 1	761,162 1 5	907,028 5 4	175,445 17 10	6,487 4 1	57,942 11 4	7,686 13 3	232,913 4 11	943,068 14 4	1,423,544 5 9	484,656 0 0	8 p cent.	19,386 4 10	19,792 10 6
London Chartered of Australia	7,370 12 4	317 16 6	.....	146,693 1 3	154,381 10 1	25,547 7 4	.....	20,000 0 0	582 1 7	2,483 9 0	319,392 19	368,065 17 4	1,000,000 0 0	8 p cent.	40,000 0 0	163,840 11 6
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	23,985 10 9	2,101 6 6	1,468 6 2	249,875 7 3	277,430 10 8	53,006 8 9	.....	24,932 5 2	206 10 9	359 18 3	420,293 0 5	438,798 3 4	600,000 0 0	7 p cent.	21,000 0 0	45,000 0 0
Oriental Chartered.....	43,136 0 0	14,823 1 10	179,983 3 6	559,012 12 3	796,959 17 7	130,209 0 0	18,725 16 1	25,791 15 0	1,897 0 0	25,546 0 2	784,871 0 5	987,040 11 8	1,500,000 0 0	12 p cent.	90,000 0 0	444,000 0 0
City	31,343 19 8	.....	463 8 5	468,117 0 6	489,924 8 2	86,410 11 7	.....	14,592 7 1	88 7 8	9,708 13 8	605,982 2 10	716,792 2 10	200,000 0 0	8 p cent.	8,000 0 0	13,202 10 8
TOTALS.....£	714,315 15 0	51,043 6 9	287,562 9 0	6,985,624 12 8	8,039,016 3 5	1,291,805 2 1	55,867 12 2	283,963 8 0	20,492 5 9	1,568,237 13 11	8,271,584 16 6	11,621,850 18 5	7,634,656 0 0	.....	441,136 4 10	1,973,878 3 7

* Including Government Securities, £268,883 11s. 1d.

† 6 per cent. per annum, and bonus of 4 per cent. per annum.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 20th May, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 24 November, 1870.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4 Victoria No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 30th September, 1870.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes & Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
New South Wales	£ s. d. 226,736 16 1	£ s. d. 3,971 7 5	£ s. d. 88,347 4 3	£ s. d. 1,852,812 12 11	£ s. d. 2,171,868 0 8	£ s. d. 420,669 14 2	£ s. d. 29,613 4 10	£ s. d. 47,800 0 0	£ s. d. 7,360 9 5	£ s. d. 964,236 12 7	£ s. d. 2,060,314 2 10	£ s. d. 3,529,884 3 10	£ s. d. 1,000,000 0 0	15 per cent.	£ s. d. 75,000 0 0	£ s. d. 333,333 6 8
Commercial	184,803 18 6	2,724 10 7	14,995 6 7	1,660,638 16 1	1,863,163 17 9	297,414 10 9	8,758 15 10	39,015 7 8	10,229 16 10	209,670 14 0	1,863,809 14 4	2,426,898 19 5	400,000 0 0	17 per cent.	34,000 0 0	126,523 9 8
Australasia.....	32,740 18 6	5,272 13 2	.....	385,443 12 1	423,457 3 9	91,749 15 5	.....	40,700 0 0	497 18 5	.....	459,986 2 0	591,933 15 10	1,200,000 0 0	10 per cent.	60,000 0 0	331,128 6 1
Union of Australia	14,200 13 1	6,824 14 2	.....	258,776 18 7	274,802 5 10	94,450 12 10	980 13 6	16,000 0 0	643 10 3	.....	304,514 10 5	416,598 7 0	1,250,000 0 0	13 per cent.	75,000 0 0	478,714 8 2
Australian Joint Stock..	107,618 13 4	13,903 14 7	5,230 15 8	694,907 19 6	821,661 3 1	167,685 9 10	13,773 5 8	57,892 17 0	7,988 18 8	149,813 12 10	932,373 7 6	1,329,527 9 6	484,656 0 0	8 per cent.	19,386 4 10	9,206 1 5
London Chartered of Australia	5,600 1 7	2,555 7 9	725 2 11	147,234 8 5	156,115 0 8	40,803 13 5	.....	20,000 0 0	324 6 2	799 15 10	331,995 12 8	393,923 8 1	1,000,000 0 0	10 per cent.	50,000 0 0	171,612 6 4
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	24,165 3 1	1,911 0 5	770 7 10	240,917 13 5	267,764 4 9	65,776 16 7	.....	24,666 14 5	438 10 9	369 16 7	406,163 18 0	497,295 16 4	600,000 0 0	7 per cent.	21,000 0 0	40,000 0 0
Oriental Chartered.....	43,715 0 0	15,348 10 0	208,211 6 1	472,398 9 7	739,673 5 8	107,544 12 5	16,571 16 1	26,812 4 2	1,948 0 0	42,625 6 4	738,369 3 10	932,871 2 10	1,500,000 0 0	12 per cent.	90,000 0 0	444,900 0 0
City	26,984 0 9	.....	.....	415,168 3 8	442,150 4 5	67,214 14 3	.....	18,523 2 5	33 7 8	31,820 19 11	631,102 18 2	748,695 2 5	280,858 0 0	8 per cent.	8,374 16 4	29,106 18 4
TOTALS.....	£ 666,565 4 11	52,512 4 1	318,281 3 4	6,123,296 14 3	7,160,635 6 7	1,353,308 19 8	66,697 15 11	290,310 5 8	29,364 16 2	1,399,326 18 1	7,727,619 9 2	10,866,628 5 3	7,715,514 0 0	.....	432,761 1 2	1,964,624 16 8

* Including Government Securities, £2,123 19s. 3d.

† 6 per cent. per annum, and bonus of 4 per cent. per annum.

‡ 8 per cent. per annum, and 1 per cent. bonus for half-year.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 22nd November, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ABSTRACTS

OF THE

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

OF THE

Colony of New South Wales,

FOR THE YEAR

1869.

PREPARED IN THE TREASURY.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed,
6 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

SYDNEY:

THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1870.

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GENERAL ACCOUNT CURRENT
OF THE
REVENUE AND RECEIPTS
OF THE
COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
AND OF THEIR
EXPENDITURE,
IN THE YEAR
1869.

GENERAL ACCOUNT CURRENT OF THE REVENUE AND RECEIPTS OF THE COLONY
Dr.

PAGE.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	To BALANCES AT THE CREDIT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNTS, on the 31st December, 1868, viz. :—		
12	Consolidated Revenue Fund... ..	256,547 19 3	
44	Loans' Account	15,897 11 4	
48	Clergy and School Lands' Revenue Account ...	22,736 6 9	
52	Civil Service Superannuation Fund... ..	6,714 7 2	
58	Police Reward Fund	5,405 8 3	
62	Police Superannuation Fund	19,949 8 10	
66	Special Receipts' Account	67,810 8 2	
67	Trust Moneys' Deposit Account	32,605 15 3	*427,667 5 0
	To RECEIPTS IN 1869, as per the following Statements, viz. :—		
15	Consolidated Revenue Fund, Statement No. 1 ...	2,553,055 9 2	
44	Loans' Account, Statement No. 3	1,073,291 15 4	
48	Clergy and School Lands Revenue Account ...	19,647 15 0	
52	Civil Service Superannuation Fund	10,286 12 9	
58	Police Reward Fund... ..	2,820 5 9	
62	Police Superannuation Fund	4,402 0 8	
66	Special Receipts' Account	105,799 4 10	
67	Trust Moneys' Deposit Account	116,277 13 1	3,885,580 16 7
	To CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION FUND :—		
52	Proceeds of Debentures, to the amount of £4,500, sold for the purpose of meeting claims on this Fund		4,520 0 0
	TOTAL	£	4,317,768 1 7

* Includes Government Debentures and other securities to the amount of £61,000, belonging to the following Funds, viz. :—

Clergy and School Lands' Revenue—Government Debentures	...	£12,400
Civil Service Superannuation Fund—	Do.	6,500
Police Reward Fund—	Do.	1,700
Police Superannuation Fund—	Do.	29,000
Sundry Deposits—		
Government Debenture	...	100
Other Securities	...	17,500
		17,600
		£61,000

The Treasury, New South Wales,
10th August, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

OF NEW SOUTH WALES, AND OF THEIR EXPENDITURE, IN THE YEAR 1869.

Cr.

PAGE.	DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	By PAYMENTS IN THE YEAR 1869, UNDER THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNTS, viz. :—		
17	Consolidated Revenue Fund, Statement No. 2 ...	2,617,205 3 10	
45	Loans' Account, Statement No. 3 ...	616,476 5 5	
49	Clergy and School Lands' Revenue Account ...	9,807 14 6	
55	Civil Service Superannuation Fund... ..	15,298 10 0	
59	Police Reward Fund	1,163 0 7	
65	Police Superannuation Fund	5,854 10 3	
66	Special Receipts Account	116,344 6 11	
67	Trust Moneys' Deposit Account	108,151 18 7	3,490,301 10 1
55	By CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION FUND :— Debentures issued for realization ... ..	.....	4,500 0 0
	By BALANCES AT THE CREDIT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNTS, on 31st December, 1869, viz. :—		
12	Consolidated Revenue Fund	192,398 4 7	
45	Loans Account	472,713 1 3	
49	Clergy and School Lands' Revenue Account ...	32,576 7 3	
55	Civil Service Superannuation Fund... ..	1,722 9 11	
59	Police Reward Fund	7,062 13 5	
65	Police Superannuation Fund	18,496 19 3	
66	Special Receipts' Account	57,265 6 1	
67	Trust Moneys' Deposit Account	40,731 9 9	822,966 11 6
	TOTAL	£	4,317,768 1 7

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES OF 31st DECEMBER, 1869 :—

Bank of New South Wales :—	
London Account	£326,208 6 3
Local General Account	390,360 10 5
Newcastle Branch	12,635 9 7
Suspense Account	402,996 0 0
	9,606 8 0
	£738,810 14 3
Less—Cash Overdraft on the Civil Service Superannuation Fund...	77 10 1
	£738,733 4 2
Cash in hands of Chief Clerk, Pay Branch	20,833 7 4
Treasury Chest :—	
Police Reward and Superannuation Fund—Debentures ...	24,700 0 0
Civil Service Superannuation Fund—Debentures ...	1,800 0 0
Church and School Estates Fund—Debentures ...	15,800 0 0
Assurance Fund, Real Property Act—Debentures ...	4,800 0 0
Other Securities	16,250 0 0
	63,350 0 0
Total	£822,966 11 6

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND ACCOUNT CURRENT, FOR THE YEAR 1869.

Dr.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
REVENUE ACCOUNT.		REVENUE ACCOUNT.	
To Balance at the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, 31st December, 1868	256,547 19 3	By Payments in the Year 1869, as per Statement No. 2, viz. :—	
To Receipts in the Year 1869, as per Statement No. 1, viz. :—		For Services of the Year 1863	£ 19 15 10
Revenue proper	£ 2,202,970 5 10	For Services of the Year 1864	84 19 4
Proceeds of Treasury Bills	350,085 3 4	For Services of the Year 1865	468 19 0
	2,553,055 9 2	For Services of the Year 1866	10,446 14 9
		For Services of the Year 1867	25,629 8 7
		For Services of the Year 1868	198,194 5 3
		For Services of the Year 1869	1,934,879 3 8
			2,169,723 6 5
		Other Payments	447,481 17 5
			2,617,205 3 10
		By Balance at the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Account, on 31st December, 1869	192,398 4 7
TOTAL, REVENUE ACCOUNT	£ 2,809,603 8 5	TOTAL, REVENUE ACCOUNT	£ 2,809,603 8 5
LOANS' ACCOUNT.		LOANS' ACCOUNT.	
To Balance at the credit of the Loans' Account on 31st December, 1868	15,897 11 4	By Payments in the Year 1869, as per Statement No. 3	616,476 5 5
To Receipts in the Year 1869, as per Statement No. 3	1,073,291 15 4	By Balance at the credit of the Loans' Account, on 31st December, 1869	472,713 1 3
	1,089,189 6 8		1,089,189 6 8
TOTAL, LOANS' ACCOUNT	£ 1,089,189 6 8	TOTAL, LOANS' ACCOUNT	£ 1,089,189 6 8
TOTAL, CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	£ 3,898,792 15 1	TOTAL, CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	£ 3,898,792 15 1

The Treasury, New South Wales,
12th August, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

No. 1.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS IN THE YEAR 1869, ON
ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

Ledger Folio.	HEAD OF REVENUE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	CUSTOMS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
23	Spirits	322,423 3 10	
"	Wine	23,499 18 7	
"	Ale and Beer	27,234 6 0	
"	Tobacco	69,127 4 8	
"	Tea	61,419 17 8	
24	Sugar and Molasses	57,192 6 8	
"	Coffee and Chicory	6,460 1 3	
"	Opium	1,186 1 3	
"	Malt	944 4 10	
"	Hops	1,676 7 11	
"	Rice	4,721 9 10	
"	Dried Fruits	13,304 7 10	
"	Ad Valorem	169,148 9 2	
63-64	Murray River Customs	80,626 9 4	
			838,964 8 10
69	DUTY ON REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES		17,981 13 4
73	DUTY ON SPIRITS DISTILLED IN THE COLONY		18,577 10 0
	GOLD REVENUE.		
	Duty on Gold:—		
78	Collected at the Custom House 5,395 13 10		
"	Collected at the Mint ... 11,445 5 9		
		16,840 19 7	
81	Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold	8,152 6 10	
			24,993 6 5
85	MINT RECEIPTS		15,288 6 3
	LAND REVENUE.		
	Land Sales:—		
221	Auction Sales, &c. 137,359 19 10		
"	Selections 39,034 9 5		
"	Conditional Purchases 99,332 3 4		
		275,726 12 7	
"	Balances of Conditional Land Purchases	19,525 16 6	
"	Interest on Land Sales to Conditional Purchasers	24,360 8 7	
222	Rent of Land, 1st Class Settled Districts	22,424 12 1	
"	Rent of Runs, 2nd Class Settled and Unsettled Districts	213,326 1 11	
"	Assessment on Runs, 2nd Class Settled and Unsettled Districts	9,522 19 11	
"	Fees on Transfer of Runs	896 0 0	
"	Quit Rents	69 13 4	
"	Licenses to cut Timber, &c., on Crown Lands	1,790 12 3	
"	Mineral Leases	5,412 2 0	
"	Leases of Auriferous Lands	4,634 16 8	
"	Miners' Rights	5,243 5 0	
"	Business Licenses	655 0 0	
"	Survey of Land	118 18 1	
"	Miscellaneous	326 12 9	
			584,033 11 8
235	CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER DISEASES IN SHEEP ACT OF 1866		5,439 9 0
268	FEES UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF BRANDS ACT		1,083 8 6
244	FEES UNDER THE NECROPOLIS ACT OF 1867		*1,248 17 6
277	POSTAGE		85,720 0 5
283	COMMISSION ON MONEY ORDERS		2,862 5 0
	Carried forward	£	1,596,192 16 11

* All fees collected under the Necropolis Act have been transferred to the Lodgments Account, and thus made a Special Fund.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS, &c.—continued.

Ledger Folio.	HEAD OF REVENUE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward		1,596,192 16 11
	LICENSES.		
359	To Wholesale Spirit Dealers	4,870 0 0	
"	To Auctioneers	1,614 16 5	
"	To Bonded Storekeepers... ..	3,959 19 0	
360	To Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors	63,070 19 9	
"	Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses to Publicans	2,616 17 6	
"	To Distillers and Rectifiers	85 8 4	
"	To Hawkers and Pedlers... ..	908 19 8	
"	To Pawnbrokers	448 0 0	
"	Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry Licenses	261 0 0	
"	All other Licenses	252 12 2	
			78,088 12 10
	FEES OF OFFICE.		
513	Commission to Public Officers	1 11 6	
"	Certificates of Naturalization	205 8 6	
"	Preparation and Enrolment of Title-deeds	3,639 10 0	
"	Registrar General	4,942 9 4	
"	Prothonotary of Supreme Court	1,822 19 10	
"	Master in Equity... ..	565 6 0	
"	Curator of Intestate Estates	2,175 15 7	
"	Insolvent Courts	1,882 10 11	
514	Sheriff	548 12 8	
"	District Courts	4,536 4 1	
"	Courts of Petty Sessions... ..	3,638 11 11	
"	Water Police Court and Shipping Masters	3,002 9 1	
"	Steam Navigation Board... ..	346 0 0	
"	Under Gold Fields Act (25 Vict., No. 4)	9 0 0	
"	Slaughtering Fees, Glebe Island Abattoir	1,219 16 11	
"	Other Fees	76 0 0	
			28,612 6 4
	FINES AND FORFEITURES.		
560	Sheriff	288 10 0	
"	Courts of Petty Sessions... ..	4,359 11 6	
"	Water Police Court	732 18 10	
"	For the Unauthorized Occupation of Crown Lands	393 2 9	
"	Crown's share of Seizures by the Departments of Customs and Distilleries	221 14 8	
"	Confiscated, Unclaimed, and Estreated Property	137 12 5	
"	Other Fines	23 1 0	
			6,156 11 2
	RENTS—EXCLUSIVE OF LAND.		
584	Tolls and Ferries... ..	20,649 0 0	
"	Wharfs	4,210 1 7	
"	Government Buildings and Premises	307 4 4	
"	Glebe Island Abattoir	1,230 11 8	
"	Glebe Island Bridge	648 0 0	
			27,044 17 7
599	STAMPS		67,376 11 8
	RAILWAYS.		
615	Railway Tolls	268,411 6 5	
"	Railway Miscellaneous Receipts:—		
"	Sale of Property	1,426 4 7	
"	Advertising in Carriages... ..	175 0 0	
"	Percentage on Stores sold	31 16 6	
"	Hire of Machinery	53 0 1	
"	Unclaimed Wages	4 5 9	
"	Hire of Engines	2,802 3 3	
"	For Water supplied to the Benevo- lent Asylum, Liverpool	71 8 0	
"	Store Charges	89 5 2	
"	Other Items	12 14 3	
		4,665 17 7	
			273,077 4 0
625	ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH RECEIPTS		31,693 16 8
	Carried forward	£	2,108,242 17 2

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS, &c.—continued.

Ledger Folio.	HEAD OF REVENUE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	.....	2,108,242 17 2
	PILOTAGE.		
651	Port Jackson	7,861 13 7	
651-2	Out-ports	7,816 18 8	
			15,678 12 3
667	HARBOUR DUES ... ..	.....	1,905 6 6
673	FEES ON CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY TO MASTERS OF VESSELS ... ..	.....	380 0 0
	TONNAGE DUES.		
677	Newcastle	7,196 11 6	
"	Wollongong	215 2 0	
"	Kiama	100 7 6	
			7,512 1 0
685	INTEREST ON CITY DEBENTURES ... ..	.....	10,000 0 0
	MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.		
755	Sale of Government Property	4,038 18 8	
"	For the support of Patients in the Lunatic Asylums	564 8 5	
"	Payment by the Commissariat towards the support of British Prisoners and Lunatics, for the years 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868	10,012 0 4	
"	Collections by the Government Printer	3,520 5 9	
756	Store Rent of Gunpowder	810 9 7	
"	For work performed by Prisoners in Gaol	1,175 13 4	
"	Fees for docking Vessels, Fitz Roy Dock	1,323 8 1	
"	Fees on presenting Private Bills to Parliament	175 0 0	
"	Fees on Letters of Registration	540 0 0	
"	Interest on Bank Deposits	12,452 13 9	
"	Repayment of the Cost of Excise Supervision of the Brisbane Bonded Sugar Refinery	750 0 0	
821	Repayment, by the Purchasers of Government Debentures of the Interest accrued thereon at the date of purchase	692 13 3	
	Unclaimed Balances of Intestate Estates	551 7 7	
756	Unclaimed Balances of Insolvent Estates	210 1 10	
"	Contributions towards the support of Children in the Industrial Schools of the Colony	96 5 6	
"	Rent of Goods in Queen's Warehouses	217 15 11	
"	Amount received for Services of Tide-waiters employed in Vessels after the time allowed by Law	107 16 6	
"	Unclaimed Costs, Moieties of Fines, &c.	86 2 11	
"	Contribution by the Commissariat towards the repair of the Military Barracks	193 7 6	
"	Proceeds of Gold, &c., exhibited at the Paris Exhibition of 1867	110 19 0	
"	Sale of Overtime and other Goods held in Queen's Warehouse	74 13 1	
"	For Advertising in the <i>London Gazette</i>	20 0 0	
"	Amount payable to the Crown in the matter of Weifert's Bond	33 6 8	
"	For Settlement of the case Attorney General v. Dibbs	21 15 6	
"	Balance on Suspense Account for 1868 and previous years transferred to Revenue	9,495 4 4	
"	Exchange on transfer of £150,000 from the London Account to the Loan Account in Sydney	375 0 0	
"	Exchange on Draft on London for £100,000	500 0 0	
813	Work performed by Boys on board the Nautical School Ship "Vernon"	33 15 5	
786	Repayments to Credit of Votes	10,783 18 6	
806	Advances on account of other Governments repaid	100 0 0	
808	Advances on account of the Board of Trade repaid	116 2 6	
756	Other Miscellaneous Receipts	68 5 0	
			59,251 8 11
	RECEIPTS IN AID OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.		
819	Proceeds of Treasury Bills issued under 32 Vic., No. 14, to the amount of £343,200, to pay off a like amount of Treasury Bills issued under the authority of the Act 31 Vic., No. 28 ... ..	.....	2,202,970 5 10
			350,085 3 4
	TOTAL	£	2,553,055 9 2

The Treasury, New South Wales,
23rd June, 1870.GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

No. 2.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1869, AS DETAILED IN THE ANNEXED STATEMENT.

GENERAL HEAD OF SERVICE.	SERVICES OF THE YEAR							TOTAL.
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I.—SCHEDULES TO IMPERIAL ACT 18 & 19 VICTORIÆ, CAP. 54					6 10 5.	3,598 15 2	47,655 16 11	51,261 2 6
SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A AND B					0 15 10	340 12 2	5,191 13 4	5,533 1 4
II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE					66 16 5	561 6 9	16,411 18 10	17,040 2 0
III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY		0 10 6	1 1 0	3 18 0	5,214 12 1	42,419 12 8	456,681 8 10	504,321 3 1
IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE				6 16 9	34 4 10	2,093 1 11	60,951 0 5	63,085 3 11
V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE		41 3 4	428 0 0	885 1 9	2,097 7 6	22,126 6 4	167,582 17 9	193,160 16 8
VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS		37 5 6	21 13 7	176 3 9	1,781 15 0	21,931 14 0	155,953 12 3	179,902 4 1
VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS				1,390 17 1	7,936 19 6	65,113 10 8	329,616 7 10	404,057 15 1
VIII.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL		6 0 0	18 4 5	7,983 17 5	2,192 3 1	34,520 2 3	121,604 2 1	166,324 9 3
IX.—SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS	19 15 10				6,298 3 11	5,489 3 4	573,230 5 5	585,037 8 6
TOTAL, CHARGES AGAINST APPROPRIATIONS	19 15 10	84 19 4	468 19 0	10,446 14 9	25,629 8 7	198,194 5 3	1,934,879 3 8	2,169,723 6 5
X.—OTHER PAYMENTS OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND								447,481 17 5
GRAND TOTAL								£2,617,205 3 10

The Treasury, New South Wales,
10th August, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

No. 2.

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, IN THE YEAR 1869, OUT OF THE
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

Leger Folio.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1863.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	No. II.—Unclassified Expenditure.				
198	INTEREST ON DEBENTURES			19 15 10	19 15 10
	Total for the Year 1863.....£			19 15 10	19 15 10
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1864.				
	No. III.—Colonial Secretary.				
14	POLICE		0 10 6		0 10 6
	No. V.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.				
118	POSTAGE OF THE VARIOUS PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.....			41 3 4	41 3 4
	No. VI.—Secretary for Lands.				
116	SURVEY OF LANDS		37 5 6		37 5 6
	No. VIII.—Postmaster General.				
136	POST OFFICE	6 0 0			6 0 0
	Total for the Year 1864.....£	6 0 0	37 16 0	41 3 4	84 19 4
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1865.				
	No. III.—Colonial Secretary.				
44	GAOL, WOLLONGONG		1 1 0		1 1 0
	No. V.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.				
145	POSTAGE OF THE VARIOUS PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS			428 0 0	428 0 0
	No. VI.—Secretary for Lands.				
150	SURVEY OF LANDS		18 0 3		18 0 3
219	GOLD FIELDS	4 3 4			4 3 4
163	FENCING PUBLIC ROADS WHERE PROCLAIMED THROUGH ENCLOSED LANDS			4 10 0	4 10 0
	No. VIII.—Postmaster General.				
220	CONVEYANCE OF MAILS			18 4 5	18 4 5
	Total for the Year 1865.....£	4 3 4	14 1 3	450 14 5	468 19 0
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1866.				
	No. III.—Colonial Secretary.				
296	GAOL, WOLLONGONG		1 11 0		1 11 0
1295	IMMIGRATION		0 5 0		0 5 0
637	FEES FOR EXAMINING LUNATICS			2 2 0	2 2 0
	TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY		1 16 0	2 2 0	3 18 0
	Carried forward		1 16 0	2 2 0	3 18 0

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

Ledger Folio.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1866—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward		1 16 0	2 2 0	3 18 0
	No. IV.—Administration of Justice.				
714	CORONERS' INQUESTS		6 16 9		6 16 9
	TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.....£		6 16 9		6 16 9
	No. V.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.				
1095	STEAM NAVIGATION AND PILOT BOARDS	83 18 0			83 18 0
1092	POSTAGE OF THE VARIOUS PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS			800 2 9	801 3 9
1197	ADVERTISING FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE GENERALLY			1 1 0	
	TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE £	83 18 0		801 3 9	885 1 9
	No. VI.—Secretary for Lands.				
1234	SURVEY OF LANDS		166 9 9		166 9 9
1310	BOTANIC GARDENS		9 14 0		9 14 0
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS.....£		176 3 9		176 3 9
	No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works.				
	RAILWAYS.				
1395	Existing Lines—Working Expenses			9 18 0	9 18 0
2033	REPAIRS, &c., LUNATIC ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.....			360 12 6	360 12 6
1948	REPAIRS, CIRCULAR QUAY.....			137 8 8	388 0 8
1907	GRASSING SAND HILLS, NEWCASTLE			250 12 0	
	MINOR ROADS.				
2155	Northern Districts.....			159 5 1	632 5 11
2171	Western Districts			330 4 7	
2199	Southern Districts			142 16 3	
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.....£			1,390 17 1	1,390 17 1
	No. VIII.—Postmaster General.				
1535	STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH GREAT BRITAIN <i>via</i> PANAMA			7,983 17 5	7,983 17 5
	TOTAL, POSTMASTER GENERAL.....£			7,983 17 5	7,983 17 5
	Total for the Year 1866.....£	83 18 0	184 16 6	10,178 0 3	10,446 14 9
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1867.				
	No. I.—Schedules to Imperial Act 18 and 19 Victoria, cap. 54.				
	SCHEDULE B.				
27	Pensions to Superannuated Officers and others.....			6 10 5	6 10 5
	SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B.				
33	Pensions to Superannuated Officers and others.....			0 15 10	0 15 10
	TOTAL, SCHEDULES			7 6 3	7 6 3
	No. II.—Executive and Legislative.				
54	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR	2 9 6	10 17 2		13 6 8
93	PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY		53 9 9		53 9 9
	TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.....£	2 9 6	64 6 11		66 16 5
	Carried forward.....£	2 9 6	64 6 11	7 6 3	74 2 8

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

Leger Folio.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1867—continued.				
	Brought forward.....	2 9 6	64 6 11	7 6 3	74 2 8
	No. III.—Colonial Secretary.				
107	VOLUNTEERS.....	75 4 2	.....	.....	75 4 2
167	POLICE .....	.....	8 7 0	.....	8 7 0
750-9	PETTY SESSIONS	34 10 3	10 17 0	.....	45 7 3
	GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENT.				
344	Gaols, Country Districts .....	.....	24 11 0	.....	24 11 0
383	Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island .....	.....	1 10 10	.....	1 10 10
415	VACCINE INSTITUTION.....	.....	563 10 0	.....	563 10 0
441	OBSERVATORY .....	.....	43 7 6	.....	43 7 6
63	ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOL .....	.....	22 10 0	.....	22 10 0
824	REFORMATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS .....	.....	.....	3,827 12 5	3,827 12 5
	CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.				
535	Salaries of Lady Superintendent and five Nursing Sisters, Sydney Infirmary .....	.....	.....	33 6 8	33 6 8
575	IMMIGRATION .....	.....	3 1 10	.....	3 1 10
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
585	Expenses attending the preparation of the Electoral Lists .....	.....	.....	209 8 10	566 3 5
600	Fees for examining lunatics .....	.....	.....	5 5 0	
601	Burial of destitute persons .....	.....	.....	3 0 0	
603	Rewards for apprehension of offenders .....	.....	.....	166 0 0	
610	Further expenses connected with the Paris Exhibition Commission.....	.....	.....	182 9 7	
	TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY	109 14 5	677 15 2	4,427 2 6	5,214 12 1
	No. IV.—Administration of Justice.				
646	LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN .....	.....	7 0 0	.....	7 0 0
666	SHERIFF .....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0
734	DISTRICT COURTS.....	.....	4 0 6	.....	4 0 6
810	CORONERS' INQUESTS .....	.....	22 3 4	.....	22 3 4
	TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE .....	.....	34 4 10	.....	34 4 10
	No. V.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.				
911	CUSTOMS	16 5 0	.....	.....	16 5 0
934	PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND POSTAGE STAMP DEPARTMENT Printing and Bookbinding .....	.....	229 19 10	.....	229 19 10
1125	STORES AND STATIONERY. Stores and Stationery for the Public Service generally.....	.....	.....	4 7 4	5 1 11
985	FUEL AND LIGHT .....	.....	.....	0 14 7	
	HARBOURS, LIGHT-HOUSES, AND PILOT DEPARTMENT.				
1029	Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards.....	200 13 0	.....	.....	1,831 4 10
1051	Light-house, Gabo Island .....	.....	.....	621 13 10	
1052	Light-house, Wilson's Promontory .....	.....	.....	512 3 6	
1053	Light-house, King's Island .....	.....	.....	254 3 8	
1054	Light-house, Kent's Group .....	.....	.....	242 3 4	
1059	Contingencies generally.....	.....	0 7 6	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
1072	Postage of the various Public Departments .....	.....	.....	7 8 2	14 15 11
1092	Advertising for the Public Service generally .....	.....	.....	0 14 0	
1102	Duty Stamps for the Public Service generally .....	.....	.....	0 8 4	
1154	Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Session, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts .....	.....	.....	6 5 5	
	TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE	216 18 0	230 7 4	1,650 2 2	2,097 7 6
	Carried forward.....	329 1 11	1,006 14 3	6,084 10 11	7,420 7 1

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

Ledger Folio.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1867—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	329 1 11	1,006 14 3	6,084 10 11	7,420 7 1
	No. VII.—Secretary for Lands.				
1461	SURVEY OF LANDS		1,377 2 0		1,377 2 0
1209	COMMISSION TO LAND AGENTS, APPRAISERS, AND OTHERS			88 3 2	88 3 2
1282	BOTANIC GARDENS		21 9 6		21 9 6
	ROADS, STREETS, AND BRIDGES.				
1873	Minor Bridges, and Roads not classified			32 13 4	229 7 4
1900	Fencing Public Roads where proclaimed through enclosed lands			196 14 0	
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
1310	Towards the Survey and determination of the Boundary Line between New South Wales and South Australia			35 13 0	65 13 0
1314	Erection of a Tablet to mark the Grave, on the Bogan, of Allan Cunningham, who was murdered by the Blacks, whilst in discharge of his duties as Colonial Botanist			30 0 0	
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS		1,398 11 6	383 3 6	1,781 15 0
	No. VIII.—Secretary for Public Works.				
	RAILWAYS.				
1505	Existing Lines—Working Expenses			1 3 2	1 3 2
	HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION.				
1388	Steam Dredge "Hunter"		0 2 9		0 2 9
1401	Steam Dredge "Pluto"		1 10 0		1 10 0
	PUBLIC WORKS.				
1957	Sea Wall, Botanic Gardens			486 12 3	1,478 1 4
2010	Screw Moorings, Newcastle			232 11 4	
2145	Steam Cranes, Newcastle			758 17 9	
1413	COLONIAL ARCHITECT	25 0 0			25 0 0
	PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.				
1993	Ordinary Repairs, Alterations, and Additions to Public Buildings generally			0 16 0	3,713 10 1
2018	Furniture, and repair of same, Government House			99 1 0	
2029	Materials and implements for employment of prisoners in gaol			8 8 6	
2042	Police Buildings			703 10 0	
2057	Gaols, Court Houses, and Lock-ups			2,151 17 0	
2073	Alterations, &c., Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta			2 0 0	
2100	Additions, &c., Roman Catholic Orphan School			125 13 0	
2105	Messenger's Quarters, Fort Phillip			299 14 7	
2143	Alterations, Abattoir, Glebe Island			322 10 0	
	CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF MAIN ROADS.				
2205	Northern Road			2 4 1	2 4 1
	OTHER ROADS AND BRIDGES.				
	Minor Roads:—				
2263	Northern Districts			719 14 4	2,715 8 1
2278	Western Districts			784 13 4	
2305	Southern Districts			73 13 1	
2358	Road, Wagga Wagga to Deniliquin			1 0 0	
2373	Roads, Moruya District			220 9 0	
2374	Rylstone Bridge			243 5 0	
2377	Bridge over Vale Creek			500 0 0	
2380	Bridge over Cox's Creek			172 13 4	
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	25 0 0	1 12 9	7,910 6 9	7,936 19 6
	No. VIII.—Postmaster General.				
1477	POST OFFICE	2 17 0			2 17 0
1497	STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH GREAT BRITAIN <i>via</i> PANAMA			1,182 15 11	1,182 15 11
1444	ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS		1,006 10 2		1,006 10 2
	TOTAL, POSTMASTER GENERAL	2 17 0	1,006 10 2	1,182 15 11	2,192 3 1
	No. IX.—Unclassified Expenditure.				
1541	INTEREST ON DEBENTURES			40 0 0	40 0 0
1544	INTEREST ON TREASURY BILLS			23 6 6	23 6 6
633	CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE SUPPORT OF THE IMPERIAL FORCES IN THE COLONY			6,234 17 5	6,234 17 5
	TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS			6,298 3 11	6,298 3 11
	Total for the Year 1867	356 18 11	3,413 8 8	21,859 1 0	25,629 8 7

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

Ledger Folio.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1868.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	No. II.—Schedules to Imperial Act 18 and 19 Victoria, cap. 54.				
	SCHEDULE B.				
12	Pensions to Judges			787 10 0	} 1,958 17 1
16	Pensions to retired Political Officers			491 13 4	
25	Pensions to superannuated Officers and others			679 13 9	
	SCHEDULE C.				
	Church of England—				
35	Diocese of Sydney	673 4 9			
38	Diocese of Goulburn	100 0 0			
40	Diocese of Newcastle	287 10 0			
46	Roman Catholic Church			1,060 14 9	} 1,639 18 1
	SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B.			579 3 4	
32	Pensions to superannuated Officers and others			340 12 2	340 12 2
	TOTAL, SCHEDULES.....£			3,939 7 4	3,939 7 4
	No. III.—Executive and Legislative.				
51-54	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR	16 12 6	175 5 9		191 18 3
61	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL		2 0 0		2 0 0
66	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL		1 4 0		1 4 0
73	LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY		25 11 0		25 11 0
78	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY		3 17 6		3 17 6
94	PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY		336 16 0		336 16 0
	TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.....£	16 12 6	544 14 3		561 6 9
	No. IIII.—Colonial Secretary.				
108-114	VOLUNTEERS	24 17 9	560 5 7		585 3 4
118-122	NAVAL BRIGADE	208 4 0	230 5 0		438 9 0
	POLICE.				
130	Constabulary	31 16 1		} 7,552 4 5	
134	Police Surgeon	16 13 4			
164	Contingencies		7,503 15 0		
816-825	PETTY SESSIONS	100 16 3	546 14 5		647 10 8
178	GOLD AND ESCORT			1,388 4 11	1,388 4 11
181	GOLD RECEIVERS.....	126 13 4			126 13 4
	GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENT.				
185-190	Gaol, Sydney	75 16 8	346 0 0		421 16 8
199	Farramatta		190 11 9		190 11 9
205-208	Bathurst	144 17 8	144 19 4		289 17 0
216	Maitland		112 6 9		112 6 9
224	Goulburn		101 8 11		101 8 11
232	Berrima		60 13 4		60 13 4
236-240	Albury	56 19 4	184 19 6		241 18 10
242-245	Braidwood	61 19 4	81 15 8		143 15 0
252	Mudgee		62 0 9		62 0 9
259	Grafton		23 15 7		23 15 7
266	Wollongong		42 15 1		42 15 1
271-2	Armidale	56 19 4	48 12 11		105 12 3
276-280	Wagga Wagga	56 19 4	40 11 0		97 10 4
284-288	Yass	61 19 4	29 11 2		91 10 6
292-296	Deniliquin	57 16 0	62 17 11		120 13 11
300-304	Port Macquarie	11 10 9	60 12 3		72 3 0
308	Windsor	11 14 10			11 14 10
310	Eden	15 1 6			15 1 6
312	Gundagai	10 1 6			10 1 6
	Carried forward.....£	1,130 16 4	10,434 11 11	1,388 4 11	12,953 13 2
	Carried forward.....£	16 12 6	544 14 3	3,939 7 4	4,500 14 1

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

Leger Folio.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1868—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	16 12 6	544 14 3	3,939 7 4	4,500 14 1
	Ac. H.H.—Colonial Secretary—continued.				
	Brought forward.....	1,130 16 4	10,434 11 11	1,388 4 11	12,953 13 2
	GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS—continued.				
314	Gaol, Tamworth	10 1 6	.....	.....	10 1 6
316	Orange	12 11 6	.....	.....	12 11 6
318	Tenterfield	15 1 6	.....	.....	15 1 6
320	Wellington	10 1 6	.....	.....	10 1 6
322	Cooma	10 1 6	.....	.....	10 1 6
323	Queanbeyan	3 5 0	.....	.....	3 5 0
327-338	Gaols, Country Districts	80 0 0	363 1 10	.....	443 1 10
	Gaols generally—				
345	Extra Warders .....	.....	.....	22 5 8	315 19 9
360	Conveyance of prisoners.....	.....	.....	116 1 1	
370	Materials, &c., for employment of prisoners in gaol .....	.....	.....	174 9 6	
375	Unforeseen expenses .....	.....	.....	3 3 6	
388	Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island .....	.....	237 7 0	.....	237 7 0
390	Visiting Justice, Sydney Gaol, and Penal Establishment.....	16 13 4	.....	.....	16 13 4
	LUNATIC ASYLUMS.				
393-397	Tarban Creek Asylum	8 15 9	831 1 6	.....	2,058 17 1
404	Parramatta Asylum .....	.....	754 11 2	.....
419	Lunatic Receiving House, Darlinghurst .....	.....	72 8 8	.....
410	Board of Visitors .....	.....	.....	87 10 0	
412	Chaplains	37 10 0	.....	.....
406	Allowance to Commissioner to enable him to prepare a Report upon the plans of construction, systems of management, &c., of the principal Lunatic Asylums of Europe and America .....	.....	.....	267 0 0	
415	MEDICAL BOARD—CLERK	22 0 0	.....	.....	22 0 0
417-459	VACCINE INSTITUTION.....	25 0 0	891 11 0	.....	916 11 0
429	AUDITOR GENERAL .....	.....	7 3 0	.....	7 3 0
439	REGISTRAR GENERAL .....	.....	1,128 10 0	.....	1,128 10 0
1765	REGISTRATION OF BRANDS.....	6 5 0	.....	.....	6 5 0
441-443	COLONIAL AGENT.....	250 0 0	125 0 0	.....	375 0 0
446-453	OBSERVATORY	30 0 0	32 4 2	.....	62 4 2
455	MUSEUM—CURATOR	83 6 8	.....	.....	83 6 8
	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.				
518	Nautical School Ship "Vernon" .....	.....	289 2 8	.....	289 2 8
520-527	Industrial School for Girls at Newcastle	33 5 3	491 14 7	.....	524 19 10
536	PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL .....	.....	272 4 11	.....	272 4 11
540-4	ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOL.....	95 9 6	323 12 1	.....	419 1 7
554	ASYLUMS FOR THE INFIRM AND DESTITUTE .....	.....	981 5 1	.....	981 5 1
	GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
	In aid of the following Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions, viz. :—				
463	School of Arts, Albury.....	.....	.....	7 2 6	843 19 0
464	Armidale .....	.....	.....	46 1 5	
467	Bathurst .....	.....	.....	18 15 0	
468	East Maitland .....	.....	.....	50 6 6	
469	Grafton .....	.....	.....	41 13 9	
473	Morpeth .....	.....	.....	85 18 1	
475	Parramatta .....	.....	.....	30 14 3	
477	Richmond .....	.....	.....	7 15 0	
478	St. Leonards .....	.....	.....	40 0 9	
479	Windsor .....	.....	.....	10 0 9	
481	Wollongong.....	.....	.....	14 2 6	
483	Camden .....	.....	.....	43 9 1	
491	Waratah .....	.....	.....	21 6 8	
496	Berrima .....	.....	.....	50 0 0	
482	Mechanics' Institute, Yass .....	.....	.....	26 12 9	
	In aid of the erection of buildings for the following Institutions, equal sums having been raised by private contributions, viz. :—				
504	School of Arts, Lambton .....	.....	.....	200 0 0	22,018 7 7
503	Terrara.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	
	Carried forward.....£	1,880 4 4	17,235 9 7	2,902 13 8	
	Carried forward.....£	16 12 6	544 14 3	3,939 7 4	4,500 14 1

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

Leger Folio.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1868—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	16 12 6	544 14 3	3,989 7 4	4,500 14 1
	No. III.—Colonial Secretary—continued.	1,880 4 4	17,235 9 7	2,902 13 8	22,018 7 7
	Brought forward.....				
	CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.				
561	For the support of paupers in the Colonial Hospitals.....			2,752 7 11	
565	For the support of women and children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney.....			2,008 0 0	
568	In aid of the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick.....			333 6 8	
617	Salaries of Lady Superintendent and Nursing Sisters, Sydney Infirmary			406 5 0	
569	For the support of infants removed from the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, to the Asylum for Destitute Children, Randwick			776 1 9	
	In aid of the undermentioned Institutions, equal sums having been raised by private contributions, viz. :—				
563	Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary			598 3 0	
564	Benevolent Society, Sydney			500 0 0	
575	Parramatta			100 6 6	
576	Singleton and Patrick's Plains			400 0 0	
577	Tamworth			125 14 2	
578	Hospital and Benevolent Society, Penrith			79 6 6	
584	Hospital, Armidale and New England			146 10 0	
585	Bathurst			195 16 2	
589	Deniliquin			99 0 2	
591	Forbes			145 9 2	
592	Goulburn			97 4 0	
596	Hay			44 3 10	
598	Maitland			268 12 6	
599	Menindie			258 9 7	
600	Mudgee			31 14 0	
602	Muswellbrook.....			125 11 6	
603	Newcastle			283 12 10	
604	Orange			249 18 6	
605	Parramatta			46 1 0	
608	Sofala			71 4 0	
609	Tenterfield			57 11 7	
610	Wagga Wagga			300 0 0	
611	Wellington			100 0 0	
612	Windsor			50 0 0	
613	Wollongong			170 16 6	
614	Yass			200 0 0	
615	Young			296 8 3	
616	Cooma			300 0 0	
620	Queanbeyan			40 5 0	
619	Wash-house, &c., Tamworth Hospital			85 0 0	
624	Extensions and alterations, Sydney Infirmary			5,000 0 0	
627	IMMIGRATION	1,098 15 6			1,098 15 6
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
632	Expenses of the Commission appointed to inquire into the Water Supply for Sydney and Suburbs			544 14 8	
635	Expenses of the Returning Officers of the Electoral Districts			5 5 6	
642	Expenses attending the preparation of the Electoral Lists			17 3 8	
645	Newspapers and Almanacs			2 18 6	
650	Burial of destitute persons in cases where inquests have not been held			58 3 0	
654	Maintenance of deserted children, paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, &c.....			18 15 11	
659	Fees for examining lunatics			35 14 0	
662	Rewards for apprehension of offenders			608 8 2	
670	Rent of House for the Commodore commanding the Naval Squadron on this Station			373 6 2	
669	Outstanding balances due to exhibitors and others, and for medals to persons engaged in the Paris Universal Exhibition			250 0 0	
671	Expenses connected with the reception and entertainment of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of his visit to this Colony, further sum....			317 9 11	
675	Exploration of the Limestone Caves, Wellington Valley....			200 0 0	
676	Collating, for binding, Parliamentary Papers received from England			40 0 0	
677	Towards the publication of the 4th volume of Bentham's Work on the Flora of Australia			50 0 0	
678	Mr. Phillip Baker's claim for collecting the Census in the two Districts of Lower Darling, in 1851			37 10 0	
	TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY	2,978 19 10	17,235 9 7	22,205 3 3	42,419 12 8
	Carried forward.....	2,995 12 4	17,780 3 10	26,144 10 7	46,920 6 9

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

Ledger Folio.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1868—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	2,995 12 4	17,780 3 10	26,144 10 7	46,920 6 9
	No. IV.—Administration of Justice.				
720-726	LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN	7 1 8	83 11 6	.....	90 13 2
732	SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURT .....	.....	104 17 6	.....	104 17 6
744	SHERIFF .....	.....	38 3 6	.....	38 3 6
	DISTRICT COURTS—				
754	Metropolitan and Coast	77 0 0	.....	.....	1,085 17 3
764	Southern	283 0 0	.....	.....
770	South-western	66 13 4	.....	.....
778	Western	204 3 4	.....	.....
789	Northern	192 18 4	.....	.....	1 15 2
801	Contingencies generally .....	.....	262 2 3	.....
811	Quarter Sessions .....	.....	1 15 2	.....
864	Coroners' Inquests .....	.....	771 15 4	.....	771 15 4
	TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.....£	830 16 8	1,262 5 3	.....	2,093 1 11
	No. V.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.				
916-17	TREASURY	38 10 0	59 4 6	.....	97 14 6
959	STAMP DUTIES .....	.....	1 6 0	.....	1 6 0
1159-38	CUSTOMS	22 15 11	868 19 11	.....	891 15 10
932	COLONIAL DISTILLERIES AND REFINERIES .....	.....	0 13 0	.....	0 13 0
	PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND POSTAGE STAMP DEPARTMENT.				
1181-52	Printing and Bookbinding	3 12 0	434 11 9	.....	438 3 9
	STORES AND STATIONERY.				
1170	Conveyance of Stores .....	.....	.....	186 3 0	5,930 6 7
957	Packing and other expenses .....	.....	.....	0 9 0	
961	Colonial Military Stores .....	.....	.....	44 18 6	
1172	Stores and Stationery for the Public Service generally .....	.....	.....	5,246 17 5	
1000	Fuel and Light for Departments within the District of Sydney .....	.....	.....	451 18 8	100 13 1
	GUNPOWDER MAGAZINES.				
1002-4	Goat Island	25 3 1	19 11 9	.....
1006-1136	Spectacle Island	22 10 0	33 8 3	.....	76 2 6
1011-13	HEALTH AND EMIGRATION OFFICERS	71 5 0	4 17 6	.....
1068	QUARANTINE .....	.....	8 6 3	.....
1022	SHIPPING MASTERS .....	.....	1 9 0	.....
1027	GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIR .....	.....	27 16 1	.....	27 16 1
	HARBOURS, LIGHT-HOUSES, AND PILOT DEPARTMENT.				
1171	Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards	85 19 0	.....	.....	2,519 19 0
1034	Harbour Masters	20 16 8	.....	.....
1038	Colonial Light-houses	62 0 8	.....	.....
1042	Sea and River Pilots	620 6 0	.....	.....
1046	Boatmen	248 0 0	.....	.....	15 0 0
1048	Telegraph Stations	4 6 8	.....	.....
1049	Light-house, Gabo Island .....	.....	.....	375 8 2	
1050	Light-house, Wilson's Promontory .....	.....	.....	506 1 9	
1051	Light-house, King's Island .....	.....	.....	295 7 0	15 0 0
1052	Light-house, Kent's Group .....	.....	.....	237 16 9	
1157	Contingencies generally .....	.....	63 16 4	.....
1055	LIFE-BOATS .....	.....	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0
	Carried forward	1,225 5 0	1,524 0 4	7,360 0 3	10,109 5 7
	Carried forward	3,826 9 0	19,042 9 1	26,144 10 7	49,013 8 8

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

Ledger Folio.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1868—continued.				
	Brought forward	3,826 9 0	19,042 9 1	26,144 10 7	49,013 8 8
	No. V.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.				
	Brought forward	1,225 5 0	1,524 0 4	7,360 0 3	10,109 5 7
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
1065	Postage of the various Public Departments			1,798 19 6	
1178	Advertising for the Public Service generally			656 12 1	
1088	Transmission of Public Telegraphic Messages			212 1 1	
1092	Duty Stamps for the Public Service generally			1 15 0	
1103	Exchange on Remittances			55 17 2	
1108	Expense of carrying on the Coast Surveys			52 11 3	
1134	Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts			446 13 3	
1153	Amount of Murray River Customs Collections paid to the Government of Victoria, under the 5th, 6th, and 7th Clauses of the Agreement of 12th January, 1867			8,266 11 9	
1156	Removal of Life-boat Shed, Newcastle			40 2 11	
1165	Gratuity to John Thursell, late Boatman, Customs Department			116 13 4	
1166	Gratuity to Allan Hinton, late Assistant Lightkeeper, Port Stephens			94 0 0	
1173	Compensation to Mr. John Shanks, late Pilot, Port Jackson, for loss of health consequent on the late accident at the Heads			100 0 0	
1150	Payments out of the Vote for Unforeseen Expenses—				
	Postage and other charges in England connected with the Government Agencies			83 13 5	
	Travelling expenses of the Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, to Melbourne, on Public business			34 10 0	
	Miscellaneous items			57 0 0	
	TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE £	1,225 5 0	1,524 0 4	19,377 1 0	22,126 6 4
	No. VI.—Secretary for Lands.				
1364	DEPARTMENT OF LANDS		13 14 0		13 14 0
1204-10	SURVEY OF LANDS	497 7 8	10,782 3 8		11,279 11 4
1239	COMMISSION TO LAND AGENTS, APPRAISERS, AND OTHERS			2,049 0 9	2,049 0 9
1248-52	OCCUPATION OF LANDS	31 0 0	70 18 2		101 18 2
1257-61	GOLD FIELDS	154 3 4	121 15 0		275 18 4
1277-1361	PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP	977 9 9	65 12 3		1,043 2 0
1288-90	INSPECTION OF CATTLE	37 10 0	0 16 8		38 6 8
1292-4	COAL FIELDS	75 0 0	132 0 3		207 0 3
1303	BOTANIC GARDENS		106 18 11		106 18 11
1316	GOVERNMENT DOMAINS AND HYDE PARK		387 3 11		387 3 11
	ROADS, STREETS, AND BRIDGES.				
	Subordinate Roads—				
1804	Metropolitan			79 17 0	
1808	Northern			180 10 3	
1820	Western			550 10 4	
1829	Southern			229 4 11	
1849	Minor Bridges and Roads not classified			820 15 0	
1861	Fencing Public Roads where proclaimed through enclosed lands			1,077 5 1	
1869	Formation of Streets through Crown Lands, Sydney			472 9 6	
1877	Metalling Sheather's-lane, Camden			280 0 0	
1879	Road from Walcha to Tia			200 0 0	
1884	Rent of Tolls, Windsor Ferry, for the year 1868, refunded to the Trustees			283 0 0	
2245	Rent of Tolls, Mudbank and Bunnerong Road, from 19th September, 1867, to 18th December, 1868, refunded to the Trustees			200 0 0	
1328	ABORIGINES			65 10 0	65 10 0
1352	HASLEM'S CREEK CEMETERY			173 15 1	173 15 1
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
1332	Preservation of Caves, Fish River			31 5 0	
1341	Sinking Wells on the road between the Darling and the Lachlan			1,484 17 6	
1372	Refund to the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society of the Rent received for the Mooki Run for 1868			300 0 0	
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS.....£	1,772 10 9	11,681 2 10	8,478 0 5	21,931 14 0
	Carried forward.....£	6,824 4 9	32,247 12 3	53,999 12 0	93,071 9 0

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

Ledger Folio.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1868—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	6,824 4 9	32,247 12 3	53,999 12 0	93,071 9 0
	No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works.				
1404	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.....		165 6 0		165 6 0
	RAILWAYS—				
1408	General Establishment		11 6 9		8,106 15 6
1418	Works in Progress		48 4 0		
1437	Existing Lines—Working Expenses		8,047 4 9		
	HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION.				
1510	Engineer's Department.....		17 7 0		4,358 17 9
1522	Steam Dredge "Hunter"		596 15 11		
1450-1525	Steam Dredge "Hercules"	148 7 5	336 19 4		
1456-9	Steam Dredge "Pluto"	12 0 0	2,800 11 3		
1521	Steam Dredge "Vulcan"		253 4 7		
1408-1516	Steam Dredge "Samson"	139 18 1	53 14 2		
	PUBLIC WORKS.				
2005	Preliminary Harbour Surveys			117 4 2	4,344 1 1
2011	Landing silt from Dredge, and forming ground			626 6 6	
2046	Incidental repairs to Wharfs, Bridges, and other Public Works			419 18 1	
2035	Repair of Circular Quay			132 9 5	
2041	Wharf Accommodation, Moruya			859 19 0	
2458	Approach to West Maitland Bridge			2,185 11 4	150 8 5
1518	Refund of Duty paid on iron-work for West Maitland Bridge			2 12 7	
1482-1513	COLONIAL ARCHITECT	50 0 0	100 8 5		
	PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.				
2116	Repairs, alterations, and additions to Public Buildings generally			2,217 11 3	23,367 18 6
2131	Furniture and fittings for Public Offices generally			500 17 10	
2138	Repairs to Military Barracks and Buildings			504 17 6	
2141	Lighting Lamps, sweeping Chimneys, &c., Victoria Barracks			19 11 7	
2144	Lighting Government Lamps in streets of Sydney and Domain			169 1 3	
2146	Furniture, and repair of same, Government House			104 5 3	
2159	Materials and implements for employment of prisoners in Gaol			1,354 8 1	
2163	Additions, Sydney Gaol			735 18 11	
2169	Police Buildings			2,073 0 11	
2182	Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups			6,175 15 1	
2183	Coffins for paupers			21 13 9	
2187	Furniture for, and repair of, Telegraph Stations			155 5 0	
2189	Additions, &c., Protestant Orphan School			452 0 0	
2206	Repairs to Workshops and Quarters, Cockatoo Island			191 16 7	
2207	Erection of Post Office, Deniliquin			993 13 9	
2216	Additions, &c., Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta			2,414 15 10	2,096 11 5
2227	Repairs, &c., Sydney Mint			1,167 10 0	
2231	Enclosing sites of Surgeon's residence, Watch-house, and Lunatic Receiving House, Darlinghurst			5 0 0	
2238	Engine-driver, and Fuel for engine, Lunatic Asylum, Tarban			21 12 7	
2246	Erection of Post and Telegraph Office at Wagga Wagga			971 10 0	
2248	Laying on Water, Parliamentary Buildings, Sydney Infirmary and Hyde Park			17 2 7	
2252	Additions, Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek			3,083 18 9	
2257	Erection of a Tent, &c., at Marulan, on the occasion of opening the Railway to that place			16 12 0	
	CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF MAIN ROADS.				
2343	Northern Road			147 14 2	
2351	Southern Road			1,023 5 0	
2359	Western Road			925 12 3	
	OTHER ROADS AND BRIDGES.				
2364	Clyde Road			340 6 7	19,968 9 2
2369	Road from Clarence River to Great Northern Road			6,193 4 6	
2374	Mudgee Road			53 19 1	
	Minor Roads:—				
2463	Northern Districts			4,849 19 4	
2390	Western Districts			1,105 17 11	
2447	Southern Districts			3,579 19 1	
2412	Contingent Works on Minor Bridges, Roads, &c.			75 5 6	
2417	Repairs to and painting of Bridges			105 19 9	
2423	Dray Road from Araluen to Moruya			1,340 5 10	
2425	Bridge over Fish River			707 0 0	
2427	Bridge over Cedar Party Creek			529 3 4	
2429	Three Bridges on Road between Molong and Wellington			1,086 1 6	
2431	Foot Bridge over Bombala River			1 6 9	
	Carried forward	£ 350 5 6	12,431 2 2	49,777 0 2	62,558 7 10
	Carried forward	£ 6,824 4 9	32,247 12 3	53,999 12 0	93,071 9 0

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

Ledger Folio.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1868—continued.				
	Brought forward	6,824 4 9	32,247 12 3	53,999 12 0	93,071 9 0
	Ac. VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.				
	Brought forward	350 5 6	12,431 2 2	49,777 0 2	62,558 7 10
	OTHER ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.				
2433	Bridge at Colombo and Cocketgodong Creek			953 7 8	2,142 16 8
2436	Road and Culverts, Belgrave-street, West Kempsey			61 1 0	
2438	Steam Pant, Grafton			349 18 0	
2440	Road from Cowra to Grenfell			65 5 0	
2450	Formation of Road from Bulli to Coal Cliff			200 0 0	
2452	Road from Coonabarabran to Baradine			210 0 0	177 6 2
2460	Reflooring Railway Bridge, Ashfield			303 5 0	
1504	FITZ ROY DOCK		177 6 2		
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
1505	Attending to the Gas, Parliamentary Buildings			35 0 0	235 0 0
1507	Water Reserve, Cootamundry			200 0 0	
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.....£	350 5 6	12,608 8 4	52,154 16 10	65,113 10 8
	Ac. VIII.—Postmaster General.				
1568-79	POST OFFICE	2,906 13 4	362 7 11		3,269 1 3
1590	CONVEYANCE OF MAILS			13,423 5 1	13,423 5 1
1595	STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH GREAT BRITAIN <i>via</i> SUEZ			10,898 14 10	10,898 14 10
1615	STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH GREAT BRITAIN <i>via</i> PANAMA			4,583 6 8	4,583 6 8
1601	MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT		368 3 9		368 3 9
1605-9	ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS	180 18 4	1,706 12 4		1,977 10 8
	TOTAL, POSTMASTER GENERAL.....£	3,087 11 8	2,527 4 0	28,905 6 7	34,520 2 3
	Ac. IX.—Unclassified Expenditure.				
1640	INTEREST ON DEBENTURES.....			1,475 0 0	1,475 0 0
686	AFFILIATED COLLEGES			83 6 8	83 6 8
692	CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE SUPPORT OF THE IMPERIAL FORCES IN THE COLONY			3,930 16 8	3,930 16 8
	TOTAL, UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE.....£			5,489 3 4	5,489 3 4
	TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1868.....£	10,262 1 11	47,383 4 7	140,548 18 9	198,194 5 3
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1869.				
	Ac. I.—Schedules to Imperial Act 18 and 19 Victoria, cap. 54.				
5	SCHEDULE A.....			18,984 16 0	18,984 16 0
	SCHEDULE B.				
11	Pensions to retired Judges			1,575 0 0	7,084 10 8
14	Pensions to retired Political Officers			2,937 7 4	
24	Pensions to Superannuated Officers and others.....			2,572 3 4	
	SCHEDULE C.				
	Church of England—				
34	Diocese of Sydney	£7,046 18 11			21,586 10 3
40	Diocese of Newcastle	3,162 10 0		11,309 8 11	
38	Diocese of Goulburn	1,100 0 0		2,487 6 11	
42	Presbyterian Church			1,572 10 4	
43	Wesleyan Methodist Church			6,217 4 1	
46	Roman Catholic Church				
	TOTAL, SCHEDULES A, B, AND C.....£			47,655 16 11	47,655 16 11
	SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A AND B.				
	SCHEDULE A.				
9	Chief Justice, 20 Vic., No. 5			600 0 0	3,850 0 0
	Puisne Judges, 20 Vic., No. 5, and 28 Vic., No. 7			3,000 0 0	
	Colonial Treasurer, 20 Vic., No. 18.....			250 0 0	
	SCHEDULE B.				
30	Pensions to Superannuated Officers and others			1,341 13 4	1,341 13 4
	TOTAL, SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A AND B.....£			5,191 13 4	5,191 13 4
	Carried forward.....£			52,847 10 3	52,847 10 3

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

Ledger Folio.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1869—continued.				
	Brought forward.....			52,847 10 3	52,847 10 3
	No. II.—Executive and Legislative.				
52-5	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR	644 3 7	268 17 5		913 1 0
58-60	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL	718 0 0	6 17 0		724 17 0
64-6	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	5,635 0 0	11 17 6		5,646 17 6
70-73	LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY	6,277 10 0	1,051 11 6		7,329 1 6
76-8	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY	1,135 16 6	17 16 10		1,153 13 4
82-4	PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY	610 0 0	34 8 6		644 8 6
	TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.....£	15,020 10 1	1,391 8 9		16,411 18 10
	No. III.—Colonial Secretary.				
100-3	COLONIAL SECRETARY.....	3,829 6 8	88 19 5		3,918 6 1
106-11	VOLUNTEERS.....	2,733 18 0	3,014 18 6		5,748 16 6
118-21	NAVAL BRIGADE	3,471 16 6	98 1 5		3,569 17 11
	POLICE.				
126	Inspector General	2,300 0 0			
131	Constabulary	103,966 10 8			
134	Detectives	2,193 13 0			
136	Police Surgeon	183 6 8			
161	Contingencies.....		26,324 8 8		
					134,967 19 0
169-71	GOLD AND ESCORT			4,179 15 10	4,179 15 10
173	GOLD RECEIVERS	104 8 0			104 8 0
180-8	PETTY SESSIONS	34,791 13 11	2,937 0 6		37,728 14 5
	GAOL AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENT.				
196-200	Gaol, Sydney	8,474 16 5	3,276 17 3		11,751 13 8
204-8	Parramatta	5,647 9 6	1,845 15 8		7,493 5 2
212-5	Bathurst	1,579 15 8	1,294 6 3		2,874 1 11
218-21	Maitland	2,246 10 0	1,059 19 11		3,306 9 11
226-9	Goulburn	1,800 16 7	996 16 1		2,797 12 8
232-5	Berrima	2,959 1 8	684 17 3		3,643 18 11
240-3	Albury	670 14 0	678 13 2		1,349 7 2
246-8	Braidwood	672 10 8	226 3 1		898 13 9
252-6	Mudgee	667 12 5	252 16 2		920 8 7
258-60	Grafton	345 16 8	90 17 0		436 13 8
264-7	Wollongong	724 3 6	266 2 7		990 6 1
270-2	Armidale	614 4 0	152 15 1		766 19 1
276-9	Wagga Wagga	618 0 0	339 18 1		957 18 1
302	Eden	123 11 0			123 11 0
282-5	Yass	672 10 8	359 15 1		1,032 5 9
300	Windsor	126 14 5			126 14 5
288-91	Deniliquin	620 14 2	425 3 5		1,045 17 7
293-7	Port Macquarie	1,872 8 4	621 11 4		2,493 19 8
304	Gundagai	108 11 0			108 11 0
306	Tamworth	224 12 0			224 12 0
308	Orange	116 1 0			116 1 0
310	Tenterfield	123 11 0			123 11 0
312	Wellington	108 11 0			108 11 0
313	Cooma	98 9 6			98 9 6
316	Queanbeyan	108 11 0			108 11 0
319-26	Gaols, Country Districts	219 10 3	1,150 1 10		1,369 12 1
	Gaols generally—				
331	Extra Warders			248 19 6	
336	Trade Overseer, Sydney Gaol			200 0 0	
338	Trades Overseers, Parramatta and Berrima Gaols ..			150 0 0	
342	Trades Foremen			273 15 0	
345	Books for Prisoners			60 0 0	
350	Conveyance of Prisoners			492 19 8	
353	Gratuities to Prisoners			845 0 0	
357	Materials, &c., for employment of Prisoners in Gaol...			2,141 12 1	
361	Medicines and Surgical Instruments			23 10 10	
368	Unforeseen Expenses.....			30 14 11	
372-7	Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island	3,486 19 10	1,771 14 2		5,258 14 0
380	Visiting Justice, Sydney Gaol and Penal Establishment...	183 6 8			183 6 8
	Carried forward.....£	188,790 6 4	47,957 11 11	8,646 7 10	245,394 6 1
	Carried forward.....£	15,020 10 1	1,391 8 9	52,847 10 3	69,259 9 1

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

Ledger Folio.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1869—continued.				
	Brought forward	15,020 10 1	1,391 8 9	52,847 10 3	69,259 9 1
	§s. Hk.—Colonial Secretary—continued.				
	Brought forward	188,790 6 4	47,957 11 11	8,646 7 10	245,394 6 1
	LUNATIC ASYLUMS.				
382-6	Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	4,285 7 11	8,992 11 10		24,758 1 2
390-3	Parramatta Asylum	4,295 5 8	6,178 4 1		
398-402	Lunatic Receiving House, Darlinghurst	322 0 0	259 11 8		
405	Board of Visitors			262 10 0	
408	Chaplains	162 10 0			
411	MEDICAL BOARD—CLERK	22 0 0			22 0 0
414-17	VACCINE INSTITUTION	235 0 0	1,895 0 0		2,130 0 0
422-4	AUDITOR GENERAL	4,247 0 0	47 11 9		4,294 11 9
428-33	REGISTRAR GENERAL	8,550 15 6	3,159 1 1		11,709 16 7
442-9	OBSERVATORY	1,211 7 9	334 1 7		1,545 9 4
451	MUSEUM—CURATOR	375 0 0			375 0 0
438-9	COLONIAL AGENT	750 0 0	373 15 1		1,123 15 1
454	PUBLIC INSTRUCTION			100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0
	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.				
510-15	Nautical School Ship "Vernon"	1,997 17 3	1,981 6 9		3,979 4 0
520-4	Industrial School for Girls at Newcastle	712 8 2	1,492 18 6		2,205 6 8
533	Reformatory for Girls at Newcastle		37 9 5		37 9 5
536-8	CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—INSPECTOR	475 0 0	16 11 9		491 11 9
542-5	PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL	1,024 19 10	1,484 12 3		2,509 12 1
548-51	ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOL	1,050 4 6	2,001 14 4		3,051 18 10
556-9	ASYLUMS FOR THE INFIRM AND DESTITUTE	2,522 19 8	8,474 0 6		10,997 0 2
	GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
457	Australian Museum Endowment			200 0 0	1,804 9 3
458	Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts			200 0 0	
	In aid of the following Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions, viz. :—				
465	School of Arts, Berrima			50 0 0	
468	Camden			50 0 0	
470	Goulburn			100 0 0	
475	Mudgee			100 0 0	
478	Paterson			50 0 0	
484	Stroud			16 3 0	
490	Windsor			15 7 0	
489	West Maitland			100 0 0	
483	Singleton Mechanics' Institute			150 0 0	
487	Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute			50 0 0	
466	Braidwood Literary Institute			50 0 0	
472	Gundagai Literary Institute			66 0 3	
	In aid of the erection of Buildings for the following Institutions, equal sums having been raised by private contributions, viz. :—				
499	Singleton Mechanics' Institute			200 0 0	
498	Hinton School of Arts			350 0 0	
501	Grenfell School of Arts			56 19 0	
	Carried forward.....£	221,030 2 7	84,686 2 6	110,713 7 1	416,429 12 2
	Carried forward	15,020 10 1	1,391 8 9	52,847 10 3	69,259 9 1

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

Ledger Folio.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1869—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	15,020 10 1	1,391 8 9	52,847 10 3	69,259 9 1
	No. III.—Colonial Secretary—continued.				
	Brought forward.....	221,030 2 7	84,686 2 6	110,713 7 1	416,429 12 2
	CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.				
563	For the support of paupers in the Colonial Hospitals			4,124 9 6	
565	Salaries of Lady Superintendent and Nursing Sisters, Sydney Infirmary			481 5 0	
571	For the support of women and children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney.....			2,844 0 0	
575	For the support of infants removed from the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, to the Asylum for Destitute Children, Randwick			3,113 11 0	
574	In aid of the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick, on condition of £2,000 being raised by private contributions			3,666 13 4	
	In aid of the undermentioned Institutions, equal sums having been raised by private contributions, viz. :—				
569	Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary			3,775 2 1	
570	Benevolent Society, Sydney			500 0 0	
577	The Deaf and Dumb Institution.....			450 0 0	
578	Temperance Alliance.....			200 0 0	
579	The Albury Hospital and Benevolent Society			399 19 10	
581	The Narrabri Benevolent Asylum and Hospital			200 0 0	
591	The Hospital, Bathurst.....			256 9 5	
592	Braidwood.....			136 19 11	
593	Bourke			275 0 0	
595	Deniliquin			149 2 11	
598	Goulburn			173 11 4	
602	Hay			133 11 2	
604	Maitland			289 15 9	
605	Menindie			173 17 11	
606	Mudgee			200 0 0	
607	Murrumbidgee			91 2 9	
608	Muswellbrook			56 11 6	
611	Parramatta			88 14 6	
618	Wellington.....			100 0 0	
619	Windsor.....			100 0 0	
627	Completion of Albury Hospital and Benevolent Asylum.....			300 0 0	
630	In aid of the erection of an Hospital at Araluen.....			250 0 0	
629	Additions to the Hospital at Braidwood			50 0 0	
1265-8	IMMIGRATION	334 15 10	16 14 11		351 10 9
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
635	Municipal Council, Sydney—in aid of the City Funds			10,000 0 0	
652	Expenses attending the preparation of the Electoral Lists			201 7 6	
638	Expenses of the Returning Officers of the Electoral Districts			1,443 18 3	
657	Newspapers and Almanacs			9 15 0	
661	Burial of destitute persons in cases where inquests have not been held			140 8 6	
664	Maintenance of deserted children, paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, &c.....			27 17 9	
667	Fees for examining lunatics			104 18 0	
670	Rewards for apprehension of offenders			320 0 0	
634	Expenses of the Commission appointed to inquire into Water Supply for Sydney and Suburbs			1,836 10 6	
703	Expenses connected with the reception and entertainment of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of his second visit to this Colony.....			1,050 0 0	
672	Rent of House for the Commodore commanding the Naval Squadron at this station			381 0 11	
673	Towards meeting the expense of publishing the Journal of the Agricultural Society			100 0 0	
674	Towards meeting the expense of the Metropolitan Intercolonial Exhibition, held in March, 1869, by the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, an equal amount having been raised by private contributions			1,000 0 0	
	Carried forward	£ 221,364 18 5	84,702 17 5	149,909 1 5	455,976 17 3
	Carried forward	£ 15,020 10 1	1,391 8 9	52,847 10 3	69,259 9 1

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

Ledger Folio.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1869—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	15,020 10 1	1,391 8 9	52,847 10 3	69,259 9 1
	No. III.—Colonial Secretary—continued.				
	Brought forward.....	221,364 18 5	84,702 17 5	149,909 1 5	455,976 17 3
	MISCELLANEOUS—continued.				
675	Printing the Museum Catalogue			100 0 0	704 11 7
632	Expenses incurred on the occasion of the recent Floods on the Nepean and Hawkesbury Rivers.....			100 13 9	
633	Allowance to the Commissioner appointed to investigate the dissensions, &c., existing among the several Members of the Bench of Magistrates at Molong.....			74 5 0	
655	Allowance to Mr. H. A. Maynard, for performing the duties of Clerk of Petty Sessions and Land Agent at Forbes during the suspension of the Clerk of Petty Sessions			104 2 10	
	Expenses incurred by Dr. Badham whilst travelling through the interior for the purpose of furthering his plan for promoting education			21 0 0	
677	Expenses of the Commission appointed to inquire into the cause of the Floods in the Hunter River District.....			295 10 0	
	TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY	£ 221,364 18 5	84,702 17 5	150,613 13 0	456,681 8 10
	No. IV.—Administration of Justice.				
712-6	LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN	4,209 0 0	1,341 16 3		5,550 16 3
719-28	SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS	5,653 0 0	5,898 13 0		11,541 13 0
730-4	SHERIFF	4,754 16 8	3,136 15 2		7,891 11 10
740	INSOLVENT COURT	2,469 0 0			2,469 0 0
	DISTRICT COURTS.				
744	Metropolitan and Coast.....	5,634 0 1			15,782 8 8
754	Southern	1,852 6 8			
762	South-western	1,805 16 8			
769	Western	1,798 4 10			
780	Northern.....	1,853 15 0			
790	Contingencies generally		2,838 5 5		
796-800	QUARTER SESSIONS	3,743 15 7	9,370 9 10		13,114 5 5
804-32	CORONERS' INQUESTS	600 0 0	2,522 16 2		3,122 16 2
837	COURT OF CLAIMS			8 6 0	8 6 0
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
	Law Expenses—				
867	Expenses in connection with the claim preferred against the Government by Mr. George S. Yarnton, late Joint Registrar of the Sydney District Court.....			152 13 4	1,470 3 1
867	Expenses in the case of the Queen <i>ats.</i> the Oriental Bank Corporation			310 0 0	
1521	Verdict and taxed costs in the case of the Queen <i>ats.</i> Lahiff, in connection with the Wollongong Harbour Works			1,007 9 9	
	TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.....	£ 34,373 15 6	25,098 15 10	1,478 9 1	60,951 0 5
	Carried forward.....	£ 270,759 4 0	111,193 2 0	204,939 12 4	586,891 18 4

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

Ledger Folio.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1869—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	270,759 4 0	111,193 2 0	204,939 12 4	586,891 18 4
	No. V.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.				
903-9	TREASURY	8,174 14 4	246 9 6	.....	8,421 3 10
926-7	STAMP DUTIES	1,495 0 0	36 8 0	.....	1,531 8 0
930-4	CUSTOMS	23,750 10 7	4,474 9 2	.....	28,224 19 9
937-9	COLONIAL DISTILLERIES AND REFINERIES	2,645 0 0	169 9 0	.....	2,814 9 0
	PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND POSTAGE STAMP DEPARTMENT.				
942-5	Printing and Bookbinding	19,603 2 5	368 19 4	.....	21,323 5 3
948	Printing Postage and Adhesive Duty Stamps	861 2 2	.....	.....
952	Printing Railway Tickets	350 0 0	.....	.....
953	Photo-lithography .....	.....	140 1 4	.....
	STORES AND STATIONERY.				
957	Departmental Expenses	847 10 0	.....	.....	50,647 8 8
1172	Conveyance of Stores .....	.....	.....	756 14 5	
969	Packing and other Expenses .....	.....	.....	3 16 1	
1000	Stores and Stationery for the Public Service generally.....	.....	.....	47,161 19 11	
1178	Fuel and Light for Departments within the District of Sydney.....	.....	.....	1,632 7 9	
1010	Colonial Military Stores .....	.....	.....	245 0 6	
	GUNPOWDER MAGAZINES.				
1012-14	Goat Island	383 12 5	255 3 1	.....	1,253 6 0
1016	Spectacle Island.....	225 0 0	389 10 6	.....
1022-24	HEALTH AND EMIGRATION OFFICERS	700 2 0	53 12 6	.....	753 14 6
1026-29	QUARANTINE	300 0 0	56 11 10	.....	356 11 10
1032-4	SHIPPING MASTERS	1,449 10 0	6 19 0	.....	1,456 9 0
1038-1173	GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIR	600 0 0	310 4 6	.....	910 4 6
	HARBOURS, LIGHT-HOUSES, AND PILOT DEPARTMENT.				
1040	Superintendent	650 0 0	.....	.....	21,367 4 1
1042	Steam Navigation and Pilot Board	925 10 0	.....	.....
1046	Harbour Masters	1,752 10 0	.....	.....
1049	Colonial Light-houses	2,646 18 8	.....	.....
1054	Sea and River Pilots	7,253 3 4	.....	.....
1057	Boatmen	6,443 10 11	.....	.....
1059	Telegraph Stations.....	585 13 4	.....	.....
1066	Contingencies .....	.....	1,109 17 10	.....	352 15 0
1175	Life-boats .....	.....	.....	352 15 0	
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
1074	Postage of the various Public Departments .....	.....	.....	4,767 16 11	27,437 9 5
1093	Advertising for the Public Service generally .....	.....	.....	2,317 7 5	
1102	Transmission of Public Telegraphic Messages .....	.....	.....	5,452 2 8	
1107	Duty Stamps for the Public Service generally .....	.....	.....	310 10 6	
1108	Commission on Payments in England by the Government Financial Agents .....	.....	.....	2,743 9 2	
1111	Exchange on Remittances .....	.....	.....	467 14 6	
1114	Cost of the Queen's Plate which was run for at Randwick .....	.....	.....	200 0 0	
1115	Expense of carrying on the Coast Surveys.....	.....	.....	1,943 0 0	27,437 9 5
1131	Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts.....	.....	.....	1,058 17 8	
1146	Cost of Provisions left on Booby Island for the relief of shipwrecked persons .....	.....	.....	21 10 8	
1160	Amount of Murray River Customs Collections paid to the Government of Victoria, under the 5th, 6th, and 7th Clauses of the Agreement of 12th January, 1867 .....	.....	.....	7,871 16 6	
1168	Storm Signals, Sydney and Newcastle .....	.....	.....	147 4 10	
1154	Payments out of the Vote for Unforeseen Expenses:— Postage and other charges in England connected with the Government Agencies .....	.....	.....	40 3 7	95 15 0
	Travelling expenses of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, on the occasion of his visit to the Northern Districts with His Excellency the Governor.....	.....	.....	95 15 0	
	Carried forward.....	81,642 10 2	7,617 15 7	77,590 3 1	166,850 8 10
	Carried forward.....	270,759 4 0	111,193 2 0	204,939 12 4	586,891 18 4

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

Ledger Folio.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1869—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	270,759 4 0	111,193 2 0	204,939 12 4	586,891 18 4
	No. V.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.				
	Brought forward.....	81,642 10 2	7,617 15 7	77,590 3 1	166,850 8 10
	Payments out of the Vote for Unforeseen Expenses—contd.				
	Travelling expenses of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, on the occasion of his visit to the Western Districts with His Excellency the Governor.....			33 12 0	
	Expenses attendant upon the prosecution of Spirit Merchants			20 16 6	
	Expense of inquiry into certain charges preferred against Mr. Farrand, Police Magistrate, and Mr. Parker, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Forbes.....			96 9 6	
	Expense of inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Andrew Loder, J.P.			78 9 4	
1154	Wages paid to M. Walsh for assistance rendered to the Health Officer, Port Jackson, in watching vessels arriving from proclaimed ports			184 10 0	
	Board, lodging, and clothing for shipwrecked Seamen			36 11 0	
	Fee to Dr. Bedford for proceeding to Newcastle and reporting on the state of the Reformatory and Industrial School for Girls at that place.....			35 0 0	
	Fee to Dr. Bedford for visiting Newcastle for the purpose of examining and reporting upon a supposed case of small-pox on board the "Blackbird"			50 0 0	
	Counsel's fees, travelling expenses, &c., in connection with the arbitration case of <i>Cummings versus the Crown</i>			116 2 8	
	Miscellaneous items			80 17 11	
	TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE £	81,642 10 2	7,617 15 7	78,322 12 0	167,582 17 9
	No. VI.—Secretary for Lands.				
1213-16	DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	10,961 11 11	193 19 2		11,155 11 1
1222-5	SURVEY OF LANDS	32,815 19 3	25,639 15 4		58,455 14 7
1239	RENT OF OFFICES FOR LAND DEPARTMENTS.....			300 0 0	300 0 0
1252	COMMISSION TO LAND AGENTS, APPRAISERS, AND OTHERS...			4,650 13 3	4,650 13 3
1257-62	OCCUPATION OF LANDS	10,519 14 9	3,917 17 10		14,437 12 7
1274-77	GOLD FIELDS	1,590 17 2	376 6 6		1,967 3 8
1290 } 1307 }	PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP	7,712 6 2	543 7 11		8,255 14 1
1314-16	INSPECTION OF CATTLE	243 15 0	4 3 4		247 18 4
1318-19	COAL FIELDS	825 0 0	239 0 7		1,064 0 7
1321-4	BOTANIC GARDENS	808 0 0	1,917 14 5		2,725 14 5
1330-3	GOVERNMENT DOMAINS AND HYDE PARK	211 8 0	2,422 2 11		2,633 10 11
	ROADS, STREETS, AND BRIDGES.				
	Subordinate Roads:—				
1802	Sydney or Metropolitan			2,657 0 0	
1805	Northern.....			12,548 0 0	
1813	Southern			10,370 1 3	
1808	Western			11,733 5 8	
1825	Minor Bridges and Roads not classified			6,970 19 6	
1831	Alignment Posts for Towns			244 16 4	
1841	Fencing Public Roads where proclaimed through enclosed lands			2,662 5 0	
1952	Road between Nerigundah and Eurobodalla			200 0 0	
1953	Road from the Parramatta and Windsor Road to the Riverstone Railway Station			200 0 0	
1954	Road from Kelso to Tamboraora, <i>via</i> Kelleshield and Lower Turon			300 0 0	
	Carried forward.....£	65,688 12 3	35,254 8 0	52,837 1 0	153,780 1 3
	Carried forward.....£	352,401 14 2	118,810 17 7	283,262 4 4	754,474 16 1

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

Ledger Folio.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1869—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	352,401 14 2	118,810 17 7	283,262 4 4	754,474 16 1
	No. VI.—Secretary for Lands—continued.				
	Brought forward.....	65,688 12 3	35,254 8 0	52,837 1 0	153,780 1 3
1341-2	NECROPOLIS, HASLEM'S CREEK.....	538 13 4	70 7 4	.....	609 0 8
1343	ABORIGINES .....	.....	.....	36 13 6	36 13 6
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
1345	Erection of Public Pounds .....	.....	.....	40 0 0	1,527 16 10
1347	Preservation of Caves, Fish River .....	.....	.....	18 15 0	
1350	Fencing Public Cemeteries .....	.....	.....	983 6 0	
1348	Preservation of Wombeian Caves .....	.....	.....	18 15 0	
1357	Compensation to John Burnley for cancellation of his conditional purchase at Lake Macquarie .....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
1368	Salary of Clerk to assist the Land Agent at Albury.....	.....	.....	47 0 10	
1166	Purchase money of a piece of land on the Rocky River Gold Fields, granted to Mr. Bernard Rooney, the deed of which omitted the necessary reservation of Messrs. Roberts Company's water-race .....	.....	.....	70 0 0	1,527 16 10
1351	Parramatta Park .....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
1367	Fees to, and expenses incurred by, Mr. J. Hoskins as the Crown's Arbitrator in the late arbitration case of Cummings v. the Crown .....	.....	.....	150 0 0	
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS.....	66,227 5 7	35,324 15 4	54,401 11 4	155,953 12 3
	No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works.				
1418-21	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.....	3,370 0 0	516 16 6	.....	3,886 16 6
	RAILWAYS.				
1423-6	General Establishment	2,025 0 0	68 13 5	.....	167,327 3 5
1428-9	Valuation of Land	500 0 0	64 2 6	.....
1432-6	Works in Progress	3,159 16 0	2,055 17 2	.....
1451	Existing Lines—Working Expenses .....	.....	.....	159,453 14 4	
	HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION.				
1458-61	Engineer's Department.....	2,585 8 4	68 2 6	.....	18,408 7 4
1464-7	Steam Dredge "Hunter"	1,806 17 2	1,642 7 6	.....
1470-3	Steam Dredge "Hercules"	1,097 0 4	996 15 2	.....
1476-8	Steam Dredge "Pluto"	861 1 11	991 11 2	.....
1481-5	Steam Dredge "Vulcan"	1,770 0 5	1,738 18 0	.....
1487-91	Steam Dredge "Samson"	1,760 0 0	3,030 4 10	.....
1524	Special services of Steamer "Thetis" in proceeding to Lord Howe's Island, and in other services in case of Shipwreck .....	.....	.....	60 0 0	
	PUBLIC WORKS.				
1928	Preliminary Harbour Surveys .....	.....	.....	581 0 6	4,255 14 0
1931	Landing Silt from Dredge, and forming Ground .....	.....	.....	791 0 7	
1934	Repairs to Glebe Island Road .....	.....	.....	1,293 16 10	
1940	Incidental Repairs to Wharfs, Bridges, and other Public Works.....	.....	.....	1,219 16 1	
1946	Approaches to Punt at Fort Bourke .....	.....	.....	350 0 0	
1947	Wharf at Frederickton, Macleay River .....	.....	.....	20 0 0	
1496-7	COLONIAL ARCHITECT	5,115 0 0	524 11 9	.....	5,639 11 9
	Carried forward	24,050 4 2	11,698 0 6	163,769 8 4	199,517 13 0
	Carried forward	418,628 19 9	154,135 12 11	337,663 15 8	910,428 8 4

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

Lodger Folio.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1869—continued.				
	Brought forward	418,628 19 9	154,135 12 11	337,663 15 8	910,428 8 4
	No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.				
	Brought forward	24,050 4 2	11,698 0 6	163,769 8 4	199,517 13 0
	PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.				
1988	Ordinary Repairs, Alterations, and Additions to Public Buildings generally			6,953 14 8	} 36,040 6 10
2005	Furniture and Fittings for Public Offices generally			2,311 11 4	
2009	Repairs to Military Barracks and Buildings			1,490 11 8	
2013	Lighting Lamps, sweeping Chimneys, &c., Victoria Barracks			93 14 11	
2015	Lighting Government Lamps in Streets of Sydney and Domain			510 0 0	
2018	Furniture, and repair of same, Government House			290 10 8	
2027	Materials and implements for employment of prisoners in Gaol			3,823 11 6	
2035	Additions, Sydney Gaol			902 4 9	
2040	Police Buildings			792 5 5	
2048	Gaols, Court Houses, and Lock-ups			3,744 13 4	
2053	Coffins for Paupers			111 1 6	
2056	Furniture for, and repair of, Telegraph Stations			262 7 8	
2068	Repairs, Alterations, &c., Lunatic Asylum, Tarban			2,437 11 9	
2078	Additions and Improvements, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta			6,223 19 2	
2089	Additions, Maitland Gaol			420 18 8	
2086	Pilots' Residence, Newcastle			96 0 0	
2083	Engine-driver, and Fuel for Engine, Lunatic Asylum, Tarban			143 2 7	
2061	Additions, &c., Protestant Orphan School			140 0 4	
2121	Iron Bedsteads for Hospital for the Insane, at Gladesville			121 0 0	
2096	Additions and Alterations to Parliamentary Buildings			2,727 10 0	
2098	Furniture for Parliamentary Buildings			329 19 0	
2072	Additions, &c., Benevolent Asylum, Liverpool			2,113 17 11	
	ROADS DEPARTMENT.				
1502-7	General Establishment	2,010 0 0	515 3 6		} 8,130 3 6
1510-22	Superintendence	3,800 0 0	1,805 0 0		
	CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF MAIN ROADS.				
2148	Northern Road			10,417 2 7	} 40,901 18 11
2160	Southern Road			16,007 3 6	
2171	Western Road			14,477 12 10	
	OTHER ROADS AND BRIDGES.				
2181	Clyde Road			1,667 14 5	} 40,811 18 1
2187	Road, Clarence River to Great Northern Road			4,300 14 5	
2193	Mudgee Road			4,000 0 0	
	Minor Roads:—				
2203	Northern Districts			5,242 3 9	
2215	Western Districts			4,176 10 5	
2234	Southern Districts			12,449 5 7	
2237	Contingent Works on Minor Bridges, Roads, &c.			2,375 14 3	
2245	Repairs to Bridges			2,992 19 1	
2249	Constructing and Repairing Toll-bars			300 0 0	
2253	Dray Road from Araluen to Moruya			1,500 0 0	
2268	Bridge, Bredbo River			8 13 4	
2266	Bridge over the Ellenborough River			58 6 8	
2432	Foot Bridge over the Peel at Bowling Alley Point			300 0 0	
2269	Bridge at Colombo and Cocketgedong Creek, near Deniliquin				
2272	Bridge, Yanga Yanga Creek			200 0 0	
2260	Bridge, Angel's Creek, Illawarra			300 0 0	
5276	Tolls, Grafton Punt			474 7 7	
2264	Bridge, Evans' Plains, Carcoar Road			89 18 5	
2258	Streets at Wentworth			375 10 2	
1511-18	FITZ ROY DOCK	2,632 0 0	1,547 7 6		4,179 7 6
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
1520	Attending to the lighting and extinguishing of the Gas in Parliamentary Buildings			35 0 0	35 0 0
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	£ 32,492 4 2	15,565 11 6	281,558 12 2	329,616 7 10
	Carried forward	£ 451,121 3 11	169,701 4 5	619,222 7 10	1,240,044 16 2

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.--continued.

Ledger Folio.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1869—continued.				
	Brought forward	451,121 3 11	169,701 4 5	619,222 7 10	1,240,044 16 2
	No. VIII.—Postmaster General.				
1583-96	POST OFFICE	30,573 16 3	2,567 12 9	.....	33,141 9 0
1604	CONVEYANCE OF MAILS .....	.....	.....	42,445 0 0	42,445 0 0
1606	STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH GREAT BRITAIN, <i>via</i> SUEZ.....	.....	.....	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
1608-10	MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT	1,695 6 8	525 14 6	.....	2,221 1 2
1614-20	ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS	19,296 12 1	9,499 19 10	.....	28,796 11 11
	TOTAL, POSTMASTER GENERAL	51,565 15 0	12,593 7 1	57,445 0 0	121,604 2 1
	No. IX.—Special Appropriations.				
1654	INTEREST ON DERENTURES.....	.....	.....	437,540 10 7	437,540 10 7
1655	INTEREST ON TREASURY BILLS.....	.....	.....	17,329 1 0	17,329 1 0
1666	DRAWBACKS AND REFUND OF DUTIES.....	.....	.....	33,519 12 4	33,519 12 4
1712	SYDNEY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL MINT .....	.....	.....	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
681	ENDOWMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY .....	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
682	ENDOWMENT OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM .....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
683	ENDOWMENT OF THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.....	.....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
686	ENDOWMENT OF THE AFFILIATED COLLEGES .....	.....	.....	875 0 0	875 0 0
689	ENDOWMENT OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.....	.....	.....	19,122 12 9	19,122 12 9
698	PRELIMINARY EXPENSES OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS .....	.....	.....	82 6 9	82 6 9
694	CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE SUPPORT OF THE IMPERIAL FORCES IN THE COLONY .....	.....	.....	15,345 16 1	15,345 16 1
1714	PAYMENTS UNDER THE SCAB IN SHEEP ACT.....	.....	.....	254 13 1	254 13 1
1720	PAYMENTS UNDER THE CATTLE DISEASE PREVENTION ACT...	.....	.....	50 4 11	50 4 11
1733	PAYMENTS UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF BRANDS ACT .....	.....	.....	968 6 9	968 6 9
1747	PAYMENTS UNDER THE NECROPOLIS ACT .....	.....	.....	1,198 12 6	*1,198 12 6
	REVENUE AND RECEIPTS RETURNED.				
	Deposits on Conditional Land Purchases .....	.....	.....	7,902 10 10	
	Deposits on Tenders for Runs .....	.....	.....	95 0 0	
	Rent and Assessment of Runs .....	.....	.....	3,069 11 3	
	Rent of Land resumed by the Government .....	.....	.....	76 10 4	
	Amount paid in excess for the purchase of Land .....	.....	.....	258 18 11	
	Land sold in error .....	.....	.....	66 14 6	
	Amounts improperly credited to the Consolidated Revenue repaid .....	.....	.....	1,407 3 6	
	Amount of Postage and Duty Stamps received in payment of Revenue .....	.....	.....	2,462 16 5	
	Proceeds of Intestate Estates .....	.....	.....	164 12 10	
1727	Fines and Forfeitures .....	.....	.....	233 18 8	
	Amount paid for the sustenance and dressing of Diseased Sheep .....	.....	.....	864 0 0	17,329 5 3
	Sums deposited in the Treasury to defray the expenses of obtaining Letters of Registration granted under the Act of Council 16 Vic., No. 24 .....	.....	.....	27 8 0	
	Escheated Recognizances .....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
	Amount recovered in satisfaction of a claim upon an allotment of land at Newcastle, upon which is built the Mechanics' Institute .....	.....	.....	350 0 0	
	Refund to the Bank of New South Wales of one-half the Exchange allowed by that Institution on the transfer of £100,000 from the London to the Local Account .....	.....	.....	250 0 0	
	Carried forward .....	.....	.....	566,116 2 0	566,116 2 0
	Carried forward.....	502,686 18 11	182,294 11 6	676,667 7 10	1,361,648 18 3

* This amount has been transferred to the Lodgments' Account, and made a charge on the Fees of the Necropolis, which have also been in like manner transferred

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

Ledger Folio.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1869—continued.				
	Brought forward	502,686 18 11	182,294 11 6	676,667 7 10	1,361,648 18 3
	No. II.—Special Appropriations—continued.				
	Brought forward			566,116 2 0	566,116 2 0
	REVENUE AND RECEIPTS RETURNED—continued.				
	Amount advanced to the Finance Committee of the Paris Exhibition to enable them to refund to contributors the proceeds of sale of their contributions			150 0 0	
	Refund to the Lodgments' Account of amount collected under the Necropolis Act of 1867 and credited to the Consolidated Revenue			1,805 2 3	
1727	Amount received at the Government Printing Office for copies of the Municipalities Act, with Notes, &c., by Charles St. Julian			65 15 0	3,535 4 3
	Certificate Fees under the "Real Property Act"			20 0 0	
	Amount overpaid by the Commissariat on account of the support of British Convicts and Lunatics			620 7 3	
	Electric Telegraph Collections on behalf of other Governments			15 19 7	
	Allowance to the Lessees of the Circular Quay for space occupied for repairs			724 9 7	
	Other Miscellaneous Receipts			133 10 7	
	CHARGES ON COLLECTIONS.				
	Commission—				
	On the Sale of Government Property			22 2 2	
	On the Sale of Tolls			25 12 0	
	On the Collection of Intestate Estates			1,203 14 3	
	On the Collection of Murray River Customs by the Government of South Australia, including Exchange on Remittances			1,085 14 7	
	Miscellaneous—				
1723	Value of Gold Coins taken from the general circulation of the Colony, for transmission to England			354 0 0	3,578 19 2
	Expenses of Letters of Registration applied for or granted under the Act of Council 16 Vic., No. 24			507 8 0	
	Commission on Bank Drafts and Money Orders purchased for remittance to the Treasury			239 6 11	
	Allowance to Wm. Winsor for taking charge of the Punt at Bourke, from 28th May, 1867, to 7th August, 1868			62 0 0	
	Amount paid to Clerks in the Revenue Branch of the Treasury, for transcribing entries of Conditional Purchases			66 4 1	
	Advertising and Miscellaneous Charges			12 17 2	
	TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS	£		573,230 5 5	573,230 5 5
	TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1869	£ 502,686 18 11	182,294 11 6	1,249,897 13 3	1,934,879 3 8
	No. I.—Other Payments in 1869.				
1758	Treasury Bills paid off			343,500 0 0	
1764	Debentures due 31st December, 1868			100,000 0 0	
1754	Advance on account of the Government of New Zealand			801 14 1	
1755	Advance on account of the Board of Trade			25 3 6	
1750	Advance on account of the Imperial Government			269 2 4	447,481 17 5
700	Advance on account of the Commissariat Department			95 16 1	
2194	Advance on account of the Mudgee Road Vote of 1870			1,540 1 5	
1712	Advance on account of the Appropriation for the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, 1870			1,250 0 0	
	TOTAL, OTHER PAYMENTS IN 1869			447,481 17 5	447,481 17 5
	Grand Total	£ 513,400 1 1	233,305 8 6	1,870,499 14 3	2,617,205 3 10

The Treasury, New South Wales,
29th July, 1870.GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

No. 3.

LOANS' ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR 1869,

ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC WORKS PROVIDED FOR BY LOANS SECURED
ON THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

LOANS

Dr. STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS, in the year 1869, on Account of PUBLIC

Ledger Folio.	PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	LOANS NEGOTIATED THROUGH THE AGENCY OF THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, LONDON.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
804 to 807	31 VICTORIA, No. 11. Proceeds of Debentures issued under this Act, for Public Works and other purposes, to the amount of £1,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.	981,655 7 0	981,655 7 0
	LOANS NEGOTIATED IN THE COLONY.		
	31 VICTORIA, No. 27. Proceeds of Debentures issued under this Act, for Public Works and other purposes, to the amount of £21,000, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.	21,210 0 0	
	32 VICTORIA, No. 13. Proceeds of Debentures issued under this Act, for Public Works and other purposes, to the amount of £60,500, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.	61,014 0 0	82,224 0 0
824 to 835	MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS. Transfer from Consolidated Revenue Fund of amount found to be due to Loans, on final adjustment of Railway Accounts to 30th June, 1864 ... 858 17 10 Amount recovered for Railway Materials lost, damaged, &c., in transit from England, and carried to the credit of the Railway Store Advance Account ... 687 14 1 Proceeds of sale of Railway Stores and other Receipts of a miscellaneous nature carried to the credit of the same Account ... 698 5 7	2,244 17 6	
	Repayments to the credit of the following Accounts, viz. :— Railways :— Extension to Armidale, 29 Vic., No. 23 ... 60 7 0 Extension to Goulburn, 31 Vic., No. 11 ... 83 8 8 Extension to Bathurst, 31 Vic., No. 11 ... 2,259 7 5 Relaying Parramatta Line, 29 Vic., No. 23 ... 436 15 0 Rolling Stock, 32 Vic., No. 13 ... 240 0 0 Ballast and Goods Trucks, 29 Vic., No. 9 ... 217 10 0 Works, Sydney Station Yard ... 75 0 11 Land for Extensions, 29 Vic., No. 9 ... 35 0 0 Coal Sidings, Newcastle ... 56 5 0 Electric Telegraphs :— Araduen to Moruya, 31 Vic., No. 27 ... 37 6 3 Armidale to Port Macquarie ... 5 12 6 Harbours and River Navigation :— Improving the Navigation of the Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling Rivers... 0 18 0 Wollongong Harbour Works, 29 Vic., No. 23 ... 0 1 8 Improving the Navigation of the River Hunter, 19 Vic., No. 40 ... 0 7 6 Roads and Bridges :— Iron Bridge at Bathurst, 31 Vic., No. 27 ... 200 0 0 Iron Bridge at Yass, 31 Vic., No. 27 ... 200 0 0 Assisted Immigration, 29 Vic., No. 9 ... 1,087 7 6	4,995 7 5 2,172 3 5	
	Advances to the Commissioner for Railways, repaid ...		9,412 8 4
	Carried forward ...	£	1,073,291 15 4

ACCOUNT.

WORKS provided for by LOANS secured on the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

Cr.

Ledger Folio.	PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
219	18 VICTORIA, No. 35. General Post Office	14,355 1 3	
46	19 VICTORIA, No. 40. Improving the Navigation of the River Hunter, &c.	106 10 11	
129	22 VICTORIA, No. 22. Railway Trial Surveys	3,049 19 3	
724	23 VICTORIA, No. 5. Debentures paid off	80 0 0	
41	23 VICTORIA, No. 10. Railway Works :— Darling Harbour Branch	144 2 1	
74	Unforeseen and Contingent	24 14 1	
38	Pier, Dowling-street	50 10 4	219 6 6
57	24 VICTORIA, No. 24. Northern Breakwater, Newcastle	386 14 3	
100	Bridge over the Lachlan	2,883 18 11	
55	Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay... ..	132 10 4	3,403 3 6
64	25 VICTORIA, No. 19. Railways :— Trial Surveys	39 4 2	
72	Extension to Armidale	154 13 7	
96	Juvenile Reformatories	197 17 8	
85	Gaols and Penal Establishment	2,023 0 0	
82	Free Public Library	2,288 2 8	4,702 18 1
150	26 VICTORIA, No. 14. Wharf, Newcastle	758 6 10	
121	Dyke, Bullock Island	715 15 0	
111	Breakwater, Clarence River... ..	35 0 0	
109	Northern Breakwater, Newcastle	141 3 1	1,650 4 11
32	27 VICTORIA, No. 14. Railways :— Rolling Stock, Northern Line	1,353 8 8	
133	Locomotive Engines, Northern Line	49 8 10	
138	Coal Sidings, Newcastle	4 8 0	
137	Siding, Haslem's Creek	236 2 6	1,643 8 0
198	29 VICTORIA, No. 9. Railways :— Extension of Great Northern Line to Morpeth	9,127 4 4	
169	Windsor and Richmond Railway... ..	169 0 3	
164	Additional Ballast and Goods Trucks	3,340 6 4	
242	Additional Goods Accommodation, Sydney Station	8,114 6 10	
247	Railway Sheds	2,872 5 10	
187	Claims for Land	168 4 5	
195	Bridge at West Maitland	3,292 17 2	
298	Towards completion of Excavation, Kiama Harbour Works	1,903 2 5	
213	Assisted Immigration	2,059 2 0	31,046 9 7
	Carried forward	£	60,257 2 0

Dr.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS

Ledger Folio.	PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
	<div style="text-align: right;">Brought forward </div>	<div style="text-align: right;"> £ s. d. 1,073,291 15 4 </div>
	<div style="text-align: right;">Carried forward... </div>	<div style="text-align: right;">£ 1,073,291 15 4</div>

on Account of PUBLIC WORKS provided for by LOANS—continued.

Cr.

Ledger Folio.	PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward		60,257 2 0
	29 VICTORIA, No. 23.		
	Railways :—		
291	Towards the extension of the Great Northern Line ...	91,833 9 10	
230	Towards relaying the Line from Sydney to Parramatta Junction	7,591 0 10	
238	Additional Goods Waggon	567 11 3	
245	Wollongong Harbour Works	2 10 5	
268	Breakwater, Newcastle	644 9 0	
60 & 280	Bridge over the Hunter at Singleton	214 4 5	
276	Bridge over the Lachlan at Cowra	1,676 2 8	102,529 8 5
	30 VICTORIA, No. 23.		
394	Approaches to Gundagai Bridge		3,369 8 0
	31 VICTORIA, No. 11.		
359	Towards the extension of the Great Southern Line ...	96,215 7 6	
330	Towards the extension of the Great Western Line ...	198,818 0 1	295,033 7 7
	31 VICTORIA, No. 27.		
	Railways :—		
	Telegraph Line—		
421	Picton to Goulburn	3,233 5 1	
422	Penrith to Bathurst	1,232 5 6	
	Harbours and River Navigation :—		
435	Southern Breakwater, Newcastle	4,105 15 8	
443	Punt for New Steam Dredge, Sydney	120 8 4	
438	Coal Staiths, Newcastle	14,527 13 6	
	Roads and Bridges :—		
450	Iron Bridge over the Lower Murrumbidgee	187 8 4	
467	Iron Bridge at Yass	7,652 5 3	
474	Iron Bridge at Bathurst	8,172 1 5	
469	Bridge over the Nimboi, between Grafton and New England	2,879 15 7	
440	Bridge and Approaches, West Maitland	1,000 0 0	
446	Bridge over the Macquarie River at Wellington ...	937 19 4	
	Public Works and Buildings :—		
410	Erecting Receiving Houses at the Redfern Railway Station and the Necropolis	831 18 11	
415	Additions and Alterations to the Abattoir, Glebe Island ...	9,457 12 0	
	Electric Telegraphs :—		
506	Picton to Goulburn	2,819 19 10	
526	Tamworth to Fort Bourke	5,631 13 10	
503	Armidale to Port Macquarie	3,463 1 3	
487	Burrowa to Young	123 19 8	
488	Araluen to Moruya	768 13 4	
491	Kiandra to Cooma	1,280 14 1	
510	Penrith to Bathurst	3,698 10 0	
492	Parramatta to Wiseman's Ferry	67 19 6	
510	Stations at Balranald, Moulamein, and Wellington ...	1,298 0 0	73,491 0 5
	Carried forward	£	534,680 6 5

Dr.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS

Ledger Folio.	PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
	Brought forward	£ s. d. 1,078,291 15 4
	Cash Balance at the Credit of the Loans' Account, on 31st December, 1868	15,897 11 4
	Total	£ 1,089,189 6 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,
23rd June, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

on Account of PUBLIC WORKS provided for by LOANS—continued.

Cr.

Ledger Folio.	PARTICULARS OF DISBURSMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward		534,680 6 5
	32 VICTORIA, No. 13.		
	Railways :—		
287	Additional Rolling Stock	8,193 19 8	
	Harbours and River Navigation :—		
428-538	Improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling... ..	16,029 12 10	
548	Dredge for the Manning, Macleay, and Clarence Rivers	40 3 0	
552	Steam Cranes, Wharf, &c., Darling Harbour	167 5 0	
560	Light-house Tower at Ulladulla	18 0 0	
562	Light-house Tower at Wollongong	11 5 0	
	Roads and Bridges :—		
566	Bridge over the Urara, on Road from Grafton to Glen Innes	165 7 7	
572	Iron Bridge over the Macquarie River at Bathurst	1,598 4 0	
	Electric Telegraphs :—		
580	Kiama to Jervis Bay	1,262 2 0	
586	Eden to Gabo Island Light-house	961 0 3	
604	Grafton to Clarence River Heads	1,461 15 8	
524	Newcastle to Waratah Company's Works	54 18 6	
			29,963 13 6
	IN ANTICIPATION OF PARLIAMENTARY APPEOPRIATION.		
	Railways :—		
618	New Goods Shed, Sydney, and Roads and Sidings in connection with the same	5,049 8 8	
169	Windsor and Richmond Line	126 6 11	
616	Relaying Line, Sydney to Parramatta	1,374 11 0	
614	Extension to Morpeth	385 0 0	
620	Additional Machinery	11 10 9	
	Roads and Bridges :—		
622	Approaches to Bridge over the Macquarie River, at Bathurst	844 0 0	
	Public Works and Buildings :—		
410	Erecting Receiving House, at the Redfern Railway Station and the Necropolis	1,548 13 7	
219	New General Post Office	1,604 8 1	
	Electric Telegraphs :—		
612	To connect Barrenjuey with Broken Bay	710 14 0	
			11,654 13 0
	Miscellaneous :—		
722	Charges on the sale of Debentures	12,744 3 2	
647	Advances to the Commissioner for Railways, to be hereafter accounted for	1,375 5 7	
714	Loans' Receipts refunded... ..	1 6 0	
			14,120 14 9
	Add Railway Stores purchased in excess of Stores issued during the year, viz. :—		590,419 7 8
702	Stores purchased 129,938 9 3		
	Stores issued 103,881 11 6		
			26,056 17 9
	TOTAL, CASH PAYMENTS... ..	£	616,476 5 5
	Cash Balance at the Credit of the Loans' Account, on 31st December, 1869		472,713 1 3
	TOTAL	£	1,089,189 6 8

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

CLERGY AND SCHOOL LANDS' REVENUE.

ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR

1869.

CLERGY AND SCHOOL

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND

Dr.

Ledger Folio.	PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Collections by the Agent for Clergy and School Lands, viz.:— For Rents of Leases 4,483 5 8 For Sales of Land 10,844 9 4 Interest on Investment in Government Debentures 620 0 0		15,947 15 0
550 {	Amount received from the Bishopthorpe Estate, on account of payments made temporarily from the Church of England's proportion of the Clergy and School Lands' Revenue... .. .		300 0 0
	Government Debentures deposited in the Treasury in 1869, being the amount of a further Investment on behalf of this Fund... .. .		3,400 0 0
	BALANCE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1868		19,647 15 0 22,736 6 9
	TOTAL £		42,384 1 9

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21 July, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

LANDS' REVENUE.

DISBURSEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1869.

Cr.

Ledger Folio.	PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	EXPENSE OF MANAGEMENT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
555	Salary of Agent, from 1st January, 1868, to 31st December, 1869 ... ..	.....	200 0 0
	ISSUES FOR CHURCH PURPOSES.		
570	<i>Church of England.</i> Balance of Proportion of Surplus Revenue for 1868 2,163 16 10 On account of Surplus Revenue for 1869 350 0 0	2,513 16 10	
583	<i>Presbyterian Church.</i> Towards the erection of a Church at Carcoar 97 9 8 Towards the erection of a Church at Pitt Town 265 17 0	363 6 8	
587	<i>Wesleyan Methodist Church.</i> Proportion of Surplus Revenue for 1868	200 5 7	
592	<i>Roman Catholic Church.</i> Proportion of Surplus Revenue for 1868	1,138 13 1	4,216 2 2
	ISSUES FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.		
595	Public Instruction ... ..	.....	1,426 8 11
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
605	Fencing the Road from the Cowpasture Old Road opposite Horton Park to Liverpool	75 0 0	
599	Expenses in connection with the Survey of Church and School Lands	438 0 1	
561	Amount paid out of the proceeds of Sales of Church and School Lands for £3,400 Government Debentures, purchased as a further Investment on behalf of this Fund	3,400 0 0	
561	Accrued Interest on said Debentures at date of purchase...	52 3 4	3,965 3 5
	BALANCE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1869—		9,807 14 6
	Cash in the Treasury	16,776 7 3	
	Debentures in do.	15,800 0 0	32,576 7 3
	TOTAL	£	42,384 1 9

The balance of Cash in the Treasury, above shown £16,776 7 3

Was liable for outstanding Charges to the amount of 1,422 6 1

Also, for proceeds of Land Sales to 31st December,

1869, reserved for investment in Government

Securities 10,863 15 7

12,286 1 8

Leaving a net Balance of 4,490 5 7

Applicable to Church purposes 3,207 6 10

Applicable to School purposes 1,282 18 9

4,490 5 7

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

(27 VICTORIA, No. 11.)

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR

1869.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPER-
(27 VICTORIA;
STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
To BALANCE, 31st DECEMBER, 1868 :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash in the Treasury	414 7 2	
Debentures in ditto	6,300 0 0	6,714 7 2
„ DEDUCTIONS from the SALARIES of PUBLIC OFFICERS, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, from 1st January to 31st December, 1869... ..	9,999 0 8	
„ INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS IN DEBENTURES	287 12 1	10,286 12 9
„ PROCEEDS of DEBENTURES, to the amount of £4,500, sold for the purpose of meeting claims on this Fund		4,520 0 0
Carried forward		
		£ 21,520 19 11

ANNUATION FUND.

No. 11.)

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1869.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	ANNUAL RATE OF PENSION.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.	TOTAL.
		From	To		
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BY PENSIONS PAID:—					
Stephen Greenhill, late Chief Clerk in the Pay Branch of the Treasury	600 0 0	1 Jan., 1869	31 Oct., 1869	500 0 0	
John Crook, late Harbour Master, Sydney	433 6 8	1 Jan., 1869	31 Oct., 1869	361 1 8	
M. D. Ferguson, late Accountant in the Government Printing Office	266 0 0	1 Dec., 1868	31 Oct., 1869	243 16 8	
E. A. Hunt, late Superintendent of the Money Order Office	576 0 0	1 Jan., 1869	31 Oct., 1869	480 0 0	
John Kingsmill, late Sheriff's Bailiff, Maitland	192 0 0	1 Dec., 1868	7 July, 1869	119 12 3	
J. G. Lennon, late Chief Clerk in the Revenue Branch of the Treasury	344 0 0	1 Oct., 1868	30 Sept., 1869	344 0 0	
Nicholas Nelson, late Clerk in the General Post Office	297 10 0	1 Oct., 1868	30 Sept., 1869	297 10 0	
E. C. Brewer, late Sheriff's Bailiff, Sydney	121 6 8	1 Dec., 1868	31 Oct., 1869	111 3 10	
Robert Brindley, late Draftsman in the Survey Department	310 0 0	1 Dec., 1868	31 Oct., 1869	284 3 4	
J. R. Humbley, late Clerk in the Audit Office	236 10 0	1 Dec., 1868	31 Oct., 1869	216 15 10	
Samuel Morgan, late Clerk in the Survey Department	138 13 4	1 Dec., 1868	31 Oct., 1869	127 1 11	
W. H. Christie, late Postmaster General	785 6 8	1 Dec., 1868	31 Oct., 1869	719 17 2	
George Brett, late Tide-waiter, Customs	103 16 8	1 Dec., 1868	30 Sept., 1869	86 10 0	
W. C. Still, late Landing Surveyor, Customs	536 0 0	1 Oct., 1868	— Oct., 1869*	558 6 8	
John Wells, late Under Secretary for Finance and Trade	714 13 4	1 Jan., 1869	31 Oct., 1869	595 10 10	
William Vallack, late Chief Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Department	624 0 0	1 Nov., 1868	31 Oct., 1869	624 0 0	
Thomas Jones, late Sheriff's Bailiff, Bathurst	144 0 0	1 Nov., 1868	— Oct., 1869*	138 0 0	
William Thompson, late Official Postmaster, Bathurst	138 0 0	1 Dec., 1868	31 Oct., 1869	126 10 0	
T. K. Abbott, late Secretary, General Post Office	420 9 4	1 Dec., 1868	31 Oct., 1869	385 8 3	
E. H. Statham, late Storekeeper, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta	115 17 4	1 Dec., 1868	31 Oct., 1869	106 3 11	
John Brown, late Sheriff's Bailiff, Parramatta	178 13 4	1 Dec., 1868	31 Oct., 1869	163 15 3	
Lewis Gordon, late District Surveyor, Bega	313 6 8	1 Nov., 1868	31 July, 1869	234 19 6	
John Chippindall, late Gaoler, Bathurst	168 0 0	1 Dec., 1868	31 Oct., 1869	154 0 0	
John Wallace, late Gaoler, Maitland Gaol	133 0 0	1 Dec., 1868	31 Oct., 1869	121 18 4	
E. Rogers, late Clerk of the Peace, Cumberland	576 0 0	1 Oct., 1868	30 Sept., 1869	576 0 0	
F. Campbell, late Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek	407 6 8	1 Dec., 1868	31 Oct., 1869	373 7 2	
W. R. Davidson, late Surveyor General	960 0 0	1 Dec., 1868	31 Oct., 1869	880 0 0	
J. E. Turner, late Landing Waiter, Customs	126 10 0	1 Nov., 1868	30 Sept., 1869	115 19 2	
S. Cole, late Commissioner of Crown Lands, Darling District	417 0 0	1 Dec., 1868	31 Oct., 1869	382 5 0	
S. Elyard, late Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office	384 0 0	1 Dec., 1868	31 Oct., 1869	352 0 0	
T. McMahon, late Shipping Officer, General Post Office	127 3 4	1 Dec., 1868	30 Sept., 1869	105 19 2	
J. Prout, late Sheriff's Bailiff, Sydney	55 4 0	1 Dec., 1868	31 Oct., 1869	50 12 0	
A. T. Ross, late Coast Waiter, Customs, Broken Bay	123 6 8	1 Dec., 1868	30 Sept., 1869	102 15 0	
C. Thompson, late Clerk of the Legislative Assembly	688 0 0	1 Feb., 1869	31 Oct., 1869	516 0 0	
W. H. Palmer, late Police Magistrate, Bathurst	300 0 0	1 June, 1869	31 Oct., 1869	125 0 0	
C. E. Newcombe, late Police Magistrate, Queanbeyan	432 0 0	1 June, 1869	31 Oct., 1869	180 0 0	
E. D. Day, late Police Magistrate, Maitland	480 0 0	1 June, 1869	31 Oct., 1869	200 0 0	
W. Warburton, late Tide-waiter, Customs	80 10 0	1 July, 1869	30 Sept., 1869	20 2 6	
W. King, late Landing-waiter, Customs	149 10 0	1 July, 1869	— Sept., 1869*	31 2 11	
					11,111 8 4
BY GRATUITIES, GRANTED UNDER CLAUSE 7, TO THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS, WHO HAVE RETIRED, FROM BODILY OR MENTAL INCAPACITY:—					
R. McGregor, Telegraph Station Master, Wagga Wagga				66 13 4	
Isaiah Rowland, late 1st Class Surveyor				500 0 0	
F. L. Oliver, late Clerk, Lands Department				200 0 0	
H. Cary, late Judge, Western District Court (in part payment of amount authorized)				787 10 0	
					1,554 3 4
Carried forward				£	12,665 11 8

* The exact date to which these Pensions were paid cannot be given, as the last payment was made in accordance with a pro rata distribution of the funds in hand at the time.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.										TOTAL.		
										£	s.	d.
Brought forward										£	21,520	19 11
TOTAL										£	21,520	19 11

The Treasury, New South Wales,
1st February, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1869.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT DRAWN.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	12,665 11 8
BY GRATUITIES GRANTED UNDER CLAUSE 10, TO THE RELATIVES OF THE UNDERMENTIONED DECEASED OFFICERS, VIZ. :—		
J. T. Ostley, late Clerk, Government Printing Office	12 10 0	
W. Bergin, late Sheriff's Bailiff, Albury	153 6 8	
C. T. Gore, late Registrar of Western District Court	325 0 0	
C. Wilkinson, late Clerk, Colonial Treasury	875 0 0	
J. S. Redman, late Clerk, Sydney District Court	150 0 0	
D. Wilson, late Overseer, Government Domains	175 0 0	
T. Horsford, late Gaoler, Goulburn	102 1 8	
J. O'Neill Brennan, late Crown Prosecutor, Northern District	625 0 0	
John Wisdom, late Landing Waiter, Customs, Morpeth	200 0 0	
		2,617 18 4
BY MISCELLANEOUS :—		
Brokerage on the Sale of £3,000 Debentures ... ..	.....	15 0 0
		15,298 10 0
„ DEBENTURES issued for realization... ..	.....	4,500 0 0
		19,798 10 0
„ BALANCE ON 31st DECEMBER, 1869 :—		
Debentures in the Treasury	1,800 0 0	
Less Cash Overdraft	77 10 1	
		1,722 9 11
TOTAL		
	£	21,520 19 11

With the exception of the first two, the whole of the Pensions granted under this Act, as above shown, have been reduced by 4 per cent., in accordance with the sixth clause thereof.

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

POLICE REWARD FUND.

(16 VICTORIA, No. 33, AND 25 VICTORIA, No. 16.)

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR

1869.

WARD FUND.

AND 25 VICTORIA, No. 16.)

DISBURSEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1869.

Cr.

Ledger Folio.	NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		From	To		
	By PENSIONS PAID :—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Margaret Wood, widow of Chief Constable Wood, of the Maitland Police	1 Oct., 1868	30 Sept., 1869	62 3 9	
	Ann Kendall, widow of Chief Constable Kendall, of the Penrith Police	"	"	39 16 0	
	Elizabeth Murphy, widow of Chief Constable Murphy, of the Port Macquarie Police	"	"	49 15 0	
	Louisa Codrington, widow of Trooper Codrington, of the Western Gold Escort	"	"	18 3 2	
	Ann Waltham, widow of Constable Waltham, of the Casino Police	"	"	25 17 5	
	Julia Ledgerwood, widow of Constable Ledgerwood, of the Newcastle Police	"	"	39 16 0	
	Eliza Watson, widow of Constable Watson, of the Maitland Police	"	"	19 18 0	
	Ann Foy, widow of Constable Foy, of the Tabulam Police	"	"	29 17 0	
	Mary Maginnity, widow of Sergeant Maginnity, of the Tumberumba Police	"	31 Mar., 1869	50 0 0	
	Elizabeth Nelson, widow of Constable Nelson, of the Goulburn District Police	"	30 Sept., 1869	49 15 0	
	Mary A. J. Herbert, widow of Senior-Constable Herbert, of the Bathurst District Police ...	"	"	39 16 0	
					424 17 4
1 to 5	By GRATUITY to Sergeant C. W. Smith, on leaving the Police Force				222 15 0
	By GRATUITIES PAID TO WIDOWS AND RELATIVES OF DECEASED CONSTABLES :—				
	E. A. Boon, widow of Constable Boon			30 15 0	
	B. Byrne, widow of Constable Byrne			45 0 0	
	Hannah Ibbotson, widow of Constable Ibbotson			109 10 0	
	Ellen Quilter, widow of Constable Quilter			60 15 0	
	Charlotte Haggarty, widow of Constable Haggarty			198 0 0	
					444 0 0
	By MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS :—				
	Rewards to, and expenses of, Constables for prosecuting sly-grog-sellers			7 0 0	
	Reward to Senior-Sergeant Hinde for the zeal and efficiency displayed by him in the apprehension of an offender			5 0 0	
	Funeral expenses of deceased Constables			22 18 0	
	Refund of Fines			1 0 0	
	Hospital Fees			5 10 3	
	Expenses incurred by Constable Hickey, in connection with an action instituted by him, for the purpose of defending his reputation against a charge of robbing a prisoner			5 0 0	
	Cost of passage to England of Constable Glasscock			25 0 0	
					71 8 3
					1,163 0 7
5	By BALANCE, 31st DECEMBER, 1869 :—				
	Public Works Debentures (24 Vic., No. 24)			1,700 0 0	
	Cash in the Treasury			5,362 13 5	
					7,062 13 5
	TOTAL			£	8,225 14 0

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

(16 VICTORIA, No. 33, AND 25 VICTORIA, No. 16.)

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR

1869.

ANNUATION FUND.

AND 25 VICTORIA, No. 16.

DISBURSEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1869.

Cr.

Ledger Folio.	NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		From	To		
29 to 40	By PENSIONS PAID—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Sergeant-Major Edward Giles	1 Oct., 1868	30 Sept., 1869	139 4 3	
	Inspector T. J. Powell	"	"	40 17 1	
	Inspector Patrick Connor	"	"	93 16 4	
	Sub-Inspector Thomas Hogg	"	"	199 0 0	
	Chief Constable Thomas M'Gee	"	"	44 15 6	
	Chief Constable James Sheppard	"	"	89 5 6	
	Chief Constable Robert M'Jannett	"	"	122 14 2	
	Chief Constable George Drury	"	"	89 11 0	
	Chief Constable Samuel Holt	"	"	99 10 0	
	Chief Constable Thomas Hildebrand	"	"	122 7 8	
	Chief Constable S. H. Horne	"	"	115 8 4	
	Chief Constable James Skelton	"	"	69 13 0	
	Senior Sergeant Abraham Kershaw	"	"	115 0 0	
	Senior Sergeant James Gibson	"	"	86 5 0	
	Senior Sergeant John Buckley	1 May, 1869	"	33 16 0	
	Sergeant Michael Cassidy	1 Oct., 1868	"	81 14 3	
	Sergeant Francis Rooney	7 Nov., 1868	"	66 11 10	
	Sergeant John Sherman	1 Oct., 1868	"	125 7 5	
	Sergeant William Hobbs	"	31 Dec., 1869	86 5 0	
	Sergeant James St. Clair	"	30 Sept., 1869	108 19 0	
	Sergeant John Stafford	"	"	99 17 5	
	Senior Constable James Kerr	"	"	60 10 6	
	Senior Constable John Jenkins	9 July, 1869	"	13 14 5	
	Constable John Marsh	1 Oct., 1868	"	36 6 4	
	Constable John Harris	"	"	56 14 8	
	Constable Matthew Carroll	"	"	68 1 10	
	Constable Charles Lucas	"	"	65 1 4	
	Constable James Egan	"	"	37 10 9	
	Constable Peter Thomson	"	19 April, 1869	33 10 0	
	Constable Michael Murphy	"	30 Sept., 1869	55 19 9	
	Constable Michael Reilly	"	"	54 9 6	
	Constable Timothy Gearns	"	"	68 1 10	
	Constable James M'Hale	8 July, 1869	"	11 15 8	
	Constable William Kershaw	1 Oct., 1868	"	99 17 5	
	Constable Thomas Hancock	"	"	59 0 3	
	Constable Bartholomew Bannister	"	"	141 15 9	
	Constable John Cannon	"	"	65 1 4	
	Constable John Lee	"	"	96 10 3	
	Constable Samuel Sneyd	24 Nov., 1868	"	120 14 11	
	Constable Frederick Williams	1 Oct., 1868	"	145 5 5	
	Constable Thomas Kelly	1 May, 1869	"	23 1 10	
	Constable Charles Lane	1 Oct., 1868	"	60 10 6	
	Constable Edward Kedwell	"	"	54 9 6	
	Constable Peter Conley	"	"	60 10 6	
	Constable John Davis	"	"	49 15 0	
	Constable John Micklegun	"	"	96 16 10	
	Constable Roger Kennedy	"	"	60 10 6	
	Constable John Thomas	"	"	74 2 11	
	Constable George Taylor	"	"	54 9 5	
	Constable Henry Fox	"	"	72 12 8	
	Constable Octavius Smith	"	"	54 9 6	
	Constable James Farrant	"	"	54 9 6	
	Constable Norman M'Beath	"	"	54 9 6	
	Constable W. S. Dangar	"	"	54 9 6	
	Constable James Thorpe	"	"	72 12 8	
	Constable Richard Gorman	"	"	81 14 3	
	Constable Adam Ballantine	1 May, 1869	"	20 11 6	
	Constable Martin Doyle	1 Oct., 1868	"	54 9 6	
	Constable Edward Everson	"	"	54 9 6	
Carried forward...£				4,428 15 9	
Carried forward.....£					.....

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1869.

Cr.

Ledger Folio.	NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		From	To		
	Brought forward.....			£ s. d. 4,428 15 9	£ s. d.
	BY PENSIONS PAID— <i>continued</i> .				
	Constable Henry Turner	7 Nov., 1868	30 Sept., 1869	48 18 6	
	Constable W. Phillips	1 Oct., 1868	"	72 12 7	
	Constable Oliver Rea	1 Jan., 1869	"	27 2 4	
	Constable Jeremiah Frewin	1 Oct., 1868	"	54 10 10	
	Constable Thomas Briggs	"	"	54 9 6	
	Constable James Roberts	"	"	54 9 6	
	Constable J. Cullen	"	"	54 9 6	
	Constable Michael Reilly	"	"	69 12 1	
	Constable Thomas Moss	"	31 Dec., 1869	54 4 0	
	Trooper James Perry	"	30 Sept., 1869	65 1 4	
	Trooper Robert Hancock	"	"	93 10 7	
	Trooper E. H. Cowell	"	"	86 5 0	
29 to 40					5,164 1 6
	BY AMOUNTS PAID AS GRATUITIES on leaving the Police Force:—				
	Sergeant W. M'Cook			214 9 3	
	Senior Constable J. Chapman			76 11 6	
	Constable J. Kennedy			47 14 0	
	Constable H. Campbell			56 14 0	
	Constable F. Carden			112 4 0	
	Constable S. Connor			54 18 0	
	Constable J. Tighe			96 18 0	
					659 8 9
	BY MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS:—				
	Fees paid to Medical Practitioners for examining and reporting upon the state of health of various members of the Police Force			21 0 0	
	Commission on sale of Debentures belonging to this Fund			10 0 0	
					31 0 0
40	BY BALANCE, 31st December, 1869:—				5,854 10 3
	Debentures:—				
	Railway			5,500 0 0	
	Water Supply			3,000 0 0	
	Public Works (24 Vic. No. 24)			14,500 0 0	
				23,000 0 0	
	Less Cash Overdraft			4,503 0 9	
					18,496 19 3
TOTAL.....					£ 24,351 9 6

SPECIAL RECEIPTS' ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT of SPECIAL RECEIPTS, and of the RE-ISSUES therefrom, in the Year 1869.

Ledger Folio.	ACCOUNT.	RECEIPTS.			RE-ISSUES IN THE YEAR 1869.	BALANCES ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.
		Balances on 31st December, 1868.	Receipts in the Year 1869.	Total.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
82	Imperial Postage	5,324 14 2	1,935 1 4	7,259 15 6	206 11 1	7,053 4 5
96	Shipping Master, Sydney—Seamen's Wages	1,136 14 2	367 15 3	1,504 9 5	375 6 5	1,129 3 0
77	Poundage	12,172 12 5	2,560 18 7	14,733 11 0	3,209 7 0	11,524 4 0
301	Revenue Suspense Account	21,551 9 9	49,660 2 11	71,211 12 8	61,605 4 8	9,606 8 0
225	Immigration Remittances	4,587 5 3	15 0 5	4,602 5 8	297 0 0	4,305 5 8
215	Assurance Fund—Real Property Act	4,932 1 10	5,748 19 2	10,681 1 0	4,926 13 8*	5,754 7 4
205	Commissioners' Fund—Real Property Act	189 10 0	359 15 0	549 5 0	319 0 0	230 5 0
239	Post Office Money Order Account ... ..	.....	27,000 0 0	27,000 0 0	27,000 0 0	.....
261	Bishopthorpe Estates Fund	6 4 2	700 0 0	706 4 2	700 0 0	6 4 2
327	Fees under the Necropolis Act of 1867 ... ..	.....	2,461 18 10	2,461 18 10	2,403 10 9	58 8 1
334 to 347	Sundry Deposits	17,909 16 5	14,989 13 4	32,899 9 9	15,301 13 4	17,597 16 5
	TOTALS	£ 67,810 8 2	105,799 4 10	173,609 13 0	116,344 6 11	57,265 6 1

* Includes £4,800, issued for the purpose of being invested in Government securities.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
7th May, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

TRUST MONEYS' DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT of TRUST MONEYS deposited in the TREASURY, and of the RE-ISSUES therefrom, in the Year 1869.

Ledger Folio.	OFFICER DEPOSITING.	RECEIPTS.			RE-ISSUES	BALANCES	
		Balances on the 31st December, 1868.	Receipts in the Year 1869.	Total.	IN THE YEAR 1869.	ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1869.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
147	Master in Equity	22 8 2	48,498 10 11	48,520 19 1	37,833 8 4	10,687 10 9	
156	Curator of Intestate Estates	10,835 15 8	33,108 0 0	43,943 15 8	32,728 5 9	11,215 9 11	
164	Prothonotary	1,715 18 4	868 16 3	2,584 14 7	775 7 6	1,809 7 1	
174	Official Assignees in Insolvency ...	J. P. Mackenzie	2,774 6 2	9,810 0 8	12,584 6 10	12,681 2 3	* 96 15 5 Dr.
190		F. T. Humphrey	2,568 11 7	10,156 12 5	12,725 4 0	10,717 10 5	2,007 13 7
182		R. H. Sempill	14,507 7 2	13,835 12 10	28,343 0 0	13,416 4 4	14,926 15 8
196	Trade Assignees	R. H. Sempill and L. J. Spyer	26 14 0	.....	26 14 0	.....	26 14 0
202	Do.	R. H. Sempill and A. H. J. Baass	101 9 1	.....	101 9 1	.....	101 9 1
210	Do.	R. H. Sempill and James Vickery	53 5 1	.....	53 5 1	.....	53 5 1
	* Deduct Debit Balance on J. P. Mackenzie's Account...	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,828 5 2 Cr.	† 96 15 5 Dr.
	TOTALS	£ 32,605 15 3	116,277 13 1	148,883 8 4	108,151 18 7	40,731 9 9 Cr.	

† This overdraft has been adjusted during 1870.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
9th June, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

SCAB IN SHEEP FUND.

(27 VICTORIA, No. 6; 29 VICTORIA, No. 13; AND 30 VICTORIA, No. 16.)

Dr.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1869.

Cr.

Ledger Folio.	PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	Ledger Folio.	PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
235	To Balance 31st December, 1868	7,322 10 2	1714	By Charges not provided for by Vote from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, viz. :—	
	To Amount of Collections during the year 1869	5,439 9 0		Salary of Clerk to Chief Inspector ...	8 6 8
				Cost of Printing	29 8 11
				Incidental Expenses	25 10 0
				Fencing Sheep-yards at Quarantine Grounds	43 10 0
				Refund of amount paid for sustenance and dressing of Sheep whilst in Quarantine	147 17 6
					254 13 1
			1277-1361	By Payments from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, under Votes of Parliament, viz. :—	
			1291-1308	Salaries and Contingencies of 1868 ...	1,043 2 0
				Do. 1869 ...	8,255 14 1
					9,298 16 1
					9,553 9 2
				By Balance, 31st December, 1869	3,208 10 0
	TOTAL	£ 12,761 19 2		TOTAL	£ 12,761 19 2

The Treasury, New South Wales,
7th May, 1870.GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

STATEMENT shewing the RESULT OF SALES OF DEBENTURES, placed in the hands of the BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, LONDON, for Negotiation in England.

PARTICULARS OF DEBENTURES.	No. of Years' Currency.	Amount of Principal.	Date from which Interest accrues.	Rate & cent. at which sold, inclusive of Dividend.	Gross Proceeds.	CHARGES.				NET PROCEEDS.
						Brokers' Commission.	Bank Commission.	Discount and other Charges.	TOTAL.	
		£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Railways, 31 Victoria, No. 11 ...	30	164,100	1 Jan., 1868	98 0 6	160,859 0 6	4,965 10 0	5,000 0 0	3,186 3 2	13,151 13 2	968,503 13 10
		59,000		98 1 0	57,849 10 0					
		41,100		98 1 6	40,308 16 6					
		20,000		98 2 0	19,620 0 0					
		440,000		98 2 6	431,750 0 0					
		83,000		98 3 0	81,464 10 0					
		5,000		98 5 0	4,912 10 0					
		65,000		98 5 6	63,878 15 0					
		20,000		98 6 0	19,660 0 0					
		50,000		98 8 0	49,200 0 0					
		25,300		98 10 0	24,920 10 0					
		10,000		98 11 0	9,855 0 0					
		10,800		99 0 0	10,692 0 0					
		500		99 2 6	495 12 6					
		1,000		99 8 0	994 0 0					
		500		99 10 0	497 10 0					
		800		99 12 6	797 0 0					
		500		99 13 6	498 7 6					
		1,000		99 16 6	998 5 0					
		2,100		100 0 0	2,100 0 0					
		200		101 0 0	202 0 0					
		100		102 0 0	102 0 0					
		1,000,000			981,655 7 0	4,965 10 0	5,000 0 0	3,186 3 2	13,151 13 2	968,503 13 10

69

The Treasury, New South Wales,
10th August, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

NEWCASTLE TONNAGE DUTY.

(19 VICTORIA, Nos. 25 & 40, & 20 VICTORIA, No. 12.)

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS for Tonnage Dues, and of DISBURSEMENTS on account of Improving the Navigation of the River Hunter and Ports of Newcastle and Morpeth, under the Acts 19 Victoria, No. 40, and 20 Victoria, No. 12, to the 31st December, 1869.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To amount of Collections for Tonnage Dues at the Port of Newcastle, viz. :—			By Expenditure on account of Improving the Navigation of the River Hunter and Ports of Newcastle and Morpeth, viz. :—		
In the year 1858	1,446 1 0		In the year 1856	5,141 4 1	
In the year 1859	2,198 14 6		In the year 1857	7,780 12 7	
In the year 1860	2,891 18 6		In the year 1858	18,002 2 9	
In the year 1861	2,654 7 6		In the year 1859	4,622 6 11	
In the year 1862	3,296 9 6		In the year 1860	632 16 6	
In the year 1863	3,539 2 0		In the year 1861	359 11 0	
In the year 1864	4,686 6 9		In the year 1862	858 7 3	
In the year 1865	3,936 17 0		In the year 1863	45 10 5	
In the year 1866	5,176 5 6		In the year 1864	136 1 10	
In the year 1867	5,420 6 6		In the year 1865	31 17 9	
In the year 1868	5,556 2 6		In the year 1866	130 6 11	
In the year 1869	7,196 11 6		In the year 1867	1,345 18 11	
		47,999 2 9	In the year 1868	594 10 4	
			In the year 1869	106 10 11	
			By Interest on the above Expenditure to 31st December, 1869, calculated from the dates of the several payments, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, viz. :—		39,787 18 2
			Interest on £5,141 4s. 1d.	2,894 4 1	
			Interest on £7,780 12s. 7d.	4,072 15 4	
			Interest on £18,002 2s. 9d.	8,528 14 5	
			Interest on £4,622 6s. 11d.	2,025 7 7	
			Interest on £632 16s. 6d.	234 8 0	
			Interest on £359 11s. 0d.	114 16 0	
			Interest on £858 7s. 3d.	232 0 4	
			Interest on £45 10s. 5d.	10 0 4	
			Interest on £136 1s. 10d.	22 0 1	
			Interest on £31 17s. 9d.	3 17 5	
			Interest on £130 6s. 11d.	10 18 8	
			Interest on £1,345 18s. 11d.	28 4 8	
			Interest on £594 10s. 4d.	15 12 4	
			Interest on £106 10s. 11d.	2 13 7	
To Balance due to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on 31st December, 1869, for amount advanced to carry on the Works, and to pay Interest thereon		9,984 8 3			18,195 12 10
TOTAL	£	57,983 11 0	TOTAL	£	57,983 11 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th March, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

WOLLONGONG TONNAGE DUTY.

(23 VICTORIA, No. 10, 25 VICTORIA, No. 5, 27 VICTORIA, No. 1, & 29 VICTORIA, No. 23.)

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS for Tonnage Dues, and of DISBURSEMENTS on account of Improving the Harbour of Wollongong, under the Acts 23 Victoria, No. 10, 25 Victoria, No. 5, 27 Victoria, No. 1, and 29 Victoria, No. 23, to 31st December, 1869.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
To Amount of Collections for Tonnage Dues at the Harbour of Wollongong, viz. :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	By Expenditure on account of Improving the Harbour of Wollongong, viz. :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st July to 31st December, 1864...	73 12 0		In the year 1860 ...	141 10 3	
In the year 1865 ...	153 14 0		In the year 1861 ...	6,842 7 10	
In the year 1866 ...	168 2 0		In the year 1862 ...	8,172 19 2	
In the year 1867 ...	173 3 0		In the year 1863 ...	4,775 8 0	
In the year 1868 ...	192 0 0		In the year 1864 ...	6,533 6 0	
In the year 1869 ...	215 2 0	975 13 0	In the year 1865 ...	5,265 12 10	
			In the year 1866 ...	2,158 9 4	
			In the year 1867 ...	7,681 17 6	
			In the year 1868 ...	954 6 0	
			In the year 1869 ...	2 10 5	42,528 7 4
			By Interest on the above Expenditure to 31st December, 1869, calculated from the dates of the several Payments, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, viz. :—		
			Interest on £141 10s. 3d. ...	50 10 5	
			Interest on £6,842 7s. 10d. ...	2,114 4 4	
			Interest on £8,172 19s. 2d. ...	2,166 6 8	
			Interest on £4,775 8s. 0d. ...	1,071 2 9	
			Interest on £6,533 6s. 0d. ...	1,088 16 9	
			Interest on £5,265 12s. 10d. ...	730 2 0	
			Interest on £2,158 9s. 4d. ...	137 9 0	
			Interest on £7,681 17s. 6d. ...	147 14 5	
			Interest on £954 6s. 0d. ...	13 15 10	
			Interest on £2 10s. 5d. ...	0 2 3	
To Balance due to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on 31st December, 1869, for amount advanced to carry on the Works, and to pay Interest thereon ...		49,072 18 9			7,520 4 5
TOTAL ...	£	50,048 11 9	TOTAL ...	£	50,048 11 9

The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th March, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

KIAMA TONNAGE DUTY.

(23 VICTORIA, No. 10, 25 VICTORIA, No. 6, 27 VICTORIA, No. 2, AND 29 VICTORIA, No. 9.)

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS for Tonnage Dues, and of DISBURSEMENTS on account of Improving the Harbour of Kiama, under the Acts 23 Victoria, No. 10, 25 Victoria, No. 6, 27 Victoria, No. 2, and 29 Victoria, No. 9, to the 31st December, 1869.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Amount of Collections for Tonnage Dues at the Harbour of Kiama, viz. :—			By Expenditure on account of Improving the Navigation of the Harbour of Kiama, viz. :—		
1st July to 31st December, 1864...	32 3 0		In the year 1860 ...	87 19 8	
In the year 1865 ...	81 19 6		In the year 1861 ...	3,704 6 6	
In the year 1866 ...	61 8 6		In the year 1862 ...	11,595 13 4	
In the year 1867 ...	88 0 6		In the year 1863 ...	9,374 2 9	
In the year 1868 ...	93 16 0		In the year 1864 ...	3,393 9 7	
In the year 1869 ...	100 7 6	457 15 0	In the year 1865 ...	2,270 15 1	
			In the year 1866 ...	975 18 0	
			In the year 1867 ...	95 5 1	
			In the year 1868 ...	2,248 10 1	
			In the year 1869 ...	1,903 2 5	35,649 2 6
			By Interest on the above Expenditure to 31st December, 1869, calculated from the dates of the several payments, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, viz. :—		
			Interest on £87 19s. 8d. ...	31 0 11	
			Interest on £3,704 6s. 6d. ...	1,126 11 1	
			Interest on £11,595 13s. 4d. ...	3,126 8 8	
			Interest on £9,374 2s. 9d. ...	2,080 9 7	
			Interest on £3,393 9s. 7d. ...	577 14 11	
			Interest on £2,270 15s. 1d. ...	279 17 7	
			Interest on £975 18s. 0d. ...	82 7 4	
			Interest on £95 5s. 1d. ...	2 5 7	
			Interest on £2,248 10s. 1d. ...	36 13 1	
			Interest on £1,903 2s. 5d. ...	60 3 9	7,403 12 6
To Balance due to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on 31st December, 1869, for amount advanced to carry on the Works, and to pay Interest thereon ...		42,595 0 0			
TOTAL...	£	43,052 15 0	TOTAL ...	£	43,052 15 0

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The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th March, 1870.GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

STATEMENT
OF THE
PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
ON
31st DECEMBER, 1869.

STATEMENT OF THE PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF

SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.	AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES AND TREASURY BILLS SOLD.	AMOUNT RAISED.	AMOUNT OVER-RAISED.	AMOUNT SHORT-RAISED.
		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
DEBENTURES.						
Loan to the Sydney Railway Company ...	16 Vic., No. 39	216,571 0 0	217,500	223,936 3 4	7,365 3 4	.....
Sydney Sewerage	17 Vic., No. 34	200,000 0 0	209,030	201,149 11 9	1,149 11 9	.....
Sydney Water Supply... ..	17 Vic., No. 35	200,000 0 0	208,400	201,264 13 5	1,264 13 5	.....
Public Works	18 Vic., No. 35	178,750 0 0	144,000	136,890 13 2	.....	*41,859 6 10
Railways	18 Vic., No. 40	624,733 18 8	666,800	630,105 11 7	5,371 12 11	.....
Public Works	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40.	445,323 0 0	410,500	393,427 5 8	.....	†51,895 14 4
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 1	73,776 0 0	73,700	70,300 16 2	.....	3,475 3 10
Railways	20 Vic., No. 1	200,000 0 0	203,000	199,997 10 0	.....	2 10 0
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 16	130,400 0 0	132,300	130,311 0 0	.....	89 0 0
Public Works	20 Vic., No. 33	107,717 18 11	112,000	107,787 15 0	69 16 1	.....
Railways	20 Vic., No. 34	300,000 0 0	299,000	300,895 12 6	895 12 6	.....
To pay off Debentures... ..	22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26.	145,000 0 0	145,700	145,007 0 0	7 0 0	.....
Railways and Public Works	22 Vic., No. 22	758,500 0 0	760,700	756,890 15 0	.....	1,609 5 0
Public Works	22 Vic., No. 26	11,600 0 0	5,000	4,962 10 0	.....	6,637 10 0
To pay off Debentures... ..	23 Vic., No. 5	365,600 0 0	365,600	361,612 10 0	.....	3,987 10 0
Public Works and to pay off Debentures	23 Vic., No. 10	348,223 0 0	348,200	341,084 15 0	.....	7,138 5 0
Railways and Public Works	24 Vic., No. 24	113,535 0 0	113,900	112,209 11 6	.....	1,325 8 6
Voluntary and Assisted Immigration	24 Vic., No. 26	55,000 0 0	55,500	54,945 16 0	.....	54 4 0
Railways and Public Works	25 Vic., No. 19	1,782,370 14 6	1,782,300	1,696,828 5 0	.....	85,542 9 6
Railways and Public Works	26 Vic., No. 14	161,832 0 0	162,000	136,728 17 10	.....	25,103 2 2
Public Works	27 Vic., No. 14	670,025 12 7	670,000	565,483 14 2	.....	104,541 18 5
To cover Deficit of 1864 and previous years...	29 Vic., No. 4	550,000 0 0	550,000	495,344 10 0	.....	54,655 10 0
To pay off Debentures... ..	29 Vic., No. 5	300,000 0 0	300,000	270,252 5 0	.....	29,747 15 0
Public Works and Immigration	29 Vic., No. 9	219,450 0 0	219,400	193,474 0 0	.....	25,976 0 0
Public Works	29 Vic., No. 23	758,000 0 0	758,000	718,844 10 0	.....	39,155 10 0
Public Works	30 Vic., No. 23	65,850 0 0	65,800	61,902 0 0	.....	3,948 0 0
Railways	31 Vic., No. 11	1,000,000 0 0	1,000,000	981,655 7 0	.....	18,344 13 0
Public Works	31 Vic., No. 27	177,407 0 0	177,400	178,055 0 0	648 0 0	.....
Public Works	32 Vic., No. 13	197,885 0 0	197,800	†198,314 0 0	429 0 0	.....
TREASURY BILLS.						
To cover the Deficit of 1863 and previous years	27 Vic., No. 8	400,000 0 0	398,500	398,849 14 5	.....	1,150 5 7
To renew Bills issued under 27 Vic., No. 8...	31 Vic., No. 28	343,200 0 0	343,200	346,817 18 0	3,617 18 0	.....
To renew Bills issued under 31 Vic., No. 28...	32 Vic., No. 14	343,200 0 0	343,200	350,085 3 4	6,885 3 4	.....
TOTAL...		£11,443,950 4 8	11,438,430	10,965,414 14 10	27,703 11 4	506,239 1 2

* £30,000 0 0 Defences.
3,000 0 0 Colonial Stores.
8,859 6 10 Other Public Works.

£41,859 6 10

† £40,000 of this sum is for Affiliated Colleges.
‡ £187,300 of the Debentures prepared under this Act and remitted to
London were not negotiated on 31st December, 1869.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
5th May, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES AND TREASURY BILLS.									
AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD.	PAID OFF.	OUTSTANDING.	DUE DATES.	RATE OF INTEREST.	ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SERVICE.	SYNOPSIS OF DUE DATES OF OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES AND TREASURY BILLS.			
						Authority under which issued.	Year when due.	Amount.	TOTAL.
£	£	£			£ s. d.			£	£
17,500	17,500			2½d. & 3½d. per diem	9,797 19 4	29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...	1867		800
50,000		50,000	1873.....	per cent.					
150,000		150,000	1874.....						
25,900		25,900	1 July, 1876						
97,500	97,500			5 per cent. per annum.	2,831 10 0	29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...	1870	100,000	443,200
6,730		6,730	Interminable			32 Vic., No. 14.....	1870	343,200	
24,000		24,000	1 July, 1888			18 Vic., No. 40.....	1871	100,000	200,000
54,900	54,900					29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...	1871	100,000	
29,000	29,000								
50,700	50,700								
36,700		36,700	1 July, 1876		6,435 0 0	29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...	1872		100,000
31,000		31,000	Interminable						
61,000		61,000	1 July, 1888						
21,000	21,000					16 Vic., No. 39.....	1873	50,000	250,000
12,800	12,800				5,510 0 0	20 Vic., No. 33.....	1873	100,000	
70,200		70,200	1 Jan., 1876			29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...	1873	100,000	
40,000		40,000	1 July, 1893						
291,800	291,800					16 Vic., No. 39.....	1874	150,000	250,000
139,000	139,000					29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...	1874	100,000	
100,000		100,000	1 Jan., 1871		11,800 0 0	29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...	1875		50,000
133,300		133,300	1 Jan., 1876						
2,700		2,700	Permanent						
46,200		46,200	1876			17 Vic., No. 34.....	1876	25,900	735,800
150,000		150,000	Jan., 1876		20,525 0 0	17 Vic., No. 35.....	1876	36,700	
70,800		70,800	Interminable			18 Vic., No. 35.....	1876	70,200	
136,800		136,800	1 July, 1888			18 Vic., No. 40.....	1876	133,300	
6,700		6,700	1 July, 1891			19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40	1876	46,200	
70,500		70,500	1 Jan., 1876		3,685 0 0	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40	1876	150,000	
3,200		3,200	1 July, 1888			20 Vic., No. 1	1876	70,500	
203,000		203,000	1 July, 1876...		10,150 0 0	20 Vic., No. 1	1876	203,000	
132,300		132,300	Interminable ..		6,615 0 0	17 Vic., No. 34	1888	24,000	
100,000		100,000	1 Jan., 1873			17 Vic., No. 35	1888	61,000	
10,000		10,000	1 July, 1888		5,600 0 0	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40	1888	136,800	500,000
2,000		2,000	1 Jan., 1889			20 Vic., No. 1	1888	3,200	
175,000		175,000	1 July, 1888			20 Vic., No. 33	1888	10,000	
90,000		90,000	1 July, 1888		14,950 0 0	20 Vic., No. 34	1888	175,000	
34,000		34,000	1 Jan., 1889			20 Vic., No. 34	1888	90,000	
145,000		145,000	1 Jan., 1889		7,285 0 0	20 Vic., No. 33	1889	2,000	
700		700	1 July, 1891			20 Vic., No. 34	1889	34,000	
400,000		400,000	1 Jan., 1889			22 Vic., Nos. 25 & 26	1889	145,000	893,000
312,000		312,000	1 July, 1889		38,035 0 0	22 Vic., No. 22	1889	400,000	
25,000		25,000	1 Jan., 1891			22 Vic., No. 22	1889	312,000	
23,700		23,700	1 July, 1891						
5,000		5,000	1 July, 1890...		250 0 0	22 Vic., No. 26	1890	5,000	
365,600		365,600	1 Jan., 1890...		18,280 0 0	23 Vic., No. 5	1890	365,600	718,800
348,200		348,200	1 July, 1890...		17,410 0 0	23 Vic., No. 10	1890	348,200	
113,900		113,900	1 July, 1891...		5,695 0 0	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40	1891	6,700	
55,500		55,500	1 July, 1891...		2,775 0 0	22 Vic., Nos. 25 & 26	1891	700	
1,782,300		1,782,300	1 Jan., 1892...		89,115 0 0	22 Vic., No. 22	1891	25,000	225,500
162,000		162,000	1 Jan., 1895...		8,100 0 0	22 Vic., No. 22	1891	23,700	
670,000		670,000	1 Jan., 1895...		33,500 0 0	24 Vic., No. 24	1891	113,900	
550,000		550,000	Various dates		27,540 0 0	24 Vic., No. 26	1891	55,500	
300,000	299,200	550,800				25 Vic., No. 19	1892		1,782,300
219,400		219,400	1 Jan., 1896...		10,970 0 0	18 Vic., No. 35	1893		40,000
758,000		758,000	1 July, 1896...		37,900 0 0	26 Vic., No. 14	1895	162,000	832,000
65,800		65,800	1 Jan., 1897...		3,290 0 0	27 Vic., No. 14	1895	670,000	
1,000,000		1,000,000	1 Jan., 1898...		50,000 0 0	29 Vic., No. 9	1896	219,400	977,400
177,400		177,400	1 July, 1898...		8,870 0 0	30 Vic., No. 23	1897	758,000	
60,500		60,500	1 Jan., 1899...		3,025 0 0	31 Vic., No. 11	1897		65,800
398,500	398,500		1 Jan., 1868...	6 per cent. per annum.		31 Vic., No. 27	1898		1,000,000
343,200	343,200		30 April, 1869...	3½d. per cent. per diem.		32 Vic., No. 13	1899		177,400
343,200		343,200	30 April, 1870...	5 per cent. per annum.	18,580 0 0	17 Vic., No. 34	Interminable or payable at the option of the Government in 1892 or afterwards.	6,730	240,830
11,301,130	1,755,100	9,546,030			468,519 9 4	17 Vic., No. 35		31,000	
						19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40		70,800	
						20 Vic., No. 16		132,300	
						18 Vic., No. 40	Permanent		2,700
									9,546,030

† Half-year's interest only.

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

Public Debt.

STATEMENT showing the DUE DATES of OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES and TREASURY BILLS on the 31st December, 1869, and of Debentures authorized to be issued, but which remained unsold on that date.

YEAR.	DEBENTURES.	TREASURY BILLS.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	£	£	£	
1867... ..	800	.....	800	Balance of first instalment of Short-dated Debentures unpaid.
1870... ..	100,000	.....	100,000	†Short-dated Debentures, £100,000.
1870... ..	.....	* 343,200	343,200	To renew Bills issued under 31 Vic., No. 28.
1871... ..	200,000	.....	200,000	†Short-dated Debentures, £100,000.
1872... ..	100,000	.....	100,000	†Do. £100,000.
1873... ..	250,000	.....	250,000	†Do. £100,000.
1874... ..	250,000	.....	250,000	†Do. £100,000.
1875... ..	50,000	.....	50,000	†Do. £50,000.
1876... ..	735,800	.....	735,800	
1888... ..	500,000	.....	500,000	
1889... ..	893,000	.....	893,000	
1890... ..	718,800	.....	718,800	
1891... ..	225,500	.....	225,500	
1892... ..	1,782,300	.....	1,782,300	
1893... ..	40,000	.....	40,000	
1895... ..	832,000	.....	832,000	
1896... ..	977,400	.....	977,400	
1897... ..	65,800	.....	65,800	
1898... ..	177,400	.....	177,400	
1899... ..	197,800	.....	† 197,800	
Annual drawings of £20,000, commencing 1872 ...	} 1,000,000	.....	1,000,000	
Interminable, or 1882, at option of Government ...	} 240,830	.....	240,830	
Permanent	2,700	.....	2,700	
Total amount outstanding, 31 December, 1869 ...	} 9,340,130	343,200	9,683,330	

* Due 30th April, 1870.

† £350,000 of these Debentures are on account of the deficiency of 1864.

‡ £137,300 of the Debentures prepared under this Act and remitted to London were not negotiated on 31st December, 1869.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
5th May, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

SCHEDULE of REPAYMENTS, in the YEAR 1869, to the CREDIT of VOTES.

Ledger Folio.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	REPAYMENTS IN 1869, ON ACCOUNT OF—		
	Services of the Year 1862.		
222	Railway Working Expenses ... ..	.....	1 6 0
	Services of the Year 1863.		
218	Schedule C—Roman Catholic Church... ..	50 0 0	
217	Light-house, Gabo Island	98 19 3	148 19 3
	Services of the Year 1865.		
	Subordinate Roads—		
158	Western	96 15 0	
160	Northern	1 0 11	
161	Southern	0 8 6	98 4 5
	Services of the Year 1866.		
643	Sydney Infirmary—Passages of Lady Nurses	2 0 0	
	Subordinate Roads—		
1670	Northern	0 0 4	
1699	Western	145 0 0	
1730	Southern	127 3 0	
1761	Minor Bridges and Roads not classified	7 15 0	
1823	Toll-houses, Parramatta Road	10 10 0	
1799	Fencing Public Roads where proclaimed through enclosed land	9 6 2	
1915	Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	8 1 3	
1540	Haslem's Creek Cemetery	0 0 1	309 15 10
	Services of the Year 1867.		
113	Volunteers—Contingencies	2 5 0	
198	Gaol, Sydney—Contingencies	0 6 0	
344	Gaols, Country Districts—Contingencies	0 0 8	
451	Public Instruction	1 3 0	
655	Supreme and Circuit Court—Contingencies	183 19 8	
1336	Survey of Lands—Contingencies	0 10 0	
	Subordinate Roads—		
1804	Northern	105 14 0	
1823	Western	109 14 1	
1844	Southern	2 1 11	
1873	Minor Bridges and Roads not classified	251 3 3	
1388	Steam Dredge "Hunter"	0 10 0	
1927	Culverts, Road Dubbo to Mudgee	1 2 0	
2229	Main Western Road	4 3 2	
1444	Electric Telegraphs—Contingencies	0 6 1	662 18 10
	Carried forward ... .. £	.....	1,221 4 4

SCHEDULE OF REPAYMENTS, &c.—continued.

Ledger Folio.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	.....	1,221 4 4
	Services of the Year 1868.		
	Police—		
130	Constabulary—Salaries	112 10 10	
164	Contingencies generally	178 12 2	
190	Gaol, Sydney—Contingencies	0 4 0	
199	Gaol, Parramatta—Contingencies	0 17 0	
224	Gaol, Goulburn—Contingencies	0 12 0	
240	Gaol, Albury—Contingencies	0 17 8	
245	Gaol, Braidwood—Contingencies	0 3 6	
252	Gaol, Mudgee—Contingencies	0 4 11	
266	Gaol, Wollongong—Contingencies	0 10 0	
272	Gaol, Armidale—Contingencies	0 2 0	
	Gaol, Yass—Contingencies	0 4 2	
304	Gaol, Port Macquarie—Contingencies	0 1 6	
338	Gaols, Country Districts—Contingencies	0 1 0	
404	Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta—Contingencies	0 4 6	
419	Lunatic Reception House, Darlinghurst—Contingencies	0 11 0	
527	Industrial School, Newcastle—Contingencies	2 18 7	
536	Protestant Orphan School—Contingencies	0 2 2	
632	Water Supply Commission	1 6 1	
659	Fees for Examining Lunatics	0 1 0	
842	Reception of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh	27 7 5	
726	Law Officers of the Crown—Contingencies	98 10 6	
732	Supreme and Circuit Courts—Contingencies	421 2 10	
744	Sheriff—Contingencies	97 13 8	
800	District Courts—Contingencies	0 1 0	
811	Quarter Sessions—Contingencies	5 2 6	
825	Petty Sessions—Contingencies	3 10 6	
864	Coroners—Contingencies	0 0 10	
	Treasury—		
903	Salaries	100 0 0	
916	Contingencies	0 8 6	
1138	Customs—Contingencies	48 11 0	
989	Stores and Stationery	65 10 5	
999	Fuel and Light	1 14 2	
1170	Conveyance of Stores	3 11 11	
1133	Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts	58 13 6	
1150	Unforeseen Expenses	34 1 6	
1210	Survey of Lands—Contingencies	1 8 0	
1316	Government Domains—Contingencies	0 17 0	
1334	Fencing Public Cemeteries	9 9 3	
1361	Prevention of Scab in Sheep—Contingencies	0 10 3	
	Subordinate Roads—		
1808	Northern	107 7 2	
1820	Western	40 4 0	
1829	Southern	17 11 9	
1849	Minor Bridges and Roads not classified	0 13 4	
	Railways—		
1408	General Establishment—Contingencies	10 0 0	
1437	Existing Lines—Working Expenses	0 8 0	
1521	Steam Dredge "Vulcan"—Contingencies	0 13 3	
1459	Steam Dredge "Pluto"—Contingencies	1 0 0	
1522	Steam Dredge "Hunter"—Contingencies	0 0 7	
2005	Preliminary Harbour Surveys	0 1 0	
2158	Employment of Prisoners	1 13 9	
	Main Roads—		
2343	Northern Districts	41 5 5	
2359	Western Districts	4 3 4	
2368	Road Clarence River Road to Great North Road	0 9 10	
1860	Fencing Public Roads	80 16 2	
1589	Conveyance of Mails	48 15 0	
1597	Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain <i>via</i> Panama	1,939 5 9	
1614	Electric Telegraphs—Contingencies	3 18 10	
692	Contribution towards the support of Imperial Forces	0 4 0	
1352	Necropolis	486 3 6	
			4,063 3 6
	Carried forward	£	5,284 7 10

SCHEDULE OF REPAYMENTS, &c.—continued.

Ledger Folio.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	.....	5,284 7 10
	Services of the Year 1869.		
5	Schedule A.	3 4 6	
73	Legislative Assembly—Contingencies... ..	2 18 0	
	Colonial Secretary—		
100	Salaries	0 8 4	
103	Contingencies	0 12 9	
131	Police Constabulary—Salaries	671 12 3	
161	Police—Contingencies	394 16 10	
	Petty Sessions—		
180	Salaries	14 0 0	
188	Contingencies	47 10 0	
196	Gaol, Sydney—Salaries... ..	8 12 0	
	Gaol, Goulburn—		
226	Salaries	0 0 2	
229	Contingencies	0 6 0	
243	Gaol, Albury—Contingencies	0 3 5	
256	Gaol, Mudgee—Contingencies... ..	0 3 4	
285	Gaol, Yass—Contingencies	0 1 0	
352	Gaols generally—Gratuities to Prisoners	49 10 8	
377	Penal Establishment—Contingencies	14 0 0	
	Lunatic Asylum, Tarban—		
381	Salaries	1 13 0	
385	Contingencies	2 13 0	
389	Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta—Salaries	0 16 8	
	Nautical School Ship "Vernon"—		
510	Salaries	1 7 6	
515	Contingencies	0 7 0	
524	Industrial School, Newcastle—Contingencies... ..	1 7 3	
551	Roman Catholic Orphan School—Contingencies	0 12 8	
	Asylums for Infirm and Destitute—		
556	Salaries	1 10 9	
558	Contingencies	1 1 4	
634	Water Supply Commission	4 10 10	
638	Expenses of Returning Officers	53 13 6	
716	Law Officers of the Crown—Contingencies	177 14 4	
723	Supreme and Circuit Courts—Contingencies... ..	962 4 4	
734	Sheriff—Contingencies	49 9 0	
743	Metropolitan and Coast District Court—Salaries	0 10 0	
790	District Courts—Contingencies	73 2 2	
800	Quarter Sessions—Contingencies	7 11 8	
	Treasury—		
903	Salaries	100 0 0	
909	Contingencies	0 16 6	
923	Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts	34 10 0	
939	Distilleries and Refineries—Contingencies	0 17 6	
	Printing and Bookbinding—		
942	Salaries	0 14 0	
945	Contingencies	5 12 0	
998	Stores and Stationery for the Public Service generally	6 12 0	
1034	Shipping Master's Department—Contingencies	2 2 6	
1086	Advertising for the Public Service generally	0 14 0	
1102	Telegraphic Messages	0 5 3	
1115	Coast Surveys	65 9 6	
1126	Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions and others	0 15 0	
1154	Unforeseen Expenses	61 3 8	
1226	Survey of Lands—Contingencies	0 2 4	
1257	Occupation of Lands—Salaries	13 11 6	
	Immigration—		
1265	Salaries	669 11 8	
1268	Contingencies	33 9 10	
	Carried forward	£ 3,544 11 6	5,284 7 10

SCHEDULE OF REPAYMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

Ledger Folio.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	.....	5,284 7 10
	Services of the Year 1869—continued.		
	Brought forward	3,544 11 6	
	Railways—		
1431	Works in Progress—Salaries	1 16 8	
1450	Existing Lines—Working Expenses	83 7 5	
	Steam Dredge “Vulcan”—		
1481	Salaries	0 10 10	
1484	Contingencies	0 4 0	
	Subordinate Roads—		
1808	Western	10 1 6	
1813	Southern	4 9 8	
1826	Minor Bridges and Roads not classified	2 11 6	
1947	Wharf at Frederickton, Macleay River	4 0 0	
1935	Incidental Expenses to Wharves and Bridges	40 13 4	
	Main Roads—		
2144	Northern	8 17 0	
2159	Southern	0 10 0	
2171	Western	291 7 6	
2187	Road from Clarence River to Great North Road	46 3 10	
2203	Minor Roads—Northern	30 0 0	
1595	Post Office—Contingencies	44 18 0	
1598	Conveyance of Mails	112 19 0	
1605	Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain <i>via</i> Panama	20 6 3	
1620	Electric Telegraph—Contingencies	2 7 3	
1610	Money Order Department—Contingencies	2 2 5	
1732	Registration of Brands	49 0 6	
1748	Necropolis, Haslem's Creek	1,198 12 6	
			5,499 10 8
	TOTAL	£	10,783 18 6

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE COLONY.
(RETURNS OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 15 September, 1870.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 16th March, 1870, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return of the Annual Expenditure of the Colony from 1856 to 1869,
“ inclusive, showing for each year the separate cost of each head of service
“ and the total expenditure of each year, and the proportion of the total to
“ each head of the population approximatively ascertained.”

(*Mr. Piddington.*)

A RETURN of the Annual Expenditure of the Colony from 1856 to 1869, inclusive, showing for each year the separate cost of each head of service and the total expenditure of each year, and the proportion of the total to each head of the population approximatively ascertained, so far as shown by the Accounts in the Audit Office and Treasury.

SERVICE.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
His Excellency the Governor-General and Establishment.	£ 9,308	£ 9,372	£ 9,602	£ 8,891	£ 8,318	£ 8,572	£ 8,644	£ 8,667	£ 8,635	£ 8,603	£ 8,711	£ 8,627	£ 8,716	£ 8,287
Executive Council	845	1,172	1,204	1,159	1,020	1,069	1,069	990	716	713	713	718	718	725
Legislative Council	2,409	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legislative Council (present Constitution)	2,536	3,593	4,922	5,430	5,490	5,413	5,707	5,591	5,551	5,604	5,633	5,664	5,677	5,651
Legislative Assembly	4,890	6,672	6,579	6,796	7,074	7,785	8,107	7,442	7,087	7,386	7,474	7,441	7,428	7,379
Legislative Council and Assembly, including Parliamentary Library.	1,787	2,780	3,374	2,564	1,975	2,322	2,004	2,672	2,436	2,536	2,691	2,687	2,404	1,811
Colonial Secretary and Establishment	11,679	7,921	7,661	6,968	6,725	6,563	6,681	6,952	6,685	6,675	5,901	6,052	6,007	6,098
Government Residents, Moreton Bay, Port Curtis, and Establishments.	1,820	1,655	1,704	1,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naval	3,442	.....	3,311	6,089	2,910	2,273	4,330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Military and Artillery	19,558	29,060	17,862	15,660	12,034	11,019	10,953	8,894	7,601	9,574	.....	.....	.....	.....
Military Contribution Act of 1865, 28 Vict., No. 8.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,802	19,098	22,131	16,666
Volunteers	1,922	.....	.....	.....	1,363	11,820	11,169	11,800	2,961	3,878	6,285	5,356	6,482	8,797
Naval Brigade .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,943	1,054	2,503	3,513	3,483	4,184	3,570
Police (including Petty Sessions)	152,153	147,901	149,757	168,125	158,929	172,842	191,814	259,058	213,905	195,108	188,259	189,501	182,284	178,873
Gold and Escort	2,407	6,036	8,702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,965	7,686	6,407	5,667	5,557
Gold Receivers	381	102	182	205	240	274	338	425	395	376	308	251	252	244
Gaols and Penal Establishments	36,870	32,517	33,478	26,597	26,375	29,736	33,302	40,924	48,350	52,072	60,520	60,686	59,070	58,334
Lunatic Asylums	20,742	20,441	22,500	17,860	18,413	17,256	17,143	19,613	23,686	21,315	23,139	22,535	24,083	28,186
Vaccine Institution	385	426	415	460	431	559	659	2,367	2,000	1,894	1,198	2,160	2,109	2,197
Health and Emigration Officers—Medical Adviser—Medical Board.	1,243	1,159	1,152	716	618	624	624	799	796	796	799	847	857	823
Auditor General and Establishment	6,819	6,158	5,742	5,839	5,714	5,718	5,874	6,606	5,834	5,015	5,091	5,291	5,338	5,322
Registrar General and Brands Registration	3,337	7,007	6,395	6,819	6,366	6,561	6,990	11,482	10,929	11,578	11,711	16,469	17,692	13,548
Colonial Agency in England	400	400	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,525
Observatory	296	796	975	2,104	1,243	1,173	1,110	1,162	1,257	1,601	1,597	1,515	1,650	1,649
Australian Museum	4,000	1,000	1,100	1,396	1,704	1,900	1,200	2,311	1,450	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
University of Sydney	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Affiliated Colleges	167	500	750	1,000	1,000	1,000	980	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	958	1,000	958
Sydney Grammar School	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
National Schools	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	40,000	.....	.....	.....
Denominational Schools	17,350	20,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	40,000	.....	.....	.....
Public Instruction, 30 Vict., No. 22 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,999	90,000	105,000
Grants in aid of Public Institutions	4,615	2,749	1,917	4,751	2,663	2,579	2,896	1,780	2,538	475	5,659	2,150	2,954	2,975
Industrial Schools .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,967	6,118	7,069
Inspector of Public Charities .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	492
Protestant Orphan School	4,595	4,056	4,039	3,347	3,406	3,184	3,050	2,131	3,096	3,156	3,203	3,244	3,070	2,806
Roman Catholic Orphan School	3,680	3,206	3,346	2,956	3,276	3,442	4,184	4,855	4,016	4,671	4,956	3,561	3,487	3,912

SERVICE.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Free Public Library														428
Asylums for Infirm and Destitute.....								8,995	9,217	10,775	11,944	13,247	13,036	12,432
Charitable Allowances.....	15,640	12,565	18,147	19,296	22,451	30,412	25,286	28,005	28,200	22,363	27,736	31,482	36,625	29,334
Grants in aid of Municipal Institutions	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,558	18,691	25,931	25,641	26,549	30,941	32,148	24,558	25,443	29,460	29,205
Law Officers of the Crown	6,007	7,227	7,190	7,085	7,010	6,885	6,235	6,159	6,921	6,290	7,714	7,876	7,845	8,249
Supreme and Circuit Courts (including the Salaries of the Judges).	17,926	17,485	17,493	16,138	14,959	14,313	15,800	17,366	17,582	16,546	19,300	20,524	19,214	19,015
Moreton Bay Court.....	3,349	4,796	5,555	6,747										
Sheriff	4,183	3,736	3,885	5,876	5,839	5,844	5,977	6,346	6,587	5,981	6,506	7,491	7,603	7,923
Insolvent Court	1,209	1,224	1,263	1,281	1,300	1,619	2,405	2,455	2,455	2,433	2,455	2,451	2,467	2,460
District Courts.....				12,133	14,567	16,909	19,325	17,911	17,963	17,773	16,936	17,575	17,166	16,670
Courts of Requests	3,254	3,110	3,187	240										
Quarter Sessions	5,014	6,635	6,136	7,328	9,264	10,918	8,014	13,359	11,273	12,485	13,068	13,033	11,744	13,102
Coroners	2,750	2,869	3,347	3,500	3,895	3,868	3,223	3,939	3,249	3,236	3,435	3,564	3,404	3,532
Court of Claims	91	178	17	41	75	91	58	8	164		83	66	33	8
Treasurer and Establishment.....	9,495	8,441	7,478	7,432	7,630	7,634	7,704	7,815	8,349	8,856	9,043	9,758	10,389	9,839
Stamp Duties										3,545	1,443	1,451	1,520	1,545
Customs	25,093	24,252	24,607	24,400	21,245	22,922	23,155	24,407	25,319	26,282	28,438	28,505	29,053	28,835
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties	35,815	19,487	31,374	14,771	22,270	24,972	23,934	32,806	39,094	26,904	47,610	28,669	41,278	33,520
Colonial Distilleries and Refineries	2,434	1,714	1,808	2,267	1,858	1,793	1,825	2,329	2,675	2,286	2,760	2,811	2,813	2,814
Sydney Branch of Royal Mint	15,231	13,139	11,511	13,656	13,827	13,935	14,514	13,643	13,425	13,287	11,016	15,000	15,000	15,000
Printing, Bookbinding, and Postage Stamps	12,809	16,141	15,940	15,814	16,208	18,822	19,011	19,737	17,140	17,243	17,971	18,494	19,822	21,426
Stores and Stationery	5,038	4,804	5,137	54,227	37,941	41,027	39,191	138,347	57,836	46,923	50,731	56,749	55,779	53,651
Gunpowder Magazine.....	511	908	720	700	396	613	897	923	869	972	944	1,006	1,063	1,264
Immigration.....	117,483	107,883	81,413	80,714	42,962	5,962	2,042	83,473	2,306	2,042	1,714	1,586	1,305	
Quarantine	1,079	1,276	1,451	706	585	345	371	327	426	406	617	480	634	359
Shipping Masters	2,095	1,596	1,587		1,066	1,128	1,140	1,172	1,153	1,179	1,261	1,459	1,461	1,456
Abattoirs, Glebe Island					879	1,691	666	787	1,053	889	812	786	772	942
Harbours, Light-houses, Pilot Department, and Life Boats.	21,939	25,425	23,154	22,081	19,731	20,283	25,507	24,490	22,990	21,600	23,221	23,422	22,608	22,607
Secretary for Lands and Public Works	1,540	5,338	6,039	6,249										
Department of Lands.....					8,736	4,650	4,954	5,512	5,416	5,148	5,402	5,456	11,444	11,156
Survey and Management of Crown Lands	74,079	60,176	61,420	64,695	61,030	76,254	75,289	97,743	85,249	101,655	92,850	96,092	91,942	86,859
Gold Fields	16,453	16,453	19,342	7,269	9,981	10,770	16,640	18,625	14,905	12,256	7,956	2,554	2,444	2,223
Prevention of Scab in Sheep								2,586	6,579	12,270	10,407	11,659	11,204	9,399
Prevention of Cattle Disease and Inspection of Cattle.							2	17,951	36	280	282	1,048	816	336
Coal Fields	680	680	676	655	655	655	844	1,869	1,956	1,476	1,260	1,290	1,355	1,274
Botanic Gardens, Sydney	1,986	1,971	1,985	2,451	2,348	2,825	3,198	3,088	4,239	2,822	2,796	2,831	3,012	2,836
Botanic Gardens, Brisbane	523	479	509	500										
Government Domains and Hyde Park	937	1,057	1,225	1,274	1,354	1,528	1,620	2,273	4,904	3,151	2,706	2,589	4,702	3,108
Purchase and Management of Alpacas				16,121	1,266	1,113	1,409	1,682	827	650	357			

[34.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1870.

SERVICE.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Neeropolis, Haslem's Creek										104	4,162	195	347	602
Aborigines	2,192	2,068	2,025	573	318	295	283	383	251	253	174	133	101	89
Department of Public Works					5,326	4,543	4,485	4,475	4,132	4,298	4,345	4,189	4,135	4,258
Railways—Establishment and Working expenses			59,467	75,791	55,191	56,711	70,869	100,842	113,937	112,446	113,767	123,576	151,888	176,317
Harbours and Rivers Navigation			471	11,707	10,905	13,285	12,975	15,051	18,162	19,795	38,221	22,560	32,852	24,996
Colonial Architect	4,245	4,403	5,220	5,127	4,753	5,108	5,225	5,638	5,665	6,229	5,951	5,520	5,757	5,798
Public Works and Buildings (exclusive of Loans)	38,459	37,876	49,369	73,027	79,764	80,806	104,280	121,625	68,590	39,813	69,455	71,452	54,850	52,211
Roads, Streets, and Bridges (exclusive of Loans)	66,869	59,897	79,628	92,680	167,493	234,770	116,626	272,201	276,743	139,342	160,857	180,627	165,631	157,747
Fitz Roy Dock				6,166	5,616	5,411	5,677	4,982	5,546	4,761	5,073	4,893	4,327	4,614
Post Office	66,786	79,066	83,741	95,922	86,892	97,262	101,314	109,312	106,906	106,379	133,715	163,989	161,068	110,103
Money Order Department								1,864	2,254	1,974	2,070	2,462	2,454	2,624
Electric Telegraph Department			2,975	5,623	9,437	13,725	19,385	22,470	23,142	24,551	25,752	30,403	29,843	30,978
Pensions and Retiring Allowances	6,417	9,567	9,934	11,210	12,644	13,341	13,231	13,137	22,798	12,182	12,580	12,342	12,062	10,347
ECCLIASTICAL.														
Church of England	20,453	20,835	21,604	18,362	15,345	15,234	15,100	15,304	14,895	14,044	13,978	13,186	12,709	12,337
Presbyterian	4,968	4,986	5,099	4,279	2,853	2,853	2,852	2,852	2,852	2,852	2,852	2,852	2,846	2,487
Wesleyan	3,196	3,199	3,262	2,633	1,573	1,573	1,573	1,573	1,573	1,573	1,573	1,573	1,573	1,573
Roman Catholic	13,051	11,908	12,276	11,375	8,940	8,940	8,940	8,706	7,960	7,500	7,350	7,263	7,067	6,771
Jewish Minister, Sydney	200	200	200	200										
REPAYMENT OF LOANS.														
Land and Immigration Debentures paid off ..	10,000	5,800		35,000		27,600								
Water Supply Debentures paid off							1,000							
Treasury Bills paid off											47,400	7,600	343,200	343,500
Short-dated Debentures paid off												99,200	99,500	102,700
Interest on Loans	58,749	127,348	95,956	139,398	165,759	162,514	186,696	224,289	261,771	307,532	350,814	376,547	414,630	456,580
Revenue and Receipts returned	2,330	1,957	2,803	4,453	4,665	4,399	12,217	13,047	10,875	8,808	11,954	22,703	17,032	20,864
Charges on Collections	800	978	467	1,006	1,198	1,417	1,632	1,286	1,822	2,968	2,979	9,932	2,941	3,579
Miscellaneous Services	21,197	27,742	30,843	26,660	42,052	64,196	29,349	34,800	44,825	28,787	59,057	66,158	83,767	61,566
Total Expenditure..... £	1,075,771	1,122,054	1,182,375	1,401,069	1,384,530	1,549,879	1,484,983	2,094,731	1,885,675	1,721,637	1,984,560	2,157,974	2,568,811	2,531,851
Total Population	286,873	305,487	342,062	360,092	348,546	358,278	367,495	378,934	392,589	411,388	431,412	447,620	466,765	485,330
Proportion of Expenditure to each head of Population	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	3 15 0	3 13 6	3 9 2	3 17 10	3 19 5	4 6 6	4 0 10	5 10 7	4 16 1	4 3 8	4 12 0	4 16 5	5 10 1	5 4 4

The Treasury Bills and Short-dated Debentures, issued to meet the deficiencies of 1864 and previous years, have been added to the expenditure of the years in which they respectively became due, although it is considered these payments do not form any portion of the expenditure proper of the Colony.

NOTE.—The information from 1856 to 1864, inclusive, has been furnished by the Auditor General.

The Treasury, Sydney, New South Wales,
5 September, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ESTIMATES FOR 1871, AND SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES
FOR 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

(MESSAGE No. 7, TRANSMITTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 13 October, 1870.

BELMORE,
Governor.

Message No. 7.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Estimates of the Expenditure of this Government for the year 1871, with Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1870 and previous years.

Government House,
Sydney, 30 September, 1870.

ESTIMATES
OF THE
PROBABLE EXPENDITURE
OF THE
GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
FOR THE YEAR
1871.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
13 OCTOBER, 1870.



SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1870.

[2s. 9d.]

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Gaols :—		Australian Coast Light-houses	68
Sydney	29	Contingencies	68
Parramatta	29	Harbours and River Navigation :—	
Bathurst	29	Engineer's Department	82
Maitland	30	Steam Dredge "Hunter"	82
Goulburn	30	Steam Dredge "Hercules"	82
Berrima	30	Steam Dredge "Pluto"	83
Albury	30	Steam Dredge "Vulcan"	83
Braidwood	31	Steam Dredge "Samson"	83
Mudgee	31	Steam Dredge "Fitz Roy"	83
Grafton	31	Public Works	83
Wollongong	31	Harbours and River Navigation (Loans)	89
Armidale	32	Health and Emigration Officers	65
Wagga Wagga	32	His Excellency the Governor	10
Eden	33	Hyde Park—Government Domains and	76
Yass	32	Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	35
Windsor	33	I and J	
Port Macquarie	33	Insolvent Court	51
Gundagai	33	Inspection of Cattle	75
Tamworth	33	Industrial Schools	42 & 43
Orange	33	Judges—Their Honors the	50
Deniliquin	32	Infirm and Destitute—Asylums for	45
Tenterfield	33	Inspector of Public Charities	44
Bourke	33	L	
Cooma	33	Lands—Department of	72
Wellington	33	Lands—Occupation of	74
Queanbeyan	33	Lands—Secretary for (Summary)	71
Acting Matrons	33	Lands—Survey of	72 & 73
Country Districts	33	Land Departments—Rent of Offices	73
Gaols generally	34	Law Officers of the Crown	50
Glebe Island Abattoir	65	Legislative Assembly	11
Gold and Escort	62	Legislative Council	10
Gold Fields	74	Legislative Council and Assembly	11
Gold Receivers	62	Library—Parliamentary	11
Government Domains and Hyde Park	76	Light-houses—Colonial	66
Gardens—Botanic	76	Light-houses—Australian Coast	68
Governor—His Excellency the	10	Lunatic Asylums	35 to 37
Grants in aid of Public Institutions	41 & 42	Lunatic Receiving House, Darlinghurst	36
Gunpowder Magazines	64	Life-boats	68
H		Library, Free	41
Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department :—		M	
Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards	66	Magazines—Gunpowder	64
Superintendent of Pilots, &c.	66	Mails—Conveyance of	92
Harbour Masters	66	Medical Board	37
Colonial Light-houses	66	Medical Adviser, &c.	38

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Metropolitan and Coast District Court	52	Q	
Military Forces in the Colony	3	Quarantine	65
Minor Roads	77	Quarter Sessions	51
Mint—Sydney Branch of Royal	3	R	
Miscellaneous Services—Chief Secretary	47	Railways—General Establishment	80
Do. Administration of Justice	55	Railways—Existing Lines—Working Expenses	81
Do. Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade	69	Railways—Works in Progress	81
Do. Secretary for Lands	77	Railways—(Loans)	89
Do. Secretary for Public Works	88	Receivers—Gold	62
Money Order Department	92	Refineries—Colonial Distilleries and	62
Municipal Council, Sydney—In aid of City Funds	47	Registrar General	39 & 40
Museum	40	River Navigation—Harbours and	82 & 83
Military Store, &c.	64	River Pilots—Sea and	67
N		Roads and Bridges—General Establishment	86
Nautical School Ship "Vernon"	42	Roads and Bridges—Superintendence	86
Naval Brigade	16	Roads and Bridges—Loans	89
Northern District Court	54	Roads—Minor	77
O		Roads—Construction and Maintenance of	86 & 87
Observatory	40	Roads and Bridges—Loans	89
Occupation of Lands	74	Roman Catholic Orphan School	41
Orphan School—Protestant	44	Royal Mint—Sydney Branch of	3
Orphan School—Roman Catholic	44	Reformatories and Industrial Schools	42 & 43
P		Rent of Land Offices	73
Parliamentary Library	11	S	
Parramatta Lunatic Asylum	36	Schedules—	
Pensions—Schedule B.	6 & 7	A	6
Pensions—Supplement to Schedule B.	7	B	6 & 7
Petty Sessions	19 to 28	C	7
Pilot Boards—Steam Navigation and	66	Schedules A, B, & C (Summary)	5
Pilots—Sea and River	67	Schools:—	
Police	16, 17, & 18	Industrial	42 & 43
Postmaster General—Summary	91	Protestant Orphan	44
Post Office	92	Roman Catholic Orphan	44
Postage and Duty Stamps—Printing	63	Sea and River Pilots	67
Prevention of Scab in Sheep	75	Secretary—Colonial	14
Printing, Bookbinding, and Postage Stamps	63	Secretary for Lands (Summary)	71
Protestant Orphan School	44	Secretary for Public Works (Summary)	79
Public Institutions—Grants in aid of	41 & 42	Sessions—Quarter	54
Public Works and Buildings	85	Sheriff	51
Do. (Loans)	89	Shipping Masters	65
Public Works—Department of	80	Southern District Court	52 & 53
Public Works—Harbours and River Navigation	83	South-western District Court	53
Do. do. (Loans)	89	Stamp Duties	59
Public Instruction	40	Steam Dredge, Newcastle	83
Photo-lithography	63	Steam Dredge "Hunter"	82
Public Library	41	Steam Dredge "Hercules"	82
Purchase of Warlike Stores (Loans)	69	Steam Dredge "Fitz Roy"	83
		Steam Dredge "Pluto"	83

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Steam Dredge "Samson"	83	T	
Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards	66	Telegraphs—Electric	94
Stores and Stationery	64	Their Honors the Judges	50
Summary—Administration of Justice	49	Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade	
Summary—Colonial Secretary	13	(Summary)	57
Summary—Executive and Legislative	9	Treasury	58
Summary—Postmaster General	91	Telegraphs—Electric (Loans)	89
Summary—Schedules A, B, and C	5		
Summary—Secretary for Lands	71	U and V	
Summary—Secretary for Public Works	79	Vaccination, &c.	38
Summary—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and		Volunteers	15
Trade	57	"Vernon"—Nautical School Ship	42
Superintendent of Pilots, &c.	66		
Supplement to Schedule B.	7	W	
Supreme and Circuit Courts	50 & 51	Western District Court	53 & 54
Survey of Lands	72 & 73	Works and Buildings—Public	85
Sydney Branch of Royal Mint	3	Warlike Stores (Loans)	69
Special Appropriations	3		

**ABSTRACT of the Sums required to meet the Estimated Expenditure of the
GOVERNMENT of NEW SOUTH WALES, for the Year 1871.**

	Appropriated for 1870.		Required for 1871.	
	Provided for by Loan.	Chargeable on Revenue.	To be raised by Loan.	Chargeable on Revenue.
I. SCHEDULES A, B, AND C, TO SCHEDULE 1, OF 18 & 19 VICTORIA, CAP. 54:—				
Provided by the Constitution Act	51,235 0 0	.....	50,338 0 0
Provided by Colonial Acts	3,850 0 0	.....	3,850 0 0
Additional Expenditure	1,800 1 2	.....	1,784 6 8
II. EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE	18,958 0 0	.....	19,071 0 0
III. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY	502,114 11 9	.....	520,352 0 0
IV. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	55,971 0 0	.....	55,476 0 0
V. THE TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE	169,816 0 0	10,000	172,170 0 0
VI. THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS	202,040 0 0	.....	182,452 0 0
VII. THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	407,152	408,434 0 0	1,699,101	487,413 0 0
VIII. THE POSTMASTER GENERAL	144,360 0 0	.....	159,099 0 0
£	407,152	1,558,578 12 11	1,709,101	1,602,005 6 8

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.		1870.	1871.
Interest on Debentures ... ..	.....	470,000 0 0	520,473 0 0
Interest on Treasury Bills ... ..	.....	17,160 0 0	17,160 0 0
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties... ..	.....	35,000 0 0	35,000 0 0
Revenue and Receipts returned ... ..	.....	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
Charges on Collections ... ..	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
Endowment of the University of Sydney, 14 Vic., 31 ... ..	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Endowment of the Australian Museum, 17 Vic., 2 ... ..	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Endowment of the Sydney Grammar School, 18 Vic. ... ..	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
Endowment of the Affiliated Colleges, 18 Vic., 37 ... ..	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Endowments under the Municipalities Act, 22 Vic., 13... ..	.....	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0
Insolvency Commissioner's Act of 1861, 24 Vic., No. 20 ... ..	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Judges under the District Courts' Act, 22 Vic., No. 18... ..	.....	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
Contribution towards the support of Imperial Forces in New South Wales, 28 Vic., No. 8 ... ..	.....	22,000 0 0	.....
Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, 28 Vic., No. 3 ... ..	.....	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
		612,660 0 0	641,133 0 0
		2,171,238 12 11	2,243,138 6 8
Add—LOANS	407,152 0 0		1,709,101 0 0
TOTAL	£	2,578,390 12 11	3,952,239 6 8

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
12th October, 1870.*

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE,
1871.
DETAILED.

I.

Schedules A, B, and C, to Schedule L,

OF ACTS 18 & 19 VICTORIA, CAPUT 54.

SUMMARY.

										To BE VOTED.
SCHEDULE A:—										£
Provided by the Schedule	...	...	...	...	...	19,050				
Provided by Colonial Acts	...	...	...	...	...	3,850				
							22,900			
SCHEDULE B ...										
Chargeable on the Schedule	...	...	...	...	...	8,827				1,785
SCHEDULE C:—										
Public Worship	...	...	...	...	...	22,461				
ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE ...										£ 1,785

The Treasury, New South Wales,
12th October, 1870.

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

No. I.—SCHEDULES.									
							PROVIDED IN SCHEDULE.	PROVIDED BY COLONIAL ACTS.	
SCHEDULE A.							£	£	
His Excellency the Governor	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	.....
The Chief Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	600	
The Puisne Judges, at £2,000	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,000	3,000	
The Colonial Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	.....
The Colonial Treasurer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	250	
The Auditor General	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	.....
The Attorney General	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	.....
The Solicitor General	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	.....
The Governor's Private Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	.....
Provided by the Schedule	...	...	...	...	...	£	19,050		
Provided by Colonial Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	... .. £	3,850	
<hr/>									
SCHEDULE B.									
Pensions.									
To JUDGES, on their ceasing to hold office :—									
Sir Roger Therry, late Puisne Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050		
Sir John Nodes Dickinson, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	2,100	
To OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT who, on political grounds, retired, or were released, from office, viz. :—									
Edward Deas Thomson, C.B., formerly Colonial Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000		
Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, formerly Auditor General	...	...	...	...	...	...	900		
Sir William Montagu Manning, Q.C., formerly Solicitor General	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	3,700	
To THE UNDERMENTIONED PENSIONERS, according to the Scale and Rates fixed by the Superannuation Act of the Imperial Parliament, 4 & 5 Gul. IV., cap. 24, viz. :—									
George Boyle White, late Surveyor	...	...	...	...	...	...	222 10 0		
James Larmer, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	167 0 0		
John James Galloway, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 19 9		
James Warner, late Assistant Surveyor	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0 0		
William Charles Greville, late Clerk in Colonial Secretary's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	366 13 4		
Francis Gosling, late Clerk in General Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 0 0		
Colin Mackenzie, late Clerk in Supreme Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 10 0		
Nicholas Leader, late Clerk in Court of Requests	...	...	...	...	...	...	66 5 10		
Osborne Homersham, late Clerk, Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0 0		
Robert Ormiston, late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Sydney	...	...	...	...	...	...	102 0 0		
William Sheridan Wall, late Curator, Australian Museum	...	...	...	...	...	...	73 9 6		
Mrs. Susannah Mileham, Widow of Surgeon Mileham	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0 0		
William Galvin, late Messenger, Legislative Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 5 8		
Michael Doyle, do., Colonial Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	...	59 10 0		
Thomas Bevan, late Trooper, Mounted Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2 6		
Carried forward	...	...	...	...	...	£	1,523 6 7	5,800	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

7

No. I.—SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE B.—continued.

	£	£
Brought forward		5,800 0 0
Pensions—continued.		
Brought forward	1,523 6 7	
John Brenan, late Turnkey, Parramatta Gaol	28 16 0	
Needham Robinson, late Constable, Sydney Police	29 13 1	
Bryan Naughton, do. do.	12 10 0	
Edward Wilson, do. Penrith Police	14 18 3	
Thomas Henry Blackburn Venour, late Shipping Master, Sydney	116 1 2	
Frederick Garling, late Landing Surveyor, Customs	57 8 4	
David Nash, late Warehousekeeper, Customs	40 12 6	
John Bramwell, late Landing Waiter, do.	25 3 0	
J. G. N. Gibbes, late Collector of Customs	114 11 8	
John Moore Dillon, late Criminal Crown Solicitor	216 13 4	
William Flinn, late Turnkey, Bathurst Gaol	47 9 0	
A. W. Rolleston, late Landing Waiter, Customs	61 6 2	
Thomas Reilly, late Serjeant to Governor General's Orderlies	32 13 4	
William Wedge Darke, late Assistant Surveyor	153 0 11	
James Bean, late Messenger, Survey Department... ..	29 7 3	
Christopher McDonald, late Turnkey, Maitland Gaol	34 4 10	
Felix Short, late Storehouseman, Colonial Stores... ..	39 1 0	
Samuel Raymond, late Prothonotary of Supreme Court, and Curator of Intestate Estates	198 12 6	
Thomas Easton, late Foreman of Works, Cockatoo Island	92 4 7	
James Riley, late Sheriff's Bailiff at Goulburn	43 9 0	
David Moores, late Foreman, Colonial Stores	48 12 2	
John Hayes, late Storehouseman, do.	44 8 0	
Hannah Pope, formerly Housekeeper in the Colonial Secretary's Office... ..	22 17 6	
		3,027 0 2

Provided by the Schedule £ 8,827 0 2

SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B.

Lady Forbes, Widow of the late Sir Francis Forbes, Chief Justice	200 0 0	
Lady Dowling, Widow of the late Sir James Dowling, Chief Justice	200 0 0	
Lady Mitchell, Widow of the late Sir Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General	200 0 0	
Mrs. Anne Kinchela, Widow of the late Mr. Justice Kinchela	100 0 0	
Mrs. Anne Petrie, Daughter of the late Captain Flinders, R.N.... ..	100 0 0	
Edward Robert Stack, late Master of the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney	133 6 8	
Mrs. Catherine Lovett, Widow of J. Lovett, late Pilot, Newcastle	100 0 0	
Mrs. Eliza Milford, Widow of the late Mr. Justice Milford	200 0 0	
Mrs. Maria Bate Wise, Widow of the late Mr. Justice Wise	200 0 0	
Mrs. Margaret Edwards, Widow of the late Pilot Edwards	50 0 0	
Mrs. Julia Robinson, Widow of the late Pilot Robinson... ..	150 0 0	
Mrs. Jane Reader, Widow of the late Pilot Reader	75 0 0	
Mrs. Smyth, late Assistant Courtkeeper, Supreme Court	26 0 0	
Mrs. Shanks, Widow of the late Pilot Shanks	50 0 0	
TO BE VOTED	£ 1,784 6 8	
TOTAL	£ 10,611 6 10	

SCHEDULE C.

Public Worship—

Church of England	12,236 10 0	
Presbyterian Church	2,202 0 0	
Wesleyan Methodist Church	1,572 10 0	
Roman Catholic Church	6,450 0 0	
		22,461 0 0

II.

Executive and Legislative.

SUMMARY.

									Voted for 1870.	Required for 1871.
									£	£
His Excellency the Governor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,530	1,530
Executive Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	728	728
Legislative Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,860	5,860
Legislative Assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,195	8,208
Legislative Council and Assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,315	1,315
Parliamentary Library	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,330	1,430
TOTAL...									£ 18,958	19,071

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
12th October, 1870.*

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.				Amount Required for 1871.			
		£				£			
His Excellency the Governor.									
PRIVATE SECRETARY.									
1	1	Private Secretary. (Provided in Schedule.)							
1	1	Clerk to Private Secretary	315			315			
1	1	Messenger	123			123			
AIDE-DE-CAMP.									
1	1	Aide-de-Camp, at 9s. 6d. per diem	173			173			
					611			611	
Mounted Orderlies—Police :—									
1	1	Serjeant, 2nd Class, at 8s. 3d. per diem	151			151			
3	3	Constables, at 6s. „	329			329			
					480			480	
		Allowance in lieu of Lodging to Aide-de-Camp ...	173			173			
		Forage for Aide-de-Camp's two Horses, and Incidental Expenses	146			146			
		Forage for four Horses for Orderlies, and Incidental Expenses	120			120			
					439			439	
8	8	TOTAL	£		1,530	£		1,530	
Executive Council.									
1	1	Clerk of the Executive Council	500			500			
1	1	Clerk	100			100			
1	1	Messenger	100			100			
1	1	a Office-keeper	18			18			
					718			718	
		Incidental Expenses	10			10			
					10			10	
4	4	TOTAL	£		728	£		728	
Legislative Council.									
1	1	President... ..	1,200			1,200			
1	1	Chairman of Committees	500			500			
1	1	Clerk of the Parliaments	700			700			
1	1	Clerk Assistant	500			500			
1	1	Usher of the Black Rod	400			400			
1	1	Short-hand Writer	500			500			
1	1	First Clerk	400			400			
1	1	Second Clerk	300			300			
1	1	Third Clerk	250			250			
1	1	Copying Clerk	175			175			
1	1	Chief Messenger	150			150			
1	1	Door-keeper	120			120			
4	4	Assistant Messengers, at £110	440			440			
					5,635			5,635	
		Sperm Candles	20			20			
		Gas-light	30			30			
		Incidental Expenses	75			75			
		Expenses of Witnesses summoned before Select Committees	100			100			
					225			225	
16	16	TOTAL	£		5,860	£		5,860	

a Office-keeper, Colonial Secretary's Department; Salary, 3s. 4d. per diem.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

11

No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.
Legislative Assembly.									
1	1	Speaker	£	1,200		£	1,200		
1	1	Chairman of Committees		500			500		
1	1	Clerk of Assembly		800			800		
1	1	Clerk Assistant		600			600		
1	1	Second Clerk Assistant		400			400		
1	1	Sergeant-at-Arms		400			400		
1	1	Short-hand Writer		550			550		
1	1	Clerk of Records... ..		400			400		
1	1	Do. Select Committees		350			350		
1	1	Do. Printing Branch		300			300		
1	1	Copying Clerk		250			250		
1	1	Clerk in charge of Printed Papers		250			250		
1	1	Principal Messenger		150			150		
1	1	Do. Doorkeeper		120			120		
2	2	Assistant Messengers, at £110		220			220		
					6,490			6,490	
		Sessional Short-hand Writers		300			300		
		Extra Copying Clerks, at £163 and £150		300			313		
		5 Extra Messengers, at £110		550			550		
		Gas-light... ..		300			300		
		Sperm Candles		55			55		
		Expenses of Witnesses summoned before Select Com- mittees		100			100		
		Incidental Expenses		100			100		
					1,705			1,718	
16	16	TOTAL ... .. £	.....		8,195	.....		8,208	
Legislative Council and Assembly.									
1	1	Steward and Housekeeper		225			225		
1	1	Assistant Housekeeper		64			64		
1	1	Watchman		110			110		
1	1	House Servant		110			110		
1	1	Stable-man		110			110		
2	2	Female Servants, at £54... ..		108			108		
1	1	Cook		110			110		
3	3	Waiters, at £110... ..		330			330		
1	1	Scullery-maid		48			48		
					1,215			1,215	
		Sperm Candles		30			30		
		Gas for two Lamps over Entrance Gates		20			20		
		Incidental Expenses		50			50		
					100			100	
12	12	TOTAL ... .. £	.....		1,315	.....		1,315	
Parliamentary Library.									
1	1	Assistant Librarian		300			300		
1	1	Second Assistant Librarian		200			300		
1	1	Messenger		110			110		
					610			710	
		Books and Periodicals		450			450		
		Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., for Council Reading-room... ..		100			100		
		Do. do. for Assembly Reading-room		100			100		
		Insurance of Books		45			45		
		Incidental Expenses		25			25		
					720			720	
3	3	TOTAL ... .. £	.....		1,330	.....		1,430	

III.

Colonial Secretary.

SUMMARY.

	Voted for 1870.	Required for 1871.
	£	£
Colonial Secretary	4,206	4,206
Volunteers	8,340	11,685
Naval Brigade	3,626	4,026
Police	122,495	132,754
Police Guard ... ..	.....	6,336
Gold and Escort. (See page 62.) ... ..	.....	.....
Gold Receivers. (See page 62.) ... ..	.....	.....
Petty Sessions	35,446	34,861
Gaols	53,847	57,119
Lunatic Asylums... ..	32,506	33,498
Medical Board	44	44
Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c.	7,500	7,500
Auditor General	4,467	4,917
Registrar General and Brands Registration	13,820	14,345
Colonial Agent	1,500	2,000
Observatory	1,650	1,650
Museum	500	500
Public Instruction under Act 30 Victoria, No. 22	105,000	105,000
Free Public Library	4,248	3,678
Grants in aid of Public Institutions	5,425	5,775
Industrial Schools	6,969	6,456
Reformatory for Girls, Newcastle... ..	385	385
Do. for Boys ... ..	.....	800
Charitable Institutions—Inspector of Public Charities	600	600
Protestant Orphan School	3,221	3,211
Roman Catholic Orphan School... ..	3,980	3,980
Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute	10,900	12,825
Charitable Allowances	36,381	38,265
Miscellaneous Services (£35,058 11s. 9d.)	35,059	23,936
TOTAL	£ 502,115	520,352

The Treasury, New South Wales,
12th October, 1870.

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.												
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.										
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.		
		Colonial Secretary.						£		£		
1	1	Colonial Secretary. (Provided in Schedule.)										
1	1	Under Secretary ^a						800		800		
1	1	Chief Clerk						550		550		
1	1	First Clerk (in charge of Long Room)						450		450		
1	1	Second Clerk (in charge of Records)						350		350		
2	2	Third Clerks, at £250						500		500		
1	1	Fourth Clerk						225		225		
1	1	Fifth Clerk						200		200		
1	1	Sixth Clerk						175		175		
1	1	Do.						150		150		
1	1	Do.						125		125		
1	1	Junior Clerk						75		75		
1	1	Do.						50		50		
1	1	Messenger						153		153		
1	1	^a Do.						150		150		
1	1	^b Office-keeper, at 3s. 4d. per diem						61		61		
1	1	Watchman, at 5s. per diem						92		92		
								4,106		4,106		
Incidental Expenses							100		100			
								100		100		
18	18	TOTAL						£	4,206	4,206	

^a Allowed Quarters. ^b Allowed Quarters, Fuel, and Light. Also Office-keeper, Executive Council Office, salary £18 per annum.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		£		£	
Naval Brigade.					
1	1	Captain Commanding, at 5s. per diem ...	92	92	
1	1	Clerk and Accountant ...	50	50	
1	1	Gunnery Instructor, Sydney ...	170	170	
1	1	Do. Newcastle ...	36	36	
5	5	Lieutenants, at 4s. per diem ...	365	365	
5	5	Sub-Lieutenants, at 2s. per diem ...	183	183	
1	1	Bugler ...	50	50	
10	10	Warrant Officers, at £18 each ...	180	180	
...	10	Petty Officers, at £15 per annum each...	.....	150	
200	200	A.B's., at £12 each ...	2,400	2,400	
			3,526		3,676
		Incidental Expenses ...	100	100	
		Uniform for Warrant and Petty Officers and A.B's of the Brigade ...	.....	250	
			100		350
225	235	TOTAL ...	.....	3,626	4,026
Police.					
GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.					
1	1	Inspector General ...	800	800	
1	1	Secretary and Superintendent ...	500	500	
1	1	Clerk ...	300	300	
1	1	Do. ...	200	200	
1	1	Do. ...	175	175	
1	1	Do. ...	175	175	
1	1	Do. ...	125	125	
1	1	Office-keeper ...	25	25	
8	8		2,300		2,300
CONSTABULARY.					
1	1	Superintendent ...	500	500	
3	3	Superintendents, at £450 ...	1,350	1,350	
1	1	Superintendent ...	400	400	
4	5	Inspectors, at £300 ...	1,200	1,500	
12	14	Sub-Inspectors, at £200 ...	2,400	2,800	
40	40	Serjeants, 1st Class, at 9s. 6d. ...			
50	50	Do. 2nd Class, at 8s. 3d. ...			
150	150	Senior Constables, at 6s. 9d. ...	83,384	91,815	
441	518	Ordinary do., at 6s. ...			
17	17	Supernumerary Constables, at 4s. ...			
20	20	Trackers, at 2s. 6d. ...			
147	...	Reserve Constables, at 10s. per diem, when employed ...	3,822	.....
			93,056		98,365
886	819	Carried forward ...	.....	95,356	100,665
894	827				

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

17

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.												
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.										
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.		
								£		£		
		Police—continued.										
894	827	Brought forward ... ..						.....	95,356	.....	100,665
		DETECTIVES.										
1	1	Clerk						225		225		
5	5	Detectives, 1st Class, at 10s.						}				
5	5	Do. 2nd Class, at 9s.							2,464		2,464	
5	5	Do. 3rd Class, at 8s.										
16	16								2,689		2,689	
1	1	Police Surgeon * ... ..						.....^a		.....	
									98,045		103,354	
		CONTINGENCIES.										
		Allowance for Analytical Chemist ... ..						.....		150	
		Allowance to Members of the Police Force, when absent from their Quarters on duty						3,000		3,000		
		Provisions for Prisoners in Lock-ups						1,500		1,300		
		Fuel, Light, and Water, to Lock-ups						1,400		1,400		
		Rent of Premises for Police purposes						2,500		2,800		
		Forage ... ..						.....		13,500	
		Say allowance to 300 Men in Permanent Force, at £25						7,500		.....	
		75 Horses for Gold, Prison Vehicles, Drays, Prisoners, &c., at £18						1,350		.....	
		25 Horses in Sydney, &c., at £20						500		.....	
		For Horses for Reserve when on detached duty, and Contingencies						500		.....	
		For Forage drawn on the road at Inns, &c., for Prisoners' Escort Horses						1,000		.....	
		Remount Horses ... ..						.....		1,500	
		Shoeing, Veterinary Attendance, and Medicine						400		1,400		
		Medical Attendance ... ..						.....		^a	
		Conveyance of Prisoners and Police						3,000		2,800		
		Boats for Wagga Wagga and Gunnedah ... ..						.....		50	
		Fencing Paddocks ... ..						.....		500	
		Incidental Expenses—Repairs to Arms, Saddlery, and Carts; and for destroying Dogs						1,000		1,000		
		Expenditure for Extraordinary Contingencies that may, during the year, arise out of the changed system, including Gold Fields						800		.....	
									24,450		29,400	
911	844	TOTAL ... ..						.....	122,495	.....	132,754

* Also Vaccinator, Sydney—Salary, £240 per annum.
 a See Medical Vote.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.										
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.								
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.	
								£	£	
		Police required to act as Guard in consequence of the withdrawal of the Military.								
		TROOP OF MOUNTED POLICE.								
...	1	Officer	...	...	...	...	...		250	
...	1	Sergeant, at 8s. 3d. per diem	...	...	...	...	...		151	
...	2	Senior Constables, at 6s. 9d. per diem	...	...	...	...	...		247	
...	24	Constables, at 6s. per diem	...	...	...	...	...		2,628	
										3,276
		Contingencies :—								
		Horses	...	...	...	...	...		420	
		Forage	...	...	...	...	...		560	
		Shoeing and Farriery	...	...	...	...	...		200	
										1,180
										4,456
		GOVERNMENT HOUSE GUARD.								
...	2	Senior Constables, at 6s. 9d. per diem	...	...	...	...	...		247	
...	12	Constables, at 6s. per diem	...	...	...	...	...		1,314	
										1,561
		ROYAL MINT GUARD (CHARGEABLE TO THAT ESTABLISH- MENT).								
...	2	Constables, at 6s. per diem	...	...	...	...	...		219	
										219
		MILITARY STORES.								
...	...	Protected by General Police	...	...	...	...	...		.....
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	...		100	
										100
...	44	TOTAL...	...	...	...	...	£	.....	.....	6,336

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

19

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.
		Petty Sessions.							
		POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS, AND CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS.						£	£
		<i>Sydney.</i>							
		<i>Central Police Office.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate	...	...	...	...	600	600
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	...	500	500
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	350	350
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	250	250
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	185	185
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	175	175
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	125	125
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	105	105
1	1	Messenger and Office-keeper	...	...	...	...	96	96
							2,386	2,386	
		<i>Water Police Office.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate...	...	...	...	...	600	600
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	...	400	400
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	250	250
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	225	225
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	150	150
1	1	Office-keeper	...	...	...	...	25	25
							1,650	1,650	
		<i>Adelong.</i>							
		<i>(See Gundagai.)</i>							
1	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	...	10*	
							10	.....
		<i>Albury.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate to visit Howlong	...	...	...	...	450	450
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	...	175	175
							625	625	
		<i>Armidale.</i>							
		<i>(See New England.)</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	...	175	175
							175	175	
		<i>Araluen.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	...	375	375
							375	375	
		<i>Bathurst.</i>							
		<i>(See Macquarie.)</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	...	175	175
...	1	Assistant do	...	...	...	...	.....	75
...	1	Messenger and Court-keeper	...	...	...	...	.....	50
							175	300	
		<i>Balranald.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)	...	...	...	...	175	175
							175	175	
		<i>Ballina.</i>							
		<i>(See Richmond.)</i>							
1	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	...	5†	
							5		
		<i>Barraba.</i>							
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	...	.....	.....†
		<i>Berrima.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions...	...	...	...	...	275	275
							275	275	
		<i>Bendemeer.</i>							
		<i>(See New England.)</i>							
1	1	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	...	50	50
							50	50	
		<i>Bega.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	...	175	175
							175	175	
26	26	Carried forward	£	6,076	6,186

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.											
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
								£		£	
Petty Sessions—continued.											
26	26	Brought forward ... ..						.....	6,076	.....	6,186
1	...	<i>Bellinger River.</i> —(<i>Boat Harbour.</i>) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions						70	70*	
1	...	<i>Binalong.</i> Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions						10	10*	
1	1	<i>Bourke.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Breewarrina, Eringunna, and Gongolgon)						500		500	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	675	175	675
1	1	<i>Bombala.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175	175	175
		<i>Booligal.</i> (See Hay.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....		.....†
1	1	<i>Braidwood.</i> (See Queanbeyan.) Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175	175	175
1	...	<i>Breewarrina.</i> (See Bourke.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions						5	5†	
1	1	<i>Bundarra.</i> (See New England.) Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions						50	50	50	50
1	1	<i>Burrowa.</i> (See Young.) Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175	175	175
1	...	<i>Bungendore.</i> (See Queanbeyan.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions						5	5†	
1	...	<i>Bingera.</i> (See Warialda.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions						5	5†	
1	...	<i>Bulloh Delah.</i> Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions						10	10*	
		<i>Buckley's Crossing.</i> (See Cooma.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....		.....
1	...	<i>Cannonbar.</i> Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions						5	5†	
1	1	<i>Carcoar.</i> (See Orange.) Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)						175	175	175	175
40	33	Carried forward						£	7,611	.....	7,611

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.
								£	£
Petty Sessions—continued.									
40	33	Brought forward						7,611	7,611
<i>Casino.</i>									
(See Richmond River.)									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175
<i>Camden.</i>									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175
<i>Cassilis.</i>									
(See Upper Hunter.)									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)						175	175
<i>Campbelltown.</i>									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175
<i>Clarence Town.</i>									
1	1	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions						10*
<i>Cooma.</i>									
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Nimitybelle, Seymour, Kiandra, and Buckley's Crossing)						450	450
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175
<i>Corowa.</i>									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)... ..						175	175
<i>Cowra.</i>									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175
<i>Coonabarabran.</i>									
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..						275	275
<i>Coonamble.</i>									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175
<i>Collector.</i>									
(See Goulburn.)									
1	1	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions						50	50
<i>Cootamundry.</i>									
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....	.....†
<i>Conargo.</i>									
(See Deniliquin.)									
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....	.....†
<i>Condobolin.</i>									
(See Lachlan.)									
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....	.....†
<i>Cundletown.</i>									
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....	.....†
52	45	Carried forward £						9,796	9,786

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871					Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		Petty Sessions—continued.				£		£	
52	45	Brought forward ... ..				.....	9,796	.....	9,786
		<i>Deniliquin.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Conargo and Jerilderie) ...				450		450	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				175		175	
							625		625
		<i>Denison.</i>							
		(See Coonabarabran.)							
1	...	Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions				5	†	
							5		
		<i>Dungog.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				175		175	
							175		175
		<i>Dubbo.</i>							
		(See Wellington.)							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				175		175	
							175		175
		<i>Eden.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate, also Sub-Collector of Customs, salary,							
		£300 per annum				150		150	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				175		175	
							325		325
		<i>Ellalong.</i>							
		(See Wollombi.)							
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....		.....
		<i>Eringunna.</i>							
		(See Bourke.)							
1	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions				5	†	
							5		
		<i>Euston.</i>							
		(See Wentworth.)							
1	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions				10	*	
							10		
		<i>Forbes.</i>							
		(See Lachlan.)							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				175		175	
							175		175
		<i>Glen Innes.</i>							
		(See Tenterfield.)							
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions				175		175	
							175		175
		<i>Gongolgon.</i>							
		(See Bourke.)							
1	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions				5	†	
							5		
		<i>Goulburn.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Collector and Gunning) ...				500		500	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				175		175	
1	1	Do. Assistant				70		70	
							745		745
		<i>Gosford.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions and Justice of the Peace ...				175		175	
							175		175
		<i>Grenfell.</i>							
		(See Lachlan.)							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				175		175	
							175		175
69	57	Carried forward				£	12,566	.....	12,531

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.
								£	£
Petty Sessions—continued.									
69	57	Brought forward						12,566	12,531
		<i>Grafton.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Lawrence)						450	450
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175
		<i>Gundagai.</i>						625	625
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Cootamundry, Adelong, and Tumberumba)						450	450
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175
		<i>Gunnedah.</i>						625	625
		(See Tamworth.)							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175
		<i>Gunning.</i>						175	175
		(See Goulburn.)							
1	1	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions						50	50
		<i>Gundaroo.</i>						50	50
		(See Queanbeyan.)							
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions†	
		<i>Hartley.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (to visit Rydal)						325	325
		<i>Hargraves.</i>						325	325
		(See Tambaroora.)							
1	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions						5†
		<i>Hay.</i>						5	
1	1	Police Magistrate (to visit Maude and Booligal)						450	450
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175
		<i>Howlong.</i>						625	625
		(See Albury.)							
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions†	
		<i>Inverell.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175
		<i>Jerilderie.</i>						175	175
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions†	
		<i>Kiama.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175
		<i>Kiandra.</i>						175	175
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions†	
		<i>Lachlan.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate for Forbes, Condobolin, and Grenfell						450	450
		<i>Lawrence.</i>						450	450
		(See Grafton.)							
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions...†	
		<i>Lismore.</i>							
		(See Richmond.)							
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions†	
		<i>Liverpool.</i>							
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions*	
		<i>Macquarie.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate for Bathurst, Rockley, and Oberon...						500	500
		<i>Maitland.</i>						500	500
1	1	Police Magistrate, East and West Maitland, Morpeth, Singleton, and Paterson						500	500
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						225	225
...	1	Assistant do.						a.....	50
1	1	Messenger						50	50
								775	825
86	74	Carried forward						17,071	17,081

* Paid from Contingencies.

* Allowance of £10 from Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5 from Contingencies.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871					Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		Petty Sessions—continued.				£		£	
86	74	Brought forward	...	...	...	.....	17,071	.....	17,081
		<i>Maude.</i> (See Hay.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....		.....†
1	1	<i>Macleay.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	175	175	175	175
1	1	<i>Menindee.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, (visiting Wilcannia)	...	...	...	350	350	350	350
1	...	<i>Merrivale.</i> (See Upper Hunter.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	10	10*	
		<i>Moree.</i> (See Warialda.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions...	...	...	...	.....		.....†
1	1	<i>Moruya.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Nelligen and Nerrigundah)	...	...	...	450		450	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	175	625	175	625
1	1	<i>Moama.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions...	...	...	...	275	275	275	275
1	1	<i>Molong.</i> (See Orange.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	175	175	175	175
1	...	<i>Moulamein.</i> Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	10	10*	
1	1	<i>Mudgee.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Windeyer.)	...	...	...	325		325	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	175	500	175	500
1	1	<i>Musclebrook.</i> (See Upper Hunter.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	175	175	175	175
1	1	<i>Murrurundi.</i> (See Upper Hunter.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	175	175	175	175
1	...	<i>Murrumburrah.</i> (See Young.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	175	175†	
		<i>Narandara.</i> (See Wagga Wagga.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....		.....†
1	1	<i>Narrabri.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visits Wee Waa.)	...	...	...	370	370	370	370
		<i>Nelligen.</i> (See Moruya.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....		.....†
100	85	Carried forward	...	...	£	.....	20,086	.....	19,901

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.
								£	£
Petty Sessions—continued.									
100	85	Brought forward						20,086	19,901
<i>Newcastle.</i>									
1	1	Police Magistrate, to visit Waratah						500	500
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions						125	125
1	1	Messenger						40	40
								840	840
<i>New England.</i>									
1	1	Police Magistrate (Gold Commissioner†), visiting Armidale, Bendemeer, Bundarra, Uralla, and Walcha						500	.....
								500	.....
<i>Nerrigundah.</i>									
(See Moruya.)									
					†		
<i>Nimitybelle.</i>									
(See Cooma.)									
					†		
1	1	<i>Nowra (Shoalhaven).</i>						175	175
						175	175		
<i>Nundle.</i>									
(See Tamworth.)									
					†		
<i>Oberon.</i>									
(See Macquarie.)									
					*		
1	1	<i>Orange.</i>						450	450
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175
								625	625
<i>Obley.</i>									
					†		
<i>Panbula.</i>									
					†		
<i>Paterson.</i>									
(See Maitland.)									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175
								175	175
1	1	<i>Parramatta.</i>						175	175
						175	175		
1	1	<i>Penrith.</i>						175	175
						175	175		
1	1	<i>Picton.</i>						10	10
						10	10		
1	1	<i>Port Macquarie.</i>						175	175
						175	175		
<i>Pooncarria.</i>									
(See Wentworth.)									
					†		
113	98	Carried forward						22,936	22,251

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

‡ Provided for on Estimate of Lands Department.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871					Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		Petty Sessions—continued.				£		£	
113	98	Brought forward ... ..				.....	22,936	.....	22,251
		<i>Queanbeyan.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate, to visit Braidwood, Bungendore, and				450		450	
		Gundaroo						175	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				175	625		625
		<i>Raymond Terrace.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions				275	275	275	275
		<i>Rockley.</i>							
1	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions				5	5*	
		<i>Rylstone.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				175	175	175	175
		<i>Ryde.</i>							
1	1	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions				50	50	50	50
		<i>Rydal.</i>							
		(See Hartley.)							
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....		.....†
		<i>Richmond River</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate, Casino, Lismore, Ballina, and Tweed				450	450	450	450
		<i>Scone.</i>							
		(See Upper Hunter.)							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				175	175	175	175
		<i>Singleton.</i>							
		(See Maitland.)							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				175	175	175	175
		<i>Sofala.</i>							
1	...	Police Magistrate (Gold Commissioner), visiting							
		Trunkey Creek and Tuena				500		.....
...	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....	500	175	175
		<i>Stony Creek.</i>							
		(See Wellington.)							
1	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions				10	10*	
		<i>Stroud.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				175	175	175	17
		<i>Tamworth.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Gunnedah and Nundle), and				450		450	
		also Commissioner of Crown Lands						175	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				175	625		625
		<i>Tambaroora.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting							
		Hargraves)				350	350	350	350
		<i>Tenterfield.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Glen Innes and Inverell) ...				450		450	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				175	625	175	625
130	113	Carried forward				£	27,151	.....	26,126

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

‡ Provided for on Estimate of Lands Department.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

27

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.
								£	£
Petty Sessions—continued.									
130	113	Brought forward						27,151	26,126
1	...	<i>Tuena.</i> Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions						50*
								50	
1	...	<i>Trunkey Creek.</i> (See <i>Sofala.</i>) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions						10*
								10	
1	1	<i>Tumut.</i> (See <i>Gundagai.</i>) Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175
								175	175
1	1	<i>Tumberumba.</i> (See <i>Gundagai.</i>) Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175
								175	175
1	...	<i>Tweed.</i> (See <i>Richmond.</i>) Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions						50	50
								50	50
1	1	<i>Ulladulla.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions						100	100
								100	100
1	1	<i>Upper Hunter.</i> Police Magistrate, Seone, Muswellbrook, Murrurundi, Merriwa, and Cassilis						450	450
								450	450
1	1	<i>Uralla.</i> (See <i>New England.</i>) Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..						50	50
								50	50
		<i>Urana.</i> (See <i>Wagga Wagga.</i>) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....	.....†
1	1	<i>Wagga Wagga.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting <i>Urana</i> and <i>Narrandera</i>) ...						450	450
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175
								625	625
1	1	<i>Warialda.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175
								175	175
1	1	<i>Walgett.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting <i>Biree</i>)						350	350
								350	350
1	1	<i>Walcha.</i> (See <i>New England.</i>) Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175
								175	175
		<i>Warren.</i> Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....	.....†
1	1	<i>Wallabadah.</i> Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions. (A Magistrate) ...						100	100
								100	100
		<i>Wee Waa.</i> Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....	.....†
1	1	<i>Wellington.</i> Police Magistrate to visit <i>Dubbo</i> and <i>Stony Creek</i> ...						450	450
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175
								625	625
146	126	Carried forward						30,261	29,176

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.											
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
								£		£	
Petty Sessions—continued.											
146	126	Brought forward ... ..						.....	30,261	.....	29,176
1	1	<i>Wentworth.</i> Police Magistrate to visit Euston and Pooncacia ...						400	400	400	400
1	1	<i>Wingham.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175	175	175
1	...	<i>Windeyer.</i> (See Mudgee.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions						10	10*	
1	1	<i>Windsor.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175	175	175
		<i>Wilcannia.</i> (See Menindie.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....		.....†
1	1	<i>Wollombi.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Ellalong)						300	300	300	300
1	1	<i>Wollongong.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175	175	175
1	1	<i>Yass.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175	175	175
1	1	<i>Young.</i> Police Magistrate (Gold Commissioner‡), visiting Burrowa and Murrumburrah						500		.....
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	675	175	175
									32,346		30,751
CONTINGENCIES..											
Travelling Expenses for Police Magistrates								1,000		1,500	
Inspector of Weights and Measures, Central Police Office								200		200	
Allowances to Court House Keepers								700		800	
Fees to Interpreters								200		150	
Fees to Medical Practitioners in Lunacy cases ... ..								.....a		.....a	
Rent of Court Houses								250		300	
Fuel, Light, and Water								300		300	
Incidental								350		400	
Bailiffs, Small Debts Courts								100		100	
Allowances to Police acting as Clerks of Petty Sessions, 16 at £10, and 40 at £5, per annum								\$		360	
(§10 at £10, and 10 at £5, per annum, amount £150, voted in Salaries Estimate.)											
									3,100		4,110
155	134	TOTAL						£	35,446	.....	34,861

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £25. See Contingencies.

‡ Provided for on Estimate of Lands Department.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

29

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1870	1871						
		Gaols.					
		SYDNEY GAOL.					
		Principal Gaoler					
		Visiting Justice					
		Visiting Surgeon... ..					
		Dispenser... ..					
		Clerk					
		Do.					
		Schoolmaster					
		Chief Warder					
		Senior Warder, at 7s. 6d.					
		Warders in charge, at 7s.					
		Warders, at 6s. 9d.					
		Do. at 6s. 6d.					
		Overseer					
		Overseers, at 10s.					
		Messenger, at 6s. 6d.					
		Matron					
		Female Warders, at £46... ..					
		Chaplain, Church of England					
		Do. Roman Catholic					
		Do. Presbyterian					
		Provisions, Medical Comforts and Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses					
		PARRAMATTA GAOL.					
		Visiting Justice					
		Gaoler					
		Matron					
		Visiting Surgeon... ..					
		Schoolmaster and Clerk					
		Assistant Clerk					
		Dispenser... ..					
		Chief Warder					
		Senior Warder, at 7s.					
		Warders, at 6s. 6d.					
		Trade Overseers, at 10s.					
		Chaplain, Church of England					
		Do. Roman Catholic					
		Messenger, at 5s.					
		Carter, at 6s.					
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses					
		BATHURST GAOL.					
		Gaoler					
		Matron					
		Visiting Surgeon... ..					
		Clerk and Schoolmaster					
		Chief Warder, at 7s. 6d.					
		Warders, at 6s. 6d.					
		Female Warder					
		Chaplain, Church of England					
		Do. Roman Catholic					
		Provisions, Medical Comforts and Medicines, Fuel, Light, and Water, and Incidental Expenses					
		Removal of Nightsoil					
		Carried forward					

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.								SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
								£		£	
206	38	Gaols—continued.									
		Brought forward ... ..						.....	4,334	.....	4,344
		BRAIDWOOD GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler						140		140	
1	1	Matron						10		20	
1	...	Visiting Surgeon...						.....^a		.....^a	
2	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d.					 [*]	 [*]	
								150		160	
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses [*]	 [*]	
5	2								150		160
		MUDGE GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler						140		140	
1	...	Visiting Surgeon...						.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Matron						10		20	
2	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d.					 [*]	 [*]	
								150		160	
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses [*]	 [*]	
5	2								150		160
		GRAFTON GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler [†]	 [†]	
1	1	Matron						10		.....^b	
1	...	Warder, at 6s. 6d.					 [*]	 [*]	
									10		
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses [*]	 [*]	
3	2										
		WOLLONGONG GAOL.									
1	...	Visiting Surgeon...						.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Gaoler						140		140	
1	1	Matron						10		20	
2	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d.					 [*]	 [*]	
								150		160	
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses [*]	 [*]	
5	2								150		160
224	46	Carried forward						£	4,794	.....	4,824

* See Gaols generally.

† See Gaols, Country Districts.

^a See Medical Vote.^b See Acting Matrons.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.											
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
								£		£	
Gaols—continued.											
224	46	Brought forward ... ..						.....	4,794	.....	4,824
ARMIDALE GAOL.											
1	...	Visiting Surgeon... ..						.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Gaoler						140		140	
1	1	Matron						10		20	
2	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d.*	*	
							150		160		
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses*	*		
5	2								150		160
WAGGA WAGGA GAOL.											
1	...	Visiting Surgeon... ..						.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Gaoler						140		140	
1	1	Matron						10		20	
2	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d.*	*	
							150		160		
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses*	*		
5	2								150		160
YASS GAOL.											
1	...	Visiting Surgeon... ..						.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Gaoler						140		140	
1	1	Matron						10		30	
2	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d.*	*	
							150		170		
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses*	*		
5	2								150		170
DENILIKUIN GAOL.											
1	...	Visiting Surgeon... ..						.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Gaoler						140		140	
1	1	Matron						10		20	
4	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d.*	*	
							150		160		
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses*	*		
7	2								150		160
246	54	Carried forward £						5,394	5,474

* See Gaols generally.

^a See Medical Vote.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.											
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
								£		£	
1870	1871	Gaols—continued.									
246	54	Brought forward ... ..						.....	5,394	.....	5,474
PORT MACQUARIE GAOL.											
1	1	Visiting Justice						50		50	
1	...	Visiting Surgeon... ..						.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Gaoler						175		175	
1	1	Matron						42		42	
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster						128		128	
1	...	Chief Warder, at 7s. 6d....					*	*	
10	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d.*	*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England						50		50	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic						50		50	
18	6							495		495	
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses											
								.....*	495	.....*	495
WINDSOR GAOL.											
1	1	Matron						10	†	
									10		
EDEN GAOL.											
1	1	Matron						10		.....
									10		
GUNDAGAI GAOL.											
1	...	Warder, at 6s. 6d.*	*	
TAMWORTH GAOL.											
1	1	Matron						10	†	
2	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d. ... ..						.....*		.....
									10		
3	1										
ORANGE GAOL.											
1	1	Matron						10	†	
1	...	Warder, at 6s. 6d.*	†	
2	1								10		
TENTERFIELD GAOL.											
1	1	Matron						10	†	
...	...	Warder, at 6s. 6d.*	†	
									10		
1	1										
BOURKE GAOL.											
1	...	Warder, at 6s. 6d.*	†	
WELLINGTON GAOL.											
1	...	Warder, at 6s. 6d.*	†	
COOMA GAOL.											
1	...	Warder, at 6s. 6d.*	†	
QUEANBEYAN GAOL.											
1	...	Warder, at 6s. 6d.*	†	
POLICE GAOLS, COUNTRY DISTRICTS.											
17	17	Acting Gaolers, 12 at £20, 5 at £10						290		290	
...	6	Acting Matrons, at £10 each ... ..						.....		60	
									290		350
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses											
17	23							.....*		.....
294	88	Carried forward						£	6,229	.....	6,319

* See Gaols generally.

† See Police Gaols, Country Districts.

^a See Medical Vote.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.				Amount Required for 1871.			
		£				£			
Gaols—continued.									
294	88			Brought forward	.....	6,229	.....	6,319	
GAOLS GENERALLY.									
				1 Chief Warder ...	200			200	
				1 Do. ...	146			146	
				5 Chief Warders, at 7s. 6d. ...	684			685	
				1 Senior Warder, at 7s. 6d. ...	137			.....
				2 Do. at 7s. 6d., 1st Class ...	.....			274	
				1 Do. at 7s. ...	128			.....
				2 Senior Warders, 2nd Class, at 7s. 3d. ...	.....			265	
				2 Senior Warders, at 6s. 9d. ...	247			.....
				6 Warders, at 7s. ...	767			.....
				12 Warders, 1st Class at 7s. ...	.....			1,533	
				12 Do. at 6s. 9d., 2nd Class ...	1,478			1,478	
				147 Do. at 6s. 6d. ...	17,438			.....
				157 Do. 3rd Class, at 6s. 6d. ...	.....			18,625	
				10 Female Warders, at £46 ...	460			460	
1				2 Overseers, at £200 ...	400			400	
2				2 Do. at £150 ...	300			300	
...				6 Do. at 10s. ...	1,095			1,095	
4				4 Foremen, at 7s. 6d. ...	548			548	
				1 Messenger, at 6s. 6d. ...	119			119	
				1 Do. at 5s. ...	91			92	
				1 Carter, at 6s. ...	110			110	
				Extra Warders, at 6s. 6d. per diem ...	300			500	
						24,648		26,830	
7									
301	88			Books for the use of Prisoners, and materials for binding and repairing ...	70			.....
				Books for Prison Libraries ...	.....			70	
				For conveyance of Prisoners, while under escort by Police to Gaols other than the place of sentence ...	800			.....
				For conveyance of Prisoners, being lunatics, infirm persons, or paupers, under escort other than Police ...	.....			800	
				For conveyance of Prisoners ...	1,000			1,000	
				For gratuities to Prisoners on their discharge from Gaols ...	3,000			4,000	
				For purchase of materials for, and incidental expenses connected with, employment of Prisoners in Gaols ...	100			100	
				Unforeseen expenses, including travelling expenses and sustenance allowance to Gaol Officers ...	18,000			18,000	
				Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, and Surgical Instruments, Fuel, Light, and Water, Incidental Expenses, Removal of Night-soil, and Allowance, in lieu of Quarters, for all Gaols and Lock-ups proclaimed Gaols	22,970		23,970	
				TOTAL ...	£	53,847	57,119	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.											
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.		
								£	£		
Lunatic Asylums.											
BOARD OF VISITORS.											
		Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	300	300
		Clerical assistance	...	...	...	...	...	50	50
								350	350		
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE.*											
1	1	Superintendent and Inspector of the Insane	...	...	...	...	...	800	800
1	1	Chaplain Church of England	...	...	...	...	...	50	50
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	...	50	50
1	1	Assistant Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	...	250	250
1	1	Assistant Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	200	200
1	1	Dispenser...	...	...	...	...	...	130	130
1	1	Storekeeper	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	...	120	120
1	1	Carpenter	...	...	...	...	...	130	130
1	1	Bootmaker	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
1	1	Tailor	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
1	1	Workwoman	...	...	...	...	...	60	60
1	1	Master Attendant	...	...	...	...	...	120	120
1	1	Grounds Attendant	...	...	...	...	...	72	72
6	...	Senior Male Attendants, at £72	...	...	...	...	...	432	.....	
...	6	Senior Male Attendants, at £84	...	...	...	...	...	.....	504
17	16	Junior do. at £66	...	...	...	...	...	1,122	1,056
4	5	Senior Female Attendants, at £50	...	...	...	...	...	200	250
14	16	Junior do. at £46	...	...	...	...	...	644	736
10	13	Servants—1 at £77; 3 at £66; 2 at £60; 3 at £50; 1 at £46; 2 at £45; and 1 at £30	...	...	...	...	...	579	711
6	...	Junior Attendants, at £66, for three months	...	...	...	...	...	99	.....	
								5,358	5,539		
Allowance in lieu of Provisions, Fuel, and Light, to the Superintendent, Assistant Medical Officer, and Assistant Superintendent, at £45 each										135	135
Engine-driver and Fuel										250	250
Provisions and Medical Comforts, Fuel, and Light										6,250	6,875
Provisions, &c., for 200 Patients, for three months, to be afterwards transferred to Parramatta										600
Medicines and Surgical Instruments										100	100
Forage for two Horses										50	80
Books and Periodicals										100	100
To provide Amusement to Inmates										100	100
House Rent for the Assistant Superintendent										35	35
Allowance for Uniform Clothing										160	200
Incidental Expenses										400	400
								8,180	8,275		
71	70	Carried forward	...	...	£	.....	13,888	.....	14,164

* The Officers residing in the Establishment are provided with Provisions, Fuel, and Light.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.					
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		£		£	
71	70	Lunatic Asylums—continued.			
		Brought forward			
PARRAMATTA.			13,888		14,164
1	1	Superintendent	500	500	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	50	50	
1	1	Do., Roman Catholic	50	50	
1	1	Assistant Superintendent and Storekeeper	220	220	
1	1	Medical Visitor ... ..	.....^a	.....^a	
1	1	Assistant Clerk	80	80	
1	1	Matron	100	100	
1	1	Dispenser... ..	140	140	
1	1	Master Attendant	150	150	
...	1	Head Wardsman... ..	.....	100	
40	...	Male Attendants—1 at £75; 7 at £72; and 32 at £66 each	2,691	.....
...	39	Male Attendants—7 at £84; and 32 at £66 ... ..	.....	2,700	
18	18	Female Attendants—3 at £50; and 15 at £40 each	750	750	
18	19	Servants—2 at £80; 2 at £66; 1 at £50; 1 at £40 per annum; and 13 at 9d. each per diem	478	560	
1	1	Farm Overseer	66	66	
1	1	Gardener	52	52	
1	1	Nurse to Idiotic Children	15	15	
1	1	Machinist... ..	52	52	
...	1	Tailor ... ..	.....	100	
			5,394	5,685	
		Allowance in lieu of Provisions, Fuel, and Light, to the Superintendent and Clerk, at £45 each	90	90	
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Fuel and Light, and Incidental Expenses	9,700	10,000	
		Forage for three Horses	75	90	
		Books, Periodicals, and Newspapers	100	100	
		To provide Amusement to Inmates	100	100	
		Uniform Clothing for Attendants	250	280	
		2 Washing Machines ... ..	.....	30	
		Incidental Expenses	25	50	
89	91		10,840	10,740	
			15,734		16,425
LUNATIC RECEPTION-HOUSE, DARLINGHURST.					
1	1	Superintendent	100	100	
1	1	Matron	60	60	
1	1	Medical Visitor ... ..	.....^a	.....^a	
2	2	Male Attendants, at £66	132	132	
2	2	Female Attendants, at £46	92	92	
7	7		384	384	
		Clerical Assistance	50	50	
		Occasional additional Attendants when required, at 5s. per diem	50	50	
		Provisions for Patients	50	50	
		Provisions for Attendants	50	50	
		Medicines and Medical Comforts	25	25	
		Fuel and Light	80	80	
		Bedding and Stores	40	40	
		Clothing for Patients	10	10	
		Incidental Expenses	10	10	
		Allowance to Gaol Messenger employed as Messenger	10	10	
			375	375	
			759		759
167	168	Carried forward ... .. £	.....	30,381	31,348

^a See Medical Vote.

NOTE.—The Officers residing in the Establishments are provided with Provisions, Fuel, and Light.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871	Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c.				Amount voted for 1870.		Amount required for 1871.	
						£		£	
1	1	a	Vaccinator, Sydney	...	...	240		240	
1	1		Office-keeper, Sydney	...	...	20		20	
						260		260	
			Fees to Vaccinators, say for 25,000 children, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. each	...	...	2,500		2,500	
			Incidental Expenses	...	...	40		40	
2	2					2,540	2,800	2,540	2,800
			Page 17. Police Surgeon	...	...	200		200	
			29, 36. Sydney Gaol, and Lunatic Reception House, Visiting Surgeon	...	...	250		250	
			29. Sydney Gaol, Dispenser	...	...	150		150	
			29, 44, 45. Parramatta Gaol, Destitute Asylum, Parramatta, and Orphan Schools, Visiting Surgeon	...	...	250		250	
			29. Parramatta Gaol, Dispenser	...	...	100		100	
			29. Bathurst Gaol, Visiting Surgeon	...	...	50		50	
			30. Maitland Gaol, do.	...	...	50		50	
			30. Goulburn Gaol, do.	...	...	50		50	
			30. Berrima Gaol, do. and Dispenser	...	...	200		200	
			30. Albury Gaol, Visiting Surgeon	...	...	25		25	
			31. Braidwood Gaol, do.	...	...	25		25	
			31. Mudgee Gaol, do.	...	...	25		25	
			31. Wollongong Gaol, do.	...	...	25		25	
			32. Armidale Gaol, do.	...	...	25		25	
			32. Wagga Wagga Gaol, do.	...	...	25		25	
			32. Yass Gaol, do.	...	...	25		25	
			32. Deniliquin Gaol, do.	...	...	25		25	
			33. Port Macquarie Gaol, do.	...	...	150		150	
			36. Medical Visitor to Lunatic Asylum at Parramatta	...	...	150		150	
		c	42. Visiting Surgeon, N.S.S. "Vernon"	...	...	.....		.....
			43. Visiting Surgeon, Industrial School and Reformatory, Newcastle	...	...	50		50	
			45. Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser, Hyde Park Asylum	...	...	125		125	
			45. Dispenser at Parramatta Asylum	...	...	50		50	
			For payment to Medical Adviser,—Fees to Medical Officers, Country Districts, for attendance on Police,—Fees to Medical Practitioners in Lunacy Cases and Coroners' Inquests,—and for Attendance on Aborigines	...	...	2,675	4,700	2,675	4,700
			TOTAL	...	...	.....	7,500	.....	7,500

a Also Police Surgeon; Salary, £200 per annum.

c Duties performed by Health Officer.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871					Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		Auditor General.							
1	1	Auditor General. (Provided in Schedule.)				£		£	
1	1	Chief Clerk and Inspector of Accounts ...				550		600	
1	1	Inspector of Customs' and Revenue Accounts ...				450		450	
1	1	Corresponding Clerk ...				385		385	
1	1	Examiner of Expenditure Accounts ...				370		370	
2	2	Clerks, at £300 ...				600		600	
1	1	Clerk ...				275		275	
2	3	Clerks, at £225 ...				675		675	
2	1	Clerk ...				200		200	
2	2	Clerks, at £175 ...				350		350	
1	1	Clerk ...				150		150	
1	1	Do. ...				100		100	
1	1	Do. ...				50		50	
1	1	Messenger ...				102		102	
1	1	a House-keeper ...				50		50	
						4,307		4,357	
Incidental Expenses ...						10		10	
Extra Clerical Assistance for Parliamentary and other Returns, and to carry out the provisions of the Audit Act of 1870 ...						150		550	
						160		560	
19	19	TOTAL ...				£	4,467		4,917
		Registrar General.							
1	1	Registrar General ...				.....	700	.....	700
		STATISTICAL BRANCH.							
1	1	Compiler of General Statistics ...				275		300	
1	1	Examiner and Compiler of Vital Statistics ...				250		275	
1	...	Clerk ...				250		.....
...	1	Do. ...				.....		200	
1	...	Do. ...				125		.....
...	1	Do. ...				.....		175	
1	...	Do. ...				125		.....
...	2	Clerks, at £150 each ...				.....		300	
2	...	Do. at £100 ...				200		.....
...	1	Clerk ...				.....		125	
...	1	Do. ...				.....		75	
1	1	Messenger ...				100		100	
						1,325		1,550	
		REGISTRATION OF DEEDS BRANCH.							
1	1	Clerk and Deputy Registrar ...				250		300	
...	1	Accountant and Collector of Fees ...				.....		250	
1	...	Clerk ...				225		.....
...	1	Do. ...				.....		200	
1	...	Do. ...				175		.....
...	1	Do. ...				.....		150	
1	...	Do. ...				125		.....
...	1	Do. ...				.....		50	
1	1	Book Porter ...				120		120	
						895		1,070	
		LAND TITLES BRANCH.							
2	2	Examiners of Titles, at £1,000 and £800 ...				1,800		1,800	
1	1	Deputy Registrar General ...				600		600	
1	1	Principal Draftsman ...				500		500	
1	1	Assistant Draftsman ...				350		350	
2	...	Junior Assistant Draftsmen, at £100 ...				200		.....
...	2	Do. do. £125 each ...				.....		250	
1	1	Junior Assistant Draftsman ...				75		75	
1	1	Clerk ...				300		300	
1	1	Do. ...				250		300	
1	1	Do. ...				225		225	
1	1	Assistant Clerk ...				50		75	
1	1	Messenger ...				100		100	
						4,450		4,575	
1	1	Office-keeper ...				.....	50	.....	50
28	30	Carried forward ...				£	7,420	.....	7,945

α Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.							
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.			
		£		£			
Registrar General—continued.							
28	30	Brought forward	7,420		7,945		
		Allowances to District Registrars	3,500	3,500			
		Cost of Binding	150	150			
		Preparing General Indexes of Births, Marriages, and Deaths	250	250			
		Incidental Expenses	600	600			
		Do. Land Titles Branch	50	50			
			4,550	4,550			
1	1	BRANDS REGISTRATION BRANCH. ^a					
1	1	Deputy Registrar for Brands	250	250			
		Clerk	200	200			
		Allowances to Inspectors of Sheep acting as Deputy Registrars throughout the Colony—					
35	35	Sheep Inspectors acting as Deputies—1 at £50, 34 at £25	900	900			
			1,350	1,350			
		Publication of Notices in <i>Government Gazette</i> and local Newspapers	500	500			
			1,850	1,850			
65	67	TOTAL	13,820	14,345			
Colonial Agent.							
1	1	Agent to represent the Colony, resident in London	1,000	1,500			
		Office-rent, Clerical Assistance, Stationery, and Incidental Expenses	500	500			
			1,500	2,000			
Observatory.							
1	1	Astronomer	600	600			
1	1	Assistant	300	300			
1	1	Meteorological Assistant	100	100			
1	1	Messenger and Carpenter	100	100			
10	10	Meteorological Observers at Country Stations	120	120			
			1,220	1,220			
		Purchase of Books	30	30			
		Expenses of Magnetical Survey	150	150			
		Purchase of New Instruments	220	220			
		Incidental Expenses	30	30			
			430	430			
14	14	TOTAL	1,650	1,650			
Museum.							
1	1	Curator	500	500			
Public Instruction, under Act 30 Vic., 22							
			105,000	105,000			

^a This expenditure will be defrayed from fees and moneys payable under the Registration of Brands Act, 30 Vict., No. 12.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		£		£	
		Free Public Library.			
1	1	a Librarian	400	400	
2	...	Assistant Librarians, at £150	300	.....
...	2	Ditto, at £200 each ... ..	.....	400	
2	2	Attendants, at £104	208	208	
...	1	Cleaner and Messenger ... ..	.....	80	
1	1	Housekeeper	40	40	
			948		1,128
		Books, Periodicals, Printing, &c.	2,000	2,000	
		Binding	1,000	350	
		Gas, Fuel, &c.	100	100	
		Incidental Expenses	200	100	
			3,300		2,550
6	7	TOTAL	£	4,248	.....
					3,678
		Grants in aid of Public Institutions.			
		To supplement the present Annual Endowment of £1,000 to the Australian Museum			
		In aid of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts	200	200	
		In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions, viz. :—			
		Albury School of Arts	100	100	
		Araluen Mechanics' Institute ... ..	.....	100	
		Armidale School of Arts	100	100	
		Ballina School of Arts ... ..	.....	50	
		Balmain School of Arts	100	100	
		Balmain Working Men's Institute	50	50	
		Bathurst School of Arts	100	100	
		Bega School of Arts	50	50	
		Bellaambi and Bulli School of Arts	50	50	
		Berrima School of Arts	50	50	
		Braidwood Literary Institute	50	50	
		Branxton Mechanics' Institute	50	50	
		Bourke Mechanics' Institute	200	100	
		Bowling Alley Point School of Arts ... ..	.....	50	
		Camden School of Arts	50	50	
		Casino School of Arts ... ..	.....	100	
		Dubbo Mechanics' Institute... ..	150	100	
		East Maitland School of Arts	100	100	
		Frederickton School of Arts... ..	.....	50	
		Forbes School of Arts	100	100	
		Glen Innes School of Arts ... ..	.....	100	
		Goulburn School of Arts	100	100	
		Grafton School of Arts	200	100	
		Grenfell School of Arts	100	200	
		Gundagai Literary Institute	100	100	
		Hinton School of Arts ... ..	.....	100	
		Inverell School of Arts	100	100	
		Kiama School of Arts	50	50	
		Lambton Mechanics' and Miner's Institute... ..	.....	50	
		Monaro School of Arts ... ..	.....	50	
		Morpeth School of Arts	100	100	
		Mudgee School of Arts	100	100	
		Musclebrook School of Arts... ..	100	100	
		Orange Mechanics' Institute... ..	100	100	
		Parramatta School of Arts	200	200	
		Paterson School of Arts	50	50	
		Queanbeyan Literary Institute	50	50	
		Raymond Terrace School of Arts	100	100	
		Richmond School of Arts	100	100	
		Ryde School of Arts... ..	.....	100	
		St. Leonard's School of Arts	100	100	
		Shoalhaven School of Arts ... ..	.....	100	
		Singleton Mechanics' Institute	150	150	
		Stroud School of Arts	50	50	
		Carried forward	£	3,550
					4,250

a Allowed Quarters, Fuel, and Light.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.											
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.		
Industrial Schools—continued.											
19	17	Brought forward...						£	4,329	£	3,840
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT NEWCASTLE.											
1	1	Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	*135		*135	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	† Clerk and Storekeeper	...	...	...	...	...	120		120	
1	1	† Visiting Surgeon...	...	...	...	...	...	z.....		z.....	
1	1	Teacher	...	...	...	...	...	75		75	
1	1	House Matron	...	...	...	...	...	75		75	
1	1	Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
1	1	Servant, at £35	...	...	...	...	...	35		35	
2	2	Laundresses, at £15	...	...	...	...	...	30		30	
1	1	Gate-keeper	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
								670		670	
School Books and Stationery								.....		30	
Clothing, Rations, Medical Comforts, Medicine, Fuel, and Light, &c....								1,930		1,876	
Incidental Expenses								40		40	
11	11							1,970		1,946	
									2,640		2,616
30	28	TOTAL						£	6,969	.....	6,456
REFORMATORY FOR GIRLS, NEWCASTLE.											
1	1	Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	65		65	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	...	120		120	
1	1	a Clerk and Storekeeper	...	...	...	...	...	.....
1	1	Visiting Surgeon...	...	...	...	...	...	z.			
									185		185
Clothing, Rations, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, and Incidental Expenses								200		200	
									200		200
4	4	TOTAL						£	385	.....	385
REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.											
...	1	Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	.....		150	
...	1	Schoolmaster	...	...	...	...	...	.....		100	
...	2	Warders, at £66 each	...	...	...	...	...	.....		132	
...	1	Cook	...	...	...	...	...	.....		66	
								.....		448	
Clothing for 25 Boys, at £4 each								.....		100	
Rations for 25 Boys, at 5d. per diem								.....		190	
Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel and Light, &c.								.....		50	
Incidental Expenses								.....		12	
								.....		352	
...	5	TOTAL						£ .....	.....	.....	800

* £135 as Superintendent of Industrial School, and £65 as Superintendent of Reformatory.

† Also to act as Clerk and Storekeeper for Reformatory.

‡ Also to act as Visiting Surgeon for Reformatory.

a See Vote for Industrial School for Girls at Newcastle.

z See Medical Vote.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.				Amount Required for 1871.			
		£	.	£		£	.	£	
Charitable Institutions.									
1	1	Inspector of Public Charities and Secretary to the Board of Management for Asylums Infirm and Destitute...							
		500		500					
		100		100					
		TOTAL £				600			
		.....							600
Protestant Orphan School.									
1	1	a Matron	164			164			
1	1	b Master	120			120			
1	1	c Surgeon	x.....			x.....			
1	1	b Schoolmaster	120			120			
2	2	Teachers, at £70 and £50	120			120			
1	1	Sub-Matron	60			60			
15	15	Attendants; 1 at £70, 1 at £52, 3 at £35, 6 at £30, and 4 at £25	507			507			
					1,091				1,091
		School Books	60			50			
		Provisions, Fuel, Light, Medicines, Forage, and Incidental Expenses	2,000			2,000			
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters to the Schoolmaster ...	35			35			
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters and Rations to Female Teacher	35			35			
					2,130				2,120
22	22	TOTAL £				3,221			
		.....							3,211
Roman Catholic Orphan School.									
1	1	a Matron	164			164			
1	1	Sub-Matron	70			70			
1	1	d Surgeon	x.....			x.....			
1	1	Clerk to the Committee	80			80			
1	1	Schoolmaster	146			146			
1	...	Assistant Teacher	80			.....		
...	1	Drill Master ... ..	.....			70			
1	1	Girls' Teacher	60			60			
1	1	Infant Teacher	50			50			
14	...	Attendants—2 at £60, 2 at £30, 7 at £25, and 3 at £20	415			.....		
...	15	Attendants—2 at £60, 2 at £35, 1 at £30, 8 at £25, and 2 at £20 ... ..	.....			460			
1	...	Farm Labourer	35			.....		
					1,100				1,100
		School Books	80			80			
		Provisions, Fuel and Light, Medicines, and Incidental Expenses	2,800			2,800			
					2,880				2,880
23	23	TOTAL £				3,980			
		.....							3,980

a The Officers residing in the Establishment are each allowed a ration of Provisions.
b The Master and Schoolmaster are allowed, in addition, a half-ration for each of their children.
c Surgeon also to the Roman Catholic Orphan School, and to the Gaol, Parramatta.
d Surgeon also to the Protestant Orphan School and to the Gaol at Parramatta.
x See Medical Vote.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

									SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
									Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
									£		£	
Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute.												
SYDNEY.												
Secretary and Inspector of Public Charities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*.....		.....
Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
Junior Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
Surgeon and Dispenser	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		a.....	
Matron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150		200	
										400		450
LIVERPOOL.												
Resident Surgeon Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250		250	
Matron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
										300		300
PARRAMATTA.												
Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a.....		a.....	
Dispenser	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a.....		...	
Master	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150		150	
Matron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
										200		200
Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75		75	
Wardsmen, Cooks, Nurses, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700		700	
Clothing, Rations, Medical Comforts, Medicines, and Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,225		11,100	
										10,000		11,875
TOTAL									£	10,900	..	12,825

* See Inspector of Charities.

a See Medical Vote.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
	Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.
	£		£
Charitable Allowances.			
For the support of Paupers in Colonial Hospitals	5,000		5,000
Salaries of Lady Superintendent and five Nursing Sisters...	482		482
In aid of the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary, on condition of an equal amount being raised by Private Contributions	4,000		4,000
For the support of Women and Children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney	4,208		4,208
In aid of the Funds of the Benevolent Society, Sydney, on condition of an equal amount being raised by Voluntary Contributions	500		500
In aid of the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick, on con- dition of £2,000 being raised by Private Contributions	4,000		4,000
For the support of Infants removed from the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, to the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick...	5,000		5,000
In aid of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution, on condition of an equal amount being raised by Private Contributions	450		450
Temperance Alliance, in consideration of aid given to destitute persons, on condition of an equal amount being raised by Private Contributions	200		200
In aid of the undermentioned Charitable Institutions, on condition of sums of an equal amount being raised by Private Con- tributions, and also of the Government, through Police Magis- trates or other approved Officers, having the right of admission of Patients, viz. :—			
Albury Hospital and Benevolent Society	400		600
Bega Hospital and Benevolent Society	100		100
Gundagai Benevolent Society	200		200
Maitland (West) Benevolent Society	200		200
Narrabri Benevolent Asylum and Hospital	200		200
Parramatta Benevolent Society	350		350
Penrith Hospital and Benevolent Society	200		200
Singleton and Patrick's Plains Benevolent Society	500		500
Tamworth Benevolent Society	150		150
In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals, on condition of sums to an equal amount being raised by Private Contributions, and also of the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved Officers, having the right of admission of Patients, viz. :—			
Adelong	150		150
Araluen	200		200
Armidale and New England	300		300
Bathurst	700		700
Braidwood	200		200
Bourke	275		275
Carcoar	200		200
Cooma	300		300
Deniliquin	600		600
Dubbo	250		250
Forbes	200		200
Goulburn	300		300
Grafton	200		300
Grenfell	200		200
Gundagai	200		200
Hay	500		500
Kiandra	200		200
Maitland	600		600
Menindee	500		500
Mudgee	300		300
Murrurundi	200		200
Muswellbrook	200		200
Newcastle	200		200
Orange	250		250
Parramatta	300		300
Port Macquarie	200		200
Port Stephens	200		200
Carried forward £	33,865		34,365

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

	Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
	£		£	
Charitable Allowances—continued.				
Brought forward	33,865		34,365	
In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals, &c.— <i>continued.</i>				
Queanbeyan	100		100	
Sofala	200		200	
Tenterfield... ..	200		200	
Wagga Wagga	300		300	
Wellington	100		100	
Windsor	200		200	
Wollongong	200		200	
Yass	200		200	
Young	416		400	
Towards the completion of the Grafton Hospital	100		.....
Towards erection of a Hospital and Benevolent Asylum at Scone, on condition of an equal amount being raised by Private Contributions	500		.....
Towards erection of a Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution, on condition of an equal amount being raised by Private Con- tributions ... ..	.....		2,000	
		36,381		38,265
<hr/>				
Miscellaneous Services.				
Municipal Council, Sydney, in aid of the City Funds	10,000		10,000	
For defraying expenses of the Returning Officers of the several Electoral Districts	1,250		1,250	
Expense of copying and printing the Electoral Lists	600		600	
Newspapers and Almanacs	30		30	
Burial of destitute persons in cases where inquests are not held ...	300		300	
Maintenance of deserted children, paupers taken charge of for pro- tection, expenses of transmission, &c.	200		200	
Fees for examining Lunatics	130		130	
Rewards for apprehension of Offenders	1,000		500	
Rent of House for the Commodore commanding the Naval Squadron on this Station	500		500	
Towards defraying the expenses of a Census of the population of the Colony, to be taken early in 1871	2,000		10,000	
Construction and maintenance of four Boats for West Maitland and the Hunter District, during the time of Floods ... ..	.....		150	
Towards the publication of the fifth volume of Bentham's Work on the Flora of Australia ... ..	.....		50	
Purchase of a site for a Lock-up at Botany ... ..	.....		126	
To continue the examination of the Fossil Fauna of New South Wales ... ..	.....		100	
Other Votes, 1870 (£19,048 11s. 9d.)...	19,049		.....
		35,059		23,936

IV.

Administration of Justice.

SUMMARY.

										Voted for 1870.	Required for 1871.
										£	£
Law Officers of the Crown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,999	6,129
Supreme and Circuit Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,933	12,933
Sheriff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,975	8,000
Insolvent Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,469	1,344
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,066	10,281
Quarter Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,954	12,304
Coroners' Inquests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,575	2,625
Miscellaneous Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	1,860
TOTAL ...										£ 55,971	55,476

The Treasury, New South Wales,
12th October, 1870.

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.					
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		£		£	
Their Honors the Judges.					
1	1	The Chief Justice } (Provided for in Schedule A, and			
3	3	The Puisne Judges } by Colonial Acts, <i>ante</i> , page 6.)			
4	4				
Law Officers of the Crown.					
1	1	Attorney General } (Provided for in Schedule A.)			
1	1	Solicitor General }			
1	1	Under Secretary to the Law Department 650 650			
1	1	First Clerk do. 275 275			
1	1	Second do. do. 200 200			
1	1	Third do. do. 125 125			
2	2	Parliamentary Draftsmen, at £250 500 500			
1	1	Crown Solicitor 1,000 1,000			
1	1	First Clerk to Crown Solicitor 500 500			
1	1	Second do. do. 300 300			
1	1	Third do. do. 300 300			
1	1	Fourth do. do. 175 175			
1	1	Fifth do. do. 100 100			
1	1	Messenger 120 120			
1	1	Do. 104 104			
...	1	Assistant do. 30 30			
1	1	a Housekeeper 40 40			
		4,389		4,419	
		Fees to Prosecuting Barristers 610 610			
		Travelling Expenses for Law Officers, &c. 350 650			
		Incidental Expenses 50 50			
		To meet Incidental Expenses of Prosecutions and of			
		Actions by, or against, or taken up by, the Government 500 300			
		To provide fees for Counsel employed in the defence of			
		Aborigines 50 50			
		Towards the formation of a Law Library for the use of			
		the Law Officers 50 50			
		1,610		1,710	
17	18	TOTAL £		5,999	
Supreme and Circuit Courts.					
1	1	Master in Equity 1,000 1,000			
1	1	First Clerk 500 400			
1	1	Second Clerk 215 215			
1	1	Third Clerk 200 200			
1	1	Messenger 104 104			
1	1	Prothonotary and Curator of Intestate Estates 700 700			
1	1	Chief Clerk 400 400			
1	1	Second Clerk 300 300			
1	1	Third Clerk 250 250			
...	1	Fourth Clerk 100 100			
1	1	Custodian of Wills 50 50			
4	4	Clerks to the Judges; 1 at £275, 1 at £260, 1 at £245,			
		and 1 at £200 980 980			
1	1	Crier and Tipstaff 132 132			
3	3	Tipstiffs to the Judges, at £120 360 360			
1	1	Messenger 114 114			
1	1	a Courtkeeper, King-street... .. 114 114			
1	1	b Do. Darlington 114 114			
1	1	Assistant do. 50 50			
1	1	Watchman, Darlington 20 20			
1	1	Courtkeeper, Goulburn 24 24			
1	1	Charwoman 26 26			
		5,653		5,653	
25	26	Carried forward £		5,653	

a Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light.*b* Provided with Quarters.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.											
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1870	1871	Supreme and Circuit Courts—continued.						Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
								£		£	
25	26	Brought forward ... ..						.....	5,653	.....	5,653
		Travelling Expenses of the Judges						1,450		1,450	
		Allowance to Witnesses attending the Supreme and Circuit Courts						5,500		5,500	
		Incidental Expenses						30		30	
		Allowance to Law Reporters						200		200	
		Towards the formation of a Law Library for the use of the Supreme Court						100		100	
									7,280		7,280
25	26	TOTAL						£	12,933	.....	12,933
<hr/>											
Sheriff.											
1	1	Sheriff and Inspector of Prisons						800		*800	
1	1	Under Sheriff						450		450	
1	1	Clerk						300		300	
1	1	Clerk in charge of Prison Branch						300		300	
1	1	Clerk						215		215	
1	1	Do.						175		175	
1	1	Do.						150		150	
1	1	Do.						100		100	
1	1	Head Bailiff, Sydney						200		200	
1	1	Assistant do. do.						175		175	
1	1	2nd do. do.						120		120	
1	1	3rd do. do.						120		120	
1	1	Bailiff, at Parramatta, Windsor, and Campbelltown						200		200	
1	1	Do. Maitland						200		200	
1	1	Do. Muswellbrook						150		150	
1	1	Do. Goulburn						150		150	
1	1	Do. Bathurst						150		150	
1	1	a Do. Wagga Wagga						150		150	
1	1	Do. Albury						150		150	
1	1	a Do. Deniliquin						150		150	
1	1	a Do. Armidale						150		150	
1	1	a Do. Tamworth						125		125	
1	1	Do. Mudgee						125		125	
1	1	Bailiff Assistant, at Maitland, when required						50		50	
1	1	Messenger						120		120	
									4,975		4,975
		Travelling Expenses of the Sheriff or Under Sheriff						150		150	
		Allowances to Bailiffs for serving Summonses						500		500	
		Do. to Jurors attending the Supreme and Circuit Courts						2,200		2,200	
		Special Constables						100		100	
		Incidental Expenses						50		50	
		Forage Allowance to Bailiff ... ..						.....		25	
									3,000		3,025
25	25	TOTAL						£	7,975	.....	8,000
<hr/>											
Insolvent Court.											
1	1	Chief Commissioner. (Provided by Act 24 Vic., No. 20.)									
1	1	Registrar and Accountant						600		400	
1	1	Chief Clerk						250		300	
1	1	Second Clerk						200		225	
1	1	Third Clerk						150		150	
1	1	Bailiff and Messenger						165		165	
1	1	Court-keeper, Crier, and Attendant						104		104	
7	7								1,469		1,344

* This includes £150 for the duty discharged by the Sheriff as Inspector of Prisons.

a Acting also for District Courts.

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		£		£	
District Courts.					
METROPOLITAN AND COAST DISTRICT.					
2	2	Judges. (Provided for by Act 22 Vic., No. 18.)			
1	1	Registrar, Sydney	500	500	
1	1	Clerk, do.	325	325	
1	1	Do. do.	250	250	
2	2	Clerks, do., at £200	400	400	
1	1	Bailiff and Crier, do.	150	150	
3	3	Assistant Bailiffs, do., at £104	312	312	
1	1	Messenger, do.	104	104	
1	1	Office-keeper, do.	35	35	
1	1	Registrar, Newcastle	50	50	
1	1	^a Do. { Maitland (East) }	400	400	
		Do. { Do. (West) }			
1	1	Deputy Registrar, do.	50	50	
1	1	Registrar, Singleton	50	50	
1	1	Do. Muswellbrook	30	30	
1	1	Do. Scone	30	30	
1	1	Do. Murrurundi	30	30	
1	...	Do. Paterson	30	.....
1	...	Do. Wollombi	40	.....
1	...	Do. Dungog	40	.....
1	1	Bailiff, Newcastle	50	50	
1	1	Do. { Maitland (East) }	100	100	
		Do. { Do. (West) }			
1	1	Do. Singleton	50	40	
...	1	Do. Muswellbrook ... ..	.....	40	
1	1	Do. Scone	50	40	
1	1	Do. Murrurundi	50	40	
1	...	Do. Paterson	30	.....
1	...	Do. Wollombi	40	.....
1	...	Do. Dungog	30	.....
31	26		3,226		3,026
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.					
1	1	Judge. (Provided for by Act 22 Vic., No. 18.)			
1	...	Registrar, Liverpool	40	.....
1	1	Do. Campbelltown	40	80	
1	...	Do. Camden	40	.....
1	...	Do. Picton... ..	40	.....
1	1	Do. Berrima	50	50	
1	1	Do. Wollongong	70	60	
1	1	Do. Kiama	70	60	
1	1	Do. Nowra... ..	40	60	
1	1	^a Do. Goulburn	300	350	
1	1	Deputy Registrar, do.	50	50	
1	1	Registrar, Queanbeyan	50	50	
1	1	Do. Cooma... ..	50	50	
1	1	Do. Bombala	40	40	
1	1	Do. Braidwood	65	65	
1	1	Do. Moruya	30	30	
1	1	Do. Bega	35	35	
1	...	Bailiff, Liverpool	30	.....
1	1	Do. Campbelltown... ..	30	60	
1	...	Do. Camden	30	.....
1	...	Do. Picton... ..	30	.....
21	15	Carried forward	£ 1,130	1,040	
31	26	Carried forward	£	3,226	3,026

^a Also Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

53

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
No. of Persons.						Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
1870	1871	District Courts—continued.				£		£	
31	26	Brought forward ... ..				.....	3,226	.....	3,026
SOUTHERN DISTRICT—continued.									
21	15	Brought forward				1,130		1,040	
1	1	Bailiff, Berrima				40		40	
1	1	Do. Wollongong				35		35	
1	1	Do. Kiama				30		30	
1	1	Do. Nowra				30		30	
1	1	Do. Goulburn				80		80	
1	1	Do. Queanbeyan				30		30	
1	1	Do. Cooma				40		40	
1	1	Do. Bombala				20		20	
1	1	Do. Braidwood				40		40	
1	1	Do. Moruya				20		20	
1	1	Do. Bega				30		30	
32	26						1,525		1,435
SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.									
1	1	Judge. (Provided for by Act 22 Vict., No. 18.)							
1	1	Registrar, Yass				60		60	
1	1	Do. Young				50		50	
1	1	Do. Gundagai				50		50	
1	...	Do. Burrowa				30		.....
1	...	Do. Tumut				50		.....
1	1	Do. Wagga Wagga				50		50	
1	1	^a Do. Albury				300		300	
1	1	Deputy Registrar, Albury				50		50	
1	1	Registrar, Deniliquin				50		50	
...	1	Do. Wentworth ... ..				.....		30	
1	1	Do. Hay				40		40	
...	1	Do. Corowa ... ..				...		25	
1	1	Bailiff, Young				40		40	
1	1	Do. Yass				50		50	
1	1	Do. Gundagai				40		40	
1	...	Do. Burrowa				30		.....
1	...	Do. Tumut				40		.....
1	1	Do. Albury				40		40	
...	1	Do. Wentworth ... ..				.....		25	
1	1	Do. Hay				40		40	
...	1	Do. Corowa ... ..				.....		20	
18	18						1,010		960
WESTERN DISTRICT.									
1	1	Judge. (Provided for by Act 22 Vict., No. 18.)							
1	1	^a Registrar, Bathurst				300		300	
1	...	Deputy Registrar, Bathurst				75		.....
1	1	Registrar, Parramatta				80		80	
1	1	Do. Windsor				80		80	
1	1	Do. Penrith				80		80	
1	1	Do. Carcoar				25		25	
1	1	Do. Hartley				30		30	
1	1	Do. Mudgee				60		60	
1	1	Do. Sofala				30		30	
1	1	Do. Orange				30		30	
1	1	Do. Wellington				25		25	
1	1	Do. Dubbo				30		30	
1	1	Do. Forbes				30		30	
1	1	Do. Molong				25		25	
...	1	Do. Bourke ... ..				.....		40	
1	1	Bailiff, Parramatta				35		35	
1	1	Do. Windsor				35		35	
1	1	Do. Penrith				35		35	
1	1	Do. Bathurst				50		50	
19	19	Carried forward				£ 1,055		1,020	
81	70	Carried forward				£	5,761	.....	5,421

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.											
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
District Courts—continued.											
81	70	Brought forward						£	5,761	£	5,421
WESTERN DISTRICT—continued.											
19	19	Brought forward						1,055		1,020	
1	1	Bailiff, Carcoar					25		25		
1	1	Do. Hartley					30		30		
1	1	Do. Mudgee					40		40		
1	1	Do. Sofala					30		30		
1	1	Do. Orange					30		30		
1	1	Do. Wellington					25		25		
1	1	Do. Dubbo					30		30		
1	1	Do. Forbes					30		30		
1	1	Do. Molong					25		25		
...	1	Do. Bourke ... ..					.....		30	
28	29								1,320		1,315
NORTHERN DISTRICT.											
1	1	Judge. (Provided for by Act 22 Vic., No. 18.)									
1	1	Registrar, Tamworth					50		50		
1	1	a Do. Armidale					300		300		
1	1	Deputy Registrar, do.					50		50		
1	1	Registrar, Glen Innes					40		40		
1	1	Do. Grafton					50		50		
1	1	Do. Casino... ..					30		30		
1	1	Do. Kempsey					30		30		
1	1	Do. Port Macquarie					40		40		
1	1	Do. Tenterfield					30		40		
1	1	Do. Wingham					30		30		
1	1	Bailiff, Glen Innes					30		30		
1	1	Do. Grafton					45		45		
1	1	Do. Kempsey... ..					30		30		
1	1	Do. Port Macquarie					40		40		
1	1	Do. Tenterfield					30		30		
1	1	Do. Wingham					30		30		
1	1	Do. Casino					30		30		
									885		895
		Travelling Expenses of Judges						1,000		1,750	
		Allowances to Jurors, and Mileage to Bailiffs						2,000		750	
		Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses						100		100	
		Towards the formation of a Law Library for Sydney District Court		50	
18	18								3,100		2,650
127	117	TOTAL £						11,066	10,281
Quarter Sessions.											
1	1	Clerk of the Peace—									
1	1	Clerk of the Peace for the Colony					600		600		
1	1	Clerk					200		200		
1	1	Messenger					104		104		
6	6	Crown Prosecutors, at £500 each	904	904
									3,000		3,000
Contingencies—											
		Travelling Expenses						1,100		1,800	
		Allowances to Witnesses and Jurors						6,500		6,800	
		Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses						450		300	
									8,050		8,400
9	9	TOTAL £						11,954	12,304*

* Also Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		£	.	£	
Coroners' Inquests.					
1	1	Coroner, Sydney...	450	450	
1	1	Clerk, do. ...	150	150	
			600		600
		Fees to Coroners and Magistrates for Inquests and Inquiries, at 20s. each ...	1,100	1,200	
		Travelling Expenses of Coroners and Magistrates ...	250	200	
		For taking up Dead Bodies ...	15	15	
		Burials and Incidental Expenses ...	470	470	
		Jurors' Fees attending Murder and Manslaughter Inquests	40	40	
		Jurors' and Witnesses' Fees attending Inquests on Fires	100	100	
			1,975		2,025
2	2	TOTAL ...	2,575		2,625
Miscellaneous Services.					
1		Towards defraying the Expenses of a Law Reform Commission, with a view to amending and consolidating the Statute Law of New South Wales...	2,000	.....
		Mrs. Mary Fogg—Money taken under confiscation of her husband's property, but forming part of her separate estate, according to Report of a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly ...	.....	1,445	
		Expenses in connection with Claim preferred against the Government by Mr. George S. Yarnton, late Joint Registrar of the Sydney District Court ...	.....	331	
		50 copies of Connell's New South Wales Magisterial Digest ...	.....	84	
			2,000		1,860 ^p

V.

Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.

SUMMARY.

	Voted for 1870.	Required for 1871.
	£	£
Treasury	9,121	9,671
Stamp Duties	1,590	1,765
Customs	26,375	27,095
Colonial Distilleries and Refineries	2,895	2,895
Gold Receivers*	275	265
Gold and Escort*	5,000	5,550
Printing, Bookbinding, and Postage Stamps	20,375	21,282
Stores and Stationery	42,835	42,835
Gunpowder Magazine, Goat Island	679	1,062
Colonial Military Store, and Gunpowder Magazine, Spectacle Island	869	1,348
Health and Emigration Officers	835	835
Quarantine	500	500
Shipping Masters	1,512	1,512
Abattoir, Glebe Island	930	930
Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department	24,545	24,545
Life-boats	400	400
Miscellaneous Services... ..	31,080	29,680
TO BE RAISED BY LOAN.	169,816	172,170
For the purchase of Warlike Stores ... ..	.....	10,000
TOTAL	£ 169,816	182,170

* Formerly included under Colonial Secretary.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
12th October, 1870.

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.													
No. of Persons.										SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1870	1871									Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		Treasury.								£		£	
1	1	Secretary for Finance and Trade. (Provided in Schedule.)											
1	1	Under Secretary								800		800	
		ACCOUNT BRANCH.											
1	1	Accountant								500		500	
1	1	Book-keeper								300		300	
1	1	Clerk								250		250	
1	1	Do.								200		200	
2	2	Clerks, at £190								380		380	
1	1	Clerk								115		115	
		REVENUE BRANCH.											
1	1	Chief Clerk								500		500	
1	1	Clerk (Land Revenue)								300		300	
1	1	Do.								300		300	
2	2	Clerks, at £225								450		450	
2	2	Do. at £175								350		350	
1	1	Clerk								100		100	
1	1	Collector and Depositor of Public Moneys								175		175	
		PAY BRANCH.											
1	1	Chief Clerk								500		500	
1	1	First Clerk								350		350	
1	1	Clerk								125		125	
1	1	Do.								100		100	
		EXAMINING BRANCH.											
1	1	Examiner of Accounts								400		400	
1	1	Clerk								165		165	
		CORRESPONDENCE.											
1	1	Clerk								325		325	
1	1	Do.								250		250	
1	1	Do.								50		50	
		RECORDS.											
1	1	Clerk								350		350	
1	1	Do.								125		125	
		MESSENGERS, &c.											
1	1	a Chief Messenger								150		150	
1	1	Messenger								150		150	
1	1	a Housekeeper								61		61	
											7,821		7,821
		Extra Clerical Assistance								400		400	
		Incidental Expenses								50		50	
											450		450
32	32										8,271		*8,271
1	1	Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts ...								600		600	
...	1	Assistant do.								400		400	
		Travelling Expenses								250		400	
											850		1,400
88	84	TOTAL								£	9,121	.....	9,671

a Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light.
 * £100 per annum to be paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund from the Clergy and School Lands Revenue.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

59

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871					Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		Stamp Duties.				£		£	
1	1	Commissioner	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	Accountant	...	...	...	250		250	
1	1	Entry Clerk	...	...	...	250		250	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Junior Clerk	...	...	...	50		50	
1	1	Foreman of Stampers	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	<i>a</i> Stamper	...	...	...	150		120	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	120		100	
1	1	<i>a</i> Office-keeper	...	...	...	45		45	
		Books	...	...	...	5	1,565	5	1,515
		Rent	...	...	...	.....		225	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	20		20	
							25		250
9	9	TOTAL...	...	...	£	.....	1,590	.....	1,765
Customs.									
1	1	<i>Sydney.</i> Collector	...	...	...	900		900	
INDOOR BRANCH.									
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	530		530	
1	1	Cashier	...	...	...	530		530	
1	1	Clerk (Registrar)	...	...	...	375		375	
1	1	<i>b</i> Do. (Clearing Clerk)	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	<i>b</i> Do. (Clearing Steamers)	...	...	...	275		275	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	250		250	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	225		225	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	205		205	
2	2	Clerks, at £200	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	175		175	
LANDING BRANCH.									
1	1	First Landing Surveyor	...	...	...	500		500	
1	1	Second do.	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	First Landing Waiter	...	...	...	325		325	
1	1	Second do.	...	...	...	325		325	
1	1	Third do.	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Fourth do.	...	...	...	275		275	
1	1	Fifth do.	...	...	...	275		275	
1	1	Sixth do.	...	...	...	275		275	
1	1	Seventh do.	...	...	...	225		225	
1	1	Eighth do.	...	...	...	225		225	
1	1	<i>b</i> Ninth do.	...	...	...	225		225	
1	1	Tenth do.	...	...	...	225		225	
1	1	Eleventh do.	...	...	...	225		225	
1	1	Twelfth do.	...	...	...	225		225	
1	1	Thirteenth do.	...	...	...	215		215	
1	1	Fourteenth do.	...	...	...	205		205	
1	1	Fifteenth do.	...	...	...	205		205	
1	1	Sixteenth do.	...	...	...	195		195	
1	1	Seventeenth do.	...	...	...	175		175	
31	31	Carried forward	...	...	£	9,185	.....	9,185	

a Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light.*b* The Landing Waiters receive remuneration for extra attendance, at the rate of 2s. 6d. an hour. The Clearing Clerk receives a fee of 10s. for each vessel cleared at the wharf, 10s. for each vessel cleared for London, and 5s. for each Foreign vessel cleared in the Office after the usual hours. The Clerk who clears the Steamers at night receives 2s. 6d. for each vessel.

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.											
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
								£		£	
Customs—continued.											
31	31	Brought forward						9,185		9,185	
TIDE BRANCH.											
1	1	First Tide Surveyor						325		325	
1	1	Second do.						325		325	
WAREHOUSE BRANCH.											
1	1	a Warehousekeeper						350		350	
1	1	{ First Locker						225		225	
1	1	{ Second do.						225		225	
1	1	{ Third do.						225		225	
1	1	{ Fourth do.						225		225	
1	1	{ Fifth do.						225		225	
1	1	{ Sixth do.						200		200	
1	1	{ Seventh do.						200		200	
1	1	a { Eighth do.						200		200	
1	1	{ Ninth do.						200		200	
1	1	{ Tenth do.						200		200	
1	1	{ Eleventh do.						200		200	
1	1	{ Twelfth do.						200		200	
1	1	{ Thirteenth do.						200		200	
1	1	{ Fourteenth do.						200		200	
1	1	{ Fifteenth do.						200		200	
MISCELLANEOUS.											
1	1	b Messenger... ..						120		120	
1	1	Do.						108		108	
3	3	Warrant Officers, 2 at £120, and 1 at £60						300		300	
5	5	Boy Messengers, at £40						200		200	
1	1	Watchman						114		114	
1	1	b Housekeeper						60		60	
								14,212		14,212	
OUTPORT BRANCH.											
Botany Bay.											
1	1	c Coast Waiter						225		225	
4	4	Boatmen, at £96... ..						384		384	
Broken Bay.											
1	1	d Coast Waiter						250		250	
4	4	Boatmen, at £96... ..						384		384	
Newcastle.											
1	1	Sub-Collector						375		375	
1	1	e Landing Waiter (Morpeth)						300		300	
1	1	Tide Surveyor						250		250	
1	1	Clerk						200		200	
1	1	Do.						150		150	
1	1	Coxswain						132		132	
3	3	Boatmen, at £96... ..						288		288	
...	1	Warrant Officer ... ..						.....		120	
Grafton.											
1	1	Sub-Collector						275		275	
1	1	c Landing Waiter (Lawrence)						200		200	
1	1	Coxswain						120		120	
3	3	Boatmen, at £96... ..						288		288	
Carried forward								£ 3,821		3,941	
86	87	Carried forward						£	14,212	.....	14,212

a The Warehousekeeper receives remuneration for extra attendance, at the rate of 3s. 6d. an hour; and Lockers, at the rate of 1s. 6d. an hour.
 b Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light. c Provided with Quarters. d Receives £56 per annum for Office-rent.
 e Receives £90 per annum for Office-rent.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

61

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.							
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.			
		£		£			
Customs—continued.							
86	87	Brought forward ...	14,212	.....	14,212		
		Brought forward ...	3,821	3,941			
OUTPORT BRANCH—continued.							
1	1	<i>Eden.</i>					
1	1	a Sub-Collector* ...	300	300			
1	1	Coxswain ...	132	132			
		Wharfinger ...	20	20			
1	1	<i>Richmond River.</i>					
2	2	a Sub-Collector ...	200	200			
		Boatmen, at £96... ..	192	192			
1	1	<i>Wollongong and Bellambi.</i>					
		Acting Customs' Officer ...	52	52			
1	1	<i>Kiama.</i>					
		Acting Customs' Officer ...	52	52			
1	1	<i>Port Stephens.</i>					
		Acting Customs' Officer ...	52	52			
1	1	<i>M'Leay River.</i>					
		Acting Customs' Officer ...	25	25			
1	1	<i>Wagga Wagga.</i>					
		Acting Customs' Officer ...	25	25			
			4,871		4,991		
BORDER BRANCH.							
1	1	<i>Moama.</i>					
2	2	b Sub-Collector ...	300	400			
		c Searchers and Night Watchmen, at £175 ...	350	350			
1	1	<i>Albury.</i>					
		b Customs' Officer ...	250	250			
1	1	<i>Wentworth.</i>					
1	1	d Customs' Officer ...	250	250			
		Messenger ...	96	96			
1	1	<i>Swan Hill.</i>					
		d Customs' Officer ...	250	250			
1	1	<i>Euston.</i>					
		d Customs' Officer ...	250	250			
1	1	<i>Corowa.</i>					
1	1	d Customs' Officer ...	250	250			
		Messenger ...	96	96			
			2,092		2,192		
INLAND BONDED WAREHOUSE.							
1	1	<i>Wagga Wagga.</i>					
		e Locker ...	250	250			
			250		250		
			21,425		21,645		
		Allowances to extra Tide Waiters, and for occasional					
		Clerical Assistance ...	3,500	4,000			
		Rent ...	470	470			
		New Boats ...	100	100			
		Gauging Instruments, &c. ...	100	100			
		Rent of 5 Offices, at £20, Murray River ...	100	100			
		Allowance for Forage for 7 horses ...	300	300			
		Rent of Bonding Warehouse, Albury ...	80	80			
		Incidental Expenses ...	300	300			
			4,950		5,450		
108	109	TOTAL ...	£	26,375	.....	27,095	

a Provided with Quarters.

b Provided with Quarters, and allowed £50 per annum for Forage.

c Receive £25 each for House-rent.

d Receives £20 per annum for Office-rent, and £50 per annum for Forage.

e Receives £50 per annum for House-rent.

* Also Police Magistrate; Salary, £150 per annum.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.
								£	£
		Colonial Distilleries and Refineries.							
		DISTILLERIES' BRANCH.							
1	1	Chief Inspector of Distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	500	500
3	3	Inspectors of Distilleries, at £400 ...	...	...	...	...	1,200	1,200
								1,700	
		Instruments and Books ...	...	...	...	...	20	20
		Cleaning Offices ...	...	...	...	...	50	50
		Porterage... ..	...	...	...	...	5	5
		Incidental Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	70	70
		Rewards for information as to Illicit Distillation ...	...	...	...	...	50	50
								195	
								1,895	
		REFINERIES' BRANCH.							
		a Chief Inspector of Refineries ...	...	...	...	...	150	150
1	1	Inspector of Refineries ...	...	...	...	...	300	300
1	1	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	275	275
1	1	Cadet ...	...	...	...	...	55	55
1	1	Watchman ...	...	...	...	...	100	100
1	1	Gatekeeper ...	...	...	...	...	80	80
1	1	Boy Messenger ...	...	...	...	...	40	40
								1,000	
								*1,000	
10	10	TOTAL ...	...	...	...	£ .....	2,895	2,895
<hr/>									
		Gold Receivers.							
26	26	Receivers at Goulburn, Orange, Mudgee, Gundagai, Tamworth, Cooma, Yass, Araluen, Forbes, Tumut, Armidale, Seone, Adelong, Tumberumba, Stony Creek, Young, Sofala, Hargraves, Uralla, Nundle, Tambaroora, Braidwood, and Grenfell, and two new Gold Fields, at £10 each, and one at Bathurst, at £15 ...						275	265
26	26								
<hr/>									
		Gold and Escort.							
		Freight and Conveyance of Gold and Escorts ...						5,000	† 5,550

a Duties performed by the Chief Inspector of Distilleries.

* To meet this expenditure the Colonial Sugar Company are assessed at the rate of £1,000 per annum on the working capabilities of their Refinery.

† This expenditure will be reimbursed by the Gold Escort charges.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

63

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.										
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.								
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.	
								£	£	
		Printing, Bookbinding, Stamps, and Railway Tickets.								
1	1	Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps						600	600	
1	1	Superintendent						400	400	
1	1	Overseer						300	300	
		ACCOUNT BRANCH.								
1	1	Accountant						300	300	
1	1	Clerk						150	150	
		CLERICAL BRANCH.								
1	1	Clerk of Stamps and Cashier						210	250	
1	1	Do. (Sale Room)						200	200	
		PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND PUBLISHING.								
1	1	Foreman of Bookbinding Branch						300	300	
1	1	Do. Press Room... ..						275	275	
4	4	Sub-Overseers { Parliamentary and Gazette						240	240	
		{ Jobbing						240	240	
		{ Bills						240	240	
		{ Bookbinding						230	230	
1	1	Publisher... ..						240	240	
3	3	Readers, 1 at £210, 1 at £200, and 1 at £150						560	560	
67	85	{ Compositors, Machinists, Pressmen, Bookbinders, Assistants, and others						8,718	10,463	
66	55	{ Extra Hands and Overtime,—during the Session						600	600	
		{ Improvers, Apprentices, Folders and Sewers, and others, at rates varying from 8s. to 1s. per diem, according to length of service						4,832	3,550	
		POSTAGE AND ADHESIVE DUTY STAMPS.								
1	1	Foreman						300	300	
2	...	Printers, 1 at £200, and 1 at £125						325	.....
...	2	Do. 1 at £200, and 1 at £150 ... ..						.....	350
2	2	Assistants, 1 at £150, and 1 at £60						210	210	
		RAILWAY TICKETS, ENVELOPES, AND NUMBERING.								
1	1	Foreman						230	230	
1	1	Assistant						150	150	
		PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY.								
1	1	Photo-lithographer and Lithographic Printer						275	275	
...	5	Draftsman, £100; Assistant Photo-lithographer, £100; Assistant Photographer, £70; 2 Apprentices (Lithographic Printing), £109 ... ..						.....	379
		TYPE, Repairs to Machinery, and Incidental Expenses						250	250	
158	170	TOTAL						£	20,375	21,282

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871					Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		Stores and Stationery.							
						£		£	
1	1	Clerk of Stores	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	150		150	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	125		125	
1	1	Foreman	...	...	...	125		125	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	110		110	
						910		910	
						600		600	
						25		25	
						39,000		39,000	
						2,300		2,300	
						41,925		41,925	
5	5	TOTAL	...	...	£	.....	42,835	.....	42,835
GUNPOWDER MAGAZINE, GOAT ISLAND.*									
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Foreman	...	...	...	150		150	
1	1	Assistant Foreman	...	...	...	100		100	
						450		450	
						50		50	
						.....		40	
						113		.....
						.....		383	
						36		109	
						30		30	
						229		612	
3	3	TOTAL	...	...	£	.....	679	.....	1,062*
COLONIAL MILITARY STORE, AND GUNPOWDER MAGAZINE, SPECTACLE ISLAND.									
1	1	Superintendent	...	...	...	275		275	
1	1	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	25		25	
...	1	Clerk, Military Store	...	...	...	.....		100	
						300		400	
						292		292	
						.....		110	
						126		365	
						121		121	
						30		60	
						569		948	
2	3	TOTAL	...	...	£	.....	869	.....	1,348

* This Magazine is placed in charge of the Deputy Assistant Superintendent of Military Stores, by the Act of Council 18 Vic., No. 47.—£340 of the amount is paid by the Imperial Government.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.				Amount Required for 1871.			
		£				£			
Health and Emigration Officers.									
1	1	a Health and Emigration Officer, Port Jackson ...	530			530			
1	1	b Health Officer, Newcastle ...	50			50			
1	1	Clerk to Emigration Officer, Port Jackson ...	175			175			
				755			755		
		Rent of Office ...	75			75			
		Incidental Expenses ...	5			5			
				80			80		
3	3	TOTAL ...	£	.....	835	.....	835		
Quarantine.									
1	1	c Overseer of Stores ...	150			150			
2	2	c Boatmen, at £75... ..	150			150			
				300			300		
		Expenses of Vessels in Quarantine ...	.....	200		.....	200		
3	3	TOTAL ...	£	.....	500	.....	500		
Shipping Masters.									
<i>Sydney.</i>									
1	1	Shipping Master ...	350			350			
1	1	Chief Clerk and Deputy Shipping Master ...	300			300			
1	1	First Clerk ...	175			175			
2	2	Clerks, at £100 ...	200			200			
...	1	Director of Seamen, and Messenger ...	.....			125			
2	1	Seamen's Assistant and Messenger ...	250			125			
1	1	Office-keeper ...	15			15			
<i>Newcastle.</i>									
1	1	d Shipping Master ...	150			150			
1	1	Boy Messenger ...	52			52			
				1,492			1,492		
		Incidental Expenses ...	.....	20		.....	20		
10	10	TOTAL ...	£	.....	1,512	.....	1,512		
Glebe Island Abattoir.									
1	1	Inspector ...	300			300			
1	1	Assistant Inspector ...	150			150			
1	1	Engine-driver for Pumping Water ...	120			120			
1	1	Labourer ...	80			80			
				650			650		
		Forge Allowance for Inspector ...	50			50			
		Coals for Pump Engine ...	80			80			
		Incidental Expenses ...	150			150			
				280			280		
4	4	TOTAL ...	£	.....	930	.....	930		

a Member of Immigration Board.

b Vaccinator—2s. 6d. for each successful case.

d Clerk to the Harbour Master—Salary, £150 per annum.

e Provided with Quarters.

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.						
No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1870	1871		Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
			£	•	£	
		Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department.				
1	1	Superintendent of Pilots, Light-houses, and Harbours ...	.....	650	.....	650
		STEAM NAVIGATION AND PILOT BOARDS.				
4	4	Members of the Steam Navigation Board (Non-official)...	250		250	
1	1	Engineer Surveyor	350		350	
1	1	<i>a</i> Inspector for the purposes of the Steam Navigation Act	100		100	
1	1	Shipwright Surveyor, at £1 10s. each Survey	200		200	
...	...	Surveyors at Outports	60		60	
1	1	Messenger	96		96	
				1,056		1,056
		HARBOUR MASTERS.				
1	1	Harbour Master, Sydney... ..	350		350	
1	1	Do. Newcastle	350		350	
1	1	Do. Twofold Bay	250		250	
1	1	Assistant Harbour Master, Newcastle	250		250	
1	1	Clerk and Accountant (also Secretary to the Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards)	250		250	
1	1	Clerk, Sydney	175		175	
1	1	<i>b</i> Do. Newcastle... ..	150		150	
				1,775		1,775
		COLONIAL LIGHT-HOUSES.				
		<i>Principal Light-keepers.</i>				
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light	180		180	
1	1	Do. Hornby Light	180		180	
1	1	Newcastle (acting also as Signal Master)	250		250	
1	1	Cape St. George	180		180	
1	1	Port Stephens	180		180	
1	1	Broken Bay—Stewart's Lights	144		144	
1	1	Light Ship "Bramble"	180		180	
2	2	Fort Denison Light, Sergeant and Private in charge ...	73		73	
		<i>First Assistant Light-keepers.</i>				
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light	96		96	
1	1	Do. Hornby Light	96		96	
1	1	Newcastle... ..	96		96	
1	1	Cape St. George	96		96	
1	1	Port Stephens	96		96	
1	1	Light Ship "Bramble," Mate	96		96	
		<i>Second Assistant Light-keepers.</i>				
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light	96		96	
1	1	Do. Hornby Light	96		96	
1	1	Newcastle... ..	96		96	
1	1	Cape St. George	96		96	
1	1	Port Stephens	96		96	
3	3	Light Ship "Bramble," Crew, at £96	288		288	
				2,711		2,711
39	39	Carried forward ... .. £	.....	6,192	.....	6,192

a Duties to be performed by the Engineer Surveyor.*b* Also Shipping Master; Salary, £150 per annum.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.											
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department— continued.						£		£	
39	39	Brought forward ... ..						.....	6,192	.....	6,192
		SEA AND RIVER PILOTS.									
		Port Jackson.									
2	2	Assistant Harbour Masters, at £250						500		500	
4	4	Crew for do., at £96						384		384	
		To provide Fees for Pilots under the Competitive Pilotage System						4,200		4,200	
		Newcastle.									
2	2	Pilots, at £250						500		500	
2	2	Junior Pilots, at £175						350		350	
		Manning River.									
1	1	Pilot						175		175	
		M'Leay River.									
1	1	Pilot						175		175	
		Clarence River.									
1	1	Pilot						175		175	
		Richmond River.									
1	1	Pilot						175		175	
		Port Macquarie.									
1	1	Pilot						175		175	
		Moruya.									
1	1	Pilot						175		175	
		Bellenger River.									
1	1	Pilot						175		175	
		Tweed River.									
1	1	Pilot						175		175	
		Wollongong.									
1	1	Pilot, in charge of the Port and Moorings						150		150	
		Kiama.									
1	1	Pilot, in charge of the Port and Moorings						25		25	
		Bellambi.									
1	1	Pilot, in charge of the Port and Moorings						25		25	
		Jerrington.									
1	1	Pilot, in charge of the Port and Moorings						15		15	
		BOATMEN.									
		Port Jackson. (Boatswain's Yard.)									
1	1	a Boatswain in charge						150		150	
6	6	Coxswains, at £108						648		648	
16	16	b Boatmen, at £96... ..						1,536		1,536	
		Newcastle.									
14	14	Boatmen, at £96... ..						1,344		1,344	
1	1	Carpenter... ..						140		140	
		Manning River.									
4	4	Boatmen, at £96... ..						384		384	
		M'Leay River.									
4	4	Boatmen, at £96... ..						384		384	
		Clarence River.									
4	4	Boatmen, at £96... ..						384		384	
		Richmond River.									
5	5	Boatmen, at £96... ..						480		480	
		Port Macquarie.									
4	4	Boatmen, at £96... ..						384		384	
		Moruya.									
2	2	Boatmen, at £96... ..						192		192	
		Bellinger River.									
4	4	Boatmen, at £96						384		384	
		Tweed River.									
4	4	Boatmen, at £96... ..						384		384	
		Twofold Bay.									
3	3	Boatmen, at £96... ..						288		288	
								7,082		7,082	
133	133	Carried forward						£	20,823	.....	20,823

a Provided with Quarters.

b To provide for services of Harbour Master, Customs, Health and Emigration Officer, Post Office, Cockatoo Island, and Government Stores.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

	Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
	£		£	
Miscellaneous Services.				
Postage of the various Public Departments	6,500		6,500	
Advertising for the Public Service generally	4,000		4,000	
For the transmission of Telegraphic Messages	6,000		5,000	
Duty Stamps for the Public Service generally	500		500	
One-half per cent. Commission on payments in England, by the Government Financial Agents, on (say) £700,000	3,500		3,500	
Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony	3,000		2,000	
To provide for a Queen's Plate to be run for annually on Rand- wick Racecourse, under the auspices of the Australian Jockey Club (Resolution of Assembly)	200		200	
To meet the Expense of carrying on the Inner Waters and Coast Surveys	1,500		1,500	
Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts	1,750		1,800	
Provisions to be left on Booby Island, for the relief of Shipwrecked Persons	30		30	
Provisions to be left at Somerset, for the relief of Shipwrecked Persons ... ..	.....		30	
To meet Unforeseen Expenses, to be hereafter accounted for ...	3,000		3,000	
Buoys and Beacons for the Clarence River ... ..	.....		1,000	
Gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service to John Ful- larton, late Pilot, Port Jackson ... ..	.....		358	
Gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service to John Brown, late Boatman, Eden ... ..	.....		80	
Gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service to John Emanuel, late Boatman, Eden ... ..	.....		102	
Gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service to John Foley, late Boatman, Eden ... ..	.....		80	
Other Votes, 1870	1,100		.....
		31,080		29,680
To be raised by Loan.				
For the purchase of Warlike Stores ... ..	.....	.....	.....	10,000

VI.

Secretary for Lands.

SUMMARY.

										Voted for 1870.	Required for 1871.
CHARGEABLE ON REVENUE.										£	£
Department of Lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,154	10,651
Survey of Lands...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,483	72,833
Commission to Land Agents, Appraisers, &c., and Rent of Buildings...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,300	4,300
Occupation of Lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,811	10,671
Gold Fields	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,089	2,690
Prevention of Scab in Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,952	9,912
Inspection of Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	308
Coal Fields	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,360	1,410
Botanic Gardens...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,526	3,206
Government Domains and Hyde Park	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,953	2,917
Minor Roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,300	5,300
Miscellaneous Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,113	8,254
TOTAL										£ 143,374	132,452

The Treasury, New South Wales,
12th October, 1870.

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.											
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
Department of Lands.											
							£		£		
1	1	Secretary for Lands	...	...	...	...	.....	1,500	.....	1,500	
1	1	Under Secretary	...	...	...	...	.....	800	.....	800	
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	550		600		
1	...	Clerk	...	...	...	...	450		.....	
2	2	Clerks, at £400	...	...	...	...	800		800		
4	3	Do. at £350	...	...	...	...	1,400		1,050		
...	2	Do. at £300	...	...	...	...	.....		600		
4	5	Do. at £250	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,250		
7	6	Do. at £200	...	...	...	...	1,400		1,200		
10	10	Do. at £150	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,500		
								7,100		7,000	
31	31										
CONTINGENT STAFF.											
6	4	Extra Clerks, at 6s. per diem	...	...	...	...	657		438		
2	2	Cadets, at £50 per annum	...	...	...	...	100		100		
								757		538	
8	6										
MESSENGERS, &c.											
3	3	Messengers, 1 at £120, 1 at £100, and 1 (boy) at £52	...	...	...	...	256		272		
2	2	Office-keeper's Assistants, 1 at £61, 1 at £36	...	...	...	...	97		97		
1	1	Watchman, at 5s. per diem	...	...	...	...	92		92		
								445		461	
		Preparation of Deeds	...	...	...	...	500		300		
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	52		52		
6	6							552		352	
45	43	TOTAL	...	...	...	£	.....	11,154	.....	10,651	
Survey of Lands.											
SURVEY STAFF.											
1	1	Surveyor General	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,000		
5	5	a District Surveyors, at £730	...	...	...	...	3,650		3,650		
6	6	b Surveyors, 1st Class, at £630	...	...	...	...	3,780		3,780		
6	6	c Do. 2nd Class, at £530	...	...	...	...	3,180		3,180		
17	17	Field Assistants to Surveyors, at 6s. each per diem	...	...	...	...	1,862		1,862		
68	68	d Wages and Provisions to Surveying Parties	...	...	...	...	5,264		5,264		
								18,736		18,736	
		Carried forward	...	...	£	.....		18,736	.....	18,736	
103	103										
a Including £500 Salary and £230 Allowance for Equipment, viz. :—											
Interest on purchase and wear and tear £100											
Provisions for self 25											
Forage for three horses 125											
Horse-shoeing 10											
Wear and tear of survey instruments 10											
Stationery and postage 5											
Contingencies 5											
£230											
Less... .. 50											
£180											
b Including £400 Salary and £230 Allowance.											
c Including £300 Salary and £230 Allowance.											
d Being estimated at the rate of 4s. and 4s. 6d. per diem for 68 Labourers, with an additional sum to meet special expenditure where necessary.											

* Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light.

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871	Occupation of Lands.				Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		HEAD QUARTERS.				£		£	
1	1	*Chief Commissioner	...	...	...	.....		.....
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	450		450	
...	1	Clerk	...	...	...	.....		300	
1	2	Do.	...	...	...	250		500	
1	...	Do.	...	...	...	225		.....
2	2	Clerks, at £200	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	150		150	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	100		100	
1	...	Extra Clerk	...	...	...	100		.....
1	1	Commissioner, Cumberland	...	...	...	200		200	
10	10						1,875		2,100
		COMPILATION OF DISTRICT RUN MAPS.							
1	1	Draftsman	...	...	...	400		450	
2	2	Assistant Draftsmen—1 at £225, 1 at £110	...	...	...	335		335	
3	3						785		785
		PASTORAL DISTRICTS.							
1	...	Commissioner of Crown Lands, at £500	...	...	...	500		.....
7	7	Commissioners do. £450	...	...	...	3,150		3,150	
2	1	Do. £400	...	...	...	800		400	
1	1	Commissioner do. £200	...	...	...	200		200	
5	...	Bailiffs, at £183	...	...	...	915		.....
...	5	Do. at £180	...	...	...	.....		900	
10	9	Camp-keepers, at £40	...	...	...	400		360	
26	23						5,965		5,010
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Housekeeper	...	...	...	36		36	
							136		136
		CONTINGENT.							
		Exploration and allotment of New Country	...	...	...	500		300	
		Appraisement Fees and Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	4,000		2,000	
		Commissioners' Quarters and Offices	...	...	...	400		240	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	200		100	
							5,100		2,640
2	2								
41	38	TOTAL ...	...	...	£	.....	13,811	.....	10,671
		Gold Fields.							
3	3	†Commissioners, at £500	...	...	...	.....		1,500	
2	...	Clerks to Gold Commissioners, at £175	...	...	...	350		.....
...	2	Do. 1 at £225, and 1 at £200	...	...	...	.....		425	
							350		1,925
		Allowance in lieu of Forage for Commissioners...	...	...	...	300		300	
		Rent of Premises	...	...	...	105		140	
		Travelling Expenses of Commissioners (when specially sanctioned)	...	...	...	134		200	
		Unforeseen Expenses at Gold Fields	...	...	...	100		75	
		Extra Clerical Assistance when necessary	...	...	...	100		50	
							739		765
5	5	TOTAL ...	...	...	£	.....	1,089	.....	2,690

* Duties performed by Under Secretary for Lands. † Transferred from Police Estimates, 1870.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		£		£	
Prevention of Scab in Sheep.					
1	1	Chief Inspector ...	500	500	
1	1	Clerk ...	100	110	
5	5	Inspectors, at £350 ...	1,750	1,750	
9	10	Do. at £250 ...	2,250	2,500	
2	1	Do. at £200 ...	400	200	
14	14	Do. at £150 ...	2,100	2,100	
2	2	Do. at £100 ...	200	200	
3	3	Do. at £50 ...	150	150	
8	8	Boundary Riders on the Murray, at £150 ...	1,200	1,200	
Forage:—					
		Chief Inspector, at £50 ...	50	50	
		Travelling Expenses of Inspectors (when specially sanctioned) ...	200	200	
		Travelling Expenses of Sheep Directors ...	400	300	
		Postage and Stationery for 30 Inspectors, at £5 ...	150	150	
		Do. for 4 at £2 10s. ...	10	10	
		Rent of Quarantine Ground, Sydney ...	65	65	
		Forage for Sheep in Quarantine... ..	150	150	
		Medicaments for dressing Sheep ...	20	20	
		Keeping Quarantine Yards, Sydney ...	50	50	
		Incidental Expenses, including Law Costs and Charges	207	207	
			9,952		9,912
45	45	TOTAL £	9,952	9,912	
Inspection of Cattle.					
2	1	Inspectors, Sydney, at £25 ...	50	25	
1	1	Inspector, Eden... ..	100	100	
1	1	Do. Newcastle	150	150	
			300		275
		Postage and Stationery for Inspectors at Newcastle and Eden ...	8	8	
		Incidental Expenses	25	25	
			33		33
4	3	TOTAL £	333	308	
Coal Fields.					
1	1	Examiner (Northern) and Keeper of Mining Records...	600	600	
1	1	Inspector	300	300	
			900		900
		Rent of Office	60	60	
		Forage where specially authorized ... ..	.....	50	
		Incidental Expenses	400	400	
			460		510
2	2	TOTAL £	1,360	1,410	

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.				Amount Required for 1871.			
		£		£		£		£	
Botanic Gardens.									
1	1	Director	400			400			
1	1	Overseer	150			150			
1	1	Clerk and Librarian	150			150			
1	1	Bailiff	108			108			
					808				808
		Wages to Gardeners and Labourers	1,463			1,563			
		Travelling and other Expenses of Director	100			100			
		Forage for one Horse	50			50			
		Cases for Plants, and expenses of transmission	40			40			
		Towards the formation of a Public Botanical Library	25			25			
		Coals and Manure	40			40			
		Preparing Ground for New Plantations	100			100			
		Cost of Aviary	200			200			
		Painting and repairing Seats	25			15			
		Labelling the Plants and Shrubs	25			15			
		Laying down Pipes for irrigation purposes	300			.....		
		Additional Frames for propagating Plants	150			.....		
		Dwarf Stone Wall, western side of Lower Garden	100			.....		
		Levelling and preparing for planting reclaimed ground... ..	.....			150			
		Incidental Expenses	100			100			
					2,718				2,398
4	4	TOTAL ... .. £	.....		3,526	.....			3,206
Government Domains and Hyde Park.									
1	1	General Overseer... ..	130			130			
1	1	Bailiff	120			120			
					250				250
		Wages to Labourers	862			862			
		Forage for one Horse	50			50			
		Gravel to keep in repair Roads and Paths	300			300			
		Repair of Gates and Fences	125			125			
		To trench and fence in Ground for additional Plantations	150			150			
		Soil and Manure	50			50			
		For purchase of a Horse and Cart	36			.....		
		To keep in order Plantations at Court House, Darling-							
		hurst, and at other Public Buildings	80			80			
		Incidental Expenses	50			50			
					1,703				1,667
		For the improvement of Hyde Park ... ..	.....		1,000	.....			1,000
2	2	TOTAL ... .. £	.....		2,953	.....			2,917

VII.

Secretary for Public Works.

SUMMARY.

	Voted for 1870.	Required for 1871.
	£	£
CHARGEABLE ON REVENUE.		
Department of Public Works	4,130	4,130
Railways :—		
General Establishment	2,300	2,225
Works in Progress—Establishment	8,549	8,449
Existing Lines—Working Expenses	182,650	203,875
Harbours and River Navigation :—		
Establishments	22,142	23,367
Public Works	5,350	4,861
Colonial Architect	5,965	6,115
Public Works and Buildings	61,772	68,650
Roads and Bridges :—		
General Establishment	2,560	2,800
Superintendence	5,700	5,700
Construction and Maintenance	*163,818	153,797
Fitz Roy Dock	1,594	1,378
Miscellaneous Services	570	2,066
	467,100	487,413
TO BE RAISED BY LOAN.		
Railways	179,000	1,550,000
Harbours and River Navigation	69,900	43,291
Public Works and Buildings	33,549	65,000
Roads	2,500	22,500
Electric Telegraphs... ..	5,100	13,310
Miscellaneous	117,103	5,000
	407,152	1,699,101
TOTAL £	874,252	2,186,514

* Includes £58,666 voted on Lands' Estimates.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
12th October, 1870.

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.											
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
								£		£	
		Department of Public Works.									
1	1	Secretary for Public Works	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,500		
1	1	Under Secretary	...	...	...	...	800		800		
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	500		500		
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	250		250		
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	200		200		
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	120		120		
1	1	House-keeper	...	...	...	...	50		50		
								3,420		3,420	
		Rent	...	...	...	...	650		650		
		Incidental Expenses (including quarters for Messenger)					60		60		
								710		710	
7	7	TOTAL	...	...	...	£	.....	4,130	.....	4,130	
<hr/>											
Railways.											
GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.											
1	1	Accountant	...	...	...	...	500		400		
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	400		400		
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	300		300		
1	1	Cashier	...	...	...	...	300		300		
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	250		250		
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	200		200		
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	50		75		
1	1	Messenger and Assistant Office-keeper	...	...	...	...	100		100		
								2,100		2,025	
		Travelling and Incidental Expenses	200	200	
8	8	TOTAL	£	2,300	2,225	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.										
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.								
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.	
		Railways—continued.								
		WORKS IN PROGRESS.								
		Valuation of Land.						£		£
1	1	Valuator ...	...	...	...	...	500		500
		Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	...	100		100
1	1							600	600	
		Engineering Branch.								
1	1	Engineer-in-Chief	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,500
1	1	Assistant Engineer	...	...	...	...	700		700
1	1	Chief Draftsman	...	...	...	...	500		500
1	1	Draftsman	...	...	...	...	200		200
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	*350		400
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	250		250
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	150		150
1	1	Locomotive Foreman	...	...	...	...	400		400
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	300		300
1	1	Superintendent of Way and Works	...	...	...	...	400		400
1	1	Inspector of Permanent Way	...	...	...	...	300		300
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	275		275
1	...	† Telegraph Instrument Fitter for Railway Lines	...	...	...	...	150		.....
		Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	...	300	5,475	300
		Forage Allowance for Engineer-in-Chief	...	...	...	...	74		74
		Contingent sum to provide such further Assistance as may be required	...	...	...	...	2,000		2,000
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	100		100
								2,474	2,474	
13	12	TOTAL	...	...	...	£	.....	8,549	.....
		EXISTING LINES—WORKING EXPENSES.								
		TRAFFIC BRANCH.								
1	1	Traffic Manager, Southern and Western Lines	...	...	...	...	500		500
1	1	Traffic Manager, Northern Line	...	...	...	...	500		500
47	...	† Station Masters—7 at £250; 13 at £200; 4 at £175; 16 at £150; and 7 at £120	...	...	...	...	8,290		.....
...	51	† Station Masters—7 at £250; 12 at £200; 6 at £175; 17 at £150; 2 at £132 10s.; and 7 at £120	...	...	...	...	.....		8,855
1	1	Wharfinger, Newcastle	...	...	...	...	200		200
...	1	Telegraph Instrument Fitter for Railway Lines	...	...	...	...	.....	9,490	150
									10,205	
		TRAFFIC AUDIT.								
1	1	Traffic Auditor	...	...	...	...	* 350		400
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	200		200
								550	600	
		STORE.								
1	1	Storekeeper	...	...	...	...	300		300
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	250		250
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	200		200
								750	750	
		Allowance to Station Masters for House Rent	...	...	...	...	610		635
		Traffic Expenses, Maintenance of Way and Works, Wages to Workmen, Stores, and Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	171,250	171,860	191,685
									192,320	
55	60	TOTAL	...	...	...	£	.....	182,650	.....
									203,875	

* Salary increased to £400 per annum, from 1st May, 1870, by re-arrangement of staff—(paid out of Savings on Vote for General Establishment).
† Transferred to Traffic Branch. ‡ With an allowance not exceeding £50 per annum for House-rent, where no residence is provided.

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.										
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.								
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.	
								£		£
Harbours and River Navigation.										
ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.										
1	1	Engineer-in-Chief...	...	...	...	...	1,100		1,100
1	1	Chief Surveyor and Draftsman	...	...	...	...	400		400
1	1	Draftsman	...	...	...	...	300		300
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	275		275
1	1	Chief Clerk and Accountant	...	...	...	...	300		300
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	225		225
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	50		75
							2,650		2,675	
								</		

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.
								£	£
		Colonial Architect.							
1	1	Colonial Architect	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000
1	1	First Clerk of Works	...	...	...	...	...	600	600
1	1	Clerk of Works	...	...	...	...	...	500	500
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	400	400
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	400	400
1	1	First Foreman of Works	...	...	...	...	...	250	250
1	1	Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	300	350
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	200	200
2	2	Cadets, at £100, and £75	...	...	...	...	...	175	175
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	450	450
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	300	300
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	250	250
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	150	150
...	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	.....	100
1	1	Do. and Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	150	150
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
1	1	Office-keeper	...	...	...	...	...	40	40
								5,265	5,415
		Forage for the horses of the Colonial Architect and the First Clerk of Works	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
		Travelling Expenses of the Colonial Architect and Officers of the Department, when proceeding to inspect Public Works and Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	550	550
		Incidental Expenses	50	50
								700	700
17	18	TOTAL	£	5,965	6,115

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

	Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.
Public Works and Buildings.	£	£
For ordinary repairs, alterations, and additions to Public Buildings generally ...	12,000	12,000
For providing Furniture and Fittings for Public Offices generally ...	3,000	3,000
For repairs to Military and Volunteer Buildings ...	1,500	1,500
For lighting Lamps, sweeping Chimneys, &c., Victoria Barracks...	200	200
For lighting Government Lamps in Streets of Sydney and Domain ...	700	700
To provide Building and other Materials for completion or repair of Gaols and other Public Buildings, by the labour of Prisoners in Gaol ...	6,500	6,500
Additions, Sydney Gaol ...	2,000	2,000
Police Buildings ...	3,000	3,000
Gaols, Court Houses, and Lock-ups ...	10,000	12,000
Supply of Coffins for Paupers ...	150	150
Furniture for, and Repair of, Telegraph Stations ...	1,000	1,000
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta ...	3,600	1,000
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, &c., Lunatic Asylum, Gladesville ...	5,000	10,000
Additions and Materials to the New Gaol at Maitland ...	2,000	2,000
New Gaol at Orange ...	.....	2,000
Repairs to Workshops and Officers' Quarters, Cockatoo Island ...	150	50
Additions and Improvements, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta ...	6,000	9,000
Repairs to Roman Catholic Orphan School ...	1,000	1,000
Towards providing new Buildings, Botanic Gardens, Sydney ...	1,500	600
Preparing Ground and Planting at Public Buildings ...	150	150
Cottages, Spectacle Island ...	.....	800
Other Votes, 1870 ...	2,322	.....
TOTAL ...	£ 61,772	68,650

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871					Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		Roads and Bridges.							
		GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.				£		£	
1	1	Commissioner and Engineer	...	...	...	700		800	
1	1	Assistant Engineer	...	...	...	400		450	
1	1	Chief Clerk and Cashier...	...	...	...	325		375	
1	1	Accountant	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	225		250	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	60		75	
							2,010		2,250
		Equipment Allowance for Commissioner and Engineer				100		100	
		Travelling Expenses, Instruments, and other Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	450		450	
							550		550
6	6	TOTAL	...	...	...	£ .....	2,560		2,800
		SUPERINTENDENCE.							
7	7	Superintendents, at £350	...	...	...	2,450		2,450	
2	2	Ditto at £300	...	...	...	600		600	
4	4	Overseers, at £200	...	...	...	800		800	
							3,850		3,850
		Travelling Allowance to Superintendents and Overseers				1,650		1,650	
		Ditto to Superintendents and Overseers in charge of Minor Roads	...	...	...	200		200	
							1,850		1,850
13	13	TOTAL	...	...	...	£ .....	5,700		5,700
		CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.							
		<i>Main Northern Road.</i>							
		Morpeth to Muswellbrook, Tolls to be expended where collected	...	...	...	1,904		1,957	
		Muswellbrook to Armidale, ditto ditto	...	...	...	4,015		4,015	
		Muswellbrook to Armidale, 166 miles, at £50 per mile...				8,300		8,300	
							14,219		14,272
		<i>Main Southern Road.</i>							
		Fifth Milestone to Goulburn, Tolls to be expended where collected	...	...	...	1,275		1,430	
		Goulburn to Albury, ditto ditto	...	...	...	2,439		2,700	
		Goulburn to Albury, 254 miles, at £50 per mile	...			12,700		12,700	
							16,414		16,830
		<i>Main Western Road.</i>							
		Sydney to Penrith, Tolls to be expended where collected				2,210		2,495	
		Mount Victoria to Solitary Creek, Tolls to be expended where received	...	...	...	700		650	
		Solitary Creek to Wellington ditto ditto	...	...	...	3,030		2,800	
		Ditto ditto ditto, 130 miles, at £50 per mile				6,500		6,500	
							12,440		11,945
		Carried forward	£		43,073		43,047

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.			
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
		Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.
1870	1871		
	Roads and Bridges—continued.		
	CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE—continued.		
	Brought forward	43,073	43,047
	<i>Other Roads and Bridges.</i>		
	Road, Clarence River to Great Northern Road...	5,000	5,000
	Mudgee Road	4,000	4,000
	*Tolls		1,600
	Minor Roads, as per Schedule	37,429	40,200
	New Road, Nundle to Hanging Rock		1,200
	Towards completing and Metalling Road from Campbell- town to Narellan		1,000
	Contingent Works on Minor Roads not in Schedule, on Punts and Approaches, and on Approaches to Railway Stations, &c.	3,000	3,000
	Repair of and painting Bridges	3,000	3,000
	Constructing and repairing Toll Bars	300	300
	Estimated amount of Tolls to be collected at Grafton Punt, to be expended in maintenance and repair of same and approaches	750	800
	To protect Main-street and Telegraph Office, Murru- rundi, being half of £1,200—other moiety on Telegraph Estimates		600
	Bridge, Alumny Creek, near Grafton		600
	„ Pound Creek, Braidwood		550
	„ Killarney Creek, near Narrabri		800
	„ Tamut River, at Brungle		750
	„ Bellubula River, at Canowindra		1,400
	„ Mooki River		700
	„ Cockburn River, near Tamworth		800
	„ at Baan Baa		1,000
	„ at Moree or Broadwater		1,000
	„ over Ana Branch, Darling, above Wentworth... ..		1,000
	„ over Charcoal Creek, Illawarra		200
	Bridges on Road, Dubbo to Bourke		1,000
	Punt for the Paterson Ferry		300
	Bridge over Dingo Creek		1,300
	Bridge over Minamurra Creek		500
	Bridge over Crooked River		250
	Bridge over the Alleyne River		1,000
	Approaches to Punt at Balranald		2,000
	Repairs to Road through Town of Young (Resolution of Assembly)		500
	Erection of Bridges over Castle's and Fisher's Creeks, near Burrowa (Resolution of Assembly)		500
	Other Votes, 1870	8,600	
		62,079	76,850
		105,152	
	<i>Roads under Trustees.</i>		
	Roads under Trustees, as per Schedule	41,000	26,000
	Unclassified Roads	8,000	6,000
	Improvement of the Colo and Wheeny Creek Road		500
	Construction of Bridge, Eastern Creek		250
	Road from Albury to Urana (Burrumbuttock Road)		500
	Road at Woodburn, Ulladulla		250
	Cost of obtaining Reports from Surveyors		400
	Other Items on Lands Estimates for 1870	9,666	
		†58,666	33,900
	TOTAL	163,818	153,797

* In anticipation of tolls to be collected under the amended Main Roads Act.

† This amount was formerly included under Secretary for Lands.

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.							
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.			Amount Required for 1871.		
		£			£		
Fitz Roy Dock.							
1	1	Accountant, Clerk, and Storekeeper	200		250		
1	...	Engineer Mechanic	190		.....	
1	1	Engineer Mechanic	170		170		
1	1	Shipwright Carpenter and Foreman of Dock	220		250		
2	1	Watchman, at 6s. per diem	216		110		
1	1	Fireman, Messenger, and Boatman	108		108		
				1,104			888
Coals, Labour, and Materials for docking and undocking Vessels		400			400		
Forage for one Draught Horse		40			40		
Unforeseen Contingencies		50			50		
				490			490
7	5	TOTAL	£	1,594			1,378
Miscellaneous Services.							
Attending to the lighting and extinguishing of the Gas, &c., in the Parliamentary Buildings		70			70		
Premium for the first 250 tons of Hydraulic Cement, manufactured in the Colony from Colonial materials, equal in quality to the imported article, and lower in price		500			.....	
Compensation to Mr. Vinden, for damage to property in consequence of raising Road to West Maitland Bridge ... ..		.....			496		
Compensation to Mr. Thomas Woore, for surveying Railway Line to Goulburn...			1,500		
				570			2,066

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

To be raised by Loan.					Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
RAILWAYS.					£		£	
For completion of Lines already sanctioned					.....		290,000	
Further for construction of Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony					60,000		70,000	
For extending the Northern Line from Murrumbidgee to Tamworth, 57 miles—the Western from Bathurst to Orange, 36 miles—and the Southern from Goulburn to Yass, 63 miles—in all 156 miles					.....		1,100,000	
For the construction of a Tramway from Goulburn to Braidwood, 60 miles					.....		90,000	
Other Votes, 1870					119,000	179,000	.....	1,550,000
HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION.								
Dredge for Manning, Macleay, and Clarence River, further sum, in addition to the £10,000 provided for under Loan Act, 32 Victoria, No. 13					.....		*1,291	
Removing Obstructions and improving the navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling, further sum					17,500		5,000	
Harbour of Refuge, Trial Bay					.....		10,000	
Southern Breakwater, Newcastle, further sum					.....		5,000	
Light House, Seal Rocks					.....		8,000	
Do. Solitary Islands					.....		4,000	
Purchase of Blackwattle Bridge and Causeway, and Pyrmont Bridge Company's Roads, between Pyrmont Bridge and Camperdown					.....		10,000	
Other Votes, 1870					52,400	69,900	.....	43,291
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.								
Custom House Buildings, Newcastle, further sum					.....		3,000	
Completion of New General Post Office					.....		12,000	
A further sum for the erection of Lunatic Asylums					.....		50,000	
Other Votes, 1870					33,549	33,549	.....	65,000
ROADS AND BRIDGES.								
Bridge over the Barwin					.....		4,000	
Low-level Bridge over the Hawkesbury at Windsor					.....		7,000	
Rebuilding Jugiong Bridge					.....		8,000	
Restoring and raising Yass Bridge					.....		3,500	
Other Votes, 1870					2,500	2,500	.....	22,500
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.								
Eden to Gabo Island, further sum					.....		500	
Kiama to Jervis Bay, further sum					.....		500	
Repairs and Alterations to Lines damaged by floods					.....		1,000	
Additional Wire, Maitland to Tamworth					.....		6,000	
Do. Bathurst to Wagga Wagga					.....		4,200	
Do. Sydney to Campbelltown					.....		510	
Telegraph Office, Murrumbidgee					.....		600	
Other Votes, 1870					5,100	5,100	.....	13,310
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Amounts awarded to be paid by the Government for land required for the new General Post Office:—								
George-street				10,460				
Pitt-street				5,893				
				16,353				
Costs of Awards, &c.				750	17,103			
To pay off certain Debentures, issued under the Railway Loan Act, 18 Vic., No. 40, falling due 1st January, 1871					100,000			
Compensation to the Estate of the late Dr. Mitchell, for Land resumed for Railway purposes, and Coal Staiths at Newcastle					.....	117,103	5,000	5,000
TOTAL					£	407,152	.....	1,699,101

* Temporarily paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

VIII.

The Postmaster General.

SUMMARY.

										Voted for 1870.	Required for 1871.
										£	£
Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,392	121,526
Money Order Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,087	3,295
Electric Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,881	34,278
TOTAL										£ 144,360	159,099

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
12th October, 1870.*

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

No. VIII.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871					Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		Post Office.				£		£	
1	1	Postmaster General	...	...	...	950		950	
1	1	Secretary	...	...	...	600		600	
1	1	Accountant	...	...	...	450		450	
1	1	Superintendent, Mail Branch	...	...	...	400		450	
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	375		375	
1	1	Cashier	...	...	...	350		350	
3	3	Clerks, at £300	...	...	...	900		900	
4	4	Do. at £250	...	...	...	1,000		1,000	
2	2	Do. at £225	...	...	...	450		450	
6	6	Do. at £200	...	...	...	1,200		1,200	
7	7	Do. at £175	...	...	...	1,225		1,225	
4	4	Do. at £150	...	...	...	600		600	
5	5	Do. at £132	...	...	...	660		660	
1	4	Do. at £100	...	...	...	100		400	
5	...	Do. at £50	...	...	...	250		.....
4	4	Stampers and Sorters, at £150	...	...	...	600		600	
6	6	Do. do. at £132	...	...	...	792		792	
6	6	Letter Carriers (1st Class), at £144	...	...	...	864		864	
13	14	Do. do. (2nd Class), at £132	...	...	...	1,716		1,848	
9	9	Do. do. (3rd Class), at £120	...	...	...	1,080		1,080	
8	7	Do. do. (4th Class), at £108	...	...	...	864		756	
1	1	Shipping Messenger	...	...	...	132		132	
3	3	Messengers, at £108	...	...	...	324		324	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	84		84	
1	1	Groom	...	...	...	96		104	
3	3	Mail Boys, at £78	...	...	...	234		234	
2	2	Do. at £50	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Office-keeper	...	...	...	61		61	
6	6	Mail Guards, at £150	...	...	...	900		900	
2	2	Postal Inspectors, at £300	...	...	...	600		600	
18	20	Country Letter Carriers, at £120	...	...	...	2,160		2,400	
							20,117		20,489
COUNTRY POSTMASTERS						.....	11,600	.....	12,000
CONTINGENCIES.									
Fuel and Light for Country Offices						...		50	
Rent Allowances ditto						250		300	
Forage Allowances to Country Letter Carriers...						325		300	
Forage and Farriery, Sydney Horses						400		400	
New Mail Carts						.....		40	
Additional Horses						40		40	
Overtime, Sorting English Mails						400		400	
Uniforms for Letter Carriers and Mail Guards						340		100	
Postal Inspection						400		400	
New Stamps and Seals						150		150	
Iron Letter-receivers						.....		120	
Incidental Expenses						350		350	
Extra Clerical Assistance						.....		150	
Compensation to Mr. T. W. Elliott, late Official Postmaster, Wollongong, for loss of office, consequent upon amalgamation scheme,—one month's pay for each year of service						...		117	
							2,655		2,917
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.									
Inland						51,500		51,500	
Gratuities, Ships' Mails, Foreign and Coast						3,800		3,800	
Porterage, including Landing and Shipping Mails						600		700	
Receiving and sorting Intercolonial and Coast Mails after office hours						120		120	
Expense of Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain, <i>via</i> Suez						20,000		20,000	
Expense of Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain, <i>via</i> San Francisco						.....		10,000	
							76,020		86,120
127	127	TOTAL				£	110,392	.....	121,526

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

93

No. VIII.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

No. VIII.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.															
No. of Persons.												SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1870	1871											Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
												£		£	
Money Order Department.															
1	1	Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	600			600	
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	350			350	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	250			250	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	200			200	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	150			150	
2	2	Clerks, at £100	...	...	...	...	...	...	200			200	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	...	100			100	
1	1	Housekeeper	...	...	...	...	...	...	12		1,862	20	1,870
</															

No. VIII.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.
		Electric Telegraphs.						£	£
1	1	Superintendent						700	700
1	1	Assistant Superintendent						400	400
1	1	Accountant						300	300
1	1	Bookkeeper and Corresponding Clerk						250	250
1	1	Clerk						200	200
1	1	Do.						150	150
...	1	Booking Clerk ... ..						.....	250
1	1	Do. (Inwards)						225	150
1	1	Do. (Outwards)						150	150
1	1	Instrument Fitter						300	300
1	1	Assistant Instrument Fitter						80	104
1	1	Storekeeper						104	104
1	1	Battery Man						104	104
1	1	Head Messenger and Stable-keeper						104	104
								3,067	3,266
13	14								
73	...	Station Masters and Line Repairers—2 at £300, 2 at £250, 15 at £200, 26 at £180, 14 at £150, 4 at £120, 3 at £52, and 7 at £26						11,698	.....
...	75	Station Masters and Line Repairers—2 at £300, 2 at £250, 15 at £200, 25 at £180, 17 at £150, 4 at £120, 3 at £52, and 7 at £26 ... ..						.....	11,968
34	...	Operators—1 at £200, 2 at £175, 5 at £150, 16 (Juniors) at £104, and 10 at £52						3,484	.....
...	49	Operators—1 at £200, 2 at £175, 10 at £150, 27 (Juniors) at £104, 1 at £100, and 8 at £52 ... ..						.....	5,374
13	...	Messengers—11 at £52 and 2 at £25						622	.....
...	20	Messengers—17 at £52, 1 at £26, and 2 at £25 ... ..						.....	960
								15,804	18,302
120	144								
		ADDITIONAL OFFICERS required in consequence of extension of office hours :—							
1	1	Operator						150	150
1	1	Messenger						52	52
								202	202
2	2								
		CONTINGENCIES.							
		Horse Equipment, Forage Allowance, and Farriery, for 21 horses, for use of Line Repairers						1,533	1,533
		Travelling Expenses of Line Inspectors and Officers of Department generally						1,300	1,300
		Rent of Temporary Offices, including Chief Office, Stables, and Store, Sydney						1,800	1,800
		Allowance to Station Masters for working overtime, at 2s. per hour						100	100
		Messengers' Uniforms						200	200
		Working Expenses of 5,500 miles of Line						2,500	3,000
		To replace Instruments, and for Portage and Unforeseen Expenses						1,000	1,000
		Repairs to Lines generally						3,000	3,000
		Fuel and Light for 90 Stations. (80 in 1870)						250	300
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters to Assistant Superintendent						75	75
		Telegraph Books						50	50
		Compensation to Mr. E. Rouse, late Station Master and Line Repairer, Kyamba, for loss of office—one month's pay for each year of service ... ..						.....	150
								11,808	12,508
135	160	TOTAL						30,881	34,278

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

OF THE

EXPENDITURE

OF THE

GOVERNMENT

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR

1870

AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
13 OCTOBER, 1870.



SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1870.

[2d.]

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED		PAID TO 30 SEPT., 1870.	UNPAID ON 30 SEPT., 1870.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1868 and previous Years.				
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES—For the support of Paupers in the Colonial Hospitals, further sum		495 16 3	.....	495 16 3
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, NEWCASTLE. Medical Attendance and Medicines, further sum		44 13 2	44 13 2	.....
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
RAILWAYS. Working Expenses, further sum		104 3 9	.....	104 3 9
UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE.				
To cover PAYMENTS made on account of 1868 and previous Years, after the Balances of Appro- priations available for such were written off, as per annexed Schedule, page 10		987 12 2	987 12 2	.....
TOTAL FOR 1868 AND PREVIOUS YEARS... £		1,632 5 4	1,032 5 4	600 0 0
Services of 1869.				
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
GAOL, ALBURY. Provisions, &c., further sum		100 0 0	.....	100 0 0
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT GLADESVILLE. Contingent Expenses, further sum		102 8 9	52 13 5	49 15 4
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES. For the support of Paupers in the Colonial Hospitals, further sum		12 16 6	.....	12 16 6
MISCELLANEOUS. For defraying Expenses of the Returning Officers of the several Electoral Districts, further sum	888 9 5		858 17 2	29 12 3
Expenses incurred by the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the alleged kid- napping of Natives of the Loyalty Islands ...	248 7 9		248 7 9	.....
		1,136 17 2		
No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
CORONERS' INQUESTS. Fees to Coroners and Magistrates for Inquests and Inquiries, Travelling Expenses, &c., further sum		153 14 2	125 0 5	28 13 9
MISCELLANEOUS. The Queen <i>ats. Cummings</i> — Counsel's Fees, &c., in connection with the above case	91 2 9			
Costs of making submission a Rule of Court— Taxed at	41 15 4			
		132 18 1	132 18 1	.....
Carried forward ... £		1,638 14 8	1,417 16 10	220 17 10

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30 SEPT., 1870.	UNPAID ON 30 SEPT., 1870.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1869—continued.				
Brought forward ... £	.....	1,638 14 8	1,417 16 10	220 17 10
No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
STORES AND STATIONERY.				
Conveyance of Stores, further sum ... ..	.....	166 10 11	159 18 3	6 12 8
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Commission on Payments in England, by the Government Financial Agents, further sum...	1,183 0 11		1,183 0 11	.....
Postage of the various Public Departments, further sum	322 14 9		.....	322 14 9
		1,505 15 8		
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				
COMMISSION to Land Agents, Appraisers, and others, further sum ... ..	.....	109 5 2	.....	109 5 2
MINOR ROADS.				
Rent of the Windsor Ferry, 1869, refunded to the Trustees, to enable them to keep in order the Approaches and Works in con- nection therewith	283 0 0			
Rent of the Mudbank and Bunnerong Tolls, from 19th December, 1868, to 18th December, 1869, refunded to the Trustees, to enable them to keep the Roads in repair	130 0 0			
		413 0 0	413 0 0	.....
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
RAILWAYS.				
Working Expenses, further sum ... ..	.....	4,279 8 0	.....	4,279 8 0
ROADS AND BRIDGES.				
General Establishment—				
Incidental Expenses, further sum	2 19 9			
Tolls collected at Deniliquin, from 25th April to 31st December, 1869, to be expended where collected £902 10 7				
Less—Amount voted on Supple- mentary Estimates, 1869 450 0 0				
	452 10 7			
		455 10 4	2 19 9	452 10 7
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.				
Furniture for Mint Buildings, further sum ... ..	.....	131 7 5	131 7 5	.....
No. VIII.—POSTMASTER GENERAL.				
Country Postmasters, further sum ... ..	.....	131 3 1	110 3 1	21 0 0
TOTAL FOR 1869 SERVICES ... £	.....	8,830 15 3	3,418 6 3	5,412 9 0

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

5

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30 SEPT., 1870.	UNPAID ON 30 SEPT., 1870.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1870.				
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
GAOLS.				
Visiting Justices at Braidwood, Wollongong, and Yass, from 1st January to 30th June, at £50 each per annum	75 0 0		75 0 0	.....
Salaries of Warders of various Gaols, from 1st January to 31st May, further sum	778 7 6		778 7 6	.....
Salaries of Matrons, Wollongong, Albury, Yass, Braidwood, Mudgee, Grafton, Wagga Wagga, Armidale, and Deniliquin	90 0 0		60 0 0	30 0 0
Purchase of Materials, &c., Gaols generally, further sum	1,250 0 0		.....	1,250 0 0
		2,193 7 6		
ASYLUMS FOR INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.				
Increased Salary to Matron, Hyde Park Asylum	.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.				
In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals, &c., on condition of an equal sum being raised by private contributions, and also of the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved Officers, having the right of admission of patients, viz. :—				
Orange Hospital, further sum	100 0 0			
West Maitland Benevolent Society	200 0 0			
Albury Hospital and Benevolent Society, further sum	200 0 0			
		500 0 0	.....	500 0 0
GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions, viz. :—				
Glen Innes School of Arts...	100 0 0			
Milton (Ulladulla) Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts	26 6 3			
		126 6 3	.....	126 6 3
VOLUNTEERS.				
Salary of Adjutant of Artillery, from 21st August, at £300 per annum	108 17 5			
3 Sergeant Instructors, 2 at 7s., and 1 at 6s. per diem, from 21st August	133 0 0			
Gatekeeper, Victoria Barracks, at 5s. per diem, from 21st September	25 10 0			
		267 7 5	.....	267 7 5
POLICE.				
General—				
*1 Inspector, from 1st January	300 0 0		200 0 0	100 0 0
*2 Sub-Inspectors, from 1st January, at £200 per annum	400 0 0		266 13 4	133 6 8
†To meet deficiencies in Salaries	5,700 0 0		.....	5,700 0 0
Amount realized for Police Horses sold during the year and paid into the Treasury, but to be expended for Remounts	645 10 0		156 0 0	489 10 0
		7,045 10 0		
Carried forward	£	10,182 11 2	1,536 0 10	8,646 10 4

* Provided for in 1869, but omitted in Estimates-in-Chief for 1870.

† Necessary in consequence of the proposal for Reserve Police not having been carried out.

6 SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30 SEPT., 1870.	UNPAID ON 30 SEPT., 1870.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1870—continued.				
Brought forward ... £	.....	10,182 11 2	1,536 0 10	8,646 10 4
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.				
POLICE—continued.				
Guard, Cockatoo Island—				
1 Senior Constable, at 6s. 9d. per diem, from 1st to 31st January	10 9 3			
5 Ordinary Constables, at 6s. per diem, from 1st to 31st January	46 10 0			
		56 19 3	.....	56 19 3
Additional Police required in consequence of the withdrawal of the Military, viz. :—				
Troop of Mounted Police—Salaries and Con- tingencies (4 months)	1,484 19 4			
Guard, Government House—				
Salaries (4 months)	520 2 4			
Guard, Royal Mint (chargeable to that Establishment)—				
Salaries (5 months)	91 5 0			
Incidental Expenses	33 6 8			
		2,129 13 4	.....	2,129 13 4
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Expenses of the Commission appointed to inquire into the cause of the Floods in the Hunter River District... ..	356 9 0		306 9 0	50 0 0
Gratuity to Julia Spinks, Widow of the late Warder Spinks, who was murdered by a prisoner in Windsor Gaol	59 6 3		10 0 0	49 6 3
In aid of the Civil Service Superannuation Fund	6,000 0 0		.....	6,000 0 0
		6,415 15 3		
No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
DISTRICT COURTS.				
Metropolitan and Coast District—				
Bailiff at Muswellbrook, from 1st June, at £40 per annum	23 6 8			
South-western District—				
Registrar, Corowa, from 1st November, at £25 per annum	4 3 4			
Bailiff, Corowa, from 1st November, at £20 per annum	3 6 8			
		30 16 8	.....	30 16 8
Carried forward ... £	.....	18,815 15 8	1,852 9 10	16,963 5 10

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

7

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30 SEPT., 1870.	UNPAID ON 30 SEPT., 1870.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1870—continued.				
Brought forward ... £	.....	18,815 15 8	1,852 9 10	16,963 5 10
No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
STAMP DUTIES.				
Rent of New Offices from 9th April, at £225 per annum ... ..	.....	163 15 0	56 5 0	107 10 0
CUSTOMS.				
Warrant Officer, Newcastle, from 26th July, at £120 per annum	51 18 8		11 18 8	40 0 0
Allowances to extra Tide-Waiters, and for occa- sional Clerical Assistance, further sum ...	2,000 0 0		.....	2,000 0 0
		2,051 18 8		
GOLD AND ESCORT.				
Freight and Conveyance of Gold and Escorts, further sum (fortnightly service) ... ..	.....	541 13 4	.....	541 13 4
STORES AND STATIONERY.				
Iron Safes for Post Office	202 10 0		.....	202 10 0
Ammunition	1,506 14 7		1,506 14 7	.....
		1,709 4 7		
PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, &c.				
Purchase of New Type for Bills	225 0 0			
New Machinery and Fittings	360 0 0			
Cost of printing Tables for standarding Gold...	300 0 0			
		885 0 0	.....	885 0 0
GUNPOWDER MAGAZINE, GOAT ISLAND.				
For the employment of Labourers to replace the Military Labourers withdrawn ... ..	.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0
COLONIAL MILITARY STORES.				
Additional Staff required in consequence of the transfer of Imperial Stores to the Colony, viz. :—				
Clerk, at £100 per annum, from 19th September	28 6 8		.....	28 6 8
Foreman, at 6s. per diem, from same...	31 4 0		.....	31 4 0
3 Labourers, at 4s. each per diem, from same	62 8 0		.....	62 8 0
Expenses incurred in taking Inventory of Stores, &c., left in Artillery Barracks ...	11 0 0		11 0 0	.....
		132 18 8		
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Probable amount of Murray River Customs Collections payable to the Government of Victoria, under the 5th, 6th, and 7th clauses of the Agreement of 12th January, 1867 ...	20,000 0 0		10,528 11 5	9,471 8 7
Interest on Public Account overdrawn at the Bank of New South Wales, London ...	2,500 0 0		873 17 3	1,626 2 9
Cost of Photographing Public Buildings, &c. ...	182 0 0		42 0 0	140 0 0
		22,682 0 0		
Carried forward ... £	.....	47,032 5 11	14,882 16 9	32,149 9 2

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30 SEPT., 1870.	UNPAID ON 30 SEPT., 1870.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1870—continued.				
Brought forward ... £	.....	47,032 5 11	14,882 16 9	32,149 9 2
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				
NECROPOLIS, HASLEM'S CREEK.				
Secretary, from 1st March to 31st May, at £250 per annum	62 10 0		.....	62 10 0
Clerk, from 1st March to 9th July, at £100 per annum	35 14 11		35 14 11	.....
Messenger, from 1st March to 23rd June, at £52 per annum	16 6 5		16 6 5	.....
Housekeeper, from 1st March to 23rd June, at £13 per annum	4 1 7		4 1 7	.....
Rent of Office, from 1st January to 15th August, at £100 per annum	62 10 0		.....	62 10 0
Compensation to Mr. Vickery for cancellation of lease of office	50 0 0		.....	50 0 0
		231 2 11		
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Fees to Commissioners of the Court of Claims for hearing and reporting on claims to grants of land in terms of the Act 5 Wm. IV, No. 21	50 0 0		16 12 0	33 8 0
To cover the Expenses of the Commission appointed to inquire into and report on the working of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations, further sum	1,200 0 0		.....	1,200 0 0
		1,250 0 0		
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION.				
Repairs and Slip Expenses, Dredge "Hunter," and new Boiler for Tug "Cyclops"	1,803 10 10			
Preliminary Harbour Surveys, further sum	300 0 0			
Special Services of the Steamer "Thetis"	266 10 0			
		2,370 0 10	.....	2,370 0 10
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.				
Increased Accommodation at the Government Printing Office, further sum ... ..	.....	170 0 0	.....	170 0 0
ROADS AND BRIDGES.				
Tolls collected at Deniliquin Bridge, from 1st January to 31st May, to be paid to the Municipal Council, less cost of collection...	242 6 9			
Estimated amount of Tolls to be collected on Western Road in excess of amount voted	500 0 0			
Amount for Carcoar and Cowra Road, being difference between 1st and 2nd class, 31 miles, £25 per mile	775 0 0			
		1,517 6 9	.....	1,517 6 9
FITZ ROY DOCK.				
Superintendent and Engineer-in-Chief, at £700 per annum, from 1st January to 30th April...	.....	233 6 8	233 6 8	.....
Carried forward ... £	.....	52,804 3 1	15,188 18 4	37,615 4 9

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

9

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30 SEPT., 1870.	UNPAID ON 30 SEPT., 1870.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1870—continued.				
Brought forward ... £	.....	52,804 3 1	15,188 18 4	37,615 4 9
No. VIII.—POSTMASTER GENERAL.				
Expense of Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain, <i>via</i> San Francisco, for the nine months ending 31st December, at the rate of £10,000 per annum ... ..	.....	7,500 0 0	.....	7,500 0 0
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.				
Station Master, West Kempsey, at £150 per annum, from 1st May	87 10 0			
Station Master, Casino, at £150 per annum, from 1st October	37 10 0			
Station Master, Carcoar, at £150 per annum, from 1st October	37 10 0			
Station Master, Seone, from 12th April, 1865, to 31st May, 1866 (difference of salary at the rate of £52 instead of £25 as received by him during the above period)	30 13 6			
Junior Operator, Bendemeer, at £104 per annum, from 1st January	104 0 0			
Operator, Barranjuay, at £26 per annum, from 1st January	26 0 0			
Operator, Grafton Heads, at £26 per annum, from 1st January	26 0 0			
Operator, Rockymouth, at £52 per annum, from 1st January	52 0 0			
Junior Operator, Deniliquin, at £100 per annum, from 1st June	50 0 0			
Operator, Ulmarra, at £52 per annum, from 1st May	30 6 8			
		481 10 2	.....	481 10 2
TOTAL FOR 1870 SERVICES	£	60,785 13 3	15,188 18 4	45,596 14 11
GRAND TOTAL	£	71,248 13 10	19,639 9 11	51,609 3 11

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
12th October, 1870.*

SCHEDULE TO SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

(In explanation of the item "UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE," on page 3.)

STATEMENT of PAYMENTS made on account of Services of 1868 and Previous Years, after the Balances available for such were written off.

SERVICES.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
1865.		
Repayment to R. Andrews of price of Flooded Allotment at Gundagai.....	99 0 0
1866.		
Expense of Copying and Printing the Electoral Lists	42 0 0	65 17 2
Survey of Lands—Salaries	23 17 2	
1867.		
Petty Sessions—Contingencies	22 6 10	90 14 2
Gaols generally—Conveyance of Prisoners	2 14 2	
Northern District Court—Salaries	2 10 0	
District Courts—Contingencies	8 6 0	
Postage of the various Public Departments	0 9 4	
Allowances for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts	0 10 0	
Colonial Architect—Contingencies	2 13 6	
Roads, Moruya District	51 4 4	
1868.		
Naval Brigade—Contingencies	230 3 0	732 0 10
Gaol, Berrima—Contingencies	19 14 7	
Gaol, Port Macquarie—Contingencies	2 8 8	
Penal Establishment—Contingencies	24 15 0	
Registrar General—Contingencies	38 3 6	
Monument to Constable O'Grady	23 0 0	
Law Officers—Salaries	0 5 10	
Quarter Sessions—Contingencies	3 7 0	
Glebe Island Abattoir—Contingencies	11 6 6	
Subordinate Roads—Northern	377 8 9	
Railways, General Establishment—Contingencies... ..	0 6 6	
Employment of Prisoners	0 12 0	
Furniture for, and Repair of, Telegraph Stations	0 9 6	
TOTAL	£	987 12 2

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATE FOR 1871.

(MESSAGE No. 14, WITH ESTIMATE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 7 December, 1870.

BELMORE,
Governor.

Message No. 14.

In accordance with the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Additional Estimate of Expenditure for the year 1871.

*Government House,
Sydney, 7th December, 1870.*

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATE FOR 1871.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Miscellaneous Services.

To meet the expenses of the Honorable Charles Cowper, Esquire, C.M.G., in proceeding to England to undertake the Agency of the Colony in London, and to cover the interval between departure from Sydney and assumption of office £500 0 0

Finance, 1871.

ESTIMATES

OF THE

WAYS AND MEANS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1871.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED, 20 OCTOBER, 1870.



SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1870.

[1s. 5d.]

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No. 1.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

SHOWING THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

FROM 1 JANUARY, 1869, TO 30 SEPTEMBER, 1870,

ON ACCOUNT OF

1868

AND

PREVIOUS YEARS.

Dr. ACCOUNT CURRENT SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FROM THE 1ST

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	To PAYMENTS from 1st January, 1869, to 30th September, 1870, on account of 1868 and previous Years' Services, as per Abstracts of the Public Accounts for 1869, laid on the Table of the Legislative Assembly on 6th September last, and the Quarterly Statements published in the <i>Government Gazette</i> of this year ...	.....	* 355,582 9 11
2	„ AMOUNT OF ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES for 1868 and previous Years, page 3	1,632 5 4	
3	Less— Paid to 30th September, 1870	1,032 5 4	600 0 0
4	„ AMOUNT OF VOTES AND BALANCES OF VOTES of 1868 and previous Years still retained as Liabilities on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, as per Statement attached, marked A	.....	19,572 19 9
TOTAL		£	375,755 9 8

* Includes the payment of £100,000 short-dated Debentures, which fell due on 31st December, 1868, and £300 Treasury Bills, issued under Act 27 Victoria, No. 8, paid off in 1869.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th October, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

A

STATEMENT of Votes and Balances of Votes of 1868 and previous years still retained as Liabilities on the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SERVICES OF 1866.		
Sinking Wells on the Road from the Darling to the Lachlan and the Warrego ... ..	.....	1,985 10 9
SERVICES OF 1868.		
Industrial Schools, Newcastle—Contingencies ...	5 18 8	
In aid of the erection of Mechanics' Institute, Orange	300 0 0	
Cost of Snelder Rifles and Ammunition	9,085 18 7	
Advertising for the Public Service generally... ..	2 7 0	
Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts	7 0 6	
Fees to Licensed Surveyors	465 5 0	
Sinking Wells on the road between the Darling and the Lachlan	1,842 5 8	
Railway Working Expenses	26 1 10	
Steam Dredge "Vulcan"—Contingencies	12 0 11	
Approaches to West Maitland Bridge	661 8 6	
Wharf, Moruya... ..	125 15 1	
Wharf, Wagga Wagga... ..	531 4 11	
Sea-wall, Botanical Gardens	809 19 9	
Improvements, Macleay River... ..	3,709 17 0	
Country Postmasters—Salaries	2 5 7	
		17,587 9 0
TOTAL... ..	£	19,572 19 9

The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th October, 1870.

No. 2.

ACCOUNT CURRENT
OF THE
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
OF THE
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
FOR THE YEAR
1869.

Consolidated

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF THE REVENUE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	To ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY on the Accounts of 1868 and previous Years, brought forward ... ..	.....	86,190 1 5
2	„ AMOUNT appropriated for GENERAL SERVICES, as per APPROPRIATION ACT, 32 VICT., No. 12	1,488,555 6 8	
3	„ AMOUNT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, as per Estimates-in-Chief for 1869, page 1	571,434 0 0	
4	„ AMOUNTS provided by CONSTITUTIONAL AND COLONIAL ACTS, as per Estimates-in-Chief for 1869, pages 1 and 5	57,272 1 4	2,117,261 8 0
5	„ AMOUNT OF SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATIONS for 1869, as per APPROPRIATION ACT, 33 VICT., No. 17 ... ..	.....	94,029 17 4
6	„ AMOUNT OF ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE, page 4 ... ..	.....	8,830 15 3
7	„ SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS—		
	Interest on Debentures, further sum... ..	2,066 10 7	
	Revenue and Receipts returned, further sum	5,864 9 6	
	Charges on Collections, further sum	578 19 2	
	Six months' Interest on £343,200 Treasury Bills, at 5 per cent.... ..	8,579 1 0	
	Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institutions	82 6 9	
	Expenses under the Cattle Diseases Prevention Act..	50 4 11	
	Expenses under the Brands Registration Act	968 6 9	
	Payments under the Scab in Sheep Acts—27 Victoria, No. 6, and 29 Victoria, No. 13	254 13 1	18,444 11 9
8	„ THIRD INSTALMENT of Short-dated Debentures issued under 29 Vic., Nos. 4 and 5, due 31st December, 1869 (including £3,300 of Mr. Smart's issue under the same Acts, which were not exchanged by the holders)...		103,300 0 0
	TOTAL	£	2,428,056 13 9

The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th October, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

2.

Revenue Fund.

AND EXPENDITURE, FOR THE YEAR 1869.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	By AMOUNT OF ACTUAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS in-1869, as per Statement marked B, page 21; also as per Abstracts of the Public Accounts for the year 1869, laid on the Table of Legislative Assembly on the 6th September last	2,202,970 5 10	
2	Less—Amount received in 1869 from the Government of Victoria, on account of Murray River Customs for 1868 £25,000 0 0 Advances refunded 11,000 1 0	36,000 1 0	
		2,166,970 4 10	
3	Add—Balance of Murray River Customs Account for 1869 received from the Government of Victoria during the present year	30,000 0 0	2,196,970 4 10
4	„ AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR SERVICES OF 1869, estimated as not likely to be required ... ..	.....	100,000 0 0
5	„ ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY carried forward to 1870 ... ..	.....	131,086 8 11
	TOTAL	£	2,428,056 13 9

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

No. 3.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF THE

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

OF THE

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1870.

Consolidated

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF THE ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	To ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY ON 1869 Account, brought forward ... ..	.....	131,086 8 11
2	„ AMOUNT appropriated for GENERAL SERVICES, as per APPROPRIATION ACT, 33 VIC., No. 17	1,503,493 12 11	
3	„ AMOUNT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, as per Estimates-in-Chief for 1870, page 1	612,660 0 0	
4	„ AMOUNTS provided by CONSTITUTIONAL AND COLONIAL ACTS, as per Estimates-in-Chief for 1870, pages 1 and 5	55,085 0 0	2,171,238 12 11
5	„ AMOUNT OF SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE FOR 1870, page 9 ... ..	.....	60,785 13 3
6	„ FOURTH INSTALMENT of Short-dated Debentures, issued under 29 Vict., Nos. 4 and 5, due 31st December, 1870 ... ..	.....	100,000 0 0
			£ 2,463,110 15 1
7	„ ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY brought down ... ..	.....	210,686 16 2
			£ 210,686 16 2

The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th October, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

3.

Revenue Fund.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1870.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	By ACTUAL and ESTIMATED REVENUE for 1870, as per Statement marked B, page 21	2,178,936 0 0	
	Less Amount received during the present year from the Government of Victoria, on account of Murray River Customs, 1869 ... £30,000 0 0		
	Advances refunded 6,872 13 6	36,872 13 6	2,142,063 6 6
2	" AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR GENERAL SERVICES OF 1870, estimated as not likely to be required ...	100,000 0 0	
3	" Balance of appropriation, under the Act 28 Victoria No. 8, for the support of Imperial Forces in this Colony, not required	10,360 12 5	110,360 12 5
4	" ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY ... ..	.....	210,686 16 2
		£	2,463,110 15 1
5	" Amount proposed to be raised by LOAN, to meet the Third and Fourth Instalments of Short-dated Debentures, due and falling due 31st December, 1869, and 31st December, 1870, respectively ...	.....	200,000 0 0
6	" ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY, 31st December, 1870 ... ..	.....	10,686 16 2
		£	210,686 16 2

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

No. 4.

ACCOUNT**OF THE****CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND OF NEW SOUTH WALES,****SHOWING THE PROPOSED EXPENDITURE IN RELATION TO THE ESTIMATED INCOME,****FOR THE YEAR****1871.**

Consolidated

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF ESTIMATED REVENUE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	TO ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY on 31st December, 1870, brought forward ... ..	.....	10,686 16 2
2	„ CHARGES ON CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, as per Estimates-in-Chief for 1871 :—		
	General Services	1,547,817 6 8	
	Provided by Constitutional and Colonial Acts ...	54,188 0 0	
	Special Appropriations	641,133 0 0	2,243,138 6 8
3	„ AMOUNT of Pensions proposed to be made a charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund ... ..	.....	25,000 0 0
4	„ AMOUNT proposed to be set apart annually for the liquidation of the Debt of the Colony ... ..	.....	100,000 0 0
			2,378,825 2 10
5	„ FIFTH INSTALMENT of Short-dated Debentures, issued under 29 Vict., Nos. 4 and 5, due 31st December, 1871 ... ..	.....	100,000 0 0
6	„ CHARGES for Public Works and other Services pro- posed to be provided for by Loan... ..	1,709,101 0 0	
	„ PROBABLE Amount required, to refund to Public Officers the amount of their contributions to the Superannuation Fund, proposed to be raised by Loan	60,000 0 0	1,769,101 0 0
7	„ ESTIMATED Surplus, 31st December, 1871 ... ..	.....	62,924 17 2
			£ 4,310,851 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th October, 1870.

4.

Revenue Fund.

AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1871.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	By ESTIMATED REVENUE for 1871, as per Statement marked B, page 21 ... ..	.....	2,441,750 0 0
2	„ AMOUNT proposed to be raised by LOAN, to meet the Fifth Instalment of Short-dated Debentures, due 31st December, 1871 ... ..	.....	100,000 0 0
3	„ AMOUNT proposed to be raised by Loan for Public Works and other Services, as shown on other side .....	.....	1,769,101 0 0
		£	4,310,851 0 0

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

B

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the REVENUE of 1869, the ACTUAL and ESTIMATED REVENUE for 1870, and the ESTIMATED REVENUE for the YEAR 1871.

	REVENUE OF 1869.	ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1870.	ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1871.
	£	£	£
Customs	838,964	862,365	879,000
Duty on Refined Sugar and Molasses	17,982	19,833	19,000
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony	18,578	12,914	18,000
Gold Revenue	24,993	19,839	19,000
Mint Receipts	15,288	11,142	15,000
Land Revenue	584,034	526,802	588,365
Assessment on Sheep under Scab Act and Fees on Inspection of Sheep and Cattle	5,439	8,589	8,950
Fees under Registration of Brands Act	1,083	568	500
Fees under the Necropolis Act of 1867	1,249	.....	.....
Postage	85,720	81,406	73,000
Money Orders' Commission	2,862	2,892	3,500
Licenses	78,089	77,657	77,250
Fees of Office	28,612	25,531	28,250
Fines and Forfeitures	6,157	6,490	6,625
Rents, exclusive of Land	27,045	26,607	26,500
Stamps	67,377	65,437	120,000
Additional Taxation ... ..	.....	.....	100,000
Railway Receipts	273,077	315,240	345,000
Electric Telegraph Receipts	31,694	31,079	31,000
Pilotage Rates, Harbour Dues and Fees	17,964	17,740	18,000
Tonnage Dues	7,512	7,253	8,350
Interest on City Debentures	10,000	10,000	10,000
Miscellaneous	59,251	49,552	46,460
TOTALS £	2,202,970	2,178,936	2,441,750

The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th October, 1870.

5—F

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

REVENUE DETAILED.					
	REVENUE OF 1869.	ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1870.			ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1871.
		Actual to 30 Sept.	Estimate to 31 Dec.	Total.	
CUSTOMS.	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	322,423	247,475	84,000	331,475	330,000
Wine	23,500	16,111	7,000	23,111	25,000
Ale and Beer... ..	27,234	18,876	6,000	24,876	35,000
Tobacco	69,127	52,373	15,500	67,873	75,000
Tea	61,420	36,197	16,000	52,197	65,000
Sugar and Molasses	57,192	50,655	16,000	66,655	55,000
Coffee and Chicory	6,460	4,655	1,500	6,155	10,000
Opium	1,186	1,854	200	2,054	4,000
Malt	944	1,101	100	1,201	1,000
Hops	1,676	1,023	200	1,223	2,000
Rice	4,722	3,544	1,000	4,544	4,000
Dried Fruits	13,304	7,111	3,500	10,611	13,000
<i>Ad valorem</i>	169,149	115,542	45,000	160,542	.....
New Duties ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,000
Murray River Customs	80,627	79,778	30,070	109,848	60,000
	838,964	636,295	226,070	862,365	879,000
DUTY ON REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES ...	17,982	13,833	6,000	19,833	19,000
DUTY ON SPIRITS DISTILLED IN THE COLONY	18,578	7,914	5,000	12,914	18,000
GOLD REVENUE.					
Duty on Gold	16,841	10,372	3,000	13,372	13,000
Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold ...	8,152	4,267	2,200	6,467	6,000
	24,993	14,639	5,200	19,839	19,000
MINT RECEIPTS	15,288	8,142	3,000	11,142	15,000
LAND REVENUE.					
Land Sales	275,727	149,734	84,000	233,734	260,000
Balances of Conditional Purchases	19,526	15,746	6,000	21,746	30,000
Interest on Land Sales to Conditional Purchasers... ..	24,360	28,485	3,000	31,485	40,000
Rent and Assessment on Pastoral Runs ...	245,274	26,766	195,000	221,766	215,000
Fees on Transfer of Runs	896	792	250	1,042	1,100
Quit Rents	70	6	4	10	25,000
Licenses to cut Timber on, and remove Material from, Crown Lands	1,790	1,535	350	1,885	5,000
Mineral Leases	5,412	2,305	500	2,805	1,000
Leases of Auriferous Lands	4,635	1,992	2,000	3,992	3,750
Miners' Rights	5,243	6,300	500	6,800	5,725
Business Licenses	655	634	100	734	940
Miscellaneous	446	603	200	803	850
	584,034	234,898	291,904	526,802	588,365
ASSESSMENT ON SHEEP UNDER SCAB ACT AND FEES ON INSPECTION OF SHEEP AND CATTLE	5,439	8,219	370	8,589	8,950
FEES UNDER REGISTRATION OF BRANDS ACT...	1,083	438	130	568	500
FEES UNDER THE NECROPOLIS ACT OF 1867...	1,249	.....	.....	.....	.....
POSTAGE	85,720	60,906	20,500	81,406	73,000
COMMISSION ON MONEY ORDERS	2,862	2,092	800	2,892	3,500
Carried forward	£ 1,596,192	987,376	558,974	1,546,350	1,624,315

REVENUE DETAILED—continued.

	REVENUE OF 1869.	ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1870.			ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1871.
		Actual to 30 Sept.	Estimate to 31 Dec.	Total.	
Brought forward ...	£ 1,596,192	£ 987,376	£ 558,974	£ 1,546,350	£ 1,624,315
LICENSES.					
Wholesale Spirit Dealers ...	4,870	3,620	900	4,520	5,000
Auctioneers ...	1,615	749	950	1,699	2,000
Bonded Storekeepers ...	3,960	2,900	500	3,400	3,000
Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors...	63,071	61,680	1,500	63,180	63,000
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses to Publicans	2,617	2,568	300	2,868	2,300
Distillers and Rectifiers ...	85	96	15	111	100
Hawkers and Pedlars ...	909	801	95	896	900
Pawnbrokers ...	448	312	135	447	450
Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry ...	261	233	50	283	250
All other Licenses ...	253	203	50	253	250
	78,089	73,162	4,495	77,657	77,250
FEES OF OFFICE.					
Certificate of Naturalization ...	205	175	50	225	150
Preparation and Enrolment of Title-deeds	3,640	2,261	1,250	3,511	5,000
Registrar General ...	4,942	3,579	1,395	4,974	5,050
Prothonotary of Supreme Court ...	1,823	1,410	600	2,010	2,000
Master in Equity ...	565	358	175	533	600
Curator of Intestate Estates ...	2,176	141	300	441	500
Insolvent Court ...	1,883	1,315	400	1,715	1,600
Sheriff... ..	549	401	200	601	650
District Courts ...	4,536	2,553	1,250	3,803	4,000
Courts of Petty Sessions ...	3,637	2,283	1,000	3,283	4,000
Water Police Court and Shipping Masters	3,002	1,865	800	2,665	3,000
Steam Navigation Board ...	346	246	120	366	350
Under Gold Fields Act ...	9	24	8	32	50
Slaughtering Fees, Glebe Island Abattoir...	1,220	844	325	1,169	1,200
Other Fees ...	79	153	50	203	100
	28,612	17,608	7,923	25,531	28,250
FINES AND FORFEITURES.					
Sheriff... ..	289	368	150	518	600
Courts of Petty Sessions ...	4,359	3,492	1,050	4,542	4,500
Water Police Court ...	733	485	160	645	600
For the Unauthorized Occupation of Crown Lands ...	393	421	150	571	700
Crown's Share of Seizures, &c. ...	222	44	20	64	50
Confiscated and Unclaimed Property ...	138	100	40	140	150
Other Fines ...	23	4	6	10	25
	6,157	4,914	1,576	6,490	6,625
RENTS, EXCLUSIVE OF LAND.					
Tolls and Ferries ...	20,649	13,541	6,000	19,541	20,000
Wharfs ...	4,210	3,941	750	4,691	4,000
Government Buildings and Premises ...	307	202	84	286	300
Glebe Island Bridge...	648	526	175	701	700
Glebe Island Abattoirs ...	1,231	1,046	342	1,388	1,500
	27,045	19,256	7,351	26,607	26,500
STAMPS ...					
	67,377	49,437	16,000	65,437	120,000
ADDITIONAL TAXATION ...					
					100,000
RAILWAY RECEIPTS ...					
	273,077	210,240	105,000	315,240	345,000
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH RECEIPTS ...					
	31,694	23,079	8,000	31,079	31,000
PILOTAGE RATES, HARBOUR DUES AND FEES					
	17,964	12,740	5,000	17,740	18,000
Carried forward ...	£ 2,126,207	1,397,812	714,319	2,112,131	2,376,940

REVENUE DETAILED— <i>continued.</i>					
	REVENUE OF 1869.	ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1870.			ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1871.
		Actual to 30 Sept.	Estimate to 31 Dec.	Total.	
Brought forward	£ 2,126,207	£ 1,397,812	£ 714,819	£ 2,112,131	£ 2,376,940
TONNAGE DUES.					
Newcastle	7,197	4,999	2,000	6,999	8,000
Wollongong	215	125	50	175	250
Kiama... ..	100	54	25	79	100
	7,512	5,178	2,075	7,253	8,350
INTEREST ON CITY DEBENTURES	10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.					
Sale of Government Property	4,039	1,567	600	2,167	2,000
Support of Patients in Lunatic Asylums	564	668	100	768	660
Collections by Government Printer	3,520	1,955	1,000	2,955	3,750
Payment by the Commissariat towards the support of British Prisoners and Lunatics	10,012	.....	2,500	2,500	2,500
Store Rent of Gunpowder	810	964	250	1,214	1,200
Work performed by prisoners in Gaol	1,176	1,201	400	1,601	1,600
Fees on presenting Private Bills to the Parliament, and on Letters of Registra- tion	715	605	200	805	500
Interest on Bank Deposits	12,453	5,711	.....	5,711	6,000
Docking Vessels, Fitzroy Dry Dock	1,321	801	750	1,551	2,250
Assessment on Sugar Refinery	750	1,000	250	1,250	1,000
Other Receipts	23,891	9,030	20,000	29,030	25,000
	59,251	23,502	26,050	49,552	46,460
TOTAL... .. £	2,202,970	1,431,492	747,444	2,178,936	2,441,750

The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th October, 1870.

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

LOANS' ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

SHOWING THE POSITION OF

LOANS' ACCOUNT

ON

30TH SEPTEMBER, 1870.

Loans

ACCOUNT CURRENT SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
		£ s. d.
1	To AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES on this Account Outstanding on the 30th September, 1870, being Appropriations for Public Works and other Services, authorized to be provided for by Loans remaining unexpended on that date, as per Statement herewith marked C	1,110,223 9 9
TOTAL		£ 1,110,223 9 9

The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th October, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

Account.

LOANS' ACCOUNT, ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1870.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
		£ s. d.
1	By CASH BALANCE at the Credit of the Loans' Account, on 30th September, 1870	18,517 8 9
2	„ AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES either in London or in transit, at this date, not yet negotiated, viz. :— Balance of Debentures issued under 32 Victoria, No. 13 £128,000 Debentures issued under 34 Victoria, No. 2 ... 407,100	535,100 0 0
3	„ BALANCE yet to be raised out of an issue of Debentures of £450,000, under certain Acts of Parliament, to meet charges on sale of Debentures, and amounts short-raised under former issues, after writing off appropriations not required	322,709 12 6
4	„ AMOUNT yet to be raised to meet— Charges in 1870 on sale of Debentures £64 8 4 Amount of Re-appropriations in 1870 29 1 9 Amount short issued under Act 34 Vic., No. 2 ... 51 13 7	145 3 8
5	„ ISSUES ON ACCOUNT, viz. :— Railway Materials purchased, and either in stock or in transit from England, at 30th September, but not finally chargeable to the Appropriations of Parliament for the Construction and Extension of Railways until issued for use £214,422 6 0 Advances to the Commissioner for Railways remaining unadjusted on 30th September ... 4,202 13 1 Advances to Messrs. Mort, Vale, and Lacy, and Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co., on account of their Contracts for supply of Railway Rolling Stock not yet charged finally to the Appropriation for same 14,794 6 6 Amount of Payments prior to 30th September, in anticipation of Services proposed to be provided for by Loans 331 19 3	233,751 4 10
	TOTAL	£ 1,110,223 9 9

SAUL SAMUEL,
Treasurer.

C

STATEMENT of VOTES AND BALANCES OF VOTES for Services authorized to be provided for by Loans, outstanding on 30th September, 1870.

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
19 VICTORIA, No. 38.		
St. Paul's College	5,205 0 0	
St. Andrew's College	20,000 0 0	
St. John's College	577 12 10	
Wesleyan College	20,000 0 0	45,782 12 10
19 VICTORIA, No. 40.		
Improving the Navigation of the River Hunter, &c. ...	0 15 7	
Railways—		
Completion of Line from Sydney to Liverpool, &c. ...	886 0 0	
Surveys for Extensions	13,721 16 1	14,608 11 8
20 VICTORIA, No. 34.		
Railway Works... ..	72 10 8	72 10 8
22 VICTORIA, No. 22.		
Railways—		
Trial Surveys	871 17 3	871 17 3
23 VICTORIA, No. 5.		
To pay off Debentures due in 1860	370 0 0	370 0 0
23 VICTORIA, No. 10.		
Railways—		
Trial Surveys—Unforeseen and Contingent	197 10 11	
Darling Harbour Branch	665 10 7	
Bridge, Bank-street, East Maitland	2,475 15 1	
Relaying 9 Miles, Parramatta Line	0 7 6	
Pier, Dowling-street	751 2 7	
Alphabetical Telegraph Instruments	137 14 3	4,228 0 11
25 VICTORIA, No. 19.		
Railways—		
Picton to Goulburn	0 12 0	
Carriage Shed, &c., Northern Line	4,166 0 1	
Trial Surveys	36 15 0	
Extension to Armidale	9 10 0	
Additions to Stations	1 12 6	
Free Public Library	19,408 19 6	
District Court, Sydney... ..	10,000 0 0	
Gaols and Penal Establishments	12,746 5 6	
Juvenile Reformatories	8,364 13 0	
Bridge, West Maitland	474 12 11	55,209 0 6
26 VICTORIA, No. 14.		
Railways—		
Newcastle to Wallsend Junction	1,315 11 6	
Telegraph Wire, Campbelltown to Picton	160 3 4	
Wharf, Newcastle	474 3 8	
Northern Breakwater, Newcastle	4,057 19 7	
Breakwater, Clarence River	28,151 11 0	
Wharf and Shoots, Morpeth	5,708 13 0	
Public Works Offices	9,904 11 3	49,772 13 4
Carried forward	£	170,915 7 2

STATEMENT A—continued.

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				170,915	7	2
27 VICTORIA, No. 14.						
Railways—						
Northern Line	4,092	19	6			
Work-shops, Northern Line	49	6	9			
Siding, Haslem's Creek	178	14	6			
Coal Sidings, Newcastle	2,933	6	3			
Gate Houses, Western Line	68	9	7			
Land for Morpeth Extension	23	18	8			
Electric Telegraphs—						
Erection of Stations on Southern, Western, Northern, and Mudgee Lines	1,326	6	11			
Station Houses at Grafton, Wagga Wagga, and Hay	1,250	0	0			
Wharves and Coal Basin, Newcastle	30,990	9	9			
				40,913	11	11
29 VICTORIA, No. 9.						
Railways—						
Forty additional Ballast and Goods Trucks for Railway Traffic	1,756	12	4			
Additional Land at Newtown for Sidings	29	2	4			
Railway Sheds	2,367	13	3			
To meet outstanding Claims for Land on the Penrith, Picton, and Singleton Extensions	5,442	6	4			
Erection of Railway Station at Douglas Park	9	5	9			
Public Works and Buildings—						
Penitentiary	25,000	0	0			
Lunatic Asylum	25,000	0	0			
Immigration—						
For the purpose of assisting Immigration to this Colony	16,991	19	11			
				76,596	19	11
29 VICTORIA, No. 23.						
Railways—						
Extension of Great Northern Line	223,564	2	9			
Relaying the Line from Sydney to Parramatta Junction	2,805	0	0			
Enlarging Railway Bridges at East Maitland	1,491	2	10			
Roads, &c.—						
Singleton Bridge	3,339	16	9			
Extension of Riley-street to Palmer-street	1,000	0	0			
				232,200	2	4
30 VICTORIA, No. 23.						
Railways—						
Engine Shed, Windsor and Richmond Line	3,000	0	0			
Road and Railway Bridge over the Murray at Echuca	6,000	0	0			
				9,000	0	0
31 VICTORIA, No. 11.						
Railways—						
Extension to Bathurst	}					
Extension to Goulburn						
				107,064	1	3
Carried forward	£			636,690	2	7

STATEMENT A—continued.

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	.....	636,690 2 7
31 VICTORIA, No. 27.		
Railways—		
Telegraph from Picton to Goulburn, along the Line of Railway	0 18 0	
Telegraph from Penrith to Bathurst, along the Line of Railway	1,353 18 6	
Harbours and River Navigation—		
Coal Staiths, Newcastle	582 3 9	
Roads and Bridges—		
Bridge over the Macquarie River at Wellington	4,920 16 6	
Iron Bridge over the Lower Murrumbidgee	11,112 11 8	
Iron Bridge at Yass	12 15 8	
Bridge over the Nimboy, between Grafton and New England	9,834 8 11	
Public Works and Buildings—		
Additions, &c., Abattoirs, Glebe Island	442 8 0	
Electric Telegraphs—		
Tamworth to Fort Bourke	17,624 2 3	
Re-insulating Line, Sydney to Albury	873 11 6	
Stations—Balranald, Moulamein, and Wellington	3,137 13 10	
		49,895 8 7
32 VICTORIA, No. 13.		
Railways—		
Additional Rolling Stock	14,690 16 9	
Compensation for Land taken at Honeysuckle Point	147 12 10	
Harbours and River Navigation—		
Improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	12 14 5	
Breakwater, Newcastle	1,328 19 9	
Steam Cranes, Wharf, &c., Darling Harbour	34,549 1 6	
Reclamation of Land at Blackwattle Bay	10,000 0 0	
Light-house Tower, Ulladulla	1,667 7 0	
Light-house Tower, Wollongong	1,173 14 0	
Roads and Bridges—		
Bridge over the Urara, on the Road from Grafton to Glen Innes	11,315 2 1	
Public Works and Buildings—		
Public Offices, Newcastle	7,000 0 0	
Electric Telegraphs—		
Kiama to Jervis Bay	288 10 0	
Additions to Port Stephens Line	450 0 0	
Maitland to Manning River	2,000 0 0	
Bathurst to Carcoar and Cowra	2,400 0 0	
Port Stephens to Nelson's Bay	64 19 0	
Extension to Walcha	1,575 0 0	
Grafton to Clarence River Heads	491 5 7	
Further Extensions under the Guarantee System	4,600 6 6	
		93,755 9 5
34 VICTORIA, No. 2.		
Railways—		
Completion of the Relaying of the Line from Sydney to Parramatta	20,876 9 1	
Completion of New Goods Shed, Sydney, and Roads and Sidings in connection with the same	3,738 17 7	
New Machine Shop, Receiving Shed, Erecting Shops and Store at Newcastle, including Roads	13,000 0 0	
Additional Machinery, do.	2,000 0 0	
New Station, Workshops for Carriage and Wagons' Department, Carriage Shed, Roofing Steam-houses, Furnaces and Machinery, Redfern, including Roads	30,500 0 0	
Excavating Station-yard, Redfern—Additional	5,000 0 0	
Additional Machinery	3,480 5 7	
Carried forward £	78,595 12 3	
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	780,341 0 7

STATEMENT A—continued.

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	.....	780,341 0 7
34 VICTORIA, No. 2—continued.		
Brought forward	78,595 12 3	
Railways—continued.		
New Passenger Station and Platforms, Newcastle, including Road Approaches	6,000 0 0	
Further for construction of Rolling Stock	60,000 0 0	
Extension to Morpeth	7 9 10	
Land for Windsor and Richmond Line	523 5 3	
Public Works and Buildings—		
Towards erection of New General Post Office	15,527 10 3	
For completion of Dry Dock and Works attached thereto	2,000 0 0	
Harbours and River Navigation—		
Removing obstructions and improving the navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling ...	12,371 1 5	
Wharf, Bullock Island	5,000 0 0	
New Steam Dredge, Newcastle Harbour... ..	30,000 0 0	
To complete Kiama Harbour Works	9,239 11 8	
Dredge for improving navigation of Rivers and Creeks flowing into Coast Lakes	2,500 0 0	
Clearing, surveying, and improving the navigation of the Edward River	2,000 0 0	
Coal Staiths, Newcastle	840 10 10	
Additional Screw Moorings and Buoys for Newcastle Harbour	600 0 0	
Electric Telegraphs—		
To connect Barrenjuey with Sydney	237 7 8	
Iron Telegraph Posts	3,750 0 0	
Miscellaneous—		
Amounts awarded for Land taken for New General Post Office	690 0 0	
To pay off Railway Debentures issued under 18 Victoria, No. 40, falling due 1st January, 1871	100,000 0 0	
		329,882 9 2
	£	1,110,223 9 9

STATEMENT
OF THE
PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
ON
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF

SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.	AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES AND TREASURY BILLS SOLD.	AMOUNT RAISED.	AMOUNT OVER-RAISED.	AMOUNT NOT YET RAISED.
		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
DEBENTURES.						
Loan to the Sydney Railway Company ...	16 Vic., No. 39	216,571 0 0	217,500	223,936 3 4	7,365 3 4	.....
Sydney Sewerage	17 Vic., No. 34	200,000 0 0	209,030	201,149 11 9	1,149 11 9	.....
Sydney Water Supply... ..	17 Vic., No. 35	200,000 0 0	208,400	201,264 13 5	1,264 13 5	.....
Public Works	18 Vic., No. 35	178,750 0 0	144,000	136,890 13 2	.....	41,859 6 10
Railways	18 Vic., No. 40	624,733 18 8	666,800	630,105 11 7	5,371 12 11	.....
Public Works	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40.	445,323 0 0	410,500	393,427 5 8	.....	51,895 14 4
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 1	73,776 0 0	73,700	70,300 16 2	.....	3,475 3 10
Railways	20 Vic., No. 1	200,000 0 0	203,000	199,997 10 0	.....	2 10 0
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 16	130,400 0 0	132,300	130,311 0 0	.....	89 0 0
Public Works	20 Vic., No. 33	107,717 18 11	112,000	107,787 15 0	69 16 1	.....
Railways	20 Vic., No. 34	300,000 0 0	299,000	300,895 12 6	895 12 6	.....
To pay off Debentures... ..	22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26.	145,000 0 0	145,700	145,007 0 0	7 0 0	.....
Railways and Public Works	22 Vic., No. 22	758,500 0 0	760,700	756,890 15 0	.....	1,609 5 0
Public Works	22 Vic., No. 26	11,600 0 0	5,000	4,962 10 0	.....	6,637 10 0
To pay off Debentures... ..	23 Vic., No. 5	365,600 0 0	365,600	361,612 10 0	.....	3,987 10 0
Public Works and to pay off Debentures	23 Vic., No. 10	348,223 0 0	348,200	341,084 15 0	.....	7,138 5 0
Railways and Public Works	24 Vic., No. 24	113,535 0 0	113,900	112,209 11 6	.....	1,325 8 6
Voluntary and Assisted Immigration	24 Vic., No. 26	55,000 0 0	55,500	54,945 16 0	.....	54 4 0
Railways and Public Works	25 Vic., No. 19	1,782,370 14 6	1,782,300	1,696,828 5 0	.....	85,542 9 6
Railways and Public Works	26 Vic., No. 14	161,832 0 0	162,000	136,728 17 10	.....	25,103 2 2
Public Works	27 Vic., No. 14	670,025 12 7	670,000	565,483 14 2	.....	104,541 18 5
To cover Deficit of 1864 and previous years...	29 Vic., No. 4	550,000 0 0	550,000	495,344 10 0	.....	54,655 10 0
To pay off Debentures... ..	29 Vic., No. 5	300,000 0 0	300,000	270,252 5 0	.....	29,747 15 0
Public Works and Immigration	29 Vic., No. 9	219,450 0 0	219,400	193,474 0 0	.....	25,976 0 0
Public Works	29 Vic., No. 23	758,000 0 0	758,000	718,844 10 0	.....	39,155 10 0
Public Works	30 Vic., No. 23	65,850 0 0	65,800	61,902 0 0	.....	3,948 0 0
Railways	31 Vic., No. 11	1,000,000 0 0	1,000,000	981,655 7 0	.....	18,344 13 0
Railways and to pay off Debentures	*34 Vic., No. 2	407,151 13 7	.....	.....	.....	407,151 13 7
Public Works	31 Vic., No. 27	177,407 0 0	177,400	178,055 0 0	648 0 0	.....
Public Works	32 Vic., No. 13	197,885 0 0	197,800	198,314 0 0	429 0 0	.....
TREASURY BILLS.						
To cover the Deficit of 1863 and previous years	27 Vic., No. 8	400,000 0 0	398,500	398,849 14 5	.....	1,150 5 7
To renew Bills issued under 27 Vic., No. 8...	31 Vic., No. 28	343,200 0 0	343,200	346,817 18 0	3,617 18 0	.....
To renew Bills issued under 31 Vic., No. 28...	32 Vic., No. 14	343,200 0 0	343,200	350,085 3 4	6,885 3 4	.....
To renew Bills issued under 32 Vic., No. 14...	33 Vic., No. 8	343,200 0 0	343,200	339,943 0 0	.....	3,257 0 0
TOTAL...		£12,194,301 18 3	11,781,630	11,305,357 14 10½	27,703 11 4	916,647 14 9

* Debentures issued under this Act to the nominal value of £407,100 have been transmitted to London for negotiation.
+ £128,000 of the Debentures prepared under this Act, and now in London, not yet negotiated.

† In addition to this amount, £450,000 of Debentures were transmitted to London in June last, with instructions not to sell beyond what was necessary to realize a net sum of £322,709 12s. 6d., that being the amount required to complete Public Works, authorized by Parliament to be provided for by Loans.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th October, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1870.

PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES AND TREASURY BILLS.

AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD.	PAID OFF.	OUTSTANDING.	DUE DATES.	RATE OF INTEREST.	ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SERVICE.	SYNOPSIS OF DUE DATES OF OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES AND TREASURY BILLS.			
						Authority under which issued.	Year when due.	Amount.	TOTAL.
£	£	£			£ s. d.			£	£
17,500	17,500			2½d. & 3½d. per diem	9,797 19 4	29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5	1867		860
50,000		50,000	1873			29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5	1870		100,000
150,000		150,000	1874			32 Vic., No. 14			
25,900		25,900	1 July, 1876						
97,500	97,500			5 per cent. per annum.	2,831 10 0	18 Vic., No. 40	1871	100,000	543,200
6,730		6,730	Interminable			29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5		343,200	
24,000		24,000	1 July, 1888						
54,900	54,900					29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5	1872		100,000
29,000									
50,700	50,700								
36,700		36,700	1 July, 1876		6,435 0 0	16 Vic., No. 39		50,000	
31,000		31,000	Interminable			20 Vic., No. 33	1873	100,000	250,000
61,000		61,000	1 July, 1888			29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5		100,000	
21,000	21,000								
12,800	12,800								
70,200		70,200	1 Jan., 1876		5,510 0 0	16 Vic., No. 39	1874	150,000	250,000
40,000		40,000	1 July, 1893			29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5		100,000	
291,800	291,800								
139,000	139,000					29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5	1875		50,000
100,000		100,000	1 Jan., 1871		11,800 0 0	17 Vic., No. 34		25,900	
133,300		133,300	1 Jan., 1876			17 Vic., No. 35		36,700	
2,700		2,700	Permanent			18 Vic., No. 35		70,200	
46,200		46,200	1876			18 Vic., No. 40	1876	133,300	735,800
150,000		150,000	Jan., 1876			19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40		46,200	
70,800		70,800	Interminable		20,525 0 0	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40		150,000	
136,800		136,800	1 July, 1888			20 Vic., No. 1		70,500	
6,700		6,700	1 July, 1891			20 Vic., No. 1		203,000	
70,500		70,500	1 Jan., 1876						
3,200		3,200	1 July, 1888		3,685 0 0	17 Vic., No. 34		24,000	
203,000		203,000	1 July, 1876			17 Vic., No. 35		61,000	
132,300		132,300	Interminable		10,150 0 0	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40	1888	136,800	500,000
100,000		100,000	1 Jan., 1873			20 Vic., No. 1		3,200	
10,000		10,000	1 July, 1888			20 Vic., No. 33		10,000	
2,000		2,000	1 Jan., 1889		5,600 0 0	20 Vic., No. 34		175,000	
175,000		175,000	1 July, 1888			20 Vic., No. 34		90,000	
90,000		90,000	1 July, 1888			20 Vic., No. 33		2,000	
34,000		34,000	1 Jan., 1889		14,950 0 0	22 Vic., Nos. 25 & 26	1889	34,000	893,000
145,000		145,000	1 Jan., 1889			22 Vic., No. 22		145,000	
700		700	1 July, 1891		7,285 0 0	22 Vic., No. 22		400,000	
400,000		400,000	1 Jan., 1889			22 Vic., No. 26		312,000	
312,000		312,000	1 July, 1889			23 Vic., No. 5	1890	5,000	718,800
25,000		25,000	1 Jan., 1891		38,035 0 0	23 Vic., No. 10		365,600	
23,700		23,700	1 July, 1891					348,200	
5,000		5,000	1 July, 1890			19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40		6,700	
365,600		365,600	1 Jan., 1890		250 0 0	22 Vic., Nos. 25 & 26		700	
348,200		348,200	1 July, 1890		18,280 0 0	22 Vic., No. 22	1891	25,000	225,500
113,900		113,900	1 July, 1891		17,410 0 0	22 Vic., No. 22		23,700	
55,500		55,500	1 July, 1891		5,695 0 0	24 Vic., No. 24		113,900	
1,782,300		1,782,300	1 Jan., 1892		2,775 0 0	24 Vic., No. 26		55,500	
162,000		162,000	1 Jan., 1895		89,115 0 0	25 Vic., No. 19	1892		1,782,300
670,000		670,000	1 Jan., 1895		8,100 0 0	18 Vic., No. 35	1893		40,000
550,000		550,000	Various dates		33,500 0 0				
300,000	299,200	550,800			27,540 0 0	26 Vic., No. 14	1895	162,000	832,000
219,400		219,400	1 Jan., 1896			27 Vic., No. 14		670,000	
758,000		758,000	1 July, 1896		10,970 0 0	29 Vic., No. 9	1896	219,400	977,400
65,800		65,800	1 Jan., 1897		37,900 0 0	29 Vic., No. 23		758,000	
1,000,000		1,000,000	1 Jan., 1898		3,290 0 0				
			1 Oct., 1900		50,000 0 0	30 Vic., No. 23	1897		65,800
177,400		177,400	1 July, 1898						
197,800		197,800	1 Jan., 1899		8,870 0 0	31 Vic., No. 11	Annual drawings of £20,000, commencing 1872		1,000,000
					9,890 0 0	31 Vic., No. 27	1898		177,400
						32 Vic., No. 13	1899		197,800
398,500	398,500		1 Jan., 1868	6 per cent. per annum.					
343,200	343,200		30 April, 1869	3½d. per cent. per diem.		17 Vic., No. 34	Interminable or payable at the option of the Government in 1882 or afterwards.	6,730	240,830
343,200	343,200		30 April, 1870	5 per cent. per annum.		17 Vic., No. 35		31,000	
						19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40		70,800	
343,200		343,200	30 April, 1871			20 Vic., No. 16		132,300	
					*8,580 0 0	18 Vic., No. 40	Permanent		2,700
11,781,680	2,098,300	9,683,380			475,384 9 4				9,683,380

* Half-year's interest only.

Public Debt.

STATEMENT showing the DUE DATES of OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES and TREASURY BILLS on the 30th September, 1870.

YEAR.	DEBENTURES.	TREASURY BILLS.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	£	£	£	
1867... ..	800	.....	800	Balance of first instalment of Short-dated Debentures unpaid.
1870... ..	100,000	.....	100,000	† Short-dated Debentures, £100,000.
1871... ..	.....	* 343,200	343,200	To renew Bills issued under 31 Vic., No. 28.
1871... ..	200,000	.....	200,000	† Short-dated Debentures, £100,000.
1872... ..	100,000	.....	100,000	† Do. £100,000.
1873... ..	250,000	.....	250,000	† Do. £100,000.
1874... ..	250,000	.....	250,000	† Do. £100,000.
1875... ..	50,000	.....	50,000	† Do. £50,000
1876... ..	735,800	.....	735,800	
1888... ..	500,000	.....	500,000	
1889... ..	893,000	.....	893,000	
1890... ..	718,800	.....	718,800	
1891... ..	225,500	.....	225,500	
1892... ..	1,782,300	.....	1,782,300	
1893... ..	40,000	.....	40,000	
1895... ..	832,000	.....	832,000	
1896... ..	977,400	.....	977,400	
1897... ..	65,800	.....	65,800	
1898... ..	177,400	.....	177,400	
1899... ..	197,800	.....	† 197,800	
Annual drawings of £20,000, commencing 1872 ...	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000	
Interminable, or 1882, at option of Government ...	240,830	.....	240,830	
Permanent	2,700	.....	2,700	
Total amount outstanding, 30 September, 1870 ...	{ 9,340,130	343,200	9,683,330	

* Due 30th April, 1871.

† £350,000 of these Debentures are on account of the deficiency of 1864.

‡ £123,000 of these Debentures remitted to London, not yet negotiated.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th October, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTE OF CREDIT.

(MESSAGE No. 13.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 7 December, 1870.

BELMORE,

Message No. 13.

Governor.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, that provision be made for defraying, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales, the expenses of the various Departments and Services of the Colony, for the month of January in the year 1871, at the rates which have been sanctioned for the year 1870.

Government House,

Sydney, 7th December, 1870.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTE OF CREDIT.

(MESSAGE No. 20.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 16 February, 1871.

BELMORE,
Governor.

Message No. 20.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly that provision be made for defraying, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales, the expenses of the various Departments and Services of the Colony, for the month of February in the year 1871, at the rates which have been sanctioned for the year 1870,—together with provision for defraying certain Supplementary Services of 1870 and previous years, and for Services of 1871 of an urgent character, for which the usual monthly rate is not sufficient.

*Government House,
Sydney, 15th February, 1871.*

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTE OF CREDIT.

(MESSAGE No. 22.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 21 March, 1871.

BELMORE,
Governor.

Message No. 22.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, that provision be made for defraying, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales, the expenses of the various Departments and Services of the Colony, for the month of March, in the year 1871, at the rates which have been sanctioned for the year 1870; and to meet certain other claims of an urgent character for which the monthly rate is not sufficient.

*Government House,
Sydney, 21 March, 1871.*

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTE OF CREDIT.

(MESSAGE No. 32.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 April, 1871.

BELMORE,

Governor.

Message No. 32.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, that provision be made for defraying, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales, the expenses of the various Departments and Services of the Colony, for the month of April, in the year 1871, at the rates which have been sanctioned for the year 1870.

Government House,

Sydney, 18 April, 1871.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTE OF CREDIT.

(MESSAGE No. 41.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 23 May, 1871.

BELMORE,
Governor.

Message No. 41.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, that provision be made for defraying, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales, the expenses of the various Departments and Services of the Colony, for the month of May, in the year 1871, at the rates which have been sanctioned for the year 1870.

*Government House,
Sydney, 23 May, 1871.*

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WITHDRAWAL OF ESTIMATES FOR 1870-1.

(MESSAGE No. 18—INTIMATING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 February, 1871.

BELMORE,

Governor.

Message No. 18.

A change having taken place in the Administration since transmission of the Estimates of Expenditure for the present year, and the Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for previous years, which accompanied His Excellency's Message, No. 7, the Governor requests that the said Estimates may be returned to him, with a view to the substitution of other Estimates, which have been prepared under the present Administration.

Government House,

Sydney, 2nd February, 1871.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ESTIMATES FOR 1871, AND SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES
FOR 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

(MESSAGE No. 19—TRANSMITTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 February, 1871.

BELMORE,
Governor.

Message No. 19.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, the accompanying Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1871, together with Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for previous years, in substitution of those submitted with His Excellency's Message, No. 7, of 30th September, 1870.

*Government House,
Sydney, 2nd February, 1871.*

ESTIMATES
OF THE
PROBABLE EXPENDITURE
OF THE
GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
FOR THE YEAR
1871.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
2 FEBRUARY, 1871.



SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1871.

[2s. 9d.]

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**ABSTRACT of the Sums required to meet the Estimated Expenditure of the
GOVERNMENT of NEW SOUTH WALES, for the Year 1871.**

	Appropriated for 1870.		Required for 1871.	
	Provided for by Loan.	Chargeable on Revenue.	To be raised by Loan.	Chargeable on Revenue.
I. SCHEDULES A, B, AND C, TO SCHEDULE 1, OF 18 & 19 VICTORIA, CAP. 54:—				
Provided by the Constitution Act	51,235 0 0	.....	49,827 11 10
Provided by Colonial Acts	3,850 0 0	.....	3,850 0 0
Additional Expenditure	1,800 1 2	.....	1,784 6 8
II. EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE	18,958 0 0	.....	18,396 0 0
III. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY	466,668 11 9	.....	471,630 0 0
IV. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	91,417 0 0	.....	86,853 0 0
V. THE TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE	169,816 0 0	10,000	170,039 0 0
VI. THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS	143,374 0 0	.....	124,904 0 0
VII. THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	407,152	467,100 0 0	360,291	435,780 0 0
VIII. THE POSTMASTER GENERAL	144,360 0 0	.....	144,982 0 0
£	407,152	1,558,578 12 11	370,291	1,508,045 18 6

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

	1870.	1871.
Interest on Debentures	470,000 0 0	490,000 0 0
Interest on Treasury Bills	17,160 0 0	17,160 0 0
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties... ..	35,000 0 0	35,000 0 0
Revenue and Receipts returned	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
Charges on Collections	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
Endowment of the University of Sydney, 14 Vic., 31	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Endowment of the Australian Museum, 17 Vic., 2	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Endowment of the Sydney Grammar School, 18 Vic.	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
Endowment of the Affiliated Colleges, 18 Vic., 37	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Endowments under the Municipalities Act, 22 Vic., 13... ..	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0
Insolvency Commissioner's Act of 1861, 24 Vic., No. 20	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Judges under the District Courts' Act, 22 Vic., No. 18... ..	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
Contribution towards the support of Imperial Forces in New South Wales, 28 Vic., No. 8	22,000 0 0	.....
Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, 28 Vic., No. 3	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
	612,660 0 0	610,660 0 0
	2,171,238 12 11	2,118,705 18 6
Add—LOANS	407,152 0 0	370,291 0 0
TOTAL	£ 2,578,390 12 11	2,488,996 18 6

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
1st February, 1871.*

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE,
1871.
DETAILED.

I.

Schedules A, B, and C, to Schedule I,

OF ACTS 18 & 19 VICTORIA, CAPUT 54.

SUMMARY.

										To BE VOTED.
SCHEDULE A:—										£
Provided by the Schedule	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,050		
Provided by Colonial Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,850		
								22,900		
SCHEDULE B										
								10,650	18	6
Chargeable on the Schedule	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,866	11	10
										1,784 6 8
SCHEDULE C:—										
Public Worship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,911		
ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE										£ 1,784 6 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,
1st February, 1871.

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

No. I.—SCHEDULES.									
							PROVIDED IN SCHEDULE.	PROVIDED BY COLONIAL ACTS.	
SCHEDULE A.							£	£	
His Excellency the Governor	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	.....
The Chief Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	600	
The Puisne Judges, at £2,000	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,000	3,000	
The Colonial Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	.....
The Colonial Treasurer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	250	
The Auditor General	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	.....
The Attorney General	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	.....
The Solicitor General	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	.....
The Governor's Private Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	.....
Provided by the Schedule	...	...	...	...	...	£	19,050		
Provided by Colonial Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	... .. £	3,850	
<hr/>									
SCHEDULE B.									
Pensions.									
To JUDGES, on their ceasing to hold office:—									
Sir Roger Therry, late Puisne Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050		
Sir John Nodds Dickinson, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	2,100	
To OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT who, on political grounds, retired, or were released, from office, viz.:—									
Edward Deas Thomson, C.B., formerly Colonial Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000		
Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, formerly Auditor General	...	...	...	...	...	...	900		
Sir William Montagu Manning, Q.C., formerly Solicitor General	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	3,700	
To THE UNDERMENTIONED PENSIONERS, according to the Scale and Rates fixed by the Superannuation Act of the Imperial Parliament, 4 & 5 Gul. IV., cap. 24, viz.:—									
George Boyle White, late Surveyor	...	...	...	...	...	...	222 10 0		
James Larmer, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	167 0 0		
John James Galloway, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 19 9		
James Warner, late Assistant Surveyor	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0 0		
William Charles Greville, late Clerk in Colonial Secretary's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	366 13 4		
Francis Gosling, late Clerk in General Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 0 0		
Colin Mackenzie, late Clerk in Supreme Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 10 0		
Nicholas Leader, late Clerk in Court of Requests	...	...	...	...	...	...	66 5 10		
Osborne Homersham, late Clerk, Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0 0		
Robert Ormiston, late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Sydney	...	...	...	...	...	...	102 0 0		
William Sheridan Wall, late Curator, Australian Museum	...	...	...	...	...	...	73 9 6		
Mrs. Susannah Mileham, Widow of Surgeon Mileham	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0 0		
William Galvin, late Messenger, Legislative Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 5 8		
Michael Doyle, do., Colonial Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	...	59 10 0		
Thomas Bevan, late Trooper, Mounted Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2 6		
Carried forward	...	...	...	...	...	£	1,523 6 7	5,800	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

7

No. I.—SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE B.—continued.

	£	£
Brought forward ... ..	.....	5,800 0 0
Pensions—continued.		
Brought forward	1,523 6 7	
John Brennan, late Turnkey, Parramatta Gaol	28 16 0	
Needham Robinson, late Constable, Sydney Police	29 13 1	
Bryan Naughton, do. do.	12 10 0	
Edward Wilson, do. Penrith Police	14 18 3	
Thomas Henry Blackburn Venour, late Shipping Master, Sydney	116 1 2	
Frederick Garling, late Landing Surveyor, Customs	57 8 4	
David Nash, late Warehousekeeper, Customs	40 12 6	
John Bramwell, late Landing Waiter, do.	25 3 0	
J. G. N. Gibbes, late Collector of Customs	114 11 8	
John Moore Dillon, late Criminal Crown Solicitor	216 13 4	
William Flinn, late Turnkey, Bathurst Gaol	47 9 0	
A. W. Rolleston, late Landing Waiter, Customs	61 6 2	
Thomas Reilly, late Serjeant to Governor General's Orderlies	32 13 4	
William Wedge Darke, late Assistant Surveyor	153 0 11	
James Bean, late Messenger, Survey Department... ..	29 7 3	
Christopher McDonald, late Turnkey, Maitland Gaol	34 4 10	
Felix Short, late Storehouseman, Colonial Stores... ..	39 1 0	
Samuel Raymond, late Prothonotary of Supreme Court, and Curator of Intestate Estates	198 12 6	
Thomas Easton, late Foreman of Works, Cockatoo Island	92 4 7	
James Riley, late Sheriff's Bailiff at Goulburn	43 9 0	
David Moores, late Foreman, Colonial Stores	48 12 2	
John Hayes, late Storehouseman, do.	44 8 0	
Hannah Pope, formerly Housekeeper in the Colonial Secretary's Office... ..	22 17 6	
Ellen Delprado, late Housekeeper, Audit Office	39 11 8	
		3,066 11 10
Provided by the Schedule ... ..	... .. £	8,866 11 10

SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B.

Lady Forbes, Widow of the late Sir Francis Forbes, Chief Justice	200 0 0	
Lady Dowling, Widow of the late Sir James Dowling, Chief Justice	200 0 0	
Lady Mitchell, Widow of the late Sir Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General	200 0 0	
Mrs. Anne Kinchela, Widow of the late Mr. Justice Kinchela	100 0 0	
Mrs. Anne Petrie, Daughter of the late Captain Flinders, R.N.... ..	100 0 0	
Edward Robert Stack, late Master of the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney	133 6 8	
Mrs. Catherine Lovett, Widow of J. Lovett, late Pilot, Newcastle	100 0 0	
Mrs. Eliza Milford, Widow of the late Mr. Justice Milford	200 0 0	
Mrs. Maria Bate Wise, Widow of the late Mr. Justice Wise	200 0 0	
Mrs. Margaret Edwards, Widow of the late Pilot Edwards	50 0 0	
Mrs. Julia Robinson, Widow of the late Pilot Robinson	150 0 0	
Mrs. Jane Reader, Widow of the late Pilot Reader	75 0 0	
Mrs. Smyth, late Assistant Courtkeeper, Supreme Court	26 0 0	
Mrs. Shanks, Widow of the late Pilot Shanks	50 0 0	
To BE VOTED ... ..	... .. £	1,784 6 8
TOTAL ... ..	... .. £	10,650 18 6

SCHEDULE C.

Public Worship—

Church of England	11,836 10 0	
Presbyterian Church	2,052 0 0	
Wesleyan Methodist Church	1,572 10 0	
Roman Catholic Church	6,450 0 0	
		21,911 0 0

II.

Executive and Legislative.

SUMMARY.

										Voted for 1870.	Required for 1871.
										£	£
His Excellency the Governor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,530	1,463
Executive Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	728	699
Legislative Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,860	5,663
Legislative Assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,195	7,891
Legislative Council and Assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,315	1,283
Parliamentary Library	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,330	1,397
TOTAL...										£ 18,958	18,396

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
1st February, 1871.*

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.
		His Excellency the Governor.							
		PRIVATE SECRETARY.						£	£
1	1	Private Secretary. (Provided in Schedule.)							
1	1	Clerk to Private Secretary						315	299
1	1	Messenger						123	117
		AIDE-DE-CAMP.							
1	1	Aide-de-Camp, at 9s. per diem						173	164
		Mounted Orderlies—Police:—							
1	1	Serjeant, 2nd Class, at 7s. 9d. per diem						151	142
3	3	Constables, at 5s. 6d. „						329	302
		Allowance in lieu of Lodging to Aide-de-Camp ...						173	173
		Forage for Aide-de-Camp's two Horses, and Incidental Expenses						146	146
		Forage for four Horses for Orderlies, and Incidental Expenses						120	120
								439	439
8	8	TOTAL						£ 1,530	£ 1,463
		Executive Council.							
1	1	Clerk of the Executive Council						500	475
1	1	Clerk						100	98
1	1	Messenger						100	98
1	1	a Office-keeper						18	18
		Incidental Expenses						10	10
								718	689
								10	10
4	4	TOTAL						£ 728	£ 699
		Legislative Council.							
1	1	President... ..						1,200	1,200
1	1	Chairman of Committees						500	500
1	1	Clerk of the Parliaments						700	648
1	1	Clerk Assistant						500	475
1	1	Usher of the Black Rod						400	380
1	1	Short-hand Writer						500	475
1	1	First Clerk						400	380
1	1	Second Clerk						300	285
1	1	Third Clerk						250	238
1	1	Copying Clerk						175	166
1	1	Chief Messenger						150	146
1	1	Door-keeper						120	117
4	4	Assistant Messengers, at £107						440	428
		Sperm Candles						20	20
		Gas-light						30	30
		Incidental Expenses						75	75
		Expenses of Witnesses summoned before Select Committees						100	100
								225	225
16	16	TOTAL						£ 5,860	£ 5,663

a Office-keeper, Colonial Secretary's Department; Salary, 3s. 4d. per diem.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

11

No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871					Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		Legislative Assembly.				£		£	
1	1	Speaker ...	...	...	...	1,200		1,200	
1	1	Chairman of Committees ...	...	...	...	500		500	
1	1	Clerk of Assembly ...	...	...	...	800		740	
1	1	Clerk Assistant ...	...	...	...	660		555	
1	1	Second Clerk Assistant ...	...	...	...	400		380	
1	1	Sergeant-at-Arms ...	...	...	...	400		380	
1	1	Short-hand Writer ...	...	...	...	550		509	
1	1	Clerk of Records... ..	...	...	...	400		380	
1	1	Do. Select Committees ...	...	...	...	350		333	
1	1	Do. Printing Branch ...	...	...	...	300		285	
1	1	Copying Clerk ...	...	...	...	250		238	
1	1	Clerk in charge of Printed Papers ...	...	...	...	250		238	
1	1	Principal Messenger ...	...	...	...	150		146	
1	1	Do. Doorkeeper ..	...	...	...	120		117	
2	2	Assistant Messengers, at £107 ...	...	...	...	220		214	
							6,490		6,215.
		Sessional Short-hand Writers ...	...	...	...	300		285	
		Extra Copying Clerks, at £155 and £146 ...	...	...	...	300		301	
		5 Extra Messengers, at £107 ...	...	...	...	550		535	
		Gas-light... ..	...	...	...	300		300	
		Sperm Candles ...	...	...	...	55		55	
		Expenses of Witnesses summoned before Select Committees ...	...	...	...	100		100	
		Incidental Expenses ...	...	...	...	100		100	
							1,705		1,676
16	16	TOTAL ...	...	...	£	.....	8,195	.....	7,891
Legislative Council and Assembly.									
1	1	Steward and Housekeeper ...	...	...	...	225		214	
1	1	Assistant Housekeeper ...	...	...	...	64		64	
1	1	Watchman ...	...	...	...	110		107	
1	1	House Servant ...	...	...	...	110		107	
1	1	Stable-man ...	...	...	...	110		107	
2	2	Female Servants, at £54... ..	...	...	...	108		108	
1	1	Cook ...	...	...	...	110		107	
3	3	Waiters, at £107... ..	...	...	...	330		321	
1	1	Scullery-maid ...	...	...	...	48		48	
							1,215		1,183
		Sperm Candles ...	...	...	...	30		30	
		Gas for two Lamps over Entrance Gates ...	...	...	...	20		20	
		Incidental Expenses ...	...	...	...	50		50	
							100		100
12	12	TOTAL ...	...	...	£	.....	1,315	.....	1,283
Parliamentary Library.									
1	1	Assistant Librarian ...	...	...	...	300		285	
1	1	Second Assistant Librarian ...	...	...	...	200		285	
1	1	Messenger ...	...	...	...	110		107	
							610		677
		Books and Periodicals ...	...	...	...	450		450	
		Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., for Council Reading-room...	...	...	...	100		100	
		Do. do. for Assembly Reading-room	...	...	...	100		100	
		Insurance of Books ...	...	...	...	45		45	
		Incidental Expenses ...	...	...	...	25		25	
							720		720
3	3	TOTAL ...	...	...	£	.....	1,330	.....	1,397

III.

Colonial Secretary.

SUMMARY.

	Voted for 1870.	Required for 1871.
	£	£
Colonial Secretary	4,206	3,991
Permanent Military Force	*.....	10,000
Volunteers	8,340	10,061
Naval Brigade	3,626	4,018
Police	122,495	125,952
Petty Sessions. (See page 43.)...	.....	.....
Gold and Escort. (See page 60.)	.....	.....
Gold Receivers. (See page 60.)	.....	.....
Gaols	53,847	53,902
Lunatic Asylums... ..	32,506	33,313
Medical Board	44	44
Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c.	7,500	7,427
Auditor General	4,467	4,700
Registrar General and Brands Registration	13,820	13,399
Agent General for the Colony	1,500	2,334
Observatory	1,650	1,586
Museum	500	475
Public Instruction under Act 30 Victoria, No. 22	105,000	110,000
Free Public Library	4,248	3,630
Grants in aid of Public Institutions	5,425	3,351
Industrial Schools	6,969	6,399
Reformatory for Girls, Newcastle... ..	385	382
Charitable Institutions—Inspector of Public Charities	600	575
Protestant Orphan School	3,221	3,197
Roman Catholic Orphan School... ..	3,980	3,966
Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute	10,900	12,787
Charitable Allowances	36,381	32,053
Miscellaneous Services (£35,058 11s. 9d.)	35,059	24,088
TOTAL	£ 466,669	471,630

* The sum of £22,000 was provided in 1870 under Special Appropriations towards the support of Imperial Forces in New South Wales.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
1st February, 1871.

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.											
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		Colonial Secretary.						£		£	
1	1	Colonial Secretary. (Provided in Schedule.)									
1	1	Under Secretary ...	...	...	...	...	...	800		740	
1	1	Chief Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	...	550		509	
1	1	First Clerk (in charge of Long Room) ...	...	...	...	...	...	450		428	
1	1	Second Clerk (in charge of Records) ...	...	...	...	...	...	350		333	
2	2	Third Clerks, at £238 ..	...	...	...	...	...	500		476	
1	1	Fourth Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	...	225		214	
1	1	Fifth Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	...	200		190	
1	1	Sixth Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	...	175		166	
1	1	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	150		146	
1	1	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	125		122	
1	1	Junior Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	...	75		73	
1	1	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
1	1	Messenger ...	...	...	...	...	...	153		145	
1	1	a Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	150		146	
1	1	b Office-keeper, at 3s. 4d. per diem ...	...	...	...	...	...	61		61	
1	1	Watchman, at 5s. per diem ...	...	...	...	...	...	92		92	
									4,106		3,891
Incidental Expenses ...								100		100	
									100		100
18	18	TOTAL ..						£	4,206	.....	3,991

a Allowed Quarters. b Allowed Quarters, Fuel, and Light. Also Office-keeper, Executive Council Office, salary £18 per annum.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

15

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		£		£	
Permanent Military Force.					
For the establishment and maintenance of a Permanent Military Force, to consist of one Battery of Artillery and two Companies of Infantry, from 1st July					
		.....	*.....	.....	10,000
Volunteers.					
SALARIES.					
<i>Permanent Staff.</i>					
1	1	Commandant of all Volunteers	400	380	
...	1	Adjutant of Artillery	†.....	285	
1	1	Brigade-Adjutant, Paymaster, and Quartermaster ...	275	261	
1	1	Brigade Clerk, at 7s. 6d. per diem	147	137	
1	1	Sergeant-Major, at 9s. 6d. per diem	183	173	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 7s. 6d. per diem ...	146	137	
8	11	Sergeants Instructors, at 6s. 6d. per diem ...	1,022	1,305	
1	...	Musketry and Drill Instructor, at 7s. per diem...	128	.....
2	...	Sergeants Instructors, at 2s. 6d. per diem ...	92	.....
...	1	Sergeant Instructor, at 5s. 6d. per diem ... ..	.....	100	
1	1	Armourer, at 6s. 6d. per diem	128	119	
1	1	Bugle-Major and Office-keeper, at 6s. 6d. per diem ...	128	119	
2	2	Markers for Rifle Range, at 5s. per diem	183	183	
			2,832		3,199
CONTINGENCIES.					
<i>Permanent Staff.</i>					
		Forage Allowance for Commandant, Adjutant, and Brigade-Adjutant, at 3s. 6d. per diem	128	192	
		Travelling Expenses for Officers and Non-commissioned Officers	250	300	
		Compensation to Staff Sergeants, &c., in lieu of Uniform	68	68	
<i>Artillery.</i>					
		Forage Allowance for Major Commanding Artillery, at 3s. 6d. per diem	64	64	
		Capitation Allowance for 500 Efficient, at 40s. each ...	1,000	.....
		Do. 450 do. 40s. do. ... ..	.....	900	
<i>Rifles.</i>					
		Forage Allowance for Majors Commanding Sydney and Suburban Battalions, at 3s. 6d. per diem	128	128	
		Capitation Allowance for 1,400 Efficient, at 30s. each...	2,100	.....
		Do. 1,875 do. 30s. do. ... ..	.....	2,813	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
		Badges for Marksmen (Artillery and Rifles)	130	100	
		Hire of Horses for Field Guns and Mounted Officers ...	150	150	
		Contribution to Band, on condition of one-third more being raised by private Subscription	250	250	
		Rifle Association, for Prizes, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private Subscription	250	250	
		Armoury Repairs and Materials, Freight and Cartage of Ammunition, and Incidental Expenses	300	300	
		Allowance for periodically collecting, cleaning, and repairing Arms of Country Corps	80	80	
		2 Labourers to look after the Premises, Stores, &c., at the Artillery and Victoria Barracks, at 5s. each per diem... ..	.....	183	
			4,898		5,778
Additional—					
		Constructing new Butts and repairing Rifle Ranges for the several Corps	260	100	
		Cost of providing Uniforms for 100 men, Wollongong ...	350	.....
		Rent of Offices ... ..	.....	84	
		Uniform for 2 Additional Batteries of Artillery ... ..	.....	650	
		For the formation of an Engineer Corps' ... ..	.....	250	
			610		1,084
20	22	TOTAL	£	8,340	10,061

* The sum of £22,000 was provided in 1870 under Special Appropriations towards the support of Imperial Forces in New South Wales.
† Provision made on Supplementary Estimates for 1870.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.										
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.								
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.	
								£	£	
		Naval Brigade.								
1	1	Captain Commanding, at 5s. per diem ...	...	...	...	...	92	92
1	1	Clerk and Accountant ...	...	...	...	...	50	50
1	1	Gunnery Instructor, Sydney ...	...	...	...	...	170	162
1	1	Do. Newcastle ...	...	...	...	...	36	36
5	5	Lieutenants, at 4s. per diem ...	...	...	...	...	365	365
5	5	Sub-Lieutenants, at 2s. per diem ...	...	...	...	...	183	183
1	1	Bugler ...	...	...	...	...	50	50
10	10	Warrant Officers, at £18 each ...	...	...	...	...	180	180
...	10	Petty Officers, at £15 per annum each...	...	...	...	...	.....	150
200	200	A.B's., at £12 each ...	...	...	...	...	2,400	2,400
		Incidental Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	100	100
		For keeping up supply of Uniforms for Warrant and Petty Officers and A.B's of the Brigade ...	...	...	...	...	.....	250
								100		
								350		
225	235	TOTAL	£	3,626	4,018
Police.										
GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.										
1	1	Inspector General ...	...	...	...	...	800	740
1	1	Secretary and Superintendent ...	...	...	...	...	500	475
1	1	Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	300	285
1	1	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	200	190
1	1	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	175	167
1	1	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	175	167
1	1	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	125	122
1	1	Office-keeper ...	...	...	...	...	25	25
8	8							2,300		2,171
CONSTABULARY.										
1	1	Superintendent ...	...	...	...	...	500	475
3	3	Superintendents, at £428 ...	...	...	...	...	1,350	1,284
1	1	Superintendent ...	...	...	...	...	400	380
4	5	Inspectors, at £285 ...	...	...	...	...	1,200	1,425
12	14	Sub-Inspectors, at £190 ...	...	...	...	...	2,400	2,660
40	40	Serjeants, 1st Class, at 9s. ...	...	...	...	...
50	50	Do. 2nd Class, at 7s. 9d. ...	...	...	...	...
150	150	Senior Constables, at 6s. 3d. ...	...	...	...	...	83,384	84,899
441	518	Ordinary do., at 5s. 6d. ...	...	...	...	...
17	17	Supernumerary Constables, at 4s. ...	...	...	...	...
20	20	Trackers, at 2s. 6d. ...	...	...	...	...
147	...	Reserve Constables, at 10s. per diem, when employed ...	...	...	...	...	3,822	.....	
								93,056		91,123
886	819	Carried forward	£		95,356	93,294
894	827									

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.											
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
								£		£	
Police—continued.											
894	827	Brought forward						95,356	.....	93,294	
DETECTIVES.											
1	1	Clerk	225					214			
5	5	Detectives, 1st Class, at 9s. 6d.									
5	5	Do. 2nd Class, at 8s. 6d.	2,464					2,327			
5	5	Do. 3rd Class, at 7s. 6d.									
16	16							2,689		2,541	
1	1	Police Surgeon * ... ..	.....^a					.....		
GOVERNMENT HOUSE GUARD.											
(In consequence of the withdrawal of the Military.)											
...	2	Senior Constables, at 6s. 3d. per diem, for 6 months ...	.....					114			
...	12	Constables, at 5s. 6d. per diem do. ...	.....					603			
...	14									717	
CONTINGENCIES.											
								98,045		96,552	
Allowance for Analytical Chemist ... ..								.....		150	
Allowance to Members of the Police Force, when absent from their Quarters on duty								3,000		3,000	
Provisions for Prisoners in Lock-ups								1,500		1,300	
Fuel, Light, and Water, to Lock-ups								1,400		1,400	
Rent of Premises for Police purposes								2,500		2,800	
Forage ... ..								.....		13,500	
Say allowance to 300 Men in Permanent Force, at £25								7,500		.....
75 Horses for Gold, Prison Vehicles, Drays, Prisoners, &c., at £18								1,350		.....
25 Horses in Sydney, &c., at £20								500		.....
For Horses for Reserve when on detached duty, and Contingencies								500		.....
For Forage drawn on the road at Inns, &c., for Prisoners' Escort Horses								1,000		.....
Remount Horses ... ..								.....		1,500	
Shoeing, Veterinary Attendance, and Medicine								400		1,400	
Medical Attendance ... ..								.....		^a	
Conveyance of Prisoners and Police								3,000		2,800	
Boats for Wagga Wagga and Gunnedah ... ..								.....		50	
Fencing Paddocks ... ..								.....		500	
Incidental Expenses—Repairs to Arms, Saddlery, and Carts; and for destroying Dogs								1,000		1,000	
Expenditure for Extraordinary Contingencies that may, during the year, arise out of the changed system, including Gold Fields								800		.....
								24,450		29,400	
911	858	TOTAL £						122,495	.....	125,952	

* Also Vaccinator, Sydney—Salary, £240 per annum.
^a See Medical Vote.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.								SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.
		Gaols.							
		SYDNEY GAOL.						£	£
1	1	Principal Gaoler ...	...	...	...	...	400	380
1	1	Visiting Justice ...	...	...	...	...	200	190
...	...	Visiting Surgeon...	...	...	...	...	.....^a	.....
1	...	Dispenser...	...	...	...	...	.....^a	.....
1	1	Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	230	219
1	1	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	120	117
1	1	Schoolmaster ...	...	...	...	...	200	190
1	...	Chief Warder ...	...	...	...	...	.....*	.....*
1	...	Senior Warder, at 7s. 6d.	...	...	...	...	.....*	.....*
6	...	Warders in charge, at 7s.	...	...	...	...	.....*	.....*
12	...	Warders, at 6s. 9d.	...	...	...	...	.....*	.....*
28	...	Do. at 6s. 6d.	...	...	...	...	.....*	.....*
1	...	Overseer ...	...	...	...	...	.....*	.....*
3	...	Overseers, at 10s.	...	...	...	...	.....*	.....*
1	...	Messenger, at 6s. 6d.	...	...	...	...	.....*	.....*
1	1	Matron ...	...	...	...	...	100	98
6	...	Female Warders, at £46...	...	...	...	...	.....*	.....*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	...	120	117
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	120	117
1	1	Do. Presbyterian ...	...	...	...	...	50	50
							1,540	1,478	
69	9	Provisions, Medical Comforts and Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	.....*	.....*
							1,540	1,478	
		PARRAMATTA GAOL.							
1	1	Visiting Justice ...	...	...	...	...	100	98
1	...	Gaoler ...	...	...	...	...	250	238
1	1	Matron ...	...	...	...	...	20	20
1	...	Visiting Surgeon...	...	...	...	...	.....^a	.....^a
1	1	Schoolmaster and Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	200	190
1	1	Assistant Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	100	98
1	...	Dispenser...	...	...	...	...	.....^a	.....^a
1	...	Chief Warder ...	...	...	...	...	.....*	.....*
1	...	Senior Warder, at 7s.	...	...	...	...	.....*	.....*
31	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d.	...	...	...	...	.....*	.....*
3	...	Trade Overseers, at 10s.	...	...	...	...	.....*	.....*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	...	40	40
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	40	40
1	...	Messenger, at 5s....	...	...	...	...	.....*	.....*
1	...	Carter, at 6s.	...	...	...	...	.....*	.....*
							750	724	
47	6	Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	.....*	.....*
							750	724	
		BATHURST GAOL.							
1	1	Gaoler ...	...	...	...	...	175	166
1	1	Matron ...	...	...	...	...	42	42
1	...	Visiting Surgeon...	...	...	...	...	.....^a	.....^a
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster ...	...	...	...	...	128	125
1	...	Chief Warder, at 7s. 6d....	...	...	...	...	.....*	.....*
9	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d.	...	...	...	...	.....*	.....*
1	...	Female Warder ...	...	...	...	...	.....*	.....*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	...	30	30
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	30	30
							405	393	
		Provisions, Medical Comforts and Medicines, Fuel, Light, and Water, and Incidental Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	.....*	.....*
		Removal of Nightsoil ...	...	...	...	...	.....*	.....*
						**	
17	5						405	393	
133	20	Carried forward	£	2,695	2,595	

* See Gaols generally.

^a See Medical Vote.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.												
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.										
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.		
								£		£		
133	20	Gaols—continued.										
		Brought forward ... ..						.....	2,695	.....	2,595
		MAYTLAND GAOL.										
1	1	Gaoler						175		166		
1	1	Matron						42		42		
1	...	Visiting Surgeon... ..						.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster						140		137		
1	...	Chief Warder, at 7s. 6d....					*	*		
1	...	Senior Warder, at 6s. 9d.*	*		
15	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d.*	*		
2	...	Female Warders*	*		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England						30		30		
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic						30		30		
		Provisions, Medical Comforts and Medicines, Fuel, Light, and Water, and Incidental Expenses						417		405		
25	5						*	*		
									417		405	
		GOULBURN GAOL.										
1	1	Gaoler						175		166		
1	1	Matron						42		42		
1	...	Visiting Surgeon... ..						.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster						128		125		
1	...	Chief Warder, at 7s. 6d....					*	*		
10	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d.*	*		
1	...	Female Warder*	*		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England						30		30		
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic						30		30		
								405		393		
		Provisions, Medical Comforts and Medicines, Fuel, Light, and Water, and Incidental Expenses*	*		
		Allowance to Chief Warder, in lieu of Quarters, of 10s. per week*	*		
18	5								405		393	
		BERRIMA GAOL.										
1	1	Visiting Justice						75		73		
1	1	Gaoler						200		190		
1	1	Matron						42		42		
1	...	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser... ..						.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster						150		146		
1	...	Chief Warder, at 7s. 6d.*	*		
1	...	Senior Warder, at 6s. 9d.*	*		
16	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d.*	*		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England						100		98		
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic						100		98		
								667		647		
		Provisions, Medical Comforts and Medicines, Fuel, Light, and Water, and Incidental Expenses*	*		
25	6								667		647	
		ALBURY GAOL.										
1	1	Gaoler						140		137		
1	1	Matron						10		20		
2	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d.*	*		
1	...	Visiting Surgeon... ..						.....^a		.....^a	
								150		157		
		Provisions, Medical Comforts and Medicines, Fuel, Light, and Water, and Incidental Expenses*	*		
5	2								150		157	
206	38	Carried forward						£	4,334	4,197	

* See Gaols generally.

^a See Medical Vote.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.
								£	£
Gaols—continued.									
206	38	Brought forward						4,834	4,197
BRAIDWOOD GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler					140	137	
1	1	Matron					10	20	
1	...	Visiting Surgeon...					.....^a	.....^a
2	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d. [*] [*]	
							150	157	
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses [*] [*]	
5	2							150	157
MUDGE GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler					140	137	
1	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..					.....^a	.....^a
1	1	Matron					10	20	
2	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d. [*] [*]	
							150	157	
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses [*] [*]	
5	2							150	157
GRAFTON GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler [†] [†]	
1	1	Matron					10	.....^b
1	...	Warder, at 6s. 6d. [*] [*]	
							10	.....
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses [*] [*]	
3	2							10
WOLLONGONG GAOL.									
1	...	Visiting Surgeon...					.....^a	.....^a
1	1	Gaoler					140	137	
1	1	Matron					10	20	
2	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d. [*] [*]	
							150	157	
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses [*] [*]	
5	2							150	157
224	46	Carried forward						4,794	4,668

* See Gaols generally.

† See Police Gaols, Country Districts.

^a See Medical Vote.^b See Acting Matrons.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871..

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No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.											
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
								£		£	
Gaols—continued.											
224	46	Brought forward ... ..						.....	4,794	.....	4,668
ARMIDALE GAOL.											
1	...	Visiting Surgeon...	...	...	...	...	.....^a				
1	1	Gaoler ... ..	...	...	...	...	140			137	
1	1	Matron ... ..	...	...	...	...	10			20	
2	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d.	...	...	...	...	.....*			.....*
							150			157	
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses*		*	
5	2								150		157
WAGGA WAGGA GAOL.											
1	...	Visiting Surgeon...	...	...	...	...	.....^a				
1	1	Gaoler ... ..	...	...	...	...	140			137	
1	1	Matron ... ..	...	...	...	...	10			20	
2	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d.	...	...	...	...	.....*			.....*
							150			157	
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses*		*	
5	2								150		157
YASS GAOL.											
1	...	Visiting Surgeon...	...	...	...	...	.....^a			.....^a	
1	1	Gaoler ... ..	...	...	...	...	140			137	
1	1	Matron ... ..	...	...	...	...	10			30	
2	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d.	...	...	...	...	.....*			.....*
							150			167	
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses*		*	
5	2								150		167
DENILQUIN GAOL.											
1	...	Visiting Surgeon...	...	...	...	...	.....^a			.....^a	
1	1	Gaoler ... ..	...	...	...	...	140			137	
1	1	Matron ... ..	...	...	...	...	10			20	
4	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d.	...	...	...	...	.....*			.....*
							150			157	
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses*		*	
7	2								150		157
246	54	Carried forward ... .. £						.....	5,394	.....	5,306

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.											
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.		
								£		£	
Gaols—continued.											
246	54	Brought forward ... ..						.....	5,394	.....	5,306
PORT MACQUARIE GAOL.											
1	1	Visiting Justice						50		50	
1	...	Visiting Surgeon... ..						.....^a		.....^a	
1	1	Gaoler						175		166	
1	1	Matron						42		42	
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster						128		125	
1	...	Chief Warder, at 7s. 6d....					*	*	
10	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d.*	*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England						50		50	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic						50		50	
18	6							495		483	
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses											
								.....*	495	.....*	483
WINDSOR GAOL.											
1	1	Matron						10	†	
									10		
EDEN GAOL.											
1	1	Matron						10		.....
									10		
GUNDAGAI GAOL.											
1	...	Warder, at 6s. 6d.*	*	
TAMWORTH GAOL.											
1	1	Matron						10	†	
2	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d. ....						.....*		.....
									10		
3	1										
ORANGE GAOL.											
1	1	Matron						10	†	
1	...	Warder, at 6s. 6d.*	†	
2	1								10		
TENTERFIELD GAOL.											
1	1	Matron						10	†	
...	...	Warder, at 6s. 6d.*	†	
1	1								10		
BOURKE GAOL.											
1	...	Warder, at 6s. 6d.*	†	
WELLINGTON GAOL.											
1	...	Warder, at 6s. 6d.*	†	
COOMA GAOL.											
1	...	Warder, at 6s. 6d.*	†	
QUEANBEYAN GAOL.											
1	...	Warder, at 6s. 6d.*	†	
POLICE GAOLS, COUNTRY DISTRICTS.											
17	17	Acting Gaolers, 12 at £20, 5 at £10						290		290	
...	6	Acting Matrons, at £10 each ... ..						.....		60	
									290		350
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses											
17	23						*	*	
294	88	Carried forward						£	6,229	.....	6,139

* See Gaols generally.

† See Police Gaols, Country Districts.

^a See Medical Vote.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		£		£	
		Gaols—continued.			
294	88	Brought forward	6,229	6,139	
		GAOLS GENERALLY.			
		1 Chief Warder ...	200	190	
		1 Do. ...	146	142	
		5 Chief Warders, at 7s....	684	639	
		1 Senior Warder, at 7s. 6d. ...	137	.....
		2 Do. at 7s., 1st Class ...	.....	256	
		1 Do. at 7s. ...	128	.....
		2 Senior Warders, 2nd Class, at 6s. 9d. ...	.....	247	
		2 Senior Warders, at 6s. 9d. ...	247	.....
		6 Warders, at 7s. ...	767	.....
		6 Warders, 1st Class at 6s. 6d. ...	.....	712	
		12 Do. at 6s. 3d., 2nd Class ...	1,478	1,369	
		147 Do. at 6s. 6d. ...	17,438	.....
		153 Do. 3rd Class, at 6s. ...	.....	16,754	
		10 Female Warders, at £46 ...	460	460	
		2 Overseers, at £190 ...	400	380	
		2 Do. at £146 ...	300	292	
		6 Do. at 9s. 6d. ...	1,095	1,040	
		4 Foremen, at 7s. ...	548	511	
		1 Messenger, at 6s. ...	119	110	
		1 Do. at 5s. ...	91	91	
		1 Carter, at 5s. 6d. ...	110	100	
		Extra Warders, at 6s. per diem ...	300	500	
			24,648	23,793	
294	88				
		Books for the use of Prisoners, and materials for binding and repairing ...	70	.....
		Books for Prison Libraries ...	.....	70	
		For conveyance of Prisoners, while under escort by Police to Gaols other than the place of sentence ...	800	.....
		For conveyance of Prisoners, being lunatics, infirm persons, or paupers, under escort other than Police ...	.....	800	
		For conveyance of Prisoners ...	1,000	1,000	
		For gratuities to Prisoners on their discharge from Gaols ...	3,000	4,000	
		For purchase of materials for, and incidental expenses connected with, employment of Prisoners in Gaols..	100	100	
		Unforeseen expenses, including travelling expenses and sustenance allowance to Gaol Officers ...	18,000	18,000	
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, and Surgical Instruments, Fuel, Light, and Water, Incidental Expenses, Removal of Night-soil, and Allowance, in lieu of Quarters, for all Gaols and Lock-ups proclaimed Gaols ...	22,970	23,970	
		TOTAL ...	53,847	53,902	

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.											
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
								£		£	
Lunatic Asylums.											
BOARD OF VISITORS.											
		Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	300		300	
		Clerical assistance	...	..	...	...	...	50	350	50	350
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE.*											
1	1	Superintendent and Inspector of the Insane	...	...				800		740	
1	1	Chaplain Church of England	...	...	...	...		50		50	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...		50		50	
1	1	Assistant Medical Officer	...	...	...	...		250		238	
1	1	Assistant Superintendent	...	...	...	...		200		190	
1	1	Dispenser...	...	...	...	...		130		127	
1	1	Storekeeper	...	...	...	...		100		98	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...		120		117	
1	1	Carpenter	...	...	...	...		130		127	
1	1	Bootmaker	...	...	...	...		100		98	
1	1	Tailor	...	...	...	...		100		98	
1	1	Workwoman	...	...	...	...		60		60	
1	1	Master Attendant	...	...	...	...		120		117	
1	1	Grounds Attendant	...	...	...	...		72		72	
6	...	Senior Male Attendants, at £72	...	...	...	...		432		.....
...	6	Senior Male Attendants, at £82	...	...	...	...		.....		492	
17	16	Junior do. at £66	...	...	...	...		1,122		1,056	
4	5	Senior Female Attendants, at £50	...	...	...	...		200		250	
14	16	Junior do. at £46	...	...	...	...		644		736	
10	13	Servants—1 at £75; 3 at £66; 2 at £60; 3 at £50; 1 at £46; 2 at £45; and 1 at £30	...	...	...	...		579		709	
6	...	Junior Attendants, at £66, for three months	...	...	...	...		99		.....
								5,358		5,425	
Allowance in lieu of Provisions, Fuel, and Light, to the Superintendent, Assistant Medical Officer, and Assistant Superintendent, at £45 each											
								135		135	
Engine-driver and Fuel								250		250	
Provisions and Medical Comforts, Fuel, and Light								6,250		6,875	
Provisions, &c., for 200 Patients, for three months, to be afterwards transferred to Parramatta								600		.....
Medicines and Surgical Instruments								100		100	
Forage for two Horses								50		80	
Books and Periodicals								100		100	
To provide Amusement to Inmates								100		100	
House Rent for the Assistant Superintendent								35		35	
Allowance for Uniform Clothing								160		200	
Incidental Expenses								400		400	
								8,180		8,275	
71	70	Carried forward	...	...	£	.....	13,888	.....	14,050		

* The Officers residing in the Establishment are provided with Provisions, Fuel, and Light.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.
		Lunatic Asylums—continued.						£	£
		Brought forward ... ..						..... 30,381	..... 31,163
		LUNATIC PATIENTS.							
		Payment for Patients transferred to Licensed Houses...						1,625	2,000
		Allowance for Patients discharged from Asylums to Friends, under Regulations of 17th July, 1869 ...						500	150
								2,125	2,150
		TOTAL 32,506 33,313
		Medical Board.							
1	1	Clerk to Board 44 44

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871							Amount voted for 1870.	Amount required for 1871.
		Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c.							
1	1	a Vaccinator, Sydney						£ 240	£ 228
1	1	Office-keeper, Sydney						20	20
								260	248
		Fees to Vaccinators, say for 25,000 children, at the respective rates of 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. each ...						2,500	2,500
		Incidental Expenses						40	40
2	2							2,540	2,540
								2,800	2,788
		Page 17. Police Surgeon						200	190
		18, 25. Sydney Gaol, and Lunatic Reception House, Visiting Surgeon						250	238
		18. Sydney Gaol, Dispenser						150	146
		18, 34, 33. Parramatta Gaol, Destitute Asylum, Parramatta, and Orphan Schools, Visiting Surgeon						250	238
		18. Parramatta Gaol, Dispenser						100	98
		18. Bathurst Gaol, Visiting Surgeon						50	50
		19. Maitland Gaol, do.						50	50
		19. Goulburn Gaol, do.						50	50
		19. Berrima Gaol, do. and Dispenser						200	190
		19. Albury Gaol, Visiting Surgeon						25	25
		20. Braidwood Gaol, do.						25	25
		20. Mudgee Gaol, do.						25	25
		20. Wollongong Gaol, do.						25	25
		21. Armidale Gaol, do.						25	25
		21. Wagga Wagga Gaol, do.						25	25
		21. Yass Gaol, do.						25	25
		21. Deniliquin Gaol, do.						25	25
		22. Port Macquarie Gaol, do.						150	146
		25. Medical Visitor to Lunatic Asylum at Parra- matta						150	146
		c 31. Visiting Surgeon, N.S.S. "Vernon" ... ..						.....	.....
		32. Visiting Surgeon, Industrial School and Reform- atory, Newcastle						50	50
		33. Medical Adviser, Hyde Park Asylum						125	122
		33. Dispenser at Parramatta Asylum						50	50
		For payment to Medical Adviser,—Fees to Medical Officers, Country Districts, for attendance on Police,—Fees to Medical Practitioners in Lunacy Cases and Coroners' Inquests,—and for Attendance on Aborigines						2,675	2,675
								4,700	4,639
		TOTAL						7,500	7,427

a Also Police Surgeon; Salary, £200 per annum.

c Duties performed by Health Officer.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871	Auditor General.				Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
						£		£	
1	1	Auditor General. (Provided in Schedule.)							
1	1	Inspector of Accounts				550		555	
1	...	Inspector of Customs' and Revenue Accounts				450		...	
1	1	Examiner of Expenditure Accounts				370		428	
1	1	Corresponding Clerk				385		366	
...	1	Clerk ... ..				.....		333	
...	1	Do. ... ..				.....		304	
2	1	Clerks, at £300				600		285	
1	1	Clerk				275		261	
2	3	Clerks, at £214				675		642	
2	1	Clerk				200		190	
2	2	Clerks, at £166				350		332	
1	1	Clerk				150		146	
1	1	Do.				100		98	
1	1	Do.				50		50	
1	1	Messenger				102		100	
1	1	a House-keeper				50		50	
		Incidental Expenses				10	4,307	10	4,140
		Extra Clerical Assistance for Parliamentary and other Returns, and to carry out the provisions of the Audit Act of 1870				150		550	
							160		560
19	19	TOTAL				£	4,467		4,700
		Registrar General.							
1	1	Registrar General ... ..				.....	700	.....	648
		STATISTICAL BRANCH.							
1	1	Compiler of General Statistics				275		333	
1	1	Examiner and Compiler of Vital Statistics				250		238	
1	...	Clerk				250		.....
...	1	Do. ... ..				.....		190	
1	...	Do.				125		.....
...	1	Do. ... ..				.....		166	
1	...	Do.				125		.....
...	2	Clerks, at £146 each ... ..				.....		292	
2	...	Do. at £100				200		.....
...	1	Clerk ... ..				.....		73	
1	1	Messenger				100		98	
							1,325		1,390
		REGISTRATION OF DEEDS BRANCH.							
1	1	Clerk and Deputy Registrar				250		285	
1	...	Clerk				225		.....
...	1	Do. ... ..				.....		190	
1	1	Do.				175		166	
1	...	Do.				125		.....
...	1	Do. ... ..				.....		50	
1	1	Book Porter				120		117	
							895		808
		LAND TITLES BRANCH.							
2	2	Examiners of Titles, at £925 and £740				1,800		1,665	
1	1	Deputy Registrar General				600		428	
1	1	Principal Draftsman				500		475	
1	1	Assistant Draftsman				350		333	
2	...	Junior Assistant Draftsmen, at £100				200		.....
...	2	Do. do. £122 each ... ..				.....		244	
1	1	Junior Assistant Draftsman				75		73	
1	1	Clerk				300		285	
1	1	Do.				250		238	
1	1	Do.				225		214	
1	1	Assistant Clerk				50		122	
...	1	Do. ... ..				.....		50	
1	1	Messenger				100		98	
							4,450		4,225
1	1	Office-keeper ... ..				.....	50	.....	50
28	29	Carried forward				£	7,420	7,121

a Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.					
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		£		£	
Registrar General—continued.					
28	29	Brought forward	7,420	.....	7,121
		Allowances to District Registrars	3,500	3,500	
		Cost of Binding	150	150	
		Preparing General Indexes of Births, Marriages, and Deaths	250	250	
		Incidental Expenses	600	500	
		Do. Land Titles Branch	50	50	
			4,550		4,450
BRANDS REGISTRATION BRANCH. ^a					
1	1	Deputy Registrar for Brands	250	238	
1	1	Clerk	200	190	
		Allowances to Inspectors of Sheep acting as Deputy Registrars throughout the Colony—			
35	35	Sheep Inspectors acting as Deputies—1 at £50, 34 at £25	900	900	
			1,350	1,328	
		Publication of Notices in <i>Government Gazette</i> and local Newspapers	500	500	
			1,850		1,828
65	66	TOTAL	13,820	.....	13,399
Agent General for the Colony.					
1	1	Agent to represent the Colony, resident in London, from 1st January to 30th April	1,000	334	
...	1	Agent General to represent the Colony resident in London ... ..	.....	1,500	
		Office-rent, Clerical Assistance, Stationery, and Incidental Expenses	500	500	
			1,500		2 334
Observatory.					
1	1	Astronomer	600	555	
1	1	Assistant	300	285	
1	1	Meteorological Assistant	100	98	
1	1	Messenger and Carpenter	100	98	
10	10	Meteorological Observers at Country Stations	120	120	
			1,220		1,156
		Purchase of Books	30	30	
		Expenses of Magnetical Survey	150	150	
		Purchase of New Instruments	220	220	
		Incidental Expenses	30	30	
			430		430
14	14	TOTAL	1,650		1,586
Museum.					
1	1	Curator	500	.....	475
Public Instruction, under Act 30 Vic., 22					
			105,000	.....	110,000

^a This expenditure will be defrayed from fees and moneys payable under the Registration of Brands Act, 30 Vic., No. 12.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.
		Free Public Library.						£	£
1	1	« Librarian ...	...	...	...	...	400	380
2	...	Assistant Librarians, at £150 ...	...	...	...	...	300	.....
...	2	Ditto, at £190 each ...	...	...	...	...	.....	380
2	2	Attendants, at £101 ...	...	...	...	...	208	202
...	1	Cleaner and Messenger ...	...	...	...	...	.....	78
1	1	Housekeeper ...	...	...	...	...	40	40
							948	1,080	
		Books, Periodicals, Printing, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000
		Binding ...	...	...	...	...	1,000	350
		Gas, Fuel, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	100	100
		Incidental Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	200	100
							3,300	2,550	
6	7	TOTAL ...	...	...	...	£	4,248	3,630
Grants in aid of Public Institutions.									
To supplement the present Annual Endowment of £1,000 to the Australian Museum ... 200 200									
In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £3 raised by private contributions, viz. :—									
		Albury School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	100	50
		Araluen Mechanics' Institute ...	...	...	...	...	.....	50
		Armidale School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	100	50
		Ballina School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	.....	25
		Balmain School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	100	50
		Balmain Working Men's Institute ...	...	...	...	...	50	25
		Bathurst School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	100	50
		Bega School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	50	25
		Bellambi and Bulli School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	50	25
		Berrima School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	50	25
		Braidwood Literary Institute ...	...	...	...	...	50	25
		Branxton Mechanics' Institute ...	...	...	...	...	50	25
		Bourke Mechanics' Institute ...	...	...	...	...	200	50
		Bowling Alley Point School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	.....	25
		Camden School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	50	25
		Casino School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	.....	50
		Dubbo Mechanics' Institute... ..	...	...	...	...	150	50
		East Maitland School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	100	50
		Frederickton School of Arts... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	25
		Forbes School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	100	50
		Glen Innes School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	.....	50
		Goulburn School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	100	50
		Grafton School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	200	50
		Grenfell School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	100	100
		Gundagai Literary Institute ...	...	...	...	...	100	50
		Hinton School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	.....	50
		Inverell School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	100	50
		Kiama School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	50	25
		Lambton Mechanics' and Miner's Institute... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	25
		Monaro School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	.....	25
		Morpeth School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	100	50
		Mudgee School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	100	50
		Murrurundi Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	.....	13
		Musclebrook School of Arts... ..	...	...	...	...	100	50
		Newcastle School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	.....	50
		Orange Mechanics' Institute... ..	...	...	...	...	100	50
		Parramatta School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	200	100
		Paterson School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	50	25
		Queanbeyan Literary Institute ...	...	...	...	...	50	25
		Raymond Terrace School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	100	50
		Richmond School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	100	50
		Ryde School of Arts... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	50
		St. Leonard's School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	100	50
		Scone School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	.....	50
		Shoalhaven School of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	.....	50
		Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts	200	100	
							3,350	2,238	
		Carried forward	£	3,350	2,238	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		Grants in aid of Public Institutions—continued.			
		£		£	
		Brought forward...	3,350	2,238	
		In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £3 raised by private contributions, viz.:—			
		Singleton Mechanics' Institute ...	150	75	
		Stroud School of Arts ...	50	25	
		Tamworth Mechanics' Institute ...	50	25	
		Ulladulla School of Arts ...	50	25	
		Ulmarra School of Arts ...	.....	25	
		Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute ...	50	25	
		Waratah School of Arts ...	25	13	
		West Maitland School of Arts ...	100	50	
		Windsor School of Arts ...	100	50	
		Wollongong School of Arts ...	100	50	
		Yass Mechanics' Institute ...	100	50	
		Young School of Arts ...	.....	50	
		In aid of the erection of buildings for Educational Institutions, on same condition, viz.:—			
		Ballina School of Arts ...	100	.....
		Botany Mechanics' Institute ...	.....	100	
		Bowling Alley Point School of Arts ...	.....	50	
		Musclebrook School of Arts ...	600	.....
		Murrumbidgee Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts ...	200	100	
		Newcastle School of Arts ...	.....	350	
		Saint Mary's School of Arts ...	.....	50	
		Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute (additions to) ...	400	.....
			5,425		3,351
		Industrial Schools.			
		NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON."			
1	1	Commander and Superintendent ...	200	190	
1	1	Chief Officer ...	150	146	
1	...	Paymaster and Purser ...	130	.....
1	...	Schoolmaster ...	150	.....
...	1	Purser and Schoolmaster ...	.....	146	
1	1	Master-at-Arms ...	110	107	
1	1	Carpenter ...	100	98	
2	2	Boatswain's Mates, 1 at £98 and 1 at £82 ...	184	180	
1	...	Warder, at 6s. per diem ...	110	.....
1	1	Warder ...	72	72	
1	1	Steward ...	72	72	
4	4	Quartermasters, at £72 per annum ...	288	288	
1	1	Musician and Barber ...	72	72	
1	1	Cook ...	84	82	
1	1	Tailor ...	100	149	
1	1	Shoemaker ...	100	149	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon* ...	.....	.....
			1,922	1,751	
		Clothing for 150 Boys ...	600	.....
		Clothing for 125 Boys ...	.....	375	
		Rations for 150 Boys, at 5d. per diem ...	1,141	.....
		Rations for 125 Boys, at 5d. per diem ...	.....	951	
		Rations for 19 (Ship's Company), at 7d. per diem ...	188	188	
		Fuel for cooking purposes ...	45	45	
		Water ...	100	.....
		Engine Deck Pump for fresh water ...	.....	60	
		Oil for Lamps ...	30	30	
		School Books ...	30	30	
		Ship's Stores ...	100	250	
		Grindery ...	50	40	
		Hammocks ...	23	.....
		Beds ...	25	.....
		Incidental Expenses, including Medicines, &c. ...	75	75	
			2,407	2,044	
			4,329		3,795
19	17	Carried forward ...	£.....	4,329	3,795

* Duties performed by the Health Officer.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.				Amount Required for 1871.			
		£		£		£		£	
Industrial Schools—continued.									
19	17	Brought forward...	.....	4,329	.....	3,795			
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT NEWCASTLE.									
1	1	Superintendent ...	*135			*132			
1	1	Matron ...	100			98			
1	1	† Clerk and Storekeeper ...	120			117			
1	1	‡ Visiting Surgeon...	z.....			z.....			
1	1	Teacher ...	75			73			
1	1	House Matron ...	75			73			
1	1	Assistant ...	50			50			
1	1	Servant, at £35 ...	35			35			
2	2	Laundresses, at £15 ...	30			30			
1	1	Gate-keeper ...	50			50			
			670			658			
		School Books and Stationery ...	.....			30			
		Clothing, Rations, Medical Comforts, Medicine, Fuel, and Light, &c....	1,930			1,876			
		Incidental Expenses ...	40			40			
11	11		1,970			1,946			
				2,640					
30	28	TOTAL ...	£	6,969	.....	6,399			
REFORMATORY FOR GIRLS, NEWCASTLE.									
1	1	Superintendent ...	65			65			
1	1	Matron ...	120			117			
1	1	a Clerk and Storekeeper ...	.....			.....
1	1	Visiting Surgeon...	z. ....			.....
				185					182
		Clothing, Rations, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, and Incidental Expenses ...	200			200			200
4	4	TOTAL ...	£	385	.....	382			

* £132 as Superintendent of Industrial School, and £65 as Superintendent of Reformatory.
† Also to act as Clerk and Storekeeper for Reformatory. ‡ Also to act as Visiting Surgeon for Reformatory
a See Vote for Industrial School for Girls at Newcastle. z See Medical Vote.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.				Amount Required for 1871.			
		£				£			
Charitable Institutions.									
1	1	Inspector of Public Charities and Secretary to the Board of Management for Asylums Infirm and Destitute...							
		500				475			
		100				100			
		TOTAL £				575			
		.....	600						
Protestant Orphan School.									
1	1	a Matron							
		164				156			
1	1	b Master							
		120				117			
1	1	c Surgeon							
		x...				x.....			
1	1	b Schoolmaster							
		120				117			
2	2	Teachers, at £70 and £50							
		120				120			
1	1	Sub-Matron							
		60				60			
15	15	Attendants; 1 at £70, 1 at £52, 3 at £35, 6 at £30, and 4 at £25							
		507				507			
			1,091					1,077	
		School Books							
		60				50			
		Provisions, Fuel, Light, Medicines, Forage, and Incidental Expenses							
		2,000				2,000			
		35				35			
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters to the Schoolmaster							
		35				35			
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters and Rations to Female Teacher							
		35				35			
			2,130					2,120	
22	22	TOTAL £				3,197			
		.....	3,221			.....		
Roman Catholic Orphan School.									
1	1	a Matron							
		164				156			
1	1	Sub-Matron							
		70				70			
1	1	d Surgeon							
		x.....				x.....			
1	1	Clerk to the Committee							
		80				78			
1	1	Schoolmaster							
		146				142			
1	1	Assistant Teacher							
		80				.....		
...	1	Drill Master							
		.....				70			
1	1	Girls' Teacher							
		60				60			
1	1	Infant Teacher							
		50				50			
14	...	Attendants—2 at £60, 2 at £30, 7 at £25, and 3 at £20							
		415				.....		
...	15	Attendants—2 at £60, 2 at £35, 1 at £30, 8 at £25, and 2 at £20							
		.....				460			
1	...	Farm Labourer							
		35				.....		
			1,100					1,086	
		School Books							
		80				80			
		Provisions, Fuel and Light, Medicines, and Incidental Expenses							
		2,800				2,800			
			2,880					2,880	
23	23	TOTAL £				3,966			
		.....	3,980			.....		

a The Officers residing in the Establishment are each allowed a ration of Provisions.
b The Master and Schoolmaster are allowed, in addition, a half-ration for each of their children.
c Surgeon also to the Roman Catholic Orphan School, and to the Gaol, Parramatta.
d Surgeon also to the Protestant Orphan School and to the Gaol at Parramatta.
e See Medical Vote.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.									
SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute.									
SYDNEY.									
Secretary and Inspector of Public Charities *									
Clerk									
Junior Clerk									
Medical Adviser									
Matron									
LIVERPOOL.									
Resident Surgeon Superintendent									
Matron									
PARRAMATTA.									
Surgeon									
Dispenser									
Master									
Matron									
Messenger									
Wardsmen, Cooks, Nurses, &c.									
Clothing, Rations, Medical Comforts, Medicines, and Contingencies									
TOTAL £									

* See Inspector of Charities.

a See Medical Vote.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

	Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
	£		£	
Charitable Allowances.				
For the support of Paupers in Colonial Hospitals	5,000		5,000	
Salaries of Lady Superintendent and five Nursing Sisters...	482		482	
In aid of the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary, on condition of an equal amount being raised by Private Contributions	4,000		4,000	
For the support of Women and Children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney	4,208		4,208	
In aid of the Funds of the Benevolent Society, Sydney, on condition of an equal amount being raised by Voluntary Contributions	500		500	
In aid of the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick, on con- dition of £2,000 being raised by Private Contributions	4,000		4,000	
For the support of Infants removed from the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, to the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick...	5,000		5,000	
In aid of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution, on condition of an equal amount being raised by Private Contributions	450		450	
Temperance Alliance, in consideration of aid given to destitute persons, on condition of an equal amount being raised by Private Contributions	200		200	
In aid of the undermentioned Charitable Institutions, in the pro- portion of £1 to every £2 raised by Private Contributions, and also of the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved Officers, having the right of admission of Patients, viz. :—				
Albury Hospital and Benevolent Society	400		300	
Bega Hospital and Benevolent Society	100		50	
Gundagai Benevolent Society	200		100	
Maitland (West) Benevolent Society ... ..	.....		100	
Narrabri Benevolent Asylum and Hospital	200		100	
Parramatta Benevolent Society	350		175	
Penrith Hospital and Benevolent Society	200		100	
Singleton and Patrick's Plains Benevolent Society	500		250	
Tamworth Benevolent Society	150		75	
In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals, on same conditions, viz. :—				
Adelong	150		75	
Araluen	200		100	
Armidale and New England	300		150	
Bathurst	700		350	
Braidwood	200		100	
Bourke	275		138	
Carcoar	200		100	
Cooma	300		150	
Deniliquin	600		300	
Dubbo	250		125	
Forbes	200		100	
Goulburn	300		150	
Grafton	200		100	
Grenfell	200		100	
Gundagai	200		100	
Hay	500		250	
Kiandra	200		100	
Maitland	600		300	
Menindee	500		250	
Mudgee	300		150	
Murrumbidgee	200		100	
Muswellbrook	200		100	
Newcastle	200		100	
Orange	250		125	
Parramatta	300		150	
Port Macquarie	200		100	
Port Stephens	200		100	
Carried forward £	33,865		29,103	

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.						Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
						£		£	
Charitable Allowances—continued.									
Brought forward						33,865		29,103	
In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals, &c.— <i>continued.</i>									
Queanbeyan						100		50	
Sofala						200		100	
Tenterfield... ..						200		100	
Wagga Wagga						300		150	
Wellington						100		50	
Windsor						200		100	
Wollongong						200		100	
Yass						200		100	
Young						416		200	
Towards the completion of the Grafton Hospital						100		.....
Towards erection of a Hospital and Benevolent Asylum at Scone, on condition of an equal amount being raised by Private Contributions						500		.....
Towards erection of a Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution, on condition of an equal amount being raised by Private Contributions ... ..						.....		2,000	
							36,381		32,053
Miscellaneous Services.									
Municipal Council, Sydney, in aid of the City Funds						10,000		10,000	
For defraying expenses of the Returning Officers of the several Electoral Districts						1,250		1,250	
Expense of copying and printing the Electoral Lists						600		600	
Newspapers and Almanacs						30		30	
Burial of destitute persons in cases where inquests are not held ...						300		300	
Maintenance of deserted children, paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, &c.						200		200	
Fees for examining Lunatics						130		130	
Rewards for apprehension of Offenders						1,000		500	
Rent of furnished House for the Commodore commanding the Naval Squadron on this Station						500		500	
Towards defraying the expenses of a Census of the population of the Colony, to be taken early in 1871						2,000		10,000	
Construction and maintenance of four Boats for West Maitland and the Hunter District, during the time of Floods ... ..						.....		150	
Towards the publication of the fifth volume of Bentham's Work on the Flora of Australia ... ..						.....		50	
Purchase of Land at Redfern as a site for the Lock-up ... ..						.....		278	
To continue the examination of the Fossil Fauna of New South Wales ... ..						.....		100	
Other Votes, 1870 (£19,048 11s. 9d.)...						19,049		.....
							35,059		24,088

IV.

Administration of Justice.

SUMMARY.

	Voted for 1870.	Required for 1871.
	£	£
Law Officers of the Crown	5,999	5,957
Supreme and Circuit Courts	12,933	12,643
Sheriff	7,975	7,780
Insolvent Court... ..	1,469	1,289
District Courts	11,066	10,147
Quarter Sessions	11,954	12,096
* Petty Sessions	35,446	33,927
Coroners' Inquests	2,575	2,599
Miscellaneous Services	2,000	415
TOTAL	£ 91,417	86,853

* Formerly provided for under Colonial Secretary's Department.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
1st February, 1871.

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.
								£	£
		Their Honors the Judges.							
1	1	The Chief Justice } (Provided for in Schedule A, and The Puisne Judges } by Colonial Acts, ante, page 6.)							
3	3								
4	4								
		Law Officers of the Crown.							
1	1	Attorney General } (Provided for in Schedule A.) Solicitor General }							
1	1								
1	1	Under Secretary to the Law Department						650	601
1	1	First Clerk do.						275	261
1	1	Second do. do.						200	190
1	1	Third do. do.						125	122
2	2	Parliamentary Draftsmen, at £238						500	476
1	1	Crown Solicitor						1,000	1,000
1	1	First Clerk to Crown Solicitor						500	475
1	1	Second do. do.						300	285
1	1	Third do. do.						300	285
1	1	Fourth do. do.						175	166
1	1	Fifth do. do.						100	98
1	1	Messenger						120	117
1	1	Do.						104	101
...	1	Assistant do. ....						.....	30
1	1	a Housekeeper						40	40
							4,389	4,247	
Fees to Prosecuting Barristers							610	610	
Travelling Expenses for Law Officers, &c.							350	650	
Incidental Expenses							50	50	
To meet Incidental Expenses of Prosecutions and of Actions by, or against, or taken up by, the Government							500	300	
To provide fees for Counsel employed in the defence of Aborigines							50	50	
Towards the formation of a Law Library for the use of the Law Officers							50	50	
							1,610	1,710	
17	18	TOTAL						5,999	5,957
		Supreme and Circuit Courts.							
1	1	Master in Equity						1,000	925
1	1	First Clerk						500	380
1	1	Second Clerk						215	204
1	1	Third Clerk						200	190
1	1	Messenger						104	101
1	1	Prothonotary and Curator of Intestate Estates ...						700	648
1	1	Chief Clerk						400	380
1	1	Second Clerk						300	285
1	1	Third Clerk						250	238
...	1	Fourth Clerk ... ..						.....	98
1	1	Custodian of Wills						50	50
4	4	Clerks to the Judges; 1 at £261, 1 at £247, 1 at £233, and 1 at £190						980	931
1	1	Crier and Tipstaff						132	129
3	3	Tipstiffs to the Judges, at £117						360	351
1	1	Messenger						114	111
1	1	a Courtkeeper, King-street... ..						114	111
1	1	b Do. Darlinghurst						114	111
1	1	Assistant do.						50	50
1	1	Watchman, Darlinghurst						20	20
1	1	Courtkeeper, Goulburn						24	24
1	1	Charwoman						26	26
							5,653	5,363	
25	26	Carried forward						5,653	5,363

a Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light.

b Provided with Quarters.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.											
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1870	1871	Supreme and Circuit Courts—continued.						Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
25	26							£		£	
		Brought forward ... ..						.....	5,658	.....	5,363
		Travelling Expenses of the Judges						1,450		1,450	
		Allowance to Witnesses attending the Supreme and Circuit Courts						5,500		5,500	
		Incidental Expenses						30		30	
		Allowance to Law Reporters						200		200	
		Towards the formation of a Law Library for the use of the Supreme Court						100		100	
									7,280		7,280
25	26	TOTAL						£	12,933	.....	12,643
<hr/>											
Sheriff.											
1	1	Sheriff and Inspector of Prisons						800		*740	
1	1	Under Sheriff						450		428	
1	1	Clerk						300		285	
1	1	Clerk in charge of Prison Branch						300		285	
1	1	Clerk						215		204	
1	1	Do.						175		166	
1	1	Do.						150		146	
1	1	Do.						100		98	
1	1	Head Bailiff, Sydney						200		190	
1	1	Assistant do. do.						175		166	
1	1	2nd do. do.						120		117	
1	1	3rd do. do.						120		117	
1	1	Bailiff, at Parramatta, Windsor, and Campbelltown						200		190	
1	1	Do. Maitland						200		190	
1	1	Do. Muswellbrook						150		146	
1	1	Do. Goulburn						150		146	
1	1	Do. Bathurst						150		146	
1	1	a Do. Wagga Wagga						150		146	
1	1	Do. Albury						150		146	
1	1	a Do. Deniliquin						150		146	
1	1	a Do. Armidale						150		146	
1	1	a Do. Tamworth						125		122	
1	1	Do. Mudgee						125		122	
1	1	Bailiff Assistant, at Maitland, when required						50		50	
1	1	Messenger						120		117	
									4,975		4,755
		Travelling Expenses of the Sheriff or Under Sheriff						150		150	
		Allowances to Bailiffs for serving Summonses						500		500	
		Do. to Jurors attending the Supreme and Circuit Courts						2,200		2,200	
		Special Constables						100		100	
		Incidental Expenses						50		50	
		Forage Allowance to Bailiff ... ..						.....		25	
									3,000		3,025
25	25	TOTAL						£	7,975	.....	7,780
<hr/>											
Insolvent Court.											
1	1	Chief Commissioner. (Provided by Act 24 Vic., No. 20.)									
1	1	Registrar and Accountant						600		380	
1	1	Chief Clerk						250		285	
1	1	Second Clerk						200		214	
1	1	Third Clerk						150		146	
1	1	Bailiff and Messenger						165		157	
1	1	Court-keeper, Crier, and Attendant						104		107	
									1,469		1,289
7	7										

* This includes £138 15s. for the duty discharged by the Sheriff as Inspector of Prisons.

α Acting also for District Courts.

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.						
No. of Persons.		District Courts.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1870	1871		Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
			£		£	
METROPOLITAN AND COAST DISTRICT.						
2	2	Judges. (Provided for by Act 22 Vic., No. 18.)				
1	1	Registrar, Sydney	500		475	
1	1	Clerk, do.	325		309	
1	1	Do. do.	250		238	
2	2	Clerks, do., at £190	400		380	
1	1	Bailiff and Crier, do.	150		146	
3	3	Assistant Bailiffs, do., at £101	312		303	
1	1	Messenger, do.	104		101	
1	1	Office-keeper, do.	35		35	
1	1	Registrar, Newcastle	50		50	
1	1	a Do. { Maitland (East) }	400		380	
1	1	Do. { Do. (West) }				
1	1	Deputy Registrar, do.	50		50	
1	1	Registrar, Singleton	50		50	
...	1	Do. Penrith ... ..	.....		78
...	1	Do. Windsor ... ..	.....		78
...	1	Do. Parramatta ... ..	.....		78
...	1	Do. Campbelltown ... ..	.....		78
1	...	Do. Muswellbrook	30		.....
1	...	Do. Scone	30		.....
1	...	Do. Murrurundi	30		.....
1	...	Do. Paterson	30		.....
1	...	Do. Wollombi	40		.....
1	...	Do. Dungog	40		.....
1	1	Bailiff, Newcastle	50		50	
1	1	Do. { Maitland (East) }	100		98	
1	1	Do. { Do. (West) }				
1	1	Do. Singleton	50		40	
...	1	Do. Muswellbrook ... ..	.....		40
...	1	Do. Penrith ... ..	.....		35
...	1	Do. Windsor ... ..	.....		35
...	1	Do. Parramatta ... ..	.....		35
...	1	Do. Campbelltown ... ..	.....		60
1	...	Do. Scone	50		.....
1	...	Do. Murrurundi	50		.....
1	...	Do. Paterson	30		.....
1	...	Do. Wollombi	40		.....
1	...	Do. Dungog	30		.....
31	29			3,226		
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.						
1	1	Judge. (Provided for by Act 22 Vic., No. 18.)				
1	...	Registrar, Liverpool	40		.....
1	...	Do. Campbelltown	40		.....
1	...	Do. Camden	40		.....
1	...	Do. Picton... ..	40		.....
1	1	Do. Berrima	50		50	
1	1	Do. Wollongong	70		60	
1	1	Do. Kiama	70		60	
1	1	Do. Nowra... ..	40		60	
1	1	a Do. Goulburn	300		285	
1	1	Deputy Registrar, do.	50		50	
...	1	Do. Yass ... ..	.....		60
1	1	Registrar, Queanbeyan	50		50	
1	1	Do. Cooma... ..	50		50	
1	1	Do. Bombala	40		40	
...	1	Do. Eden ... ..	.....		20
1	1	Do. Braidwood	65		65	
1	1	Do. Moruya	30		30	
1	1	Do. Bega	35		35	
1	...	Bailiff, Liverpool	30		.....
1	...	Do. Campbelltown... ..	30		.....
1	...	Do. Camden	30		.....
1	...	Do. Picton... ..	30		.....
21	15	Carried forward	£ 1,130		915	
31	29	Carried forward	£	3,226	
					3,222	

a Also Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		£		£	
District Courts—continued.					
31	29	Brought forward			
			3,226		3,222
21	15	SOUTHERN DISTRICT—continued.			
		Brought forward			
1	1	Bailiff, Berrima	1,130	915	
1	1	Do. Wollongong	40	40	
1	1	Do. Kiama	35	35	
1	1	Do. Nowra	30	30	
1	1	Do. Goulburn	30	30	
1	1	Do. Yass	80	80	
...	1	Do. Queanbeyan	50	50	
1	1	Do. Cooma	30	30	
1	1	Do. Bombala	40	40	
1	1	Do. Eden	20	20	
...	1	Do. Braidwood	15	15	
1	1	Do. Moruya	40	40	
1	1	Do. Bega	20	20	
1	1	Do. Bega	30	30	
32	28		1,525		1,375
		SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.			
1	1	Judge. (Provided for by Act 22 Vict., No. 18.)			
1	...	Registrar, Yass	60	.....
1	1	Do. Young	50	50	
...	1	Do. Grenfell ... ..	.....	30	
1	1	Do. Gundagai	50	50	
1	1	Do. Burrowa	30	30	
1	1	Do. Tumut	50	30	
1	1	Do. Wagga Wagga	50	50	
1	1	^a Do. Albury	300	285	
1	1	Deputy Registrar, Albury	50	50	
1	1	Registrar, Deniliquin	50	50	
...	1	Do. Wentworth ... ..	.....	30	
1	1	Do. Hay	40	40	
...	1	Do. Corowa ... ..	.....	25	
1	1	Bailiff, Young	40	40	
...	1	Do. Grenfell ... ..	.....	25	
1	...	Do. Yass	50	.....
1	1	Do. Gundagai	40	40	
1	1	Do. Burrowa	30	25	
1	1	Do. Tumut	40	25	
1	1	Do. Albury	40	40	
...	1	Do. Wentworth ... ..	.....	25	
1	1	Do. Hay	40	40	
...	1	Do. Deniliquin ... ..	.....	35	
...	1	Do. Corowa ... ..	.....	20	
18	23		1,010		1,035
		WESTERN DISTRICT.			
1	1	Judge. (Provided for by Act 22 Vict., No. 18.)			
1	1	^a Registrar, Bathurst	300	285	
1	...	Deputy Registrar, Bathurst	75	.....
1	...	Registrar, Parramatta	80	.....
1	...	Do. Windsor	80	.....
1	...	Do. Penrith	80	.....
1	1	Do. Carcoar	25	25	
1	1	Do. Hartley	30	30	
1	1	Do. Mudgee	60	60	
1	...	Do. Sofala	30	.....
1	1	Do. Orange	30	30	
1	1	Do. Wellington	25	25	
1	1	Do. Dubbo	30	30	
1	1	Do. Forbes	30	30	
1	...	Do. Molong	25	.....
...	1	Do. Bourke ... ..	.....	30	
1	...	Bailiff, Parramatta	35	.....
1	...	Do. Windsor	35	.....
1	...	Do. Penrith	35	.....
1	1	Do. Bathurst	50	50	
19	11	Carried forward	£ 1,055	595	
81	80	Carried forward	£	5,761	5,632

^a Also Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871					Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
81	80	District Courts—continued.				£		£	
		Brought forward ... ..				.....	5,761	.....	5,682
		WESTERN DISTRICT—continued.							
		Brought forward				1,055		595	
19	11	Bailiff, Carcoar				25		25	
1	1	Do. Hartley				30		30	
1	1	Do. Mudgee				40		40	
1	...	Do. Sofala				30		.....
1	1	Do. Orange				30		30	
1	1	Do. Wellington				25		25	
1	1	Do. Dubbo				30		30	
1	1	Do. Forbes				30		30	
1	...	Do. Molong				25		.....
...	1	Do. Bourke ... ..				.....		30	
							1,320		835
28	19	NORTHERN DISTRICT.							
1	1	Judge. (Provided for by Act 22 Vic., No. 18.)							
1	1	Registrar, Tamworth				50		50	
1	1	a Do. Armidale				300		285	
1	1	Deputy Registrar, do.				50		50	
1	1	Registrar, Glen Innes				40		40	
1	1	Do. Grafton				50		50	
...	1	Do. Muswellbrook ... ..				.....		30	
...	1	Do. Murrurundi ... ..				.....		30	
...	1	Do. Narrabri ... ..				.....		20	
1	1	Do. Casino... ..				30		30	
1	1	Do. Kempsey				30		30	
1	1	Do. Port Macquarie				40		40	
1	1	Do. Tenterfield				30		40	
1	1	Do. Wingham				30		30	
1	1	Bailiff, Glen Innes				30		30	
1	1	Do. Grafton				45		45	
...	1	Do. Muswellbrook ... ..				.....		25	
...	1	Do. Murrurundi ... ..				.....		25	
...	1	Do. Narrabri... ..				.....		20	
1	1	Do. Kempsey... ..				30		30	
1	1	Do. Port Macquarie				40		40	
1	1	Do. Tenterfield				30		30	
1	1	Do. Wingham				30		30	
1	1	Do. Casino				30		30	
							885		1,030
		Travelling Expenses of Judges				1,000	7,966	1,750	7,497
		Allowances to Jurors, and Mileage to Bailiffs				2,000		750	
		Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses				100		100	
		Towards the formation of a Law Library for Sydney District Court ... ..				.....		50	
18	24						3,100		2,650
127	123	TOTAL				£	11,066	.....	10,147
Quarter Sessions.									
1	1	Clerk of the Peace—							
1	1	Clerk of the Peace for the Colony				600		555	
1	1	Clerk				200		190	
		Messenger				104		101	
6	6						904		846
		Crown Prosecutors, at £475 each ... ..				.....	3,000	.....	2,850
		Contingencies—							
		Travelling Expenses				1,100		1,300	
		Allowances to Witnesses and Jurors				6,500		6,800	
		Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses				450		300	
							8,050		8,400
9	9	TOTAL				£	11,954	12,096

a Also Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.											
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
Petty Sessions.											
POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS, AND CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS.											
Sydney.											
Central Police Office.											
1	1	Police Magistrate	...	...	...	...	...	£	600	£	555
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	...	...		500		475
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...		350		333
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...		250		238
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...		185		176
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...		175		166
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...		125		122
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...		105		102
1	1	Messenger and Office-keeper	...	...	...	...	...		96		94
									2,386		2,261
Water Police Office.											
1	1	Police Magistrate...	...	...	...	...	...		600		555
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	...	...		400		380
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...		250		238
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...		225		214
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...		150		146
1	1	Office-keeper	...	...	...	...	...		25		25
									1,650		1,558
Adelong.											
(See Tumut.)											
1	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	...	...		10	*
									10		.....
Albury.											
1	1	Police Magistrate to visit Howlong	...	...	...	...	...		450		428
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	...	...		175		166
									625		594
Armidale.											
(See New England.)											
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	...	...		175		166
									175		166
Araluen.											
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	...	...		375		356
									375		356
Bathurst.											
(See Macquarie.)											
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	...	...		175		166
...	1	Assistant do	...	...	...	...	...		.....		73
...	1	Messenger and Court-keeper	...	...	...	...	...		.....		50
									175		289
Balranald.											
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)	...	...	...	...	...		175		166
									175		166
Ballina.											
(See Richmond.)											
1	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	...	...		5	†
									5	†
Barraba.											
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	...	...		.....		.....†
Berrima.											
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions...	...	...	...	...	...		275		261
									275		261
Bendemeer.											
(See New England.)											
1	1	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	...	...		50		50
									50		50
Bega.											
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	...	...		175		166
									175		166
26	26	Carried forward	...	...	...	...	£	.....	6,076	.....	5,867

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.											
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
								£		£	
Petty Sessions—continued.											
26	26	Brought forward	...	...	...	...	.....	6,076	.....	5,867	
1	...	<i>Bellinger River.</i> —(Boat Harbour.)						70	70*	
1	...	<i>Binalong.</i>						10	10*	
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Breewarrina, Eringunna, and Gongolgon)						500		475	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	675	166	641
1	1	<i>Bombala.</i>						175	175	166	166
		<i>Booligal.</i>									
		(See Hay.)									
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions						.....		.....†
1	1	<i>Braidwood.</i>						175	175	166	166
		(See Queanbeyan.)									
1	...	<i>Breewarrina.</i>						5	5†	
		(See Bourke.)									
1	1	<i>Bundarra.</i>						50	50	50	50
		(See New England.)									
1	1	<i>Burrowa.</i>						175	175	166	166
		(See Young.)									
1	...	<i>Bungendore.</i>						5	5†	
		(See Queanbeyan.)									
1	...	<i>Bingera.</i>						5	5†	
		(See Warialda.)									
1	...	<i>Bullah Delah.</i>						10	10*	
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions									
		<i>Buckley's Crossing.</i>									
		(See Cooma.)									
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions						.....		.....
1	...	<i>Cannonbar.</i>						5	5†	
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions									
1	1	<i>Carcoar.</i>						175	175	166	166
		(See Orange.)									
		Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)									
40	33	Carried forward	...	...	£	.....	7,611	.....	7,222		

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

H-424

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871	Petty Sessions—continued.				Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
						£		£	
52	45	Brought forward	...	...	...	.....	9,796	.....	9,289
		<i>Deniliquin.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Conargo and Jerilderie)	...	...	...	450		428	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	175	625	166	594
		<i>Denison.</i>							
		(See Coonabarabran.)							
1	...	Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	5	5†	
		<i>Dungog.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	175	175	166	166
		<i>Dubbo.</i>							
		(See Wellington.)							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	175	175	166	166
		<i>Eden.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate, also Sub-Collector of Customs, salary, £300 per annum	...	...	...	150		146	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	175	325	166	312
		<i>Ellalong.</i>							
		(See Wollombi.)							
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	.....		.....
		<i>Eringunna.</i>							
		(See Bourke.)							
1	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	5	5†	
		<i>Euston.</i>							
		(See Wentworth.)							
1	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	10	10*	
		<i>Forbes.</i>							
		(See Lachlan.)							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	175	175	166	166
		<i>Glen Innes.</i>							
		(See Tenterfield.)							
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	175	175	166	166
		<i>Gongolgon.</i>							
		(See Bourke.)							
1	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	5	5†	
		<i>Goulburn.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Collector and Gunning)	...	...	...	500		475	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	175		166	
1	1	Do. Assistant	...	...	...	70	745	70	711
		<i>Gosford.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions and Justice of the Peace	...	...	...	175	175	166	166
		<i>Grenfell.</i>							
		(See Lachlan.)							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	175	175	166	166
69	57	Carried forward	...	...	...	£ .....	12,566	.....	11,902

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		£		£	
Petty Sessions—continued.					
69	57	Brought forward ... ..	.....	12,566	.....
		<i>Grafton.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Lawrence)	450		428
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	175		166
		<i>Gulgong.</i>		625	
...	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (Gold Commissioner)	a.....		428
		<i>Gundagai.</i>			428
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Cootamundry)	450		428
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (Salary for four months)	175		56
		<i>Gunnedah.</i>		625	
		(See Tamworth.)			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	175		166
		<i>Gunning.</i>		175	
		(See Goulburn.)			
1	1	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	50		50
		<i>Gundaroo.</i>		50	
		(See Queanbeyan.)			
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....		.....†
		<i>Hartley.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (to visit Rydal)	325		309
		<i>Hargraves.</i>		325	
		(See Tambaroora.)			
1	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	5	†
		<i>Hay.</i>		5	
1	1	Police Magistrate (to visit Maude and Booligal)	450		428
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	175		166
		<i>Howlong.</i>		625	
		(See Albury.)			
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....		.....†
		<i>Inverell.</i>			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	175		166
		<i>Jerilderie.</i>		175	
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....		.....†
		<i>Kiama.</i>			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	175		166
		<i>Kiandra.</i>		175	
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....		.....†
		<i>Lachlan.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate for Forbes, Condobolin, and Grenfell	450		428
		<i>Lawrence.</i>		450	
		(See Grafton.)			
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..	.....		.....†
		<i>Lismore.</i>			
		(See Richmond.)			
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....		.....†
		<i>Liverpool.</i>			
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....		.....*
		<i>Macquarie.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate for Bathurst, Rockley, and Oberon...	500		475
		<i>Maitland.</i>		500	
1	1	Police Magistrate, East and West Maitland, Morpeth, Singleton, and Paterson	500		475
		Clerk of Petty Sessions	225		214
...	1	Assistant do. ... ..	.....		50
1	1	Messenger	50		50
				775	
86	75	Carried forward	£	17,071	.....
					16,551

a Provided for, on Estimates of Lands Department.
* Allowance of £10 from Contingencies.

b Paid from Contingencies.
† Allowance of £5 from Contingencies.

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.
		Petty Sessions—continued.						£	£
86	75	Brought forward						17,071	16,551
		<i>Maude.</i> (See Hay.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions†	
1	1	<i>Macleay.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	166
								175	166
1	1	<i>Menindee.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, (visiting Wilcannia)						350	333
								350	333
1	...	<i>Merriwa.</i> (See Upper Hunter.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions						10*
								10	
		<i>Moree.</i> (See Warialda.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions...†	
1	1	<i>Moruya.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Nelligen and Nerrigundah)						450	428
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	166
								625	504
1	1	<i>Moama.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..						275	261
								275	261
1	1	<i>Molong.</i> (See Orange.) Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	166
								175	166
1	...	<i>Moulamein.</i> Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions						10*
								10	
1	1	<i>Mudgee.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Windeyer)						325	309
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	166
								500	475
1	1	<i>Musclebrook.</i> (See Upper Hunter.) Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	166
								175	166
1	1	<i>Murrurundi.</i> (See Upper Hunter.) Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	166
								175	166
1	...	<i>Murrumburrah.</i> (See Young) Clerk of Petty Sessions						175†
								175	
		<i>Narandara.</i> (See Wagga Wagga.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions†	
1	1	<i>Narrabri.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visits Wee Waa)						370	352
								370	352
		<i>Nelligen.</i> (See Moruya.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions†	
100	86	Carried forward						£ 20,086	19,230

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £6. See Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871					Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		Petty Sessions—continued.				£		£	
100	86	Brought forward ... ..				.....	20,086	.....	19,230
		<i>Newcastle.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate, to visit Waratah				500		475	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				175		166	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions				125		122	
1	1	Messenger				40		40	
							840		803
		<i>New England.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate (Gold Commissioner†), visiting Armidale, Bendemeer, Bundarra, Uralla, and Walcha				500		.....	.....
							500		.....
		<i>Nerrigundah.</i>							
		(See Moruya.)							
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....		.....†
		<i>Nimitybelle.</i>							
		(See Cooma.)							
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....		.....†
		<i>Nowra (Shoalhaven).</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				175		166	
							175		166
		<i>Nundle.</i>							
		(See Tamworth.)							
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....		.....†
		<i>Oberon.</i>							
		(See Macquarie.)							
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....		.....*
		<i>Orange.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate visiting Carcoar and Molong				450		428	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				175		166	
							625		594
		<i>Obley.</i>							
		Police acting as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....		.....†
		<i>Panbula.</i>							
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....		.....†
		<i>Paterson.</i>							
		(See Maitland.)							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				175		166	
							175		166
		<i>Parramatta.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				175		166	
							175		166
		<i>Penrith.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				175		166	
							175		166
		<i>Pieton.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (visited from Camden)				10		10	
							10		10
		<i>Port Macquarie.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				175		166	
							175		166
		<i>Pooncarria.</i>							
		(See Wentworth.)							
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....		.....†
113	99	Carried forward				£	22,936	.....	21,467

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

‡ Provided for on Estimate of Lands Department.

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.										
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.								
1870	1871						Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
Petty Sessions—continued.										
						£		£		
113	99	Brought forward	22,936	21,467
<i>Queanbeyan.</i>										
1	1	Police Magistrate, to visit Braidwood, Bungendore, and Gundaroo					450		428	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions					175		166	
							625		594	
<i>Raymond Terrace.</i>										
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions					275		261	
							275		261	
<i>Rockley.</i>										
1	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions					5	*	
							5			
<i>Rylstone.</i>										
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions					175		166	
							175		166	
<i>Ryde.</i>										
1	1	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions					50		50	
							50		50	
<i>Rydal.</i>										
		(See Hartley.)								
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions†	
<i>Richmond River.</i>										
1	1	Police Magistrate, Casino, Lismore, Ballina, and Tweed					450		428	
							450		428	
<i>Scone.</i>										
		(See Upper Hunter.)								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions					175		166	
							175		166	
<i>Seymour.</i>										
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions	
<i>Singleton.</i>										
		(See Maitland.)								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions					175		166	
							175		166	
<i>Sofala.</i>										
1	...	Police Magistrate (Gold Commissioner†), visiting Trunkey Creek and Tuena					500		
...	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		166	
							500		166	
<i>Stony Creek.</i>										
		(See Wellington.)								
1	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions					10	*	
							10			
<i>Stroud.</i>										
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions					175		166	
							175		166	
<i>Tamworth.</i>										
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Gunnedah and Nundle), and also Commissioner of Crown Lands					450		428	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions					175		166	
							625		594	
<i>Tambaroora.</i>										
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Hargraves)					350		333	
							350		333	
<i>Tenterfield.</i>										
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Glen Innes and Inverell) ...					450		428	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions					175		166	
							625		594	
130	114	Carried forward					£	27,151	25,151

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

‡ Provided for on Estimate of Lands Department.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.											
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
								£		£	
Petty Sessions—continued.											
130	114	Brought forward ... ..						.....	27,151	.....	25,151
1	...	<i>Tuena.</i> Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions						50	50*	
1	...	<i>Trunkey Creek.</i> (See <i>Sofala</i> .) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions						10	10*	
1	1	<i>Tumut.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Adelong)						175	175	428	428
1	1	<i>Tumberumba.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175	166	166
1	...	<i>Tweed.</i> (See <i>Richmond</i> .) Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions						50	50	50	50
1	1	<i>Ulladulla.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions						100	100	98	98
1	1	<i>Upper Hunter.</i> Police Magistrate, Scone, Muswellbrook, Murrumbidgee, Merriwa, and Cassilis						450	450	428	428
1	1	<i>Uralla.</i> (See <i>New England</i> .) Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..						50	50	50	50
		<i>Urana.</i> (See <i>Wagga Wagga</i> .) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....		.....†
1	1	<i>Wagga Wagga.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting <i>Urana</i> and <i>Narrandera</i>) ...						450	625	428	594
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						175		166	
1	1	<i>Wairialda.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175	166	166
1	1	<i>Walgett.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Biree)						350	350	333	333
1	1	<i>Walcha.</i> (See <i>New England</i> .) Clerk of Petty Sessions						175	175	166	166
		<i>Warren.</i> Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....		.....†
1	1	<i>Wallabadah.</i> Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions. (A Magistrate) ...						100	100	98	98
		<i>Wee Waa.</i> Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....		.....†
1	1	<i>Wellington.</i> Police Magistrate to visit <i>Dubbo</i> and <i>Stony Creek</i> ...						450	625	428	594
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions						175		166	
146	127	Carried forward						£	30,261	.....	28,322

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.				Amount Required for 1871.			
		£		£		£			
Petty Sessions—continued.									
146	127	Brought forward	...	...	...	.....	30,261	.....	28,322
1	1	<i>Wentworth.</i> Police Magistrate to visit Euston and Pooncaria	...	400	400	380		380	
1	1	<i>Wingham.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	175	175	166		166	
1	...	<i>Windeyer.</i> (See Mudgee.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	10	10*			
1	1	<i>Windsor.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	175	175	166		166	
		<i>Wilcannia.</i> (See Menindie.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	.....		.....†
1	1	<i>Wollombi.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Ellalong)	...	300	300	285		285	
1	1	<i>Wollongong.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	175	175	166		166	
1	1	<i>Yass.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	175	175	166		166	
1	1	<i>Young.</i> Police Magistrate (Gold Commissioner†), visiting Burrowa and Murrumburrah	...	500		.....		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	175	675	166		166	
					32,346			29,817	
CONTINGENCIES.									
		Travelling Expenses for Police Magistrates	...	1,000		1,500			
		Inspector of Weights and Measures, Central Police Office	...	200		200			
		Allowances to Court House Keepers	...	700		800			
		Fees to Interpreters	...	200		150			
		Fees to Medical Practitioners in Lunacy cases	...	.....^a		.....^a			
		Rent of Court Houses	...	250		300			
		Fuel, Light, and Water	...	300		300			
		Incidental	...	350		400			
		Bailiffs, Small Debts Courts	...	100		100			
		Allowances to Police acting as Clerks of Petty Sessions, 16 at £10, and 40 at £5, per annum	...	\$.....		360			
		(£10 at £10, and 10 at £5, per annum, amount £150, voted in Salaries Estimate.)			3,100			4,110	
155	135	TOTAL	...	£	.....	35,446	.....	33,927	

* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

‡ Provided for on Estimate of Lands Department.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

53

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.				Amount Required for 1871.			
		£				£			
Coroners' Inquests.									
1	1	Coroner, Sydney...	...	...	...	450		428	
1	1	Clerk, do. ...	...	...	...	150		146	
							600		574
		Fees to Coroners and Magistrates for Inquests and Inquiries, at 20s. each	...	...	...	1,100		1,200	
		Travelling Expenses of Coroners and Magistrates	...			250		200	
		For taking up Dead Bodies	...	...	...	15		15	
		Burials and Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	470		470	
		Jurors' Fees attending Murder and Manslaughter Inquests				40		40	
		Jurors' and Witnesses' Fees attending Inquests on Fires				100		100	
							1,975		2,025
2	2	TOTAL ...	...	...	£	.....	2,575	.....	2,599
Miscellaneous Services.									
		Towards defraying the Expenses of a Law Reform Commission, with a view to amending and consolidating the Statute Law of New South Wales...				2,000		.....
		Expenses in connection with Claim preferred against the Government by Mr. George S. Yarnton, late Joint Registrar of the Sydney District Court	...	...		.....		331	
		50 copies of Connell's New South Wales Magisterial Digest	...	...	...	.....		84	
							2,000		415

V.

Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.

SUMMARY.

	Voted for 1870.	Required for 1871.
	£	£
Treasury	9,121	9,401
Stamp Duties	1,590	1,704
Customs	26,375	26,655
Colonial Distilleries and Refineries	2,895	2,750
Gold Receivers*	275	265
Gold and Escort*	5,000	5,550
Printing, Bookbinding, and Postage Stamps	20,375	20,052
Stores and Stationery	42,835	42,802
Gunpowder Magazine, Goat Island	679	1,037
Colonial Military Store, and Gunpowder Magazine, Spectacle Island	869	1,758
Health and Emigration Officers	835	786
Quarantine	500	492
Shipping Masters	1,512	1,457
Abattoir, Glebe Island	930	906
Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department	24,545	24,044
Life-boats	400	400
Miscellaneous Services... ..	31,080	29,980
TO BE RAISED BY LOAN.	169,816	170,039
For the purchase of Warlike Stores ... ..	.....	10,000
TOTAL	£ 169,816	180,039

* Formerly included under Colonial Secretary.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
1st February, 1871.

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

57

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871								
		Stamp Duties.							
								Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.
								£	£
1	1	Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	400	380
1	1	Accountant	...	...	...	...	...	250	238
1	1	Entry Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	250	238
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	100	98
1	1	Junior Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	50	50
1	1	Foreman of Stampers	...	...	...	...	...	200	190
1	1	<i>a</i> Stamper	...	...	...	...	...	150	117
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	120	98
1	1	<i>a</i> Office-keeper	...	...	...	...	...	45	45
		Books	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
		Rent	...	...	...	...	...	.....	225
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	20	20
								1,565	1,454
								25	250
9	9	TOTAL ...						£	1,590
								.....	1,704
		Customs.							
1	1	<i>Sydney.</i>							
		Collector	...	...	...	...	...	900	833
		INDOOR BRANCH.							
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	530	490
1	1	Cashier	...	...	...	...	...	530	490
1	1	Clerk (Registrar)	...	...	...	...	...	375	356
1	1	<i>b</i> Do. (Clearing Clerk)	...	...	...	...	...	300	285
1	1	<i>b</i> Do. (Clearing Steamers)	...	...	...	...	...	275	261
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	250	238
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	225	214
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	205	195
2	2	Clerks, at £190	...	...	...	...	...	400	380
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	175	166
		LANDING BRANCH.							
1	1	First Landing Surveyor	...	...	...	...	...	500	475
1	1	Second do.	...	...	...	...	...	400	380
1	1	First Landing Waiter	...	...	...	...	...	325	309
1	1	Second do.	...	...	...	...	...	325	309
1	1	Third do.	...	...	...	...	...	300	285
1	1	Fourth do.	...	...	...	...	...	275	261
1	1	Fifth do.	...	...	...	...	...	275	261
1	1	Sixth do.	...	...	...	...	...	275	261
1	1	Seventh do.	...	...	...	...	...	225	214
1	1	Eighth do.	...	...	...	...	...	225	214
1	1	<i>b</i> Ninth do.	...	...	...	...	...	225	214
1	1	Tenth do.	...	...	...	...	...	225	214
1	1	Eleventh do.	...	...	...	...	...	225	214
1	1	Twelfth do.	...	...	...	...	...	225	214
1	1	Thirteenth do.	...	...	...	...	...	215	204
1	1	Fourteenth do.	...	...	...	...	...	205	195
1	1	Fifteenth do.	...	...	...	...	...	205	195
1	1	Sixteenth do.	...	...	...	...	...	195	185
1	1	Seventeenth do.	...	...	...	...	...	175	166
31	31	Carried forward						£ 9,185	8,678

a Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light.*b* The Landing Waiters receive remuneration for extra attendance, at the rate of 2s. 6d. an hour. The Clearing Clerk receives a fee of 10s. for each vessel cleared at the wharf, 10s. for each vessel cleared for London, and 5s. for each Foreign vessel cleared in the Office after the usual hours. The Clerk who clears the Steamers at night receives 2s. 6d. for each vessel.

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.											
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.		
Customs—continued.											
								£	£		
31	31	Brought forward						9,185	8,678		
TIDE BRANCH.											
1	1	First Tide Surveyor						325	309		
1	1	Second do.						325	309		
WAREHOUSE BRANCH.											
1	1	a Warehousekeeper						350	333		
1	1	First Locker						225	214		
1	1	Second do.						225	214		
1	1	Third do.						225	214		
1	1	Fourth do.						225	214		
1	1	Fifth do.						225	214		
1	1	Sixth do.						200	190		
1	1	Seventh do.						200	190		
1	1	a Eighth do.						200	190		
1	1	Ninth do.						200	190		
1	1	Tenth do.						200	190		
1	1	Eleventh do.						200	190		
1	1	Twelfth do.						200	190		
1	1	Thirteenth do.						200	190		
1	1	Fourteenth do.						200	190		
1	1	Fifteenth do.						200	190		
MISCELLANEOUS.											
1	1	b Messenger... ..						120	117		
1	1	Do.						108	105		
3	3	Warrant Officers, 2 at £117, and 1 at £60						300	294		
5	5	Boy Messengers, at £40						200	200		
1	1	Watchman						114	111		
1	1	b Housekeeper						60	60		
								14,212	13,486		
OUTPORT BRANCH.											
Botany Bay.											
1	1	c Coast Waiter						225	214		
4	4	Boatmen, at £94... ..						384	376		
Broken Bay.											
1	1	d Coast Waiter						250	238		
4	4	Boatmen, at £94... ..						384	376		
Newcastle.											
1	1	Sub-Collector						375	356		
1	1	e Landing Waiter (Morpeth)						300	285		
1	1	Tide Surveyor						250	238		
1	1	Clerk						200	190		
1	1	Do.						150	146		
1	1	Coxswain						132	129		
3	3	Boatmen, at £94... ..						288	282		
...	1	Warrant Officer ... ..						.....	117
Grafton.											
1	1	Sub-Collector						275	261		
1	1	c Landing Waiter (Lawrence)						200	190		
1	1	Coxswain						120	117		
3	3	Boatmen, at £94... ..						288	282		
Carried forward								£ 3,821	3,797		
86	87	Carried forward						£	14,212	13,486

a The Warehousekeeper receives remuneration for extra attendance, at the rate of 3s. 6d. an hour; and Lockers, at the rate of 1s. 6d. an hour.
b Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light. c Provided with Quarters. d Receives £50 per annum for Office-rent.
e Receives £20 per annum for Office-rent.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.								SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		Customs—continued.						£		£	
86	87	Brought forward ... ..						.....	14,212	.....	13,486
		Brought forward						3,821		3,797	
		OUTPORT BRANCH—continued.									
		<i>Eden.</i>									
1	1	a	Sub-Collector*	...	...	...	...	300		285	
1	1		Coxswain ...	...	...	...	...	132		129	
1	1		Wharfinger ...	...	...	...	...	20		20	
		<i>Richmond River.</i>									
1	1	a	Sub-Collector ...	...	...	...	...	200		190	
2	2		Boatmen, at £94...	...	...	...	...	192		188	
		<i>Tweed River.</i>									
...	1		Sub-Collector ...	...	...	...	...	.....		238	
		<i>Wollongong and Bellambi.</i>									
1	1		Acting Customs' Officer ...	...	...	...	...	52		52	
		<i>Kiama.</i>									
1	1		Acting Customs' Officer ...	...	...	...	...	52		52	
		<i>Port Stephens.</i>									
1	1		Acting Customs' Officer ...	...	...	...	...	52		52	
		<i>M'Leay River.</i>									
1	1		Acting Customs' Officer ...	...	...	...	...	25		25	
		<i>Wagga Wagga.</i>									
1	1		Acting Customs' Officer ...	...	...	...	...	25		25	
								4,871		5,053	
		BORDER BRANCH.									
		<i>Moama.</i>									
1	1	b	Sub-Collector ...	...	...	...	...	300		380	
2	2	c	Searchers and Night Watchmen, at £166	...	...	...	...	350		332	
		<i>Albury.</i>									
1	1	b	Customs' Officer ...	...	...	...	...	250		238	
		<i>Wentworth.</i>									
1	1	d	Customs' Officer ...	...	...	...	...	250		238	
1	1		Messenger ...	...	...	...	...	96		94	
		<i>Swan Hill.</i>									
1	1	d	Customs' Officer ...	...	...	...	...	250		238	
		<i>Euston.</i>									
1	1	d	Customs' Officer ...	...	...	...	...	250		238	
		<i>Corowa.</i>									
1	1	d	Customs' Officer ...	...	...	...	...	250		238	
1	1		Messenger ...	...	...	...	...	96		94	
		<i>Maryland.</i>									
...	1		Sub-Collector ...	...	...	...	...	.....		238	
								2,092		2,328	
		INLAND BONDED WAREHOUSE.									
		<i>Wagga Wagga.</i>									
1	1	e	Locker ...	...	...	...	...	250		238	
								250		238	
								21,425		21,105	
		Allowances to extra Tide Waiters, and for occasional									
		Clerical Assistance ...						3,500		4,000	
		Rent ...						470		470	
		New Boats ...						100		100	
		Gauging Instruments, &c. ...						100		100	
		Rent of 5 Offices, at £20, Murray River ...						100		100	
		Allowance for Forage for 7 horses ...						300		300	
		Rent of Bonding Warehouse, Albury ...						80		80	
		Incidental Expenses ...						300		400	
								4,950		5,550	
108	111	TOTAL						£	26,375	.....	26,655

a Provided with Quarters.

b Provided with Quarters, and allowed £50 per annum for Forage.

c Receives £35 each for House-rent.

d Receives £20 per annum for Office-rent, and £50 per annum for Forage.

e Receives £50 per annum for House-rent.

* Also Police Magistrate; Salary, £150 per annum.

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.				Amount Required for 1871.			
		£				£			
Colonial Distilleries and Refineries.									
DISTILLERIES' BRANCH.									
1	1	Chief Inspector of Distilleries ...	500			463			
3	3	Inspectors of Distilleries, at £380 ...	1,200			1,140			
					1,700			1,603	
		Instruments and Books ...	20			20			
		Cleaning Offices ...	50			50			
		Porterage... ..	5			5			
		Incidental Expenses ...	70			70			
		Rewards for information as to Illicit Distillation ...	50			50			
					195			195	
					1,895			1,798	
REFINERIES' BRANCH.									
		a Chief Inspector of Refineries ...	150			138			
1	1	Inspector of Refineries ...	300			285			
1	1	Do. ...	275			261			
1	1	Cadet ...	55			52			
1	1	Watchman ...	100			98			
1	1	Gatekeeper ...	80			78			
1	1	Boy Messenger ...	40			40			
					1,000			*952	
10	10	TOTAL ...	£		2,895	.....		2,750	
Gold Receivers.									
26	26	Receivers at Goulburn, Orange, Mudgee, Gundagai, Tamworth, Cooma, Yass, Araluen, Forbes, Tumut, Armidale, Seone, Adelong, Tumberumba, Stony Creek, Young, Sofala, Hargraves, Uralla, Nundle, Tambaroora, Braidwood, and Grenfell, and two new Gold Fields, at £10 each, and one at Bathurst, at £15 ...	.....		275	.....		265	
26	26								
Gold and Escort.									
		Freight and Conveyance of Gold and Escorts ...	.....		5,000	.....		† 5,550	

a Duties performed by the Chief Inspector of Distilleries.

* To meet this expenditure the Colonial Sugar Company are assessed at the rate of £1,000 per annum on the working capabilities of their Refinery.

† This expenditure will be reimbursed by the Gold Escort charges.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.
								£	£
		Printing, Bookbinding, Stamps, and Railway Tickets.							
1	1	Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps ...						600	555
1	1	Superintendent ...						400	380
1	1	Overseer ...						300	285
		ACCOUNT BRANCH.							
1	1	Accountant ...						300	285
1	1	Clerk ...						150	146
		CLERICAL BRANCH.							
1	1	Clerk of Stamps and Cashier ...						210	200
1	1	Do. (Sale Room) ...						200	190
		PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND PUBLISHING.							
1	1	Foreman of Bookbinding Branch ...						300	285
1	1	Do. Press Room... ..						275	261
		Parliamentary and Gazette ...						240	228
4	4	Sub-Overseers { Jobbing ...						240	228
		Bills ...						240	228
		Bookbinding ...						230	219
1	1	Publisher... ..						240	228
3	3	Readers, 1 at £200, 1 at £190, and 1 at £146 ...						560	536
67	85	{ Compositors, Machinists, Pressmen, Bookbinders, Assistants, and others ...						8,718	9,800
66	55	{ Extra Hands and Overtime,—during the Session ...						600	600
		Improvers, Apprentices, Folders and Sewers, and others, at rates varying from 8s. to 1s. per diem, according to length of service ...						4,832	3,120
		POSTAGE AND ADHESIVE DUTY STAMPS.							
1	1	Foreman ...						300	285
2	...	Printers, 1 at £200, and 1 at £125 ...						325	...
...	2	Do. 1 at £190, and 1 at £146 ...						...	336
2	2	Assistants, 1 at £146, and 1 at £60 ...						210	206
		RAILWAY TICKETS, ENVELOPES, AND NUMBERING.							
1	1	Foreman ...						230	219
1	1	Assistant ...						150	146
		PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY.							
1	1	Photo-lithographer and Lithographic Printer ...						275	261
...	5	Draftsman, £98; Assistant Photo-lithographer, £98; Assistant Photographer, £70; 2 Apprentices (Lithographic Printing), £109 ...						...	375
		COST of printing Tables for Standarding Gold ...						...	200
		TYPE, Repairs to Machinery, and Incidental Expenses ...						250	250
158	170	TOTAL ...						20,375	20,052

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871					Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		Stores and Stationery.							
						£		£	
1	1	Clerk of Stores	...	...	...	400		380	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	150		146	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	125		122	
1	1	Foreman	...	...	...	125		122	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	110		107	
						910		877	
						600		600	
						25		25	
						39,000		39,000	
						2,300		2,300	
						41,925		41,925	
5	5	TOTAL	...	...	£	.....	42,835	.....	42,802
GUNPOWDER MAGAZINE, GOAT ISLAND.*									
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	200		190	
1	1	Foreman	...	...	...	150		146	
1	1	Assistant Foreman	...	...	...	100		98	
						450		434	
						50		50	
						.....		40	
						113		.....
						.....		374	
						36		109	
						30		30	
						229		603	
3	3	TOTAL	...	...	£	.....	679	.....	1,037*
COLONIAL MILITARY STORE, AND GUNPOWDER MAGAZINE, SPECTACLE ISLAND.									
1	1	Superintendent and Barrack-master	...	...	...	275		261	
1	1	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	25		25	
...	1	Clerk, Military Store	...	...	...	.....		98	
						300		384	
						.....		100	
						292		365	
						.....		100	
						126		584	
						121		165	
						30		60	
						569		1,374	
2	3	TOTAL	...	...	£	.....	869	.....	1,758

* This Magazine is placed in charge of the Deputy Assistant Superintendent of Military Stores, by the Act of Council 16 Vic., No. 47.—£340 of the amount is paid by the Imperial Government.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.
Health and Emigration Officers.									
1	1	a	Health and Emigration Officer, Port Jackson	...	...	...	...	£ 530	£ 490
1	1	b	Health Officer, Newcastle	...	...	...	...	50	50
1	1		Clerk to Emigration Officer, Port Jackson	...	...	...	...	175	166
								755	706
			Rent of Office	...	...	...	...	75	75
			Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	5	5
								80	80
3	3		TOTAL	...	...	...	£	835	786
Quarantine.									
1	1	c	Overseer of Stores	...	...	...	...	150	146
2	2	c	Boatmen, at £73...	...	...	...	...	150	146
								300	292
			Expenses of Vessels in Quarantine	...	...	...	...	200	200
3	3		TOTAL	...	...	...	£	500	492
Shipping Masters.									
Sydney.									
1	1		Shipping Master	...	...	...	...	350	333
1	1		Chief Clerk and Deputy Shipping Master	...	...	...	...	300	285
1	1		First Clerk	...	...	...	...	175	166
2	2		Clerks, at £98	...	...	...	...	200	196
...	1		Director of Seamen, and Messenger	...	...	...	...	.....	122
2	1		Seamen's Assistant and Messenger	...	...	...	...	250	122
1	1		Office-keeper	...	...	...	...	15	15
Newcastle.									
1	1	d	Shipping Master	...	...	...	...	150	146
1	1		Boy Messenger	...	...	...	...	52	52
								1,492	1,437
			Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	20	20
10	10		TOTAL	...	...	...	£	1,512	1,457
Glebe Island Abattoir.									
1	1		Inspector	...	...	...	...	300	285
1	1		Assistant Inspector	...	...	...	...	150	146
1	1		Engine-driver for Pumping Water	...	...	...	...	120	117
1	1		Labourer	...	...	...	...	80	78
								650	626
			Forage Allowance for Inspector	...	...	...	...	50	50
			Coals for Pump Engine	...	...	...	...	80	80
			Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	150	150
								280	280
4	4		TOTAL	...	...	...	£	930	906

a Member of Immigration Board.

b Vaccinator—2s. 6d. for each successful case.

d Clerk to the Harbour Master—Salary, £150 per annum.

e Provided with Quarters.

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.							
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.			
		£		£			
Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department.							
1	1	.....	650	.....		601	
STEAM NAVIGATION AND PILOT BOARDS.							
4	4	Members of the Steam Navigation Board (Non-official)...	250	250			
1	1	Engineer Surveyor	350	333			
1	1	Inspector for the purposes of the Steam Navigation Act	100	50			
1	1	Shipwright Surveyor, at £1 10s. each Survey	200	200			
...	...	Surveyors at Outports	60	60			
1	1	Messenger	96	94			
			1,056			987	
HARBOUR MASTERS.							
1	1	Harbour Master, Sydney... ..	350	333			
1	1	Do. Newcastle	350	333			
1	1	Do. Twofold Bay	250	238			
1	1	Assistant Harbour Master, Newcastle	250	238			
1	1	Clerk and Accountant (also Secretary to the Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards)	250	238			
1	1	Clerk, Sydney	175	166			
1	1	a Do. Newcastle	150	146			
			1,775			1,692	
COLONIAL LIGHT-HOUSES.							
<i>Principal Light-keepers.</i>							
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light	180	171			
1	1	Do. Hornby Light	180	171			
1	1	Newcastle (acting also as Signal Master)	250	238			
1	1	Cape St. George	180	171			
1	1	Port Stephens	180	171			
1	1	Broken Bay—Stewart's Lights	144	140			
1	1	Light Ship "Bramble"	180	171			
2	1	Port Denison Light	73	94			
<i>First Assistant Light-keepers.</i>							
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light	96	94			
1	1	Do. Hornby Light	96	94			
1	1	Newcastle... ..	96	94			
1	1	Cape St. George	96	94			
1	1	Port Stephens	96	94			
1	1	Light Ship "Bramble," Mate	96	94			
...	1	Broken Bay—Stewart's Light ... ..	.....	94			
<i>Second Assistant Light-keepers.</i>							
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light	96	94			
1	1	Do. Hornby Light	96	94			
1	1	Newcastle... ..	96	94			
1	1	Cape St. George	96	94			
1	1	Port Stephens	96	94			
3	3	Light Ship "Bramble," Crew, at £94	288	282			
			2,711			2,737	
39	39	Carried forward	£	6,192	.....	6,017	

a Also Shipping Master; Salary, £150 per annum.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.							
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1870	1871					Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.
						£	£
		Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department—continued.					
39	39	Brought forward				6,192	6,017
		SEA AND RIVER PILOTS.					
		<i>Port Jackson.</i>					
2	2	Assistant Harbour Masters, at £238				500	476
4	4	Crew for do., at £94				384	376
		To provide Fees for Pilots under the Competitive Pilotage System				4,200	4,200
		<i>Newcastle.</i>					
2	2	Pilots, at £238				500	476
2	2	Junior Pilots, at £166				350	332
		<i>Manning River.</i>					
1	1	Pilot				175	166
		<i>M'Leay River.</i>					
1	1	Pilot				175	166
		<i>Clarence River.</i>					
1	1	Pilot				175	166
		<i>Richmond River.</i>					
1	1	Pilot				175	166
		<i>Port Macquarie.</i>					
1	1	Pilot				175	166
		<i>Moruya.</i>					
1	1	Pilot				175	166
		<i>Bellenger River.</i>					
1	1	Pilot				175	166
		<i>Tweed River.</i>					
1	1	Pilot				175	166
		<i>Wollongong.</i>					
1	1	Pilot, in charge of the Port and Moorings				150	146
		<i>Kiama.</i>					
1	1	Pilot, in charge of the Port and Moorings				25	25
		<i>Bellambi.</i>					
1	1	Pilot, in charge of the Port and Moorings				25	25
		<i>Jerrington.</i>					
1	1	Pilot, in charge of the Port and Moorings				15	15
		BOATMEN.				7,549	7,399
		<i>Port Jackson. (Boatswain's Yard.)</i>					
1	1	a Boatswain in charge				150	146
6	6	Coxswains, at £105				648	630
16	16	b Boatmen, at £94... ..				1,536	1,504
		<i>Newcastle.</i>					
14	14	Boatmen, at £94... ..				1,344	1,316
1	1	Carpenter... ..				140	137
		<i>Manning River.</i>					
4	4	Boatmen, at £94... ..				384	376
		<i>M'Leay River.</i>					
4	4	Boatmen, at £94... ..				384	376
		<i>Clarence River.</i>					
4	4	Boatmen, at £94... ..				384	376
		<i>Richmond River.</i>					
5	5	Boatmen, at £94... ..				480	470
		<i>Port Macquarie.</i>					
4	4	Boatmen, at £94... ..				384	376
		<i>Moruya.</i>					
2	2	Boatmen, at £94... ..				192	188
		<i>Bellinger River.</i>					
4	4	Boatmen, at £94				384	376
		<i>Tweed River.</i>					
4	4	Boatmen, at £94... ..				384	376
		<i>Twofold Bay.</i>					
3	3	Boatmen, at £94... ..				288	282
						7,082	6,929
133	133	Carried forward				20,823	20,345

a Provided with Quarters.
 b To provide for services of Harbour Master, Customs, Health and Emigration Officer, Post Office, Cockatoo Island, and Government Stores.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.
		Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department— continued.						£	£
133	133	Brought forward ... ..						..... 20,823	..... 20,345
		TELEGRAPH STATIONS.							
1	1	Signal Master, Fort Phillip						200	190
1	1	Signal Master's Assistant						84	82
1	1	Signal Master, South Head						180	171
1	1	Junior Operating Clerk, South Head						100	98
1	1	Operator, Nelson's Bay						52	52
1	1	Do. Port Stephens						26	26
1	1	Do. Port Office						26	26
7	7							668	645
		AUSTRALIAN COAST LIGHT-HOUSES.						21,491	20,990
		Contribution towards the maintenance of Lights on Gabo Island, Wilson's Promontory, King's Island, and Kent's Group ... ..						..... 2,000	..... 2,000
		CONTINGENCIES.							
		Travelling Expenses						150	150
		New Boats and repairs, and repairs to Boat-sheds and Pilot Stations						400	400
		Forage and Farriery						100	100
		Expense of Communication						50	50
		For the maintenance of the four Leading Lights on the Beacons erected in the Port of Newcastle						48	48
		Expense of sounding a Gong at Fort Denison during foggy weather						6	6
		Incidental Expenses						300	300
								1,054	1,054
140	140	TOTAL ... .. £						..... 24,545	... .. 24,044
		Life-boats.							
		Gratuities to Coxswains and Crews of Life-boats, Sydney and Newcastle						400	400
								400	400

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

	Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
	£		£	
Miscellaneous Services.				
Postage of the various Public Departments	6,500		6,500	
Advertising for the Public Service generally	4,000		4,000	
For the transmission of Telegraphic Messages	6,000		5,000	
Duty Stamps for the Public Service generally	500		500	
One-half per cent. Commission on payments in England, by the Government Financial Agents, on (say) £700,000	3,500		3,500	
Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony	3,000		2,000	
To provide for a Queen's Plate to be run for annually on Rand- wick Racecourse, under the auspices of the Australian Jockey Club (Resolution of Assembly)	200		200	
To meet the Expense of carrying on the Inner Waters and Coast Surveys	1,500		1,500	
Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts	1,750		1,800	
Provisions to be left on Booby Island, for the relief of Shipwrecked Persons	30		30	
Provisions to be left at Somerset, for the relief of Shipwrecked Persons ... ..	.....		30	
To meet Unforeseen Expenses, to be hereafter accounted for ...	3,000		3,000	
Buoys and Beacons for the Clarence River ... ..	.....		1,000	
Position Lights at the Tweed River, and at Nelson Bay, Port Stephens ... ..	.....		300	
Gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service to John Ful- larton, late Pilot, Port Jackson ... ..	.....		358	
Gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service to John Brown, late Boatman, Eden ... ..	.....		80	
Gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service to John Emanuel, late Boatman, Eden ... ..	.....		102	
Gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service to John Foley, late Boatman, Eden ... ..	.....		80	
Other Votes, 1870	1,100		.....
		31,080		29,980
To be raised by Loan.				
For the purchase of Warlike Stores ... ..	.....	.....	.....	10,000

VI.

Secretary for Lands.

SUMMARY.

										Voted for 1870.	Required for 1871.
CHARGEABLE ON REVENUE.										£	£
Department of Lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,154	10,368
Survey of Lands...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,483	71,002
Commission to Land Agents, Appraisers, &c., and Rent of Buildings...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,300	4,300
Occupation of Lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,811	10,525
Gold Fields	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,089	2,794
Prevention of Scab in Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,952	9,577
Inspection of Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	302
Coal Fields	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,360	1,350
Botanic Gardens...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,526	3,175
Government Domains and Hyde Park	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,953	2,911
Minor Roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,300	4,300
Miscellaneous Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,113	4,300
TOTAL										£ 143,374	124,904

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
1st February, 1871.*

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.
Department of Lands.									
							£		£
1	1	Secretary for Lands	...	...	...	...	.....	1,500	.....
1	1	Under Secretary	...	...	...	...	.....	800	.....
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	550		555
1	...	Clerk	...	...	...	...	450		.....
2	2	Clerks, at £380	...	...	...	...	800		760
4	3	Do. at £333	...	...	...	...	1,400		999
...	2	Do. at £285	...	...	...	...	.....		570
4	5	Do. at £238	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,190
7	6	Do. at £190	...	...	...	...	1,400		1,140
10	10	Do. at £146	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,460
31	31							7,100	
CONTINGENT STAFF.									
6	4	Extra Clerks, at 5s. 6d. per diem	...	...	...	...	657		402
2	2	Cadets, at £50 per annum	...	...	...	...	100		100
8	6							757	
MESSENGERS, &c.									
3	3	Messengers, 1 at £117, 2 at £98	...	...	...	...	256		313
2	2	Office-keeper's Assistants, 1 at £61, 1 at £36	...	...	...	...	97		97
1	1	Watchman, at 5s. per diem	...	...	...	...	92		92
		Preparation of Deeds	...	...	...	...	500		300
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	52		150
6	6							552	
45	43	TOTAL	...	...	...	£	.....	11,154	.....
Survey of Lands.									
SURVEY STAFF.									
1	1	Surveyor General	...	...	...	...	1,000		925
5	5	a District Surveyors, at £675	...	...	...	...	3,650		3,375
6	6	b Surveyors, 1st Class, at £580	...	...	...	...	3,780		3,480
6	6	c Do. 2nd Class, at £485	...	...	...	...	3,180		2,910
17	17	Field Assistants to Surveyors, at 5s. 6d. each per diem	...	...	...	...	1,862		1,707
68	68	d Wages and Provisions to Surveying Parties	...	...	...	...	5,264		5,264
								18,736	
103	103	Carried forward	...	...	£	.....		18,736	.....
a Including £475 Salary and £200 Allowance for Equipment, viz. :—									
Interest on purchase and wear and tear £100									
Provisions for self 25									
Forage for three horses 125									
Horse-shoeing 10									
Wear and tear of survey instruments 10									
Stationery and postage 5									
Contingencies 5									
£280									
Less 80									
£200									
b Including £380 Salary and £300 Allowance.									
c Including £385 Salary and £300 Allowance.									
d Being estimated at the rate of 3s. and 4s. per diem for 68 Labourers, with an additional sum to meet special expenditure where necessary.									

* Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light.

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871	Occupation of Lands.				Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		HEAD QUARTERS.				£		£	
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	450		428	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	250		238	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	225		214	
2	2	Clerks, at £190	...	...	...	400		380	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	150		146	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	100		98	
1	1	Extra Clerk	...	...	...	100		98	
1	1	Commissioner, Cumberland	...	...	...	200		190	
							1,875		1,792
9	9								
		COMPILATION OF DISTRICT RUN MAPS.							
1	1	Draftsman	...	...	...	400		428	
2	2	Assistant Draftsmen—1 at £214, 1 at £107	...	...	...	335		321	
							735		749
3	3								
		PASTORAL DISTRICTS.							
1	1	Commissioner of Crown Lands, at £475	...	...	...	500		475	
7	7	Commissioners do.	£428	...	...	3,150		2,996	
2	1	Do.	£380	...	...	800		380	
1	1	Commissioner do.	£190	...	...	200		190	
5	...	Bailiffs, at £183 ...	...	...	...	915		.....
...	5	Do. at £171 ...	...	...	...	400		855	
10	9	Camp-keepers, at £40	...	...	...	...		360	
							5,965		5,256
26	24								
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	100		52	
1	1	Housekeeper	...	...	...	36		36	
							136		88
		CONTINGENT.							
		Exploration and allotment of New Country	...	...	...	500		300	
		Appraisement Fees and Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	4,000		2,000	
		Commissioners' Quarters and Offices	...	...	...	400		240	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	200		100	
							5,100		2,640
2	2								
41	39								
		TOTAL ...				£	.....	.....	10,525
		Gold Fields.							
3	3	*Commissioners, at £475 ...	...	...	...	.....		1,425	
2	...	Clerks to Gold Commissioners, at £175...	...	...	...	350		.....
...	2	Do. 1 at £214, and 1 at £190	...	...	...	.....		404	
							350		1,829
		Allowance in lieu of Forage for Commissioners...	...	...	...	300		300	
		Rent of Premises	...	...	...	105		140	
		Travelling Expenses of Commissioners (when specially sanctioned)	...	...	...	134		200	
		Fees for Mining Surveyors	...	...	...	.....		200	
		Unforeseen Expenses at Gold Fields	...	...	...	100		75	
		Extra Clerical Assistance when necessary	...	...	...	100		50	
							739		965
5	5								
		TOTAL ...				£	.....	.....	2,794

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

73.

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1870	1871										
		Prevention of Scab in Sheep.						Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
								£		£	
1	1	Chief Inspector ...	...	...	...	...	...	500		475	
1	1	Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	...	100		107	
5	5	Inspectors, at £333 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750		1,665	
9	10	Do. at £238 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,250		2,380	
2	1	Do. at £190 ...	...	...	...	...	...	400		190	
14	14	Do. at £146 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100		2,044	
2	2	Do. at £98 ...	...	...	...	...	...	200		196	
3	3	Do. at £50 ...	...	...	...	...	...	150		150	
8	8	Boundary Riders on the Murray, at £146 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200		1,168	
									8,650		8,375
Forage:—											
Chief Inspector, at £50 ...								50		50	
Travelling Expenses of Inspectors (when specially sanctioned) ...								200		200	
Travelling Expenses of Sheep Directors ...								400		300	
Postage and Stationery for 30 Inspectors, at £5 ...								150		150	
Do. for 4 at £2 10s. ...								10		10	
Rent of Quarantine Ground, Sydney ...								65		65	
Forage for Sheep in Quarantine... ..								150		150	
Medicaments for dressing Sheep ...								20		20	
Keeping Quarantine Yards, Sydney ...								50		50	
Incidental Expenses, including Law Costs and Charges								207		207	
									1,302		1,202
45	45	TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	£	.....	9,952	.....	9,577
<hr/>											
Inspection of Cattle.											
2	1	Inspectors, Sydney, at £25 ...	...	...	...	...	...	50		25	
1	1	Inspector, Eden... ..	...	...	...	...	...	100		98	
1	1	Do. Newcastle ...	...	...	...	...	...	150		146	
									300		269
Postage and Stationery for Inspectors at Newcastle and Eden ...								8		8	
Incidental Expenses ...								25		25	
									33		33
4	3	TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	£	.....	333	.....	302
<hr/>											
Coal Fields.											
1	1	Examiner (Northern) and Keeper of Mining Records...	...	...	...	...	...	600		555	
1	1	Inspector ...	...	...	...	...	...	300		285	
									900		840
Rent of Office ...								60		60	
Forage where specially authorized ...								.....		50	
Incidental Expenses ...								400		400	
									460		510
2	2	TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	£	.....	1,360	.....	1,350

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871					Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
						£		£	
		Botanic Gardens.							
1	1	Director ...	...	...	...	400		380	
1	1	Overseer ...	...	...	...	150		146	
1	1	Clerk and Librarian ...	...	...	...	150		146	
1	1	Bailiff ...	...	...	...	108		105	
							808		777
		Wages to Gardeners and Labourers ...	...	...	...	1,463		1,563	
		Travelling and other Expenses of Director ...	...	...	...	100		100	
		Forage for one Horse ...	...	...	...	50		50	
		Cases for Plants, and expenses of transmission ...	...	...	...	40		40	
		Towards the formation of a Public Botanical Library ...	...	...	...	25		25	
		Coals and Manure ...	...	...	...	40		40	
		Preparing Ground for New Plantations ...	...	...	...	100		100	
		Cost of Aviary ...	...	...	...	200		200	
		Painting and repairing Seats ...	...	...	...	25		15	
		Labelling the Plants and Shrubs ...	...	...	...	25		15	
		Laying down Pipes for irrigation purposes ...	...	...	...	300		.....
		Additional Frames for propagating Plants ...	...	...	...	150		.....
		Dwarf Stone Wall, western side of Lower Garden ...	...	...	...	100		.....
		Levelling and preparing for planting reclaimed ground...		150	
		Incidental Expenses	100		100	
							2,718		2,398
4	4	TOTAL	£	3,526	3,175
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		Government Domains and Hyde Park.							
1	1	General Overseer...	130		127	
1	1	Bailiff	120		117	
							250		244
		Wages to Labourers ...	...	...	...	862		862	
		Forage for one Horse ...	...	...	...	50		50	
		Gravel to keep in repair Roads and Paths ...	...	...	...	300		300	
		Repair of Gates and Fences ...	...	...	...	125		125	
		To trench and fence in Ground for additional Plantations	...	...	...	150		150	
		Soil and Manure ...	...	...	...	50		50	
		For purchase of a Horse and Cart ...	...	...	...	36		.....
		To keep in order Plantations at Court House, Darling-	...	...	...	80		80	
		hurst, and at other Public Buildings ...	...	...	...	50		50	
		Incidental Expenses ...	...	...	...		1,703		1,667
		For the improvement of Hyde Park	1,000	1,000
2	2	TOTAL	£	2,953	2,911

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.					
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		£		£	
Minor Roads.					
		300		300	
		5,000		4,000	
		*.....			
			5,300		4,300
Miscellaneous Services.					
		200		200	
		50		50	
		25		25	
		1,000		1,000	
			500	
		100		100	
			125	
			1,000	
			1,000	
			300	
		9,738		.....
			11,113		4,300

* The construction and maintenance of the Subordinate Roads of the Colony having been placed, during the year 1870, under the control and management of the Commissioner and Engineer for Roads, the proposed expenditure for these Roads for 1871 will be found in page 87 of the Estimate of the Secretary for Public Works.

VII.

Secretary for Public Works.

SUMMARY.

	Voted for 1870.	Required for 1871.
CHARGEABLE ON REVENUE.		
	£	£
Department of Public Works	4,130	4,020
Railways :—		
General Establishment	2,300	2,129
Works in Progress—Establishment	8,399	8,058
Existing Lines—Working Expenses	182,800	191,005
Harbours and River Navigation :—		
Establishments	22,142	22,866
Public Works	5,350	3,611
Colonial Architect	5,965	5,778
Public Works and Buildings	61,772	47,050
Roads and Bridges :—		
General Establishment	2,560	2,551
Superintendence	5,700	5,511
Construction and Maintenance	*163,818	141,391
Fitz Roy Dock	1,594	1,244
Miscellaneous Services	570	566
	467,100	435,780
TO BE RAISED BY LOAN.		
Railways	179,000	300,000
Harbours and River Navigation	69,900	11,291
Public Works and Buildings	33,549	12,000
Roads	2,500	7,000
Electric Telegraphs... ..	5,100	.....
Defences ... ..	.....	30,000
Miscellaneous	117,103	.....
	407,152	360,291
TOTAL £	874,252	796,071

* Includes £58,666 voted on Lands' Estimates.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
1st February, 1871.

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GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.
Department of Public Works.									
							£		£
1	1	Secretary for Public Works	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,500
1	1	Under Secretary	...	...	...	...	800		740
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	500		475
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	250		238
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	200		190
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	120		117
1	1	House-keeper	...	...	...	...	50		50
								3,420	
		Rent	...	...	...	...	650		650
		Incidental Expenses (including quarters for Messenger)	...	...	...	...	60		60
								710	
									3,310
7	7	TOTAL	...	...	...	£	.....	4,130	.....
									710
									4,020
Railways.									
GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.									
1	1	Accountant	...	...	...	...	500		380
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	400		380
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	300		285
1	1	Cashier	...	...	...	...	300		285
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	250		238
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	200		190
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	50		73
1	1	Messenger and Assistant Office-keeper	...	...	...	...	100		98
								2,100	
		Travelling and Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	.....		200	.....
8	8	TOTAL	...	...	...	£	.....	2,300	.....
									1,929
									200
									2,129
WORKS IN PROGRESS.									
Valuation of Land.									
1	1	Valuator	...	...	...	...	500		475
		Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	...	100		100
								600	
1	1								575
Engineering Branch.									
1	1	Engineer-in-Chief	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,388
1	1	Assistant Engineer	...	...	...	...	700		648
1	1	Chief Draftsman	...	...	...	...	500		475
1	1	Draftsman	...	...	...	...	200		190
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	350		333
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	250		238
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	150		146
1	1	Locomotive Foreman	...	...	...	...	400		380
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	300		285
1	1	Superintendent of Way and Works	...	...	...	...	400		380
1	1	Inspector of Permanent Way	...	...	...	...	300		285
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	275		261
...	...	* Telegraph Instrument Fitter for Railway Lines	...	...	...	...	.....		.....
								5,325	
		Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	...	300		300
		Forage Allowance for Engineer-in-Chief	...	...	...	...	74		74
		Contingent sum to provide such further Assistance as may be required	...	...	...	...	2,000		2,000
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	100		100
								2,474	
									2,474
12	12	TOTAL	£	8,399
									8,058

* Transferred to Traffic Branch.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		£		£	
Railways—continued.					
EXISTING LINES—WORKING EXPENSES.					
TRAFFIC BRANCH.					
1	1	Traffic Manager, Southern and Western Lines ...	500	475	
1	1	Traffic Manager, Northern Line...	500	475	
47	...	* Station Masters—7 at £250; 13 at £200; 4 at £175; 16 at £150; and 7 at £120	8,290	.....
...	6	Station Masters, at £238	.....	1,428	
...	1	Station Master	.....	214	
...	14	Station Masters, at £190	.....	2,660	
...	4	Ditto at £166	.....	664	
...	14	Ditto at £146	.....	2,044	
...	2	Ditto at £128	.....	256	
...	1	Station Master	.....	122	
...	7	Station Masters, at £117	.....	819	
...	...	Allowance to Station Masters for House Rent ...	610	635	
1	1	Wharfinger, Newcastle ...	200	190	
1	1	† Telegraph Instrument Fitter for Railway Lines	150	146	
			10,250		10,128
TRAFFIC AUDIT.					
1	1	Traffic Auditor ...	† 350	380	
1	1	Clerk ...	200	190	
...	...	Other Clerical Assistance	.....	818	
			550		1,388
STORE.					
1	1	Storekeeper	300	285	
1	1	Do.	250	238	
1	1	Clerk	200	190	
...	...	Other Clerical Assistance	.....	1,506	
			750		2,219
WAGES, STORES, &c.					
		Traffic Expenses, maintenance of Way and Works,			
		Wages to Workmen, Stores, and Incidental Expenses	171,250	.....
		Permanent Way—Wages	.....	44,466	
		Locomotive—Wages	.....	39,885	
		Stores, Sleepers, Ballast, and Incidental Expenses	.....	47,169	
		Traffic Branch—Wages of Employés	.....	35,389	
		Stores and Incidental Expenses...	.....	10,361	
			.....		177,270
56	58	TOTAL ...	£ 182,800		191,005

* With an allowance not exceeding £50 per annum for House-rent, where no residence is provided.

† Transferred from Engineering Branch.

‡ Salary increased to £400 per annum, from 1st May, 1870, by re-arrangement of staff—(paid out of Savings on Vote for General Establishment).

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.										
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.								
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.	
								£		£
Harbours and River Navigation.										
ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.										
1	1	Engineer-in-Chief...	...	...	...	...	1,100		1,018
1	1	Chief Surveyor and Draftsman	...	...	...	...	400		380
1	1	Draftsman	...	...	...	...	300		285
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	275		261
1	1	Chief Clerk and Accountant	...	...	...	...	300		285
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	225		214
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	50		73
							2,650		2,516	
Travelling Expenses							120		120	
Incidental Expenses							50		50	
							170		170	
7	7								2,820	2,686
STEAM DREDGE "HUNTER."										
1	1	Chief Engineer	...	...	...	...	300		285
14	14	Crew	...	...	...	...	1,520		1,400
							1,820		1,685	
Repairs and Renewals, Coals, Stores, Steam Tug, and other Incidental Expenses							2,000		2,000	
15	15								3,820	3,685
STEAM DREDGE "HERCULES."										
1	1	Master	...	...	...	...	250		238
9	9	Crew	...	...	...	...	924		823
							1,174		1,061	
Repairs and Renewals, Coals, Stores, and other Incidental Expenses							1,000		1,000	
Additional Punts...							.....		1,200
10	10								2,174	3,261
Carried forward							£	8,814 9,632	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.
								£	£
Harbours and River Navigation—continued.									
		Brought forward	...	...	...	...	.....	8,814	..... 9,632
STEAM DREDGE "PLUTO."									
1	1	Chief Engineer	...	...	...	...	250	238	
9	9	Crew	...	...	...	...	884	812	
							1,134	1,050	
		Repairs, Coals, Stores, Towage, and landing Silt, and to provide two additional Punts	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	
								2,134	2,050
10	10								
STEAM DREDGE "VULCAN," NEWCASTLE.									
1	1	Chief Engineer	...	...	...	...	250	238	
14	14	Crew	...	...	...	...	1,520	1,400	
							1,770	1,638	
		Repairs and Renewals, Coals, Stores, Steam Tug, and other Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	
								3,770	3,638
15	15								
STEAM DREDGE "SAMSON."									
1	1	Chief Engineer	...	...	...	...	250	238	
15	15	Crew (including "Thetis")	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,232	
							2,250	2,470	
		Repairs, Renewals, Coals, Stores, Steam Tug, and other Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	2,500	2,500	
								4,750	4,970
16	16								
STEAM DREDGE "FITZ ROY."									
1	1	Chief Engineer	...	...	...	...	250	238	
		Crew	...	...	...	...	924	838	
							1,174	1,076	
		Repairs, Renewals, Stores, Coals, Steam Tug, and other Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	
								2,674	2,576
1	1	TOTAL	...	...	...	£	.....	22,142	22,866
PUBLIC WORKS.									
		Landing Silt from Dredge, and forming Ground	...				1,000	2,000	
		Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, Bridges, and other Public Works	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	
		Repairs to Glebe Island Road	...	...	...	...	.....	111	
		Other Votes, 1870	...	...	...	...	2,850	.....
								5,350	3,611

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.											
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
								£		£	
		Colonial Architect.									
1	1	Colonial Architect	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		925	
1	1	First Clerk of Works	...	...	...	...	...	600		555	
1	1	Clerk of Works	...	...	...	...	...	500		475	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	400		380	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	400		380	
1	1	First Foreman of Works	...	...	...	...	...	250		238	
1	1	Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	300		285	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	200		190	
2	2	Cadets, at £98, and £73	...	...	...	...	...	175		171	
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	450		428	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	300		285	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	250		238	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	150		146	
...	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	.....		98	
1	1	Do. and Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	150		146	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	100		98	
1	1	Office-keeper	...	...	...	...	...	40	5,265	40	5,078
		Forage for the horses of the Colonial Architect and the First Clerk of Works	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
		Travelling Expenses of the Colonial Architect and Officers of the Department, when proceeding to inspect Public Works and Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	550		550	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
									700		700
17	18	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	£	.....	5,965	.....	5,778

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871					Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		Roads and Bridges.							
		GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.				£		£	
1	1	Commissioner and Engineer	...	...	...	700		740	
1	1	Assistant Engineer	...	...	...	400		380	
1	1	Chief Clerk and Cashier...	...	...	...	325		309	
1	1	Accountant	...	...	...	300		285	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	225		214	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	60		73	
							2,010		2,001
		Equipment Allowance for Commissioner and Engineer				100		100	
		Travelling Expenses, Instruments, Books, and other Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	450		450	
							550		550
6	6	TOTAL	...	...	£	.....	2,560		2,551
		SUPERINTENDENCE.							
7	7	Superintendents, at £333	...	...	...	2,450		2,331	
2	2	Ditto at £285	...	...	...	600		570	
4	4	Overseers, at £190	...	...	...	800		760	
							3,850		3,661
		Travelling Allowance to Superintendents and Overseers				1,650		1,650	
		Ditto to Superintendents and Overseers in charge of Minor Roads	...	...	...	200		200	
							1,850		1,850
13	13	TOTAL	...	...	£	.....	5,700		5,511
		CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.							
		<i>Main Northern Road.</i>							
		Morpeth to Muswellbrook, Tolls to be expended where collected	...	...	...	1,904		1,868	
		Muswellbrook to Armidale, ditto ditto	...	...	...	4,015		3,853	
		Muswellbrook to Armidale, 166 miles, at £50 per mile...				8,300		8,300	
							14,219		14,021
		<i>Main Southern Road.</i>							
		Fifth Milestone to Goulburn, Tolls to be expended where collected	...	...	...	1,275		1,430	
		Goulburn to Albury, ditto ditto	...	...	...	2,439		3,061	
		Goulburn to Albury, 254 miles, at £50 per mile	...			12,700		12,700	
							16,414		17,191
		<i>Main Western Road.</i>							
		Sydney to Penrith, Tolls to be expended where collected				2,210		2,882	
		Mount Victoria to Solitary Creek, Tolls to be expended where received	...	...	...	700		241	
		Solitary Creek to Wellington ditto ditto	...	...	...	3,030		3,706	
		Ditto ditto ditto, 130 miles, at £50 per mile				6,500		6,500	
							12,440		13,329
		Carried forward	£	43,073	44,541

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1870	1871	Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
Roads and Bridges—continued.					
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE—continued.		£		£	
Brought forward ... ..		.....	43,073	.....	44,541
<i>Other Roads and Bridges.</i>					
Road, Clarence River to Great Northern Road... ..		5,000		5,000	
Mudgee Road		4,000		4,000	
*Tolls ... ..		.....		1,600	
Minor Roads, as per Schedule... ..		37,429		40,200	
Contingent Works on Minor Roads not in Schedule, on Punts and Approaches, and on Approaches to Railway Stations, &c.		3,000		3,000	
Repair of and painting Bridges		3,000		3,000	
Constructing and repairing Toll Bars		300		300	
Estimated amount of Tolls to be collected at Grafton Punt, to be expended in maintenance and repair of same and approaches		750		800	
To protect Main-street and Telegraph Office, Murru- rundi, being half of £1,200—other moiety on Telegraph Estimates ... ..		.....		600	
Approaches to Punt at Balranald ... ..		.....		2,000	
Bridge, Mooki River ... ..		.....		700	
Flood repairs, Wentworth ... ..		.....		1,500	
Repairs to Road through Town of Young (Resolution of Assembly) ... ..		.....		500	
Erection of Bridges over Castle's and Fisher's Creeks, near Burrowa (Resolution of Assembly) ... ..		.....		500	
Other Votes, 1870		8,600		.....
			62,079		63,700
			105,152		108,241
<i>Roads under Trustees.</i>					
Roads under Trustees, as per Schedule		41,000		26,000	
Unclassified Roads		8,000		6,000	
Improvement of the Colo and Wheeny Creek Road ... ..		.....		500	
Construction of Bridge, Eastern Creek ... ..		.....		250	
Cost of obtaining Reports, and other Contingent Expenses ... ..		.....		400	
Other Items on Lands Estimates for 1870		9,666		.....
			†58,666		33,150
TOTAL . . . . . £		.....	163,818	.....	141,391

* In anticipation of tolls to be collected under the amended Main Roads Act.

† This amount was formerly included under Secretary for Lands.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.											
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
								£		£	
		Fitz Roy Dock.									
1	1	Accountant, Clerk, and Storekeeper	...	...	...	...	...	200		190	
1	...	Engineer Mechanic	...	...	...	...	...	190		.....
1	1	Engineer Mechanic	...	...	...	...	...	170		162	
1	1	Shipwright Carpenter and Foreman of Dock	...	...	...	...	...	220		190	
2	1	Watchman, at 6s. per diem	...	...	...	...	...	216		107	
1	1	Fireman, Messenger, and Boatman	...	...	...	...	...	108		105	
		Coals, Labour, and Materials for docking and undocking Vessels	...	...	...	...	...	400	1,104	400	754
		Forage for one Draught Horse	...	...	...	...	...	40		40	
		Unforeseen Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
									490		490
7	5	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	£ .....	.....	1,594		1,244
<hr/>											
		Miscellaneous Services.									
		Attending to the lighting and extinguishing of the Gas, &c., in the Parliamentary Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	70		70	
		Compensation to Mr. Vinden, for damage to property in consequence of raising Road to West Maitland Bridge	...	...	...	...	...	.....		496	
		Premium for the first 250 tons of Hydraulic Cement, manufactured in the Colony from Colonial materials, equal in quality to the imported article, and lower in price	500		
									570		566

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
To be raised by Loan.				
RAILWAYS.				
For completion of Lines already sanctioned		£	230,000
Further for construction of Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony	60,000			70,000
Other Votes, 1870	119,000			.....
		179,000		300,000
HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION.				
Dredge for Manning, Macleay, and Clarence River, further sum, in addition to the £10,000 provided for under Loan Act, 32 Victoria, No. 13...	.....		£	*1,291
Removing Obstructions and improving the navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling, further sum	17,500			5,000
Southern Breakwater, Newcastle, further sum	.....			5,000
Other Votes, 1870	52,400			.....
		69,900		11,291
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.				
Completion of New General Post Office	.....			12,000
Other Votes, 1870	33,549			.....
		33,549		12,000
ROADS AND BRIDGES.				
Low-level Bridge over the Hawkesbury at Windsor	.....			7,000
Other Votes, 1870	2,500			.....
		2,500		7,000
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.				
To connect Barrenjuey with Sydney	1,350			.....
Iron Telegraph-posts	3,750			.....
		5,100		.....
DEFENCES.				
For construction of Fortifications and other Works of Defence, in addition to the sum of £30,000 already appropriated for such purpose, including purchase of Land required for the Defences	.....			30,000
		.....		30,000
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Amounts awarded to be paid by the Government for land required for the new General Post Office:—				
George-street	10,460			
Pitt-street	5,893			
	16,353			
Costs of Awards, &c....	750			
	17,103			
To pay off certain Debentures, issued under the Railway Loan Act, 18 Vic., No. 40, falling due 1st January, 1871	100,000			
		117,103		.....
TOTAL	£	407,152		360,291

* Temporarily paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

VIII.

The Postmaster General.

SUMMARY.

										Voted for 1870.	Required for 1871.
										£	£
Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,392	110,051
Money Order Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,087	3,201
Electric Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,881	31,730
TOTAL										£ 144,360	144,982

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
1st February, 1871.*

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

No. VIII.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871					Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
		Post Office.				£		£	
1	1	Postmaster General	...	...	...	950		950	
1	1	Secretary	...	...	...	600		601	
1	1	Accountant	...	...	...	450		428	
1	1	Superintendent, Mail Branch	...	...	...	400		428	
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	375		356	
1	1	Cashier	...	...	...	350		356	
3	3	Clerks, at £285	...	...	...	900		855	
4	4	Do. at £238	...	...	...	1,000		952	
2	2	Do. at £214	...	...	...	450		428	
6	6	Do. at £190	...	...	...	1,200		1,140	
7	7	Do. at £166	...	...	...	1,225		1,162	
4	4	Do. at £146	...	...	...	600		584	
5	5	Do. at £129	...	...	...	660		645	
1	4	Do. at £98	...	...	...	100		392	
5	...	Do. at £50	...	...	...	250		.....
4	4	Stampers and Sorters, at £146	...	...	...	600		584	
6	6	Do. do. at £129	...	...	...	792		774	
6	6	Letter Carriers (1st Class), at £140	...	...	...	864		840	
13	14	Do. do. (2nd Class), at £129	...	...	...	1,716		1,806	
9	9	Do. do. (3rd Class), at £117	...	...	...	1,080		1,053	
8	7	Do. do. (4th Class), at £105	...	...	...	864		735	
1	1	Shipping Messenger	...	...	...	132		129	
3	3	Messengers, at £105	...	...	...	324		315	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	84		94	
1	1	Groom	...	...	...	96		101	
3	3	Mail Boys, at £76	...	...	...	234		228	
2	2	Do. at £50	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Office-keeper	...	...	...	61		61	
6	6	Mail Guards, at £146	...	...	...	900		876	
2	1	Postal Inspector	...	...	...	600		285	
18	18	Country Letter Carriers, at £117	...	...	...	2,160		2,106	
							20,117		19,364
COUNTRY POSTMASTERS						.....	11,600	.....	11,800
CONTINGENCIES.									
Fuel and Light for Country Offices						.....		50	
Rent Allowances ditto						250		300	
Forage Allowances to Postal Inspector and Country Letter Carriers						325		350	
Forage and Farriery, Sydney Horses						400		400	
New Mail Carts						.....		40	
Additional Horses						40		40	
Overtime, Sorting English Mails						400		400	
Uniforms for Letter Carriers and Mail Guards						340		100	
Postal Inspection						400		300	
New Stamps and Seals						150		150	
Iron Letter-receivers						.....		120	
Incidental Expenses						350		350	
Extra Clerical Assistance						.....		150	
Compensation to Mr. T. W. Elliott, late Official Postmaster, Wollongong, for loss of office, consequent upon amalgamation scheme,—one month's pay for each year of service						...		117	
							2,655		2,867
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.									
Inland						51,500		49,000	
Gratuities, Ships' Mails, Foreign and Coast						3,800		3,800	
Porterage, including Landing and Shipping Mails						600		600	
Receiving and sorting Intercolonial and Coast Mails after office hours						120		120	
Expense of Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain, <i>via</i> Suez						20,000		20,000	
Expense of Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain, <i>via</i> San Francisco							2,500	
							76,020		76,020
127	124	TOTAL				£	110,392	110,051

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1871.

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No. VIII.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

No. of Persons.								SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.		Amount Required for 1871.	
								£		£	
Money Order Department.											
1	1	Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	600		555	
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	350		333	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	250		238	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	200		190	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	150		146	
2	2	Clerks, at £98	...	...	...	...	...	200		196	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	100		98	
1	1	Housekeeper	...	...	...	...	...	12		20	
								1,862		1,776	
Extra Clerical Assistance								100		100	
Travelling Expenses								100		100	
Incidental Expenses								25		25	
Intercolonial Offices—Commission								1,000		1,200	
Commission to Country Postmasters											
To pay the Imperial Government 4d. per Order for Money Orders drawn upon the United Kingdom, and 10s. per cent. on (say) £30,000								1,225		1,425	
9	9	TOTAL						£	3,087	.....	3,201

No. VIII.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1870	1871							Amount Voted for 1870.	Amount Required for 1871.
		Electric Telegraphs.						£	£
1	1	Superintendent						700	648
1	1	Assistant Superintendent						400	380
1	1	Accountant						300	285
1	1	Bookkeeper and Corresponding Clerk						250	238
1	1	Clerk						200	190
1	1	Do.						150	146
...	1	Booking Clerk ... ..						.....	238
1	1	Do. (Inwards)						225	146
1	...	Do. (Outwards)						150	.....
1	1	Instrument Fitter						300	285
1	1	Assistant Instrument Fitter						80	101
1	1	Storekeeper						104	101
1	1	Battery Man						104	101
1	1	Head Messenger and Stable-keeper						104	101
								3,067	2,960
13	13								
73	...	Station Masters and Line Repairers—2 at £300, 2 at £250, 15 at £200, 26 at £180, 14 at £150, 4 at £120, 3 at £52, and 7 at £26						11,698	.....
...	75	Station Masters and Line Repairers—2 at £285, 2 at £238, 15 at £190, 25 at £171, 17 at £146, 4 at £117, 3 at £52, and 7 at £26 ... ..						.....	11,459
34	...	Operators—1 at £200, 2 at £175, 5 at £150, 16 (Juniors) at £104, and 10 at £52						3,484	.....
...	41	Operators—1 at £190, 2 at £166, 6 at £146, 27 (Juniors) at £101, 1 at £98, and 4 at £52 ... ..						.....	4,431
13	...	Messengers—11 at £52 and 2 at £25						622	.....
...	14	Messengers—12 at £52 and 2 at £25 ... ..						.....	674
								15,804	16,564
120	130								
ADDITIONAL OFFICERS required in consequence of extension of office hours:—									
1	1	Operator						150	146
1	1	Messenger... ..						52	52
								202	198
2	2								
CONTINGENCIES.									
		Horse Equipment, Forage Allowance, and Farriery, for 21 horses, for use of Line Repairers						1,533	1,533
		Travelling Expenses of Line Inspectors and Officers of Department generally						1,300	1,300
		Rent of Temporary Offices, including Chief Office, Stables, and Store, Sydney... ..						1,800	1,800
		Allowance to Station Masters for working overtime, at 2s. per hour						100	100
		Messengers' Uniforms						200	200
		Working Expenses of 5,500 miles of Line						2,500	2,500
		To replace Instruments, and for Portage and Unforeseen Expenses						1,000	1,000
		Repairs to Lines generally						3,000	3,000
		Fuel and Light for 90 Stations. (80 in 1870)						250	300
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters to Assistant Superintendent						75	75
		Telegraph Books						50	50
		Compensation to Mr. E. Rouse, late Station Master and Line Repairer, Kyamba, for loss of office—one month's pay for each year of service ... ..						.....	150
								11,808	12,008
135	145	TOTAL						30,881	31,730

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

OF THE

EXPENDITURE

OF THE

GOVERNMENT

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR

1870

AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
2 FEBRUARY, 1871.



SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1871.

[&c.]

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31 DEC., 1870.	UNPAID ON 31 DEC., 1870.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1868 and previous Years.				
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
GAOL, GOULBURN. Provisions, &c., further sum ... ..	.....	7 14 0	7 14 0	.....
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES. For the support of Paupers in Hospitals, further sum ... ..	.....	495 16 3	.....	495 16 3
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, NEWCASTLE. Medical Attendance and Medicines, further sum	.....	44 13 2	44 13 2	.....
No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
STORES AND STATIONERY. Conveyance of Stores, further sum ... ..	.....	1 13 0	.....	1 13 0
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
RAILWAYS. Working Expenses, further sum ... ..	.....	89 3 9	.....	89 3 9
HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION. Incidental Expenses—Wharves, &c., further sum	11 5 0			
Repairs to Steam Cranes, Newcastle, do. ...	106 14 6			
Wollongong Harbour Works, do. ...	9 0 0			
Steam Dredge "Vulcan"—Contingencies, do. ...	2 0 0			
		128 19 6	.....	128 19 6
UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE.				
To cover PAYMENTS made on account of 1868 and previous Years, after the Balances of Appro- priations available for such were written off, as per annexed Schedule, page 12 ... ..	.....	1,327 4 0	1,327 4 0	.....
TOTAL FOR 1868 AND PREVIOUS YEARS... £	.....	2,095 3 8	1,379 11 2	715 12 6
Services of 1869.				
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
GAOL, ALBURY. Provisions, &c., further sum ... ..	.....	79 9 4	79 9 4	.....
GAOL, GOULBURN. Provisions, &c., further sum ... ..	.....	4 7 3	4 7 3	.....
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT GLADESVILLE. Contingent Expenses, further sum ... ..	.....	102 8 9	52 13 5	49 15 4
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES. For the support of Paupers in the Colonial Hospitals, further sum ... ..	.....	12 16 6	.....	12 16 6
Carried forward ... £	.....	199 1 10	136 10 0	62 11 10

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31 DEC., 1870.	UNPAID ON 31 DEC., 1870.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1869—continued.				
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	199 1 10	136 10 0	62 11 10
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.				
MISCELLANEOUS.				
For defraying Expenses of the Returning Officers of the several Electoral Districts, further sum	888 9 5		858 17 2	29 12 3
Expenses incurred by the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the alleged kidnapping of Natives of the Loyalty Islands ...	248 7 9	1,136 17 2	248 7 9	.....
No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
CORONERS' INQUESTS.				
Fees to Coroners and Magistrates for Inquests and Inquiries, Travelling Expenses, &c., further sum	.....	153 14 2	143 2 2	10 12 0
MISCELLANEOUS.				
The Queen <i>ats. Cummings</i> —				
Counsel's Fees, &c., in connection with the above case	91 2 9			
Costs of making submission a Rule of Court—				
Taxed at	41 15 4	132 18 1	132 18 1	.....
No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
STORES AND STATIONERY.				
Conveyance of Stores, further sum ... ..	.....	166 10 11	160 19 8	5 11 3
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Commission on Payments in England, by the Government Financial Agents, further sum...	1,183 0 11		1,183 0 11	.....
Postage of the various Public Departments, further sum	322 14 9	1,505 15 8	.....	322 14 9
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				
COMMISSION to Land Agents, Appraisers, and others, further sum ... ..	.....	109 5 2	.....	109 5 2
MINOR ROADS.				
Rent of the Windsor Ferry, 1869, refunded to the Trustees, to enable them to keep in order the Approaches and Works in connection therewith	283 0 0			
Rent of the Mudbank and Bunnerong Tolls, from 19th December, 1868, to 18th December, 1869, refunded to the Trustees, to enable them to keep the Roads in repair	130 0 0	413 0 0	413 0 0	.....
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
RAILWAYS.				
Working Expenses, further sum ... ..	.....	4,280 3 0	.....	4,280 3 0
HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION.				
Incidental Expenses, Wharfs, &c., further sum	31 3 4			
Steam Dredge, "Samson,"—Contingencies, further sum	20 19 2			
Steam Dredge, "Vulcan," do. do.	63 11 0			
Steam Dredge, "Pluto,"—Contingencies, further sum	129 18 9			
Grassing Sand Hills, Newcastle, further sum ...	42 2 0	287 14 3	.....	287 14 3
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	8,385 0 3	3,276 15 9	5,108 4 6

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

5

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31 DEC., 1870.	UNPAID ON 31 DEC., 1870.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1869—continued.				
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	8,385 0 3	3,276 15 9	5,108 4 6
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS —continued.				
ROADS AND BRIDGES.				
General Establishment—				
Incidental Expenses, further sum	2 19 9			
Tolls collected at Deniliquin, from 25th April to 31st December, 1869, to be expended where collected £902 10 7				
Less—Amount voted on Supple- mentary Estimates, 1869 450 0 0				
	452 10 7			
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.				
Furniture for Mint Buildings, further sum ... ..	.....	455 10 4 131 7 5	455 10 4 131 7 5	..........
No. VIII.—POSTMASTER GENERAL.				
Country Postmasters, further sum ... ..	.....	131 3 1	113 3 1	18 0 0
TOTAL FOR 1869 SERVICES ... .. £	.....	9,103 1 1	3,976 16 7	5,126 4 6
Services of 1870.				
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
GAOLS GENERALLY.				
Visiting Justices at Braidwood, Wollongong, and Yass, from 1st January to 30th June, at £50 each per annum	75 0 0		75 0 0	.....
Salaries of additional Warders for various Gaols, further sum	1,864 13 3		778 7 6	1,086 5 9
Salaries of Matrons, Wollongong, Albury, Yass, Braidwood, Mudgee, Grafton, Wagga Wagga, Armidale, and Deniliquin	90 0 0		60 0 0	30 0 0
Purchase of Materials, &c., Gaols generally, further sum	1,250 0 0		.....	1,250 0 0
Purchase of Site for Lock-up at Redfern	278 0 0		.....	278 0 0
		3,557 13 3		
AGENT GENERAL.				
Salary of Agent General for the Colony in London, from the 16th to the 31st December, at £1,500 per annum	64 10 3			
Allowance for Passage-money to England	123 0 0			
		187 10 3	.....	187 10 3
ASYLUMS FOR INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.				
Increased Salary to Matron, Hyde Park Asylum	50 0 0		.....	50 0 0
Salary of Master and Matron, Port Macquarie Asylum, for January	16 13 4		16 13 4	.....
Clothing, Rations, Medical Comforts, Medicines, and Contingencies, further sum	700 0 0		.....	700 0 0
		766 13 4		
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	4,511 16 10	930 0 10	3,581 16 0

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31 DEC., 1870.	UNPAID ON 31 DEC., 1870.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1870—continued.				
Brought forward ... £	.....	4,511 16 10	930 0 10	3,581 16 0
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.				
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.				
In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals, &c., on condition of an equal sum being raised by private contributions, and also of the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved Officers, having the right of admission of patients, viz. :—				
Orange Hospital, further sum	100 0 0			
West Maitland Benevolent Society	200 0 0			
Albury Hospital and Benevolent Society, further sum	200 0 0			
		500 0 0	.....	500 0 0
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.				
2 Assistants, from 1st January to 16th April, at £104 each per annum... ..	.....	61 4 10	61 4 10	.....
GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
In aid of the Glen Innes School of Arts, being in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions				
	100 0 0			
In aid of the erection of the Milton (Ulladulla) Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions				
	68 17 3			
		168 17 3	.....	168 17 3
VOLUNTEERS.				
Clerk in the Brigade Office, from the 26th September, at 7s. per diem				
	33 19 0		.....	33 19 0
Salary of Adjutant of Artillery, from 21st August, at £300 per annum				
	108 17 5		108 17 5	.....
Forage allowance for ditto, at 3s. 6d. per diem, from 21st August				
	23 5 6		.....	23 5 6
4 Drill Instructors—1 at 7s. per diem, from 7th June; 2 at 7s. and 1 at 6s., from 21st August				
	205 16 0		126 0 0	79 16 0
Gatekeeper, Victoria Barracks, at 5s. per diem, from 23rd August				
	32 15 0		32 15 0	.....
Allowance of £1 each to 35 men who had enrolled themselves for service in the proposed Corps of pensioners and discharged soldiers, afterwards discontinued				
	35 0 0		.....	35 0 0
Cost of printing Manual of Field Exercise				
	90 0 0		90 0 0	.....
Labourer to keep Batteries in order, from 24th September, at 5s. per diem				
	24 15 0		24 15 0	.....
Assistant Marker... ..				
	68 15 0		.....	68 15 0
		623 2 11		
POLICE.				
General—				
*1 Inspector, from 1st January				
	300 0 0		300 0 0	.....
*2 Sub-Inspectors, from 1st January, at £200 per annum				
	400 0 0		400 0 0	.....
†To meet deficiencies in Salaries				
	4,884 7 5		4,880 19 11	3 7 6
Amount realized for Police Horses sold during the year and paid into the Treasury, but to be expended for Remounts				
	645 10 0		642 15 0	2 15 0
Purchase of Police Horses, further sum				
	362 10 0			362 10 0
Carried forward ... £	6,592 7 5			
Carried forward ... £	.....	5,865 1 10	7,597 8 0	4,860 1 3

* Provided for in 1869, but omitted in Estimates-in-Chief for 1870.

† Necessary in consequence of the proposal for Reserve Police not having been carried out.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

7

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31 DEC., 1870.	UNPAID ON 31 DEC., 1870.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1870—continued.				
Brought forward ... £	.....	5,865 1 10	7,597 8 0	4,860 1 3
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.				
POLICE, GENERAL—continued.				
Brought forward—	6,592 7 5			
Rent of Premises, further sum ...	700 0 0			700 0 0
*Shoeing, Veterinary Attendance, and Medicine, further sum ...	650 0 0		99 18 6	550 1 6
Incidental Expenses, further sum ...	300 0 0		125 9 3	174 10 9
		8,242 7 5		
Guard, Cockatoo Island—				
1 Senior Constable, at 6s. 9d. per diem, from 1st to 31st January ...	10 9 3			
5 Ordinary Constables, at 6s. per diem, from 1st to 31st January ...	46 10 0			
		56 19 3	56 19 3	
Additional Police required in consequence of the withdrawal of the Military, viz.:—				
Guard, Government House—				
Salaries (4 months) ...	.....	520 2 4	520 2 4	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Expenses of the Commission appointed to inquire into the cause of the Floods in the Hunter River District...	779 0 8		721 6 8	57 14 0
Printing the Report of the Commission ...	236 15 9			236 15 9
Cost of printing and publishing a Work, at the Government Printing Office, on the Industrial Progress of New South Wales, in which will be embodied the Official Report and Catalogue of the Intercolonial Exhibition of 1870, including Maps and Sketches for same ...	400 0 0			400 0 0
Gratuity to Julia Spinks, Widow of the late Warder Spinks, who was murdered by a prisoner in Windsor Gaol ...	59 6 3		10 0 0	49 6 3
In aid of the Civil Service Superannuation Fund to 31st December ...	6,286 17 6			6,286 17 6
Allowance to Secretary of Defence Commission ...	50 0 0		50 0 0	
Minor Expenses of that Commission...	50 0 0			50 0 0
To test the efficacy of Captain G. K. Mann's design for Smooth-bore Projectiles ...	200 0 0			200 0 0
Travelling Expenses of Mr. Lockhart, Commissioner of Crown Lands, in connection with his attendance on the Pental Island Commissioners in Melbourne ...	38 15 0			38 15 0
Towards the relief of cases of actual destitution caused by the recent Floods, further sum ...	77 5 0			77 5 0
Expenses of Returning Officers of the Electoral Districts, further sum...	700 0 0			700 0 0
		8,878 0 2		
No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
DISTRICT COURTS.				
Metropolitan and Coast District—				
Bailiff at Muswellbrook, from 1st June, at £40 per annum ...	23 6 8		23 6 8	
South-western District—				
Registrar, Corowa, from 1st November, at £25 per annum ...	4 3 4			4 3 4
Bailiff, Corowa, from 1st November, at £20 per annum ...	3 6 8			3 6 8
		30 16 8		
Carried forward ... £	.....	23,593 7 8	9,204 10 8	14,388 17 0

* Necessary in consequence of the proposal for Reserve Police not having been carried out.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31 DEC., 1870.	UNPAID ON 31 DEC., 1870.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1870—continued.				
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	23,593 7 8	9,204 10 8	14,388 17 0
No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
STAMP DUTIES.				
Rent of New Offices from 9th April, at £225 per annum ... ..	.....	163 15 0	112 10 0	51 5 0
CUSTOMS.				
Warrant Officer, Newcastle, from 26th July, at £120 per annum	51 18 8		41 18 8	10 0 0
Allowances to extra Tide-Waiters, and for occa- sional Clerical Assistance, further sum ...	1,839 0 5	1,890 19 1	1,041 10 0	797 10 5
GOLD AND ESCORT.				
Freight and Conveyance of Gold and Escorts, further sum (fortnightly service) ... ..	.....	541 13 4	.....	541 13 4
STORES AND STATIONERY.				
Stores and Stationery for the Public Service generally, further sum... ..	5,500 0 0		.....	5,500 0 0
Iron Safes for Post Office	202 10 0		.....	202 10 0
Ammunition	1,506 14 7		1,506 14 7	.....
Conveyance of Stores, further sum	173 0 0	7,382 4 7	.....	173 0 0
PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, &C.				
Purchase of Type for Bills for Law Reform Commission ... ..	.....	225 0 0	225 0 0	.....
GUNPOWDER MAGAZINE, GOAT ISLAND.				
For the employment of Labourers to replace the Military Labourers withdrawn ... ..	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....
COLONIAL MILITARY STORES.				
Additional Staff required in consequence of the transfer of Imperial Stores to the Colony, viz. :—				
Clerk, at £100 per annum, from 19th September ...	28 6 8		21 5 0	7 1 8
Foreman, at 6s. per diem, from same... ..	31 4 0		31 4 0	.....
3 Labourers, at 4s. each per diem, from same ...	62 8 0		62 8 0	.....
Expenses incurred in taking Inventory of Stores, &c., left in Artillery Barracks ...	11 0 0	132 18 8	11 0 0	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Amount of Murray River Customs collected on account of the Government of Victoria, under the 5th, 6th, and 7th clauses of the Agreement of 12th January, 1867	21,648 0 3		16,779 16 8	4,868 3 7
Interest on Public Account overdrawn at the Bank of New South Wales, London	2,500 0 0		873 17 3	1,626 2 9
Cost of Photographing Public Buildings, &c. ...	298 0 0		280 0 0	18 0 0
		24,446 0 3		
Carried forward £	58,425 18 7	30,241 14 10	28,184 3 9

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31 DEC., 1870.	UNPAID ON 31 DEC., 1870.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1870—continued.				
Brought forward ... £	.....	58,425 18 7	30,241 14 10	28,184 3 9
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				
NECROPOLIS, HASLEM'S CREEK.				
Secretary, from 1st March to 31st May, at £250 per annum	62 10 0			62 10 0
Clerk, from 1st March to 9th July, at £100 per annum	35 14 11		35 14 11	
Messenger, from 1st March to 23rd June, at £52 per annum	16 6 5		16 6 5	
Housekeeper, from 1st March to 23rd June, at £13 per annum	4 1 7		4 1 7	
Rent of Office, from 1st January to 15th August, at £100 per annum	62 10 0		62 10 0	
Services of Keeper, Mortuary Building, Haslem's Creek	10 0 0			10 0 0
Compensation to Mr. Vickery for cancellation of lease of office	50 0 0		50 0 0	
		241 2 11		
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Fees to Commissioners of the Court of Claims for hearing and reporting on claims to grants of land in terms of the Act 5 Wm. IV, No. 21	79 12 0		79 12 0	
To cover the Expenses of the Commission appointed to inquire into and report on the working of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations, further sum	1,200 0 0			1,200 0 0
Compensation for removal of Fencing from Conditional Purchases...	39 10 0			39 10 0
		1,319 2 0		
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
RAILWAYS.				
Working Expenses, further sum		16,065 15 2		16,065 15 2
HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION.				
Engineer's Department—				
Incidental Expenses, further sum	17 0 0			17 0 0
Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, Bridges, &c., further sum	106 4 0			106 4 0
Steam Dredge, "Pluto"—Contingencies, further sum	513 12 10			513 12 10
Steam Dredge "Fitzroy" do. do.	280 0 0			280 0 0
Steam Dredge "Samson" do. do.	71 16 5			71 16 5
Landing Silt, "Unemployed"	100 0 0			100 0 0
Repairs to Glebe Island Road	111 2 0			111 2 0
Repairs and Slip Expenses, Dredge "Hunter," and new Boiler for Tug "Cyclops"	2,003 10 10		1,146 9 3	857 1 7
Preliminary Harbour Surveys, further sum	300 0 0			300 0 0
Special Services of the Steamer "Thetis"	461 10 0			461 10 0
		3,964 16 1		
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.				
Increased Accommodation at the Government Printing Office, further sum	170 0 0			
Repairs and Alterations to Parliamentary Buildings	4,535 0 0			
Presses for the use of Country Registrars	226 5 0			
		4,931 5 0		4,931 5 0
ROADS AND BRIDGES.				
Tolls collected at Deniliquin Bridge, from 1st January to 31st May, to be paid to the Municipal Council, less cost of collection...	242 6 9		242 6 9	
Amount of Tolls collected on Western Road in excess of amount voted	464 5 0		464 5 0	
Carried forward ... £	706 11 9	84,947 19 9	32,343 0 9	53,311 10 9

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31 DEC., 1870.	UNPAID ON 31 DEC., 1870.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1870—continued.				
Brought forward ... £	.....	84,947 19 9	32,343 0 9	53,311 10 9
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.				
ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.				
Brought forward ...	706 11 9			
Amount for Carcoar and Cowra Road, being difference between 1st and 2nd class, 31 miles, £25 per mile ...	775 0 0		.....	775 0 0
Rent of the Windsor Ferry for half-year ended 30th June, 1870, refunded to the Trustees to enable them to keep in order the Approaches and Works connected therewith ...	94 6 8		94 6 8	.....
Rent of the Toll-bar on the Mudbank and Bunnerong Road, from 19th December, 1869, to 18th November, 1870, to be refunded to the Trustees, to enable them to keep the Road in repair ...	187 10 0		.....	187 10 0
		1,763 8 5		
FITZ ROY DOCK.				
Superintendent and Engineer-in-Chief, at £700 per annum, from 1st January to 30th April...	233 6 8		175 0 0	58 6 8
Additional expense in docking Vessels ...	*132 5 0		.....	132 5 0
		365 11 8		
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Repairs to the Embankment of the River Hunter at West Maitland ...	.....	275 1 3	275 1 3	.....
No. VIII.—POSTMASTER GENERAL.				
Expense of Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain, <i>via</i> San Francisco, for the nine months ending 31st December, at the rate of £10,000 per annum ...	.....	7,500 0 0	.....	7,500 0 0
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.				
Station Master, West Kempsey, at £150 per annum, from 1st May ...	87 10 0		78 6 8	9 3 4
Station Master, Scone, from 12th April, 1865, to 31st May, 1866 (difference of salary at the rate of £52 instead of £25 as received by him during the above period) ...	30 13 6		.....	30 13 6
Junior Operator, Bendemeer, at £104 per annum, from 1st January ...	104 0 0		104 0 0	.....
Operator, Barranjuet, at £26 per annum, from 1st January ...	26 0 0		26 0 0	.....
Operator, Grafton Heads, at £26 per annum, from 1st January ...	26 0 0		.....	26 0 0
Operator, Rockymouth, at £52 per annum, from 1st January ...	52 0 0		21 13 4	30 6 8
Junior Operator, Deniliquin, at £100 per annum, from 1st June ...	58 6 8		58 6 8	.....
Operator, Ulmarra, at £52 per annum, from 1st June ...	30 6 8		30 6 8	.....
Station Master, Bega (difference of salary at the rate of £100 per annum instead of £52, from 1st April) ...	36 0 0		.....	36 0 0
Compensation to Mr. E. Walsh for loss of office as Line Repairer at Albury, being at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service...	37 10 0		.....	37 10 0
For damage to Lines during recent Floods ...	500 0 0		.....	500 0 0
		988 6 10		
TOTAL FOR 1870 SERVICES ...	£	95,840 7 11	33,206 2 0	62,634 5 11
GRAND TOTAL ...	£	107,038 12 8	38,562 9 9	68,476 2 11

* This was occasioned by extra expense in docking H. M. S. "Galatea," but the cost was collected and paid into the Treasury.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31 DEC., 1870.	UNPAID ON 31 DEC., 1870.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
To be raised by Loan.				
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
RAILWAYS.				
Construction of Sidings, 4 miles from Parramatta, for bringing stone metal to Sydney ...	800 0 0			
Construction of Railway Sheds, further sum ...	124 0 0	924 0 0		924 0 0
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.				
Construction of Line from Eden to Gabo Island, further sum ...	500 0 0		91 6 6	408 13 6
Construction of Line from Kiama to Jervis Bay, further sum ...	500 0 0	1,000 0 0		500 0 0
ROADS AND BRIDGES.				
Restoring and raising Yass Bridge* ...	3,500 0 0		710 10 6	2,789 9 6
Rebuilding Jugiong Bridge* ...	8,000 0 0	11,500 0 0	370 1 3	7,629 18 9
TOTAL, LOANS' ACCOUNT ...	£	13,424 0 0	1,171 18 3	12,252 1 9

* Injured by Floods of April, 1870.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
1st February, 1871.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

SCHEDULE TO SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

(In explanation of the item "UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE," on page 3.)

STATEMENT of PAYMENTS made on account of Services of 1868 and Previous Years, after the Balances available for such were written off.

SERVICES.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
1865.		
Repayment to R. Andrews of price of Flooded Allotment at Gundagai...	86 14 8
1866.		
Expense of Copying and Printing the Electoral Lists	42 0 0	65 17 2
Survey of Lands—Salaries	23 17 2	
1867.		
Petty Sessions—Contingencies	22 6 10	90 14 2
Gaols generally—Conveyance of Prisoners	2 14 2	
Northern District Court—Salaries	2 10 0	
District Courts—Contingencies	8 6 0	
Postage of the various Public Departments	0 9 4	
Allowances for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts	0 10 0	
Colonial Architect—Contingencies	2 13 6	
Roads, Moruya District	51 4 4	
1868.		
Naval Brigade—Contingencies	230 3 0	1,083 18 0
Petty Sessions	2 10 0	
Gaol, Berrima—Contingencies	19 14 7	
Gaol, Port Macquarie—Contingencies	2 8 8	
Penal Establishment—Contingencies	24 15 0	
Registrar General—Contingencies	38 3 6	
Inverell School of Arts	13 13 6	
Monument to Constable O'Grady	23 0 0	
Maintenance of Deserted Children... ..	1 15 0	
Law Officers—Salaries	0 5 10	
Quarter Sessions—Contingencies	3 7 0	
Glebe Island Abattoir—Contingencies	11 6 6	
Minor Roads—Northern	133 18 8	
Subordinate Roads—Northern	377 8 9	
Railways, General Establishment—Contingencies... ..	0 6 6	
Employment of Prisoners	0 12 0	
Furniture for, and Repair of, Telegraph Stations	0 9 6	
Gaols, Court Houses, and Lock-ups	200 0 0	
TOTAL		£ 1,327 4 0

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATE FOR 1871.

(MESSAGE No. 46.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 8 June, 1871.

BELMORE,

Governor.

Message No. 46.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, His Excellency the Governor recommends to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the accompanying additional Estimate of Expenditure, for the year 1871 and previous years.

Government House,

Sydney, 7 June, 1871.

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES

OF THE

EXPENDITURE

OF THE

GOVERNMENT

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR

1871

AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
8 JUNE, 1871.



SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1871.

[6d.]

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR 1871 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Head of Service.	Amount.	Total.
Services of 1868.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.		
MEDICAL ADVISER, VACCINATION, &c.		
Fees to Vaccinators, further sum		3 17 6
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, NEWCASTLE.		
School Books, &c., further sum		11 19 8
No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		
DISTRICT COURTS.		
Refund to Bailiff at Dubbo of amount collected and paid into Treasury by Registrar, being Mileage for service of Summons, from 23rd June to 27th October... ..		12 5 6
No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.		
HARBOURS, LIGHT-HOUSES, AND PILOT DEPARTMENT.		
Fees to Surveyors at Outports, further sum		49 12 0
TOTAL FOR 1868 SERVICES ...	£	77 14 8
Services of 1869.		
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.		
MEDICAL ADVISER, VACCINATION, &c.		
Fees to Vaccinators, further sum		39 11 6
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, NEWCASTLE.		
School Books, &c., further sum		4 7 0
No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		
QUARTER SESSIONS.		
Bedding and other articles for use of Jurors at Darlinghurst Court House, in the months of February and April		20 0 0
No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.		
HARBOURS, LIGHT-HOUSES, AND PILOT DEPARTMENT.		
Fees to Surveyors at Outports, further sum		45 4 0
TOTAL FOR 1869 SERVICES ...	£	109 2 6

Head of Service.	Amount.	Total.
Services of 1870.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.		
VOLUNTEERS.		
Allowance in lieu of Rations, Fuel, and Light, to Captain Hopkins, of the Permanent Staff, from 21st August, at 1s. 4½d. per diem		9 2 10
MEDICAL ADVISER, VACCINATION, &c.		
Fees to Vaccinators, further sum		7 5 0
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, NEWCASTLE.		
Provisions, &c., further sum	142 10 0	
School Books, &c., further sum	3 3 0	
		145 13 0
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.		
Temperance Alliance, in consideration of aid given to Destitute Persons, on condition of an equal amount being raised by Private Contributions		*200 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Counsel's fees and Law Stationer's charges in connection with the Pentland Island question		61 7 9
No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Towards defraying Expenses of Law Reform Commission, with a view to amending and consolidating the Statute Law of New South Wales		*500 0 0
No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.		
PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, &c.		
Incidental Expenses, further sum		54 1 11
HARBOURS, LIGHT-HOUSES, AND PILOT DEPARTMENT—		
Fees to Members of the Steam Navigation Board, further sum ..	49 7 0	
Fees to Shipwright Surveyor, further sum	39 0 0	
Fees to Surveyors at Out-ports, further sum	21 12 0	
		109 19 0
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.		
RAILWAYS.		
Mr. Wakeford's salary as Superintendent of Permanent Way and Works, from 1st September to 31st December, at £500 per annum		166 13 4
ROADS AND BRIDGES.		
Rent of the Windsor Ferry for Half-year ended 31st December, 1870, to be refunded to the Trustees to enable them to keep in order the Approaches and Works connected therewith		141 10 0
TOTAL FOR 1870 SERVICES ... £		1,395 12 10
Services of 1871.		
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.		
VOLUNTEERS.		
Allowance in lieu of rations, fuel, and light, to Captain Hopkins, of the Permanent Staff, from 1st January, at 1s. 4½d. per diem	25 1 10	
Clothing, &c., for an additional Battery of Artillery, to be called "Prince Alfred's Own"	325 0 0	
Salary of Clerk in the Brigade Office, at 7s. per diem, from 1st January	127 15 0	
Salary of Sergeant Instructor, increase from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per diem, from 1st January	†18 5 0	
		496 1 10
GRANTS IN AID OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.		
In aid of the Narrabri Mechanics' Institute, in the proportion of £1 to every £3 raised by private contributions	16 13 4	
In aid of the Wallsend School of Arts, on same condition	50 0 0	
In aid of the Petersham Working Men's Institute, on same condition	25 0 0	
		91 13 4
Carried forward ... £		587 15 2

* In lieu of amount written off under the 17th clause of the Audit Act.

† To equalize the Salaries of Sergeant Instructors.

1870.	1871.	Head of Service.	1870.	1871.	Total.
		Services of 1871—continued.	£	£	£ s. d.
		Brought forward...	.....	.....	587 15 2
		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.			
		Industrial Schools.			
		NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON."			
1	1	Commander and Superintendent	200	190	
1	1	Chief Officer	150	146	
1	...	Paymaster and Purser	130	.....
1	...	Schoolmaster	150	.....
...	1	Purser and Schoolmaster	.....	146	
1	1	Master-at-Arms	110	107	
1	1	Carpenter	100	98	
2	2	Boatswain's Mates, 1 at £98 and 1 at £82	184	180	
1	1	Warder	110	107	
1	1	Warder	72	72	
1	1	Steward	72	72	
4	4	Quartermasters, at £72 per annum	288	288	
1	1	Musician and Barber	72	72	
1	1	Cook	84	82	
1	1	Tailor	100	149	
1	1	Shoemaker	100	149	
...	...	*Visiting Surgeon	.....	.....
			1,922	1,858	
		Clothing for 150 Boys	600	.....
		Clothing for 125 Boys	.....	375	
		Rations for 150 Boys, at 5d. per diem	1,141	.....
		Rations for 125 Boys, at 5d. per diem	.....	951	
		Rations for 18 (Ship's Company), at 7d. per diem	188	192	
		Fuel for cooking purposes	45	45	
		Water	100	.....
		Engine Deck Pump for fresh water	.....	60	
		Oil for Lamps	30	30	
		School Books	30	30	
		Ship's Stores	100	250	
		Grindery	50	40	
		Hammocks	23	.....
		Beds	25	.....
		Incidental Expenses, including Medicines, &c.	75	75	
			2,407	2,048	
19	18		4,329	3,906	0 0
		Carried forward	£ .....	.....	4,493 15 2

* Duties performed by the Health Officer.

1870.	1871.	Head of Service.	1870.		1871.	Total.
			£		£	£ s. d.
Services of 1871—continued.						
		Brought forward ... ..	.....		.....	4,493 15 2
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.						
Industrial Schools—continued.						
BILOELA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA RIVER.						
1	1	Superintendent	*135		*132	
1	1	Matron	100		98	
1	1	† Clerk and Storekeeper	120		117	
1	1	‡ Visiting Surgeon... ..	z.....		z.....	
1	1	Teacher	75		73	
1	1	House Matron	75		73	
1	2	Assistants, at £50	50		100	
1	1	Servant	35		35	
2	2	Laundresses, at £15	30		30	
1	1	Gate-keeper	50		50	
			670		708	
		School Books and Stationery ... ..	.....		30	
		Clothing, Rations, Medical Comforts, Medicine, Fuel, and Light, &c....	1,930		1,876	
		Incidental Expenses	40		200	
			1,970		2,106	
11	12			2,640		2,814 0 0
BILOELA REFORMATORY FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA RIVER.						
1	1	Superintendent	65		65	
1	1	Matron	120		117	
1	1	a Clerk and Storekeeper ... ..	.....		.....
1	1	Visiting Surgeon... ..	z. ....		.....
			185		182	
		Clothing, Rations, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, and Incidental Expenses	200		200	
			200		200	
4	4			385		382 0 0
		Carried forward ... ..	£ .....		.....	7,689 15 2

* £132 as Superintendent of Industrial School, and £65 as Superintendent of Reformatory.
† Also to act as Clerk and Storekeeper for Reformatory. ‡ Also to act as Visiting Surgeon for Reformatory.
a See Vote for Industrial School for Girls. z See Medical Vote.

Head of Service.	Amount.	Total.
Services of 1871—continued.		
Brought forward ... ..	.....	7,689 15 2
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.		
MISCELLANEOUS.		
For the purpose of prosecuting researches into the subject of the Aboriginal Languages of Australia	150 0 0	
Wages of men employed in erection of an Embankment at Wentworth during the late Floods	62 2 0	
Towards defraying the expenses of a Census of the Population of the Colony, further sum	5,000 0 0	
		5,212 2 0
No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		
PETTY SESSIONS.		
Police Magistrate, Gosford, at £300 per annum, from 1st July ...	150 0 0	
Police Magistrate, Nundle (to visit the Denison and Upper Hunter Gold Fields every three months), at £100 per annum, from 1st July	50 0 0	
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions at Sofala, at £333 per annum, from 1st July	166 10 0	
Police Magistrate, Tuena, at £50 per annum, from 1st July ...	25 0 0	
Police Magistrate to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions at Bulladelah, Myall River, at £100 per annum, from 1st July	50 0 0	
Police Magistrate, Warialda, at £400 from 1st May	266 13 4	
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Boatharbour, Bellenger River, at £200 per annum, from 1st July	100 0 0	
Salary of a Clerk at the Water Police Office, at £98 per annum, from 1st July	49 0 0	
		857 3 4
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Purchase of 50 copies of Plunkett's "Australian Magistrate," by Wilkinson, for Benches of Magistrates ... ..	.....	93 10 0
No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.		
MISCELLANEOUS.		
For the purchase of Warlike Stores	10,000 0 0	
Expenses incurred by the Steamer "Thetis" whilst conveying a Life-boat to Elizabeth Reef	143 0 0	
		10,143 0 0
ADVANCE TO TREASURER.		
To enable the Treasurer to make advances to Public Officers and others, and on account of other Governments. The whole amount to be adjusted not later than the 31st December, 1872	.....	30,000 0 0
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.		
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Compensation to Mr. Rayner, for loss sustained by him through the issue to Henry Hall of an erroneous Deed of Grant of Land, on which Deed Mr. Rayner had advanced money to Henry Hall	27 10 0	
Interest, at 5 per cent. per annum, on above, from 5 September, 1868, to 30 June, 1870	2 10 0	
		30 0 0
Compensation for fencing the Road from Mulgoa Forest to Picton and Burragorang Road <i>via</i> Village of Vanderville	300 0 0	
Additional provision for salaried Surveying Staff, to meet a deficiency in the proposed Estimates-in-Chief for 1871 (equipment allowance)	510 0 0	
Additional Fees of the Secretary to the Commissioners, Court of Claims, and William Owen, one of the Commissioners, at the special rate of £3 3s. per diem each, for ten days, to cover the time which the Court was engaged in dealing with the case of Alexander Berry's claim to certain land at Comerang Island, Shoalhaven	63 0 0	
Compensation to Mr. James Robertson in respect of portion of run, "Tantangara," leased to him at auction, but already under lease to other parties, being cost of Equity suit Waller v. Robertson	214 14 2	
Re-erecting Green-house presented by Mr. Mort to the Botanic Gardens	107 5 0	
		1,224 19 2
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	55,220 9 8

Head of Service.	Amount.	Total.
Services of 1871—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward...	.....	55,220 9 8
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.		
RAILWAYS.		
Widening the Newtown Bridge	2,000 0 0	
Engine Shed at Penrith, further sum	60 0 0	
To cover temporary payments for other than Railway Services	2,000 0 0	4,060 0 0
HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION.		
Bell Buoy, Big Ben Rock	250 0 0	
Removing obstructions, Richmond River	300 0 0	
Replanking, where required, Glebe Island Bridge—Circular Quay—Newcastle Wharf—and repairing Dunmore Bridge and West Maitland River Embankment	3,500 0 0	
Buoys and Beacon for the Hunter River	250 0 0	
Lighting Lamps, Newcastle Wharf	150 0 0	
Completion of West Maitland Bridge, further sum—Balance due to Contractor	451 0 0	
Railway for carriage of stone to West Maitland Embankment	242 0 0	5,143 0 0
ROADS AND BRIDGES.		
Western Road, in anticipation of Tolls to be collected for 1872	3,000 0 0	
Mudgee Road, in part anticipation of Tolls to be collected for 1872	1,500 0 0	
For further improvement of Roads, Araluen to Moruya, and in vicinity of Araluen generally, to employ flooded-out labourers	1,000 0 0	
Bridge at Narawalla, on Road Ulladulla to Shoalhaven	500 0 0	
Bridge over Cockfighter's Creek	1,200 0 0	
To complete Tanks on "death track," Willandra to Darling	2,000 0 0	
Minor Roads (<i>Resolution of the Assembly</i>)	16,000 0 0	25,200 0 0
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.		
Iron Posts, Telegraph, Redfern to Junction	1,000 0 0	
Repairs to Line, Penrith to Bathurst	300 0 0	
To protect Main Street and Telegraph Offices, Murrurundi, being half of £1,200—other moiety on Road Estimates, 1871	600 0 0	1,900 0 0
No. VIII.—POSTMASTER GENERAL.		
POST OFFICE.		
Country Postmasters, further sum	200 0 0	
Rent allowance, for Country Offices, further sum	50 0 0	250 0 0
STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION with Great Britain <i>via</i> San Francisco, for the six months ending 31st December, at the rate of £15,000 per annum (<i>Resolution of the Assembly</i>) ... ..	.....	7,500 0 0
GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK.		
Amount required to meet the probable expense of initiating the system ... ..	.....	500 0 0
TOTAL FOR 1871 SERVICES ... .. £	.....	99,773 9 8
To be raised by Loan.		
Coal Staiths, Newcastle, for masonry approaches	265 0 0	
Light-house, Wollongong, further sum	300 0 0	
Do. Ulladulla, further sum	500 0 0	
Blasting and removing rock in front of Newcastle Wharf... ..	1,000 0 0	2,065 0 0
TOTAL, LOANS ACCOUNT ... .. £	.....	2,065 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
7th June, 1871.

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

Finance, 1871.

ESTIMATES

OF THE

WAYS AND MEANS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1871.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED, 9 FEBRUARY, 1871.



SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1871.

[1s. 5d.]

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No. 1.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

SHOWING THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

FROM 1 JANUARY, 1869, TO 31 DECEMBER, 1870,

ON ACCOUNT OF

1868

AND

PREVIOUS YEARS.

Consolidated

ACCOUNT CURRENT SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FROM THE 1ST

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	To PAYMENTS from 1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1870, on account of 1868 and previous Years' Services, as per Abstracts of the Public Accounts for 1869, laid on the Table of the Legislative Assembly on 6th September last, and the Quarterly Statements since published in the <i>Government Gazette</i>... ..	.....	* 357,088 16 5
2	„ AMOUNT OF ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES for 1868 and previous Years, page 3	2,095 3 8	
3	Less— Paid to 31st December, 1870	1,379 11 2	715 12 6
4	„ AMOUNT OF VOTES AND BALANCES OF VOTES of 1868 and previous Years still retained as Liabilities on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, as per Statement annexed, marked A	.....	18,786 0 4
TOTAL		£	376,590 9 3

* Includes the payment of £100,000 short-dated Debentures, which fell due on 31st December, 1868, and £300 Treasury Bills, issued under Act 27 Victoria, No. 8, paid off in 1869.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
9th February, 1871.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

1.

Revenue Fund.JANUARY, 1869, TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1870, ON ACCOUNT OF 1868 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	By CASH BALANCE at the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on the 31st December, 1868, as per Abstracts of the Public Accounts, laid on the Table of the Legislative Assembly on the 6th September last ... ..	.....	256,547 19 3
2	„ AMOUNT received, in June, 1869, from the Government of Victoria, on account of Murray River Customs, 1868 ... ..	.....	25,000 0 0
3	„ REPAYMENTS from 1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1870, on account of Services of 1868 and previous Years ... ..	.....	8,394 4 3
			289,942 3 6
4	„ ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY carried forward to 1869 ... ..	.....	86,648 5 9
TOTAL			£ 376,590 9 3

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

A

STATEMENT of Votes and Balances of Votes of 1868 and previous
Years still retained as Liabilities on the Consolidated Revenue
Fund.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SERVICES OF 1866.		
Sinking Wells on the Road from the Darling to the Lachlan and the Warrego ... ..	.....	1,985 10 9
SERVICES OF 1867.		
Paris Exhibition Commission (a repayment)...	26 4 1	
Conveyance of Mails (do.)	129 6 7	155 10 8
SERVICES OF 1868.		
Industrial Schools, Newcastle—Contingencies ...	5 18 8	
Public Instruction (a repayment)	0 16 1	
In aid of the erection of Mechanics' Institute, Orange	300 0 0	
Cost of Snider Rifles and Ammunition	9,082 10 2	
Fees to Licensed Surveyors	296 13 9	
Sinking Wells on the road between the Darling and the Lachlan	1,313 7 10	
Railway Working Expenses	26 1 10	
Steam Dredge "Vulcan"—Contingencies	12 0 11	
Approaches to West Maitland Bridge	661 8 6	
Wharf, Moruya... ..	125 15 1	
Wharf, Wagga Wagga... ..	475 3 8	
Sea-wall, Botanical Gardens	465 18 10	
Improvements, Macleay River... ..	3,709 17 0	
Repairs, &c., to Public Buildings (a repayment) ...	0 1 0	
Country Postmasters—Salaries	2 5 7	
Conveyance of Mails	167 0 0	16,644 18 11
TOTAL... ..	£	18,786 0 4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
9th February, 1871.

No. 2.

ACCOUNT CURRENT
OF THE
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
OF THE
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
FOR THE YEAR
1869.

Consolidated

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF THE REVENUE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	To ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY on the Accounts of 1868 and previous Years, brought forward ... ..	.....	86,648 5 9
2	„ AMOUNT appropriated for GENERAL SERVICES, as per APPROPRIATION ACT, 32 VICT., No. 12	1,488,555 6 8	
3	„ AMOUNT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, as per Estimates-in-Chief for 1869, page 1	571,434 0 0	
4	„ AMOUNTS provided by CONSTITUTIONAL AND COLONIAL ACTS, as per Estimates-in-Chief for 1869, pages 1 and 5	57,272 1 4	2,117,261 8 0
5	„ AMOUNT OF SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATIONS for 1869, as per APPROPRIATION ACT, 33 VICT., No. 17 ... ..	.....	94,029 17 4
6	„ AMOUNT OF ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE, page 4 ... ..	.....	9,103 1 1
7	„ SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS—		
	Interest on Debentures, further sum... ..	2,311 10 7	
	Revenue and Receipts returned, further sum	5,864 9 6	
	Charges on Collections, further sum	578 19 2	
	Six months' Interest on £343,200 Treasury Bills, at 5 per cent.... ..	8,579 1 0	
	Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institutions	82 6 9	
	Expenses under the Cattle Diseases Prevention Act..	50 4 11	
	Expenses under the Brands Registration Act	968 6 9	
	Payments under the Diseases in Sheep Act of 1866...	254 13 1	18,689 11 9
8	„ THIRD INSTALMENT of Short-dated Debentures issued under 29 Vic., Nos. 4 and 5, due 31st December, 1869 (including £3,300 of Mr. Smart's issue under the same Acts, which were not exchanged by the holders)...		103,300 0 0
	TOTAL	£	2,429,032 3 11

The Treasury, New South Wales,
9th February, 1871.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

2.

Revenue Fund.

AND EXPENDITURE, FOR THE YEAR 1869.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	By AMOUNT OF ACTUAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS in 1869, as per Statement marked B, page 21 ; also as per Abstracts of the Public Accounts for the year 1869, laid on the Table of Legislative Assembly on the 6th September last	2,202,970 5 10	
2	Less—Amount received in 1869 from the Government of Victoria, on account of Murray River Customs for 1868 ... ..£25,000 0 0 Advances refunded 11,000 1 0	36,000 1 0	
		2,166,970 4 10	
3	Add—Balance of Murray River Customs' Account for 1869 received from the Government of Victoria during the year 1870	30,000 0 0	2,196,970 4 10
4	„ AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR SERVICES OF 1869, estimated as not likely to be required ... ..	.....	100,000 0 0
5	„ ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY carried forward to 1870 ... ..	.....	132,061 19 1
	TOTAL	£	2,429,032 3 11

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

No. 3.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF THE

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

OF THE

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1870.

Consolidated

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF THE REVENUE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	To ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY ON 1869 Account, brought forward ... ..	.....	132,061 19 1
2	„ AMOUNT appropriated for GENERAL SERVICES, as per APPROPRIATION ACT, 33 VIC., No. 17	1,503,493 12 11	
3	„ AMOUNT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, as per Estimates-in-Chief for 1870, page 1	612,660 0 0	
4	„ AMOUNTS provided by CONSTITUTIONAL AND COLONIAL ACTS, as per Estimates-in-Chief for 1870, pages 1 and 5	55,085 0 0	2,171,238 12 11
5	„ AMOUNT OF SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE FOR 1870, page 10 ... ..	.....	95,840 7 11
6	„ CHARGE for PUBLIC WORKS, proposed to be provided for by Loan, as per Supplementary Estimate, page 11 ... ..	.....	13,424 0 0
7	„ SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS :— Revenue and Receipts returned, further sum ... Charges on Collections, further sum ... Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institutions, further sum ... Expenses under the Brands Registration Act ... Expenses under the Diseases in Sheep Act of 1866...	5,064 15 1 1,906 11 8 80 5 6 130 15 10 986 1 8	8,168 9 9
8	„ FOURTH INSTALMENT of Short-dated Debentures, issued under 29 Vict., Nos. 4 and 5, due 31st December, 1870 ... ..	.....	100,000 0 0
		£	2,520,733 9 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,
9th February, 1871.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

3.

Revenue Fund.

AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1870.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	By AMOUNT of ACTUAL REVENUE and RECEIPTS in 1870, as per Statement marked B, page 21	2,102,697 6 2	
	Less—Amount received during the present year from the Government of Victoria, on account of Murray River Customs, 1869 ... £30,000 0 0 Advances refunded 20,362 9 4	50,362 9 4	
		2,052,334 16 10	
	Add—Balance due by the Government of Victoria on Murray River Customs' Account, 1870 ...	10,000 0 0	2,062,334 16 10
2	„ AMOUNT proposed to be provided for by Loan for PUBLIC WORKS, as shown on other side ... ..	.....	13,424 0 0
3	„ AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR GENERAL SERVICES OF 1870, estimated as not likely to be required ...	100,000 0 0	
4	„ Balance of Appropriation, under the Act 28 Victoria No. 8, for the support of Imperial Forces in this Colony, not required	10,360 12 5	110,360 12 5
5	„ ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY, 31st December, 1870 ...	.....	334,614 0 5
		£ 2,520,733 9 8	

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

No. 4.

ACCOUNT

OF THE

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

SHOWING THE PROPOSED EXPENDITURE IN RELATION TO THE ESTIMATED INCOME

FOR THE YEAR

1871.

Consolidated

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF ESTIMATED REVENUE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	To ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY on 31st December, 1870, brought forward ... ..	.....	334,614 0 5
2	„ CHARGES ON CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, as per Estimates-in-Chief for 1871 :—		
	General Services	1,454,368 6 8	
	Provided by Constitutional and Colonial Acts ...	53,677 11 10	
	Special Appropriations	610,660 0 0	
		2,118,705 18 6	
3	„ PROBABLE amount required to supplement the Super- annuation Fund, pending the decision of Parliament on the subject	10,000 0 0	
4	„ FIFTH INSTALMENT of Short-dated Debentures, issued under 29 Vict., Nos. 4 and 5, due 31st December, 1871	100,000 0 0	
5	„ CHARGES for Public Works and other Services pro- posed to be provided for by Loan... ..	370,291 0 0	2,598,996 18 6
6	„ ESTIMATED Surplus, 31st December, 1871 ... ..	.....	18,599 1 6
			£ 2,952,210 0 5

The Treasury, New South Wales,
9th February, 1871.

4.

Revenue Fund.

AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1871.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	By ESTIMATED REVENUE for 1871, as per Statement marked B, page 21 ... ..	.....	2,247,305 0 0
2	„ Amount proposed to be borrowed to meet the estimated Deficit on the 31st December, 1870 ... ..	.....	334,614 0 5
3	„ AMOUNT proposed to be raised by Loan for Public Works and other Services, as shown on other side .....	.....	370,291 0 0
			£ 2,952,210 0 5

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

B

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the REVENUE of the Years 1868, 1869, and 1870, and the ESTIMATED REVENUE for the Year 1871.

HEAD OF RECEIPT.	REVENUE OF 1868.	REVENUE OF 1869.	REVENUE OF 1870.	ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1871.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	847,539	838,964	853,816	1,000,000
Duty on Refined Sugar and Molasses ...	15,287	17,982	17,817	17,000
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony ...	29,971	18,578	12,624	12,500
Gold Revenue	24,760	24,993	21,780	20,000
Mint Receipts	19,518	15,288	11,560	11,500
Land Revenue	541,228	584,034	478,070	466,805
Assessment on Sheep under Scab Acts, and Fees on Inspection of Sheep and Cattle...	8,469	5,439	9,353	8,950
Fees under Registration of Brands Act ...	1,378	1,083	674	500
Postage	81,259	85,720	82,805	80,000
Money Orders' Commission	2,520	2,862	2,938	3,250
Fees under the Necropolis Act of 1867 ...	556	1,249	.....	.....
Licenses	78,128	78,089	78,269	77,150
Fees of Office	26,239	28,612	25,606	25,725
Fines and Forfeitures	6,393	6,157	6,619	6,625
Rents, exclusive of Land	27,489	27,045	26,431	26,800
Stamps	62,251	67,377	65,158	65,000
Railway Receipts	215,728	273,077	303,780	315,000
Electric Telegraph Receipts	29,912	31,694	30,133	30,000
Pilotage Rates, Harbour Dues and Fees ...	15,836	17,964	16,004	16,500
Tonnage Dues	5,841	7,512	6,721	6,800
Interest on City Debentures	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Miscellaneous	56,855	59,251	42,539	47,200
TOTALS	£ 2,107,157	2,202,970	2,102,697	2,247,305

The Treasury, New South Wales,
9th February, 1871.

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

REVENUE DETAILED.				
	REVENUE OF 1868.	REVENUE OF 1869.	REVENUE OF 1870.	ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1871.
CUSTOMS.	£	£	£	£
Spirits	320,425	322,423	319,914	940,000
Wine	27,487	23,500	21,629	
Ale and Beer	24,170	27,234	23,248	
Tobacco and Cigars	69,322	69,127	69,963	
Tea	63,172	61,420	61,003	
Sugar and Molasses	56,841	57,192	69,248	
Coffee and Chicory	6,437	6,460	6,106	
Opium	4,430	1,186	2,546	
Malt	796	944	1,309	
Hops	1,782	1,676	1,422	
Rice	7,065	4,722	4,608	
Dried Fruits	14,687	13,304	11,612	
Package Charge	2	.....	.....
Ad valorem	129,478	169,149	147,894	60,000
Murray River Customs	121,445	80,627	101,648	
New Duties ... ..	.....	.....	11,666	.....
	847,539	838,964	853,816	1,000,000
DUTY ON REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES	15,287	17,982	17,817	17,000
DUTY ON SPIRITS DISTILLED IN THE COLONY	29,971	18,578	12,624	12,500
GOLD REVENUE.				
Duty on Gold	16,400	16,841	16,231	14,000
Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold	8,360	8,152	5,549	6,000
	24,760	24,993	21,780	20,000
MINT RECEIPTS	19,518	15,288	11,560	11,500
LAND REVENUE.				
Land Sales	236,518	275,727	202,437	200,000
Balances of Conditional Purchases	10,602	19,526	18,348	18,000
Interest on Land Sales to Conditional Purchasers	18,130	24,360	30,058	30,000
Rent and Assessment on Pastoral Runs	260,536	245,274	210,955	205,000
Fees on Transfer of Runs	1,192	896	1,074	1,000
Quit Rents	159	70	24	.....
Licenses to cut Timber on, and remove Material from, Crown Lands	1,712	1,790	1,978	2,000
Mineral Leases	4,443	5,412	2,454	1,000
Leases of Auriferous Lands	1,301	4,635	2,501	2,500
Miners' Rights	5,332	5,243	6,620	5,725
Business Licenses	501	655	664	650
Miscellaneous	802	446	957	930
	541,228	584,034	478,070	466,805
ASSESSMENT ON SHEEP UNDER SCAB ACTS AND FEES ON INSPECTION OF SHEEP AND CATTLE	8,469	5,439	9,353	8,950
FEES UNDER REGISTRATION OF BRANDS ACT	1,378	1,083	674	500
POSTAGE	81,259	85,720	82,805	80,000
COMMISSION ON MONEY ORDERS	2,520	2,862	2,938	3,250
FEES UNDER THE NECROPOLIS ACT OF 1867	556	1,249	.....	.....
Carried forward	£ 1,572,485	1,596,192	1,491,437	1,620,505

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

	REVENUE OF 1868.	REVENUE OF 1869.	REVENUE OF 1870.	ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1871.
	£	£	£	£
Brought forward ...	1,572,485	1,596,192	1,491,437	1,620,505
LICENSES.				
Wholesale Spirit Dealers ...	5,000	4,870	4,570	4,500
Auctioneers ...	1,772	1,615	1,752	1,750
Bonded Storekeepers ...	3,818	3,960	3,886	3,500
Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors ...	63,204	63,071	63,289	63,000
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses to Publicans ...	2,583	2,617	2,807	2,500
Distillers and Rectifiers ...	96	85	111	100
Hawkers and Pedlers ...	805	909	886	900
Pawnbrokers ...	400	448	442	450
Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry ...	223	261	294	250
All other Licenses ...	227	253	232	200
	78,128	78,089	78,269	77,150
FEES OF OFFICE.				
Certificate of Naturalization ...	166	205	228	250
Preparation and Enrolment of Title-deeds ...	2,916	3,640	3,482	3,500
Registrar General ...	4,403	4,942	4,873	5,050
Prothonotary of Supreme Court ...	1,961	1,823	1,938	2,000
Master in Equity ...	735	565	521	600
Curator of Intestate Estates ...	319	2,176	323	500
Insolvent Court ...	2,160	1,883	1,812	1,800
Sheriff ...	598	549	595	600
District Courts ...	4,763	4,536	3,569	3,600
Courts of Petty Sessions ...	3,539	3,637	3,089	3,500
Water Police Court and Shipping Masters ...	2,850	3,002	2,571	2,500
Steam Navigation Board ...	343	346	358	350
Under Gold Fields Act ...	12	9	34	25
Slaughtering Fees, Glebe Island Abattoir ...	1,354	1,220	1,134	1,200
Other Fees ...	120	79	1,079	250
	26,239	28,612	25,606	25,725
FINES AND FORFEITURES.				
Sheriff ...	559	289	455	450
Courts of Petty Sessions ...	4,527	4,359	4,458	4,500
Water Police Court ...	790	733	757	750
For the Unauthorized Occupation of Crown Lands ...	373	393	440	450
Crown's Shares of Seizures, &c. ...	17	222	241	250
Confiscated and Unclaimed Property ...	110	138	262	200
Other Fines ...	17	23	6	25
	6,393	6,157	6,619	6,625
RENTS, EXCLUSIVE OF LAND.				
Tolls and Ferries ...	21,257	20,649	18,632	20,000
Wharfs ...	4,171	4,210	5,273	4,500
Government Buildings and Premises ...	296	307	424	300
Glebe Island Bridge ...	631	648	701	1,000
Glebe Island Abattoir ...	1,134	1,231	1,401	1,000
	27,489	27,045	26,431	26,800
STAMPS ...	62,251	67,377	65,158	65,000
RAILWAY RECEIPTS ...	215,728	273,077	303,780	315,000
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH RECEIPTS ...	29,912	31,694	30,133	30,000
PILOTAGE RATES, HARBOUR DUES AND FEES ...	15,836	17,964	16,004	16,500
Carried forward ...	£ 2,034,461	2,126,207	2,043,437	2,183,305

REVENUE DETAILED— <i>continued.</i>				
	REVENUE OF 1868.	REVENUE OF 1869.	REVENUE OF 1870.	ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1871.
	£	£	£	£
Brought forward ...	2,034,461	2,126,207	2,043,437	2,183,305
TONNAGE DUES.				
Newcastle ...	5,556	7,197	6,457	6,500
Wollongong ...	191	215	196	200
Kiama ...	94	100	68	100
	5,841	7,512	6,721	6,800
INTEREST ON CITY DEBENTURES ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.				
Sale of Government Property ...	1,809	4,039	2,238	2,000
Support of Patients in Lunatic Asylums ...	671	564	860	700
Collections by Government Printer ...	3,289	3,520	2,781	3,000
Payment by the Commissariat towards the support of British Prisoners and Lunatics ...	620	10,012	.....	4,000
Store Rent of Gunpowder ...	2,476	810	1,788	1,500
Work performed by Prisoners in Gaol ...	1,319	1,176	1,784	1,500
Fees on presenting Private Bills to the Parliament, and on Letters of Registration ...	670	715	765	500
Interest on Bank Deposits ...	2,772	12,453	5,979	6,000
Docking Vessels, Fitz Roy Dry Dock ...	1,024	1,321	1,113	2,000
Assessment on Sugar Refinery ...	1,500	750	1,000	1,000
Other Receipts ...	40,705	23,891	24,231	25,000
	56,855	59,251	42,539	47,200
TOTALS ...	£ 2,107,157	2,202,970	2,102,697	2,247,305

The Treasury, New South Wales,
9th February, 1871.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

LOANS' ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

SHOWING THE POSITION OF

LOANS' ACCOUNT

ON

31st DECEMBER, 1870.

Loans'

ACCOUNT CURRENT SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
		£ s. d.
1	To AMOUNT OF OVERDRAFT on the Loans' Account, on the 31st December, 1870 	102,270 14 5
2	„ AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES on this Account outstanding on the 31st December, 1870, being Appropriations for Public Works and other Services, authorized to be provided for by Loans remaining unexpended on that date, as per Statement herewith marked C	939,667 17 7
	TOTAL 	£ 1,041,938 12 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
9th February, 1871.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

Account.

LOANS' ACCOUNT, ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1870.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
		£ s. d.
1	By AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES issued under 32 Victoria, No. 14, sold in London in October last, but for which complete Account Sales have not yet been received £128,000 0 0 Less—Deposits by purchasers brought to account before the close of the year ... 11,122 11 3	116,877 8 9
2	„ AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES issued under 34 Victoria, No. 2, in London at this date, not yet negotiated	407,100 0 0
3	„ BALANCE to be raised out of an issue of Debentures of £450,000, under certain Acts of Parliament, sold in London in October last, to meet charges on sale of Debentures, and amounts short-raised under former issues, after writing off appropriations not required ... £363,437 3 1 Less—Deposits by purchasers brought to account before the close of the year ... 39,102 15 3	* 324,334 7 10
4	„ AMOUNT yet to be raised to meet— Charges in 1870 on sale of Debentures ... £2,325 19 0 Amount of Re-appropriations in 1870 ... 29 1 9 Amount short issued under Act 34 Vic., No. 2 ... 51 13 7	2,406 14 4
5	„ ISSUES ON ACCOUNT, viz.:— Railway Materials purchased, and either in stock or in transit from England, at 31st December, but not finally chargeable to the Appropriations of Parliament for the Construction and Extension of Railways until issued for use £173,010 3 4 Advances to the Commissioner for Railways remaining unadjusted on 31st December ... 2,480 1 10 Advances to Messrs. Mort, Vale, and Lacy, and Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co., on account of their Contracts for supply of Railway Rolling Stock not yet charged finally to the Appropriation for same ... 14,557 17 8 Amount of Payments prior to 31st December, in anticipation of Services proposed to be provided for by Loans ... 1,171 18 3	191,220 1 1
	TOTAL	£ 1,041,938 12 0

* Although advices have been received from London of the sale of the whole issue of £450,000 Debentures it is considered undesirable to state the transaction in a different form until complete Account Sales have been received.

GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

C

STATEMENT of VOTES AND BALANCES OF VOTES for Services authorized to be provided for by Loans, outstanding on 31st December, 1870.

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
18 VICTORIA, No. 35.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Works of Defence at Middle Harbour and South Head ...	.....	29,442 3 2
19 VICTORIA, No. 38.		
St. Paul's College	5,205 0 0	
St. Andrew's College	20,000 0 0	
St. John's College	577 12 10	
Wesleyan College	20,000 0 0	45,782 12 10
19 VICTORIA, No. 40.		
Improving the Navigation of the River Hunter, &c. ...	0 15 7	
Railways—		
Completion of Line from Sydney to Liverpool, &c. ...	886 0 0	
Surveys for Extensions	13,721 16 1	14,608 11 8
20 VICTORIA, No. 34.		
Railway Works... ..	.....	72 10 8
22 VICTORIA, No. 22.		
Railways—		
Trial Surveys ... ..	.....	4 1 4
23 VICTORIA, No. 5.		
To pay off Debentures due in 1860 ... ..	.....	370 0 0
23 VICTORIA, No. 10.		
Railways—		
Darling Harbour Branch	665 10 7	
Bridge, Bank-street, East Maitland	2,475 15 1	
Pier, Dowling-street	744 16 7	
Alphabetical Telegraph Instruments	137 14 3	4,023 16 6
25 VICTORIA, No. 19.		
Railways—		
Picton to Goulburn	0 12 0	
Carriage Shed, &c., Northern Line	4,166 0 1	
Additions to Stations	1 12 6	
Free Public Library	15,808 19 6	
District Court, Sydney... ..	10,000 0 0	
Gaols and Penal Establishments	12,086 5 6	
Juvenile Reformatories	8,345 10 11	
Bridge, West Maitland	461 5 11	50,870 6 5
26 VICTORIA, No. 14.		
Railways—		
Newcastle to Wallsend Junction	1,315 11 6	
Telegraph Wire, Campbelltown to Picton	160 3 4	
Wharf, Newcastle	472 14 8	
Northern Breakwater, Newcastle	2,325 12 3	
Breakwater, Clarence River	28,151 11 0	
Wharf and Shoots, Morpeth	5,708 13 0	
Public Works Offices	9,904 11 3	48,038 17 0
Carried forward ... £	.....	193,212 19 7

STATEMENT—continued.

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		193,212 19 7
27 VICTORIA, No. 14.		
Railways—		
Northern Line	4,092 19 6	
Work-shops, Northern Line	49 6 9	
Siding, Haalem's Creek	178 14 6	
Coal Sidings, Newcastle	2,933 6 3	
Gate Houses, Western Line	68 9 7	
Land for Morpeth Extension	23 18 8	
Electric Telegraphs—		
Erection of Stations on Southern, Western, Northern, and Mudgee Lines	1,326 6 11	
Station Houses at Grafton, Wagga Wagga, and Hay	1,250 0 0	
Wharves and Coal Basin, Newcastle	30,990 9 9	
Harbour Defences	2,903 16 10	
		43,817 8 9
29 VICTORIA, No. 9.		
Railways—		
Forty additional Ballast and Goods Trucks for Railway Traffic	1,756 12 4	
Additional Land at Newtown for Sidings	29 2 4	
Railway Sheds	370 16 0	
To meet outstanding Claims for Land on the Penrith, Picton, and Singleton Extensions	5,442 6 4	
Erection of Railway Station at Douglas Park	9 5 9	
Extension of Great Northern Line to Terminus at Morpeth	53 1 4	
Public Works and Buildings—		
Penitentiary	25,000 0 0	
Lunatic Asylum	25,000 0 0	
Immigration—		
For the purpose of assisting Immigration to this Colony	16,519 13 3	
		74,180 17 4
29 VICTORIA, No. 23.		
Railways—		
Extension of Great Northern Line	157,575 17 2	
Enlarging Railway Bridges at East Maitland	1,491 2 10	
Roads, &c.—		
Singleton Bridge	3,339 16 9	
Extension of Riley-street to Palmer-street	1,000 0 0	
Fortifications—Heavy Guns	5,876 10 7	
		169,283 7 4
30 VICTORIA, No. 23.		
Railways—		
Engine Shed, Windsor and Richmond Line	3,000 0 0	
Road and Railway Bridge over the Murray at Echuca	6,000 0 0	
		9,000 0 0
31 VICTORIA, No. 11.		
Railways—		
Extension to Bathurst	}	30,949 6 8
Extension to Goulburn		
Carried forward	£	520,443 19 8

STATEMENT—continued.

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		520,443 19 8
31 VICTORIA, No. 27.		
Railways—		
Telegraph from Picton to Goulburn, along the Line of Railway	0 18 0	
Telegraph from Penrith to Bathurst, along the Line of Railway	1,242 9 6	
Harbours and River Navigation—		
Improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	1 13 0	
Coal Staiths, Newcastle	69 15 5	
Roads and Bridges—		
Bridge over the Macquarie River at Wellington	4,004 6 4	
Iron Bridge over the Lower Murrumbidgee	10,167 1 6	
Bridge over the Nimboi, between Grafton and New England	8,708 3 7	
Public Works and Buildings—		
Additions, &c., Abattoirs, Glebe Island	442 8 0	
Electric Telegraphs—		
Tamworth to Fort Bourke	17,624 2 3	
Re-insulating Line, Sydney to Albury	873 11 6	
Stations—Balranald, Moulamein, and Wellington	2,896 0 6	
		46,025 9 7
32 VICTORIA, No. 13.		
Railways—		
Compensation for Land taken at Honeysuckle Point	147 12 10	
Harbours and River Navigation—		
Improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	12 14 5	
Breakwater, Newcastle	132 6 2	
Steam Cranes, Wharf, &c., Darling Harbour	34,549 1 6	
Reclamation of Land at Blackwattle Bay	9,953 10 0	
Light-house Tower, Ulladulla	1,492 6 2	
Light-house Tower, Wollongong	632 18 11	
Roads and Bridges—		
Bridge over the Urara, on the Road from Grafton to Glen Innes	11,041 5 1	
Public Works and Buildings—		
Public Offices, Newcastle	7,000 0 0	
Electric Telegraphs—		
Kiama to Jervis Bay	288 10 0	
Additions to Port Stephens Line	450 0 0	
Maitland to Manning River	2,000 0 0	
Bathurst to Carcoar and Cowra	1,979 11 0	
Port Stephens to Nelson's Bay	64 19 0	
Extension to Walcha	1,575 0 0	
Grafton to Clarence River Heads	451 9 7	
Further Extensions under the Guarantee System	4,485 17 6	
		76,257 2 2
34 VICTORIA, No. 2.		
Railways—		
Completion of the Relaying of the Line from Sydney to Parramatta	7,927 18 7	
Completion of New Goods Shed, Sydney, and Roads and Sidings in connection with the same	2,743 7 8	
New Machine Shop, Receiving Shed, Erecting Shops and Store at Newcastle, including Roads	13,000 0 0	
Additional Machinery, do.	2,000 0 0	
New Station, Workshops for Carriage and Wagons' Department, Carriage Shed, Roofing Steam-houses, Furnaces and Machinery, Redfern, including Roads	30,500 0 0	
Excavating Station-yard, Redfern—Additional	5,000 0 0	
Additional Machinery	3,480 5 7	
Carried forward £	64,651 11 10	
Carried forward £		642,726 11 5

STATEMENT—continued.

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	.....	642,726 11 5
34 VICTORIA, No. 2—continued.		
Brought forward	64,651 11 10	
Railways—continued.		
New Passenger Station and Platforms, Newcastle, including Road Approaches	6,000 0 0	
Further for construction of Rolling Stock	46,701 19 11	
Extension to Morpeth	373 2 1	
Land for Windsor and Richmond Line	707 5 3	
Public Works and Buildings—		
Towards erection of New General Post Office	12,100 9 0	
For completion of Dry Dock and Works attached thereto	2,000 0 0	
Harbours and River Navigation—		
Removing obstructions and improving the navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling ...	11,505 16 4	
Wharf, Bullock Island	5,000 0 0	
New Steam Dredge, Newcastle Harbour... ..	30,000 0 0	
To complete Kiama Harbour Works	8,708 15 5	
Dredge for improving navigation of Rivers and Creeks flowing into Coast Lakes	2,500 0 0	
Clearing, surveying, and improving the navigation of the Edward River	2,000 0 0	
Coal Staiths, Newcastle	840 10 10	
Additional Screw Moorings and Buoys for Newcastle Harbour	87 7 10	
Electric Telegraphs—		
To connect Barrenjuey with Sydney	233 7 8	
Iron Telegraph Posts	2,841 0 0	
Miscellaneous—		
Amounts awarded for Land taken for New General Post Office	690 0 0	
To pay off Railway Debentures issued under 18 Victoria, No. 40, falling due 1st January, 1871	100,000 0 0	
		296,941 6 2
	£	939,667 17 7

The Treasury, New South Wales,
9th February, 1871.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

STATEMENT
OF THE
PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
ON
31ST DECEMBER, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF

SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.	AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES AND TREASURY BILLS SOLD.	AMOUNT RAISED.	AMOUNT OVER-RAISED.	AMOUNT NOT YET RAISED.
		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
DEBENTURES.						
Loan to the Sydney Railway Company ...	16 Vic., No. 39	216,571 0 0	217,500	223,936 3 4	7,365 3 4	.....
Sydney Sewerage	17 Vic., No. 34	200,000 0 0	209,030	201,149 11 9	1,149 11 9	.....
Sydney Water Supply... ..	17 Vic., No. 35	200,000 0 0	208,400	201,264 13 5	1,264 13 5	.....
Public Works	18 Vic., No. 35	178,750 0 0	144,000	136,890 13 2	.....	41,859 6 10
Railways	18 Vic., No. 40	624,733 18 8	666,800	630,105 11 7	5,371 12 11	.....
Public Works	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40.	445,323 0 0	410,500	393,427 5 8	.....	51,895 14 4
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 1	73,776 0 0	73,700	70,300 16 2	.....	3,475 3 10
Railways	20 Vic., No. 1	200,000 0 0	203,000	199,997 10 0	.....	2 10 0
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 16	130,400 0 0	132,300	130,311 0 0	.....	89 0 0
Public Works	20 Vic., No. 33	107,717 18 11	112,000	107,787 15 0	69 16 1	.....
Railways	20 Vic., No. 34	300,000 0 0	299,000	300,895 12 6	895 12 6	.....
To pay off Debentures... ..	22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26.	145,000 0 0	145,700	145,007 0 0	7 0 0	.....
Railways and Public Works	22 Vic., No. 22	758,500 0 0	760,700	756,890 15 0	.....	1,609 5 0
Public Works	22 Vic., No. 26	11,600 0 0	5,000	4,962 10 0	.....	6,637 10 0
To pay off Debentures... ..	23 Vic., No. 5	365,600 0 0	365,600	361,612 10 0	.....	3,987 10 0
Public Works and to pay off Debentures	23 Vic., No. 10	348,223 0 0	348,200	341,084 15 0	.....	7,138 5 0
Railways and Public Works	24 Vic., No. 24	113,535 0 0	113,900	112,209 11 6	.....	1,325 8 6
Voluntary and Assisted Immigration	24 Vic., No. 26	55,000 0 0	55,500	54,945 16 0	.....	54 4 0
Railways and Public Works	25 Vic., No. 19	1,782,370 14 6	1,782,300	1,696,828 5 0	.....	85,542 9 6
Railways and Public Works	26 Vic., No. 14	161,832 0 0	162,000	136,728 17 10	.....	25,103 2 2
Public Works	27 Vic., No. 14	670,025 12 7	670,000	565,483 14 2	.....	104,541 18 5
To cover Deficit of 1864 and previous years...	29 Vic., No. 4	550,000 0 0	550,000	495,844 10 0	.....	54,655 10 0
To pay off Debentures... ..	29 Vic., No. 5	300,000 0 0	300,000	270,252 5 0	.....	29,747 15 0
Public Works and Immigration	29 Vic., No. 9	219,450 0 0	219,400	193,474 0 0	.....	25,976 0 0
Public Works	29 Vic., No. 23	758,000 0 0	758,000	718,844 10 0	.....	39,155 10 0
Public Works	30 Vic., No. 23	65,850 0 0	65,800	61,902 0 0	.....	3,948 0 0
Railways	31 Vic., No. 11	1,000,000 0 0	1,000,000	981,655 7 0	.....	18,344 13 0
Railways and to pay off Debentures ...	*34 Vic., No. 2	407,151 13 7	.....	.....	.....	407,151 13 7
Public Works	31 Vic., No. 27	177,407 0 0	177,400	178,055 0 0	648 0 0	.....
Public Works	32 Vic., No. 13	197,885 0 0	197,800	198,314 0 0	429 0 0	.....
TREASURY BILLS.						
To cover the Deficit of 1863 and previous years	27 Vic., No. 8	400,000 0 0	398,500	398,849 14 5	.....	1,150 5 7
To renew Bills issued under 27 Vic., No. 8...	31 Vic., No. 28	343,200 0 0	343,200	346,817 18 0	3,617 18 0	.....
To renew Bills issued under 31 Vic., No. 28...	32 Vic., No. 14	343,200 0 0	343,200	350,085 3 4	6,885 3 4	.....
To renew Bills issued under 32 Vic., No. 14...	33 Vic., No. 8	343,200 0 0	343,200	339,943 0 0	.....	3,257 0 0
TOTAL... ..		£12,194,301 18 3	11,781,630	11,305,357 14 10½	27,703 11 4	916,647 14 9

* Debentures issued under this Act to the nominal value of £407,100 have been transmitted to London for negotiation.

† Complete Account Sales for £128,000 of the Debentures prepared under this Act, and negotiated in London, not yet received.

‡ In addition to this amount, £450,000 Debentures were transmitted to London in June, 1870, which were negotiated in October last. As complete Account Sales, however, have not yet been received, particulars cannot be given in this statement.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
9th February, 1871.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1870.

PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES AND TREASURY BILLS.									
AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD.	PAID OFF.	OUTSTANDING.	DUE DATES.	RATE OF INTEREST.	ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SERVICE.	SYNOPSIS OF DUE DATES OF OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES AND TREASURY BILLS.			
						Authority under which issued.	Year when due.	Amount.	TOTAL.
£	£	£			£ s. d.			£	£
17,500	17,500			2½d. & 3½d. per diem	9,797 19 4	29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...	1867		† 800
50,000		50,000	1873			29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...	1868		† 500
150,000		150,000	1874			29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...	1869		† 600
25,900		25,900	1 July, 1876			29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...	1870		† 100,000
97,500	97,500			5 per cent. per annum.	2,831 10 0	18 Vic., No. 40	1871	100,000	
6,730		6,730	Interminable			29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...		100,000	543,200
24,000		24,000	1 July, 1888			33 Vic., No. 8		343,200	
54,900	54,900					29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...	1872	Con. Rev. ...	46,700
29,000	29,000					29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...	1872	Loans	50,000
50,700	50,700					16 Vic., No. 39		50,000	
36,700		36,700	1 July, 1876		6,435 0 0	20 Vic., No. 33	1873	100,000	250,000
31,000		31,000	Interminable			29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...		100,000	
61,000		61,000	1 July, 1888			16 Vic., No. 39	1874	150,000	250,000
21,000	21,000					29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...		100,000	
12,800	12,800				5,510 0 0	29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5 ...	1875		50,000
70,200		70,200	1 Jan., 1876			17 Vic., No. 34		25,900	
40,000		40,000	1 July, 1893			17 Vic., No. 35		36,700	
291,800	291,800					18 Vic., No. 35		70,200	
139,000	139,000					18 Vic., No. 40	1876	133,300	735,800
100,000		100,000	1 Jan., 1871		11,800 0 0	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40		46,200	
133,300		133,300	1 Jan., 1876			19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40		150,000	
2,700		2,700	Permanent			20 Vic., No. 1		70,500	
46,200		46,200	1876		20,525 0 0	20 Vic., No. 1		203,000	
150,000		150,000	Jan., 1876			17 Vic., No. 34		24,000	
70,800		70,800	Interminable			17 Vic., No. 35		61,000	
136,800		136,800	1 July, 1888			19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40	1888	136,800	500,000
6,700		6,700	1 July, 1891			20 Vic., No. 1		3,200	
70,500		70,500	1 Jan., 1876		3,685 0 0	20 Vic., No. 33		10,000	
3,200		3,200	1 July, 1888			20 Vic., No. 34		175,000	
203,000		203,000	1 July, 1876		10,150 0 0	20 Vic., No. 34		90,000	
132,300		132,300	Interminable			20 Vic., No. 33		2,000	
100,000		100,000	1 Jan., 1873		5,600 0 0	20 Vic., No. 34		34,000	
10,000		10,000	1 July, 1888			22 Vic., Nos. 25 & 26	1889	145,000	893,000
2,000		2,000	1 Jan., 1889		14,950 0 0	22 Vic., No. 22		400,000	
175,000		175,000	1 July, 1888			22 Vic., No. 22		312,000	
90,000		90,000	1 July, 1888			22 Vic., No. 26		5,000	
34,000		34,000	1 Jan., 1889		7,285 0 0	23 Vic., No. 5	1890	365,600	718,800
145,000		145,000	1 Jan., 1889			23 Vic., No. 10		348,200	
700		700	1 July, 1891			19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40		6,700	
400,000		400,000	1 Jan., 1889		38,035 0 0	22 Vic., Nos. 25 & 26	1891	700	
312,000		312,000	1 July, 1889			22 Vic., No. 22		25,000	225,500
25,000		25,000	1 Jan., 1891			22 Vic., No. 22		23,700	
23,700		23,700	1 July, 1891			24 Vic., No. 24		113,900	
5,000		5,000	1 July, 1890		250 0 0	24 Vic., No. 26		55,500	
365,600		365,600	1 Jan., 1890		18,280 0 0	25 Vic., No. 19	1892		1,782,300
348,200		348,200	1 July, 1890		17,410 0 0	18 Vic., No. 35	1893		40,000
113,900		113,900	1 July, 1891		5,695 0 0	26 Vic., No. 14	1895	162,000	832,000
55,500		55,500	1 July, 1891		2,775 0 0	27 Vic., No. 14		670,000	
1,782,300		1,782,300	1 Jan., 1892		89,115 0 0	29 Vic., No. 9	1896	219,400	977,400
162,000		162,000	1 Jan., 1895		8,100 0 0	29 Vic., No. 23		758,000	
670,000		670,000	1 Jan., 1895		33,500 0 0	30 Vic., No. 23	1897		65,800
550,000	301,400	548,600	Various dates		27,430 0 0	31 Vic., No. 11	Annual drawings of £20,000, commencing 1872.		1,000,000
300,000						31 Vic., No. 27	1898		177,400
219,400		219,400	1 Jan., 1896		10,970 0 0	32 Vic., No. 13	1899		197,800
758,000		758,000	1 July, 1896		37,900 0 0	17 Vic., No. 34		6,730	
65,800		65,800	1 Jan., 1897		3,290 0 0	17 Vic., No. 35		31,000	240,830
1,000,000		1,000,000	1 Jan., 1898		50,000 0 0	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40		70,800	
			1 Oct., 1900			20 Vic., No. 16		132,300	
177,400		177,400	1 July, 1898		8,870 0 0	18 Vic., No. 40	Permanent		2,700
197,800		197,800	1 Jan., 1899		9,890 0 0				
398,500	398,500		1 Jan., 1868	6 per cent. per annum.					
343,200	343,200		30 April, 1869	3½d. per cent. per diem.					
343,200	343,200		30 April, 1870	5 per cent. per annum.					
343,200		343,200	30 April, 1871		*8,580 0 0				
11,781,630	2,100,500	9,681,130			475,274 9 4				9,681,130

* Half-year's interest only.

† Amount refunded by the Bank of New South Wales, the Debentures not having been paid.
; Advances of the payment of these Debentures have not yet been received from the Financial Agents of the Government in England.GEO. W. LORD,
Treasurer.

Public Debt.

STATEMENT showing the DUE DATES of OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES and TREASURY BILLS on the 31st December, 1870.

YEAR.	DEBENTURES.	TREASURY BILLS.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	£	£	£	
1867 (Con. Rev. Fund) ...	* 800	.....	800	Balance of first instalment of Short-dated Debentures unpaid.
1868 Do. ...	* 500	.....	500	Balance of second instalment of Short-dated Debentures unpaid.
1869 Do. ...	* 600	.....	600	Balance of third instalment of Short-dated Debentures unpaid.
1870 Do. ...	† 100,000	.....	100,000	† Short-dated Debentures, £100,000.
1871 Do. ...	.....	§ 343,200	343,200	To renew Bills issued under 32 Vic., No. 14.
1871 Do. ...	100,000	.....	100,000	† Short-dated Debentures, £100,000.
1871 (Loans Account) ...	100,000	.....	100,000	
1872 (Con. Rev. Fund) ...	46,700	.....	46,700	} † Do. £96,700.
1872 (Loans Account) ...	50,000	.....	50,000	
1873 (Do.) ...	250,000	.....	250,000	† Do. £100,000.
1874 (Do.) ...	250,000	.....	250,000	† Do. £100,000.
1875 (Do.) ...	50,000	.....	50,000	† Do. £50,000.
1876 (Do.) ...	735,800	.....	735,800	
1888 (Do.) ...	500,000	.....	500,000	
1889 (Do.) ...	893,000	.....	893,000	
1890 (Do.) ...	718,800	.....	718,800	
1891 (Do.) ...	225,500	.....	225,500	
1892 (Do.) ...	1,782,300	.....	1,782,300	
1893 (Do.) ...	40,000	.....	40,000	
1895 (Do.) ...	832,000	.....	832,000	
1896 (Do.) ...	977,400	.....	977,400	
1897 (Do.) ...	65,800	.....	65,800	
1898 (Do.) ...	177,400	.....	177,400	
1899 (Do.) ...	197,800	.....	§ 197,800	
Annual drawings of £20,000, commencing 1872 (Loans Account) ...	} 1,000,000	.....	1,000,000	
Interminable, or 1882, at option of Government (Loans Account) ...		240,830	240,830	
Permanent (Loans Account)	2,700	.....	2,700	
Total amount outstanding, 31 December, 1870 ...	} 9,337,930	343,200	9,681,130	

* Amount refunded by the Bank of New South Wales, the Debentures not having been paid.

† Advances of the payment of these Debentures have not yet been received from the Financial Agents of the Government in England.

‡ £246,700 of these are on account of the deficiency of 1864.

§ Due 30th April, 1871.

|| Complete Account Sales for £128,000 of the Debentures prepared under this Act, and negotiated in London, not yet received.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
9th February, 1871.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LOANS ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS UNDER, TO 31 DECEMBER, 1869.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 August, 1870.

[Laid on Table in reply to Question No. 4, Votes and Proceedings, No. 5, of Thursday, 18th August, 1870.]

THE AUDITOR GENERAL TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Audit Office, Sydney,
17 August, 1870.

SIR,

In accordance with the proposal made in my letter of 22nd October last, modified by a subsequent Minute of the 28th of the same month (see papers enclosed), I now have the honor to enclose, with a view to its being laid before Parliament,—

An Account of the Appropriations for services provided for by Loans (to the 31st December, 1869, inclusive), as authorized by the Loan Acts, 17 Victoria, No. 34, to 32 Victoria, No. 13, showing—

1. The Appropriations in detail under the several Loan Acts.
2. The Amounts disbursed.
3. The Amounts written off as not required.
4. The Balances retained for issue at 31st December, 1869.

I have, &c.,
C. ROLLESTON.

[Enclosures.]

THE AUDITOR GENERAL TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Audit Office, Sydney,
22 October, 1869.

SIR,

With reference to my letter of 28th ultimo, forwarding an Account Current showing the state of the Loans Account at 31st October, 1868, I have the honor to inform you that in the preparation of that account information was obtained in regard to the expenditure under Loans Appropriation Acts and the Balances unexpended which I have put into the form of a Return, showing—

1. The specific Appropriations under each Loan Act from the commencement in 1854.
2. The net expenditure under each Vote.
3. Expenditure out of special credits to those Votes.
4. The Balances written off, or proposed to be written off; and
5. The Balances retained for issue at 31st December, 1868.

As I consider this Return would form a valuable permanent record, I propose, with the concurrence of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, to have it printed, with the view to its being laid before Parliament.

I have, &c.,
CHRIS. ROLLESTON.

MINUTE PAPER.

Treasury, New South Wales,
25 October, 1869.

As the Honorable the Treasurer has already laid a statement before the Assembly, showing the position of the Loans Account at the 30th September last, it would I am afraid only tend to confuse matters were the statements of the Auditor General, which are only brought up to the 31st *December*, 1868, also submitted, the more especially as in one of those statements he proposes to show the balances written off or proposed to be written off, which might be found not to agree with the appropriations proposed in the Treasurer's Statements to be dealt with in a similar manner.

I would therefore suggest that the Auditor General be requested either to bring his statements up to the 30th September of the present year, or, which I think would be the preferable course, delay submitting any further Loans' Accounts to the Assembly until the close of the year, up to which date the additional information, which he considers desirable as a permanent record, might be brought. Before that time the authority of the Governor in Council will be obtained for writing off the appropriations not required, as shown in the statement with the Ways and Means papers of the present Session of Parliament.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

Auditor General.—S.S., 27/10/69.

I think the best course will be to extend the period of the proposed account to 31st December 1869.—C.R., 28/10/69.

Approved, and inform Auditor General.—S.S., 29/10/69.

Auditor General.—H.L., 29/10/69.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS
FOR
SERVICES PROVIDED FOR BY LOANS
(TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1869, INCLUSIVE,)

AS AUTHORIZED BY THE
LOAN ACTS, 17 VICTORIA, No. 34, to 32 VICTORIA, No. 13;

SHEWING—

1. THE APPROPRIATIONS IN DETAIL UNDER THE SEVERAL LOAN ACTS;
 2. THE AMOUNTS DISBURSED ;
 3. THE AMOUNTS WRITTEN OFF AS NOT REQUIRED ;
 4. THE BALANCES RETAINED FOR ISSUE AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.
-

AN ACCOUNT of the APPROPRIATIONS FOR SERVICES PROVIDED FOR BY LOANS, to the 31st December, 1869, inclusive, as authorized by the
Loan Acts, 17 Victoria, No. 34, to 32 Victoria, No. 13.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Issues to the 31st December, 1869.	Balances—		Remarks.
				Written off.	Retained for Issue. 31st December, 1869.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1853	200,000 0 0	17 VICTORIA, No. 34. Sewerage of the City of Sydney 	200,000 0 0	.....	.....
1853	200,000 0 0	17 VICTORIA, No. 35. Supply of Water to the City of Sydney 	200,000 0 0	.....	.....
1854	30,000 0 0.	18 VICTORIA, No. 35. Works of Defence at Middle Harbour and the South Head...	.....	30,000 0 0	.....
"	3,250 0 0	Light-house at Cape Moreton 	3,247 15 0	2 5 0	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Abattoir at Glebe Island 	19,995 4 5	4 15 7	.....
"	40,000 0 0	New General Post Office 	40,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	6,000 0 0	New Government Printing Office 	6,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Colonial Store ... ... ... ... ...	.....	3,000 0 0	.....
"	600 0 0	Signal-house at Newcastle 	579 13 6	20 6 6	.....
"	6,000 0 0	New Water Police Office at Sydney 	5,868 0 5	131 19 7	.....
"	4,000 0 0	New Water Police Watch House at Sydney 	3,615 6 6	384 13 6	.....
"	6,000 0 0	Mounted Patrol Barracks and Stables at Sydney 	5,729 12 5	270 7 7	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Police Station at the southern end of Sydney... 	4,179 5 8	820 14 4	.....
"	750 0 0	Watch House at Balmain 	750 0 0	.....	.....
"	400 0 0	Watch House on the North Shore 	400 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,350 0 0	Watch House at Darlinghurst 	1,350 0 0	.....	.....
"	300 0 0	Watch House at Newtown 	125 18 8	174 1 4	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Police Station at Newcastle 	3,032 8 5	967 11 7	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Court House at Camden... 	2,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,200 0 0	Court and Watch House at Queanbeyan, with out-buildings 	1,200 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,500 0 0	Court House at Ipswich 	3,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,600 0 0	Watch House at Ipswich 	1,600 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,500 0 0	Public Wharf at the end of Erskine-street in Sydney 	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
	140,450 0 0	Carried forward 	£ 104,673 5 0	35,776 15 0	.....
£	400,000 0 0	Carried forward 	£ 400,000 0 0	.....	.....

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Issues to the 31st December, 1869.	Balances—		Remarks.
				Written off.	Retained for Issue, 31st December, 1869.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	400,000 0 0	Brought forward	£ 400,000 0 0	.....	
		18 VICTORIA, No. 35— <i>continued</i> .				
	140,450 0 0	Brought forward	£ 104,873 5 0	35,776 15 0		
1854	5,000 0 0	Dam at the North Rocks, Parramatta	5,000 0 0	.....	
"	2,000 0 0	Bridge at Menangle Ford	2,000 0 0	.....	
"	7,000 0 0	Bridge over the Macquarie River at Bathurst	7,000 0 0	.....	
"	2,300 0 0	Bridge over the Belubula Rivulet at Carcoar	2,300 0 0	.....	
"	4,000 0 0	Bridge over the Bargo River	4,000 0 0	.....	
"	3,000 0 0	Bridge over Paddy's River	3,000 0 0	.....	
"	4,000 0 0	Bridge at Gunning	1,776 3 3	2,223 16 9		
"	7,000 0 0	Bridge at Queanbeyan	6,103 2 8	896 17 4		
"	4,000 0 0	Bridge over the Yugiong Creek	4,000 0 0	.....	
	178,750 0 0		139,852 10 11	38,897 9 1		
		18 VICTORIA, No. 40.				
1854	400,000 0 0	Construction of Railways	400,000 0 0	.....	
"	224,733 18 8	Purchase of the Properties of the Sydney Railway, and of the Hunter River Railway Companies	224,733 18 8	.....	
	624,733 18 8		624,733 18 8	.....	
		19 VICTORIA, Nos. 25, 38, AND 40.				
1855	40,000 0 0	Improvements to the Navigation of the River Hunter, and to the Ports of Newcastle and Morpeth	39,787 10 8	.....	212 9 4	
"	50,000 0 0	Works of Defence in Sydney Harbour, including the purchase of land at Kiribilli Point	50,000 0 0	.....	
"	20,000 0 0	Gaol at Brisbane	13,317 17 7	6,682 2 5		
"	2,000 0 0	Court House at Wollongong	1,935 14 9	64 5 3		
"	600 0 0	Court and Watch House at Wingham, on the Manning River	600 0 0	.....	
"	600 0 0	Court House at Deniliquin	600 0 0	.....	
"	7,000 0 0	Building for a Time-ball, for an Observatory, and residence of an Astronomer	7,000 0 0	.....	
"	15,000 0 0	Additions to the present building of the Legislative Council, to provide accommodation for two Houses of Parliament	15,000 0 0	.....	
"	25,000 0 0	Site for the Sydney Grammar School	25,000 0 0	.....	
"	1,600 0 0	Site for the Light-house at Newcastle	1,600 0 0	.....	
"	1,000 0 0	Survey of the River Hunter	870 8 4	129 11 8		
	162,800 0 0	Carried forward	£ 155,711 11 4	6,875 19 4	212 9 4	
£	1,203,483 18 8	Carried forward	£ 1,164,586 9 7	38,897 9 1	.....

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Issues to the 31st December, 1869.	Balances—		Remarks.
				Written off.	Retained for Issue, 31st December, 1869.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	1,203,483 18 8	Brought forward	1,164,586 9 7	38,897 9 1	.....
		19 VICTORIA, NOS. 25, 38, AND 40—continued.				
	162,800 0 0	Brought forward	155,711 11 4	6,875 19 4	212 9 4	
1855	1,000 0 0	Clearing the Channel of the River Murray	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Clearing the Channel of the Murrumbidgee River	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,450 0 0	Steam Dredge and Punt for the River Brisbane	337 18 2	10,112 1 10	.....
"	8,000 0 0	Dam at Hunt's Creek, Parramatta	8,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,757 0 0	Providing a supply of Fresh Water for the Township of Gladstone... ..	3,101 19 0	655 1 0	.....
"	14,516 0 0	Fitzroy Dock and Dockyard and Workshops and Machinery	14,516 0 0	.....	.....
"	62,500 0 0	Railway, Sydney to Liverpool; and Railway, Newcastle to Maitland	61,614 0 0	.....	886 0 0	
"	50,000 0 0	Surveys, Experiments, and Preparations for the Extension of Railways	36,278 3 11	.....	13,721 16 1	
"	1,100 0 0	Bridge over the Macquarie River at Bathurst... ..	1,100 0 0	.....	.....
"	200 0 0	Bridge over Paddy's River	196 13 6	3 6 6	.....
"	50,000 0 0	Buildings of the University of Sydney	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
		Affiliated Colleges:—				
"	20,000 0 0	St. Paul's	14,795 0 0	.....	5,205 0 0	
"	20,000 0 0	St. John's	19,422 7 2	.....	577 12 10	
"	20,000 0 0	St. Andrew's ... ..	.....	.....	20,000 0 0	
"	20,000 0 0	Wesleyan ... ..	.....	.....	20,000 0 0	
	445,323 0 0		367,073 13 1	17,646 8 8	60,602 18 3	
		20 VICTORIA, No. 1.				
1856	200,000 0 0	Railway Works	200,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	73,776 0 0	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures falling due in 1856	67,100 6 2	6,675 13 10	.....
	273,776 0 0		267,100 6 2	6,675 13 10	.....
		20 VICTORIA, No. 16.				
1856	130,400 0 0	To pay off Debentures falling due in 1857	130,400 0 0	.....	.....
		20 VICTORIA, No. 33.				
1857	6,000 0 0	Dock Yard, Buildings, and Machinery, at the Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island	6,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,500 0 0	Light-house at Newcastle	2,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Providing additional accommodation for Patients at the Sydney Infirmary	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,500 0 0	Court House at East Maitland	3,492 0 3	7 19 9	.....
	17,000 0 0	Carried forward... ..	16,992 0 3	7 19 9	.....
	£ 2,052,982 18 8	Carried forward	£ 1,929,160 8 10	63,219 11 7	60,602 18 3	

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Issues to the 31st December, 1869.	Balances—		Remarks.
				Written off.	Retained for Issue, 31st December, 1869.	
	£ s. d. 2,052,982 18 8	Brought forward £	£ s. d. 1,929,160 8 10	£ s. d. 63,219 11 7	£ s. d. 60,602 18 3	
		20 VICTORIA, No. 33—continued.				
1857	17,000 0 0	Brought forward £	£ s. d. 16,992 0 3	£ s. d. 7 19 9		
"	5,000 0 0	Asylum for Destitute Children	5,000 0 0			
"	38,000 0 0	Connecting the Cities of Sydney and Melbourne by Electric Telegraph	38,000 0 0			
"	12,113 18 11	Defences of Port Jackson	12,113 18 11			
"	10,000 0 0	Erection and Maintenance of Light-houses on the Australian Coast	10,000 0 0			
"	2,590 0 0	Immigration Depôt, Brisbane	2,590 0 0			
"	250 0 0	Immigration Depôt at Maryborough		250 0 0		
"	1,000 0 0	Removing obstructions to the Navigation of the Rivers Brisbane and Bremer	1,000 0 0			
"	500 0 0	Electric Telegraph, Brisbane		500 0 0		
"	500 0 0	Improving the Navigation of the Bar entrance of the River Mary, from the mouth to the Township	500 0 0			
"	500 0 0	Public Wharf at Maryborough	500 0 0			
"	1,500 0 0	Custom House Station at the mouth of Moreton Bay	1,495 18 9	4 1 3		
"	1,000 0 0	Court and Watch-house at Maryborough	1,000 0 0			
"	500 0 0	Court and Watch-house at Nanango, Wide Bay	400 0 0	100 0 0		
"	500 0 0	Court and Watch-house at Yarronge, Wide Bay	500 0 0			
"	450 0 0	Watch-house at Gatton	450 0 0			
"	1,500 0 0	Hospital at Ipswich	1,500 0 0			
"	150 0 0	Bridge at Ipswich	150 0 0			
"	500 0 0	Bridge, Western Suburbs, North Brisbane	500 0 0			
"	1,000 0 0	Bridge over Lockyer's Creek	1,000 0 0			
"	1,000 0 0	Bridges over other Crossings	1,000 0 0			
"	500 0 0	Bridge over Laidley's Creek	500 0 0			
"	1,064 0 0	Roads, Little Liverpool Range	1,064 0 0			
"	2,000 0 0	Streets at Brisbane	2,000 0 0			
"	2,000 0 0	Streets at Ipswich	2,000 0 0			
"	500 0 0	Roadway and Tank at Drayton	500 0 0			
"	3,000 0 0	Road between Brisbane and Ipswich	3,000 0 0			
"	400 0 0	Road between Maryborough and Brisbane	400 0 0			
"	200 0 0	Road purposes between the Upper Dawson and the Fitzroy Rivers, Leichhardt District	200 0 0			
"	1,500 0 0	Bridge over Breakfast Creek	1,500 0 0			
"	1,000 0 0	Bridge over Norman Creek	1,000 0 0			
	107,717 18 11		106,855 17 11	862 1 0		
	£ 2,160,700 17 7	Carried forward £	£ 2,036,016 6 9	64,081 12 7	60,602 18 3	

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Issues to the 31st December, 1869.	Balances—		Remarks.
				Written off.	Retained for Issue, 31st December, 1869.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	2,160,700 17 7	Brought forward	2,036,016 6 9	64,081 12 7	60,602 18 3	
		20 VICTORIA, No. 34.				
1857	300,000 0 0	Railway Works	299,927 9 4	.....	72 10 8	
		22 VICTORIA, Nos. 5 AND 26.				
1858	125,000 0 0	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures which will fall due in 1858 and 1859	125,000 0 0	.....	.....
1859	10,000 0 0	To pay off Debentures for Sewerage for the City of Sydney	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	To pay off Debentures for Water for the City of Sydney	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
	145,000 0 0		145,000 0 0	.....	.....
		22 VICTORIA, No. 22.				
1858	712,000 0 0	Extension of Existing Railways... ..	711,999 18 0	0 2 0	.....
"	8,000 0 0	Railway Trial Surveys	5,625 0 8	.....	2,374 19 4	
"	10,500 0 0	Electric Telegraph, Sydney to Bathurst	9,726 7 10	773 12 2	.....
"	13,000 0 0	Electric Telegraph, Sydney to Newcastle	13,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Bridge over the River Murray at Albury	9,642 17 3	357 2 9	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Additional Powder Magazine at Goat Island	1,610 17 0	1,889 3 0	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Dam at West Maitland ... ..	.....	2,000 0 0	.....
	758,500 0 0		751,605 0 9	4,519 19 11	2,374 19 4	
		22 VICTORIA, No. 26.				
1859	6,600 0 0	Gaol at Brisbane ... ..	.....	6,600 0 0	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Light-house at Cape St. George	4,792 0 10	207 19 2	.....
	11,600 0 0		4,792 0 10	6,807 19 2	.....
		23 VICTORIA, No. 5.				
		To pay off Debentures which will fall due in 1860 :—				
1860	281,700 0 0	Railway	281,330 0 0	.....	370 0 0	
"	21,000 0 0	Public Works... ..	21,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	44,900 0 0	Sydney Sewerage	44,900 0 0	.....	.....
"	18,000 0 0	Sydney Water Works	18,000 0 0	.....	.....
	365,600 0 0		365,230 0 0	.....	370 0 0	
	£ 3,741,400 17 7	Carried forward	£ 3,602,570 17 8	75,409 11 8	63,420 8 3	

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Issues to the 31st December, 1869.	Balances—		Remarks.
				Written off.	Retained for Issue, 31st December, 1869.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	3,741,400 17 7	Brought forward	£ 3,602,570 17 8	75,409 11 8	63,420 8 3	
		23 VICTORIA, No. 10.				
1860	2,100 0 0	Construction of Coal Wharf, Newcastle	2,100 0 0	.....	.....
"	800 0 0	Steam Crane	746 9 8	53 10 4	.....
"	1,882 0 0	Glebe Island Punts	1,882 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,425 0 0	Harbor Defences	2,425 0 0	.....	.....
"	4,500 0 0	Additions to Works at Fort Macquarie	4,496 15 3	3 4 9	.....
"	20,279 0 0	Bridge to connect the Abattoirs, Glebe Island, with the Main Land... ..	20,186 15 11	92 4 1	.....
		For Railway purposes:—				
"	1,300 0 0	Valuation of Land	1,296 0 0	4 0 0	.....
"	9,021 0 0	Works in progress—Authorized Extensions	8,645 2 8	375 17 4	.....
"	23,949 0 0	Trial Surveys	23,743 10 9	7 18 4	197 10 11	
"	54,100 0 0	New Works	50,958 6 10	.....	3,141 13 2	
		For Electric Telegraph:—				
"	15,000 0 0	Gundagai <i>vid</i> Wagga Wagga to Deniliquin	12,149 4 11	2,850 15 1	.....
"	3,850 0 0	Purchase of Line from Deniliquin to Echuca	2,798 12 10	1,051 7 2	.....
"	40,000 0 0	West Maitland to the Boundary of Queensland, <i>vid</i> Singleton, Scone, Murrurundi, Tamworth, Bendemeer, and Armidale	26,003 12 2	13,996 7 10	.....
"	6,000 0 0	Extension of Western Line to Mudgee	5,233 11 0	766 9 0	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Extension to Orange	2,663 11 11	336 8 1	.....
"	8,700 0 0	Gundagai to Kiandra, <i>vid</i> Adelong and Tumut	5,341 4 4	3,358 15 8	.....
"	10,225 0 0	Moiety of Expense for the erection of a Light-house on Gabo Island	10,225 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Renewal of Circular Quay	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Pier at extension of Dowling-street	1,248 17 5	.....	751 2 7	
"	5,200 0 0	Extension of Wharf Accommodation, Newcastle	5,200 0 0	.....	.....
"	26,892 0 0	Improvements to Wollongong Harbour	26,892 0 0	.....	.....
"	30,000 0 0	Improvements to Kiama Harbour	30,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Removing Obstructions to the Navigation of the Moruya River	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,500 0 0	Wharf at Eden	2,364 9 3	135 10 9	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Improvements to the Navigation of the Shoalhaven and Crookhaven Rivers	4,999 19 2	0 0 10	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Improvements to the Navigation of the Rivers Murray and Murrumbidgee	1,913 15 2	86 4 10	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Purchase of Alphabetical Telegraph Instruments	1,862 5 9	.....	137 14 3	
"	6,500 0 0	Erection of a Light-house at Port Stephens	6,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	53,000 0 0	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures falling due in 1860	53,000 0 0	.....	.....
	348,223 0 0		320,876 5 0	23,118 14 1	4,228 0 11	
	£ 4,089,623 17 7	Carried forward	£ 3,923,447 2 8	98,528 5 9	67,648 9 2	

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Issues to the 31st December, 1869.	Balances—		Remarks.
				Written off.	Retained for Issue, 31st December, 1869.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	£ 4,089,623 17 7	Brought forward	£ 3,923,447 2 8	98,528 5 9	67,648 9 2	
		24 VICTORIA, No. 24.				
1861	1,300 0 0	For Railway Purposes—				
	7,020 0 0	Valuation of Land	1,300 0 0	.....	.....
"		Works in Progress, Authorized Extensions	6,718 9 5	301 10 7	.....
	25,000 0 0	For Electric Telegraphs—				
"		Deniliquin to the Eastern Boundary of South Australia <i>vid</i>				
		Moulamein, Balranald, Euston, and Wentworth	16,821 8 6	8,178 11 6	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Goulburn to Braidwood	3,077 15 0	922 5 0	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Enlargement of the Australian Museum	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	15,265 0 0	New Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay	15,265 0 0	.....	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Improvement of Clarence and Richmond Rivers	19,995 8 2	4 11 10	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Improvements to Moruya River	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Extension of Wharf Accommodation, Newcastle	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,250 0 0	Purchase of Steam Cranes	3,250 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Construction of Northern Breakwater, Newcastle	4,921 16 5	78 3 7	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Removing obstacles to the Navigation of the River Murray	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Bridge over the Lachlan River	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,400 0 0	Bridge over Tumut River, including £200 for Superintendence	2,400 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Lodging-houses and Public Room at Glebe Island	1,244 18 8	3,755 1 4	.....
"	1,300 0 0	Extension of Circular Quay for the Accommodation of Harbour				
		Steamers	1,283 14 1	16 5 11	.....
	113,535 0 0		100,278 10 3	13,256 9 9	.....
		24 VICTORIA, No. 26.				
1861	50,000 0 0	Assisted Immigration to this Colony	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Voluntary Immigration to this Colony	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
	55,000 0 0		55,000 0 0	.....	.....
		25 VICTORIA, No. 19.				
		Railways—				
1862	675 0 0	Valuation of Land	671 1 8	3 18 4	.....
"	9,184 0 0	Works in Progress, Authorized Extensions	8,168 13 2	1,015 6 10	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Northern Line to Terminus at Morpeth	19,977 0 0	.....	23 0 0	
"	5,000 0 0	Carriage-shed and Machine-shop, and fixing an Engine Turn-				
		table, Northern Line	833 19 11	.....	4,166 0 1	
	34,859 0 0	Carried forward	£ 29,650 14 9	1,019 5 2	4,189 0 1	
	£ 4,258,158 17 7	Carried forward	£ 4,078,725 12 11	111,784 15 6	67,648 9 2	

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Issues to the 31st December, 1869.	Balances—		Remarks.
				Written off.	Retained for Issue, 31st December, 1869.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	4,258,158 17 7	Brought forward	4,078,725 12 11	111,784 15 6	67,648 9 2	
	34,850 0 0	25 VICTORIA, No. 19—continued. Brought forward	29,650 14 9	1,019 5 2	4,189 0 1	
1862	40,000 0 0	Railways—continued. Bridge over Hunter River at Singleton	40,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	70,000 0 0	Bridge over the Nepean River at Penrith	70,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	688,000 0 0	Great Southern Railway to Goulburn	687,999 8 0	.....	0 12 0	
"	16,200 0 0	Land for Great Southern Railway to Goulburn	16,200 0 0	.....	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Engines for Southern Extension	20,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	7,000 0 0	Trial Surveys	6,963 5 0	.....	36 15 0	
"	30,000 0 0	Great Western Line to the Nepean	30,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	250,000 0 0	Great Western Line from Penrith towards Bathurst	250,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	250,000 0 0	Great Northern Line towards Armidale	249,990 10 0	.....	9 10 0	
"	60,000 0 0	Horse Railway Line from Blacktown to Windsor and Richmond	60,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Additions and Alterations to Workshops and Stations	9,998 7 6	.....	1 12 6	
	14,000 0 0	Electric Telegraphs— To the Burrangong Gold Fields	12,825 1 9	1,174 18 3	.....
"	8,400 0 0	Tenterfield to Grafton	5,481 3 4	2,918 16 8	.....
"	4,000 0 0	To Wollongong and Kiama	3,875 9 3	624 10 9	.....
"	4,000 0 0	From Mudgee to Wellington	2,651 18 7	1,348 1 5	.....
"	350 0 0	Second Wire from Scone to Muswellbrook	330 13 4	19 6 8	.....
"	700 0 0	Second Wire from Newcastle to Singleton	27 12 4	672 7 8	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Bridge over River at Bargo ... ..	.....	3,000 0 0	.....
"	6,000 0 0	Bridge over River Hunter at West Maitland	6,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	24,000 0 0	Bridge and Approaches over Murrumbidgee River at Gundagai	24,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	8,000 0 0	Bridge over River at Deniliquin	8,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Bridge over River at Moama	79 1 4	9,920 18 8	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Bridge over River at Nanami ... ..	.....	5,000 0 0	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Bridge over Namoi River at Narrabri	2,950 12 10	1,049 7 2	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Police Barracks, Sydney, and Country Districts	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	25,000 0 0	Free Public Library	5,988 2 8	.....	19,011 17 4	
"	10,000 0 0	District Courts, Sydney ... ..	.....	.....	10,000 0 0	
"	20,000 0 0	Improvement of accommodation in Gaols and Penal Establishments... ..	5,601 14 6	.....	14,398 5 6	
"	3,000 0 0	Improvements to Shoalhaven River	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Improvements to Moruya River	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Extension of Wharf accommodation at Newcastle	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,400 0 0	Purchase of Steam Cranes	3,396 0 7	3 19 5	.....
	1,648,909 0 0	Carried forward	1,574,509 15 9	26,751 11 10	47,647 12 5	
	4,258,158 17 7	Carried forward	4,078,725 12 11	111,784 15 6	67,648 9 2	

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Issues to the 31st December, 1869.	Balances—		Remarks.
				Written off.	Retained for Issue, 31st December, 1869.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	£ 4,258,158 17 7	Brought forward	£ 4,078,725 12 11	111,784 15 6	67,648 9 2	
		25 VICTORIA, No. 19— <i>continued</i> .				
	1,648,909 0 0	Brought forward	£ 1,574,509 15 9	26,751 11 10	47,647 12 5	
1862	700 0 0	Pier, Shellharbour	700 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Stone Dyke, Bullock Island, Newcastle	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Dyke, Shoalhaven River	999 19 11	0 0 1	.....
"	2,500 0 0	Wharf, Ulladulla	2,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Breakwater and Pier at Bellambi ... ..	.....	10,000 0 0	.....
"	5,000 0 0	University of Sydney	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	43,261 14 6	Compensation to the Municipal Council of Sydney, for land resumed under the Water Act, 17 Vict., No. 35	43,261 14 6	.....	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Juvenile Reformatories	11,160 16 9	.....	8,839 3 3	
"	50,000 0 0	Assisted Immigration to this Colony	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
	1,782,370 14 6		1,689,132 6 11	36,751 11 11	56,486 15 8	
		26 VICTORIA, No. 14.				
		Railways—				
1862	700 0 0	Valuation of land	696 0 0	4 0 0	.....
"	11,182 0 0	Works in Progress—Authorized Extensions	10,523 3 5	658 16 7	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Bridge over the Railway near Newcastle	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	16,000 0 0	Additional line from Newcastle to the Wallsend Junction	14,684 8 6	.....	1,315 11 6	
"	350 0 0	Additional Telegraph Wire for Railway purposes, from Parra- matta to Penrith	336 5 6	13 14 6	.....
"	675 0 0	Additional Telegraph Wire for Railway purposes, from Campbell- town to Picton	514 16 8	.....	160 3 4	
"	7,500 0 0	Wharf, Ulladulla	7,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,500 0 0	Improvements to Shoalhaven River	3,458 6 0	41 14 0	.....
"	15,000 0 0	Extension of Wharf accommodation, Newcastle	14,292 19 10	.....	707 0 2	
"	275 0 0	Additional Screw Moorings for the Harbour of Newcastle	6 19 9	.....	268 0 3	
"	5,000 0 0	Northern Breakwater, Newcastle	141 3 1	.....	4,858 16 11	
"	30,000 0 0	Improvement to Clarence River North Breakwater	1,848 9 0	.....	28,151 11 0	
"	3,000 0 0	Steam Cranes	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Stone Dyke, Bullock Island, Newcastle	939 4 0	60 16 0	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Second Steam Dredge, Punts, and Tug, for Newcastle	19,966 6 4	33 13 8	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Wharf and Coal Shoots, Morpeth	4,291 7 0	.....	5,708 13 0	
"	6,000 0 0	Bridge at Bendemeer	5,999 4 1	0 15 11	.....
	131,182 0 0	Carried forward	£ 89,198 13 2	813 10 8	41,169 16 2	
	£ 6,040,529 12 1	Carried forward	£ 5,767,857 19 10	148,536 7 5	124,135 4 10	

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Issues to the 31st December, 1869.	Balances—		Remarks.
				Written off.	Retained for Issue, 31st December, 1869.	
	£ s. d. 6,040,529 12 1		£ s. d. 5,767,857 19 10	£ s. d. 148,536 7 5	£ s. d. 124,135 4 10	
		Brought forward	£ 5,767,857 19 10	148,536 7 5	124,135 4 10	
		26 VICTORIA, No. 14— <i>continued</i> .				
	131,182 0 0	Brought forward	£ 89,198 13 2	813 10 8	41,169 16 2	
1862	6,000 0 0	Bridge at Dunmore	6,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Offices for the Department of Public Works	75 18 9	.....	9,924 1 3	
		Electric Telegraphs—				
"	3,500 0 0	Additional Wire from Sydney to Newcastle	3,232 1 6	267 18 6	.....
"	350 0 0	Do. Parramatta to Liverpool	300 0 0	50 0 0	.....
"	5,600 0 0	Do. Deniliquin to Hay	3,781 0 10	1,818 19 2	.....
"	2,600 0 0	Do. Wellington to Dubbo	1,608 17 10	991 2 2	.....
"	2,600 0 0	Do. Braidwood to Queanbeyan	1,995 5 3	604 14 9	.....
	161,832 0 0		106,191 17 4	4,546 5 3	51,093 17 5	
		27 VICTORIA, No. 14.				
		Railways—				
1864	215,414 3 1	Extension to Goulburn	114,209 4 11	.....	101,204 18 2	
"	3,932 2 8	Workshops, Southern Line	3,932 2 8	.....	.....
"	2,480 14 3	Workshops, Northern Line	2,431 7 6	.....	49 6 9	
"	13,000 0 0	Rolling Stock, Northern Line	13,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	23,000 0 0	Locomotive Engines, Western Line	23,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Carriages, Break-vans, &c., Western Line	20,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	35,000 0 0	Locomotive Engines, Northern Line ... ..	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Traverses for Coal Sidings, Newcastle	35,907 0 6	.....	4,092 19 6	
"	4,000 0 0	Ballast Waggon for Northern, Southern, and Western Lines ... ..	.....	.....	.....
"	50,000 0 0	Extension into Goulburn	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	150,000 0 0	Extension to Bathurst	150,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	15,000 0 0	Richmond and Windsor Railways	15,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	7,500 0 0	Purchase of Land for Morpeth Railway	7,436 1 10	.....	63 18 2	
"	5,000 0 0	Siding into Cemetery at Haslem's Creek	4,821 5 6	.....	178 14 6	
"	900 0 0	Wharf, Carriage Dock, and Siding, Newcastle Station, and at West Maitland	900 0 0	.....	.....
"	970 0 0	New Passenger Station, Platform, and Siding, at Hexham	970 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,500 0 0	Coal Sidings at Newcastle	566 13 9	.....	2,933 6 3	
"	400 0 0	Passenger Station and Platform at Rooty Hill, Western Line	400 0 0	.....	.....
"	900 0 0	Three Gate-houses on Western Line	831 10 5	.....	68 9 7	
"	110 0 0	Stables at Newcastle	110 0 0	.....	.....
	552,107 0 0	Carried forward	£ 443,515 7 1	.....	108,591 12 11	
	£ 6,202,361 12 1	Carried forward	£ 5,874,049 17 2	153,082 12 8	175,229 2 3	

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Issues to the 31st December, 1869.	Balances—		Remarks.
				Written off.	Retained for Issue, 31st December, 1869.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	£ 6,202,361 12 1	Brought forward	£ 5,874,049 17 2	153,082 12 8	175,229 2 3	
		27 VICTORIA, No. 14—continued.				
	552,107 0 0	Brought forward	£ 443,515 7 1	.....	108,591 12 11	
1864	7,153 13 2	Electric Telegraphs—				
	300 0 0	Stations on Southern, Western, Northern, and Mudgee Lines ...	5,827 6 3	.....	1,326 6 11	
"	9,000 0 0	Wollongong to Kiama	211 19 7	88 0 5	.....
"	4,500 0 0	Mudgee to Murrurundi	5,116 3 6	3,883 16 6	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Braidwood to Araluen	683 17 0	3,816 3 0	.....
"	1,800 0 0	Continuation of Line to Cooma	2,847 11 9	152 8 3	.....
"	9,000 0 0	Stations at Grafton, Wagga Wagga, and Hay	550 0 0	.....	1,250 0 0	
"	38,000 0 0	Bridge over the River Hunter at West Maitland	9,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Wharfs and Coal Basin, Newcastle	7,009 10 3	.....	30,990 9 9	
"	5,000 0 0	Coal Shoots and Railway, Wollongong	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Improvement of Wollongong Harbor	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Reclamation of Land, Woolloomooloo Bay	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Sewers for draining reclaimed land at Woolloomooloo Bay ...	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
"		Reclaiming Land at the head of Darling Harbor and Blackwattle Swamp	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,047 12 9	Light-house, Gabo Island	1,047 12 9	.....	.....
"	765 19 5	Light-house, Wilson's Promontory	635 19 5	130 0 0	.....
"	11,000 0 0	Australian Museum	11,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,351 7 3	Harbor Defences	500 7 3	4,851 0 0	.....
	670,025 12 7		514,945 14 10	12,921 8 2	142,158 9 7	
		29 VICTORIA, No. 5.				
1865	97,500 0 0	To pay off Debentures falling due January, 1866—				
"	50,700 0 0	Sewerage, 17 Vict., No. 34	97,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	139,000 0 0	Water Supply, 17 Vict., No. 35	50,700 0 0	.....	.....
"	12,800 0 0	Railways, 18 Vict., No. 40	139,000 0 0	.....	.....
"		Public Works, 18 Vict., No. 35, and 19 Vict., Nos. 38-40 ...	12,800 0 0	.....	.....
	300,000 0 0		300,000 0 0	.....	.....
	£ 7,172,387 4 8	Carried forward	6,688,995 12 0	166,004 0 10	317,387 11 10	

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliaments.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Issues to the 31st December, 1869.	Balances—		Remarks.
				Written off.	Retained for Issue, 31st December, 1869.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	£ 7,172,387 4 8	Brought forward	£ 6,688,995 12 0	166,004 0 10	317,387 11 10	
		29 VICTORIA, No. 9.				
		Railways—				
1865	650 0 0	Station at Riverstone	650 0 0	.....	.....
"	650 0 0	Station at Mulgrave	650 0 0	.....	.....
"	9,000 0 0	Forty additional Ballast and Goods Trucks	7,243 7 8	.....	1,756 12 4	
"	10,000 0 0	Windsor and Richmond Railway	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	850 0 0	Land at Newtown for Sidings	820 17 8	.....	29 2 4	
"	10,000 0 0	Additional Rolling Stock	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Additional Goods Accommodation, Sydney Station	19,999 18 0	0 2 0	.....
"	12,000 0 0	Railway Sheds	8,454 0 4	.....	3,545 19 8	
"	5,000 0 0	Additional Accommodation, Stations	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	6,000 0 0	To meet outstanding claims for land on the Penrith, Picton, and Singleton Extensions	341 3 8	.....	5,658 16 4	
"	650 0 0	Station at Douglass Park	640 14 3	.....	9 5 9	
"	20,000 0 0	Extension of Great Northern Line to Terminus at Morpeth	19,705 15 3	.....	294 4 9	
"	9,000 0 0	Bridge at Pitnacree	9,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	900 0 0	Dunmore Bridge	900 0 0	.....	.....
"	4,000 0 0	West Maitland Bridge	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	850 0 0	Dwarf Wall and Railing between the Domain and the reclaimed land in Woolloomooloo Bay, and for a Gate to the same, and a new Gate in Palmer-street	850 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,900 0 0	Reclamation of Land, Woolloomooloo Bay	3,899 16 10	0 3 2	.....
"	6,000 0 0	Australian Museum	5,954 11 0	45 9 0	.....
"	6,000 0 0	Excavation, Kiama Harbour Works	5,998 6 9	1 13 3	.....
"	500 0 0	Wharf at Ulladulla	500 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,500 0 0	Three new Punts for second Steam Dredge, Newcastle	3,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	25,000 0 0	Penitentiary ... ..	.....	.....	25,000 0 0	
"	25,000 0 0	Lunatic Asylum ... ..	.....	.....	25,000 0 0	
"	40,000 0 0	Assisted Immigration to this Colony	23,246 15 6	.....	16,753 4 6	
	219,450 0 0		141,355 6 11	47 7 5	78,047 5 8	
	£ 7,391,837 4 8	Carried forward... ..	£ 6,830,350 18 11	166,051 8 3	395,434 17 6	

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Issues to the 31st December, 1869.	Balances—		Remarks.
				Written off.	Retained for Issue, 31st December, 1869.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	£ 7,391,837 4 8	Brought forward	£ 6,830,350 18 11	166,051 8 3	395,434 17 6	
		29 VICTORIA, No. 23.				
1866	200,000 0 0	Railways—	200,000 0 0			
"	400,000 0 0	Extension of the Great Western Line	98,968 1 9		301,031 18 3	
"	20,000 0 0	Extension of the Great Northern Line	19,948 13 6		51 6 6	
"	4,000 0 0	Relaying the Line from Sydney to the Parramatta Junction ...	2,508 17 2		1,491 2 10	
"	5,000 0 0	Enlarging Railway Bridges at East Maitland	5,000 0 0			
"	10,000 0 0	Additional Accommodation to Stations, &c.	10,000 0 0			
"	10,000 0 0	Additional Goods Waggon	9,986 9 5	13 10 7		
"	5,000 0 0	Wollongong Harbour Works	5,000 0 0			
"	10,000 0 0	Breakwater, Newcastle	10,000 0 0			
"	24,000 0 0	Coal Staiths, Newcastle	24,000 0 0			
"	33,000 0 0	Steam Dredge and Punts for Sydney	33,000 0 0			
"	15,500 0 0	One-third the cost of the Bridge over the Nepean at Penrith, defrayed from Railway Loan	11,527 16 5		3,972 3 7	
"	3,000 0 0	One-third the cost of Singleton Bridge, defrayed from Railway Loan	1,676 2 8		1,323 17 4	
"	1,000 0 0	Bridge over the Lachlan at Cowra				
"	2,500 0 0	Extension of Riley-street to Palmer-street, including Ornamental Railing for portion of the Domain	1,358 18 4	1,141 1 8	1,000 0 0	
"	15,000 0 0	Electric Telegraph, Yass to Burrowa	9,123 9 5	5,876 10 7		
	758,000 0 0	Cost of Heavy Guns for Fortifications	442,098 8 8	7,031 2 10	308,870 8 6	
		30 VICTORIA, No. 23.				
1866	3,000 0 0	Railways:—			3,000 0 0	
"	5,000 0 0	Engine-shed, Windsor and Richmond Line	5,000 0 0			
"	25,000 0 0	Trial Surveys for the extension of the Great Southern and Western Railways	25,000 0 0			
"	900 0 0	Compensation for Land taken on the Ultimo Estate	897 16 2	2 3 10		
"	10,000 0 0	Bridge at Pitnacree	10,000 0 0			
"	12,000 0 0	Removing Obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	12,000 0 0			
"	6,000 0 0	Approaches to Gundagai Bridge			6,000 0 0	
"	61,900 0 0	Road and Railway Bridge over the Murray at Echuca	52,897 16 2	2 3 10	9,000 0 0	
	£ 8,149,837 4 8	Carried forward	£ 7,272,449 7 7	173,082 11 1	704,305 6 0	

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Issues to the 31st December, 1869.	Balances—		Remarks.
				Written off.	Retained for Issue, 31st December, 1869.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	8,149,837 4 8	Brought forward	7,272,449 7 7	173,082 11 1	704,305 6 0	
		30 VICTORIA, No. 23— <i>continued</i> .				
	61,900 0 0	Brought forward	52,897 16 2	2 3 10	9,000 0 0	
1866	3,000 0 0	Electric Telegraph, Cooma to Bombala	2,041 5 5	958 14 7	.....
"	450 0 0	Electric Telegraph, Newcastle to Wallsend	184 10 0	265 10 0	.....
"	500 0 0	Electric Telegraph Extension to Bulli	153 10 0	346 10 0	.....
	65,850 0 0		55,277 1 7	1,572 18 5	9,000 0 0	
		31 VICTORIA, No. 11.				
1867	1,000,000 0 0	Railway Works, Extension to Bathurst and Goulburn	806,345 18 7	.....	193,654 1 5	
		31 VICTORIA, No. 27.				
		Railways—				
1868	3,412 0 0	Half the cost of Telegraph Line from Picton to Goulburn, along the line of Railway, chargeable to Railways	3,233 5 1	.....	178 14 11	
"	3,719 0 0	Half the cost of Telegraph Line from Penrith to Bathurst, along the line of Railway, chargeable to Railways	1,232 5 6	.....	2,486 14 6	
"	10,000 0 0	Removing Obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Repair of the Southern Breakwater, Newcastle	4,105 15 8	.....	894 4 4	
"	6,600 0 0	Coal Staiths, Newcastle	3,604 0 9	.....	2,995 19 3	
"	1,000 0 0	Bridge and Approaches, West Maitland	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	4,500 0 0	Additional Punt for new Steam Dredge, Sydney Harbour	4,499 16 3	0 3 9	.....
"	8,000 0 0	Bridge over the Macquarie River at Wellington	967 2 8	.....	7,032 17 4	
"	13,000 0 0	Iron Bridge over the Lower Murrumbidgee	187 8 4	.....	12,812 11 8	
"	10,000 0 0	Iron Bridge at Yass	7,526 11 11	.....	2,473 8 1	
"	12,000 0 0	Iron Bridge at Bathurst	12,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	15,000 0 0	Bridge over the Nimboi, between Grafton and New England	2,948 0 7	.....	12,051 19 5	
"	11,000 0 0	Receiving Houses at the Redfern Railway Station and the Necropolis	11,000 0 0	.....	.....
	103,231 0 0	Carried forward	62,304 6 9	0 3 9	40,926 9 6	
	£ 9,215,687 4 8	Carried forward	£ 8,134,072 7 9	174,655 9 6	906,959 7 5	

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Issues to the 31st December, 1869.	Balances—		Remarks.
				Written off.	Retained for Issue, 31st December, 1869.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	9,215,687 4 8	Brought forward	8,134,072 7 9	174,655 9 6	906,959 7 5	
		31 VICTORIA, No. 27— <i>continued</i> .				
	103,231 0 0	Brought forward	62,304 6 9	0 3 9	40,926 9 6	
1868	13,000 0 0	Additions and Alterations to Abattoirs, Glebe Island, including Water Supply... ..	12,557 12 0	.....	442 8 0	
		Electric Telegraph—				
"	1,750 0 0	Glen Innes to Inverell	1,625 9 0	124 11 0	.....
"	25,000 0 0	Tamworth to Fort Bourke	6,266 0 3	.....	18,733 19 9	
"	1,750 0 0	Morpeth <i>via</i> Raymond Terrace to Port Stephens	1,735 5 8	14 14 4	.....
"	7,250 0 0	Armidale to Port Macquarie... ..	5,835 3 6	1,414 16 6	.....
"	1,500 0 0	Burrowa to Young	931 18 9	568 1 3	.....
"	2,500 0 0	Araluen to Moruya	1,215 3 8	1,284 16 4	.....
"	2,500 0 0	Kiandra to Cooma	1,731 2 4	768 17 8	.....
"	2,500 0 0	Bombala to Panbula and Eden	2,319 6 11	180 13 1	.....
"	1,800 0 0	Parramatta to Wiseman's Ferry	1,304 12 10	495 7 2	.....
"	1,095 0 0	Re-insulating line, Sydney to Albury	221 8 6	.....	873 11 6	
"	4,500 0 0	Stations, Balranald, Moulamein, and Wellington	1,298 0 0	.....	3,202 0 0	
"	1,900 0 0	Stations at Euston and Wentworth... ..	1,688 15 0	211 5 0	.....
"	3,413 0 0	One-half the cost of Telegraph Line from Picton to Goulburn, along the line of Railway, chargeable to Telegraphs... ..	3,413 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,718 0 0	One-half the cost of Telegraph Line from Penrith to Bathurst, along the line of Railway, chargeable to Telegraphs... ..	3,718 0 0	.....	.....
	177,407 0 0		108,165 5 2	5,063 6 1	64,178 8 9	
		32 VICTORIA, No. 13.				
		Railways—				
1869	60,000 0 0	Towards cost of Additional Rolling Stock for Railway Extensions	7,953 19 8	.....	52,046 0 4	
"	10,000 0 0	Compensation for Land taken at Honeysuckle Point	9,852 7 2	.....	147 12 10	
		Harbours and River Navigation—				
"	18,000 0 0	Removing obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers, Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	17,977 13 1	.....	22 6 11	
"	5,000 0 0	For Breakwater, Newcastle ... ..	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	
	93,000 0 0	Carried forward	35,783 19 11	.....	57,216 0 1	
	£ 9,393,094 4 8	Carried forward	£ 8,242,237 12 11	179,718 15 7	971,137 16 2	

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Issues to the 31st December, 1869.	Balances—		Remarks.
				Written off.	Retained for Issue, 31st December, 1869.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	9,393,094 4 8	Brought forward	8,242,237 12 11	179,718 15 7	971,137 16 2	
		32 VICTORIA, No. 13—continued.				
	93,000 0 0	Brought forward	35,783 19 11	.....	57,216 0 1	
		Harbours and River Navigation—continued.				
1869	10,000 0 0	Dredge for Manning, Macleay, and Clarence, Rivers	40 3 0	.....	9,959 17 0	
"	35,000 0 0	Erection of Steam Cranes Wharf, &c., Darling Harbour	167 5 0	.....	34,832 15 0	
"	10,000 0 0	Towards Reclamation of Land at Blackwattle Bay ... ..	.....	.....	10,000 0 0	
"	3,000 0 0	Erection of Light-house Tower at Ulladulla	18 0 0	.....	2,982 0 0	
"	3,000 0 0	Erection of Light-house Tower at Wollongong	11 5 0	.....	2,988 15 0	
		Roads and Bridges—				
"	11,500 0 0	Bridge over the Urara, on Road from Grafton to Glen Innes	165 7 7	.....	11,334 12 5	
"	4,000 0 0	Iron Bridge over the Macquarie River, at Bathurst, further sum	1,598 4 0	.....	2,401 16 0	
		Public Works and Buildings—				
"	7,000 0 0	Erection of Public Offices, Newcastle ... ..	.....	.....	7,000 0 0	
		Electric Telegraphs—				
"	2,500 0 0	Kiama to Jervis Bay	1,262 2 0	.....	1,237 18 0	
"	160 0 0	Newcastle to Co-operative Company's Works	19 3 6	140 16 6	.....
"	220 0 0	Newcastle to Lambton Colliery Works	90 19 8	129 0 4	.....
"	150 0 0	Newcastle to New Lambton Colliery Works	41 13 9	108 6 3	.....
"	800 0 0	Muswellbrook to Denman	411 10 2	388 9 10	.....
"	800 0 0	Eden to Bega	599 19 4	200 0 8	.....
"	450 0 0	Additions to Port Stephens Line ... ..	.....	.....	450 0 0	
"	180 0 0	To purchase Improvements, Grenfell	180 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,750 0 0	Eden to Gabo Island Light-house	961 0 3	.....	788 19 9	
"	2,000 0 0	Maitland to Manning River ... ..	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	
"	2,400 0 0	Bathurst to Carcoar—Cowra ... ..	.....	.....	2,400 0 0	
"	200 0 0	Panbula and Merimbula ... ..	.....	200 0 0	.....
"	350 0 0	Port Stephens to Nelson's Bay ... ..	.....	.....	350 0 0	
"	350 0 0	Newcastle to Waratah Coal Company's Works	54 18 6	295 1 6	.....
"	1,575 0 0	Extension to Walcha ... ..	.....	.....	1,575 0 0	
"	2,500 0 0	Grafton to Clarence River Heads	1,461 15 8	.....	1,038 4 4	
"	5,000 0 0	In anticipation of further Extensions under the Guarantee System ... ..	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	
	197,885 0 0		42,867 7 4	1,461 15 1	153,555 17 7	
	£ 9,590,979 4 8	GRAND TOTAL.	£ 8,285,105 0 3	181,180 10 8	*1,124,693 13 9	

* Out of the gross amount of Balances included in this sum for Railway purposes, there had been issued to the 31st December, 1869, for the purchase of Railway materials, and advances to the Railway Commissioners, a sum of £178,840 3s. 1d., which cannot be distributed to the several services until actually used for, or applied to them.

Audit Office, Sydney,
10th August, 1870.

CHRIS. ROLLESTON,
Auditor General.

STATEMENT showing the Acts under which Loans for Public Works and other Services have been authorized; the Amounts raised thereunder; the Amounts over-raised and the Amounts short-raised, together with other information connected with the Loans' Account up to the 31st December, 1869.

Service.	Authority.	Amount authorized to be raised.		Amount raised.		Amount over-raised.		Amount short-raised.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Sydney Sewerage.....	17 Victoria, No. 34	200,000	0 0	201,149	11 9	1,149	11 9	.....	.....
Sydney Water Supply.....	17 Victoria, No. 35	200,000	0 0	201,264	13 5	1,264	13 5	.....	.....
Public Works	18 Victoria, No. 35	178,750	0 0	136,890	13 2	.....	.....	41,859	6 10
Railways	18 Victoria, No. 40	624,733	18 8	630,105	11 7	5,371	12 11	.....	.....
Public Works	19 Victoria, Nos. 38 and 40	445,323	0 0	393,427	5 8	.....	.....	51,895	14 4
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Victoria, No. 1	73,776	0 0	70,300	16 2	.....	.....	3,475	3 10
Railways	20 Victoria, No. 1	200,000	0 0	199,997	10 0	.....	.....	2	10 0
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Victoria, No. 16	130,400	0 0	130,311	0 0	.....	.....	89	0 0
Public Works	20 Victoria, No. 33	107,717	18 11	107,787	15 0	69	16 1	.....	.....
Railways	20 Victoria, No. 34	300,000	0 0	300,895	12 6	895	12 6	.....	.....
To pay off Debentures	22 Victoria, Nos. 5 and 26	145,000	0 0	145,007	0 0	7	0 0	.....	.....
Railways and Public Works	22 Victoria, No. 22	758,500	0 0	756,890	15 0	.....	.....	1,609	5 0
Public Works	22 Victoria, No. 26	11,600	0 0	4,962	10 0	.....	.....	6,637	10 0
To pay off Debentures	23 Victoria, No. 5	365,600	0 0	361,612	10 0	.....	.....	3,987	10 0
Public Works and to pay off Debentures	23 Victoria, No. 10	348,223	0 0	341,084	15 0	.....	.....	7,138	5 0
Railways and Public Works	24 Victoria, No. 24	113,535	0 0	112,209	11 6	.....	.....	1,325	8 6
Voluntary and Assisted Immigration	24 Victoria, No. 26	55,000	0 0	54,945	16 0	.....	.....	54	4 0
Railways and Public Works	25 Victoria, No. 19	1,782,370	14 6	1,696,828	5 0	.....	.....	85,542	9 6
Railways and Public Works	26 Victoria, No. 14	161,832	0 0	136,728	17 10	.....	.....	25,103	2 2
Public Works	27 Victoria, No. 14	670,025	12 7	565,483	14 2	.....	.....	104,541	18 5
To pay off Debentures	29 Victoria, No. 5	300,000	0 0	270,252	5 0	.....	.....	29,747	15 0
Public Works and Immigration	29 Victoria, No. 9	219,450	0 0	193,474	0 0	.....	.....	25,976	0 0
Public Works	29 Victoria, No. 23	758,000	0 0	718,844	10 0	.....	.....	39,155	10 0
Public Works	30 Victoria, No. 23	65,850	0 0	61,902	0 0	.....	.....	3,948	0 0
Railways	31 Victoria, No. 11	1,000,000	0 0	981,655	7 0	.....	.....	18,344	13 0
Public Works	31 Victoria, No. 27	177,407	0 0	178,055	0 0	648	0 0	.....	.....
Public Works	32 Victoria, No. 13	197,885	0 0	* 198,314	0 0	429	0 0	.....	.....
		£ 9,590,979	4 8	9,150,381	5 9	9,835	6 8	450,433	5 7
<i>Deduct—Amount over-raised</i>								9,835	6 8
								£ 440,597	18 11
<i>Add—Charges on Sale of Debentures, &c.</i>								63,292	4 3
								£ 503,890	3 2
<i>Less—Amount of Appropriations written off in the books of the Treasury and Audit Office, as per accompanying Statement</i>								181,180	10 8
								£ 322,709	12 6

* £137,300 of the Debentures prepared under this Act were not negotiated on the 31st December, 1869.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
5 May, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 3 June, 1870.

Will the Auditor General kindly certify to the correctness of the Balances shown in the accompanying Statement, as short raised under the various Acts therein mentioned?

As the statement so certified is required to accompany an application for Executive Council authority for the issue of Debentures thereunder, the Auditor General will greatly oblige by expediting its return.

HENRY LANE.

THE Balances stated in the accompanying Return are found to be correct, showing, on the total, a net sum of £322,709 12s. 6d. short raised under the Loan Acts specified. B.C., 4 June, 1870.—C.R.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1870.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURY BILLS.

(MESSAGE No. 24.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 28 March, 1871.

BELMORE,
Governor.

Message No. 24.

It being found expedient to raise an amount of money, not exceeding Three hundred and forty-three thousand and two hundred pounds, to provide for the payment, at maturity, of Treasury Bills issued under the authority of the "Treasury Bills Act of 1870," the Governor submits the subject to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, and recommends that provision be made accordingly.

Government House,
Sydney, 28 March, 1871.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN.
(MESSAGE No. 1 WITH ESTIMATE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 16 August, 1870.

BELMORE,
Governor.

Message No. 1.

In accordance with the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Estimate of Expenses, to be provided for by Loan, for Public Works and other purposes, for the year 1870.

*Government House,
Sydney, 15 August, 1870.*

**ESTIMATE of Expenditure for Public Works and other purposes, for
the Year 1870, to be provided for by Loan.**

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
RAILWAYS—						
New Machine Shop, Running Shed, erecting Shops and Store at Newcastle, including roads connected therewith	13,000	0	0			
Additional Machinery—do.	2,000	0	0			
New Station, Workshops for Carriage and Waggon Department, Carriage Shed, roofing Steam-hammers, Furnaces and Machinery, Redfern, including roads connected therewith	30,500	0	0			
Excavating Station Yard, Redfern—additional	5,000	0	0			
Additional Machinery	3,500	0	0			
New Passenger Station and Platforms, Newcastle, including Road Approaches	6,000	0	0			
Further for construction of Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony	60,000	0	0			
Completion of the relaying of the Line from Sydney to Parramatta	35,000	0	0			
Completion of New Good Sheds, Sydney, and Roads and Sidings in connection with the same	17,000	0	0			
Extension to Morpeth, further sum	5,000	0	0			
Land for Windsor and Richmond Line, further sum	2,000	0	0			
				179,000	0	0
HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION :—						
Removing obstructions, and improving the navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	17,500	0	0			
New Steam Dredge, Newcastle Harbour	30,000	0	0			
Additional Screw Moorings and Buoys for Newcastle Harbour	600	0	0			
To complete Kiama Harbour Works, further sum	9,300	0	0			
Clearing, surveying, and improving the navigation of Edward River	2,000	0	0			
Coal Staiths, Newcastle, further sum	3,000	0	0			
Wharf, Bullock Island	5,000	0	0			
Dredge for improving navigation of Rivers and Creeks flowing into Coast Lakes and Lagoons	2,500	0	0			
				69,900	0	0
ROADS AND BRIDGES :—						
Approach to Bridge over the Macquarie River at Bathurst	2,500	0	0			
				2,500	0	0
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS :—						
Completion of Fitz Roy Dry Dock, and Works attached thereto	2,000	0	0			
Receiving Houses at the Redfern Railway Station and at the Necropolis, further sum	1,548	13	7			
Erection of New General Post Office, further sum	30,000	0	0			
				33,548	13	7
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS :—						
To connect Barrenjuey with Sydney	1,350	0	0			
Iron Telegraph Posts	3,750	0	0			
				5,100	0	0
TO PAY AMOUNTS AWARDED FOR LAND required for the new General Post Office						
				17,103	0	0
TO PAY OFF RAILWAY DEBENTURES issued under 18 Victoria, No. 40, falling due 1st January, 1871						
				100,000	0	0
TOTAL			£	407,151	13	7

The Treasury, New South Wales,
11th August, 1870.

SAUL SAMUEL.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DEFICIENCY LOANS FUNDING.

(MESSAGE No. 2.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 16 August, 1870.

BELMORE,
Governor.

Message No. 2.

As it is found expedient to raise an amount of money, not exceeding Six hundred and ninety-three thousand two hundred pounds, to provide for the payment of Treasury Bills, and for the payment of certain portions of the Short-dated Debentures issued under the authority of the "Loan Act of 1865," the Governor submits the subject to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, and recommends that provision be made accordingly.

*Government House,
Sydney, 15th August, 1870.*

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAY LOAN.

(MESSAGE No. 48.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 13 June, 1871.

BELMORE,

Governor.

Message No. 48.

In compliance with the opinion conveyed in the Address from the Legislative Assembly, of the 28th March, 1871, the Governor recommends that the necessary provision be made for raising a Loan of One Million Pounds, towards the extension of existing Railway Lines.

Government House,

Sydney, 13th June, 1871.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURY BILLS DEFICIENCY BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 42.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 23 May, 1871.

BELMORE,

Governor.

Message No. 42.

It being necessary to raise an amount of money, not exceeding Three hundred and thirty-four thousand six hundred pounds, to cover deficiencies in the Public Revenues for the year 1870 and previous years, and it being desirable to provide such amount by the issue of Treasury Bills, the Governor submits the subject to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, and recommends that provision be made accordingly.

Government House,

Sydney, 23 May, 1871.

NOTE.—This Paper is in substitution of one bearing the same Title, and ordered to be Printed 2 May, 1871, a certain Minute-paper having been withdrawn from that Paper. (*See Votes, entry No. 5 of Votes No. 139, Tuesday, 23 May, 1871.*)

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.

(LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO SALE OF, AND PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 May, 1871.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 2nd May, 1871, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copy of Letter of Instruction relating to the sale of Debentures,
“ amounting to £407,100, transmitted to London for sale on the 6th of
“ October, 1870, and copy of Instructions relating to the payment of the
“ interest on the Public Debt, due on the 1st of July next.”

(Mr. Samuel.)

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to THE GENERAL MANAGER, BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
30 December, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 24th instant, enclosing statements, &c., bearing upon the negotiation by your Managing Director in London, of Debentures to the amount of £578,000.

I am desired by the Colonial Treasurer to request that you will urge upon Mr. Larnach's attention the necessity for prompt realization of the issue of £407,100, should the state of the money market continue in as favourable a position as it was at the date of last advices.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to THE GENERAL MANAGER, BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
24 March, 1871.

SIR,

Three enclosures.

No. A. 71-2.

No. A. 71-3.

No. A. 73-4.

No. A. 71-5.

I have the honor to hand you enclosed herewith, for transmission to your Managing Director in London, a statement (original) and statement, in duplicate, showing particulars of interest on the Debentures of this Government, falling due in London on 1st July next; together with a Letter of Credit (in duplicate), drawn by you upon the London Institution for the joint amount of both statements, namely, the sum of £230,941.

I beg to hand you, also,—

(1.) Statement of Pensions falling due from 1st July, in duplicate, with Letters of Credit for £2,689 4s. 11d.

(2.) Letters of Credit for the sum of £1,500, to enable the Managing Director to pay Dr. Barker, from month to month, the amount of his salary, £1,500 *per annum* as Bishop of Sydney; and—

(3.) Letters of Credit for £106 18s. 4d., being amount to be paid on account of Pensions to Messrs. Lennon and Nelson,—the former being entitled to £57 6s. 8d., the latter to £49 11s. 8d.

Requesting an acknowledgment,—

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to THE GENERAL MANAGER, BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(S. 294.)

The Treasury, New South Wales,
6 October, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to hand you herewith, for transmission to your Managing Director in London, Debentures of this Government, of the nominal value of £407,100 of the following numbers and denominations, viz. :—

Issued under Act 34 Vict. No. 2 :—

Series L 3, of £100 each—	
Nos. 8,383 to 9,953 = 1,571	£157,100
Series M 3, of £500 each—	
Nos. 1,271 to 1,570 = 300	150,000
Series N 3, of £1,000 each—	
Nos. 353 to 452 = 100	100,000
	<u>£407,100</u>

The Debentures will be delivered to you by the Accountant to this office, Mr. George Layton, to whom you will have the goodness to give an acknowledgment of receipt of same.

A Letter of Instructions, with respect to the disposal of the securities, will be addressed to you in time for the out-going mail, by which opportunity the Debentures must be transmitted.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to THE GENERAL MANAGER, BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
6 October, 1870.

SIR,

Referring to my letter, S. 294, of this date, handing you Debentures to the nominal value of £407,100, for transmission to England by the out-going mail of this month, I now do myself the honor, by direction of the Honorable the Treasurer, to inform you that these Debentures are issued in accordance with an Act of Parliament (34 Victoria, No. 2) passed this Session to enable the Government to raise a loan for public works and other purposes.

I am also directed to hand you two copies of that Act, duly verified and sealed, for the purpose of being forwarded with these securities to your Managing Director in London.

It will be observed that these Debentures are dated 1st October, 1870, and that interest commences from that date only. The first coupon therefore is a quarterly one, for the sum of £1 5s., which, if the Debentures are not sold during the present year, will require to be cut off and returned to this Department.

In forwarding this issue to London, Mr. Samuel desires me to request that you will have the goodness to impress upon Mr. Larnach the necessity for an early negotiation of this Loan, many of the works for which the money is required being now in progress, and others about to be commenced. As the payments already made in anticipation of this Loan, and which amount to nearly £80,000, have been temporarily made from other Loans, it is desirable to have the amount re-couped at as early a date as possible.

Another reason why it is desirable that this Loan should be negotiated at once, is, that £100,000 of the amount authorized to be raised is to be applied towards paying off Railway Debentures, issued under 18 Victoria No. 40, falling due 1st January, 1871, to that extent.

Notwithstanding there is an urgent necessity, as above shown, for placing these Debentures at once upon the London market, the Treasurer does not press for their sale should the state of that market be unfavourable at the time of their arrival, or should the price likely to be realized entail a heavy loss to the Colony. In the absence of information regarding the present state of the war and the future prospects of the money market, and having pointed out the necessities of the Government with respect to this Loan, Mr. Samuel feels that he cannot do otherwise than leave the matter entirely in the hands of Mr. Larnach, in whose ability and judgment he has the greatest confidence.

In conclusion, I am desired to state that for obvious reasons Mr. Samuel considers it undesirable to name a minimum price for this issue, but he hopes that your London Director will succeed in negotiating it at a rate not much below par. In any circumstances he feels confident Mr. Larnach will do his best for the interests of the Colony.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to THE GENERAL MANAGER, BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
6 October, 1870.

SIR,

Adverting to my letter of the 14th June last (with which were handed to you £450,000 Debentures for transmission to London), in which instructions were given to negotiate only such an amount as would realize a net sum of £322,709 12s. 6d., and to my subsequent letter of the 7th ultimo, wherein it was stated that in consequence of the Government having since decided upon carrying out certain works of defence it would be necessary to raise a further sum of £40,727 10s. 7d., or, in all, £363,437 3s. 1d., on these securities,—

I now do myself the honor to request that you will inform your London Director that it is the express desire of the Honorable the Treasurer that in the event of these Debentures still remaining unsold when your instructions in this matter reach England, no larger amount should be raised thereon than the last-mentioned sum, viz., £363,437 3s. 1d.

Should Mr. Larnach however have, for the purpose of effecting an advantageous sale, disposed of the whole of this issue, he should be requested to short-raise on the Debentures placed in your hands this day an amount equal to that over-raised on the issue of £450,000.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUTIES ON LEGACIES, RESIDUES, AND SUCCESSIONS.

(A RETURN SHOWING AMOUNT RECEIVED, FROM 1st JULY, 1865, TO 31st DECEMBER, 1870.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 10 February, 1871.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 31st January, 1871, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return showing the amount of Duties on Legacies, Residues, and Successions, received, from 1st July, 1865, to 31st December, 1870, “ inclusive.”

(Mr. Samuel.)

RETURN showing amount of Duties on Legacies, Residues, and Successions, received, from 1st July, 1865, to 31st December, 1870, inclusive.

	£	s.	d.
Legacies	7,021	5	5
Residues	14,230	5	8
Successions	8,746	17	5

Stamp Duties Office,
6 February, 1871.

W. HEMMING,
Commissioner.

1870-71.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STAMP DUTIES ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1871.
(REGULATION.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 29 Vict., No. 6, sec. 126.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31 May, 1871.

THE following Regulation, which has been made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, towards carrying into effect the provisions of the Stamp Duties Act Amendment Act of 1871, is hereby published for general information.

GEO. W. LORD.

Where any adhesive stamp is used to denote the duty imposed by the Stamp Duties Act of 1865, or the Stamp Duties Act Amendment Act of 1871, such stamp shall have written, stamped, or impressed thereon, in ink, besides the initials of the name of the party or firm affixing the same, the actual date when the stamp was affixed, to the end that it shall be effectually obliterated and cancelled, so as not to admit of its being used again.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS AT THE TREASURY.

(FOR THE SERVICES OF 1869 AND PREVIOUS YEARS; ON 31 MARCH, 1871.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 30 May, 1871.

STATEMENT showing the Balances of Appropriations in the Books of the Treasury on the 31st March, 1871, for Services of the Year 1869 and previous Years; the Amounts estimated as not likely to be required; and the Balances estimated as Liabilities.

Head of Service.	Balances of Appropriations, 31 March, 1871.	Amounts estimated as not likely to be required.	Balances estimated as Liabilities.
Services of the Year 1866.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sinking Wells on the Road from the Darling to the Lachlan and to the Warrego	1,985 10 9	.....	1,985 10 9
Services of the Year 1867.			
Volunteers	0 3 8	0 3 8	.....
Paris Exhibition	26 4 1	26 4 1	.....
Survey of Lands	749 19 0	618 8 10	131 10 2
Conveyance of Mails... ..	129 6 7	129 6 7	.....
£	905 13 4	774 3 2	131 10 2
Services of the Year 1868.			
Industrial School, Newcastle	5 18 8	5 18 8	.....
Public Instruction	0 16 1	0 16 1	.....
Orange Mechanics' Institute—Erection	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....
Cost of Snider Rifles and Ammunition	9,082 10 2	.....	9,082 10 2
Survey of Lands	256 0 5	162 13 9	93 6 8
Bridge over Mill Creek, Stroud	400 0 0	.....	400 0 0
Sinking Wells on the Road between the Darling and the Lachlan	487 9 6	.....	487 9 6
Railways—Working Expenses, Existing Lines	26 1 10	.....	26 1 10
Harbours and River Navigation—			
Steam Dredge "Vulcan"	10 0 11	10 0 11	.....
Wharf, Moruya	125 15 1	.....	125 15 1
Wharf, Wagga Wagga	390 10 11	.....	390 10 11
Sea Wall, Botanical Gardens	194 11 9	.....	194 11 9
Improvements, Macleay River	3,709 17 0	3,709 17 0	.....
Repairs to Public Buildings... ..	0 1 0	0 1 0	.....
Gaols, Court Houses, and Lock-ups	632 7 10	293 7 10	334 0 0
Post Office	169 5 7	169 5 7	.....
£	15,791 6 9	4,657 0 10	11,134 5 11

Head of Service.	Balances of Appropriations, 31 March, 1871.	Amounts estimated as not likely to be required.	Balances estimated as Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Services of the Year 1869.			
Schedule A	18 0 0	18 0 0	.....
Schedule B			
Pensions to Political Officers	1,570 19 4	1,570 19 4	.....
Do. Superannuated Officers	182 8 9	182 8 9	.....
Schedule C			
Church of England—Diocese of Sydney	299 13 0	299 13 0	.....
Presbyterian Church	364 13 1	364 13 1	.....
Wesleyan Methodist Church	0 0 2	0 0 2	.....
Roman Catholic Church	178 12 7	178 12 7	.....
His Excellency the Governor	729 10 2	729 10 2	.....
Executive Council	3 3 0	3 3 0	.....
Legislative Council	210 18 3	210 18 3	.....
Legislative Assembly	829 1 9	829 1 9	.....
Legislative Council and Assembly	107 19 8	107 19 8	.....
Parliamentary Library	576 11 8	16 11 6	560 0 2
Colonial Secretary	55 17 0	55 17 0	.....
Volunteers	1,504 6 0	1,502 17 3	1 8 9
Naval Brigade	6 2 1	6 2 1	.....
Police	6,091 5 3	5,591 5 3	500 0 0
Gold and Escort	1,443 3 0	1,443 3 0	.....
Gold Receivers	10 12 0	10 12 0	.....
Petty Sessions	527 16 6	527 16 6	.....
Gaol, Sydney	926 2 5	926 2 5	.....
Gaol, Parramatta	164 1 7	164 1 7	.....
Gaol, Bathurst	421 11 4	421 11 4	.....
Gaol, Maitland	1,444 1 2	1,444 1 2	.....
Gaol, Goulburn	253 17 2	253 17 2	.....
Gaol, Berrima	397 11 0	397 11 0	.....
Gaol, Albury	3 16 8	3 16 8	.....
Gaol, Braidwood	201 7 11	201 7 11	.....
Gaol, Mudgee	189 1 8	189 1 8	.....
Gaol, Grafton	26 16 7	26 16 7	.....
Gaol, Wellington	0 7 6	0 7 6	.....
Gaol, Queanbeyan	0 7 6	0 7 6	.....
Gaol, Wollongong	208 0 11	208 0 11	.....
Gaol, Armidale	110 2 5	110 2 5	.....
Gaol, Wagga Wagga	135 2 2	135 2 2	.....
Gaol, Eden	0 7 6	0 7 6	.....
Gaol, Yass	208 19 10	208 19 10	.....
Gaol, Windsor	10 12 3	10 12 3	.....
Gaol, Deniliquin	189 2 2	189 2 2	.....
Gaol, Port Macquarie	624 19 8	622 12 2	2 7 6
Gaol, Gundagai	0 7 6	0 7 6	.....
Gaol, Tamworth	0 15 0	0 15 0	.....
Gaol, Orange	0 7 6	0 7 6	.....
Gaol, Tenterfield	0 7 6	0 7 6	.....
Gaol, Cooma	10 9 0	10 9 0	.....
Gaols, Country Districts	305 0 10	305 0 10	.....
Gaols generally—			
Extra Warders	240 19 0	240 19 0	.....
Trades Overseers, Parramatta and Berrima	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....
Trades Foremen	274 5 0	274 5 0	.....
Books for the use of Prisoners and materials for binding and repairing	1 10 0	1 10 0	.....
Conveyance of Prisoners	207 0 11	207 0 11	.....
Gratuities to Prisoners on their discharge from Gaol	45 16 7	45 16 7	.....
Purchase of Materials for and incidental expenses connected with employment of Prisoners in Gaol	737 18 11	737 18 11	.....
Medicines and Surgical Instruments	315 10 3	315 10 3	.....
Unforeseen Expenses	61 19 1	61 19 1	.....
Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island	1,812 11 7	1,812 11 7	.....
Lunatic Asylum, Tarban	11 6 1	11 6 1	.....
Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta	1,086 17 2	1,086 17 2	.....
Lunatic Reception House, Darlinghurst	185 4 7	185 4 7	.....
Auditor General	84 13 11	84 13 11	.....
Carried forward	£ 25,760 3 1	24,696 6 8	1,063 16 5

Head of Service.	Balances of Appropriations, 31 March, 1871.			Amounts estimated as not likely to be required.			Balances estimated as Liabilities.					
Services of the Year 1869—continued.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				25,760	3	1	24,696	6	8	1,063	16	5
Registrar General				1,741	13	3	1,741	13	3			
Colonial Agent				123	10	11	123	10	11			
Observatory				0	11	4	0	11	4			
Public Instruction				0	4	10	0	4	10			
Free Public Library				42	9	0	42	9	0			
Grants in aid of Public Institutions—												
Albury School of Arts				89	17	6	89	17	6			
Araluen Mechanics' Institute				200	0	0	200	0	0			
Armidale School of Arts				57	12	6	57	12	6			
Bathurst School of Arts				53	18	6	53	18	6			
Bellambi and Bulli School of Arts				50	0	0	50	0	0			
Bega School of Arts				24	0	0	24	0	0			
Branxton Mechanics' Institute				50	0	0	50	0	0			
East Maitland School of Arts				68	3	3	68	3	3			
Forbes School of Arts				68	10	9	68	10	9			
Grafton School of Arts				63	8	0	63	8	0			
Gundagai Literary Institute				33	19	9	33	19	9			
Grenfell School of Arts				30	9	0	30	9	0			
Kiama School of Arts				50	0	0	50	0	0			
Inverell School of Arts				80	11	3	80	11	3			
Morpeth School of Arts				28	16	5	28	16	5			
Orange Mechanics' Institute				79	7	1	79	7	1			
Parramatta School of Arts				162	10	9	162	10	9			
Queanbeyan Literary Institute				50	0	0	50	0	0			
Raymond Terrace School of Arts				85	5	1	85	5	1			
Richmond School of Arts				65	1	6	65	1	6			
Shoalhaven School of Arts				150	0	0	150	0	0			
St. Leonard's School of Arts				60	4	3	60	4	3			
Stroud School of Arts				30	17	0	30	17	0			
Waratah School of Arts				21	4	3	21	4	3			
Windsor School of Arts				73	1	9	73	1	9			
Wollongong School of Arts				88	12	0	88	12	0			
Yass Mechanics' Institute				29	2	9	29	2	9			
Bega School of Arts—Erection				110	0	0	110	0	0			
Grafton School of Arts—Erection				23	8	4	23	8	4			
Braidwood Literary Institute—Erection				114	10	0	114	10	0			
Monaro School of Arts—Erection				100	0	0	100	0	0			
Ryde School of Arts—Erection				300	0	0	300	0	0			
Tamworth Mechanics' Institute—Erection				200	0	0	200	0	0			
Shoalhaven School of Arts—Erection				100	0	0	100	0	0			
Nautical School-ship "Vernon"				585	19	10	585	19	10			
Industrial School for Girls, Newcastle				125	1	10	123	8	4	1	13	6
Reformatory for Girls, Newcastle				94	13	3	94	13	3			
Charitable Institutions				183	8	3	183	8	3			
Protestant Orphan School				766	6	10	766	6	10			
Roman Catholic Orphan School				356	10	11	356	10	11			
Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute				1,188	19	1	1,188	19	1			
Charitable Allowances—												
Salaries of Lady Superintendent and five Nursing Sisters, Sydney Infirmary				0	15	0	0	15	0			
Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary				224	17	11	224	17	11			
Support of Women and Children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney				715	10	0	715	10	0			
Albury Hospital and Benevolent Society				0	0	2	0	0	2			
Bega Hospital and Benevolent Society				70	1	0	70	1	0			
Parramatta Benevolent Society				295	16	4	295	16	4			
Tamworth Benevolent Society				0	5	3	0	5	3			
Penrith Hospital and Benevolent Society				128	10	10	128	10	10			
Gundagai Benevolent Society				200	0	0	200	0	0			
Hospital, Adelong				150	0	0	150	0	0			
Do. Araluen				59	2	6	59	2	6			
Do. Armidale and New England				151	5	3	151	5	3			
Do. Bathurst				329	16	8	329	16	8			
Do. Cooma				300	0	0	300	0	0			
Carried forward				£ 36,388	5	0	35,322	15	1	1,065	9	11

Head of Service.	Balances of Appropriations, 31 March, 1871.			Amounts estimated as not likely to be required.			Balances estimated as Liabilities.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Services of the Year 1869—continued.									
Brought forward	36,388	5	0	35,322	15	1	1,065	9	11
Charitable Allowances—continued—									
Hospital, Carcoar... ..	200	0	0	200	0	0			
Do. Deniliquin	130	7	3	130	7	3			
Do. Gundagai	31	12	0	31	12	0			
Do. Hay	366	8	10	366	8	10			
Do. Kiandra	200	0	0	200	0	0			
Do. Menindee	326	2	1	326	2	1			
Do. Mudgee	50	0	0	50	0	0			
Do. Murrurundi	108	17	3	108	17	3			
Do. Narrabri—Outfit	50	0	0	50	0	0			
Do. Orange... ..	98	6	0	98	6	0			
Do. Parramatta	162	19	1	162	19	1			
Do. Port Macquarie	200	0	0	200	0	0			
Do. Port Stephens	179	14	0	179	14	0			
Do. Queanbeyan	55	6	6	55	6	6			
Do. Sofala	133	11	9	133	11	9			
Do. Tenterfield	126	13	7	126	13	7			
Do. Yass	51	5	5	51	5	5			
Do. Young	308	8	6	308	8	6			
Copying and printing the Electoral Lists	397	11	10	397	11	10			
Newspapers and Almanacs	17	0	0	17	0	0			
Burials of Destitute Persons	121	4	0	121	4	0			
Maintenance of Deserted Children, Paupers, &c.	149	12	6	149	12	6			
Fees for examining Lunatics	3	11	6	2	10	6	1	1	0
Rewards for apprehension of Offenders	445	0	0	445	0	0			
Travelling Expenses of Dr. Badham	64	0	0	64	0	0			
Water Supply Commission	4	10	10	4	10	10			
Boats for Volunteer Water Brigade, Windsor	2	0	0	2	0	0			
Extra Expenses, Astronomer's Department	0	4	11	0	4	11			
Commission to inquire into the cause of the recent Floods on the Hunter	2	3	6	2	3	6			
Allowance in lieu of House Rent to the Commodore	41	13	5	41	13	5			
Law Officers of the Crown	40	0	1	40	0	1			
Supreme and Circuit Courts	2,676	19	6	2,676	19	6			
Sheriff's Department... ..	136	13	9	121	13	9	15	0	0
District Courts—									
Salaries—									
Metropolitan and Coast	22	9	11	22	9	11			
Southern	3	6	8	3	6	8			
South-western	40	0	0	40	0	0			
Western	25	18	6	25	18	6			
Contingencies	259	1	11	243	7	5	15	14	6
Quarter Sessions	252	3	0	252	3	0			
Court of Claims	91	14	0	91	14	0			
Treasury	735	10	4	735	10	4			
Stamp Duties... ..	0	7	0	0	7	0			
Customs	836	2	11	836	2	11			
Colonial Distilleries and Refineries	80	10	6	80	10	6			
Stores and Stationery	4,772	14	4	1,080	8	4	3,692	6	0
Gunpowder Magazine, Goat Island... ..	205	4	6	205	4	6			
Gunpowder Magazine, Spectacle Island	5	0	4	5	0	4			
Health and Emigration Officers	16	10	0	16	10	0			
Quarantine	541	3	11	541	3	11			
Shipping Masters	13	14	6	13	14	6			
Glebe Island Abattoir	118	13	0	118	13	0			
Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department—									
Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards	125	7	4	125	7	4			
Colonial Light-houses	1	4	8	1	4	8			
Sea and River Pilots	18	15	0	18	15	0			
Boatmen	6	9	1	6	9	1			
Telegraph Stations	41	15	11	41	15	11			
Australian Coast Light-houses—									
Gabo Island									
Wilson's Promontory	236	7	1	236	7	1			
King's Island	198	1	5	198	1	5			
Kent's Group	173	2	10	173	2	10			
Contingencies	291	6	5	291	6	5			
Carried forward	£ 52,382	18	2	47,593	6	9	4,789	11	5

Head of Service.	Balances of Appropriations, 31 March, 1871.	Amounts estimated as not likely to be required.	Balances estimated as Liabilities.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Services of the Year 1869—continued.			
Brought forward	52,382 18 2	47,593 6 9	4,789 11 5
Lifeboats	6 17 0	6 17 0	
Postage of the Public Departments	14 18 10	10 14 4	4 4 6
Advertising for the Public Service generally	851 5 5	845 6 9	5 18 8
Telegraphic Messages	894 13 4	894 13 4	
Duty Stamps for the Public Service generally	1,173 5 6	1,173 5 6	
Exchange on Remittances	2,477 10 2	2,477 10 2	
Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, &c.	258 13 11	219 13 11	39 0 0
Provisions to be left on Booby Island	8 9 4	8 9 4	
Unforeseen Expenses	1,966 13 0	1,966 13 0	
Storm Signals, Sydney and Newcastle	2 15 2	2 15 2	
Department of Lands	798 14 5	798 14 5	
Commission to Land Agents, Appraisers, and others	1 12 3	1 12 3	
Occupation of Lands	120 7 2	119 19 8	0 7 6
Gold Fields	303 18 10	303 18 10	
Prevention of Scab in Sheep	434 8 6	434 3 10	0 4 8
Inspection of Cattle	46 15 0	46 15 0	
Coal Fields	86 3 10	86 3 10	
Botanic Gardens	183 16 8	159 12 5	24 4 3
Government Domains and Hyde Park	1,183 18 10	1,053 3 2	130 15 8
Minor Roads—			
Construction and Maintenance of Subordinate Roads—			
General Vote	207 0 0	207 0 0	
Sydney or Metropolitan	20 0 0	20 0 0	
Northern	261 13 6	261 13 6	
Western	1,914 7 6	1,914 7 6	
Southern	1,166 6 1	1,166 6 1	
For Minor Bridges and Roads not classified	1,189 12 11	1,189 12 11	
Alignment Posts for Towns	313 13 8	313 13 8	
Fencing Public Roads where proclaimed through enclosed lands	1,249 14 3	987 11 3	262 3 0
Formation of Streets through Crown Lands in Sydney	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	
Road from Macleay River to the Bellinger River	975 0 0		975 0 0
Streets and Lanes, Woolloomooloo Bay	1,004 0 0	964 0 0	40 0 0
Road from Tumut to Sturt's Lane	200 0 0	200 0 0	
Necropolis, Haslem's Creek	53 12 8	53 12 8	
Aborigines	408 9 0	408 9 0	
Erection of Public Pounds	140 0 0	140 0 0	
Preservation of Caves, Fish River	25 0 0	25 0 0	
Fencing Public Cemeteries	33 7 10	33 7 10	
Refund to T. Preston of amount paid by him for Land	7 4 0	7 4 0	
Clerk to assist the Land Agent at Albury	2 19 2	2 19 2	
Department of Public Works	121 17 6	121 17 6	
Railways—			
General Establishment	140 8 5	140 8 5	
Valuation of Land	35 17 6	35 17 6	
Works in Progress	431 9 0	431 9 0	
Working Expenses—Existing Lines	351 16 10		351 16 10
Harbours and River Navigation—			
Engineer's Department	79 7 8	79 7 8	
Special Services, Steamer "Thetis"	11 7 10	11 7 10	
Steam Dredge "Hunter"	187 5 7	187 5 7	
Steam Dredge "Hercules"	85 1 0	31 9 1	53 11 11
Steam Dredge "Pluto"	272 18 1	180 1 4	92 16 9
Steam Dredge "Vulcan"	0 10 5	0 10 5	
Steam Dredge "Samson"	23 3 5	23 3 5	
Steam Cranes, Newcastle—Repairs	322 5 0	292 5 0	30 0 0
Preliminary Harbour Surveys	3 8 11	3 8 11	
Landing Silt from Dredge and forming Ground	363 16 11	363 16 11	
Wharf at Hinton	0 0 6	0 0 6	
Wharf at Frederickton, Macleay River	334 0 0		334 0 0
Jetty at Gerringong	500 0 0	500 0 0	
Queen's Wharf at Morpeth	13 0 0		13 0 0
Colonial Architect	172 16 2	172 16 2	
Ordinary Repairs, Alterations, and Additions to Public Buildings	44 7 1	31 9 6	12 17 7
Lighting Lamps, sweeping Chimneys, &c., Victoria Barracks	142 7 5	142 7 5	
Lighting Government Lamps in Streets of Sydney and Domain	20 0 0	20 0 0	
Furniture and Repair of same, Government House	2 19 4	2 19 4	
Carried forward	£ 77,030 2 6	69,870 7 9	7,159 12 9

Head of Service.	Balances of Appropriations, 31 March, 1871.	Amounts estimated as not likely to be required.	Balances estimated as Liabilities.
Services of the Year 1869—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	77,030 2 6	69,870 7 9	7,159 12 9
Building and other Materials for employment of Prisoners in Gaol	1,991 11 0	1,991 11 0	.....
Additions, Sydney Gaol	400 12 10	400 12 10	.....
Police Buildings	1,709 7 7	1,709 7 7	.....
Gaols, Court Houses, and Lock-ups	1,464 5 10	1,195 2 10	269 3 0
Coffins for Paupers	462 11 0	462 11 0	.....
Furniture for, and repair of, Telegraph Stations	1,241 0 0	1,241 0 0	.....
Additions to the New Gaol at Maitland	1,535 18 7	1,535 18 7	.....
Additions and Alterations, Benevolent Asylum, Liverpool	1,871 13 4	1,871 13 4	.....
Repairs to Workshops and Officers' Quarters, Cockatoo Island	226 16 10	226 16 10	.....
Additions, &c., Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta	21 7 6	21 7 6	.....
Furniture for Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta	0 5 0	0 5 0	.....
Light-house and Keeper's Quarters, Barranjoey	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....
Engine-driver, &c., Lunatic Asylum, Tarban	85 14 5	85 14 5	.....
Additions to Post and Telegraph Stations	23 0 0	23 0 0	.....
Pilots' Residence, Newcastle	840 0 0	140 0 0	700 0 0
Residence for Telegraph Station Master, South Head	129 1 0	129 1 0	.....
Shed for Colonial Military Stores	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....
Furniture for Parliamentary Buildings	20 1 0	20 1 0	.....
Additions, &c., Powder Magazine, Goat Island	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....
Additions, Parliamentary Library	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....
Additions to Parliamentary Buildings	15 2 0	15 2 0	.....
Roads and Bridges—			
Superintendence	95 0 0	95 0 0	.....
Construction and Maintenance—			
Main North Road	4 12 10	4 12 10	.....
Main South Road	15 0 0	15 0 0	.....
Road, Clarence River to Great North Road	1 13 5	1 13 5	.....
Minor Roads—Northern, Western, and Southern	1,261 5 2	761 5 2	500 0 0
Contingent Works on Minor Roads—Approaches to Rail- way Stations, &c.	1 18 3	1 18 3	.....
Repairs to, and painting of, Bridges	0 14 7	0 14 7	.....
Streets at Hay	246 1 0	.....	246 1 0
Streets at Wentworth	29 5 4	.....	29 5 4
Bridge, Minamurra Creek	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0
Bridge, Broughton's Creek, Kiama	396 5 0	.....	396 5 0
Bridge, Swallow Creek, Ophir Road	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....
Bridge, Ellenborough River, Port Macquarie	593 18 2	.....	593 18 2
Bridge, Hunter River, at Luskintyre	587 0 0	.....	587 0 0
Bridge, Muswellbrook	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....
Bridge, Bredbo River	1,662 3 4	.....	1,662 3 4
Bridges over Forest Creek, on Road from Wagga Wagga to Deniliquin	332 13 6	.....	332 13 6
Bridge, Nanga Nanga Creek, Wentworth	21 11 0	.....	21 11 0
Bridge, Menindee Creek, Darling	331 5 0	.....	331 5 0
Tolls, Grafton Punt	18 19 9	.....	18 19 9
Fitz Roy Dock	735 14 3	731 6 3	4 8 0
Post Office	3,330 9 2	3,330 9 2	.....
Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain <i>via</i> Suez	581 2 11	581 2 11	.....
Money Order Department	112 15 5	112 15 5	.....
Electric Telegraphs	3,768 6 8	3,765 12 8	2 14 0
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties	1,480 7 8	1,480 7 8	.....
Endowments under the Municipalities Act	877 7 3	877 7 3	.....
Contribution towards the support of Imperial Forces in New South Wales	5,333 7 3	5,333 7 3	.....
RECAPITULATION.	£ 120,437 5 4	106,582 5 6	13,854 19 10
Services of the Year 1866	1,985 10 9	.....	1,985 10 9
Do. 1867	905 13 4	774 3 2	131 10 2
Do. 1868	15,791 6 9	4,657 0 10	11,134 5 11
Do. 1869	120,437 5 4	106,582 5 6	13,854 19 10
GRAND TOTAL	£ 139,119 16 2	112,013 9 6	27,106 6 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,
29th May, 1871.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1871.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS AT THE TREASURY.

(FOR THE SERVICES OF 1870; ON 31 MARCH, 1871.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 30 May, 1871.

STATEMENT showing the Balances of Appropriations in the Books of the Treasury, on the 31st March, 1871, for Services of the Year 1870; the Amount estimated as not likely to be required; and the Balances estimated as Liabilities.

Head of Service.	Balances of Appropriations 31 March, 1871.	Amounts estimated as not likely to be required.	Balances estimated as Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Schedule A	21 10 1	21 10 1	.....
Schedule B—			
Pensions to Political Officers	765 11 10	765 11 10	.....
Superannuated Officers	178 2 5	178 2 5	.....
Schedule B—Supplement	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0
Schedule C—			
Church of England—			
Diocese of Sydney	175 0 6	175 0 6	.....
Do. Goulburn	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0
Do. Newcastle	33 6 8	33 6 8	.....
Presbyterian Church	372 1 8	372 1 8	.....
Roman Catholic Church	241 18 9	241 18 9	.....
His Excellency the Governor	191 10 6	187 18 6	3 12 0
Executive Council	0 10 0	0 10 0	.....
Legislative Council	187 15 3	187 15 3	.....
Legislative Assembly	532 14 7	532 14 7	.....
Legislative Council and Assembly	93 18 9	93 18 9	.....
Parliamentary Library	680 6 0	35 5 0	645 1 0
Colonial Secretary	23 9 1	23 9 1	.....
Volunteers	1,324 5 2	324 5 2	1,000 0 0
Naval Brigade	14 5 3	14 5 3	.....
Gold and Escort	94 13 7	94 13 7	.....
Gold Receivers	37 1 8	37 1 8	.....
Petty Sessions	106 5 3	.....	106 5 3
Gaol, Sydney	31 13 4	31 13 4	.....
Gaol, Berrima	0 1 0	0 1 0	.....
Gaol, Grafton	0 0 8	0 0 8	.....
Gaol, Port Macquarie	52 15 7	52 15 7	.....
Acting Gaolers	6 17 9	.....	6 17 9
Gaols generally—			
Conveyance of Prisoners	115 14 8	.....	115 14 8
Gratuities to Prisoners on their discharge from Gaol	176 13 5	176 13 5	.....
Purchase of materials for, and incidental expenses connected with, employment of Prisoners in Gaol	14 15 4	.....	14 15 4
Provisions, Medicines, and Surgical Instruments	2,354 4 10	1,979 7 6	374 17 4
Unforeseen Expenses	17 1 8	.....	17 1 8
Carried forward	£ 7,994 5 3	5,560 0 3	2,434 5 0

Head of Service.	Balances of Appropriations, 31 March, 1871.			Amounts estimated as not likely to be required.			Balances estimated as Liabilities.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	7,994	5	3	5,560	0	3	2,434	5	0
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	459	16	9	363	4	0	96	12	9
Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta	2,392	4	8	2,362	9	2	29	15	6
Lunatic Reception-house, Darlinghurst	133	11	0	133	11	0			
Lunatic Patients	455	16	8	455	16	8			
Chaplains, Lunatic Asylums	5	13	9	5	13	9			
Medical Board—Salary of Clerk	0	3	8	0	3	8			
Medical Adviser, Surgeons to Public Institutions, &c.	2,299	12	2	2,099	12	2	200	0	0
Auditor General	54	7	2	4	7	2	50	0	0
Observatory	961	14	0	957	1	0	4	13	0
Registrar General and Registration of Brands	506	18	8	506	18	8			
	92	13	0	47	1	11	45	11	1
Free Public Library	1,396	14	8				1,396	14	8
Grants in aid of Public Institutions—									
Albury School of Arts	86	7	3	86	7	3			
Armidale School of Arts	75	2	6	75	2	6			
Balmain School of Arts	51	12	3	51	12	3			
Balmain Working Men's Institute	5	14	7	5	14	7			
Bathurst School of Arts	38	18	9	38	18	9			
Bellambi and Bulli School of Arts	50	0	0	50	0	0			
Bega School of Arts	50	0	0				50	0	0
Berrima School of Arts	3	4	3				3	4	3
Branxton Mechanics' Institute	50	0	0	50	0	0			
Camden School of Arts	28	4	6	28	4	6			
East Maitland School of Arts	77	4	3	77	4	8			
Bourke Mechanics' Institute	200	0	0				200	0	0
Goulburn School of Arts	29	0	6				29	0	6
Forbes School of Arts	75	17	6	75	17	6			
Grafton School of Arts	181	0	0	181	0	0			
Dubbo Mechanics' Institute	110	12	3				110	12	3
Gundagai Literary Institute	95	15	0	95	15	0			
Grenfell School of Arts	100	0	0				100	0	0
Kiama School of Arts	50	0	0	50	0	0			
Inverell School of Arts	86	1	6	86	1	6			
Morpeth School of Arts	100	0	0				100	0	0
Mudgee School of Arts	14	11	3	14	11	3			
Orange Mechanics' Institute	79	18	0	79	18	0			
Muswellbrook School of Arts	27	7	11	27	7	11			
Parramatta School of Arts	200	0	0				200	0	0
Paterson School of Arts	50	0	0				50	0	0
Queanbeyan Literary Institute	50	0	0	50	0	0			
Raymond Terrace School of Arts	100	0	0				100	0	0
Richmond School of Arts	84	3	0	84	3	0			
St. Leonards School of Arts	100	0	0	86	0	0	14	0	0
Singleton Mechanics' Institute	44	14	5				44	14	5
Stroud School of Arts	50	0	0				50	0	0
Tamworth Mechanics' Institute	40	0	0				40	0	0
Ulladulla School of Arts	50	0	0				50	0	0
Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute	50	0	0				50	0	0
Waratah School of Arts	16	9	5	16	9	5			
Windsor School of Arts	81	18	6	81	18	6			
Wollongong School of Arts	84	1	6				84	1	6
Yass Mechanics' Institute	69	10	0	69	10	0			
Ballina School of Arts—Erection	100	0	0				100	0	0
Murrurundi School of Arts—Erection	91	16	0	59	5	0	32	11	0
Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute—Additions to	400	0	0				400	0	0
Nautical School Ship "Vernon"	439	3	8	339	3	8	100	0	0
Industrial School for Girls, Newcastle	5	18	11				5	18	11
Reformatory for Girls, Newcastle	112	18	2	74	5	1	38	13	1
Charitable Institutions	74	6	7	74	6	7			
Protestant Orphan School	451	15	1	436	15	1	15	0	0
Roman Catholic Orphan School	791	0	0	771	12	6	19	7	6
Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute	3	14	2				3	14	2
Charitable Allowances—									
Support of Paupers in the Colonial Hospitals	1,029	15	3				1,029	15	3
Salaries of Lady Superintendent and five Nursing Sisters, Sydney Infirmary	482	0	0				482	0	0
Carried forward	£ 23,473	8	4	15,713	3	6	7,760	4	10

Head of Service.	Balances of Appropriations, 31 March, 1871.	Amounts estimated as not likely to be required.	Balances estimated as Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	23,473 8 4	15,713 3 6	7,760 4 10
Charitable Allowances— <i>continued</i> .			
Support of Children removed from the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, to the Asylum for Destitute Children, Randwick	480 14 0	480 14 0	.....
Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary	531 17 9	.....	531 17 9
Support of Women and Children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney	1,472 10 0	1,472 10 0	.....
Temperance Alliance	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....
Bega Hospital and Benevolent Society	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0
Parramatta Benevolent Society	289 1 8	289 1 8	.....
Singleton and Patrick's Plains Benevolent Society	217 13 10	217 13 10	.....
Tamworth Benevolent Society	16 16 0	16 16 0	.....
Penrith Hospital and Benevolent Society	200 0 0	155 15 0	44 5 0
Gundagai Benevolent Society	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....
Hospital, Adelong	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....
Do. Araluen	82 10 3	82 10 3	.....
Do. Armidale and New England	0 2 0	0 2 0	.....
Do. Bathurst	0 0 6	0 0 6	.....
Do. Cooma	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....
Do. Deniliquin	302 0 4	189 5 4	112 15 0
Do. Dubbo	7 17 11	7 17 11	.....
Do. Forbes	31 4 4	31 4 4	.....
Do. Goulburn	36 10 0	36 10 0	.....
Do. Grafton	45 18 0	45 18 0	.....
Do. Grenfell	76 9 9	.....	76 9 9
Do. Gundagai	145 3 6	.....	145 3 6
Do. Hay	234 18 3	234 18 3	.....
Do. Kiandra	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....
Do. Menindee	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....
Do. Mudgee	22 6 8	22 6 8	.....
Do. Murrurundi	103 6 3	103 6 3	.....
Do. Muswellbrook	12 0 0	12 0 0	.....
Do. Parramatta	169 4 10	169 4 10	.....
Do. Port Macquarie	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....
Do. Port Stephens	181 13 0	181 13 0	.....
Do. Queanbeyan	7 4 0	7 4 0	.....
Do. Sofala	122 10 0	122 10 0	.....
Do. Tenterfield	118 14 0	118 14 0	.....
Do. Wagga Wagga	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0
Do. Wellington	49 14 6	49 14 6	.....
Do. Windsor	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0
Do. Yass	75 9 0	75 9 0	.....
Do. Young	416 0 0	287 13 0	128 7 0
Copying and printing the Electoral Lists	258 9 6	218 1 6	40 8 0
Newspapers and Almanacs	17 0 0	17 0 0	.....
Burials of Destitute Persons	158 5 6	108 5 6	50 0 0
Maintenance of Deserted Children, Paupers, &c.	144 14 8	124 14 8	20 0 0
Fees for examining Lunatics	9 5 0	9 5 0	.....
Rewards for apprehension of Offenders	535 0 0	535 0 0	.....
Allowance in lieu of House-rent to the Commodore commanding the Naval Squadron on this Station	0 0 1	0 0 1	.....
Relief of Sufferers and Repair of Roads, &c., damaged by the recent Floods	1,038 7 0	.....	1,038 7 0
Preliminary Expenses of a Census of the Population of the Colony	910 10 0	.....	910 10 0
Law Officers of the Crown	165 13 8	154 18 8	10 15 0
Supreme and Circuit Courts	2,528 4 9	2,401 11 0	126 13 9
Sheriff	461 10 9	445 10 9	16 0 0
Insolvent Court	199 6 2	169 17 9	29 8 5
District Courts—			
Salaries—			
Metropolitan and Coast	87 2 6	87 2 6	.....
Southern	58 7 4	58 7 4	.....
South-western	120 16 8	120 16 8	.....
Western	71 19 6	71 19 6	.....
Northern	17 15 5	12 15 5	5 0 0
Contingencies	1,049 9 8	1,023 4 8	26 5 0
Quarter Sessions	132 11 9	132 11 9	.....
Coroners	171 9 10	21 9 10	150 0 0
Carried forward	£ 39,258 18 5	27,586 8 5	11,672 10 0

Head of Service.	Balances of Appropriations, 31 March, 1871.	Amounts estimated as not likely to be required.	Balances estimated as Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	39,258 18 5	27,586 8 5	11,672 10 0
Expenses of a Law Reform Commission	1,590 3 6	.....	1,590 3 6
Treasury	178 3 10	178 3 10	.....
Stamp Duties	58 14 0	58 14 0	.....
Customs	56 5 8	56 5 8	.....
Colonial Distilleries and Refineries	121 9 8	118 9 8	3 0 0
Stores and Stationery	540 6 3	528 0 11	12 5 4
Gunpowder Magazine, Goat Island	68 9 2	68 9 2	.....
Health and Emigration Officers	21 10 0	21 10 0	.....
Quarantine	27 12 9	27 0 9	0 12 0
Shipping Master	11 19 6	11 19 6	.....
Glebe Island Abattoir	98 5 10	86 6 4	11 19 6
Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department—			
Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards	83 18 10	83 18 10	.....
Harbour Masters	0 10 0	0 10 0	.....
Pilots, Sea and River	322 15 7	322 15 7	.....
Boatmen	201 12 0	201 12 0	.....
Australian Coast Light-houses	2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0
Contingencies generally	178 10 5	127 4 5	51 6 0
Lifeboats	96 13 6	96 13 6	.....
Postage of the Public Departments	139 0 5	.....	139 0 5
Advertising for the Public Service generally	887 3 7	784 19 7	102 4 0
Transmission of Telegraphic Messages	360 14 4	207 6 6	153 7 10
Duty Stamps for the Public Service	54 9 5	54 9 5	.....
Commission on Payments in England by the Government Financial Agents	1,541 19 1	270 11 4	1,271 7 9
Exchange on Remittances	720 2 10	720 2 10	.....
Storm Signals, Sydney and Newcastle	190 19 5	.....	190 19 5
Coast Surveys	17 10 4	14 10 4	3 0 0
Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, &c.	377 18 6	294 17 8	83 0 10
Provisions to be left on Booby Island	7 15 10	7 15 10	.....
Unforeseen Expenses	382 9 9	332 9 9	50 0 0
Buoy for Clarence River	80 0 0	.....	80 0 0
Department of Lands	603 6 9	431 2 5	172 4 4
Survey of Lands	11,043 14 4	5,238 15 4	5,804 19 0
Commission to Land Agents, Appraisers, and others	9 11 7	.....	9 11 7
Occupation of Lands	633 16 8	633 16 8	.....
Gold Fields	115 14 8	102 12 8	13 2 0
Prevention of Scab in Sheep	1,043 15 6	1,038 0 6	5 15 0
Inspection of Cattle	53 0 0	53 0 0	.....
Coal Fields	231 7 0	145 14 10	85 12 2
Botanic Gardens	131 1 1	82 7 2	48 13 11
Government Domains and Hyde Park	35 14 5	3 17 8	31 16 9
Minor Roads—			
Construction and Maintenance of Subordinate Roads—			
General Vote	482 16 1	.....	482 16 1
Sydney or Metropolitan	291 5 10	20 0 0	271 5 10
Northern	1,781 4 0	.....	1,781 4 0
Western	3,161 10 11	764 0 0	2,397 10 11
Southern	2,893 13 11	30 0 0	2,863 13 11
Minor Bridges and Roads not classified	1,103 15 10	.....	1,103 15 10
Alignment Posts for Towns	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....
Fencing Public Roads where proclaimed through enclosed lands	3,643 16 3	3,131 0 9	512 15 6
Formation of Streets through Crown Lands in Sydney	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....
Formation of Northern part of Macquarie-street	590 0 0	590 0 0	.....
Road from Kempsey to Darkwater	238 16 3	.....	238 16 3
Erection of Public Pounds	148 0 0	146 0 0	2 0 0
Preservation of Caves, Fish River	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....
Fencing Public Cemeteries	261 15 0	163 0 6	98 14 6
Department of Public Works	22 5 6	22 5 6	.....
Railways—			
General Establishment	163 7 3	163 7 3	.....
Valuation of Land	49 18 6	49 18 6	.....
Works in Progress	667 1 6	667 1 6	.....
Harbours and River Navigation—			
Engineer's Department	66 9 5	57 19 1	8 10 4
Carried forward	£ 80,447 0 8	47,099 6 2	33,347 14 6

Head of Service.	Balances of Appropriations, 31 March, 1871.			Amounts estimated as not likely to be required.			Balances estimated as Liabilities.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	80,447	0	8	47,099	6	2	33,347	14	6
Harbours and River Navigation— <i>continued</i> .									
Steam Dredge "Hunter"	0	6	9	0	6	9			
Steam Dredge "Hercules"	123	5	1	62	4	7	61	0	6
Steam Dredge "Pluto"	48	13	11	48	13	11			
Steam Dredge "Vulcan"	397	13	9	1	13	7	396	0	2
Steam Dredge "Samson"	61	9	1	61	9	1			
Steam Dredge "Fitz Roy"	394	4	1	356	19	11	37	4	2
Removal of Rock at entrance to Moruya River	137	2	7				137	2	7
Wharf at Albury	1,000	0	0				1,000	0	0
Jetty at Jerrigong	600	0	0				600	0	0
Boat Harbour, Raymond Terrace	200	0	0				200	0	0
Colonial Architect	80	19	11	79	17	1	1	2	10
Ordinary Repairs, Alterations, and Additions to Public Buildings	669	9	7	187	1	5	482	8	2
Furniture and Fittings for Public Offices	244	15	3	170	8	3	74	7	0
Repairs to Military Barracks and Buildings	153	5	5	121	14	2	31	11	3
Lighting Lamps, sweeping Chimneys, &c., Victoria Barracks	79	11	0	79	11	0			
Lighting Government Lamps in Streets of Sydney and Domain	5	0	0	5	0	0			
Building and other Materials for employment of Prisoners	1,264	17	8	1,034	10	7	230	7	1
Additions, Sydney Gaol	1,446	7	9	1,446	7	9			
Police Buildings	1,820	14	10	638	10	5	1,182	4	5
Gaols, Court Houses, and Lock-ups	5,169	14	10	480	19	10	4,688	15	0
Supply of Coffins for Paupers	71	0	6	71	0	6			
Furniture for, and Repair of, Telegraph Stations	734	15	3	734	15	3			
Alterations and Repairs, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta	1,005	0	6				1,005	0	6
Repairs, Alterations, &c., Lunatic Asylum, Tarban	1,776	13	9				1,776	13	9
Additions to the new Gaol at Maitland	1,887	11	4	1,887	11	4			
Additions and Alterations, Benevolent Asylum, Liverpool	929	17	1	929	17	1			
Repairs to Workshops and Officers' Quarters, Cockatoo Island	114	6	5				114	6	5
Additions, &c., Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta	3,774	0	5	3,474	0	5	300	0	0
Drainage, &c., Roman Catholic Orphan School	118	12	6	118	12	6			
New Buildings, Botanic Gardens, Sydney	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0			
Repairs and Additions, Quarantine Station	700	0	0	105	19	2	594	0	10
Additions to Post and Telegraph Stations	84	0	0	84	0	0			
Preparing Ground, &c., Public Buildings	116	10	6	116	10	6			
Roads and Bridges—									
General Establishment	4	16	0	4	16	0			
Superintendence	53	7	10	53	7	10			
Construction and Maintenance—									
Main North Road	1	10	5				1	10	5
Main South Road	2	12	5	2	12	5			
Road, Clarence River to Great North Road	1,119	18	9				1,119	18	9
Minor Roads—Northern, Western, and Southern	7,242	9	3	442	9	3	6,800	0	0
Contingent Works on Minor Roads, Approaches to Railway Stations, &c.	3	19	8				3	19	8
Repairs to, and Painting of, Bridges	0	7	5	0	7	5			
Re-erection of Rankin Bridge	1,987	0	0				1,987	0	0
Bridge, Broughton Creek, Kiama	449	0	0				449	0	0
Bridge over Mullet Creek	499	2	6				499	2	6
Tolls, Grafton Punt	155	17	7				155	17	7
Road from Sutton Forest Railway Station through Kangaroo Valley, <i>via</i> Good Dog Mountain to Shoalhaven River	302	1	4				302	1	4
Road from the Kangaroo and Sutton Forest Road to the Robertson and Sutton Forest Road, at Bunter's	150	0	0				150	0	0
Completion of Mill Creek Bridge	150	0	0				150	0	0
Constructing Culverts, &c., in connection with the Road from the Windsor Road to the Mulgrave Railway Station	200	0	0	200	0	0			
Bridge over Throsby Creek	500	0	0				500	0	0
Completion of Bennerong Road, Randwick	1,010	0	0				1,010	0	0
Punt, Middle Harbour Ferry	96	0	4				96	0	4
Punt at Darkwater Creek	119	16	8				119	16	8
Punt Approaches at Wingham	550	9	3				550	9	3
Punt at Wiseman's Ferry	116	1	2				116	1	2
Purchase of Punt at Buckley's Crossing-place	400	0	0	400	0	0			
Road from Wagga Wagga to Narandera	366	8	4				366	8	4
Road, George's River, towards Wollongong	130	12	6				130	12	6
Fitz Roy Dock	11	18	2				11	18	2
Carried forward	£ 122,780	10	0	62,000	14	2	60,779	15	10

Head of Service.	Balances of Appropriations, 31 March, 1871.	Amounts estimated as not likely to be required.	Balances estimated as Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	122,780 10 0	62,000 14 2	60,779 15 10
Premium for the first 250 tons of Hydraulic Cement manufactured in the Colony from Colonial materials	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....
Compensation to W. Wamsley, for loss of Land through opening of Road from Barren Ground to Sutton Forest	3 0 0	3 0 0	.....
Expenses of a competent person to examine and report upon the best means of procuring permanent Water Supply on the Gold Fields of the Colony	185 10 9	.....	185 10 9
Fencing Paddocks in connection with Crown Lands Commissioner's Quarters at Armidale	0 4 6	0 4 6	.....
Post Office	677 6 1	155 17 7	521 8 6
Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain <i>via</i> Suez	20,000 0 0	.....	20,000 0 0
Money Order Department	127 18 6	127 18 6	.....
Electric Telegraphs	734 7 1	.....	734 7 1
Interest on Debentures	2,655 12 9	2,655 12 9	.....
Interest on Treasury Bills	2 10 0	2 10 0	.....
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties	7,002 0 1	7,002 0 1	.....
Endowments under the Municipalities Act	4,895 7 5	4,895 7 5	.....
Contribution towards the support of Imperial Forces	10,360 12 5	10,360 12 5	.....
TOTAL	169,924 19 7	87,703 17 5	82,221 2 2

The Treasury, New South Wales,
29th May, 1871.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC DEBT.

(QUOTATION OF, UPON THE OFFICIAL LISTS OF THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 11 October, 1870.

SCHEDULE.

NO.		PAGE.
1.	Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to the General Manager, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney	1
2.	Managing Director, Bank of New South Wales, London, to Secretary, Stock Exchange	2
3.	Secretary, Stock Exchange, to Managing Director, Bank of New South Wales, London	2
4.	Managing Director, Bank of New South Wales, London, to Secretary, Stock Exchange	2
5.	The Secretary, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, to Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.....	3
6.	Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to General Manager, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney	4
7.	Ditto ditto	4

No. 1.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO THE GENERAL MANAGER OF THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, SYDNEY.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
24 February, 1870.

SIR,

It would appear from representations which have been made to the Colonial Treasurer, as also from complaints made by holders concerned, that the Committee of the London Stock Exchange refuse, under existing regulations, to quote in their official list, any Loan issued by this Colony, which has been in part or wholly negotiated here, and which had not therefore been publicly negotiated in London, by tender, contract, or otherwise.

Mr. Samuel conceives that the only reason the Committee have in refusing to quote such debentures in their list is that, if the course indicated were not insisted upon, they would be unable to keep themselves informed of the full extent of the liabilities of Governments desiring to have their securities recognized and dealt with on the Stock Exchange.

To meet this difficulty with respect to the bonds of this Colony, a considerable portion of which were negotiated here, and have been and are being from time to time forwarded to London, under the impression that holders can readily dispose of them in that market, the Committee of the Stock Exchange will, Mr. Samuel has been led to believe, consent to quote the whole of the securities of this Government in their list, provided they be furnished with a duly certified Statement of the present Debt of the Colony, together with copies of the several Acts of Parliament under which the respective Loans have been issued.

I am accordingly desired to hand you, for transmission to your Managing Director in London by the outgoing mail of this month, two copies of the "*Statement of the particulars of the Public Debt of the Colony of New South Wales, on 31st December, 1869*" (as submitted to Parliament on the 17th instant), duly signed and sealed by the Colonial Treasurer (Mr. Samuel), and certified as correct by the Auditor General; together with copies in duplicate of the different Acts authorizing the several Loans detailed in the Statement, verified by His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. Samuel trusts that the documents will prove sufficient to induce the Committee of the Stock Exchange to remedy the inconvenience and difficulty which are felt in regard to the debentures of our Colony not, in the first instance, offered for sale in the London market; and I have been instructed, in that hope, to request that you will be good enough to move Mr. Larnach to take such steps as may be necessary to the placing of the documents named officially before the Committee.

I am to add, further, that the Treasurer is informed that debentures sold in England require the indorsement or stamp of the Financial Agents. By charging a small fee, this might be carried out with respect to all debentures negotiated in this Colony, but transmitted privately to London, by means of a notice to holders, in the newspapers. Of course this would be in the event of the Stock Exchange assenting to the foregoing proposition.

I am, in conclusion, to state that Mr. Samuel would be glad to be favoured with Mr. Larnach's report upon the subject, with the least possible delay.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

NOTE.—The Statement herein referred to is a copy of that printed with Estimates of Ways and Means for year 1870, (*vide* pages 26 and 27.)

No. 2.

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, LONDON, to THE SECRETARY, STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bank of New South Wales,
London, 30 April, 1870.

SIR,

It has been represented to me by the Government of New South Wales, that a portion of the debentures of that Colony are not admitted to an official quotation in the London Stock Exchange lists, and that dealings in those debentures are not recognized by your Committee, thereby rendering them very unsaleable in this market, and causing great inconvenience and loss to the holders.

I am anxious to remove, if possible, any anomaly affecting the position of those debentures with your Committee, and to obtain a general quotation and recognition of all dealings in them upon this market. I would therefore request of you to bring my application before your Committee at the first possible opportunity, and to ask of them to give it their favourable consideration.

That your Committee may be informed of the total indebtedness of the Colony, I enclose for their satisfaction a Statement forwarded to me by the Government, of the Public Debt at the 31st December last, as submitted to the Colonial Parliament on the 17th February, duly signed and sealed by the Honorable the Treasurer, and certified as correct by the Auditor General, with the Acts of the Colonial Legislature authorising the Loans, and a certificate from His Excellency Lord Belmore, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony, that these are the Acts referred to in the Statement.

I hope the Statement, with the information your Committee possess, will be sufficient to enable them to accede to my application; but any further information at my command that will be required I will be happy to supply.

No difficulty need be entertained as to the non-verification of the debentures, as should your Committee require it, I am prepared on behalf of this Bank, as the Financial Agents of the Government in the Colony and in this country, to place upon them the stamp of the Bank, as appended hereto, denoting such agency.

Awaiting the favour of your early communication,—

I am, &c.,
D. LARNACH,
Managing Director.

No. 3.

THE SECRETARY, STOCK EXCHANGE, to THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, LONDON.

London Stock Exchange,
10 May, 1870.

DEAR SIR,

I have looked over your letter of the 30th April and accompanying documents, relative to the Public Debt of the Colony of New South Wales, but you will, I am sure, pardon me for saying that I do not think the application specific enough. I would suggest that, after ascertaining what are already quoted in our list (and I enclose a copy for this purpose), you should then detail precisely the further issues you wish inserted therein. Of course you will understand that, after all, I guarantee nothing; but I simply wish to place the matter clearly before the Stock Exchange Committee.

Awaiting your reply,
M. SLAUGHTER,
Secretary.

No. 4.

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, LONDON, to THE SECRETARY, STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bank of New South Wales,
London, E.C., 11 May, 1870.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, wherein you inform me that you had looked over my letter of the 30th ultimo, relative to the Public Debt of the Colony of New South Wales, but that you do not think my application for an official quotation specific enough, and suggesting that, after ascertaining what debentures are already quoted in your list (a copy of which you did me the favour to enclose), I should then detail precisely the further issues I wish inserted therein.

On

On examining the Statement of the Public Debt of the Colony, I find I cannot detail precisely, but can only in a general way mention the issues of the New South Wales Government Debentures not already inserted in your list; and my desire is more to obtain from your Committee a general quotation for those in your list than that each issue should be separately and specially inserted therein, which in my opinion would tend to much confusion and give unnecessary trouble.

I find there are already four different quotations in your list. The first is for debentures due from 1871 to 6, the second for those due from 1888 to 96, and the third and fourth each represent separate Loans. The amounts stated in the first and fourth agree with the statement of indebtedness; the third states the amount as £850,000, but £300,000 has been drawn and paid off, which reduces it to £550,000, and with this exception no alteration is necessary in any of these; but the second gives the amount as £3,671,800, which is £2,297,200 under that in the Statement, which also shows that £303,700 falls due in 1897-9 and £240,830 interminables, or payable only at the option of the Government in or after 1882. It appears therefore that the indebtedness of the Colony is £2,841,730 in excess of the amount quoted in your list. Of this sum there is not less than from £1,200,000 to £1,300,000 held in the Colony at the present time, but as changes in the place of payment are being made from time to time, from Sydney to London and *vice versa*, I would commend to your attention the desirability of your Committee granting a quotation for the full amount of the debentures as shown in the Statement of indebtedness (which I again enclose to you), which will obviate any difficulty in dealings upon a transference.

I would submit for consideration that, in making the alteration to accord with the before-mentioned amounts, that of the second quotation in your list should be augmented by the sum I desire to be included falling due between 1888 to 96 and 1897 and 9, and the time extended from 1888 to 96 to 1888 to 97, and that a new quotation should be granted for the interminables, or those payable at the option of the Government in 1882 or afterwards, which would embrace the whole, as shown in the *vidimus* of the various Loans, which I annex herewith.

I trust that from the full information now supplied, and verified by the several documents placed in your possession, that you will be able clearly to place the matter before the Committee, and that you will succeed in inducing them to comply with my request, to which, I quite understand you are in no way committed, or in asking for this further information that you in any way guarantee it.

Again urging this matter upon you, and waiting your early reply,—

I am, &c.,
D. LARNACH,
Managing Director.

[Enclosure in No. 4.]

Vidimus—New South Wales Government Debentures, for Quotations in Stock Exchange lists, from Synopsis of Statement issued from Treasury, 24 February, 1870.

Due 1871 to 6	£1,135,800	
Due 1888 to 99	6,172,700	
Redeemable by annual drawings, 1867 to 1875	550,000	
do. 2 per cent. per annum, 1872 to 1898	1,000,000	
Interminable, or payable at the option of the Government after 1882	240,830	
Amount for which quotations are required	9,099,330	
Permanent debt	£2,700	
Amount due in 1867, but not yet claimed	800	
Amount paid and to be paid in the present year	443,200	
For which no quotation is necessary or desired	£446,700	446,700
Total Debt per Statement	£9,546,030	

No. 5.

THE SECRETARY, BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, SYDNEY, to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, 7 September, 1870.

SIR,

The following is an extract from our London letter of 15th July last, viz.:—"I have not been able to make any progress with the Committee of the Stock Exchange for the quotations in their list of your Government Debentures—they have been too much occupied with the quotations for the new Foreign Loans. I enclose copy of the letter from the Secretary, and shall be glad if you can obtain from the Treasury a statement of how and when the various Loans have been placed upon the market, both here and with you, which, as the holidays are at hand, may reach us in time to place before the Committee ere they give a decision."

On third page is copy of the letter referred to.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. M. PALMER,
Assistant Secretary.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure in No. 5.]

The Secretary of the London Stock Exchange to The Managing Director of the Bank of New South Wales, London.

London Stock Exchange,
Railways Department, 7 June, 1870.

Dear Sir,

On Thursday last the Stock Exchange Committee gave a good deal of attention to your letters of 30th April and 11th May. The result of the discussion was in effect that it seemed unnecessary to quote the £240,830 interminable debentures, that the third line in our list should be reduced to £550,000, and that you should be asked to furnish me with certain particulars respecting the difference between the £6,172,700, given in your *vidimus*, and the sum of £3,671,000, already officially quoted. Could you therefore exhibit a short statement showing the Acts, &c., under which the excess was authorized, the due dates and redemption, features (if any) attached to the bonds in question, and the circumstances (*viz.*, time and place, whether by public tender or otherwise) under which they were originally disposed of? I shall be glad to receive your reply as soon as convenient,—

And am, &c.,

M. SLAUGHTER,
Secretary.

No. 6.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO THE GENERAL MANAGER, BANK OF NEW SOUTH
WALES, SYDNEY.The Treasury, New South Wales,
7 September, 1870.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, giving an extract from your London letter of the 15th July last, relative to the negotiations between your Managing Director in London and the Committee of the Stock Exchange, for having all the outstanding debentures of this Colony quoted in the official list of that institution.

In reply, I am directed to inform you, that the information required by the Committee of the Stock Exchange cannot be prepared in time for transmission by this mail, but that it will be made up and handed to you before the departure of the next.

I am however desired by the Treasurer to state, that he did not anticipate any difficulty in obtaining the quotations sought, after the Committee had been furnished with the several documents enclosed in my letter of the 24th February last, which were not only certified to by the Auditor General, but signed and sealed by His Excellency the Earl of Belmore, Governor of the Colony.

I have &c.,

HENRY LANE.

No. 7.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO THE GENERAL MANAGER, BANK OF NEW SOUTH
WALES, SYDNEY.The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 7 October, 1870.

SIR,

Referring to my letter of the 7th ultimo, in reply to yours of same date, in which you give an extract from your London letter of the 15th July last, and a copy of the enclosure therein referred to,—I now do myself the honor to hand you, for transmission to your London Director, by this mail, a Statement of such additional particulars of the Public Debt of the Colony as can readily be compiled from the records of the Treasury.

In the absence, however, of a copy of the particulars of the Debentures quoted in the official list of the Stock Exchange, forwarded to your London Director in Mr. Slaughter's letter of the 10th May last, it is found impossible to make up exactly the difference between the £6,172,700 given in Mr. Larnach's *vidimus* and the £3,671,000 already officially quoted.

Mr. Samuel, however, trusts that the enclosed document, together with those forwarded in my letter of the 24th February last, will satisfy the Stock Exchange Committee, and induce them to quote the Debentures of this Colony in their official list, in the manner indicated in Mr. Larnach's letter of the 11th May, to their Secretary.

I am to add, that the *vidimus* of the various Loans, as prepared by Mr. Larnach, and enclosed in his letter to Mr. Slaughter, meets with the entire approval of the Treasurer.

I have, &c.,

HENRY LANE.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

STATEMENT of Particulars with respect to the issue of Debentures by the Government of New South Wales, to the 31st December, 1869.

Number of Act.	Amount authorized to be raised.	Sold in the Colony.	Sold in England.	Total Amount sold.	Paid off.	Balance.	Due Dates of outstanding Debentures.	How the Debentures negotiated in the Colony were sold.
	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	£	£	
16 Victoria, No. 39 ...	216,571 0 0	217,500	.....	217,500	17,500	200,000	1873 50,000 1874 150,000	By tender.
17 " No. 34 ...	200,000 0 0	87,530	121,500	209,030	152,400	56,630	1876 25,000 1888 24,000 Interminable 6,730	Privately.
17 " No. 35 ...	200,000 0 0	96,700	111,700	208,400	79,700	128,700	1876 36,700 1888 61,000 Interminable 31,000	Do.
18 " No. 35 ...	178,750 0 0	254,900	299,600	554,500	33,800	520,700	1876 266,400 1888 136,800	By tender.
19 " Nos. 38 & 40 ...	445,323 0 0						1891 6,700 1893 40,000 Interminable 70,800	
18 " No. 40 ...	666,800 0 0	294,500	372,300	666,800	430,800	236,000	1871 100,000 1876 133,300 Interminable 2,700	Do.
20 " No. 1 ...	273,776 0 0	273,500	3,200	276,700	.....	276,700	1876 273,500 1888 3,200	By tender and privately.
20 " No. 16 ...	130,400 0 0	132,300	.....	132,300	.....	132,300	Interminable	By tender.
20 " No. 33 ...	107,717 18 11	.....	112,000	112,000	.....	112,000	1873 100,000 1888 10,000 1889 2,000	Privately.
20 " No. 34 ...	300,000 0 0	.....	299,000	299,000	.....	299,000	1888 265,000 1889 34,000	
22 " No. 5 ...	145,000 0 0	700	145,000	145,700	.....	145,700	1889 145,000 1891 700	
22 " No. 22 ...	758,300 0 0	48,700	712,000	760,700	.....	760,700	1889 712,000 1891 48,700	By tender.
22 " No. 26 ...	11,600 0 0	.....	5,000	5,000	.....	5,000	1890	Do.
23 " No. 5 ...	365,600 0 0	.....	365,600	365,600	.....	365,600	1890	
23 " No. 10 ...	348,223 0 0	.....	348,200	348,200	.....	348,200	1890	
24 " No. 24 ...	113,535 0 0	.....	113,900	113,900	.....	113,900	1891	
24 " No. 26 ...	55,000 0 0	.....	55,500	55,500	.....	55,500	1891	
25 " No. 19 ...	1,782,370 14 6	126,500	1,655,800	1,782,300	.....	1,782,300	1892	
26 " No. 14 ...	161,832 0 0	.....	162,000	162,000	.....	162,000	1893	Privately.
27 " No. 14 ...	670,025 12 7	.....	670,000	670,000	.....	670,000	1895	
29 " No. 4 ...	550,000 0 0	.....	550,000	550,000	299,200	550,800	1867 800 1870 100,000 1871 100,000 1872 100,000 1873 100,000 1874 100,000 1875 50,000	
29 " No. 5 ...	300,000 0 0	.....	300,000	300,000			1896 800 1896 100,000 1897 100,000	Privately.
29 " No. 9 ...	219,450 0 0	219,400	.....	219,400			1896 758,000 1897 65,800	Do.
29 " No. 23 ...	758,000 0 0	.....	758,000	758,000	.....	758,000	Annual drawings of £20,000, commencing 1872.	By tender and privately.
30 " No. 23 ...	65,800 0 0	65,800	.....	65,800	.....	65,800	1898 1899	
31 " No. 11 ...	1,000,000 0 0	.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000	.....	Privately.
31 " No. 27 ...	177,407 0 0	177,400	.....	177,400	.....	177,400	.....	By tender and privately.
32 " No. 13 ...	197,885 0 0	60,500	.....	60,500	.....	60,500	.....	Privately.
TOTALS	£ 10,399,616 6 0	2,225,330	7,990,900	10,216,230	1,013,400	9,202,830	.....

The Treasury, New South Wales,
7th October, 1870.GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

(REPORT OF BOARD OF AUDIT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 24 January, 1871.

Sydney, 20th December, 1870.

IN compliance with the request of the Honorable Saul Samuel, and of the Honorable George William Lord, Esquires, we, the undersigned, met at the Treasury this day, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the Public Accounts at the close of business on the evening of the 16th instant; and, having examined the several Cash Books kept under the supervision of the Accountant, found that the following were the Balances thereon, viz. :—

ACCOUNTS ON WHICH THERE ARE CREDIT BALANCES.

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund	...	...	...	43,284	10	9
Civil Service Superannuation Fund	...	...	...	845	2	0
						<u>44,129 12 9</u>

LODGMENT ACCOUNTS.

Police Reward Fund	...	...	...	...	9,051	6	8
Police Superannuation Fund	...	...	...	...	16,594	17	3
Poundage	...	...	...	...	10,661	11	10
Imperial Postage	...	...	...	...	8,473	10	9
Shipping Master (Seamen's Wages)	...	...	...	...	1,249	16	5
Revenue Suspense Account	...	...	...	...	7,451	12	7
Trust Moneys	...	...	...	...	39,441	11	5
Immigration Remittances	...	...	...	...	4,261	5	8
Commissioners' Fund—Real Property Act	...	...	...	...	227	15	0
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act	...	...	...	...	6,867	11	3
Necropolis	...	...	...	...	12	19	0
Sundry Deposits	...	...	...	...	11,576	0	7
							<u>115,869 18 5</u>
DEBENTURE SUSPENSE ACCOUNT	...	...	...	...	985,100	0	0
Deduct—							<u>1,145,099 11 2</u>

ACCOUNTS OVERDRAWN.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

Revenue Proper	...	...	...	...	150,620	17	10
Loans' Account	...	...	...	...	100,815	1	7
							<u>251,435 19 5</u>
Total Balance after deducting Overdrafts	...	...	...	...	£ 898,663	11	9

Particulars of Securities included in the sum of £1,145,099 11s. 2d. shown on preceding page,
viz. :—

Amount of Government Debentures deposited on account of the—		
Police Reward and Superannuation Funds	£24,700	0 0
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act	6,300	0 0
Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund	15,800	0 0
Debentures, &c., deposited as security for due performance of Contracts, &c., as per list appended	11,200	0 0
Debenture Suspense Account—Bank of New South Wales, London	985,100	0 0
<hr/>		
In all	£1,043,100	0 0
Deduct Credit Balance, as on other side	893,663	11 9
<hr/>		
Leaving an actual Cash Overdraft of	£ 149,436	8 3
<hr/>		

Which is accounted for in the following manner, viz. :—

Overdraft on account with the London Branch of the Bank of New South Wales	223,849	8 7
--	---------	-----

Less—

Balances on the following Accounts, viz. :—

General Account in Bank of New South Wales,		
Sydney	66,606	16 0
Revenue Suspense Account in do.	7,468	10 9
Civil Service Superannuation Fund in do.	845	2 0
Cash in the hands of the Chief Clerk of the Pay Branch	227	0 1
<hr/>		
	75,147	8 10

Deduct—

Unpresented Cheques, as per List appended, viz. :—

Drawn on General Account	717	10 4
Revenue Suspense Account	16	18 2
<hr/>		
	734	8 6
<hr/>		
	74,413	0 4
<hr/>		
	£149,436	8 3
<hr/>		

Having ascertained the state of the Government Accounts in the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, at the close of business on the 16th instant, and the state of the Government Account with the London Branch of the Bank of New South Wales, as per latest advices, we certify that the Debit and Credit Balances exhibited by the books of the Treasury have been satisfactorily accounted for.

The Treasury, New South Wales,

R. JONES.
CHAS. FRITH.

BALANCES

BALANCES in the Treasury, Sydney, New South Wales, on the 16th day of December, 1870.

PUBLIC REVENUE ACCOUNTS.			DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES.		
Special Accounts—			Bank of New South Wales, Sydney—		
Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund	43,284 10 9	44,129 12 9	General Account	65,889 5 8	
Civil Service Superannuation Fund.....	845 2 0		Civil Service Superannuation Fund.....	845 2 0	
LODGMET ACCOUNTS.			Suspense Account	7,451 12 7	
Police Reward Fund	9,051 6 8	115,869 18 5	Cash in hands of Chief Clerk, Pay Branch	227 0 1	74,413 0 4
Police Superannuation Fund	16,594 17 3		Securities in Treasury Chest, viz. :—		
Poundage	10,661 11 10		Police Reward and Superannuation Funds—Debentures.....	24,700 0 0	
Imperial Postage	8,473 10 9		Assurance Fund, Real Property Act—Debentures	6,300 0 0	
Shipping Master (Seamen's Wages)	1,249 16 5		Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund—Debentures	15,800 0 0	
Revenue Suspense Account	7,451 12 7		Other Securities.....	11,200 0 0	58,000 0 0
Trust Moneys (20 Vict., No. 11)	39,441 11 5		Debentures in London with Bank of New South Wales		985,100 0 0
Immigration Remittances	4,261 5 8		Deduct Overdraft :—		1,117,513 0 4
Commissioners' Fund—Real Property Act	227 15 0		Bank of New South Wales, London Branch		223,849 8 7
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act	6,867 11 3				
Necropolis.....	12 19 0				
Sundry Deposits	11,576 0 7				
Debenture Suspense Account—			985,100 0 0		
Bank of New South Wales, London Branch		1,145,099 11 2			
Deduct Overdrafts—		251,435 19 5			
Consolidated Revenue { Revenue Proper.....	150,620 17 10	893,663 11 9	TOTAL	£	893,663 11 9
{ Loans' Account	100,815 1 7				

The Treasury, Sydney, New South Wales,
19th December, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

SUNDRY DEPOSITS.

STATE of SUNDRY DEPOSITS in the Treasury at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 16th December, 1870.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Balances, 16th December, 1870.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bishopthorpe Estate Fund		6 4 2
Contribution by the Inhabitants of Tumut towards the erection of Tumut Bridge		4 16 1
Money which belonged to patients, now deceased, Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek		38 10 4
SECURITY FUND.		
Cash—		
Guinness and Billing	6 10 0	
Williamson and Aaron	100 0 0	
Australian Paper Company	20 0 0	
P. Higgins	100 0 0	
T. Buckland	100 0 0	
	326 10 0	
Debentures—		
Mark Faviell	3,500 0 0	
John Rae	200 0 0	
	3,700 0 0	
Bank Deposit Receipts—		
A. Amos and Co.	3,000 0 0	
John Young	1,000 0 0	
D. M'Quarie	3,500 0 0	
	7,500 0 0	
	11,200 0 0	
		11,526 10 0
TOTAL BALANCE.....£		11,576 0 7

The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th December, 1870.GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

TRUST MONEYS' DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

(20 VICT., No. 11.)

STATE of the TRUST MONEYS' DEPOSIT ACCOUNT in the Treasury, at Sydney, New South Wales, on 16th December, 1870.

Balances, 16th December, 1870.	£ s. d.
The Master in Equity	12,879 17 4
The Curator of Intestate Estates	11,141 3 4
The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court	1,386 5 1
Mr. J. P. M'Kenzie, Official Assignee	1,262 4 10
Mr. R. H. Sempill, Official Assignee	9,790 8 2
Mr. F. T. Humphery, Official Assignee	2,800 4 6
Messrs. R. H. Sempill and L. S. Spyer, Trade Assignees	26 14 0
Messrs. R. H. Sempill and A. H. J. Baass, Trade Assignees	101 9 1
Messrs. R. H. Sempill and E. Vickery, Trade Assignees	53 5 1
TOTAL BALANCE	£ 39,441 11 5

The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th December, 1870.GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

CONTENTS of the IRON CHEST in the Pay Branch of the Treasury, Sydney, New South Wales, on the 16th day of December, 1870.

	£ s. d.
Gold	81 0 0
Notes	115 0 0
Silver	20 19 7
Copper	0 2 11
Postage Stamps	9 17 7
TOTAL	£ 227 0 1

The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th December, 1870.J. D. CRONIN,
Chief Clerk, Pay Branch.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES—DEBENTURE ACCOUNT.

Debentures forwarded to London in

November, 1869	£128,000
June, 1870	450,000
October, 1870	407,100
	<u>£985,100</u>

The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th December, 1870.

LIST

LIST OF UNPRESENTED CHEQUES, 16TH DECEMBER, 1870.

DATE.	No.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
<i>General Account.</i>			
1864.		£ s. d.	
27 April	714	6 17 3	
27 "	718	3 8 4	
1870.			
16 June	G 1,720	8 5 0	
25 "	F 1,794	10 0 0	
25 "	F 1,796	10 0 0	
22 August	L 2,178	42 8 0	
26 "	G 2,087	43 9 0	
11 October	G 2,253	5 5 0	
12 "	2,265	10 0 0	
22 "	2,316	2 19 6	
31 "	H 2,268	2 10 0	
31 "	F 2,170	42 8 0	
31 "	L 2,141	5 10 0	
5 November	K 2,382	43 9 0	
23 "	K 2,411	6 13 4	
1 December	F 2,411	33 6 8	
5 "	I 2,464	12 3 0	
8 "	K 2,472	1 4 6	
9 "	G 2,456	2 10 0	
12 "	I 2,497	8 10 0	
13 "	G 2,474	15 0 0	
13 "	G 2,479	2 18 4	
14 "	L 2,481	5 0 0	
15 "	F 2,501	25 0 0	
15 "	F 2,515	16 1 3	
15 "	F 2,516	17 10 7	
16 "	H 2,476	16 18 9	
16 "	H 2,477	57 8 8	
16 "	H 2,483	80 12 11	
16 "	H 2,484	14 10 0	
16 "	H 2,485	11 0 0	
16 "	H 2,486	2 10 9	
16 "	H 2,487	15 0 0	
16 "	H 2,488	31 10 0	
16 "	H 2,489	19 10 0	
16 "	H 2,490	29 6 0	
16 "	H 2,491	16 17 6	
16 "	H 2,492	21 0 0	
16 "	H 2,493	18 19 0	
			717 10 4
<i>Suspense Account.</i>			
1856.			
2 October	52	3 7 5	
7 November	62	3 7 5	
7 "	735	5 3 4	
1864.			
1 November	A 75	2 0 0	
1870.			
1 December	1,780	2 0 0	
13 "	1,783	1 0 0	
			16 18 2
TOTAL.....£			734 8 6

The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th December, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

The Under Secretary, Treasury.
Sir,

Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, 17 December, 1870.

In reply to your letter, S 379, of the 16th instant, I do myself the honor to convey to you the desired information, in respect to the Government accounts in our books therein named, the credit balances of which, at close of business on the day above mentioned, 16th instant, were as under, viz. :—

Treasurer's General Account	£66,606 16 0
Suspense Account	7,468 10 9
Civil Service Superannuation Fund	845 2 0

I have further to advise you that at the date of last advice from our London Office, viz., 6th October, 1870, the overdraft in the Government General Account in those books was £223,849 8s. 7d.; and I certify that at that time our London Office held, for sale on account of the New South Wales Government, debentures of a nominal value of £578,000 (five hundred and seventy-eight thousand pounds); and a further parcel of debentures, of the nominal value of £407,100 (four hundred and seven thousand one hundred pounds), are now in transit to that office for a like purpose, having been dispatched hence by the mail of the 7th October last.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. M. PALMER,
Assistant Secretary.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

(AMOUNTS PAID TO NEWSPAPERS FOR, FROM 1 JANUARY TO 30 JUNE, 1870.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 23 August, 1870.**[Laid on Table in reply to Question No. 3, Votes and Proceedings No. 7, of Tuesday, 23 August, 1870.]*

STATEMENT showing the Amount expended by the Government in Advertising during the first Six Months of the present Year, and the Amount paid to each Newspaper.

Name of Paper.	Amount.	Name of Paper.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Afternoon Telegram.....	13 16 6	Melbourne Argus.....	6 0 0
Australian Almanac.....	2 0 0	Maitland Mercury.....	30 16 4
Armidale Express.....	17 10 6	Maitland Advertising Medium.....	25 8 3
Araluen Standard.....	5 5 0	Manning River News.....	5 1 0
Armidale Telegraph.....	12 14 5	Monaro Mercury.....	8 13 6
Albury Banner.....	10 1 3	Mining Record.....	7 16 9
Bell's Life.....	67 10 6	Muswellbrook Monitor.....	15 14 6
Braidwood Dispatch.....	16 2 6	Macleay Independent.....	6 0 6
Bombala Times.....	5 16 6	Moruya Telegraph.....	7 14 0
Bathurst Free Press.....	24 19 6	Mudgee Liberal.....	14 4 6
Border Post.....	13 14 6	Macleay Herald.....	7 0 6
Bega Gazette.....	11 1 2	Manning River Times.....	5 6 0
Braidwood Liberal.....	2 8 0	Newcastle Chronicle.....	12 13 10
Burrowa Advocate.....	5 10 0	Newcastle Pilot.....	13 13 6
Braidwood Monitor.....	1 8 0	Ovens and Murray Advertiser.....	4 2 6
Bathurst Times.....	17 7 5	Punch.....	3 9 0
Burrangong Argus.....	2 19 6	Pastoral Times.....	6 14 2
Cumberland Times.....	14 2 0	Parramatta Mercury.....	0 19 6
Clarence River Examiner.....	13 14 0	Queanbeyan Age.....	5 19 0
Cumberland Mercury.....	11 18 1	Riverine Herald.....	4 1 6
Dubbo Despatch.....	7 4 6	Sydney Morning Herald.....	223 8 5
Deniliquin Chronicle.....	8 17 6	Shoalhaven News.....	5 17 6
Empire.....	246 9 4	Singleton Times.....	19 15 3
Evening News, and Town and Country Journal.....	109 9 10	Sydney Mail.....	60 7 2
Goulburn Herald.....	25 9 5	Tamworth Guardian.....	3 15 6
Goulburn Evening Post.....	19 11 0	Tamworth Examiner.....	19 1 0
Gundagai Times.....	16 17 6	Tenterfield Chronicle.....	5 16 6
Goulburn Argus.....	19 18 0	Tenterfield Times.....	12 5 3
Grafton Observer.....	9 9 3	Tambaroora Herald.....	0 8 0
Goulburn Penny Post.....	5 13 6	Wagga Wagga Express.....	17 16 3
Illawarra Mercury.....	6 5 0	Wagga Wagga Advertiser.....	15 6 8
Journal of Commerce.....	2 7 0	Western Examiner.....	8 5 6
Kiama Independent.....	6 10 0	Western Post.....	10 19 0
Kiama Pilot.....	9 12 0	Yass Courier.....	22 16 0
Lachlan Reporter.....	14 14 0		
		TOTAL.....	£ 1,395 14 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th August, 1870.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SESSION 1870-71.

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACTS

Nos. I and II,

OF THE

AMOUNTS RESPECTIVELY ESTIMATED, VOTED,

AND

EMBODIED IN THE APPROPRIATION ACT

(35^o VICTORIÆ, No. III),

FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1871, AND FOR 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS;

WITH

NOTES EXPLANATORY.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1871.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

No. I.

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT of the Expenditure of the Colonial Government, for the undermentioned Services for the Year 1871, as respectively Estimated, Voted, and Embodied in the Appropriation Act, 35th Victoria, No. 3.

ORIGINAL ESTIMATE.		AMOUNTS ESTIMATED.					AMOUNTS VOTED.					Notes Explanatory of Alterations.	Page.	
Page.	No. of Head.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.			OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL.	ESTABLISHMENTS.			OTHER SERVICES.			TOTAL.
			Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.			Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.				
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
7	I.	Supplement to Schedule B.					1,784 6 8	1,784 6 8						
10	II.	Executive and Legislative :—												
10		His Excellency the Governor	1,024 0 0	439 0 0	1,463 0 0		1,463 0 0	1,024 0 0	439 0 0	1,463 0 0		1,463 0 0		
10		Executive Council	699 0 0	10 0 0	709 0 0		709 0 0	699 0 0	10 0 0	709 0 0		709 0 0		
10		Legislative Council	5,438 0 0	225 0 0	5,663 0 0		5,663 0 0	5,438 0 0	225 0 0	5,663 0 0		5,663 0 0		
11		Legislative Assembly	6,215 0 0	1,676 0 0	7,891 0 0		7,891 0 0	6,215 0 0	1,676 0 0	7,891 0 0		7,891 0 0		
11		Legislative Council and Assembly	1,183 0 0	100 0 0	1,283 0 0		1,283 0 0	1,183 0 0	100 0 0	1,283 0 0		1,283 0 0		
11		Parliamentary Library	677 0 0	720 0 0	1,397 0 0		1,397 0 0	677 0 0	720 0 0	1,397 0 0		1,397 0 0		
			15,226 0 0	3,170 0 0	18,396 0 0		18,396 0 0	14,826 0 0	3,170 0 0	17,996 0 0		17,996 0 0		
14	III.	Colonial Secretary :—												
14		Colonial Secretary	3,891 0 0	100 0 0	3,991 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	3,891 0 0	100 0 0	3,991 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0		
15		Permanent Military Force				1,434 1 10	1,434 1 10				1,434 1 10	1,434 1 10		
15		Volunteers	3,345 0 0	5,778 0 0	9,123 0 0		9,123 0 0	3,345 0 0	5,778 0 0	9,123 0 0		9,123 0 0		
16		Naval Brigade	3,668 0 0	350 0 0	4,018 0 0		4,018 0 0	3,668 0 0	350 0 0	4,018 0 0		4,018 0 0		
16		Police	96,552 0 0	29,400 0 0	125,952 0 0		125,952 0 0	96,552 0 0	29,400 0 0	125,952 0 0		125,952 0 0		
18		Gaols	29,932 0 0	23,970 0 0	53,902 0 0		53,902 0 0	29,932 0 0	23,970 0 0	53,902 0 0		53,902 0 0		
24		Lunatic Asylums	11,773 0 0	21,540 0 0	33,313 0 0		33,313 0 0	11,773 0 0	21,540 0 0	33,313 0 0		33,313 0 0		
26		Medical Board	44 0 0		44 0 0		44 0 0	44 0 0		44 0 0		44 0 0		
27		Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c.	248 0 0	7,179 0 0	7,427 0 0		7,427 0 0	248 0 0	7,179 0 0	7,427 0 0		7,427 0 0		
28		Auditor General	4,140 0 0	560 0 0	4,700 0 0		4,700 0 0	4,082 0 0	560 0 0	4,642 0 0		4,642 0 0		
28		Registrar General	8,449 0 0	4,950 0 0	13,399 0 0		13,399 0 0	8,358 0 0	4,950 0 0	13,308 0 0		13,308 0 0		
29		Agent General for the Colony	1,834 0 0	500 0 0	2,334 0 0		2,334 0 0	1,834 0 0	500 0 0	2,334 0 0		2,334 0 0		
29		Observatory	1,136 0 0	430 0 0	1,566 0 0		1,566 0 0	1,136 0 0	430 0 0	1,566 0 0		1,566 0 0		
29		Museum	475 0 0		475 0 0	110,000 0 0	110,000 0 0	475 0 0		475 0 0	110,000 0 0	110,000 0 0		
29		Public Instruction												
30		Free Public Library	1,080 0 0	2,550 0 0	3,630 0 0		3,630 0 0	1,080 0 0	2,550 0 0	3,630 0 0		3,630 0 0		
30		Grants in aid of Public Institutions				3,442 13 4	3,442 13 4				3,442 13 4	3,442 13 4		
30		Industrial Schools	2,566 0 0	4,154 0 0	6,720 0 0		6,720 0 0	2,566 0 0	4,154 0 0	6,720 0 0		6,720 0 0		
30		Biloela Reformatory for Girls	182 0 0	200 0 0	382 0 0		382 0 0	182 0 0	200 0 0	382 0 0		382 0 0		
33		Charitable Institutions—Inspector	475 0 0	100 0 0	575 0 0		575 0 0	475 0 0	100 0 0	575 0 0		575 0 0		
33		Protestant Orphan School	1,077 0 0	2,120 0 0	3,197 0 0		3,197 0 0	1,077 0 0	2,120 0 0	3,197 0 0		3,197 0 0		
33		Roman Catholic Orphan School	1,086 0 0	2,880 0 0	3,966 0 0		3,966 0 0	1,086 0 0	2,880 0 0	3,966 0 0		3,966 0 0		
34		Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute	1,687 0 0	11,100 0 0	12,787 0 0		12,787 0 0	1,687 0 0	11,100 0 0	12,787 0 0		12,787 0 0		
34		Charitable Allowances				32,053 0 0	32,053 0 0				32,053 0 0	32,053 0 0		
35		Miscellaneous Services				29,300 2 0	29,300 2 0				29,300 2 0	29,300 2 0		
			173,660 0 0	117,861 0 0	291,521 0 0	186,229 17 2	477,750 17 2	173,011 0 0	116,861 0 0	289,872 0 0	186,229 17 2	476,101 17 2		
38	IV.	Administration of Justice :—												
38		Law Officers of the Crown	4,247 0 0	1,710 0 0	5,957 0 0		5,957 0 0	4,247 0 0	1,710 0 0	5,957 0 0		5,957 0 0		
38		Supreme and Circuit Courts	5,363 0 0	7,280 0 0	12,643 0 0		12,643 0 0	5,363 0 0	7,280 0 0	12,643 0 0		12,643 0 0		
39		Sheriff	4,755 0 0	3,025 0 0	7,780 0 0		7,780 0 0	4,755 0 0	3,025 0 0	7,780 0 0		7,780 0 0		
39		Insolvent Court	1,289 0 0		1,289 0 0		1,289 0 0	1,289 0 0		1,289 0 0		1,289 0 0		
40		District Courts	7,497 0 0	2,650 0 0	10,147 0 0		10,147 0 0	7,497 0 0	2,650 0 0	10,147 0 0		10,147 0 0		
42		Quarter Sessions	8,400 0 0		8,400 0 0		8,400 0 0	8,400 0 0		8,400 0 0		8,400 0 0		
43		Petty Sessions	30,674 3 4	4,110 0 0	34,784 3 4		34,784 3 4	30,674 3 4	4,110 0 0	34,784 3 4		34,784 3 4		
43		Coroners Inquests	574 0 0	2,025 0 0	2,599 0 0		2,599 0 0	574 0 0	2,025 0 0	2,599 0 0		2,599 0 0		
53		Miscellaneous Services				508 10 0	508 10 0				508 10 0	508 10 0		
			58,095 3 4	29,200 0 0	87,295 3 4	508 10 0	87,803 13 4	57,055 3 4	29,200 0 0	86,255 3 4	508 10 0	86,763 13 4		

V. Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade:—											
Treasury	7,441 0 0	1,960 0 0	9,401 0 0	9,401 0 0	7,441 0 0	1,960 0 0	9,401 0 0	9,401 0 0	7,441 0 0	1,960 0 0	9,401 0 0
Stamp Duties	1,454 0 0	250 0 0	1,704 0 0	1,704 0 0	1,454 0 0	250 0 0	1,704 0 0	1,704 0 0	1,454 0 0	250 0 0	1,704 0 0
Customs	21,105 0 0	5,550 0 0	26,655 0 0	26,655 0 0	21,105 0 0	5,550 0 0	26,655 0 0	26,655 0 0	21,105 0 0	5,550 0 0	26,655 0 0
Colonial Distilleries and Refineries	2,555 0 0	195 0 0	2,750 0 0	2,750 0 0	2,555 0 0	195 0 0	2,750 0 0	2,750 0 0	2,555 0 0	195 0 0	2,750 0 0
Gold Receivers	265 0 0	.....	265 0 0	265 0 0	265 0 0	.....	265 0 0	265 0 0	265 0 0	.....	265 0 0
Gold and Escort .....	.....	.....	5,550 0 0	5,550 0 0	.....	.....	5,550 0 0	5,550 0 0	.....	.....	5,550 0 0
Printing, Bookbinding, Stamps, and Railway Tickets	19,602 0 0	450 0 0	20,052 0 0	20,052 0 0	19,602 0 0	450 0 0	20,052 0 0	20,052 0 0	19,602 0 0	450 0 0	20,052 0 0
Stores and Stationery	877 0 0	41,925 0 0	42,802 0 0	42,802 0 0	877 0 0	41,925 0 0	42,802 0 0	42,802 0 0	877 0 0	41,925 0 0	42,802 0 0
Gunpowder Magazine, Goat Island	434 0 0	603 0 0	1,037 0 0	1,037 0 0	434 0 0	603 0 0	1,037 0 0	1,037 0 0	434 0 0	603 0 0	1,037 0 0
Colonial Military Store and Gunpowder Magazine, Spectacle Island	384 0 0	1,374 0 0	1,758 0 0	1,758 0 0	384 0 0	1,374 0 0	1,758 0 0	1,758 0 0	384 0 0	1,374 0 0	1,758 0 0
Health and Emigration Officers	700 0 0	80 0 0	786 0 0	786 0 0	700 0 0	80 0 0	786 0 0	786 0 0	700 0 0	80 0 0	786 0 0
Quarantine	292 0 0	200 0 0	492 0 0	492 0 0	292 0 0	200 0 0	492 0 0	492 0 0	292 0 0	200 0 0	492 0 0
Shipping Masters	1,457 0 0	20 0 0	1,477 0 0	1,477 0 0	1,457 0 0	20 0 0	1,477 0 0	1,477 0 0	1,457 0 0	20 0 0	1,477 0 0
Glebe Island Abattoir	626 0 0	280 0 0	906 0 0	906 0 0	626 0 0	280 0 0	906 0 0	906 0 0	626 0 0	280 0 0	906 0 0
Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department	20,990 0 0	3,054 0 0	24,044 0 0	24,044 0 0	20,990 0 0	3,054 0 0	24,044 0 0	24,044 0 0	20,990 0 0	3,054 0 0	24,044 0 0
Life-boats .....	.....	.....	400 0 0	400 0 0	.....	.....	400 0 0	400 0 0	.....	.....	400 0 0
Miscellaneous Services .....	.....	.....	40,123 0 0	40,123 0 0	.....	.....	40,123 0 0	40,123 0 0	.....	.....	40,123 0 0
Advance to Treasurer .....	.....	.....	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	.....	.....	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	.....	.....	30,000 0 0
VI. Secretary for Lands:—	78,168 0 0	55,941 0 0	134,109 0 0	76,073 0 0	210,182 0 0	78,168 0 0	55,941 0 0	134,109 0 0	76,073 0 0	210,182 0 0	78,168 0 0
Department of Lands	9,918 0 0	450 0 0	10,368 0 0	10,368 0 0	9,918 0 0	450 0 0	10,368 0 0	10,368 0 0	9,918 0 0	450 0 0	10,368 0 0
Survey of Lands	33,207 0 0	37,795 0 0	71,002 0 0	71,002 0 0	33,207 0 0	37,795 0 0	71,002 0 0	71,002 0 0	33,207 0 0	37,795 0 0	71,002 0 0
Rent of Offices, Commission to Land Agents, Appraisers, &c. .....	.....	.....	4,300 0 0	4,300 0 0	.....	.....	4,300 0 0	4,300 0 0	.....	.....	4,300 0 0
Occupation of Lands	7,885 0 0	2,640 0 0	10,525 0 0	10,525 0 0	7,885 0 0	2,640 0 0	10,525 0 0	10,525 0 0	7,885 0 0	2,640 0 0	10,525 0 0
Gold Fields	1,829 0 0	965 0 0	2,794 0 0	2,794 0 0	1,829 0 0	965 0 0	2,794 0 0	2,794 0 0	1,829 0 0	965 0 0	2,794 0 0
Prevention of Scab in Sheep	8,375 0 0	1,202 0 0	9,577 0 0	9,577 0 0	8,375 0 0	1,202 0 0	9,577 0 0	9,577 0 0	8,375 0 0	1,202 0 0	9,577 0 0
Inspection of Cattle	269 0 0	33 0 0	302 0 0	302 0 0	269 0 0	33 0 0	302 0 0	302 0 0	269 0 0	33 0 0	302 0 0
Coal Fields	840 0 0	510 0 0	1,350 0 0	1,350 0 0	840 0 0	510 0 0	1,350 0 0	1,350 0 0	840 0 0	510 0 0	1,350 0 0
Botanic Gardens	777 0 0	2,398 0 0	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0	777 0 0	2,398 0 0	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0	777 0 0	2,398 0 0	3,175 0 0
Government Domains and Hyde Park	244 0 0	2,667 0 0	2,911 0 0	2,911 0 0	244 0 0	2,667 0 0	2,911 0 0	2,911 0 0	244 0 0	2,667 0 0	2,911 0 0
Minor Roads .....	.....	.....	4,300 0 0	4,300 0 0	.....	.....	4,300 0 0	4,300 0 0	.....	.....	4,300 0 0
Miscellaneous Services .....	.....	.....	5,524 19 2	5,524 19 2	.....	.....	5,524 19 2	5,524 19 2	.....	.....	5,524 19 2
VII. Secretary for Public Works:—	53,344 0 0	48,660 0 0	112,004 0 0	14,124 19 2	126,128 19 2	53,344 0 0	48,660 0 0	112,004 0 0	13,024 19 2	125,028 19 2	53,344 0 0
Department of Public Works	3,310 0 0	710 0 0	4,020 0 0	4,020 0 0	3,310 0 0	710 0 0	4,020 0 0	4,020 0 0	3,310 0 0	710 0 0	4,020 0 0
Railways:—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Establishment	1,929 0 0	200 0 0	2,129 0 0	2,129 0 0	1,929 0 0	200 0 0	2,129 0 0	2,129 0 0	1,929 0 0	200 0 0	2,129 0 0
Works in Progress	5,484 0 0	6,634 0 0	12,118 0 0	12,118 0 0	5,484 0 0	6,634 0 0	12,118 0 0	12,118 0 0	5,484 0 0	6,634 0 0	12,118 0 0
Existing Lines—Working Expenses	13,735 0 0	177,270 0 0	191,005 0 0	191,005 0 0	13,735 0 0	177,270 0 0	191,005 0 0	191,005 0 0	13,735 0 0	177,270 0 0	191,005 0 0
Harbours and River Navigation:—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishments	11,496 0 0	11,370 0 0	22,866 0 0	22,866 0 0	11,496 0 0	11,370 0 0	22,866 0 0	22,866 0 0	11,496 0 0	11,370 0 0	22,866 0 0
Public Works .....	.....	.....	8,754 0 0	8,754 0 0	.....	.....	8,754 0 0	8,754 0 0	.....	.....	8,754 0 0
Colonial Architect	5,078 0 0	700 0 0	5,778 0 0	5,778 0 0	5,078 0 0	700 0 0	5,778 0 0	5,778 0 0	5,078 0 0	700 0 0	5,778 0 0
Public Works and Buildings .....	.....	.....	47,050 0 0	47,050 0 0	.....	.....	47,050 0 0	47,050 0 0	.....	.....	47,050 0 0
Roads and Bridges:—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Establishment	2,001 0 0	550 0 0	2,551 0 0	2,551 0 0	2,001 0 0	550 0 0	2,551 0 0	2,551 0 0	2,001 0 0	550 0 0	2,551 0 0
Superintendence	3,661 0 0	1,850 0 0	5,511 0 0	5,511 0 0	3,661 0 0	1,850 0 0	5,511 0 0	5,511 0 0	3,661 0 0	1,850 0 0	5,511 0 0
Construction and Maintenance .....	.....	.....	133,441 0 0	133,441 0 0	.....	.....	133,441 0 0	133,441 0 0	.....	.....	133,441 0 0
Roads under Trustees .....	.....	.....	33,150 0 0	33,150 0 0	.....	.....	33,150 0 0	33,150 0 0	.....	.....	33,150 0 0
Fitzroy Dock	754 0 0	490 0 0	1,244 0 0	1,244 0 0	754 0 0	490 0 0	1,244 0 0	1,244 0 0	754 0 0	490 0 0	1,244 0 0
Electric Telegraphs .....	.....	.....	1,900 0 0	1,900 0 0	.....	.....	1,900 0 0	1,900 0 0	.....	.....	1,900 0 0
Miscellaneous Services .....	.....	.....	566 0 0	566 0 0	.....	.....	566 0 0	566 0 0	.....	.....	566 0 0
VIII. The Postmaster General:—	47,448 0 0	199,774 0 0	247,222 0 0	224,861 0 0	472,083 0 0	47,448 0 0	199,774 0 0	247,222 0 0	224,365 0 0	469,587 0 0	47,448 0 0
Post Office	31,364 0 0	78,937 0 0	110,301 0 0	7,500 0 0	117,801 0 0	31,364 0 0	78,937 0 0	110,301 0 0	7,500 0 0	117,801 0 0	31,364 0 0
Money Order Department	1,770 0 0	1,425 0 0	3,201 0 0	500 0 0	3,201 0 0	1,770 0 0	1,425 0 0	3,201 0 0	500 0 0	3,201 0 0	1,770 0 0
Government Savings Bank .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electric Telegraphs	19,722 0 0	12,008 0 0	31,730 0 0	31,730 0 0	31,730 0 0	19,722 0 0	12,008 0 0	31,730 0 0	31,730 0 0	31,730 0 0	19,722 0 0
Total Estimated	52,862 0 0	92,370 0 0	145,232 0 0	8,000 0 0	153,232 0 0	52,862 0 0	92,370 0 0	145,232 0 0	8,000 0 0	153,232 0 0	52,862 0 0
Total voted and embodied in the Appropriation Act	488,803 3 4	546,976 0 0	1,035,779 3 4	511,581 13 0	1,547,360 16 4	488,803 3 4	546,976 0 0	1,035,779 3 4	509,985 13 0	1,540,675 16 4	488,803 3 4
Excess of Estimated over Authorized Expenditure, as shown by the Notes Explanatory hereto appended .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,685 0 0	.....
GROSS TOTALS	488,803 3 4	546,976 0 0	1,035,779 3 4	511,581 13 0	1,547,360 16 4	488,803 3 4	546,976 0 0	1,035,779 3 4	509,985 13 0	1,547,360 16 4	488,803 3 4

* See Additional Estimates of 1871 and previous years.

† Original Estimate withdrawn, and substituted by Additional Estimate (Message No. 46).

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 22 June, 1871.

JOHN CONNERY,
Clerk Assistant.

NOTES EXPLANATORY of the Alterations made in the Original Estimates for 1871, in their progress through Committee of Supply.

	ESTABLISHMENTS.			OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.		
II.—Executive and Legislative.					
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.					
Amount of Estimate.....	£ 5,438 0 0	£ 225 0 0	£ 5,663 0 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From item £1,200, salary of President, £200; item £500, salary of Chairman of Committees, £100	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....
Expenditure Authorized	5,138 0 0	225 0 0	5,363 0 0	.....	.....
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.					
Amount of Estimate	6,215 0 0	1,676 0 0	7,891 0 0	.....	.....
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From item £1,200, salary of Speaker, £100	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....
Expenditure Authorized	6,115 0 0	1,676 0 0	7,791 0 0	.....	.....
III.—Colonial Secretary.					
VOLUNTEERS.					
Amount of Estimate	3,199 0 0	5,778 0 0	8,977 0 0	1,084 0 0	10,061 0 0
INCREASED. By Message No. 46.—Allowance in lieu of rations, fuel, and light, to Captain Hopkins, of the Permanent Staff, from 1st January, at 1s. 4½d. per diem, £25 1s. 10d.; Clothing, &c., for an additional Battery of Artillery, to be called "Prince Alfred's Own," £325; salary of Clerk in the Brigade Office, at 7s. per diem, from 1st January, £127 15s.; and salary of Sergeant Instructor, increase from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per diem, from 1st January, £18 5s.....	146 0 0	.....	146 0 0	350 1 10	496 1 10
Expenditure Authorized	3,345 0 0	5,778 0 0	9,123 0 0	1,434 1 10	10,557 1 10
AUDITOR GENERAL.					
Amount of Estimate	4,140 0 0	560 0 0	4,700 0 0	.....	.....
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From item £428, salary of Examiner of Expenditure Accounts, £58.....	58 0 0	.....	58 0 0	.....	.....
Expenditure Authorized	4,082 0 0	560 0 0	4,642 0 0	.....	.....
REGISTRAR GENERAL.					
Amount of Estimate	8,449 0 0	4,950 0 0	13,399 0 0	.....	.....
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From item £333, salary of Compiler of General Statistics, £58; item £285, salary of Clerk and Deputy Registrar, £33	91 0 0	.....	91 0 0	.....	.....
Expenditure Authorized	8,358 0 0	4,950 0 0	13,308 0 0	.....	.....
AGENT GENERAL FOR THE COLONY.					
Amount of Estimate	1,834 0 0	500 0 0	2,334 0 0	.....	.....
REDUCED. By <i>Withdrawal</i> .—From item £1,500, salary of Agent General to represent the Colony, resident in London, £500	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....
Expenditure Authorized	1,334 0 0	500 0 0	1,834 0 0	.....	.....

NOTES EXPLANATORY, &c.—continued.

	ESTABLISHMENTS.			OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
III.—Colonial Secretary—continued.					
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.					
Amount of Estimate	1,080 0 0	2,550 0 0	3,630 0 0	.....	.....
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From item £2,000, for books, periodicals, printing, &c., £1,000 .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
Expenditure Authorized	1,080 0 0	1,550 0 0	2,630 0 0	.....	.....
GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					
Amount of Estimate .....	.....	.....	.....	3,351 0 0	3,351 0 0
INCREASED. By Message No. 46.—In aid of the Narrabri Mechanics' Institute, in the proportion of £1 to every £3 raised by private contributions, £16 13s. 4d.; in aid of the Wallsend School of Arts, on same condition, £50; and in aid of the Petersham Working Men's Institute, on same condition, £25 .....	.....	.....	.....	91 13 4	91 13 4
Expenditure Authorized .....	.....	.....	.....	3,442 13 4	3,442 13 4
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.					
Amount of Estimate	2,409 0 0	3,990 0 0	6,399 0 0	.....	.....
REDUCED. By <i>Withdrawal</i> of Original Estimate for Industrial Schools, viz.:—Nautical School Ship "Vernon," and Industrial School for Girls at Newcastle, £6,399 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
INCREASED. By Message No. 46—Additional Estimate.—For Industrial Schools, viz.:—Nautical School Ship "Vernon," and Biloele Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta River, £6,720	2,566 0 0	4,154 0 0	6,720 0 0	.....	.....
Expenditure Authorized	2,566 0 0	4,154 0 0	6,720 0 0	.....	.....
REFORMATORY FOR GIRLS, NEWCASTLE.					
Amount of Estimate	182 0 0	200 0 0	382 0 0	.....	.....
REDUCED. By <i>Withdrawal</i> of Estimate for Reformatory for Girls, Newcastle, £382 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
INCREASED. By Message No. 46.—For Biloele Reformatory for Girls, Parramatta River, £382	182 0 0	200 0 0	382 0 0	.....	.....
Expenditure Authorized	182 0 0	200 0 0	382 0 0	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.					
Amount of Estimate .....	.....	.....	.....	24,088 0 0	24,088 0 0
INCREASED. By Message No. 46.—For the purpose of prosecuting researches into the subject of the Aboriginal Languages of Australia, £150; wages of men employed in erection of an Embankment at Wentworth during the late Floods, £62 2s; and towards defraying the expenses of a Census of the Population of the Colony, further sum, £5,000 .....	.....	.....	.....	5,212 2 0	5,212 2 0
Expenditure Authorized .....	.....	.....	.....	29,300 2 0	29,300 2 0

NOTES EXPLANATORY, &c.—continued.

	ESTABLISHMENTS.			OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
IV.—Administration of Justice.					
DISTRICT COURTS.					
Amount of Estimate	7,497 0 0	2,650 0 0	10,147 0 0	.....	.....
REDUCED.					
By Negative.—From item £285, salary of Registrar, Goulburn, £210; omission of item £50, salary of Deputy Registrar, Goulburn; from item £285, salary of the Registrar, Albury, £210; omission of item £50, salary of Deputy Registrar, Albury; from item, £285, salary of Registrar, Bathurst, £210; from item £285, salary of Registrar, Armidale, £210; omission of £50, salary of Deputy Registrar, Armidale	990 0 0	.....	990 0 0	.....	.....
Expenditure Authorized	6,507 0 0	2,650 0 0	9,157 0 0	.....	.....
PETTY SESSIONS.					
Amount of Estimate	29,817 0 0	4,110 0 0	33,927 0 0	.....	.....
INCREASED.					
By Message No. 46.—Police Magistrate, Gosford, at £300 per annum, from 1st July, £150; Police Magistrate, Nundle, £50; Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions at Sofala, at £333 per annum, from 1st July, £166 10s.; Police Magistrate, Tuena, at £50 per annum, from 1st July, £25; Police Magistrate to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions at Bulladellah, Myall River, at £100 per annum, from 1st July, £50; Police Magistrate, Warialda, at £400, from 1st May, £266 13s. 4d.; Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Boat-harbour, Bellinger River, at £200 per annum, from 1st July, £100; and Salary of a Clerk at the Water Police Office, at £98 per annum, from 1st July, £49	857 3 4	.....	857 3 4	.....	.....
REDUCED.					
By Negative.—Item £50, salary for Police Magistrate, Nundle	30,674 3 4	4,110 0 0	34,784 3 4	.....	.....
50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....
Expenditure Authorized	30,624 3 4	4,110 0 0	34,734 3 4	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.					
Amount of Estimate .....	.....	.....	.....	415 0 0	415 0 0
INCREASED.					
By Message No. 46.—Purchase of 50 copies of Plunkett's "Australian Magistrate," by Wilkinson, for Benches of Magistrates .....	.....	.....	.....	93 10 0	93 10 0
Expenditure Authorized .....	.....	.....	.....	508 10 0	508 10 0
V.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.					
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.					
Amount of Estimate .....	.....	.....	.....	29,980 0 0	29,980 0 0
INCREASED.					
By Message No. 46.—For the Purchase of Warlike Stores, £10,000; expenses incurred by the Steamer "Thetis" whilst conveying a Life-boat to Elizabeth Reef, £143 .....	.....	.....	.....	10,143 0 0	10,143 0 0
Expenditure Authorized .....	.....	.....	.....	40,123 0 0	40,123 0 0
ADVANCE TO TREASURER.					
AMOUNT ADDED.					
By Message No. 46.—To enable the Treasurer to make Advances to Public Officers and others, and on account of other Governments. The whole amount to be adjusted not later than the 31st December, 1872 .....	.....	.....	.....	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0
Expenditure Authorized .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTES EXPLANATORY, &c.—continued.

	ESTABLISHMENTS.			OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
VI.—Secretary for Lands.					
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.					
Amount of Estimate				4,300 0 0	4,300 0 0
REDUCED.					
By <i>Negative</i> .—From item £500, for purchase of land for Cemetery in lieu of that at Randwick, closed by the Law, £500; item £1,000, compensation to Mr. S. Bell, for resumption by the Crown of land granted to his late father (Resolution of Assembly), £600				1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0
				3,200 0 0	3,200 0 0
INCREASED.					
By Message No. 46.—Compensation to Mr. Rayner, for loss sustained by him through the issue to Henry Hall of an erroneous Deed of Grant of Land, on which Deed Mr. Rayner had advanced money to Henry Hall, with interest, at 5 per cent. per annum, on above, from 5 September, 1868, to 30 June, 1870, £30; Compensation for fencing the Road from Mulgoa Forest to Picton and Burragorang Road, <i>via</i> Village of Vanderville, £300; Additional provision for salaried Surveying Staff, to meet a deficiency in the proposed Estimates-in-Chief for 1871 (equipment allowance), £510; Additional Fees of the Secretary to the Commissioners, Court of Claims, and William Owen, one of the Commissioners, at the special rate of £3 3s. per diem each, for ten days, to cover the time which the Court was engaged in dealing with the case of Alexander Berry's claim to certain land at Comerang Island, Shoalhaven, £63; Compensation to Mr. James Robertson in respect of portion of run, "Tantangara," leased to him at auction, but already under lease to other parties, being cost of Equity suit Waller v. Robertson, £214 14s. 2d.; Re-erecting Green-house presented by Mr. Mort to the Botanic Gardens, £197 5s.				1,224 19 2	1,224 19 2
Expenditure Authorized				4,424 19 2	4,424 19 2
VII.—Secretary for Public Works.					
RAILWAYS—WORKS IN PROGRESS.					
Amount of Estimate	5,484 0 0	2,574 0 0	8,058 0 0		8,058 0 0
INCREASED.					
By Message No. 46.—For widening the Newtown Bridge, £2,000; for Engine-shed at Penrith, further sum, £60; and to cover temporary payments for other than Railway Services, £2,000				4,060 0 0	4,060 0 0
REDUCED.					
By withdrawal.—Item £2,000, to cover temporary payments for other than Railway Services				2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
Expenditure Authorized	5,484 0 0	2,574 0 0	8,058 0 0	2,060 0 0	10,118 0 0
HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION.					
ESTABLISHMENTS.					
Amount of Estimate	11,496 0 0	11,370 0 0	22,866 0 0		22,866 0 0
INCREASED.					
By Message No. 46.—Bell Buoy, Big Ben Rock, £250; Removing obstructions, Richmond River, £300; Replanking, where required, Glebe Island Bridge—Circular Quay—Newcastle Wharf—and repairing Dunmore Bridge and West Maitland River Embankment, £3,500; Buoys and Beacon for the Hunter River, £250; Lighting Lamps, Newcastle Wharf, £150; Completion of West Maitland Bridge, further sum—Balance due to Contractor, £451; Railway for carriage of stone to West Maitland Embankment, £242				5,143 0 0	5,143 0 0
Expenditure Authorized	11,496 0 0	11,370 0 0	22,866 0 0	5,143 0 0	28,009 0 0

NOTES EXPLANATORY, &c.—continued.

	ESTABLISHMENTS.			OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.		
VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.					
ROADS AND BRIDGES—CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.					
Amount of Estimate	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
108,241 0 0				108,241 0 0	108,241 0 0
INCREASED.					
By Message No. 46.—“ROADS AND BRIDGES.”— Western Road, in anticipation of Tolls to be collected for 1872, £3,000; Mudgee Road, in part anticipation of Tolls to be collected for 1872, £1,500; for further improvement of Roads, Araluen to Moruya, and in vicinity of Araluen generally, to employ flooded-out labourers, £1,000; Bridge at Narawalla, on Road Ulladulla to Shoalhaven, £500; Bridge over Cockfighter's Creek, £1,200; to complete Tanks on “death track,” Willandra to Darling, £2,000; Minor Roads (<i>Resolution of the Assembly</i>), £16,000				25,200 0 0	25,200 0 0
Expenditure Authorized				133,441 0 0	133,441 0 0
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.					
ADDED.					
By Message No. 46.—Iron Posts, Telegraph, Redfern to Junction, £1,000; Repairs to Line, Penrith to Bathurst, £300; to protect Main Street and Telegraph Offices, Murrurundi, being half of £1,200—other moiety on Road Estimates, 1871, £600				1,900 0 0	1,900 0 0
Expenditure Authorized				1,900 0 0	1,900 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.					
Amount of Estimate				566 0 0	566 0 0
REDUCED.					
By <i>Negative</i> .—Item £496, compensation to Mr. Vinden, for damage to property, in consequence of raising Road to West Maitland Bridge				496 0 0	496 0 0
Expenditure Authorized				70 0 0	70 0 0
VIII.—Postmaster General.					
POST OFFICE.					
Amount of Estimate	31,164 0 0	2,867 0 0	34,031 0 0	76,020 0 0	110,051 0 0
INCREASED.					
By Message No. 46.—For Country Postmasters, further sum, £200; Rent allowance for Country Offices, further sum, £50; and for Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain <i>via</i> San Francisco, for the six months ending 31st December, at the rate of £15,000 per annum (<i>Resolution of Assembly</i>), £7,500	200 0 0	50 0 0	250 0 0	7,500 0 0	7,750 0 0
Expenditure Authorized	31,364 0 0	2,917 0 0	34,281 0 0	83,520 0 0	117,801 0 0
GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK.					
ADDED.					
By Message No. 46.—Amount required to meet the probable expense of initiating the system				500 0 0	500 0 0
Expenditure Authorized				500 0 0	500 0 0

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 22 June, 1871JOHN CONNERY,
Clerk Assistant.

No. II.

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT of the Amounts respectively Estimated, Voted, and Embodied in the Appropriation Act, 35^o Victoria, No. 3, for the Supplementary Service of the Year 1870 and previous Years.

Amount of Estimates	£	s.	d.
Amount Voted and Embodied in the Appropriation Act	108,621	2	8
Excess of Estimated over Authorized Expenditure	101,202	19	3
<i>NOTES Explanatory of Alterations made in the Supplementary Estimates, in their progress through Committee of Supply:—</i>			
Gross Amount of "Supplementary Estimates for 1870 and previous Years," submitted with Messages Nos. 19 and 46, 1871	108,621	2	8
REDUCED.			
By Negative.—"AGENT GENERAL."—From item £64 10s. 3d., Salary of Agent General of the Colony in London, from the 16th to the 31st December, at £1,500 per annum, £21 9s. 11d.	£	s.	d.
By Negative.—"VOLUNTEERS."—From item £33 19s., Salary of Clerk in the Brigade Office, from the 26th September, at 7s. per diem, £9 16s.	21	9	11
* By Negative.—"COLONIAL SECRETARY—MISCELLANEOUS."—Item £6,286 17s. 6d., in aid of the Civil Service Superannuation Fund	9	16	0
By Negative.—"COLONIAL SECRETARY—MISCELLANEOUS."—Item £200, to test the efficiency of Captain G. K. Mann's design for smooth-bore projectiles	6,286	17	6
By Withdrawal.—"SECRETARY FOR LANDS—MISCELLANEOUS."—From item £1,200 to cover the expenses of the Commission appointed to inquire into and report on the working of the present Gold Fields Act and Regulations, further sum, £900	200	0	0
	900	0	0
	7,418	3	5
	£	101,202	19 3

* Item £6,286 17s. 6d., negatived in Committee of the Whole on the Appropriation Bill.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 22 June, 1871.

JOHN CONNERY,
Clerk Assistant.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(RETURN OF EMPLOYÉS, SHOWING FORMER AND PRESENT RATES OF PAY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 16 February, 1871.

STATEMENT of the names and occupations of the Employés in the Public Works
Department not shown on Estimates, with former and present rates of pay,
and the annual saving effected thereon.

SAVINGS effected in Public Works Department, exclusive of Savings on Salaries
provided on Estimates.

Railways—								£	s.	d.
6	Commissioner's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	11	8
18	Engineering Branch	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,153	2	0
317	Locomotive, do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	4,331	2	9
396	Permanent Way, South, West, and North	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,479	3	6
372	Traffic Branch, do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	2,915	10	0
9	Traffic Auditor, do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	30	8	0
23	Storekeeper, do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	676	1	0
								<hr/>		
								16,657	18	11
<hr/>										
152	Harbours and Rivers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,071	12	0
36	Roads Branch	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	19	0
22	Colonial Architect's Branch	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	4	0
								<hr/>		
1,351								£18,295	13	11

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Railways—General Establishment.

Name.	Occupation.	Rate of Salary or Wages.		Rate of Deduction.	Annual Saving effected.
		Yearly.	Daily.		
		£ s. d.	s. d.		£ s. d.
J. H. Thomas	Inspecting Engineer of Rolling Stock.	550 0 0	.....	7½ p cent	41 5 0
Geo. Berner	Record Clerk ...	182 0 0	.....	5 "	9 2 0
L. P. Iredale	Ticket Clerk and Issuer of Stationery Stores.	156 0 0	.....	5 "	7 16 0
J. R. Neale... ..	Clerk	156 0 0	.....	5 "	7 16 0
W. Roberts... ..	Copying Clerk ...	140 8 0	9 0	2½ "	3 10 2
G. R. Southern	Statistical Clerk ...	125 0 0	.....	2½ "	3 2 6
6 employés.		£ 1,309 8 0			£ 72 11 8

Railways—Engineering Branch.

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Amount deducted.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.		
		£ s. d.	s. d.		£ s. d.
Engineering Branch—					
James Lawson ...	Clerk ...	200 0 0	.....	5 p cent	10 0 0
John P. Finegan ...	do ...	.....	5 0	.....	.....
George W. A. Bayley...	Draftsman...	425 0 0	.....	5 p cent	21 5 0
George C. Clark ...	do ...	350 0 0	.....	5 "	17 10 0
Erwin R. Thomas ...	do ...	200 0 0	.....	5 "	10 0 0
William F. Drewett ...	do ...	150 0 0	.....	2½ "	3 15 0
Edwin H. Fearnside ...	do ...	.....	£1	5 "	15 12 0
* George Melrose ...	Surveyor ...	300 0 0	.....	£500	500 0 0
* Thomas Kennedy ...	do ...	300 0 0	.....	£500	500 0 0
* George Jamieson ...	do ...	300 0 0	.....	£500	500 0 0
* Herbert Palmer ...	do ...	300 0 0	.....	£500	500 0 0
* Alfred Francis ...	do ...	300 0 0	.....	£500	500 0 0
† William B. Wade ...	Dist. Engineer ...	500 0 0	.....	5 p cent	25 0 0
† T. R. Firth ...	do ...	500 0 0	.....	5 "	25 0 0
† Kenneth Mackenzie ...	do ...	500 0 0	.....	5 "	25 0 0
George Cowdery ...	do ...	500 0 0	.....	£500	500 0 0
* Gotther F. Mann ...	Surveyor ...	300 0 0	.....	£500	500 0 0
Superintendent of Permanent Way and Works		500 0 0	.....	£500	500 0 0
18 employés.					£ 4,153 2 0

* Allowance of £200 per annum in the field.

† Forage allowance for two horses.

‡ Forage allowance for one horse.

RETURN of Men employed in Locomotive Branch, Great Southern, Western, and Richmond Railways.

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Present Rate of Pay.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.	Daily.	
		£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
John Elliott ...	Foreman Turner ...	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
Walter Newman ...	Clerk ...	130 0 0	£ 10s. per week	£ 8s. 9d. per week	3 5 0
Archibald Morrison ...	Turner ...	203 9 0	13 0	11 0	31 6 0
Thomas Fraser ...	do ...	156 10 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
Robert Scott ...	Assistant Turner ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
James Greenfield ...	do ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
James Morrison ...	Turner ...	172 3 0	11 0	9 6	23 9 6
Charles Harkness ...	Fitter ...	203 9 0	13 0	11 0	31 6 0
George Twiss ...	do ...	156 10 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
John Talfer ...	Boy ...	23 9 6	1 6	.....	.....
Edward Conn ...	do ...	10 8 8	0 8	.....	.....
Thomas Donovan ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Henry Howe ...	Fitter ...	172 3 0	11 0	9 6	23 9 6
William Deitz ...	do ...	172 3 0	11 0	9 6	23 9 6
Henry Gould ...	Boy ...	31 6 0	2 0	.....	.....
James Collins ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Leslie Crawford ...	Fitter ...	172 3 0	11 0	9 6	23 9 6
George Warburton ...	do ...	156 10 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
John Whalen ...	Assistant Fitter ...	78 5 0	5 0	.....	.....
William Clark ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Andrew Moodie ...	Boy ...	23 9 6	1 6	.....	.....
Duncan M'Gregor ...	Labourer ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
John Hossock ...	Fitter ...	172 3 0	11 0	9 6	23 9 6
Thomas Bonnor ...	Assistant Fitter ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
John Wardrop ...	do ...	172 3 0	11 0	9 6	23 9 6
Alexander M'Gregor ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Joseph Turton ...	Fitter ...	172 3 0	11 0	9 6	23 9 6
William Fearnside ...	Boy ...	10 8 8	0 8	.....	.....
Charles Richards ...	Fitter ...	172 3 0	11 0	9 6	23 9 6
Samuel Twiss ...	Assistant Fitter ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
William Drewe ...	do ...	78 5 0	5 0	.....	.....
James Morrison ...	do ...	172 3 0	11 0	9 6	23 9 6
Thomas Williams ...	do ...	172 3 0	11 0	9 6	23 9 6
James Harkness ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Richard Crews ...	Machinist ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
John Scott ...	Assistant Machinist ...	78 5 0	5 0	.....	.....
Henry Spooner ...	do ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
George Howe ...	do ...	78 5 0	5 0	.....	.....
Archibald Wilson ...	Stg. Engine Driver ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
James Court ...	Machinist ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
William Jackson ...	Coppersmith ...	187 16 0	12 0	10 6	23 9 6
George Owen ...	Screwdriver ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Donald M'Leod ...	Pattern Maker ...	187 16 0	12 0	10 6	23 9 6
Henry Smith ...	Boiler Maker ...	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
John Newlands ...	do ...	172 3 0	11 0	9 6	23 9 6
John Bonnor ...	do ...	148 13 6	9 6	8 6	15 13 0
Joseph Brown ...	Boiler Labourer ...	133 0 6	8 6	7 6	15 13 0
Frederick Duncan ...	do ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Alexander Newlands ...	do ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
James Reid ...	do ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Edward Fernley ...	do ...	172 3 0	11 0	9 6	23 9 6
Alexander Root ...	do ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
John Gerrard ...	Boy ...	46 19 0	3 0	.....	.....
William Spence ...	Asst. Boiler Maker ...	78 5 0	5 0	.....	.....
John Smith ...	Boy ...	31 6 0	2 0	.....	.....
Joseph Jones ...	Carpenter ...	156 10 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
John Hill ...	Blacksmith ...	250 8 0	16 0	13 0	46 19 0
John Thompson ...	Striker ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Samuel Catt ...	do ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
James Tisdale ...	Blacksmith ...	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
Ellidge Wyke ...	Striker ...	156 10 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
William Allen ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Andrew Gillies ...	Striker ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Carried forward ...					£ 844 8 9

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Present Rate of Pay.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.	Daily.	
	Brought forward...	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
John Farrell	Blacksmith	187 16 0	12 0	10 6	23 9 6
Edward Wright	Striker	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Falconer	Boy	18 5 2	1 2		
Evan Hopkins	Blacksmith	187 16 0	12 0	10 6	23 9 6
Philip Paull	Striker	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
James Cockburne	Gasfitter	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
John Lennex	Blacksmith	187 16 0	12 0	10 6	23 9 6
Alexander Gray	Striker	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Donald Crawford	Labourer	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
John Philpott	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
William Bourne	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Lang	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Charles Pearce	Boy	46 19 0	3 0		
John Dean	Labourer	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
John Corkery	do	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Edward Robinson	Foreman Carriage Painter.	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
John M'Namarra	Carriage Painter	156 10 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
George Thompson	do	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
George M'Neilly	Assistant do	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Arthur Burrows	do	78 5 0	5 0		
Alfred Moon	Boy	26 1 8	1 8		
David Moon	do	18 5 2	1 2		
William Hunter	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Christopher Walker	Carriage Painter	156 10 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
James Chapman	do	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Henry Morris	do	156 10 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
Joshua Worley	do labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Robert Foster	do	133 0 6	8 6	7 6	15 13 0
George Bingham, senior	Foreman Carriage Builder.	250 8 0	16 0	13 0	46 19 0
Thomas Evans	Carriage Examiner	203 9 0	13 0	11 0	31 6 0
George Bingham	do Builder	156 10 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
John Evans	do	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Joseph Ford	do	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Edward Bingham	do	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
John Mathews	do	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
William Sadler	do	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
William Nicoll	do	156 10 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
Joseph Gray	Wagon do	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
George Sutton	do	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Frederick Kellaway	do	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Alfred Windle	do	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
William White	do	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
William Sutton	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Hugh Carruthers	Carriage Trimmer	172 3 0	11 0	9 6	23 9 6
Francis Sewell	do	156 10 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
Richard Crayne	Assistant do	78 5 0	5 0		
Samuel Stainton	Carriage Lifter	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Edward Gosnell	do	133 0 6	8 6	7 6	15 13 0
Thomas Pike	do	133 0 6	8 6	7 6	15 13 0
Robert Polley	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Hugh Campbell	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Benjamin Satcher	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Ruddle	do	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
John Baker	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Cobb	Outside Foreman	250 8 0	16 0	13 0	46 19 0
William Sixsmith	Engine-driver	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
Howell Bland	Fireman	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
John Palmer	Engine-driver	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 6
Thomas Bailey	Fireman	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Grant	Engine-driver	187 16 0	12 0	10 6	23 9 6
Frederick Sheehan	Fireman	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Rutherford Archibald	Engine-driver	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
Jesse Stride	Fireman	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
George Cutbush	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Carried forward					£ 1,716 19 0

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Present Rate of Pay.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.	Daily.	
		£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	.....	.....	.....	1,716 19 0
James Hubbard ...	Engine-driver ...	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
James Kennedy ...	Fireman ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
William Privett ...	Engine-driver ...	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
James Starkey ...	Fireman ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
John Nicholl ...	Engine-driver ...	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
Thomas Walsh ...	Fireman ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Alexander Mackellar ...	Engine-driver ...	187 16 0	12 0	10 6	23 9 6
John Cook ...	Fireman ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
George Watson ...	Engine-driver ...	187 16 0	12 0	10 6	23 9 6
Samuel Huthnance ...	Fireman ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Webster ...	Engine-driver ...	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
Thomas Newport ...	do ...	187 16 0	12 0	10 6	23 9 6
Peter Ferguson ...	do ...	187 16 0	12 0	10 6	23 9 6
Thomas Cornwell ...	Fireman ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
George Jones ...	Engine-driver ...	187 16 0	12 0	10 6	23 9 6
Edgar Jones ...	Fireman ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Theodore Burgess ...	Engine-driver ...	156 10 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
William Frost ...	Fireman ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Frederick Coates ...	do ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Edward Williams ...	Engine-driver ...	187 16 0	12 0	9 6	23 9 6
Edward Garnham ...	Fireman ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Edward Johnston ...	Cleaner ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Thomas Munday ...	do ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
William Whalen ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Alexander Reid ...	do ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Robert Baker ...	do ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Henry Pearce ...	Boy ...	70 8 6	4 6	.....	.....
Patrick Kennedy ...	do ...	62 12 0	4 0	.....	.....
William Chapman ...	Labourer ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
William Campbell ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Francis ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Webb ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Michael Flynn ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Bradley ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Elbourn ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
David Webster ...	Pumper ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
John Frost ...	Engine-driver ...	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
James Ross ...	Cleaner ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Thorburne ...	do ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Henry Hawkins ...	do ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Walter Chambers ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Hulme ...	do ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
George Regan ...	Timekeeper ...	187 16 0	12 0	10 6	23 9 6
James Proctor ...	Inspector of Rolling Stock ...	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
William Farquhar ...	Engine-driver ...	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
David Kinnear ...	Fireman ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Charles Frost ...	Engine-driver ...	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
Edward M'Dougall ...	Fireman ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Edward Harrison ...	Engine-driver ...	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
Robert Wallace ...	Fireman ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Sidney Sacre ...	Engine-driver ...	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
William Finley ...	Fireman ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Hugh Goggerty ...	Cleaner ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
John Griffiths ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Stafford ...	do ...	39 12 6	2 6	.....	.....
James Curtis ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Walter Haddon ...	Pumper ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Charles Spring ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Eldridge ...	do ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
John Huthnance ...	do ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
James Farquhar ...	do ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
John Tipping ...	Inspector of Rolling Stock ...	234 15 0	15 0	12 6	39 2 6
John Heron ...	Engine-driver ...	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
John Scott ...	Fireman ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
John Jones...	Engine-driver ...	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
	Carried forward ...	.....	.....	£	2,671 12 0

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Present Rate of Pay.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.	Daily.	
	Brought forward...	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
		.....	.....	.....	2,671 12 0
George Campling ...	Fireman ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
James Main ...	Engine-driver ...	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
Samuel Jessup ...	Fireman ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
James Rodger ...	Engine-driver ...	187 16 0	12 0	10 6	23 9 6
Thomas Smith ...	Fireman ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Charles Baggs ...	Engine-driver ...	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
Charles Randal ...	Fireman ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Edward Burrows ...	Engine-driver ...	203 9 0	13 0	11 0	31 6 0
George Knight ...	Fireman ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Thomas Flasket ...	Engine-driver ...	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
Niel M'Kinley ...	Fireman ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Philip Mulholland ...	Engine-driver ...	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
Albert Tiels ...	Fireman ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Samuel Ensor ...	Pumper ...	156 10 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
John Waring ...	do ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
David Pollock ...	Carriage Examiner ...	187 16 0	12 0	10 6	23 9 6
John Breeze ...	Boy ...	39 12 0	2 6	.....	.....
Thomas Perry ...	Carriage Examiner ...	156 10 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
Hugh Mulholland ...	Cleaner ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
John Hill ...	Fuelman ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
William Jordan ...	do ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
William Frame ...	Cleaner ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Owen Hennessey ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Brenan ...	do ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
George Saunders ...	do ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Edward Cane ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Hogg ...	Pumper ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Henry Bird ...	Fuelman ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
James Kelly ...	Cleaner ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
William Branch ...	Engine-driver ...	187 16 0	12 0	10 6	23 9 6
William Ritchie ...	Fireman ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
George Williams ...	Cleaner ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Walter Smith ...	Pumper ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
William Scott ...	Locom. Foreman ...	400 0 0	.....	.....	.....
		£31,053 14 4	.....	.....	3,109 16 0

226 employés.

RETURN of men employed in Locomotive Branch, Great Northern Railway.

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Present Rate of Pay.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.	Daily.	
		£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Nathan Munson ...	Engine-driver ...	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
William Nield ...	Fireman ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
William Sanderson ...	Cleaner ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
William Bailey ...	Pumper ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Martin ...	Engine-driver ...	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
Thomas Plunkett ...	Fireman ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Richard Marston ...	Cleaner ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
George Newton ...	Inspector of Rolling Stock	234 15 0	15 0	12 6	39 2 6
George Wrightson ...	Engine-driver ...	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
Patrick Gallagher ...	Fireman ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
James Massey ...	Cleaner ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
John Collins ...	Pumper ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
George Hodgkins ...	do ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Elijah Teasdale ...	Engine-driver ...	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
Donald Cameron ...	Fireman ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
William Parsons ...	Engine-driver ...	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
John Howden ...	Fireman ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Richard Powell ...	Engine-driver ...	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
Thomas Walsh ...	Fireman ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
George Callow ...	Engine-driver ...	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
John Blackie ...	Fireman ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Andrew Collins ...	Engine-driver ...	187 16 0	12 0	10 6	23 9 6
William Wills ...	Fireman ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Eustace Fendt ...	Engine-driver ...	187 16 0	12 0	10 6	23 9 6
John Boyd ...	Fireman ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Ellis Camps ...	Engine-driver ...	187 16 0	12 0	10 6	23 9 6
William Percy ...	Fireman ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Frederick Norman ...	Engine-driver ...	187 16 0	12 0	10 6	23 9 6
William Mathieson ...	Fireman ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Frederick Peters ...	Engine-driver ...	156 10 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
Joseph Horsfield ...	Cleaner ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
James Boyd ...	do ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
John M'Carney ...	do ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
John Farnham ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Samuel Brown ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Carroll ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Mark Miller ...	do ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Thomas Adam ...	Fuelman ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Joseph Petrie ...	Pumper ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Robert Donaldson ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Alexander Porteous ...	Sty. Engine-driver ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Edward Bourn ...	Carriage Inspector ...	250 8 0	16 0	14 0	31 6 0
George Armstrong ...	Carriage Trimmer ...	172 3 0	11 0	9 6	23 9 6
John Carmichael ...	Pattern-maker ...	172 3 0	11 0	9 6	23 9 6
Henry Bryant ...	Carpenter ...	172 3 0	11 0	9 6	23 9 6
Walter Phillips ...	do ...	172 3 0	11 0	9 6	23 9 6
Robert Allan ...	do ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
John Holmes ...	do ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Robert M'Courtie ...	do ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Thomas Shuttleworth ...	do ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Patrick Cunningham ...	Turner ...	203 9 0	13 0	11 6	23 9 6
William Adam ...	do ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Francis Fitzpatrick ...	Fitter ...	172 3 0	11 0	9 6	23 9 6
Denis Fitzpatrick ...	do ...	203 9 0	13 0	11 6	23 9 6
Henry Fieldhouse ...	do ...	172 3 0	11 0	9 6	23 9 6
David Puller ...	do ...	172 3 0	11 0	9 6	23 9 6
John Mills ...	do ...	172 3 0	11 0	9 6	23 9 6
John Menzies ...	do ...	172 3 0	11 0	9 6	23 9 6
James Rodger ...	do ...	172 3 0	11 0	9 6	23 9 6
James Martin ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Wiles ...	Fitter ...	78 5 0	5 0	.....	.....
John M'Alpin ...	Boiler-maker ...	172 3 0	11 0	9 6	23 9 6
Carried forward ...		...	...	...	£ 1,068 2 3

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Present Rate of Pay.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.	Daily.	
		£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward...	9,577 16 0	.....	.....	1,068 2 3
Daniel M'Alpin ...	Boiler-maker ...	172 3 0	11 0	9 6	23 9 6
William Hall ...	do ...	156 10 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
Thomas Bryant ...	Blacksmith ...	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
Edward Fothergill ...	Hammer-man ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
George Raffills ...	Blacksmith ...	187 16 0	12 0	10 6	23 9 6
Cornelius M'Carthy ...	Hammer-man ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
James Pidgeon ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Daniel Wallwork ...	Machinist ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Richard Bryant ...	Boy ...	18 5 2	1 2	.....	.....
William Tracey ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Joseph Farnham ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
George Cook ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Davies ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Frederick Petrie ...	do ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Joseph Critchley ...	do ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Stephen Palmer ...	do ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
George Gee ...	do ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
William Manuell ...	do ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
James Young ...	do ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
William Norman ...	do ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
George Brown ...	do ...	46 19 0	3 0	.....	.....
Patrick M'Etre ...	Printer ...	187 16 0	12 0	10 6	23 9 6
William Brown ...	do ...	156 10 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
William Gilbert ...	Blacksmith ...	203 9 0	13 0	11 0	31 6 0
Patrick Walsh ...	Hammer-man ...	125 14 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Thomas Flynn ...	Painter ...	109 11 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Albert Holmes ...	Boy ...	39 2 6	2 6	.....	.....
Emanuel Lyne ...	Time-keeper ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Thomas Boag ...	Loco. Foreman ...	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....
91 employés.		£13,237 16 8	.....	.....	1,369 7 6
	South and West ...	.....	.....	.....	3,109 16 0
317 do.	Total Locomotive ...	.....	.....	.....	£4,479 3 6

RETURN of Men employed in Permanent Way Branch, Great Southern, Western, and Richmond Railways.

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Present Rate of Pay.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.	Daily.	
		£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Henry Purton ...	Foreman Carpenter	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
Daniel Norman ...	Carpenter ...	156 10 0	10 0	8 0	31 6 0
William Bennett ...	do ...	156 10 0	10 0	8 0	31 6 0
Henry Bennett ...	do ...	156 10 0	10 0	8 0	31 6 0
William H. Lloyd ...	do ...	148 13 6	9 6	8 0	23 9 6
Joseph Bennett ...	do ...	172 3 0	11 0	8 0	46 19 0
William Docksey ...	do ...	172 3 0	11 0	8 0	46 19 0
William Wright ...	do ...	156 10 0	10 0	8 0	31 6 0
John Huntress ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Francis Hill ...	Carpenter ...	156 10 0	10 0	8 0	31 6 0
Henry Cashin ...	do ...	156 10 0	10 0	8 0	31 6 0
George Chapman ...	do ...	172 3 0	11 0	8 0	46 19 0
George Dent ...	do ...	156 10 0	10 0	8 0	31 6 0
John Swarbuck ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thomas Robinson ...	Carpenter ...	172 3 0	11 0	8 0	46 19 0
Alexander Spence ...	do ...	156 10 0	10 0	8 0	31 6 0
William Court ...	do ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Joseph Mountford ...	Assistant Carpenter	78 5 0	5 0	.....	.....
George King ...	do ...	172 3 0	11 0	8 0	46 19 0
Hugh M'Guinness ...	do ...	156 10 0	10 0	8 0	31 6 0
George Walker ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Kellerman ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Peter Lucas ...	Bricklayer ...	172 3 0	11 0	9 0	31 6 0
Thomas Blake ...	do ...	156 10 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
John Redwin ...	do ...	156 10 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
George Turner ...	do ...	156 10 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
George Castle ...	Labourer ...	78 5 0	5 0	.....	.....
Amos Alder ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Charles Webb ...	Plasterer ...	156 10 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
Joseph James ...	Labourer ...	93 18 0	6 0	.....	.....
John Black Douglass ...	Painter ...	156 10 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
Henry Douglass ...	do ...	78 5 0	5 0	.....	.....
William Kavanagh ...	do ...	172 3 0	11 0	9 0	31 6 0
George Wagg ...	do ...	156 10 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
George King ...	do ...	156 10 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
George Minns ...	do ...	156 10 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
Thomas Gerrard ...	Blacksmith	219 2 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
Charles Yeager ...	Striker ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Archibald Clarke ...	Blacksmith	187 16 0	12 0	10 0	31 6 0
Augustus Hook ...	Striker ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
James Bunyan ...	Boy ...	46 19 0	3 0	.....	.....
Robert Barton ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thomas Jones ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Egan ...	Inspector ...	156 10 0	10 0	8 0	31 6 0
Thomas Skellett ...	Boy ...	54 15 6	3 6	.....	.....
Charles Mulholland ...	do (Per-way Office)	46 19 0	3 0	.....	.....
Philip Sheridan ...	Clerk & Timekeeper	203 9 0	13 0	Nil	203 9 0
John Hollis ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
John Milton ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Berncastle ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Isaac Palmer ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
George Willison ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Joseph Davidson ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Charles Pledge ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Edward Dean ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thomas M'Gill ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
David Prime ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Charles Smith ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Stephen Garner ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Henry Freight ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Henry Heness ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Wilkey ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Simeon Gazzard ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Carried forward ...					£ 1,283 6 0

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Present Rate of Pay.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.	Daily.	
		£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...				1,283 6 0
Enos Hawker ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Hines ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Layton ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
William Kemp ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thomas Vears ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Watts ...	do ...	78 5 0	5 0		
John Brooks ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Robert Lee ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Sydney Howes ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Venus Godding ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Mitchell ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
William Jones ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Rainbow ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Frederick Elliott ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Saunders ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
William Cator ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Joseph Boxall ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Woodrow ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Job Bird ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Reuben Bryant ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Woodrow ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
John Vichary ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Keating ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
George Cameron ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Charles Hazlewood ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Hickey ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Penn ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Joseph Sharrak ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Gorman ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
J. Skellett ...	Inspector ...	187 16 0	12 0	10 0	31 6 0
Thomas Burling ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Michael Latham ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thomas Spinks ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Rose ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Robert Turner ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Timothy Fleming ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John M'Grath ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Smith ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Charles Tildsley ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Charles Bradford ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Charles Cracknell ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Patrick Glynn ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Wallis ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Pearce ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
John Wilson ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Sell ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Cornelius Fleming ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Henry Pearce ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Duncan Reid ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
George Gapes ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
John Harvey ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Nichols ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Joseph Starling ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
William Betts ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thomas Lang ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Layton ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
John Lee ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Varcoe ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Knight ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Arthur Moore ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Moore ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Jacob Horton ...	Inspector ...	187 16 0	12 0	10 0	31 6 0
William Lidden ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Michael Keough ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Burnett ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Carried forward ...					£ 1,831 1 0

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Present Rate of Pay.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.	Daily.	
		£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...				1,831 1 0
James Layton	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
John Barrett	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Peter Larkins	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Henry Grady	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Peter Tilley	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Edward Bailey	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Leape	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Thomas Gambell	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Cameron	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Samuel Tooth	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Peter Knudson	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Conlin	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Edward Bladon	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
John Naughtnam	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Daniel Edwards	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
George Bewick	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Francis Woodward	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
George Pettit	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thomas Penny	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
John Coleman	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Joseph Stahl	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Hardley, extra man	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thomas Sharp	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Henry Bell	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
George Irwin	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Edward Parker	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Alfred Wright	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Robert Morley	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Frederick Piper	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Peter Dean	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Robert Lambert	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Bullman	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Cooper	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Henry Brown	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Patrick M'Gill	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Edwin Robins	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Henry Taylor	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Lewis	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Flood	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
James Kay	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Thompson	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
George Price	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Hayes	do	117 7 6	7 6	6 6	15 13 0
Richard Waddups	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Edward Burke	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Henry Cannon	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Gallagher	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Castle	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Charles Heness	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
George Ford	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Henry Lebon	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
George Glover	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
John Swinfield	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Patrick Leahy	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Joseph Chesham	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
James Woolford	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Henry Hopkins	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thomas Waring	Inspector	187 16 0	12 0	10 0	31 6 0
George White	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
William Masters	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Tighe	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Horstman	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
James Bunyan	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Bendall	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Williss	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Samuel Johnson	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William King	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Carried forward					£ 2,386 12 6

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Present Rate of Pay.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.	Daily.	
		£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward				2,386 12 6
Philip Hunt	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
John Sinfield	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Jarvis	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Fishlock	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
James Wilson	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Brian	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thomas Cornthwaite	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
James M'Mann	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Peter Wakeling	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Richard Sutton	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
John Claridge	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
George Hitchman	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thomas Bayford	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Richard Hammond	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Peachy	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Edward Cooper	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Alexander Lamon	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Edward Cook	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Wilkinson	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Alfred Franklin	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Gretton	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Wilson	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
William Newton	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Cook	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thomas Evans	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
William Andrews	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thomas Broderick	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Edward Pym	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Ferdinand Pieme	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Arthur Adams	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Cook	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Peter Bennett	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Nicholas Boaden	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thomas Hollis	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
William Rien	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thomas Miller	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Richard Sheldrake	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Charles Knight	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Medcalf	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Isaac Hankins	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
William Purser	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Birkenshaw	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Samuel Wych	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Henry Winters	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Mullens	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Doggett	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Michael Brian	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Samuel Schofield	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John White	Inspector	187 16 0	12 0	10 0	31 6 0
William Bates	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Frederick Waddups	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Henry Carter	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Greig	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Patrick Ryan	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Edward Carbury	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Patrick Craddick	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
David Huron	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Patrick Kane	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Hyslop	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Stephen Chandler	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thomas Hall	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Flying Gang—					
James Waring	Ganger	156 10 0	10 0	7 6	39 2 6
Joseph Carter	Labourer	117 7 6	7 6	6 6	15 13 0
John Hackett	do	117 7 6	7 6	6 6	15 13 0
John Ferguson	do	117 7 6	7 6	6 6	15 13 0
George Midley	do	117 7 6	7 6	6 6	15 13 0
Carried forward					£ 2,989 3 0

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Present Rate of Pay.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.	Daily.	
		£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward...	.....	.....	.....	2,989 3 0
Flying Gang—					
George Gurnett ...	Labourer ...	117 7 6	7 6	6 6	15 13 0
George Cook ...	do ...	117 7 6	7 6	6 6	15 13 0
James Moher ...	do ...	117 7 6	7 6	6 6	15 13 0
James Cracknell ...	do ...	117 7 6	7 6	6 6	15 13 0
Samuel Morley ...	do ...	117 7 6	7 6	6 6	15 13 0
Joseph Allett ...	do ...	117 7 6	7 6	6 6	15 13 0
John Gilligan ...	do ...	117 7 6	7 6	6 6	15 13 0
Extra men—					
Michael Moss ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Jones ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Goldthorp ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Flying Gang—					
Thomas Lidden ...	Ganger ...	156 10 0	10 0	7 6	39 2 6
William Castle ...	Labourer ...	117 7 6	7 6	6 6	15 13 0
John Allpass ...	do ...	117 7 6	7 6	6 6	15 13 0
Extra men—					
William Bunyan ...	Boy ...	46 19 0	3 0	.....	.....
Henry Lidden ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 6	6 6	7 16 6
Charles Piper ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 6	6 6	7 16 6
David Wotton ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thomas Wotton ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Wotton ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
David Wotton ...	Boy ...	46 19 0	3 0	.....	.....
Henry Masser ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Kelly ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Charles Gilbert ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Total...	...	£33,991 16 0	.....	.....	3,255 4 0

284 employes.

RETURN of Men employed in Permanent Way Branch, Great Northern Railway.

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Present Rate of Pay.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.	Daily.	
		£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
John Knight ...	Ganger ...	140 17 0	9 0	7 6	23 9 6
James Gough ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Holmes ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Charles Osmond ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Joseph Cheeseman ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Bowles ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Edward Jordon ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Robert Stone ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thomas Wilson ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Charles Mulhaim ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
John Scott ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thomas Richards ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
David Martin ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Henry Francis ...	do ...	93 18 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
George Murdoch ...	Blacksmith ...	187 16 0	12 0	10 0	31 6 0
Jonas Munns ...	Striker ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Alexander Murdoch ...	Blacksmith ...	140 17 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
William Smith ...	Striker ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Robinson ...	Carpenter ...	172 3 0	11 0	8 0	46 19 0
Joseph Bewes ...	do ...	172 3 0	11 0	8 0	46 19 0
Thomas Cornish ...	Painter ...	156 10 0	10 0	8 0	31 6 0
Francis Alcock ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thomas Elliott ...	Carpenter ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Aaron Hampton ...	Time-keeper ...	187 16 0	12 0	10 0	31 6 0
Francis Morley ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Thomas Walker ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Francis O'Neil ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Henry Blake ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
George Barrack ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
William Spencer ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Robert Green ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Edward Simons ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thomas Bennett ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
David Williams ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Collins ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Joseph Whipps ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Edward Geuge ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Kerrigan ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Blinco ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Michael Duigan ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Handy Duigan ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Dallas ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Armstrong ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
John Smith ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Dewhirst ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Henry Shrauder ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Steward ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Robert Brooks ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thomas Murray ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Grace ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Robinson ...	Bricklayer ...	156 10 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
George Lane ...	do ...	156 10 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
James Davoran ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Clayton ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Besley ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
John M'Cormack ...	Labourer ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Burgess ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Josiah Squire ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Frederick Healey ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Muirhead ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Robert Muirhead ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Henry King ...	do ...	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Joseph Harrop ...	Ganger ...	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Carried forward ...					£ 676 17 3

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Present Rate of Pay.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.	Daily.	
	Brought forward	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
		.....	.....	.....	676 17 3
James Wilson	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
George Brown	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Brimble	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thomas Coaldrake	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
James Cahill	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Brown	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Edward Pont	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Jonathan Brand	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
George Goodwin	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Dever	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Charles Cozens	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Brown	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Evans	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Henry Lord	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Josiah Palmer	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thomas Hardy	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William O'Brien	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Patrick Duigan	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
John Fairclough	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Booth	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Duigan	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Peter Armstrong	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Thomas Anderson	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Jeremiah Henessy	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Jonathan Thurlow	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Charles Thurlow	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Taylor	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thomas Walters	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Thomas Hodgins	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Gamble	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Samuel Newstead	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Roger Ferry	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Miller	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Hewston	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Charles Simms	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Alderman	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Charles Newling	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
George Cruikshank	Ganger	125 4 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
George Highfield	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Alfred Cox	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Alfred Lowe	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Fox	Ganger	140 17 0	9 0	6 6	23 9 6
John Hodgins	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Henry Marshall	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Peter Hornery	do	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Robert Smallman	Ganger	140 17 0	9 0	7 6	23 9 0
Alfred Pettit	Labourer	109 11 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
George Bewick	Supt. of Way Works	400 0 0	.....	.....	.....
James Duffy	Inspector	275 0 0	.....	.....	.....
112 employés.	Total...	£13,601 18 0	.....	.....	1,075 18 9
	South and West	.....	.....	.....	3,255 4 0
396 do.	Total, Permanent Way	.....	.....	£	4,331 2 9

RETURN of Employés in the Traffic Branch—South and West.

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Present Rate of Pay.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.	Daily.	
		£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Traffic Manager's Office—					
Richd. Moody...	Traffic Manager	Provided on	Estimates.		
E. Herald ...	Clerk ...	156 0 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
L. Marks ...	do ...	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
J. R. Thompson	do ...	124 16 0	8 0	7 0	15 13 0
Sydney Station—					
Coaching Department—					
John Higgs ...	Station Master	Provided on	Estimates.		
Thos. F. Bonamy	Parcels Clerk	156 0 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
*S. D. Hancox ...	Booking do	156 8 7	8 7	7 7	18 5 0
*James Glen ...	Assistant do	109 10 0	6 0	5 6	9 2 6
*W. H. Sutton...	Night do	146 0 0	8 0	6 2	33 9 2
Geo. Dwyer ...	Asst. Parcels do	39 0 0	.....	.....	.....
James L. Morton	Telegraph do	52 0 0	.....	.....	.....
James Watsford	Relieving Clerk	124 16 0	8 0	7 0	15 13 0
James Robinson	Guard ...	187 4 0	12 0	10 0	31 6 0
Richd. Darby ...	do ...	187 4 0	12 0	10 0	31 6 0
Geo. Kingston	do ...	171 12 0	11 0	10 0	15 13 0
Geo. Gee ...	do ...	156 0 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
Alfred Clissold	do ...	156 0 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
Joseph Kelsey	do ...	156 0 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
George Bourke	Extra Guard	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Charles Paul ...	Ticket Collector	156 0 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
W. Sydenham...	Head Porter	140 8 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Hy. Perfect ...	Parcels do	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Saml. Payne ...	do do	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
A. Lemond ...	Porter ...	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
W. Chandler ...	do ...	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
E. Richards ...	do ...	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Geo. Parsons ...	do ...	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Humphrey	do ...	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Geo. Napier ...	do ...	118 6 0	7 7	6 9	13 0 10
Jos. Ferris ...	Lamp-cleaner	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
E. Paul ...	Carriage-cleaner	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
E. Baylis ...	do ...	101 8 0	6 6	6 0	7 16 6
*J. Murray ...	Line Watchman	93 17 2	5 2	5 0	3 0 10
J. West ...	Yard Watchman	93 12 0	6 0	5 6	7 16 6
Mortuary—					
*John Harrison	Guard ...	182 10 0	10 0	8 4	30 8 4
*W. Williams ...	Porter ...	93 17 2	5 2	5 0	3 0 10
Sydney Goods—					
Thos. Carlisle...	Station Master	Provided on	Estimates.		
R. R. Ewin ...	Clerk ...				
J. Hankin ...	do ...	182 0 0	.....	.....	9 2 0
F. Kensitt ...	do ...	143 0 0	9 2	8 0	18 5 2
Hy. Stiles ...	do ...	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thos. McClelland	do ...	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
R. Bonamy ...	do ...	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
W. Ryland ...	do ...	65 0 0	.....	.....	.....
H. Davis ...	Collector ...	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Hy. Smith ...	Weigh Clerk	117 0 0	7 6	7 0	7 16 6
P. Cazneau ...	Delivery Clerk	85 16 0	5 6	5 0	7 16 6
F. Johnson ...	Weigh Clerk	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
*C. Fitzpatrick...	Foreman ...	219 0 0	12 0	10 0	36 10 0
A. Miller ...	Guard ...	171 12 0	11 0	9 0	31 6 0
John Pike ...	do ...	156 0 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
G. Dean ...	do ...	156 0 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
M. Curran ...	do ...	140 8 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
W. Hegarty ...	Assistant Guard	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
W. Lutton ...	do do	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
M. Macnama ...	Head Porter	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Charles Nelson	Loading Porter	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Carried forward					£ 559 7 8

* Work seven days in the week.

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Present Rate of Pay.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.	Daily.	
		£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ...					559 7 8
<i>Sydney Station—contd.</i>					
<i>Goods Department—contd.</i>					
W. Coutts ...	Loading Porter ...	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
W. Harding ...	Receiving do ...	117 0 0	7 6	6 6	15 13 0
G. Jessop ...	do ...	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
G. Sutherland ...	do ...	101 8 0	6 6	6 0	7 16 6
C. Kopper ...	do ...	101 8 0	6 6	6 0	7 16 6
D. Sim... ..	do ...	101 8 0	6 6	6 0	7 16 6
Thos. Fox ...	do ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
G. Peire ...	do ...	101 8 0	6 6	6 0	7 16 6
J. Antil ...	do ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
C. Cable ...	do ...	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
W. Bannerman ...	do ...	101 8 0	6 6	6 0	7 16 6
James Webster ...	do ...	101 8 0	6 6	6 0	7 16 6
W. Donaldson ...	Horse Shunter ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
John Rowan ...	Sheeter ...	101 8 0	6 6	6 0	7 16 6
P. Sullivan ...	do ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Geo. Garvan ...	Loading Rails ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
John Johnson...	do ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
John M'Curry ...	do ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Hy. Buchanan ...	do ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Samuel Thompson ...	Unloading Wood...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
John Meehan...	do ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
James Parkinson ...	do ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
D. Hurley ...	do ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
James Pickering ...	Delivering Wool ...	156 0 0	10 0	8 0	31 6 0
T. Warman ...	do Wood...	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
C. Rowe ...	Porter ...	117 0 0	7 6	7 0	7 16 6
Richd. Cox ...	do ...	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Burnes ...	do ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
E. Dugdale ...	do ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Hy. Clarkson ...	do ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Thos. Smith ...	do ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Thos. Fitzgerald ...	do ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Geo. Dwyer ...	do ...	78 0 0	5 0	.....	.....
Jas. Heathcote ...	do ...	78 0 0	5 0	.....	.....
Richd. Shortland ...	do ...	65 0 0	4 2	.....	.....
John Allan ...	Gatekeeper ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Robt. Carr ...	Delivery Clerk ...	85 16 0	5 6	.....	.....
W. Hobbs ...	Porter ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
J. Navin ...	do ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
E. Delany ...	do ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
W. Woodcroft ...	do ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
John Green ...	do ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Peter Lawson...	do ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
W. Williams ...	Night Watchman...	101 8 0	6 6	6 0	7 16 6
Henry Tipper...	do ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
J. Lock ...	Yard Foreman ...	171 12 0	11 0	9 0	31 6 0
W. Ellis ...	Day Signalman ...	156 0 0	10 0	8 0	31 6 0
R. Henson ...	Night do ...	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
A. Ball ...	Pointsman...	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Geo. Douglas ...	do ...	117 0 0	7 6	6 6	15 13 0
D. Conroy ...	Shunter ...	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
J. Bradley ...	do ...	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Saml. York ...	do ...	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
E. Monk ...	do ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
*Jas. Cavanagh ...	do ...	125 2 10	6 10	6 4	9 2 6
W. Batty ...	Point Cleaner ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
James Jones ...	Greaser ...	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
J. Mayo ...	Clock Inspector ...	130 0 0	8 4	7 6	13 0 10
<i>Sheeting Department—</i>					
J. Jacobs ...	Foreman ...	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
J. M'Intosh ...	Repairer ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
W. Heard ...	do ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
John Tobin ...	do ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
J. Brand ...	do ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Carried forward ...				£	1,070 7 3

* Work seven days in the week.

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Present Rate of Pay.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.	Daily.	
		£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	.....	.....	.....	1,070 7 3
Newtown Station—					
M'Vey Falconer ...	Station Master	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....
John Lucas ...	Assistant	78 0 0	.....	.....	.....
James Stewart ...	Porter	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Petersham Station—					
Thos. F. Jackson ...	Station Master	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....
J. Chaseling ...	Porter	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Ashfield Station—					
David Scotland ...	Station Master	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....
C. Murphy ...	Porter	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Hy. King ...	Gatekeeper	78 0 0	5 0	.....	.....
Burwood Station—					
S. A. M'Kensie ...	Station Master	175 0 0	.....	.....	.....
B. Delany ...	Porter	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Thos. Topham ...	Gatekeeper	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Thos. Kennivan ...	do	91 0 0	5 0	.....	.....
Homebush Station—					
A. Moodie ...	Station Master	175 0 0	.....	.....	.....
B. Saltkield ...	Porter	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Haslem's Creek Station—					
R. Herbert ...	Station Master	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Parramatta Junction Station—					
J. Cross ...	do	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....
*J. Niblett ...	Signalman	182 10 0	10 0	8 4	30 8 4
*C. Mead ...	do	182 10 0	10 0	8 4	30 8 4
R. Cater ...	Porter	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
W. Lord ...	do	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
E. Blunt ...	do	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
*W. Chandler ...	Gatekeeper	104 5 8	5 8	5 0	12 3 4
*Jos. Denison ...	do	91 5 0	5 0	.....	.....
Hy. Dwyer ...	Telegraph Clerk	78 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Jos. Drew ...	do	52 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Fairfield Station—					
S. Crook ...	Station Master	132 10 0	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool Station—					
E. Fielding ...	do	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....
E. G. Eagar ...	Clerk	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
W. Elyard ...	Head Porter	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
L. Grisdale ...	Porter	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
J. Rowe ...	do	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
*E. Sleigh ...	Gatekeeper	91 5 0	5 0	.....	.....
M. Fitzgerald ...	do	78 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Campbelltown Station—					
P. Dwyer ...	Station Master	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....
J. Paul ...	Head Porter	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
P. Boyton ...	Gatekeeper	78 0 0	.....	.....	.....
S. Bartholomew ...	Porter	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
L. Beck ...	do	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
*Thos. Dunn ...	Night-watchman	125 2 10	6 10	5 10	18 5 0
J. Adair ...	Gatekeeper	78 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Menangle Station—					
J. Beeston ...	Station Master	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....
A. G. Morley ...	Porter	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Douglas Park Station—					
Hy. Ludford ...	Pointsman	124 16 0	8 0	7 0	15 13 0
Pictou Station—					
T. M. Giblin ...	Station Master	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....
C. Burge ...	Assistant	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
J. Shannahan ...	Head Porter	124 16 0	8 0	7 0	15 13 0
James James ...	Porter	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Byrne ...	Pointsman	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Bell ...	Guard	171 12 0	11 0	9 0	31 6 0
P. Flynn ...	do	156 0 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
John Stafford ...	do	156 0 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
R. Elly ...	Assistant Guard	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
A. Bennett ...	Gateman	78 0 0	.....	.....	.....
J. Port ...	Watchman	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Carried forward ...					£ 1,397 13 4

* Work seven days in the week.

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Present Rate of Pay.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.	Daily.	
		£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward				1,397 13 4
Mittagong Station—					
J. G. Roberts	Station Master	150 0 0			
G. Bellingham	Head Porter	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
J. Bryant	Porter	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
*J. Foody	Watchman	125 2 10	6 10	6 4	9 2 6
J. M'Garrity	Gatekeeper	91 0 0	5 10	5 9	1 6 1
Bowral Station—					
J. Deigan	Station Master	120 0 0			
Hy. Stone	Porter	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Sutton Forest Station—					
F. Somers	Station Master	150 0 0			
J. Davis	Head Porter	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
J. Tweedy	Porter	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Marulan Station—					
W. Jarvis	Station Master	150 0 0			
F. Liardet	Head Porter	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
S. Abbott	Watchman	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
J. Cockrane	Porter	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Goulburn Station—					
A. Crawford	Station Master	225 0 0			
G. Landers	Goods Clerk	163 16 0	10 6	9 0	23 9 6
R. Dunn	Assistant do.	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
G. Farquhar	Head Porter	156 0 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
C. King	Pointsman	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thos. Parkes	Parcels Porter	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
A. Darlington	Porter	101 8 0	6 6	6 0	7 16 6
Thos. Doyle	do	101 8 0	6 6	6 0	7 16 6
Thos. Maloney	do	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
J. Armstrong	do	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
John Connell	do	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
John White	do	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Thos. Smith	do	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Geo. Yorke	do	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
B. Mawson	Watchman	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
A. Graham	Stockyard	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Mrs. Graham	Gatekeeper	26 0 0			
Dinah Ayliffe	do	65 0 0			
Parramatta Station—					
Ed. Woodgate	Station Master	200 0 0			
*E. W. Woodgate	Clerk	109 10 0	6 0	5 6	9 2 6
E. Gould	Porter	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
J. Fleming	do	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
W. Walker	do	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Seven Hills Station—					
*Geo. Woodall	do in charge	125 2 10	6 10	6 4	9 2 6
Blacktown Station—					
John Collins	Station Master	200 0 0			
James Crossett	Head Porter	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
John Morley	Porter	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Hy. Woods	Gateman	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Rooty Hill Station—					
Saml. Pass	Station Master	132 10 0			
South Creek Station—					
G. Davis	do	150 0 0			
A. Guthrie	Head Porter	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
J. Bigg	Ordinary Porter	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Mrs. Guthrie	Gatekeeper	54 12 0			
Penrith Station—					
James Higgs	Station Master	175 0 0			
Sydney Smith	Junior Clerk	26 0 0			
Jos. Atkins	Guard	156 0 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
F. Warner	Head Porter	124 16 0	8 0	7 0	15 13 0
Hy. Piere	Porter	118 6 0	7 7	7 0	9 2 7
John Breeze	Pointsman	118 6 0	7 7	7 0	9 2 7
*W. Williams	Watchman	118 12 6	6 6	5 11	10 12 11
E. Cane	Carriage-cleaner	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Mrs. Callaghan	Gatekeeper	39 0 0			
Carried forward					£ 1,703 19 3

* Work seven days in the week

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Present Rate of Pay.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.	Daily.	
		£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ...					1,703 19 3
<i>Penrith Station—continued.</i>					
W. Morrison ...	Parcels Porter	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
J. Grimes ...	Gatekeeper	78 0 0			
<i>Mountain Line Station—</i>					
E. Higgs ...	Inspector	200 0 0			
Hy. Thorney ...	Guard	156 0 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
R. Lewis ...	do	171 12 0	11 0	9 0	31 6 0
J. Heaton ...	do	171 12 0	11 0	9 0	31 6 0
J. Waring ...	do	156 0 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
J. Thorburn ...	do	140 8 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
J. Baker ...	Assistant Guard	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
*M. Hanley ...	Emu Platform	109 10 0	6 0	5 6	9 2 6
Denis Lee ...	Gatekeeper	78 0 0			
*A. McLean ...	Zig Zag Pointsman	125 2 10	6 10	6 4	9 2 6
*W. Simpson ...	Wascoe's do	109 10 0	6 0	5 6	9 2 6
*Thos. Brain ...	B. Mount. do	109 10 0	6 0	5 6	9 2 6
*John Muir ...	W'board do	109 10 0	6 0	5 6	9 2 6
*L. Bowling ...	Crushers do	125 2 10	6 10	6 4	9 2 6
E. Fishlock ...	Springwood Platform...	26 0 0			
R. Yeldon ...	Kerosene Pointsm.	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
*J. McNab ...	Lithgow do	125 2 10	6 10	6 4	9 2 6
W. Wright ...	Gatekeeper	78 0 0			
Mrs. Doggett ...	do	26 0 0			
<i>Bowenfels Station—</i>					
John Norman...	Station Master and Station Inspector.	175 0 0			
James O. Bradley	Head Porter	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
W. Sayle ...	Pointsman...	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Moses Woods...	Parcels Porter	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
*Robt. Coulter...	Gates & Pointsman	91 5 0	5 0		
<i>Wallerawang Station—</i>					
J. B. Goold ...	Station Master	250 0 0			
Hy. Morris ...	Goods' Clerk	169 0 0	10 10	9 0	28 13 10
W. Dowling ...	Head Porter	156 0 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
W. Atwell ...	Sheeting Porter	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Thos. Mitchell	Parcels Clerk	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
W. Jones ...	Pointsman...	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
*Isaac Boulton...	Night Watch	125 2 10	6 10	6 4	9 2 6
G. Thurston ...	Gatekeeper	109 4 0	7 0	7 6	7 16 6
R. Gray ...	Porter	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Hy. Roberts ...	do	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
D. Barnary ...	Extra Porter	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
T. Kinshela ...	do	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
<i>Rydal Station—</i>					
Joseph Middleton	Station Master	250 0 0			
M. A. Hornidge	Goods Clerk	156 0 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
A. C. Thompson	Assistant do	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
T. J. Foley ...	Inquiry do	118 6 0	7 7	6 6	16 19 1
J. Cousley ...	Head Porter	156 0 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
G. Boleyn ...	Assistant do	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
F. Driver ...	Parcels Porter	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
F. Earp ...	Outwards do	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
J. Jones ...	Sheeter	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
J. Miller ...	Delivery Porter	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
R. Smith ...	do	101 8 0	6 6	5 9	11 14 9
W. Lenehan ...	do	101 8 0	6 6	5 9	11 14 9
W. Holt ...	do	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
W. Mills ...	do	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
E. Broderick ...	do	101 8 0	6 6	5 9	11 14 9
G. Johnstone ...	Watchman	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
P. J. Fitzgibbon	Lamp-cleaner	101 8 0	6 6	5 9	11 14 9
James Byrne ...	Carnage do	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
John Jaffrey ...	Shunter	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Robt. Watson...	do	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
John Dwyer ...	Porter	101 8 0	6 6	5 9	11 14 9
Carried forward ...					£ 2,217 15 5

* Work seven days in the week.

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Present Rate of Pay.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.	Daily.	
		£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	.....	.....	.....	2,217 15 5
Mount Victoria Station—					
Thos. M'Coy ...	Station Master ...	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....
J. G. Bissett ...	Head Porter ...	124 16 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Robt. Bassett ...	Porter ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Temporary man employed	do ...	101 8 0	6 6	5 9	11 14 9
Riverstone Station—					
W. Titterton ...	Station Master ...	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Mulgrave Station—					
Geo. Evans ...	do ...	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Windsor Station—					
Geo. Bonamy ...	do ...	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....
John Heally ...	Head Porter ...	117 0 0	7 6	6 6	15 13 0
Thos. Morgan ...	Ordy. do ...	109 4 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Richmond Station—					
Charles Morris ...	Station Master ...	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Thos. Miles ...	Porter ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Thos. Cavanough ...	do ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
James Gordon ...	Guard ...	140 8 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
James Ridley ...	Gatekeeper ...	93 12 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
				£	2,292 2 2

303 employés, including Traffic Manager and Station Masters (35).

RETURN of all Employés in the Traffic Branch of the Great Northern Railway, on 1st January, 1871.

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Present Rate of Pay.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.	Daily.	
		£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Newcastle Station—					
J. L. Beeston ...	Traffic Manager ...	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....
F. R. Neild ...	Clerk and Cashier...	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....
J. R. Neild ...	Clerk ...	78 0 0	.....	.....	.....
W. T. A. Smith ...	Wharfinger ...	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Denis A. Garvan ...	Clerk ...	124 0 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
F. W. Cox ...	Station Master ...	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....
John Martin ...	Passenger Guard ...	218 0 0	14 0	12 0	31 6 0
Hy. Went ...	Acting Inspector ...	169 0 0	10 10	9 0	28 13 10
James M'Carty ...	Coal Guard ...	156 0 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
Eugene Sullivan ...	do ...	156 0 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
Joseph Parkinson ...	Goods Guard ...	156 0 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
John Walker ...	Head Porter ...	127 0 0	8 2	7 6	10 8 8
Henry L. Edwards ...	Coal Guard ...	130 0 0	8 4	7 6	13 0 10
James Barrack ...	Porter ...	117 0 0	7 6	6 6	15 13 0
Alfred Radford ...	Horse-driver ...	117 0 0	7 6	6 6	15 13 0
Henry Carr ...	Porter ...	117 0 0	7 6	6 6	15 13 0
Patrick Carroll ...	Signalman ...	91 0 0	5 10	5 9	1 6 1
Aaron Noon ...	Porter ...	109 0 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Downie ...	do ...	109 0 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John B. McLean ...	do ...	109 0 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Tracey ...	do ...	109 0 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
James Meigham ...	do ...	93 0 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
James Bate ...	do ...	109 0 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
A. C. Hogarth ...	do ...	93 0 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
John King ...	Watchman ...	93 0 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Rhody Dunn ...	Porter ...	93 0 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Ed. Williamson ...	do ...	93 0 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Jeremiah Ledsam ...	Weigh Clerk ...	140 0 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Fredk. Harradine ...	Porter ...	93 0 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
James Redding ...	do ...	93 0 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Hugh Wm. Lea Holt...	Assistant ...	109 0 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Chas. Lawrence ...	do ...	140 0 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Wm. Edwards ...	Gatekeeper ...	93 0 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Fredk. J. E. Rae ...	Assist. Weigh Clerk	52 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Robt. Plunkett ...	Tarpaulin-maker ...	117 0 0	7 6	7 0	7 16 6
Wm. A. McGowan ...	Assist. do ...	93 0 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Thomas Dulling ...	Gatekeeper ...	32 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Honeysuckle Point Station—					
Wm. W. Verdon ...	Station Master ...	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Morse ...	Porter ...	117 0 0	7 6	7 0	7 16 6
Isaac Hicks ...	Signal boy ...	39 0 0	.....	.....	.....
W. Parsons ...	Gatekeeper ...	27 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Susan Howe ...	do ...	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Waratah Station—					
Geo. Mattingly ...	Station Master ...	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Chas. Bailey ...	Pointsman ...	136 0 0	8 9	8 0	11 14 9
Richd. Howe ...	do ...	117 0 0	7 6	7 0	7 16 6
Patk. Naylor ...	Porter ...	109 0 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John McLean ...	Signalman ...	93 0 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Hexham Station—					
Jas. Wallace ...	Station Master ...	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....
East Maitland Station—					
Jas. Burns ...	do ...	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....
George Wise ...	Porter ...	117 0 0	7 6	7 0	7 16 6
Jas. Burns, junr. ...	do ...	93 0 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
High-street Station—					
Geo. H. B. Gilbert ...	Station Master ...	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....
West Maitland Station—					
Geo. Brackenreg ...	do ...	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....
John Colgan ...	Head Porter ...	136 0 0	8 9	8 0	11 14 9
Wm. Mant ...	Porter ...	117 0 0	7 6	7 0	7 16 6
Carried forward ...					£ 378 4 2

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Present Rate of Pay.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.	Daily.	
		£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...				378 4 2
West Maitland Station— <i>continued.</i>					
Abraham Carpenter ...	Porter ...	109 0 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
William Small ...	do ...	109 0 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
John Ryan ...	do ...	93 0 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
William Harris ...	Watchman ...	93 0 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Alfred Levien ...	Assistant ...	109 0 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Wollombi Road Station—					
Thos. Crothers ...	Station Master ...	120 0 0			
Lochinvar Station—					
Geo. F. Ferris ...	Station Master ...	150 0 0			
John Humphery ...	Porter ...	117 0 0	7 6	7 0	7 16 6
Branxton Station—					
John Terry ...	Station Master ...	150 0 0			
Patk. Colgan ...	Porter ...	93 0 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Singleton Station—					
Jas. Jno. Robertson ...	Station Master ...	200 0 0			
William Arms ...	Passenger Guard ...	200 0 0	12 10	10 0	44 6 10
Sydney C. Drewe ...	Assistant ...	124 0 0	8 0	7 6	7 16 6
Matthew Kerney ...	do ...	52 0 0			
Wm. Hy. Robinson ...	Head Porter ...	109 0 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Joseph Crook ...	Porter ...	93 0 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Henry Clarke ...	do ...	93 0 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
John Malley ...	do ...	93 0 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
John M'Ilrick ...	Signal-man ...	93 0 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Mary Brand ...	Gatekeeper ...	27 0 0			
Mary J. Cozens ...	do ...	27 0 0			
Mary Armstrong ...	do ...	18 0 0			
Camberwell Station—					
William Badcock ...	Station Master ...	120 0 0			
Musclebrook Station—					
John Golder ...	Station Master ...	250 0 0			
Wm. B. Smith ...	Assistant ...	143 0 0	9 2	8 0	18 5 2
Wm. Robins ...	Assistant ...	109 0 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Geo. J. Dowling ...	Head Porter ...	140 0 0	9 0	8 0	15 13 0
Chas. Coghlan ...	Leading Porter ...	117 0 0	7 6	7 0	7 16 6
Jno. Guilfoyle ...	Porter ...	109 0 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Patk. Corrigan ...	do ...	104 0 0	6 8	6 0	10 8 8
T. Selden ...	do ...	93 0 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
D. Peterson ...	do ...	93 0 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
P. Doran ...	do ...	93 0 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
John Connors ...	do ...	93 0 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Maurice M'Grath ...	Extra Porter ...	93 0 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Henry Powell ...	Watchman ...	93 0 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Wm. Sampson ...	Gatekeeper ...	27 0 0			
Ralph Clay ...	do ...	27 0 0			
Alfd. M. Garbett ...	do ...	27 0 0			
Aberdeen Station—					
J. Wigram ...	Porter in charge ...	120 0 0			
Morpeth Station—					
Wm. Wilkinson ...	Station Master ...	200 0 0			
Saml. Phelan ...	Guard and Head Porter ...	156 0 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
Geo. M. Moxham ...	Porter ...	109 0 0	7 0	6 6	7 16 6
Geo. Sanderson ...	do ...	93 0 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Thos. Smith ...	Watchman ...	93 0 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Robt. Swan ...	Extra Porter ...	93 0 0	6 0	5 9	3 18 3
Edwd. Tate ...	Gatekeeper ...	39 0 0			
Geo. Sanderson, junr. ...	do ...	26 0 0			
Wallsend Station—					
Jas. T. Manson ...	Porter in charge ...	124 16 0			
104 employes, including Traffic Manager and Station Masters (18).					623 7 10
South and West ...					2,292 2 2
372 employes.					
Total Traffic ...					£ 2,915 10 0

Railways—Traffic Audit Branch.

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Amount of Deduction.	Total Annual Saving.
Traffic Audit Branch— South and West—		£		£ s. d.
D. Vernon ...	Traffic Auditor	Provided on	Estimate.	
H. Richardson ...	Assistant	170	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	8 10 0
T. Underwood ...	do.	156	5 do.	7 16 0
A. Richardson ...	do.	156	5 do.	7 16 0
W. Oakes ...	do.	120	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	3 0 0
E. Fielding ...	do.	39		
North—				
J. Seale ...	Audit Clerk	Provided on	Estimate.	
W. Rowe ...	Assistant	132	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	3 6 0
J. Lovett ...	do.	78		
9 employés.				£30 8 0

Railways—Store Branch.

Name.	Occupation.	Rate of Salary or Wages.		Amount deducted.	Annual Saving effected.
		Yearly.	Daily.		
Storekeeper—		£	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
South and West Lines—					
Michael Seale ...	Book-keeper ...	182	0 0	.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. ... 9 2 0
H. A. Chapman ...	Asst. Book-keeper..	156	0 0	.....	5 do. ... 7 16 0
Chas. A. Neale ...	Clerk ...	91	0 0	.....	.....
Thos. DeCourcy ...	do. ...	26	0 0	.....	.....
W. H. Neale ...	Temporary Asst. ...	156	0 0	10 0	2s. $\frac{1}{2}$ diem... 31 6 0
— Simpson ...	Issuer and Time-keeper.	140	8 0	9 0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ cent... 3 10 0
J. Blackstone... ..	Watchman ...	124	16 0	8 0	1s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$ diem 23 9 0
H. Campion ...	Tallyman ...	124	16 0	8 0	do. ... 23 9 0
P. Howarth ...	Foreman, Labourers	140	8 0	9 0	9s. $\frac{1}{2}$ diem... 140 8 0
E. Chapman ...	Labourer ...	109	4 0	7 0	6d. " ... 7 16 6
T. Sirkett ...	do. ...	109	4 0	7 0	6d. " ... 7 16 6
W. Waters ...	do. ...	93	12 0	6 0	6s. " ... 93 12 0
J. Dwyer ...	do. ...	109	4 0	7 0	6d. " ... 7 16 6
J. Fogarty ...	do. ...	109	4 0	7 0	6d. " ... 7 16 6
J. Brabstone ...	do. ...	109	4 0	7 0	6d. " ... 7 16 6
P. Ward ...	do. ...	109	4 0	7 0	6d. " ... 7 16 6
J. Moodie ...	do. ...	109	4 0	7 0	7s. " ... 109 4 0
— Spratt ...	do. ...	78	0 0	5 0	.....
— Spence ...	do. ...	156	0 0	10 0	10s. " ... 156 0 0
19 employés.					£ 644 15 0

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Present Rate of Pay.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.	Daily.	
Store Branch, North—		£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Henry Fligg ...	Storekeeper ...	Provided on	Estimate.		
Chas. Lyne ...	Assistant ...	78 0 0	30/- a week	.....	.....
R. S. Randall ...	.....	117 0 0	7/6 a day	6 6	15 13 0
F. Robinson ...	.....	140 17 0	9/- a day	8 0	15 13 0
4 employés.					31 6 0
23 do.		South and West ...	...	...	644 15 0
		Total Store Branch ...	...	...	676 1 0

RETURN of Officers and Men employed in the Harbours and Rivers Department.

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Present Rate of Pay.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.	Daily.	
Murray River—		£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
* M. H. Moriarty ...	District Engineer...	530 0 0	.....	.....	39 15 0
Murrumbidgee River—					
* H. R. Labatt ...	do ...	530 0 0	.....	.....	39 15 0
Darling River—					
* Francis Napier ...	do ...	530 0 0	.....	.....	39 15 0
Murrumbidgee River—					
Charles Berthon ...	Surveyor ...	273 15 0	15 0	.....	13 10 0
Murray River—					
* William Rae ...	do ...	273 15 0	15 0	.....	13 10 0
* Arthur Woods ...	do ...	365 0 0	20 0	.....	18 5 0
David Bell ...	Ganger ...	273 15 0	15 0	.....	13 13 0
* Jas. Byrnes ...	do ...	365 0 0	20 0	.....	18 5 0
Darling River—					
* John Schmidt ...	do ...	182 10 0	10 0	.....	9 2 0
Murrumbidgee River—					
* John Begg ...	do ...	182 10 0	10 0	.....	9 2 0
* Thomas Vincent ...	do ...	182 10 0	10 0	.....	9 2 0
* Robert Luff ...	do ...	182 10 0	10 0	.....	9 2 0
R. M'Call ...	Camp-keeper ...	82 2 6	4 6	.....	.....
E. W. Henderson ...	Gauge-keeper ...	6 4 0	0 4	.....	.....
J. Leeman ...	do ...	6 4 0	0 4	.....	.....
Newcastle—					
Cecil Darley ...	Superintending Engineer.	400 0 0	.....	.....	20 10 0
H. M. Bohle ...	Ballast Master ...	200 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0
Frederickton, Macleay Rv.—					
P. Mulhall ...	Superintdg. Wharf	219 0 0	12 0	.....	10 17 0
Steam Dredge "Pluto," Shoal-haven—					
D. S. Kirkwood ...	Engineer ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. Johnson ...	Mate ...	144 0 0	7 11	6 6	22 3 5
J. Alders ...	Blacksmith ...	144 0 0	7 11	6 6	22 3 5
T. Robson ...	2nd Engineer ...	116 0 0	3 4	.....	.....
D. M'Millian ...	Fireman ...	108 0 0	6 0	5 6	7 16 6
J. W. Justin ...	Striker ...	96 0 0	5 4	5 0	5 4 4
J. Lenehan ...	Cook ...	60 0 0	3 4	.....	.....
J. Sullivan ...	Coxswain of Punts	120 0 0	6 7	6 0	9 2 7
D. M'Lean ...	Punt-man ...	96 0 0	5 4	5 0	5 4 4
Steam Dredge "Fitz Roy,"					
Clarence River—					
James Rorison ...	Engineer ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. Blakeney ...	Mate ...	120 0 0	6 7	6 0	9 2 7
E. Shields ...	Carpenter ...	120 0 0	6 7	6 0	9 2 7
Jas. Young ...	2nd Engineer ...	120 0 0	6 7	6 0	9 2 7
Charles Adams ...	Coxswain ...	108 0 0	6 0	5 6	7 16 6
Jas. Thain ...	Seaman ...	96 0 0	5 4	5 0	5 4 4
Thos. Thomas ...	do ...	96 0 0	5 4	5 0	5 4 4
Jas. Olive ...	do ...	96 0 0	5 4	5 0	5 4 4
Richard Brindle ...	Cook ...	60 0 0	3 4	.....	.....
Reuben Walker ...	Stoker ...	108 0 0	6 0	5 6	7 16 6
George Smith ...	Blacksmith ...	144 0 0	7 11	6 6	22 3 5
Richard Day ...	Striker ...	96 0 0	5 4	5 0	5 4 4
Steam Dredge "Hercules,"					
Sydney—					
Adam Howitt ...	Master Engineer ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
George Fell ...	Mate ...	144 0 0	7 11	6 6	22 3 5
Thos. Murray ...	2nd Engineer ...	144 0 0	7 11	6 6	22 3 5
M. M'Arthey ...	Stoker ...	120 0 0	6 7	6 0	9 2 7
William Doyle ...	Carpenter ...	120 0 0	6 7	6 0	9 2 7
M. Sullivan ...	Coxswain ...	120 0 0	6 7	6 0	9 2 7
P. Meaney ...	Seaman ...	104 0 0	5 9	5 6	11 14 9
E. Cannon ...	Cook ...	104 0 0	5 9	5 6	3 18 3
	Boy ...	54 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Carried forward ...					£ 431 9 1

* One-half pay from 1 July while rivers were in flood.

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Present Rate of Pay.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.	Daily.	
		£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Steam Dredge "Hercules," Newcastle—	Brought forward...	.....	.....	.....	431 9 1
Stephen Drinnon	Boy—Deck hand ...	54 0 0	3 0	.....	.....
Thomas Williamson	Blacksmith...	156 0 0	8 6	8 0	7 16 6
M. Skekan	Striker ...	104 0 0	5 9	5 6	3 18 3
J. Sullivan	Watchman...	104 0 0	5 9	5 6	3 18 3
Tug "Cyclops," Newcastle—					
Stephen Price	Master ...	168 0 0	.....	.....	8 8 0
William Sunners	Engineer ...	168 0 0	9 3	9 0	3 18 3
Andrew Lockerley	Stoker ...	120 0 0	6 7	6 0	9 2 7
James Falconer	Seaman ...	104 0 0	5 9	5 6	3 18 3
Steam Dredge "Samson," Sydney—					
John Laing	Engineer ...	Provided on	Estimates.		
Samuel Cronin	Mate ...	144 0 0	7 11	7 0	14 16 11
John Birkett	2nd Engineer ...	120 0 0	6 7	6 0	9 2 7
Robert Farrell	Fireman ...	120 0 0	6 7	6 0	9 2 7
James Sullivan	Coxswain, 350-ton Punt.	120 0 0	6 7	6 0	9 2 7
James Latimer	Coxswain, 400-ton Punt.	120 0 0	6 7	6 0	9 2 7
Thomas Nowlan	Seaman ...	104 0 0	5 9	5 6	3 18 3
James Kelly	do ...	104 0 0	5 9	5 6	3 18 3
Bernard Doorly	do ...	104 0 0	5 9	5 6	3 18 3
Thomas Bourke	Brakesman ...	104 0 0	5 9	5 6	3 18 3
Edward Gagen	Cook ...	96 0 0	5 4	5 0	5 4 4
Michael Bennis	Blacksmith ...	156 0 0	8 6	8 0	7 16 6
Edward William	Hammerman ...	120 0 0	6 7	6 0	9 2 7
George Fisher	Watchman ...	104 0 0	5 9	5 6	3 18 3
Tug "Thetis," Sydney—					
J. M. Hutton	Master ...	168 0 0	.....	.....	8 8 0
Henry Orr	Engineer ...	240 0 0	.....	.....	12 0 0
John Hughes	Stoker ...	120 0 0	6 7	6 0	9 2 7
Alexander Gilchrist	do ...	120 0 0	6 7	6 0	9 2 7
John Taylor	Seaman ...	104 0 0	5 9	5 6	3 18 3
Alfred Harding	do ...	104 0 0	5 9	5 6	3 18 3
Tug "Pearl," Shoalhaven—					
William Sayers	Master ...	144 0 0	.....	.....	3 12 0
J. Ferguson	Engineer ...	144 0 0	.....	.....	3 12 0
L. Clark	Fireman ...	120 0 0	6 7	6 0	9 2 7
Steam Dredge "Vulcan," Newcastle—					
A. B. Portus	Engineer ...	Provided on	Estimates.		
John Fitch	Blacksmith ...	168 0 0	9 3	8 0	19 11 3
Thomas Harland	Mate ...	144 0 0	7 11	7 0	14 6 11
John Morrison	Carpenter ...	144 0 0	7 11	7 0	14 6 11
William Wilson	do ...	144 0 0	7 11	7 0	14 6 11
Arthur Tillatt	2nd Engineer ...	120 0 0	6 7	6 0	9 2 7
Joseph Judd	Stoker ...	144 0 0	7 11	7 0	14 6 11
Noah Buckley	Hammerman ...	120 0 0	6 7	6 0	9 2 7
James Rogers	Coxswain ...	120 0 0	6 7	6 0	9 2 7
F. E. Suter	Cook ...	104 0 0	5 9	5 6	3 18 3
John Tweedle	Seaman ...	104 0 0	5 9	5 6	3 18 3
Peter Smith	do ...	104 0 0	5 9	5 6	3 18 3
William Hunter	do ...	104 0 0	5 9	5 6	3 18 3
Tug "Dooribang" Newcastle—					
Joseph Nicoll	Master ...	168 0 0	.....	.....	.....
W. C. Bennett	Engineer ...	168 0 0	.....	.....	8 8 0
D. M'Lardy	Stoker ...	120 0 0	6 7	6 0	9 2 7
H. Hight	Temporary 2nd Stoker.	120 0 0	6 7	6 0	9 2 7
James Weaver	2nd Hammerman...	120 0 0	6 7	6 0	9 2 7
Carried forward					£ 885 17 4

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Present Rate of Pay.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.	Daily.	
	Brought forward...	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Steam Dredge "Hunter," Newcastle—					855 17 4
John T. Fraser	Engineer	Provided on	Estimates.		
John Williams	Mate	144 0 0	9 3	8 0	14 6 11
Edwin Hutchings	Blacksmith	168 0 0	7 11	7 0	19 11 3
Charles Gavey	Carpenter	144 0 0	7 11	7 0	14 6 11
John Smith	Stoker	144 0 0	7 11	7 0	14 6 11
James Hartley	2nd Engineer	144 0 0	7 11	7 0	14 6 11
Benjamin Hogan	Hammerman	120 0 0	6 7	6 0	9 2 7
John Hodge	Coxswain	120 0 0	6 7	6 0	9 2 7
Edward Blanche	Seaman	104 0 0	5 9	5 6	3 18 3
Frederick Hedges	do	104 0 0	5 9	5 6	3 18 3
James Thompson	do	104 0 0	5 9	5 6	3 18 3
William Bowers	Cook	104 0 0	5 9	5 6	3 18 3
John Audney	Hammerman	120 0 0	6 7		9 2 7
*Newcastle Coal-staiths—					
William Mettam	Foreman		10 0	8 0	
John Mason	Carpenter		12 0	8 0	
Thomas Armstrong	do		11 0	8 0	
James Ryan	Labourer		7 0	6 6	
James Graham	do		7 0	6 6	
Timothy Roughan	do		7 0	6 6	
Charles Bevin	do		7 0	6 6	
Henry Callaghan	do		7 0	6 6	
William Johnstone	Carpenter		8 0	7 0	
*Northern Breakwater, Newcastle—					
William Davis	Foreman		15 0	10 0	
Squire Smith	Blacksmith		10 0	8 0	
Thomas Cooper	Striker		7 0	7 0	
Samuel Norris	Engineer		8 0	7 6	
Stephen Bohle	Labourer		7 0	6 6	
James Major	do		7 0	6 6	
James Gwynne	do		7 0	6 6	
John Jackson	do		7 0	6 6	
Patrick Kennedy	do		7 0	6 6	
Robert Beath	Tool Boy		4 0		
James Padmore	Foreman		9 0	8 0	
William Griffin	Labourer		7 0	6 6	
Hugh Muirhead	do		7 0	6 6	
Charles Tighe	do		7 0	6 6	
William Merriles	Carpenter		11 0	8 0	
James Snelson	do		11 0	8 0	
Laurence Nicolls	Labourer		7 0	6 6	
John Portus	Time Clerk		1 8		
Glebe Island—					
John Towhey	Overseer of Road and Bridge.	156 10 0	10 0	8 0	31 6 0
*Kiama Harbour Works—					
William Anderson	Overseer of Works.	350 0 0			17 10 0
John Bibb	Clerk and Time-keeper.	182 10 0	10 0	8 0	31 6 0
Charles Bessell	Blacksmith		10 0	8 0	
Daniel Roxburgh	Shipwright		10 0	8 0	
Joseph Hill	Carpenter		9 0	7 6	
Richard Holden	Attending Diver		6 0		
William Whitten	Driving Diving-pumps.		6 0		
Charles Dutch	do		6 0		
Frederick Taylor	Labourer		6 0		
Alex. M'Andrew	Attending Spoon		6 0		
Thomas Stanbridge	Labourer		6 0		
John Carson	do		6 0		
James Hamilton	do		6 0		
Thomas Holden	Assistant Blacksmith.		5 0		
Michael Doyle	Watchman		2 10		
152 employes.					£ 1,071 12 0

* As the services of these men are not continuous, the actual annual saving that will be effected cannot be shown; but while employed on these works the men will be paid at the reduced rate.

RETURN of Officers—Roads Branch.

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Present Rate of Pay.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.		
		£ s. d.	s. d.		£ s. d.
W. Forde	Clerk	225 0 0	.....	.....	11 5 0
O. Carroll	do	150 0 0	.....	£146 5s.	3 15 0
W. Bullen	Draftsman ... ..	.....	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
M. S. Love	Clerk	100 0 0	.....	£97 10s.	2 10 0
T. Magner	Cadet ... ..	.....	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
W. Patten	do	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....
N. Dowling	do ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
H. Manning	Messenger	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....
FIELD ESTABLISHMENT.					
A. C. Bayley	Superintendent	Provided on Estimates.		.....	.....
E. A. Nardin	do ... ..			.....	.....
W. S. Chauncy	do ... ..			.....	.....
D. Houson	do ... ..			.....	.....
J. B. Meldrum	do ... ..			.....	.....
J. Gordon	do ... ..			.....	.....
A. Weber	do ... ..			.....	.....
S. A. Donnelly	do ... ..			.....	.....
George Philben	do ... ..			.....	.....
A. P. Wood	do ... ..			.....	.....
P. Dooner	do ... ..			.....	.....
E. J. Statham	Bridge do ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
M. Russell	do	300 0 0	.....	£285	15 0 0
E. T. Whiteside	do	350 0 0	.....	£332 10s.	17 10 0
F. A. Franklin	do	350 0 0	.....	£332 10s.	17 10 0
P. Doyle	Overseer	*200 0 0	.....	£190	10 0 0
P. Murray	do	†200 0 0	.....	£190	10 0 0
J. J. Duffy	do	†200 0 0	.....	£190	10 0 0
R. Donaldson	do	†200 0 0	.....	£190	10 0 0
G. Earngey	do	*200 0 0	.....	£190	10 0 0
P. Scarr	do	*200 0 0	.....	£190	10 0 0
W. F. Bundock	Sub-overseer ... ..	.....	15 0	13 0	31 6 0
A. C. Bell	do ... ..	.....	15 0	13 0	31 6 0
G. Holloway	do ... ..	.....	15 0	13 0	31 6 0
J. T. Atcheson	do ... ..	.....	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
H. Hardy	do ... ..	.....	15 0	13 0	31 6 0
E. Wright	Working Foreman ... ..	.....	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
W. Williams	Working Foreman, sinking cylinders.	200 0 0	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
36 employes.					£ 330 19 0

* Allowance, £100.

† Allowance, £130.

RETURN of Officers, &c., employed in the Colonial Architect's Department.

Name.	Occupation.	Former Rate of Pay.		Present Rate of Pay.	Total Savings per Annum.
		Yearly.	Daily.	Daily.	
		£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED.					
Country Districts—					
A. L. Patison ...	Foreman of Works	300 0 0	.....	.....	15 0 0
Sydney Harbour—					
Edwin Colley ...	do	250 0 0	.....	.....	12 10 0
Balranald—					
Emanuel Flew ...	do	250 0 0	.....	.....	12 10 0
Cooma—					
John Peattie ...	do	250 0 0	.....	.....	12 10 0
Gladesville—					
Ambrose Fitzpatrick ...	do	250 0 0	.....	.....	12 10 0
Sydney—					
James Kay ...	do	250 0 0	.....	.....	12 10 0
Wagga Wagga—					
William Roberts ...	do	250 0 0	.....	.....	12 10 0
Parramatta—					
Alexander Houison ...	do	200 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0
Sydney—					
R. M'Kellar ...	do	200 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0
E. S. Spencer ...	Draftsman	.....	15 0	14 0	15 13 0
James M'Skimming ...	Carpenter	.....	9 6	9 0	7 16 6
Alexr. Spence ...	Labourer	.....	6 0	.....	.....
John M'Cartin ...	Carter	.....	8 0	7 0	15 13 0
John Kenny ...	Labourer	.....	6 0	.....	.....
Maitland—					
John Telfer, senior ...	Overseer	.....	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
John Telfer, junior ...	Stonemason	.....	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
W. Bradbury ...	do	.....	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
C. Funston ...	Warder	.....	6 6	6 0	7 16 6
Parramatta—					
Alexr. Charles ...	Stonemason	.....	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
J. Fletcher ...	Care-taker	.....	0 9	.....	.....
Sydney Harbour—					
H. Purkis ...	Time-keeper	.....	6 0	.....	.....
Botany—					
R. Packer ...	do	.....	10 0	9 0	15 13 0
22 employés.				£	235 4 0

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROPOSED RETRENCHMENT IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

(PETITION—CERTAIN PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 17 February, 1871.

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

The Petition of the undersigned persons employed in the Civil Service of the Colony,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners view with much anxiety the proposed scheme of percentage deductions from the salaries of your Petitioners, as shown by the Estimates submitted to your Honorable House.

2. That your Petitioners desire respectfully to represent to your Honorable House the great hardship to which the adoption of the said scheme would subject your Petitioners.

3. That the parliamentary and other inquiries which have been made upon the subject tend to show that generally the rates of remuneration at which the Civil Servants are paid are relatively less than those received by persons engaged in other avocations, and that therefore the proposed deductions cannot be regarded as supported upon the ground that the present rates are in excess of the value of services rendered; consequently, that any such deduction would be in effect a tax upon your Petitioners as one class of the community.

4. That your Petitioners are already subject to the burdens of existing taxation in the same proportion as the rest of the community, and recognize their liability so to contribute to any additional taxation that the exigencies of the Colony may require.

5. That there is nothing in the position of your Petitioners, as a class, which justifies their being called upon to bear any special deduction from their means; but, on the contrary, that they find themselves already placed at a great disadvantage, in respect of their incomes, as compared with persons occupying corresponding positions in the community.

6. That some of your Petitioners have abandoned promising prospects, or rejected lucrative positions, in order to accept appointments in the Public Service, and that others have chosen that Service for their pursuit, thus shutting themselves out from other avocations affording larger rewards to success; the inducement being the permanency of employment and certainty as to the rate of remuneration ever attaching to the Public Service under Her Majesty's Government.

7. That your Petitioners thus relying upon the certainty of their incomes, have made their arrangements accordingly; and any deduction, therefore, would embarrass them more seriously than would a corresponding loss embarrass those whose incomes are affected by the fluctuations of business.

8. That if the deduction from salaries be proposed on the ground of a temporary depression in the condition of the Colony, your Petitioners would represent that, by the very nature of their position, they are precluded from sharing in the advantage of increased prosperity; as it seems to them to be impossible, without abandoning the principles of the understood compact between the Crown and its servants, to adjust their incomes according to the prosperity or depression of the times.

9. That apart from the personal claims and interests of your Petitioners, it may be urged that the success of the public institutions of all countries is to a very material extent dependent upon the character, capacity, and tone of the public officers; and that the adoption of any measure calculated to make the Service of the Colony unattractive to men of superior qualifications could not but be prejudicial to the public interest.

10. That those of your Petitioners to whom the proposed deduction would be so discouraging as to induce them to seek employment elsewhere would, in most instances, do so at a great disadvantage, or perhaps be altogether debarred from obtaining such employment, by reason of their having to compete with men who have bestowed that time and energy upon their special pursuits which your Petitioners have exclusively devoted to the Public Service, and of their having to undertake duties dissimilar to those a knowledge of which they have already acquired.

11. That while it is not within the province of your Petitioners to question the necessity of economizing the expenditure of the Public Service, nor to suggest the mode by which this could be most fairly effected, they would respectfully urge that the scheme proposed is not calculated to effect the object in view with justice to your Petitioners or with advantage to the Public Service.

12. That your Petitioners would respectfully remind your Honorable House of the serious difficulties and evils which have resulted in the matter of the Superannuation Act, from the manner in which interests so large and complicated as those affecting the Public Service have been dealt with.

And most earnestly pray—

That your Honorable House will not assent to any scheme of Retrenchment in the Public Service without a full consideration of its equity in regard to the adjustment of remuneration for services performed, and of its probable effect upon the different classes of Civil Servants.

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

[Here follow 562 Signatures.]

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

(PETITION—SIGNED BY WILLIAM BROOKES, AS CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 28 February, 1871.

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

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the City of Sydney and Suburbs, assembled in the Masonic Hall, on Monday, the twentieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That, in the opinion of this Meeting, the reduction made by the Government in the wages of mechanics and labourers at present employed in the Public Service of this Colony is unjust, inequitable, and impolitic.

That whilst the reductions will operate with unjust severity upon the employés and their families, the inevitable effect, on the other hand, on the price of labour in general will be most disastrous, and tend to lower both the character of workmen and the revenue of the Colony.

That having no faith in the proposed scheme as a sound and eligible measure of retrenchment, this meeting expresses its unqualified disapproval of the same.

That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in a Petition and presented to the Assembly, signed by the Chairman on behalf of this Meeting.

And therefore, your Petitioners, from the foregoing premises, most earnestly pray that your Honorable House will reject any measure which may tend to diminish the wages of labour lower than the rates previously given.

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

WILLIAM BROOKES,
Chairman.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYÉS.

(PETITION—CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF NEWCASTLE AND SUBURBS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 25 April, 1871.

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

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the City of Newcastle and suburbs,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners have heard with alarm and regret of the reductions made by the Government in the wages and salaries of persons employed in the Public Service, and more especially of those mechanics and labourers engaged in the Public Works Department.

Your Petitioners whilst assured that these reductions will operate with undue severity on the said employés and their families, are equally certain of the inevitable and injurious effect that will be produced upon the wages of labour in general, whilst the disastrous policy thus initiated must have a tendency to lower the character as well as the revenue of the Colony.

For these and other reasons your Petitioners earnestly pray that your Honorable House will see fit not to give its Legislative sanction to the proceedings of the Government in this behalf.

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

[Here follow 360 Signatures.]

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EMPLOYÉS ON BOARD STEAM DREDGE "HUNTER."
(PETITION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 14 March, 1871.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned Employés on board Her Majesty's Steam Dredge "Hunter," stationed at Newcastle,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners compose the staff employed in the service of H.M. Steam Dredge "Hunter," stationed at Newcastle—being mate, blacksmith, carpenters, engine-stoker, engine-driver, hammerman, coxswain, seaman, and cook,—in all eleven.

That heretofore your Petitioners have been in the receipt of wages per month, as follows:—Mate, £12; blacksmith, £14; carpenters, £12; engine-stoker, £12; engine-driver, £10; hammerman, £10; coxswain, £10; seaman, £8 13s. 4d.; cook, £8 13s. 4d.

That your Petitioners have learned with regret that the Government have decided to reduce your Petitioners' wages per month in the following ratio, viz.:—Mate, £1 3s. 11d.; blacksmith, £1 12s. 7d.; carpenters, £1 3s. 11d.; engine-stoker, £1 3s. 11d.; hammerman, 15s. 3d.; engine-driver, 15s. 3d.; coxswain, 15s. 3d.; seaman, 6s. 6d.; cook, 6s. 6d.

That your Petitioners beg respectfully to call the attention of your Honorable House to the fact that your Petitioners are called upon and have to serve upon all occasions of emergency required in working the steam dredge—holidays and Sundays not excepted.

That the working hours of your Petitioners are from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. That on all holidays and Sundays, two men from the staff have to keep watch from 2 p.m. on Saturday to 6 a.m. on Monday.

That your Petitioners beg respectfully to submit that the services performed by them are not inadequately paid for notwithstanding.

Your Petitioners humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take the premises into consideration, with a view to a more equitable reduction of your Petitioners' wages.

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

[Here follow 11 Signatures.]

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORTS AGAINST GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

(RETURN SHOWING PARTICULARS IN EACH CASE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 21 February, 1871.

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

“ A Return of every case, during the last twelve months, in which a report
“ has been made against any officer of the Government, by his superior
“ officer, for incompetency or other disqualification, specifying in each
“ case,—

“ (1.) Name of officer reported against.

“ (2.) Name of superior officer making the report.

“ (3.) Ground of incompetency or disqualification.

“ (4.) Course taken by the Government in each case.”

(Captain Onslow.)

Name of Officer.	Name of superior Officer making the report.	Ground of incompetency or disqualification.	Course taken by the Government in each case.
J. P. Chapman, Station Master, Camberwell.	Traffic Manager	Absence from platform, &c....	Resignation accepted.
A. Ashdown, Accountant	Report made by Chief Clerk of Railways.	Embezzlement	Suspended; and having absconded, was formally dismissed.
T. M. Williams, Station Master, Rooty Hill.	Traffic Manager	Refusing to clean points	Resignation accepted.
W. Elyard, Station Master, Bowenfels.	Ditto	Laxity of discipline	Suspended. Resignation accepted.
W. Scott, Wharfinger, Newcastle.	Traffic Manager, North	Absent without permission...	Reprimanded.
Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Resignation accepted.
J. H. Thomas, Inspector of Rolling Stock.	Commissioner	Neglect of duty	Suspended. Severely reprimanded and reinstated.
George Davies, Station Master, South Creek.	Traffic Auditor.....	Carelessness in accounts	Reprimanded, and warned that a repetition of his conduct would result in his dismissal.
W. S. Wisdom, Goods Clerk, Musclebrook.	Traffic Manager, North	Absent without leave	Resignation accepted.
S. A. Mackenzie, Station Master, Burwood.	Traffic Manager, Southern and Western.	Neglect in duty in not posting notices, &c.	Fined.
John M. Bate.....	E. O. Moriarty, Engineer-in-Chief.	Carelessness and neglect of duty; also, reprehensible conduct in connexion with his insolvency.	Dismissed from the Public Service.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROGRESS REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

4 May, 1871.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1871.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 17. TUESDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

9. Government Printing Office :—Mr. Parkes moved, pursuant to *amended* Notice No. 1,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the working of the Government Printing Office.
 - (2.) That it be an instruction to such Committee to consider the expediency of restricting the publication of documents of limited public interest, and directing the employment of the Office more generally to the issue of scientific and other Reports and writings of permanent value in relation to the Colony.
 - (3.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Cowper,* Mr. Piddington, Commander Onslow, Mr. W. Forster, Mr. Allen, Mr. Samuel, Mr. Windeyer,† Mr. Garrett, Mr. Wisdom, and the Mover.
- Debate ensued.
Question put and passed.

* Seat declared vacant, 7 December, 1870.

† Seat declared vacant, 20 December, 1870.

VOTES No. 22. WEDNESDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

2. Government Printing Office :—Mr. Parkes (*with the concurrence of the House*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee now sitting on the Government Printing Office be authorized to make visits of inspection to, and hold inquiries at, the Printing Office premises in Bent and Phillip streets, and that the Committee be attended by a Short-hand Writer.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 38. WEDNESDAY, 19 OCTOBER, 1870.

2. Vacant Seats :—
- (1.) Mr. Cowper moved, That the Seat of Henry Parkes, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Kiama, hath become and is now vacant, by reason of the resignation thereof by the said Henry Parkes, Esquire.
- Question put and passed.

* * * * *

VOTES No. 39. THURSDAY, 20 OCTOBER, 1870.

7. Government Printing Office ("*Formal*" Motion) :—Mr. Piddington moved, pursuant to Notice No. 4, That the name of Mr. Wilson‡ be added to the Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the Government Printing Office.
- Question put and passed.

‡ Seat declared vacant, 20 December, 1870.

VOTES No. 78. THURSDAY, 2 FEBRUARY, 1871.

2. Government Printing Office ("*Formal*" Motion) :—Mr. Piddington moved, pursuant to Notice, That the names of Messrs. Lord, Fitzpatrick, and Windeyer, be added to the Select Committee on the Government Printing Office.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 102. THURSDAY, 16 MARCH, 1871.

4. Printing for the Council of Education ("*Formal*" *Motion*):—Mr. Greville moved, pursuant to Notice No. 1, That the Questions relative to printing tendered for by the Government Printer for the Council of Education, together with the replies thereto, made on the 22nd February and 9th March, 1871, be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on the Government Printing Office. Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 128. THURSDAY, 4 MAY, 1871.

2. Government Printing Office:—Mr. Piddington, as Chairman, brought up a Progress Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 13th September, 1870, together with Appendix. Ordered to be printed.
-

1870-71.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

PROGRESS REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 13th September, 1870, *with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the working of the Government Printing Office, with an instruction to consider the expediency of restricting the publication of documents of limited public interest, and directing the employment of the office more generally to the issue of scientific and other Reports, and writings of permanent value in relation to the Colony,—to whom was given, on the 21st September, authority to make visits of inspection to, and hold inquiries at, the Printing Office premises in Bent and Phillip Streets, attended by a Short-hand Writer,—and to whom was referred, on the 16th March, 1871, the questions relative to printing tendered for by the Government Printer for the Council of Education, together with the replies thereto, made on the 22nd February and 9th March, 1871,—have agreed to the following Progress Report :—*

That the Committee report the Evidence taken, and recommend the resumption of the inquiry next Session.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,

Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 3 May, 1871.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Parkes,	|	Mr. Piddington,
		Mr. Windeyer.

Mr. Parkes called to the Chair.

Entry in Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That T. Richards, Esq., be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.[Adjourned until to-morrow, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Parkes in the Chair.

Mr. W. Forster,	|	Mr. Samuel,
		Mr. Piddington.

T. Richards, Esq. (*Government Printer*) called in and examined.Witness *handed in* a Statement showing the Expenditure and Revenue of the Government Printing Office since the introduction of Responsible Government.*Ordered* to be appended. (*Vide Appendix A 1.*)

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Motion made (*Mr. W. Forster*) and Question *put*,—That the Chairman take the usual steps to obtain leave for this Committee to make visits of inspection to the Government Printing Office, accompanied by a Short-hand Writer,—*agreed to*.[Adjourned until Friday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Parkes in the Chair.

Mr. Cowper,	|	Mr. W. Forster,
Mr. Samuel,	|	Mr. Garrett,

Commander Onslow.

Entry in Votes and Proceedings empowering the Committee to make visits of inspection to the Government Printing Office, accompanied by a Short-hand Writer, *read* by the Clerk,—whereupon the Committee proceeded to the Government Printing Office.

T. Richards, Esq., further examined.

Ordered,—That Mr. C. Potter and Mr. J. S. Lynch be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.[Adjourned until Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Parkes in the Chair.

Mr. Windeyer,	|	Mr. Piddington,
		Commander Onslow.

Mr. C. Potter (*Superintendent, Government Printing Office*) called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. J. S. Lynch (*Publisher, Government Printing Office*) called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Mr. J. Fairfax, Mr. S. Bennett, and Mr. F. Cunninghame, be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.[Adjourned until Thursday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 29 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

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

TUESDAY, 4 OCTOBER, 1870.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Parkes in the Chair.

Mr. Piddington, | Mr. Allen.

Mr. S. Bennett (*Proprietor of the Empire Newspaper*) called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. F. Cunningham (*Proprietor of a General Printing Office*) called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Mr. J. Fairfax, Mr. R. A. Taylor and Mr. D. Mason, be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.

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

THURSDAY, 6 OCTOBER, 1870.

In consequence of the Sitting of the House of the 5th instant not having been concluded at the time appointed for the meeting of this Committee, such meeting could not be held this day.

WEDNESDAY, 26 OCTOBER, 1870.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Wilson, | Mr. Allen,
Mr. Piddington.

The Committee met pursuant to summons issued at the request of a Quorum.

Mr. Piddington called to the Chair *pro tempore*.

Entry in Votes and Proceedings, declaring the Seat of Henry Parkes, Esq. (Chairman of this Committee) vacant, by reason of the resignation thereof by the said Henry Parkes, Esq.; also Entry adding the name of Mr. Wilson to this Committee,—*read* by the Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, Mr. Piddington was elected permanent Chairman.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Mr. F. C. Brewer, Mr. R. A. Taylor, and Mr. D. Mason, be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.

[Adjourned until to-morrow, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 27 OCTOBER, 1870.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Piddington in the Chair.

Mr. Wilson, | Mr. Allen,
Mr. Samuel.

Mr. F. C. Brewer (*Sydney Morning Herald Staff*) called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. D. Mason (*practical printer*) called in and examined.

Witness handed in a letter from the Government Printer, informing him of his removal from the Government Printing Office.

Ordered to be appended. (*Vide Appendix B.*)

During the examination of this witness, Mr. Samuel objected to the evidence as being beside the object of the inquiry.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated, and Mr. Samuel not pressing his objection, witness recalled and examination continued.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Mr. D. Mason and Mr. R. A. Taylor, be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.

[Adjourned until Tuesday next, at *half-past Ten* o'clock.]

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 1 NOVEMBER, 1870.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Piddington in the Chair.

Mr. Wilson, | Mr. Cowper,
Captain Onslow.

The Chairman read a letter from the Secretary to the New South Wales Typographical Association, requesting that delegates from that Association may be examined before this Committee. Clerk directed to reply, and ascertain the names of the delegates of the Association.

The following letter was also read, and ordered to be printed in the Minutes :—

Sydney, 31 October, 1870.

Sir,

Mr. David Mason, a compositor lately employed in the Government Printing Office, has called upon me this morning to state that he has been dismissed on a charge of supplying information to me in my motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the working of the public department where he was engaged.

At his request, I beg to say that I never received any information of any kind from Mr. Mason. I may add that the motion was made by me without communication with any person whatever on this subject.

I have addressed a letter similar to this to the Colonial Treasurer.

I am, Sir,

Your obdt. servt.,

HENRY PARKES.

The Chairman, Select Committee on
Government Printing Office.

Mr. D. Mason called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. R. A. Taylor (*compositor*) called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Mr. J. Cook, Mr. S. H. Banks and Mr. W. H. Levey, be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.

[Adjourned until Friday next, at half-past Ten o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 4 NOVEMBER, 1870.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Piddington in the Chair.

Mr. Wilson, | Mr. Windeyer.

Mr. J. Cook (*printer*) called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. S. H. Banks called in and examined.

Witness handed in a letter from the Government Printer, informing him of his removal from the Government Printing Office.

Ordered to be appended. (*Vide Appendix C.*)

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—that Mr. W. H. Levey, Mr. J. Z. Jones, Mr. S. Leake and Mr. P. O'Connor, be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.

[Adjourned until Tuesday next, at half-past Ten o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 8 NOVEMBER, 1870.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Piddington in the Chair.

Mr. Wilson, | Mr. Allen,
Mr. Windeyer, | Mr. Samuel,
Captain Onslow.

Chairman read a letter from the Secretary to the New South Wales Typographical Association, suggesting the names of delegates to be examined before this Committee.

Mr. W. H. Levey (*compositor*) called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. J. Z. Jones (*compositor*) called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—that Mr. S. Leake and Mr. P. O'Connor, be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.

[Adjourned until Friday next, at half-past Ten o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 11 NOVEMBER, 1870.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Wilson, | Mr. Wisdom,
Captain Onslow.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Wilson called to the Chair *pro tempore*.

Mr. S. Leake (*compositor*) called in and examined.

[The Chairman (Mr. Piddington) entered the room, but declined to take the Chair at this meeting.]

Witness withdrew.

Mr.

Mr. P. O'Connor (*compositor*) called in and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 Committee deliberated.
Ordered,—that Mr. T. Adams and Mr. W. D'Arrietta, be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.
 [Adjourned until Wednesday next, at *half-past Ten* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 16 NOVEMBER, 1870.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Piddington in the Chair.

Mr. Wisdom, | Mr. Wilson,
 Captain Onslow.

Mr. T. Adams (*Overseer, Government Printing Office*) called in and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 Mr. W. D'Arrietta (*Sub-overseer, Government Printing Office*) called in and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 Committee deliberated.
Ordered,—That Mr. D'Arrietta be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.
 [Adjourned until Wednesday next, at *half-past Ten* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 23 NOVEMBER, 1870.

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

TUESDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1870.

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

THURSDAY, 1 DECEMBER, 1870.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Piddington, | Mr. Windeyer.

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

TUESDAY, 6 DECEMBER, 1870.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Piddington, | Mr. Wilson.

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

THURSDAY, 8 DECEMBER, 1870.

MEMBER PRESENT :—

Mr. Piddington.

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

THURSDAY, 15 DECEMBER, 1870.

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

FRIDAY, 17 MARCH, 1871.

MEMBER PRESENT :—

Mr. Piddington.

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

THURSDAY, 23 MARCH, 1871.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Piddington, | Mr. Windeyer.

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

WEDNESDAY, 29 MARCH, 1871.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Piddington in the Chair.

Mr. Windeyer, | Mr. Samuel.

Entry in Votes and Proceedings declaring the Seats of Messrs. Cowper, Wilson and Windeyer (Members of this Committee) vacant—also Entry adding the names of Messrs. Lord, Fitzpatrick, and Windeyer, to this Committee—and also Entry referring the Questions relative to printing tendered for by the Government Printer for the Council of Education, together with the replies thereto, made on the 22nd February and 9th March, 1871, to this Committee,—*read* by the Clerk.

Mr. Windeyer left the Committee Room.

Thereupon the proceedings were suspended until a Quorum was formed.

Captain Onslow entered the room.

Whereupon the proceedings were continued.

The Chairman *read* letters from Messrs. Twigg, Adams, Banks, Taylor, and Ironside, relative to the subject under consideration.

The Clerk laid before the Committee a letter he had received from T. Richards, Esq., requesting that he may be furnished with a copy of the evidence given before this Committee, with a view to being examined in reference thereto generally.

Resolved that Mr. Richards's request be granted.

Clerk directed to forward a copy of the evidence to Mr. Richards for his perusal.

Mr. W. D'Arrietta called in and further examined.

Witness *handed in* declarations from Jas. W. Maloney, Christopher Cain, William Brewster, John William Steward, and Daniel Duffy, in support of his evidence.

Witness also *handed in* a letter from Mr. C. W. Bloomfield (*Father of the G.P.O. Chapel*), with appended declaration signed by sixty-two of Mr. D'Arrietta's subordinates. (*Vide Appendix D.*)

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated as to printing the documents *handed in* by Mr. D'Arrietta, and decided to append the letter from Mr. Bloomfield, (the Father of the G.P.O. Chapel,) with accompanying declaration, *only*.

Ordered,—that T. Richards, Esq., be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.

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

WEDNESDAY, 5 APRIL, 1871.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Piddington in the Chair.

Mr. Windeyer, | Mr. Samuel,
Captain Onslow.

T. Richards, Esq., called in and further examined.

Witness *produced* "Compositors' Earnings" Book, and *handed in* Minute Paper relative to the dismissal of Messrs. Banks and Mason.

Ordered to be appended. (*Vide Appendix E.*)

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned until Thursday week, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 13 APRIL, 1871.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Piddington in the Chair.

Captain Onslow, | Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Windeyer.

Committee deliberated, and decided to meet on Thursday next, at *Eleven* o'clock, to consider Report.

[Adjourned accordingly.]

THURSDAY, 20 APRIL, 1871.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Piddington in the Chair.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, | Mr. Samuel.

The Clerk submitted an account from Mr. P. O'Connor for the sum of £1 1s., for attendance before this Committee; also a similar account from Mr. S. Leake.

Committee deliberated.

Clerk directed to forward the accounts to the Government Printer for perusal, with a view to ascertain whether the claimants are employed in the Government Printing Office as "piece" or "time" hands, and whether in his opinion the amounts claimed are excessive.

Chairman

Chairman proposed Draft Report.

Same read 1^o, as follows:—

"Your Committee have examined the following witnesses:—Mr. T. Adams, Mr. S. H. Banks, Mr. S. Bennett, Mr. F. C. Brewer, Mr. J. Cook, Mr. F. Cunningham, Mr. W. D'Arrietta, Mr. J. Z. Jones, Mr. S. Leake, Mr. W. H. Levey, Mr. J. S. Lynch, Mr. D. Mason, Mr. P. O'Connor, Mr. C. Potter, Mr. T. Richards, and Mr. R. A. Taylor; and, after a careful consideration of the evidence, submit the following recommendations:—

"First.—That the establishment of the Government Printing Office be abolished, and the office and plant leased for a fixed period (say seven years) to one or more contractors, and the work performed upon a schedule of prices, in accordance with the system adopted in London.

"Second.—That the system of appointing apprentices to the permanent staff without some proof that the young men so appointed are first-class compositors is unjust to the really efficient workman, and ought to be discontinued; vacancies on the permanent staff being filled up by the selection of the most efficient and useful hands in the trade.

"Third.—That with the view to economy, the compositors should be employed upon piece-work rather than on time.

"Fourth.—That the recent practice of keeping the type standing used in preparing the Electoral Rolls has not been shown to be economical, and ought to be discontinued.

"Fifth.—That the number of readers and overseers is larger than necessary, and might be reduced with advantage to the public.

"Sixth.—That the practice of keeping apprentices after they have served their time in the capacity of improvers should be discontinued."

Committee deliberated.

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

THURSDAY, 27 APRIL, 1871.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Piddington in the Chair.

Mr. Garrett,
Committee deliberated.

Mr. Samuel.

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

WEDNESDAY, 3 MAY, 1871.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Piddington in the Chair.

Mr. Samuel,
Mr. W. Forster,

Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Garrett.

The Clerk laid before the Committee the Government Printer's reply to the Memorandum addressed to him, by order of the Committee, at the meeting of the 20th April—relative to the expenses claimed by Messrs. Leake and O'Connor.

Committee deliberated.

The Chairman stated that he had received a letter from Mr. J. Z. Jones, claiming 10s. 6d. expenses for attending and giving evidence before this Committee.

Resolved (on motion of Mr. Fitzpatrick),—That the sum of 10s. 6d. each, be awarded to Messrs. Leake, O'Connor, and Jones, for attending and giving evidence before this Committee.

Chairman's Draft Report further considered.

Mr. Garrett proposed Draft Progress Report. Same read 1^o.

Committee deliberated.

Question proposed,—That the Draft Report of "the Chairman" be read 2^o, paragraph by paragraph.

Amendment proposed (Mr. Garrett),—to omit the words "the Chairman," and insert the words "Mr. Garrett" instead thereof.

Question,—That the words "the Chairman" proposed to be omitted stand part of the Question, put and negatived.

Question,—That the words "Mr. Garrett" proposed to be inserted be so inserted, put and passed.

Question,—That the Draft Progress Report proposed by Mr. Garrett be the Progress Report of this Committee, put and passed.

Chairman to report to the House.

EXPENSES OF WITNESSES.

Name of witness.	Profession or condition.	Whence summoned.	Number of days in attendance.	Number of days under examination.	Expenses claimed for attendance.	Total expenses allowed to witnesses.
James Zeddin Jones	Compositor ...	Government Printing Office.....	1	1	£ s. d. 0 10 6	s. d. 10 6
Samuel Leake	do ...	ditto	2	1	1 1 0	10 6
Patrick O'Connor	do ...	ditto	2	1	1 1 0	10 6

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1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

WEDNESDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

Present:—

Mr. FORSTER,
Mr. PARKES,Mr. PIDDINGTON,
Mr. SAMUEL.

HENRY PARKES, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Richards, Esq., Government Printer, called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You hold the situation of Government Printer? I do.
2. How many years have you held that situation? I was appointed in 1859, and have held the situation since.
3. You held other situations in the Government Printing Office previous to your appointment? Yes; I entered the office as an apprentice twenty-five years ago, and was in time appointed overseer, and afterwards Superintendent.
4. How long did you fill these offices of overseer and Superintendent? From the year 1854 till my appointment as Government Printer.
5. I think some one has addressed a communication to you, on the part of the Parliament, requesting you to bring certain returns of the expense of your establishment for the last few years? Yes, the summons requiring my attendance here contained a direction to that effect.
6. Do you produce those returns? Yes; but I would wish to remark that the time allowed for the preparation of the return has been so short that I have not been able to have such a full one as I should consider satisfactory. It has been prepared in my office, and as I have not had time to check I am not able to vouch for it as I might otherwise have done. It may be correct or not.
7. The return has been made up from the Estimates, I presume? No; the Accountant of the Printing Office has made it up hurriedly from the Treasury Books.
8. How far do they date back? At the year 1856, and is brought down to the 30th June, 1870.
9. Do you hand in that return? I do. (*Vide Appendix A 1.*)
10. How many hands have you employed in your office at the present time? The total number employed there this day is 162 persons. (*Vide Appendix A 2.*)
11. That includes the total number of persons employed in all capacities? Yes, every one.
12. From yourself down to the youngest errand-boy? Yes.
13. Could you state to the Committee the plan upon which your office is divided into branches or departments,—into how many departments is the office divided, and what is the particular kind of work carried on by each department? The division into branches has been made mainly for our own convenience. These may be called—the Parliamentary, the Gazette, and Job Printing, the Bookbinding, Ruling, &c.; and there are special branches, such as are not usually found connected with ordinary printing offices, as the making of Stamps, the Railway Ticket Printing, Photo-lithography and Lithographic Printing, Stereotyping, and Publishing. Then we class the Accounts, the Records, and the Carpenter, as special.

T. Richards,
Esq.

21 Sept., 1870.

T. Richards,
Esq.

21 Sept., 1870.

14. What do you employ a carpenter for? He is not exactly a carpenter—he is a printer's joiner.
15. Are those which you have mentioned the various departments known to you in your office? Yes, these are the departmental divisions we have made for the more convenient carrying on of business.
16. Many of these belong to the trade of printing proper? Yes.
17. And others do not? No.
18. And in order to secure a proper division of labour you have formed your establishment into these various departments? Precisely.
19. Is there an overseer to each of these departments, or one person specially placed in charge of it? In the composing branch there is an overseer in charge of the night-staff, a sub-overseer for the general Parliamentary work, a job-printing sub-overseer, and a sub-overseer in charge of Bills. In the book-binding branch there is a foreman and a sub-overseer. The press and machine room is in charge of a foreman, as also the stamp branch and the railway ticket printing. There are others *in charge*, such as the photo-lithographer and the stereotyper, but without the usual designation of overseer or sub-overseer.
20. The Gazette department,—is that under an overseer or a sub-overseer? No. The Gazette sub-overseer has now charge of the main composing room, including the Gazette.
21. There is no special overseer for it? No; but a compositor known in the trade as a clicker makes up the matter. His position however is not equal to that of a sub-overseer, either as regards authority or pay.
22. Then the bookbinding branch,—is there an overseer over that? Yes, there is an overseer and a sub-overseer to this branch.
23. This is a branch altogether distinct, I presume, from what is generally known as printing? Yes, quite distinct.
24. And has no connection with it in any way? No, scarcely any.
25. Then the stamp department,—is that a branch of the printing business? No, it is quite distinct from it; it is entirely different from ordinary letter-press printing.
26. And requires, I presume, to be under the special direction of some person well acquainted with it? Yes.
27. Then you have a railway ticket department,—is not that a branch of printing? No, it is a special kind of printing, done altogether in a different way from ordinary printing.
28. What is the difference? Different machinery altogether is employed.
29. In what way—what is the effect of this machinery? It would be very difficult to describe the effect of the machinery, unless you had it before you as I gave my description.
30. Then as to the photographic and lithographic printing? I have hardly organized this branch yet to my satisfaction, although I have had considerable trouble in bringing it to its present state; in a short time I expect to make it exceedingly useful.
31. To what do you apply it? Principally to the reduction of plans and illustrations. The illustrations in the book of Patents are being done in this way, and the plans connected with the Water Commission Inquiry were nearly all photo-lithographed.
32. Will you endeavour to describe it so as to give the Committee some idea of the object of this particular style of printing? It is a combination of the two processes of photography and lithography, and its effect is to save the trouble and cost of lithographic drafting in the reproduction of maps, plans, &c. One great advantage is, that no matter what may be the size of the plan, you can reduce it to the size you require. It is much more rapid than the ordinary process, and is in every way an advantage.
33. You can also multiply copies to any extent? Yes, to any extent.
34. The plan was introduced, I believe, from Victoria? Yes. We had information both from England and Victoria. The process was discovered simultaneously in Victoria and in England. Our operator, Mr. Sharkey, is a very clever hand at the work, and he has made several improvements in the process, by which he can far excel anything that has yet been seen here.
35. So that in this respect you consider that you stand first on the list? Yes; nothing that we know of has yet been done equal to our specimens, either in point of excellence or the rapidity with which they can be produced.
36. To what extent do you carry on the printer's joinery work? To the extent of one man's labour—one man only is employed.
37. I presume that the statement of these divisions in your establishment would give pretty clearly the different character of the various kinds of work you can carry on in your office? It would.
38. Thus you can execute all kinds of printing—letter-press printing? Yes, of every kind.
39. All kinds of bookbinding? Yes.
40. And photographing? Yes.
41. Or rather I should say photo-lithography? We do both photo-lithography and the ordinary lithographic printing.
42. And stereotyping? Yes.
43. Have you a foundry for the purpose? Yes.
44. You cast your own plates? Yes, we make our own plates, and now even some of our own type.
45. Then altogether yours is a very complete office? It is tending that way. It is not what I should call a complete office, but I am trying to make it one.
46. It is more complete than it was seven years ago? Yes.
47. Or even than it was three years ago? It is.
48. In fact you are now in such a position that you could get out any kind of work? At present the office is more adapted for rapid printing than for very fine work. However, the alterations we have lately made, with some others in contemplation, will enable us to get out any kind of work that may be required.
49. With regard to the number of persons employed in your establishment,—how many of the 162 are efficient compositors? We have altogether fifty compositors.
50. Just fifty? Exactly that number.
51. Are they what is termed on the establishment, or are they paid by the thousand? All but thirteen are paid either regular wages or fixed salaries. The thirteen are paid by the thousand.
52. What are the men who are on the establishment paid? They are not paid at a uniform rate.
53. Are some more efficient than others? Some of them are undoubtedly more efficient than others; but it is not that exactly which has determined their rate of pay.

54. How is that;—is not the different rate of wages determined by the different stages of competency of the workmen? No; the rates as they now stand have not been determined in that way.
55. Perhaps you will be good enough to explain how it is that some men have higher wages than others, and upon what principle it is that you give some men one rate of wages and some another? There are eight compositors in the office who get £200 a year each. All these are men who have been a long time in the establishment, and some of them are employed in superior capacities.
56. How are they paid—monthly? Yes. They hold their situations by appointment from the Governor and Executive Council.
57. In that case they are entitled to superannuate? They ought to be so entitled, but the Government have suspended the operation of the Act in their case, and consequently they do not come under it.
58. That accounts for eight out of the fifty. What are the others paid? There are eleven who are paid £180 a year, and eight who receive £150 a year.
59. Are these paid monthly? Yes.
60. And appointed by the Governor and Executive Council? Yes. Nearly all those at yearly salaries have been appointed by the Governor and Executive Council.
61. What are the rest paid? There are ten who receive 8s. per diem, and thirteen, as I have said, who are paid piece-work, at the rate of 1s. per thousand, and 1s. 3d. an hour when "on time."
62. Is that the rate current in other large establishments in the city? I believe it is slightly under the price paid by the *Herald* newspaper office.
63. You think that the proprietors of the *Herald* newspaper pay more than 1s. per thousand? Yes; I think about a halfpenny a thousand more; but I will not be sure about that. I do not speak from actual knowledge, but my impression is that they pay more.
64. Have you any apprentices? Yes. We have forty-three boys and four girls.
65. Are the boys all apprenticed to the trade of a compositor? No. The boys are distributed over the various branches of the establishment—some to the composing, some to the bookbinding, and one to the stereotyping; one is employed as a lithographic draftsman, one as an assistant photo-lithographer, one as an assistant photographer, and two learning lithographic printing; some in the publishing-room, and some in the machine-room;—in fact they are employed in all the various branches of the work.
66. How many are there apprenticed to the business of a compositor? I cannot tell you without going through the list of names. They are not grouped as "apprentices," but are scattered throughout the various branches. There are seven improvers in the composing-room.
67. I do not know what you mean by improvers;—what are they? They occupy a position between that of an apprentice and a journeyman. When a young man has finished his apprenticeship, he is continued as an improver until a vacancy occurs when he can be placed on the staff.
68. There are fifty compositors;—how many are employed as machinists and pressmen—in working the press and machines, and what are they paid? One is paid £200 a year.
69. Is that the highest rate? Except the overseer, it is.
70. What does the overseer receive? £275 a year. He is also storekeeper.
71. What are the others paid? There are three at £180 a year.
72. Are they appointed by the Governor and the Executive Council? Yes, most of those with salaries are so appointed.
73. What others? There are four others at £150 a year, and four at 8s. per diem; and there is also an engine-keeper at £150 a year.
74. What does the overseer of the bookbinding establishment receive? £300 a year.
75. And the sub-overseer? £230 a year.
76. Then the overseer of the photographic branch—what is he paid? £275 a year.
77. And in the stereotyping branch what are the wages paid? 10s. per diem.
78. Is there no pay higher than that in that branch? No. There are two others in this branch, one at 8s. per diem, and an apprentice at 4s. per diem.
79. What is paid to the printer's joiner? £180 a year.
80. Have you any persons employed in your establishment as "grass hands," I think they are called—men who are only taken on occasionally? I have one who has been taken on in that way. He is a bookbinder.
81. What I mean is, men who are taken on occasionally to meet an exigency of business—some sudden influx of work? The man I allude to was so taken on, but being an exceptionally good hand he has been continuously employed, so that he may be said to be regularly on the establishment now. We do take on occasional hands in the printing branch.
82. That is what I mean;—have you no compositors who are only occasionally employed? I have already stated that we have thirteen who are paid by the piece.
83. And these are only occasionally employed? Yes; they are principally taken on to meet the exigencies of the sessional work.
84. When there is anything to do they are taken on, and they are discharged when there is not? They are not discharged; they remain idle, or seek a job elsewhere.
85. And the 162 which you have given as the number of your employés includes these? It does.
86. Perhaps you will give the Committee a statement, to append to your evidence, of the distribution of the apprentices over the several departments, and how they are paid? I will do so. (*Vide Appendix A 3.*)
87. *Mr. Samuel.* The apprentices are paid by a graduated scale? They are.
88. The pay being increased according to the length of service? Yes.
89. *Chairman.* You have a publishing department attached to your office? Yes.
90. That, I presume, is in its character like any other publishing department, where papers are published and kept for sale? Somewhat the same.
91. Where an office is kept open to the public for the sale of Government and parliamentary papers—the Gazette, petitions, and so forth? Yes. The Publisher attends to the working of the branch, and the Sale Clerk to the sale of papers.
92. Is there much demand from the outside public for the papers issued from your office? There is a considerable demand for some of the papers. Some of the Acts of Parliament, for instance, are extensively purchased.
93. Persons come and apply to your office for them? Yes.
94. Could you give the Committee any idea of the demand for these papers by reference to the sales? The sales last year realized £1,073.

- T. Richards, Esq.
21 Sept., 1870.
95. Were these mostly sold in single copies to persons applying for them, or were they sold wholesale to sell again? Mostly in single copies.
96. Not wholesale? No. A few booksellers and country newspaper proprietors take copies, but the demands from these sources are not large.
97. Has your attention been turned to the disposal of the papers which you print at different times—as to what becomes of them? No, not particularly.
98. Take any Parliamentary paper—a Bill for instance—you print so many, I presume, for distribution amongst Members of Parliament and officials? Yes.
99. How many in addition to these do you print for sale and distribution amongst the public—take any Bill before Parliament now—the Customs Bill, or the Lunacy Bill—how many would you print of either of these in addition to the number you would require for Members of Parliament and for official circulation? Bills form rather an exceptional case, as they are printed in their various stages. Of a Bill for first or second reading we should print 350 copies.
100. You make no provision for sales? A small number only; usually about 80. Of some Bills we provide a larger number—from 100 to 150.
101. Are these generally sold? Not as a rule. It depends entirely upon the interest which attaches to the subject. If it is a Bill of special interest then we print a larger number in order to meet the demand. But I may add, with regard to Bills, that we keep the type standing, so that if an extraordinary demand should arise we can easily add to our stock.
102. But taking Acts of Parliament of average interest, how many do you print in addition to what you require for official purposes? It depends entirely upon the demand for them. For instance, we have printed no less than 13,000 copies of the present Land Laws. Of the Gold Fields Act a very large number has been sold. There is a constant demand for these two Acts. Then again, the Education Act has had a very large sale. Such Acts as these have to be reprinted from time to time for stock.
103. I do not allude to Bills of this kind, but to those of average interest; take the Bills I have mentioned—the Lunacy Bill for instance? Yes. That is a subject of great interest, and we should probably print a hundred copies extra in anticipation of the demand; then as the type is standing more could be printed if they were required.
104. And will you, in your opinion, find a ready sale for these hundred copies? Such a Bill I should imagine is of interest enough to insure that number being sold.
105. With regard to reports—take for instance that of Dr. Manning on the Lunatic Asylums—what demand do you find for them? Not a very great demand. I cannot say exactly how many were sold.
106. Take any other similar reports—reports on the Gold Fields? There is usually a fair demand for them, but not a very large one. The papers, whether Acts or reports, which sell best are those in which a numerous class of the community is interested.
107. Have you ever formed any opinion as to whether works of a more permanent character and of greater interest than those usually issued from your office, would not be more generally sold if they were printed and published by the Government at a cheap rate? I have no doubt but that works of a useful character would find a considerable sale.
108. You have not however had your attention drawn to the subject sufficiently to allow of your giving an opinion fully on the matter? I have not.
109. At the same time you think that the Government Printing Office might be used more beneficially to the public in many respects? That is rather a wide question, but I have no doubt that it might be so used, just as most other departments could be made more useful.
- *110. Do you think that the printing required for Parliamentary purposes and for the Government Departments could be done by contract more economically than by your department? I do not think it could.
111. You are aware that the Government printing is done in England under a system of contract? You can hardly call it a system of contract, because the main element of a contract—competition—is wanting. It is certainly not a contract in the sense of the term such as I understand it.
112. Still it is done by a private firm and not by a Government department? It is done by several firms. I think the Government printing is divided amongst five different printing firms.
113. How are the contracts for the Parliamentary printing taken? It is as I said hardly a contract, but rather a specific arrangement between the Parliament or the Government and the printers. I am not very well informed as to the details, but I am aware that Eyre & Spottiswoode, the Parliamentary Printers, have the work upon a specific arrangement, based upon a scale of prices.
114. Was there not a regular contract under which this firm had the Parliamentary printing for a given number of years? That was the case. When their contract terminated, another arrangement was made, based upon a revision of prices. I cannot exactly say what it was, but Eyre & Spottiswoode are looked upon as having to some extent a vested interest in the Parliamentary printing, and the Government do not disturb them in it, although there is probably an occasional readjustment of the scale of charges.
115. But there is nothing in the arrangement with Eyre & Spottiswoode that would preclude any other firm from offering to do the work at a less price than that now charged by them? Certainly there is nothing to preclude them from offering if they were invited to do so; but they could scarcely offer if they were not invited, and the invitation is not given.
116. Mr. Samuel.] With the present staff you have, could you not undertake an increased quantity of work? At the present time our permanent staff is fully occupied; our temporary staff is not so, though we have some few things slightly in arrear.
117. You said that in your opinion your office might be used more beneficially for the public than it now is—can you say in what way? By the publication of works of more general interest than those now issued from it. My idea is that the publication of an Australian Geography ought to be undertaken by the Government. It is a work very much wanted indeed, for people here really know little or nothing of the country in which they live, and have no means of acquiring information about it.
118. Not only that, but works of a similar character ought in your opinion to be undertaken by the Government? I think so.
119. Mr. Forster.] What do you mean by railway tickets? The passenger tickets which you buy when you go by train.

120. How do you account for the progressive expense of your establishment since 1856? I account for it by the new services which have been undertaken by the establishment since then. T. Richards, Esq.
121. As shown in your return, there was a large increase in 1857 over 1856? That is because in 1856 the bookbinding branch was established, and in the same year the postage stamp printing was added to the Department. 21 Sept., 1870.
122. Then since 1856 new branches of your business have been continuously added? Yes. The object has been to concentrate all matters of printing and kindred subjects into one department, and this has been gradually done up to the present time.
123. And you think that this accumulation of numerous minor branches under the one establishment is on the whole economical? I think so, most undoubtedly.
124. In this way the expense of supervision is reduced? Yes, and we are enabled to obtain a better organization; and nothing is more productive of economy in printing matters than organization on a large scale.
125. Do you do all the binding for the Government Departments? Yes.
126. Is there anything done in the way of bookbinding at the Gaol that you could make use of? They do a little binding there.
127. They have not done any for you? Not for us.
128. Do you think you might economize by having the binding, or a portion of it at all events, done at the Gaol? I do not think that much can be saved by either binding or printing upon a small scale anywhere.
129. Do they do any printing at the Gaol? They do not.
130. Do you think that anything might be done to utilize the binding work at the Gaol? *No; I have already objected to having the work done there. The question was submitted to me some time ago, and I then, in a report on the subject, gave my reasons for the opinion I entertained. That report has been published and laid before Parliament.
131. As a rule, do you give higher or lower wages than the large printing establishments in the city? In some cases we give higher wages.
132. In your opinion is this higher rate of wages justified by the superior character or qualifications of the workmen? Yes; they are good men who have been a long time in the establishment, and have acquired an experience of the work of the office, which is worth a great deal.
133. Do you think they would be able to get the same rate of wages elsewhere, supposing they were to leave the Government Office? I think not. Those who are paid at the highest rate certainly would not.
134. Then if they left the Government Printing Office their qualifications are not such as to ensure them the same rate of wages elsewhere? I doubt if they would be able to get employment at all just now in Sydney.
135. I am alluding to the rate of wages? If men had to apply for work when the town is full, some impecunious proprietor would be sure to take advantage of their position, and to grind them down in wages as far as he could.
136. I do not ask you so much about the possibility of getting employment as about whether they would be able to get the same rate of wages they now receive. Are their qualifications such as to ensure them that amount? They would find it difficult to obtain employment at all in the printing business just now, and consequently it is still less likely that they would obtain the same wages they are now getting.
137. In that case do you think that the time has arrived or may shortly arrive when we may make a reduction of wages? I do not think that it would be wise to do so.
138. By your rule it would seem to be never wise to reduce wages? Not in the way you intimate, but we make reductions whenever the opportunity offers. Thus, when a vacancy occurs amongst the men, the new hand fills it at the rate of wages then current in town. There has however been a round reduction throughout the office since the gold discovery.
139. Then by acting on this principle—engaging men at the current rate of wages—is this rate always a reduction of wages? It has the effect of reducing the average rate of wages paid throughout the office.
140. Does it not rather show that you adopt a standard rate of wages higher than is paid by other offices in town? I think not; it certainly is not so at the time of the man's engagement, because, as I say, the rate is fixed at that current in town at the time. As men work for years in the office they get accustomed to the style of work and consequently their services become more valuable, and in some instances an increase of pay is granted on this ground. On that account I do not like to disturb good men by reducing their wages, but whenever a vacancy occurs it is filled up at the current rate.
141. That then is the only way in which you ever make a reduction? No; once we made a reduction of wages all round.
142. When was that? It happened in this way:—The Minister of the day stated that he had come to the determination of putting the Government Printing Office upon the same footing as the other Government Departments, and that he would take the patronage into his own hands, the same as was done in other branches of the Service. To secure this, the men were to be regularly appointed by the Governor and Executive Council, and were to receive fixed yearly salaries. These men were then receiving some £4 a week, some £3 12s. and some £3 a week; but in order to carry out the new arrangements, the salaries were made even sums, and fixed at £200, £180, and £150 a year, so that instead of £4 a week they got £200 a year, and so on.
143. Were you in the office when the gold discovery took place? I was.
144. Were you at the head of it at that time? No.
145. However you recollect the circumstance? I do.
146. Were the wages raised at that time in consequence of the gold discovery? Yes.
147. The wages were raised throughout the whole office? Yes.
148. Now that the effects of that discovery have passed away, has there been a reduction corresponding with the increase which then took place? The wages were not raised at that time in the Government office so much as in other establishments, and on the whole the wages have been greatly reduced since.
149. Has it happened that any of your officers have, through the accumulation of the various new branches to your department, had a greater quantity of work allotted to them than they had previously, whilst they still retain the same salary? Yes; all these different branches have added very much to the labour as well as to the responsibility of those who are engaged in supervising the work. Their responsibility has been greatly increased without any corresponding increase of salary. In fact all the salaries have been reduced, from the highest to the lowest.

150.

* NOTE (on revision):—This is altogether wrong. I said something like it in reference to printing, but not about bookbinding.

- T. Richards, Esq.
21 Sept., 1870.
150. But has there been a corresponding increase of work? There has; and besides this, some of them now do superior kinds of work to any previously undertaken.
151. And have they more than they can do? Yes, and that is the reason why the extra hands are employed.
152. Is that the case with yourself? It is to a great extent. I have quite as much as I can look after.
153. And is it the case with those immediately under you? It is; the responsibility has been increased throughout.
154. You consider then that the addition of all these new branches has cast a large amount of additional responsibility upon you? I do; and as an evidence of it I may mention that I am now personally responsible for the printing and issuing of stamps to the extent of something like £114,000 a year, as well as for the conduct of a large department, employing 162 hands, and embracing the branches I have enumerated.
155. Do you give security? Yes, I give security. There are two officers of the department who give security.
156. Who is the other? The Accountant.
157. Do you give security to a large amount? Yes.
158. You have said that the Government had suspended the operation of the law in regard to certain officers who were entitled to claim under the Superannuation Act—Would not the more correct account of that matter be that these persons had not become entitled to be admitted? I do not think that the Government have the power to refuse to admit them.
159. How is it then that they have not been admitted, if that is the case? Because the Government will not take the deduction from the salaries which the Act says must be paid, *in order to entitle officers to claim under it.
160. If the law were properly carried out would they not necessarily be admitted? The Government will not take the deduction.
161. But has there been a distinct refusal to make the deduction? None has reached me, but still nothing decisive has been done. I think the men on salaries are entitled to claim under the Act, but as the Government have not taken the deduction the matter remains in abeyance.
162. What class of papers issued from your office are the least saleable or the least remunerative? Petitions are the least saleable; nobody ever buys them.
163. Can you suggest any mode of reducing the expense of printing petitions? Yes, I have already made a representation on the subject. The whole plan of dealing with petitions seems to be unnecessarily expensive. First of all they are printed *in extenso*, then a weekly abstract of them is printed, and at the end of the Session a general summary is also printed.
164. What was the conclusion at which you arrived? My proposal with regard to petitions is, that they should, in the first instance, be printed *in full* and *separately*, and such number of copies struck off as may be required for use in that form. In the copies for the sessional volumes I would insert only the body of the petition (*i.e.*, omitting the head and tail), and print the matter continuously in the order in which the petitions are presented, without regard to *subject*. I would discontinue the "weekly abstract" as a permanent document, and give the same information in the *memo.* which is issued with the proofs. I would also reduce the "general summary" to a "summary of petitions received but not printed." Having the petition itself, and a copious index in the volume, the "weekly abstract" and the "general summary" must be superfluous.
165. In what form was this suggestion of yours placed before the officers of the House? I addressed a letter to the Treasury.
166. And was it laid before Parliament by the Treasurer? No, I think not. I do not see it included amongst the papers on Retrenchment in the Treasury Departments, laid on the Table.
167. Then has any action been taken on it? Yes. It was referred by the Treasurer to the Speaker of the Assembly and to the President of the Council.
168. Has it been acted upon in any way? I do not know what decision has been come to by the Speaker, but the arrangement was objected to by the President of the Upper House.
169. Do you sell any number of the Votes and Proceedings of Parliament? Only very few indeed.
170. Can you mention any class of work issued from your office which actually pays its expenses—Acts of Parliament you have said pay for themselves? Yes, on the whole.
171. Are there any others? I cannot call to mind any just at this moment.
172. Perhaps you would furnish a return showing the works issued from your office which have the greatest sale? I will do so. (*Vide Appendix A 4.*)
173. *Mr. Piddington.*] What proportion of your compositors are employed upon night-work? The supernumerary hands do the night-work.
174. And these you pay at the rate of 1s. per thousand? Yes.
175. How many nights during the year are they employed? It depends upon the sittings of the House. They attend at the Printing Office every night when the House is sitting.
176. Can you give the Committee any idea of the number of nights they are employed during the year? I could tell by looking at the Votes and Proceedings; they attend as many nights as the House sits.
177. Can you give us any information as to the number of hours they are employed nightly, on the average? The hours vary very much, according to the length of the sittings of the House. If the House sits till 12 o'clock, then the men are kept till 2 or 3 before they leave. They are generally kept two or three hours after the rising of the House. As to the average number of hours I cannot tell you without reference to the office books.
178. Then of your fifty compositors, it is the lowest class, or the men who are paid the least, whom you employ on night-work? It depends in a great measure upon the surplus work we have on hand; what cannot be done during the day we employ the supernumerary hands upon at night.
179. My questions were directed to the class of men employed, not on day, but on night work? The supernumerary hands do the night-work.
180. Are any of the men who receive £200 a year employed on night-work? Only occasionally.
181. They are not frequently employed? Not very frequently.

182.

* NOTE (on revision):—The words from "in order" to the end of the sentence have been added by the Reporter—I did not use them; they in fact entirely destroy my point.

182. Can you say on how many occasions during the present year they have been employed on night-work? I cannot, without reference. T. Richards, Esq.
183. You cannot charge your memory with the number of times? Not at the moment.
184. Of the eleven who are paid £180 a year, how many have been employed on night-work? They are not so employed unless they are on overtime. 21 Sept., 1870.
185. Is this overtime in addition to their yearly salary? Yes.
186. Have any of the eight at £150 a year been employed on night-work? Not unless they are on overtime.
187. Then which is the class of your regularly paid compositors which you employ upon night-work? We never employ our regular hands upon night-work, unless upon an emergency, and then they are paid overtime. I object, as a rule, to overtime, and it is to prevent it that the supernumerary hands are employed.
188. So that of your eight compositors who receive £200 a year, of the eleven who receive £180, of the eight at £150, of the ten at 8s. a day, and of thirteen who are paid 1s. per thousand, it is the last, or the men who are paid least, who perform all the night-work? The supernumerary hands do the night-work.
189. And the higher paid men are not, as a rule, called upon to do the night-work? I do not think you ought to say they are higher paid. I do not consider that the men at 1s. per thousand on the "piece" are lower paid, on the average, than those on the establishment.
190. I allude to them in this way because of the scale of remuneration you have mentioned; but as you object to that way of putting it, I allude to those who receive £200 a year, £180 a year, £150 a year, and 8s. a day, and I ask you if you employ them at night-work or not? I employ them at night only in cases of emergency.
191. So that as a rule it is the thirteen at 1s. per thousand who have to do the night-work? Yes.
192. Are you aware of the system adopted by the English Parliament—the system under which they print the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons? In what respect?
193. In respect to those in charge of the Parliamentary printing and who undertake to do the work? I cannot say that I am.
194. Are you aware whether any establishments, similar to that of which you are the head, exists in England for the printing of the Votes and Proceedings, Reports, and other Parliamentary documents? There is no similar establishment in England, I believe.
195. Then I understand you to say that you are not aware of any establishment in England similar to that which exists here? I am not aware that the Government maintain any printing establishment of their own in England.
196. Can you inform the Committee what plan is adopted in England for printing the Parliamentary documents? It is done by private firms under some arrangement which the officers of Parliament or the Government make with them; but I am not able to say what are the precise particulars of that arrangement.
197. You are not aware of the mode by which the Parliamentary printing is done by Eyre & Spottiswoode—whether it is by contract or not? Eyre and Spottiswoode have a kind of fixed contract for some of the Parliamentary work.
198. What is your explanation of that term you have used—what do you mean by a fixed contract? I mean that it is a fixed contract as distinguished from a competitive one.
199. Are you sure that it is not competitive? The last report I read upon the subject led me to that conclusion. Mr. McCulloch, the late Comptroller of the Stationery Office, mentions the matter in his evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons, and from his remarks I gather that the present system is not competitive. Mr. McCulloch expressed himself very much against the competitive contract system for job printing, and recommended its discontinuance.
200. You are aware, however, that there is no office in England like our Government Printing Office? Not under the control of the Government.
201. You have stated that the Government Printing Office here is not perfect? Of course it is not perfect. I do not think that any printing office can be absolutely perfect.
202. Still, however, you think that it is tending towards perfection? Yes, it is improving.
203. What is it that you require to bring your office nearer to perfection than it now is? I should like to have more machinery and more type, and also to develop the process of photo-lithography fully. We have already some very complete machinery, but lately many labour-saving machines have been invented, and a large establishment like ours ought to be furnished with them.
204. With respect to the existing demand upon your establishment by the Government and the Parliament, have you not machinery and type sufficient to meet all your wants? Yes, certainly; but my theory is to keep standing matter, so as to be able to furnish anything that frequently recurs at a short notice, without the trouble and expense of resetting. We have not enough type to enable us to do this to the extent it might be done with advantage. Great economy has already been effected in this way, but still a good deal more might be done.
205. Have you not sufficient type to meet all the demands upon your office? We can meet all demands, but with more type we could economize more.
206. *Chairman.*] In speaking of machines, do you allude to Hoe's printing machine? No, that is hardly suitable for our work. I would mention specially an American machine known as Bullock's machine, which prints from a continuous roll of paper and not from sheets, thus saving a great deal of labour and trouble. Now that a Paper Company is at work in the Colony, we could easily procure paper suitable for such a machine, and of the size required.
207. *Mr. Piddington.*] What kind of works do you think should be printed at the Government Printing Office and at the expense of the Colony, in addition to the Australian Geography? I think we are very deficient of maps of different parts of the Colony.
208. But confining our attention first to letter-press printing;—what works do you think should be undertaken? Works upon Natural History might be undertaken.
209. The Natural History of Europe? No, of this country. That I conceive would be a suitable kind of work.
210. Anything else? Yes, I think the Statistics of the Colony might be put into a popular form, so as to render them more interesting to the general reader.
211. You mean the Statistics issued by the Registrar General? Yes.
212. The same information as is now given, I suppose, only put into a better form? Yes.

- T. Richards, Esq. 213. But are there any other works like those on Geography and Natural History, which you think the Government ought to undertake? None occur to me just at the moment. I really have not thought much about the matter.
- 21 Sept., 1870. 214. However it is your opinion that the Government Printing Office should publish works on Geography and Natural History? Yes.
215. Upon what ground? Because I do not think that any private firm could undertake such a work with any prospect of its paying them; and, because I do not think that the public should be left without works of this kind, simply because private firms cannot take the risk of publishing them.
216. Is there not an Australian Geography of which Sir Thomas Mitchell was the compiler;—is not that sufficient? I am not aware that such a work was ever published. I certainly never saw it, and if it has been published it is altogether obsolete now.
217. Then you think that if the Government do not publish a Geography of Australia, the public of the Colony will know nothing of the country in which they live? The majority of the people will remain in ignorance of it until such a work is published, for it is only by reading they can learn anything about it.
218. Then you believe that any information which it is desirable the public should have, ought to be furnished at the expense of the Government? Only upon really important matters, and only so long as private firms have not sufficient enterprise or encouragement to supply the want.
219. For the present then you limit the operations of the Government Printing Office to the production of a Geography and a Natural History of Australia? Yes.
220. With the understanding that a time will come when you will be able to take a more extended view? Yes; when I see that more are required, I would extend my views in that direction.
221. Then as a matter of fact there would be no limit to the works you would publish at the cost of the country? If I thought they would do good I would certainly not limit them.
222. Do you think it to be the duty of the Government to step in and, at the expense of the State, print books merely because nobody else will do it? It might not be advisable for the Government to step in upon ordinary occasions, but where there is a total absence of something which is imperatively required, it is better that the Government should do it than that it should be left undone.
223. Are you quite sure that there is this total absence of information in these two respects? Yes, quite sure.
224. What description of Natural History would you publish? The Flora and Fauna, and other branches.
225. The Flora and Fauna of what part of the world? Those of New South Wales.
226. You would limit them to those of New South Wales? Yes.
227. So that any general information on Natural History is not to be given by the Government Printing Office—it is not to publish for the information of the people anything about the Natural History of Europe, or Asia, or America, or of the World, but only of New South Wales? There are books already published which give all the necessary information relating to other countries. On the Natural History of New South Wales comparatively little has been written.
228. Then you would limit your views to a production of a Natural History of New South Wales? Yes.
229. And I presume you would make the same limit with regard to the Geography? I would.
230. To what do you apply the process of photo-lithography? Principally to maps and plans, or other drawings, illustrating Parliamentary reports. Such illustrations, for instance, as you see in the book of Patents can now be photo-lithographed.
231. Mr. Samuel.] You do not execute the plans and maps of the Lands Office by this process? We have done a little for the Survey Office.
232. How do they get it done? By the old style of lithographing.
233. Mr. Fiddington.] With reference to your expenses, and to the opinion you have given that your printing expenses were slightly under those of the *Herald*,—when you say that, do you include the whole amount paid to the fifty compositors? I am aware that the gross sum paid by the *Herald* is more than we pay.
234. You say that the gross amount paid by the *Herald* is more than that paid in your establishment. Taking the salaries of £200 a year downwards, which you pay, do you intend your answer to apply to all these salaries, and to say that with them the rate you pay is slightly under that paid by the *Herald*? My answer had reference only to the rate paid to the men on piece-work.
235. And not to the whole of the compositors employed? No, not to the whole of them.
236. With reference to those who are paid £200 a year, £180 a year, and £150 a year—are they paid below or above the ordinary rate paid to men engaged upon press-work? Taking the average, they are rather below the ordinary rate.
237. What was the total amount of the expenditure of your department in 1869? £21,426. That amount included the purchase of some machinery.
238. Yet if the Government were to take advantage of the establishment now under your control, and were to put the work now done there up to public competition, to be executed by contract, do you not think that they could get an offer to do the work at less than £20,000 a year? I have no doubt they might obtain such an offer, but I doubt very much if they would gain anything by accepting it.
239. On what grounds do you form that opinion? I come to that opinion because I believe it to be quite possible for a Government to manage an office of this kind better than any contractor would be likely to do, as a contractor would have his own interest and nothing else in view; and next, because I do not think it would be advisable to place such a large and valuable plant in the hands of a contractor, whose object would be to make as much as he could of his contract, without regard to the injury he might be doing to the plant.
240. Then your main objection to a system of contract is that it would be placing a large and valuable plant in the hands of a contractor, whose only object would be to make money out of it? Yes, that is one of my reasons.
241. Could not conditions be inserted in the contract so as to secure proper care and attention being given to the plant? Yes, but they would be useless.
242. Why so? Because they could not be carried out.
243. Could there not be a condition for a periodical stock-taking and inspection? You would never be able to carry out any conditions in such a way as to ensure proper care of the plant. At least that is my opinion.

244. On what grounds do you come to this opinion? It is a very natural opinion, and one which would suggest itself to any person at all acquainted with life. By giving this plant to a contractor you place him in a position in which his whole idea will be to make as much money as possible during the term of his contract with the least expense to himself. Contractors are not usually the most patriotic people, their object being always to make as much as they can for themselves—not to economize for the good of the public. Then as you say there might be conditions to ensure due care and attention to the plant, but any person who has had any experience of this sort of thing must know that in spite of all the conditions that can be made, when the time comes for settling the matter the Government is sure to be victimized. That has been the experience everywhere, in England and elsewhere—it is always the Government that suffers. And then if a Government is at all capable of performing executive functions, it must be capable of managing such an office as this, which in my opinion is peculiarly a function of the Government.
245. Then you think that it is one of the peculiar provinces of the executive duty to manage a Government Printing Office? I think so; and the experience of the World proves it.
246. Does not the experience of the World prove the contrary—Where is there a Government Printing Office in England or in America? In Washington there is one of the largest Government Printing Establishments in the World. They adopted the plan of taking the work into their own hands, after having tried the system of contract for a number of years. In Paris, in Vienna, in fact in most of the Capitals of Europe there are Government Printing Offices; and I am very much astonished that there is not one in England. My surprise is that they have not yet discovered how expensive the present system of doing the work is to the Government. If the Government had an office of their own they would have done the work far cheaper than it is now done. In fact by their arrangements they have enabled Eyre & Spottiswoode not only to make a large fortune, but also to become possessed of a large and valuable plant. Thus, in reality, it is the Government who, by the high rate they have paid, have purchased the plant, and yet they have not got it under their control.
247. I think you said a short time back that you did not know what was paid for the work under the arrangement with Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode? I know the basis of the arrangement, but I do not know the details.
248. Then how do you know that the prices they charge are so high as to enable them to accumulate fortunes, and to obtain a large plant? Because I know that they have been engaged in the Parliamentary work for years past, and that during that time they have made a fortune, and have got possession of an enormous plant. These could only have been acquired out of the profits of their work.
249. I cannot see that—I do not see how this shows that they have acquired either the fortune or the plant out of the work done for the Government? If they have been engaged exclusively in Parliamentary work for a number of years, and during those years have accumulated a fortune, and purchased a large plant, the natural inference is that they have done both out of the profits of the Parliamentary work.
250. But have they been exclusively engaged upon Parliamentary work? So I have been informed—Parliamentary and Government work.
251. Do you not know that Eyre & Spottiswoode print and publish on their own account? I do not think they do much in that way.
252. Do you not know that they are large general printers, and that they have been so for years past? Apart from that I judge from the prices paid. I have tested the cost of some of their work, and find that the English Government pay higher for their printing than we do here, although the wages in England are much lower than they are here.
253. Do you know the plan adopted in England for printing the Post Office stamps? Yes. That is a separate department, carried on at Somerset House.
254. Do you know the particulars of this establishment? I have seen something of them, and have read the details of the estimate of the department. There is an officer at the head of it, under the title of Comptroller. Then there are the workmen and the usual staff. It costs about £28,000 a year.
255. That, however, is specially a Government establishment? Yes, it is a special department.
256. What is the class of bookbinding you perform in your office? Work of all sorts.
257. Have you much of what we may call the superior kinds of binding? Yes. At present we are principally engaged upon work of that kind for the Free Public Library. We have recently rebound a portion of the volumes of the "Encyclopédie Méthodique," for that institution; and the binding is of a very superior kind.
258. Is the great bulk of the work of a superior or of an inferior character? It is not generally a very high class of work. The great bulk of the work is for the Government Offices, and for them the binding is generally in rough sheep or calf; but we do a little of the superior kinds of work, and just now we are doing a good deal.
259. The bulk however is not of a high class—the general run being sometimes like what we see in the Votes and Proceedings? Yes, but there is always work of the superior kind going on. We do a good deal for the Library for instance, and if the Committee will inspect the work they will see that it is of a very superior kind.
260. I am not alluding to these occasional jobs, but to the bulk of the work—is it mere ordinary binding, or work of a superior character? If you call superior work work of a highly finished character, then the bulk of our work is not of that kind.
261. Binding in Morocco or Russia, or material of that class, is what I call a superior character of binding? The greater number bound in our office are books for official purposes, and these are never bound elegantly, although they are always bound strongly.
262. You pay the overseer of the bookbinding branch £300 a year? Yes.
263. How many men has he under him? There are nine journeymen under him; but he has also a great number of youths as apprentices.
264. How many readers do you employ? Four.
265. What are their salaries? The highest salary is £210 a year, the next is £200, and the third £150. The fourth receives 7s. a day; he is a sort of improver—an intelligent young man—who is in training for the first vacancy which may occur.
266. Will you furnish the Committee with a return showing the classification of the total number of men and boys employed on your establishment? I will do so.
267. Classified as you yourself classify them for business purposes? I will.

- T. Richards, Esq. 268. You spoke of type-founding—Do you consider a type-foundry to be an essential branch of a Government Printing Office? I think it would be a great advantage if we had appliances for founding our own type.
- 21 Sept., 1870. 269. *Mr. Samuel.* Would a type-foundry be a costly addition to the office? No, it would not.
270. What would be about the cost? The foundry and appliances would not cost more than £150 to set it up. There would, of course, be an expense from time to time in getting punches and matrices; but the result would be a very great convenience to the office, and highly advantageous in an economic point of view.
271. You say that your officers who have a fixed salary are not engaged upon night-work—What hours do they work during the day? They come at half-past 8 in the morning and leave at 6 in the evening. Those are the hours for all the men on the establishment, except the Accountant and his assistant.
272. Are they all fully employed during those hours? The printers are all fully employed during the time they are in the office.
273. *Chairman.* With regard to the works which you would suggest should be printed at the Government Printing Office on account of their being useful or profitable to the public, would not a hand-book on the mineral resources of the Colony be likely to sell well, if published in a readable form and at a reasonable rate? Yes, I think so.
274. If a book of that kind were compiled by persons thoroughly qualified to perform the work, would it not pay for publication? Yes, I think it would; in fact I have no doubt it would.
275. Could you give a rough estimate of what sale would pay for a work of that kind? I could not, for it would depend entirely upon the class of work it would be, and the style in which it would be got up.
276. Not got up in a costly manner, but in a plain presentable form? It is entirely a matter of calculation, and I could not say what sale would pay until I had all the figures of cost, &c., before me.
277. Do you think that a thousand copies of such a work would sell? Yes, if the price were not too high.
278. And would not the circulation of a thousand copies of such a work do a great deal of good, in affording information upon every head of our mining resources, to those persons interested in their development? Yes, I think so.
279. Then with regard to what you said about having the Statistics of the Colony in a more popular form—Suppose there were issued from your office a year-book of facts, giving all the information obtainable with regard to the Colony and its resources and people? Yes, that is precisely my idea. I proposed something of the kind to the Government not very long ago.
280. Such a work as we see published in other parts of the world—there is a year-book of facts issued by Canada, which is a very complete thing of its kind, and has been of great service to the Dominion? Yes; and I have long thought that something of the kind was absolutely necessary, because as the Statistics are now issued a person cannot get any particular information he may require without a good deal of research; and unless he is very much interested on the points he would not take the trouble of hunting it out.
281. Do you think that, apart from the circulation in this Colony, such a book would sell in London? Well I doubt about its selling there; but it would be well worth while to distribute such a work free to all parts of the world for the sake of disseminating information concerning the Colony.
282. Do you think that a hand-book of the Laws of the Colony would sell? No, I think not. A compendious edition of the Statutes in force would though.
283. Is there at the present time a Geography of New South Wales that is considered a satisfactory work? I think not; I know of none.
284. Such a work, if properly got up, would sell to schools? Yes, I have no doubt it would; and besides this we ought to have a dictionary of names. There ought certainly to be something done to determine the correct manner of spelling the names of places in this Colony. Now every one spells these names according to his fancy, and with no settled rule; and the sooner this is put an end to the better.
285. With respect to useless printing—you have instanced petitions as one class of this kind of work—Do you think that useless printing is confined to petitions, and by “useless” I mean printing that is of no practical use? Very much of the Parliamentary printing appears to me to be compulsory.
286. Can you suggest any means by which this amount of printing can be limited, or by which the cost could be in some way reduced? I could suggest many things as to the way in which these matters might be managed, in order to secure greater economy; but with regard to limiting them I do not see how that is to be done, since the matter rests entirely with the Parliament.
287. Have you any objection to append to your evidence a memo. of such suggestions as you think it desirable to make? I will do so. (*Vote Appendix A. 5.*)
288. *Mr. Piddington.* You think that a thousand copies of a book upon the minerals of the Colony would be sold? Yes, I think that number would be sold.
289. Do you give that opinion without any reference to the price? No, I stated that the price must be a reasonable one.
290. At what price would 1,000 copies sell? The price must of course depend upon the character of the book and the cost of getting it up.
291. Taking all that into consideration, what price would be required in order to sell 1,000 copies? I can hardly say.
292. Suppose it were published at 5s.? That is about the price which I should imagine it could be got out at.
293. Of course it could be illustrated? Yes, I should imagine so; such a work would require to be illustrated.
294. And could it be published at 5s.? Yes, that is the price I had fixed in my mind.
295. With the illustrations it could be produced at 5s.? Yes, I could produce a good book at that price.
296. And produce it so as to yield a profit? If not a profit there would be no loss; and that in my opinion is all the Government should require.
297. Then you think the Government ought not to look for a profit in anything they do? They ought to be satisfied, if it is a public matter, that they suffer no loss.
298. And you think there would be no loss if the work on minerals were issued at 5s.? I think not; but I have made no calculations to guide me.
299. In fact it is just a mere off-hand opinion? Exactly.
300. I think you said that something ought to be done with regard to fixing the spelling of the names of places? Yes, it is necessary that something should be done in the matter, and I think that a dictionary of names should be published, so as definitely to settle the spelling.
- 301.

301. Published by the Government? Yes.

302. With an Act of Parliament making it compulsory on the public to spell all the names in the way laid down in the Government Dictionary? No, I do not think an Act of Parliament would be necessary, because I think that the public would only be too glad to avail themselves of the chance of having the spelling settled.

303. And you consider that the public are so anxious to have the matter settled that they would abide by even a Government Dictionary? One thing is certain, that the Government officials would abide by it, and by degrees the public would soon do the same.

304. The example set by the Government officials would be such as to lead the community at large to adopt it? As far as the uniform spelling of names is concerned I think it would be so.

305. *Mr. Forster.*] On what principle would you select the class of works to be published by the Government? I would lay down no rule, but deal with every work upon its merits; I would make no absolute selection, but if a work of any kind were calculated to do good to the Colony then I should advise the Government to print and circulate it.

306. Would you recommend that every work which could be printed without a loss should be published by the Government? Certainly not.

307. Do you recollect a pamphlet which was published some few months back, with information respecting Howe's Island? I do.

308. Were many of those sold? Not very many.

309. A copy of it was laid on the Table of the House I believe? It was.

T. Richards,
Esq.
21 Sept., 1870.

FRIDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

Present:—

THE HON. CHARLES COWPER,
C.M.G.,
MR. WILLIAM FORSTER,

MR. GARRETT,
COMMANDER ONSLOW,
MR. SAMUEL.

HENRY PARKES, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

The Committee proceeded to the Government Printing Office.

Thomas Richards, Esq., Government Printer, was examined:—

310. *Chairman.*] What are the duties of the Computer? He computes the earnings, checks the bills of the extra hands, and makes computations and returns with reference to the work generally.

311. At what time do the compositors of the establishment come to work in the morning? At half-past 8 o'clock.

312. And what is the hour at which they leave in the evening? At 6 o'clock.

313. *Mr. Samuel.*] What is the difference between the duty of the Overseer and Superintendent? The Overseer has charge of the night-staff during the sitting of the Parliament, and in the recess he comes and does whatever he can.

314. And the Superintendent? He distributes the work, and attends generally to the letter-press branches.

315. *Chairman.*] He has charge over the whole office? Yes, over the letter-press branches, subject of course to my direction.

316. And in your absence he attends to all the duties of the establishment? Yes, takes charge of the place.

317. *Mr. Samuel.*] You have Mr. Henry as Accountant and Mr. Levinge as Clerk—Are both these officers necessary? I do not think that a first class accountant is necessary for the simple duty of collecting the revenue, which is comparatively small.

318. He is a good officer—Mr. Henry? He is a very clever accountant, and fit for much higher work than that of simply taking advertisements and accounting for them.

319. And if he were provided for elsewhere you could do without him? Yes.

320. And the efficiency of the clerical department would not be impaired? Not in the least. Mr. Henry is himself sensible that the work he is doing is not adequate to his ability.

321. Mr. Levinge could do the work as well as it can be done by two? I do not know that I should propose that arrangement, but with the rest of the staff I could still manage.

322. Mr. Hawksley is still here? Yes, he is in the sale-room.

323. One good officer could do the work now done by the Accountant and Clerk? Yes.

324. All these officers, I think you have said, are anxious to go on the Superannuation Fund? They are not on, and they are anxious to be put on.

325. Why can they not make provision by insuring their own lives, or by some arrangement among themselves? They have been waiting in the hope that they would be brought under the Superannuation Act.

326. They all know that the Fund is bankrupt? Since the Fund was originated two or three have died without having made any provision for life insurance, and they have consequently left their families destitute.

327. Their application to be placed on the Fund has always been refused? It has been held in abeyance.

328. *Mr. Cowper.*] I understood that it had been refused on the ground that they were not in the receipt of yearly salaries, but were paid weekly wages, or by piece-work? They were in the receipt of wages and not of salaries, but the Minister of the day placed them on salary for the express purpose of bringing them under the operation of the Superannuation Act.

329. *Mr. Samuel.*] Was it not refused some time ago on the ground that it was no use adding claims upon the Fund, as the Fund was not able to meet existing claims upon it? There was an objection that the Fund was not solvent, but it was represented that the Act would be amended.

330. *Chairman.*] What is the view of the men themselves—do they think that they have been aggrieved by not being placed on the Fund? In the first instance I advised them not to seek to come under the Fund; but they have repeatedly urged me to represent that they were desirous of being brought under the provisions of the Act. They pressed so hard for it that I made the recommendation.

331.

T. Richards, 331. *Mr. Samuel.*] They feel that they are placed at a disadvantage as compared with other officers in the Public Service? Quite so. Some of them are under it and some not. This makes the position of the latter the more unsatisfactory.

23 Sept., 1870. 332. *Commander Onslow.*] What comes under the term "Job Printing"? Printing for the Government Departments.

333. Not for the Parliament? Yes. Some job printing is done for the Parliamentary Departments.

334. You never pay compositors increased salaries from length of service alone? No; we have them at fixed rates.

335. Then you increase the payment for length of service? We have fixed rates—£150, £180, and £200, per annum. A man might come on at £150, and, if a very good workman, might be promoted to the grade receiving £180 or £200.

336. Do you keep copies of everything that you strike off? File copies, we do.

THE Committee then proceeded to inspect the various departments of the establishment, and the following information was communicated by the Government Printer:—

The composing-rooms are arranged so as to facilitate the various branches of work required to be done; and the proofs required are so numerous that one person is solely and constantly employed in pulling them.

The fount-room is in charge of a compositor, who is paid a salary of £200 a year, whose duty it is to keep all the store type in order, and to have it readily available for any pressure of work which may arise. It is his duty to account for all the type received into the office, to issue the sorts to the compositors as they may be required, and to take charge of the matter for distribution as it comes from the press-room.

In the bill-room are kept in type all Bills laid before Parliament, from the time of their initiation until they are passed into law, or are otherwise disposed of by the Legislature. In this room also the Electoral Rolls of the Colony are kept in type; and by this arrangement a saving of £5,000 a year has been effected in the printing of these rolls; that is to say, £5,000, which was formerly voted every year for this purpose, has now been struck out of the Colonial Secretary's "Miscellaneous" Estimate, and the amount saved. The pages of type in this room are—Bills, 598; Electoral Rolls, 1,784; Brands Directory, 454; other matter, 801; making a total of 3,637 pages. In this and the composing-rooms I have introduced a small carriage, which I have invented for facilitating the movement of heavy chases of type. The contrivance is a very simple one, but it helps to keep the forms intact, and is useful in other respects.

In the machine-room there are two double-cylinder perfecting machines, a single-cylinder job machine, and several hand-presses. The new steam lithographic machine is equal in power to twenty hand-presses, and the work done by it is in point of excellence quite equal to anything done by hand. It is very economical in the printing of plans reduced by photography, some of which are now being worked on the machine. In this department I have introduced an improved method of cleansing the type. The ordinary custom in printing offices has been to take the forms outside, and to wash them there; but I have obviated the necessity of that by the introduction of a bath, placed at one end of the machine-room, near the lift by which the forms are raised to the composing-room. It is only right to mention that the bath was constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Potter. The idea was mine, and he carried it out. After the forms are brushed and shut in the bath, the ley, which is placed in a reservoir above the bath, is turned on; and, descending through the bath, falls into a receptacle below. A tramway is laid for moving the heavy forms to and from the bath. In this branch also a great improvement has been effected in the numbering of debentures, &c. In consequence of the pressure for the rapid production of this work, the old system of printing each number by rotary wheels was found too slow, and I therefore gave my attention to the discovery of some better method. I have now introduced a system of logotypes, by means of which the numbering of debentures has been expedited to such an extent that as much work can now be done with more ease in one day as it formerly took a fortnight to produce. Mr. Chapman, the Foreman of the Press-room, has invented a machine by which he can rule and perforate simultaneously with printing on the cylinder machines, but the invention is not yet sufficiently perfected to be brought into general use.

In the store-room are kept paper, ink, treacle, turpentine, and other commodities used in the establishment. This very responsible department is under the charge of the foreman of the machine-room.

In the paper-wetting-room one person is entirely employed in the preparation of paper for the pressmen, and in attending to the small engine which is placed here for the purpose of working the machinery in the upper rooms of the building. Machines have been introduced in the Colony, by means of which paper-wetting can be more expeditiously and economically done than by hand labour. I think that we could get one of these machines made in the Colony.

The stereotyping and the electrotyping department is under the charge of a highly skilled mechanic, who has a perfect understanding of electrotyping, stereotyping, punch-making, type-founding, galley-making, and indeed of all mechanical appliances required in the office. Mr. Stockman is capable of repairing the machinery of the establishment. [*The Committee were shown the different processes carried on in this department.*] The practice of stereotyping has been found very economical. The other special processes are, as regards this office, in their initiation, but enough has been done to show what can be accomplished by them in connection with a large printing establishment.

The printing of railway tickets is carried on by means of very ingenious and delicate machines, which perform the dual operation of printing and numbering the tickets simultaneously. The blank tickets are placed in a tube above the machine, and simply by the turning of the wheel they receive the impression of the type and the number, and are discharged into another tube at the side of the machine, the whole operation being carried on at the rate of about eighty tickets per minute. After the tickets are printed, they are passed through the counting-machine, which detects any error in the numbering of the tickets, should an error have been made. The number of tickets required for the railways is so great that the ordinary process of printing would not be adequate to supplying them. The railway ticket-printing machines introduced into this office are the most perfect appliances of the kind yet discovered.

In

In the bookbinding and ruling departments we produce all the work required by the Government Establishments, and the Parliament, and also rebind many volumes for the Free Public Library.

I have had a return prepared, for the information of the Committee, of the work done in the bookbinding branch during the present year. (*Vide Appendix A 6.*)

The work of the office, when completed, passes into the publishing branch, for delivery to the various Government Departments, Parliamentary Offices, Benches of Magistrates, and other officers in the country. The Publisher's duty is also to keep the printed documents in good order, and to have them accessible whenever required.

The sale-room is principally for the convenience of the public, and it is the duty of the clerk in charge of it to give information respecting various matters, and to guide the public to the finding of any particular document which they may require. The Sale Clerk also compiles the Gazette Index, and does other clerical work.

Owing to the heavy personal responsibility under which I am placed in respect to the stamp branch, I have taken every possible precaution to obtain security. The room itself is kept constantly locked up, and is under my personal charge as Inspector of Stamps. Every press is fitted with an indicator, which records every impression taken from a stamp plate; and the paper on which the stamps are printed is water-marked, and issued by the Clerk in charge of the Government Stores to me, upon requisition approved by the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. I furnish the Audit Office with a declaration of the number printed and issued each month to the Postmaster General. I also furnish a similar return to the Treasury for information. Formerly the plates from which the stamps are printed were made in England, at a cost of £100 each; but I have recently had the dies sent out, and as all the appliances necessary for electrotyping and mounting are here, we shall be enabled shortly, without adding much to the annual expense of the department, to make our own plates, and thus to effect a saving of £100 on each renewal. I have had a return prepared, showing the number and value of stamps printed and issued during the period from 1857 to 1869 inclusive. (*Vide Appendix A 7.*)

The photo-lithographic printing branch is in charge of Mr. Sharkey, who has made improvements on all other known processes of the kind, and the Government have recognized his invention by giving him a substantial gratuity. By this process we can rapidly reproduce, on a small scale, plans of patents and other large diagrams; and the result is, that labour, printing and binding, paper and other material, are largely economized.

A description of the process, and the history of its introduction here, is appended hereto.

The work of the establishment has been increasing year by year, and every department of the office is now over-crowded as regards space. In 1856 printing was supplied to forty-two departments of the Government, and last year (1869) the list of departments to which we supplied printing included seventy-two.

(*Extracted from the "Sydney Morning Herald."*)

"**PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY.**—In the eastern gallery of the Exhibition building, and at the end, near the organ, there hang two pictures, which most visitors have probably passed with little notice, taking them to be merely steel engravings, but which are really among the most noteworthy objects in the whole exhibition. One picture is entitled 'Byron's Dream,' engraved by J. T. Willmore, from a painting by C. L. Eastlake; the other has no title, but it is an engraving after Titian, by Andeloni. It represents two angels adoring the infant Saviour lying on his mother's knees. A more than usually inquisitive observer may notice that each picture bears upon it these words: 'Photo-lithographed at the Government Printing Office.' Therein lies the great interest of these productions. A reference to the catalogue of the Exhibition will give the further information that they were executed by Mr. John Sharkey, and we venture now to call attention to them as amongst the finest specimens of the photo-lithographic art ever turned out. Photo-lithography in different forms has been practised for a number of years; one of the most practically useful of the different processes was invented simultaneously in England and in Melbourne in 1859—in England by officers of the Ordnance Survey Department, under Colonel Sir Henry James, and in Melbourne by Mr. Osburne, then employed under Professor Neumayer at the Observatory. Mr. Osburne took out a patent for his invention in Victoria in 1860, and the Government there paid him £1,000 for the right to use it; they also paid £200 to Mr. M'Hutchison, who worked with Mr. Osburne, and who had been instrumental in perfecting the operations; and this gentleman now holds the patent for New South Wales. The process has been in constant use in Victoria for the last ten years, and has greatly cheapened the production of maps, plans, mechanical drawings, and such like. Beautiful specimens of the Victorian work are to be seen at the Exhibition, exhibited by Mr. John Noone, who now carries on Osburne's process. In this process the drawing to be copied is first photographed on glass in the usual manner. From the negative a print is then taken on paper prepared in a peculiar way which need not here be described. It is fully set forth in the specification of the patent. The print is then covered with a thin film of greasy ink. It is next floated a minute or two on hot water, then laid on a glass plate, and the superfluous ink washed off with a sponge. It is found that the ink adheres permanently to those parts that had been affected by the light through the negative, while it comes freely away from the parts not so affected, leaving thus a reproduction of the original drawing. This operation requires great care and delicacy of touch. As soon as the paper is dry it is ready to be transferred to a lithographic stone, and printed off in the usual manner. A few years ago Mr. Richards, the Government Printer here, was sent down to Melbourne to visit the printing department there, with a view of introducing improvements in Sydney. He was struck with the facilities offered by photo-lithography for the reproduction of plans, &c., and on his return he requested Mr. Sharkey (then employed as a copper-plate printer in the office) to take the matter up. After experimenting a year or two, Mr. Sharkey succeeded in producing a process differing in this important particular from Osburne's, that no ink is applied to the photo-print, but this print, on being taken from the negative, is laid without further manipulation on a stone and passed through the press. The paper being moistened on the back with a sponge and water is then peeled off, leaving a faint impression of the drawing on the stone. A thin ink of a peculiar character is then rubbed into the stone, which absorbs it only in those parts corresponding to the lines of the drawing; and the superfluous ink being then washed off, the stone is ready to be inked and printed from as in the ordinary process of lithography. Within a few minutes after the photo-print is taken, a proof can be drawn from the stone. Mr. Sharkey has thus the credit of inventing a new process of photo-lithography, more speedy than the old, requiring less manipulation of the photo-print, and apparently capable of reproducing finer work. The Government, on the report of a Board appointed to investigate the matter, has given Mr. Sharkey a sum of money for the use of his process, and the Agricultural Society has made him the honorable award of a silver medal, 'on account of the originality, utility, and excellence' of his invention. The first great work done by this process in the Government Printing Office was the reproduction of the plans of the Sydney Water Commission. Much work of a similar character has been executed since, and it is now being applied to the reproduction of the drawings accompanying specifications of patents in this Colony, published from time to time in accordance with a resolution of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Sharkey has been encouraged and assisted by the Government Printer to experiment further and improve his process, and it has now attained to an extraordinary pitch of delicacy and beauty. It can copy effectively, and reduce any engraving, drawing, or lithograph, where the work consists of distinct lines or dots, but cannot at present produce good results from photographs of natural objects, or from drawings where the shading is continuous, and not broken up into lines. The processes used in Melbourne and in England are equally at fault in this kind of work, or even more so. It is hoped that these particulars will serve to draw attention to the gems of photo-lithographic art turned out from the Government Printing Office, and now on view at the Exhibition, and will show how well-merited has been the award of a silver medal to Mr. Sharkey."

TUESDAY,

T. Richards,
Esq.
23 Sept., 1870.

TUESDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1870.

Present:—

COMMANDER ONSLOW, R.N., | MR. PIDDINGTON,
MR. WINDEYER.

HENRY PARKES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Charles Potter called in and examined:—

- Mr. C. Potter. 337. *Chairman.*] What is the office you hold in the Government Printing Office? The office of Superintendent.
- 27 Sept., 1870. 338. That is the designation of your office? Yes.
339. What are supposed to be your duties generally speaking? To receive all the work, to distribute it to the various branches, and to follow it up until it is completed. I am also responsible for the custody of the material, and that it is kept in proper order.
340. Your duties extend over the same ground as the duties of the Government Printer himself? Not exactly; my duties are more with detail than his.
341. That is not exactly what I mean. Is there any part of the office which is exempt from your supervision? No part, with the exception of the stamp-room. When the Government Printer is there he takes the personal superintendence of that. In his absence I do so.
342. In case of the absence of the Government Printer, would the direction of the office devolve upon you? Yes.
343. Entirely? Entirely.
344. What part of the office have you most to do with? The general printing—the letter-press.
345. How long have you been connected with the printing office? Since 1851.
346. In what capacity did you enter? As a compositor, and making up the Gazette; afterwards I was Foreman of the Press-room; and from there I got my present appointment.
347. According to a return printed since this Committee first sat, and which no doubt you have seen, the greater part of the compositors are on what is called the establishment, I believe? Yes.
348. £200 a year is the highest salary? There are eight, I think, on £200 a year; they are men who have been a long time in the office.
349. That is a little under £4 a week; that is a little in excess of the establishment wages given to compositors in large private offices? I think it is somewhat in excess.
350. Do you know what is the rate given on the establishment in private offices? I do not; I think it is somewhere about £3 10s. or £3 12s. a week in the most respectable places. The *Herald* Office, I suppose, is the only place that can be put in comparison with ours.
351. There are some men on piece-work, I believe? Yes, fourteen.
352. But they are not constantly employed? No, only during the Session of Parliament.
353. What is the rate of pay per thousand? 1s.
354. Do you know what the rate per thousand is at the *Herald* Office? I think it is a shilling and a halfpenny.
355. I suppose the *Herald* gives the highest price? Yes, I believe so.
356. Do you know whether it gives a higher price than the other newspapers? I have heard so.
357. Those of your compositors who are receiving £200 a year have been in the office some time? Yes.
358. They are very reliable men? Yes, very good men; they have become conversant with all the work of the place, and are really very valuable men; and I think they stood by the Government during the gold excitement.
359. What offices have you been in before you came to the Government Printing Office? Only where I served my time, at Mr. Trood's, in King-street.
360. Did you come to the Government Printing Office soon after your time expired? No, I was in business for myself. Mrs. Trood was left a widow, and I conducted the business for a couple of years.
361. *Commander Onslow.*] Printing? Yes.
362. *Chairman.*] You have not had a great deal of experience in other offices? No.
363. And that experience has been confined to Sydney? Yes.
364. Could you give the Committee any opinion as to whether the hands in the establishment do as much work as the hands generally in printing offices? No doubt of it; they do more, I should say. We have found, when we have had strange hands come into the office, that they have not done so much as our old hands.
365. You think they do as much work for their money as printers in private establishments? I am sure of it. If their work was calculated at a shilling per thousand, it would be found that they earn a great deal more than they get.
366. Do you think the necessary work of the Government could be done more economically by private contract? I do not think so. I have thought over the matter, and I do not see how it could.
367. Who is the Publisher? Mr. Lynch.
368. What are his special duties? His duties are the despatching of all work after it has been printed; sending it out to its destination.
369. Can you describe the round of his duties for a day—What time does he come there in the morning? Half-past 8.
370. What does he do first of all? During the Session he sees to despatching the Proof Votes and Minutes. He has charge of all the departmental forms.
371. We do not get at what he does at present;—having charge of the departmental forms might mean that the forms lie on a shelf, and that he simply sits in his chair doing nothing? He has a great deal of booking to do.
372. What I want you to do is to place before the Committee some idea of the work he has to do? It is rather a difficult matter to put it in a tangible shape. He takes charge of all the printed papers, and sees to their being despatched; and he sends everything to the post that has to be posted—some twelve thousand letters and parcels in the course of the year have to be sent away. All these things have to be kept account of. He receives all the work after it has been printed.
373. Receives and issues all the publications? Yes, every document that has been printed goes to him.
374. Who delivers these documents to him? The Foreman of the Press-room; and, if it is a job that has been bound, the Binder.

375. Does the Foreman of the Press-room keep an account of them? Yes, he takes an account of all the work he prints. Mr. C. Potter.
376. All the perfect work he delivers to the Publisher? Yes. 27 Sept., 1870.
377. Does the Publisher take an account to check his? I do not think he checks his account.
378. For example, supposing a pamphlet was printed at the Government Printing Office—I noticed the other day that you are now printing a pamphlet on the Culture of the Silkworm—supposing 5,000 copies were ordered to be printed, would the Publisher have them counted to ascertain that there were 5,000? Yes.
379. Does he keep an account of them as they go out of the publishing department, so that at this time next year he could show how many had gone out and how many remained in stock? Yes.
380. And so of every publication? Yes.
381. Would that apply to the Gazette? Yes.
382. Or to any Bill? Yes. Documents from the Publisher are generally supplied on requisition; or the Publisher issues them on a printed order from the Government Printer or myself.
383. Are the men in the printing department, on the whole, a good set of men—sober, steady, and reliable? Yes, taking them as a body.
384. I suppose you have the pick of the trade, taking all circumstances into account—the permanency and regularity of payment, and the value of the situations? No doubt of it. There are a great number of applications—many, I dare say, from persons at present employed in newspaper offices, who would perhaps be glad to escape the night-work.
385. What is the arrangement for conducting the operations of the office in relation to the Legislative Assembly—the Votes and Proceedings I mean? To get them printed by morning?
386. Yes; what provision is made for that purpose? Some years ago a certain number of the permanent staff used to come back at night, but that was found to be very inconvenient, and interfered with the daily work. We then got a certain number of men on the piece as supernumeraries, and we have these as a night staff at present. We perhaps have ten of these back as long as it is necessary; they stay until the Proceedings are put in type; and the pressmen come early next morning, and print them off, so that they may be sent out by 8 or half-past 8 o'clock.
387. At what time do the pressmen come for that purpose? Half-past 5 or 6 o'clock.
388. How many copies are printed? 175, I think.
389. How are they disposed of? I suppose there is a copy sent to each Member of Parliament, and the same number of copies sent to the Assembly office? There are a number of covers sent from the Assembly office, and copies are put in these covers, and sent according to directions.
390. Do you think the office is conducted with strict economy in regard to material, and also type, in all respects? I think so.
391. You do not see any opening for improvement? No. I know it has been the endeavour of the present Government Printer to economize as much as possible. We have always that in view, and have done many things to that end,—printing closer, widening the measure of the pages, and so on.
392. With regard to economy in the use of type;—is your supply of type sufficiently large to keep all matter standing which it is necessary to keep standing? We have a great quantity of type, but it is not large enough.
393. In the case of the Electoral Rolls—they are kept standing? Yes; between 1,700 and 1,800 pages of type.
394. They are kept in type from year to year? Yes.
395. Do you know what was the amount of type bought specially for that purpose? I could not say at a venture.
396. What amount of expenditure in labour is saved by keeping the Electoral Rolls in type, as compared with the cost of printing them anew every year? I should think perhaps 75 per cent. on printing the revised lists; not quite so much in printing the unrevised lists, because there are more alterations.
397. That is, where £1,000 are spent now, £4,000 would be spent if they were not kept in type? Yes.
398. Is there much other work where money can be saved by keeping matter in type? I think the Blue Book might be kept in type. I dare say £150 a year might be saved in that.
399. There is not much alteration in the Blue Book from year to year? Not a great deal.
400. Could you give the Committee any idea of the cost of the composition of the Blue Book—I believe that is the correct term—the setting of it? I think about £225.
401. The cost of the compositors' work, setting the Blue Book in type? It would cast up to that in value if it had to be paid for by piece-work.
402. What do you suppose would be the cost of correcting it, if it stood in type? I dare say it would be reduced something more than 50 per cent.
403. Would that apply to the Statistical Register? No; it would not be so advantageous to keep that in type. Some portions relating to fees we do keep in type—about forty pages.
404. Is care taken in the office to keep up any particular part of a given publication which can be retained in type? Yes.
405. In the superintendence of the office attention is always paid to that consideration? Yes; we take care, in the case of documents of any importance, to ascertain whether an extra number of copies will be required, before distributing the type.
406. In the return before alluded to, there is a person named Alfred Stockman down as stereotyper;—does his employment come under your notice? Yes.
407. He seems to be a very clever man? Very; a man who can make himself handy anywhere.
408. Electrotyping, I think it is called? Electrotyping, stereotyping, cutting blocks—almost anything.
409. Do you not think he has a very low rate of remuneration, as compared with other people? Very low.
410. Ten shillings a day, I believe? Yes.
411. From your knowledge of the trade, if that man now left you could you supply his place? Not by one man; we could get the work done as it was done before. I think the man is underpaid.
412. He does the whole of the electrotyping and stereotyping in the office? He has two assistants.
413. But he really conducts the whole of that branch of the work? Yes.
414. The cost of that department is £334 6s., according to this return? Yes.

Mr. C. Potter. 415. Have you had any opportunity of judging of artisans of his character, employed in the way in which he is employed? No; except casually meeting with them—getting work done from time to time. I cannot say I have had much experience of them.

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416. You could not give any opinion as to the relative value of that man from what you have seen in other places? No.

417. *Mr. Windeyer.*] Do you consider it advantageous to keep up this system of staff compositors, as prizes in the office, as it were—as objects of ambition in the office? Yes, I think some of them should be paid on a high scale; it has a good effect upon the general staff.

418. From what body is this composing branch on the staff recruited, supposing a vacancy to occur? Generally from the apprentices.

419. Is it always from the apprentices? Not always. There are a great number of apprentices in the office.

420. Is that the rule in the office? It is not the rule, but it happens so mostly.

421. Is it the invariable practice in the office? Yes.

422. Then in point of fact the apprentices have the preference over any extra hands who may be in the office? I do not think there is any preference shown.

423. You say it is the invariable rule to appoint to this department from the apprentices;—does not that in point of fact amount to a preference? Perhaps I was wrong in saying it was the invariable rule, but it mostly happens so. There is no rule about the matter at all—no regulation to that effect.

424. Without there being any regulation, is it the fact that the promotions are so made? Yes.

425. Then in point of fact, an apprentice, as an apprentice, has a better chance of appointment than an extra hand? Yes, I think so.

426. Do you think that a desirable state of things? I think the apprentices should have the preference.

427. Why? Because they are more likely to know the routine of the office—the work.

428. A man may be a first-class workman, say a new comer with large experience of London offices—is he not likely to be just as good a servant to the Government, on this staff, as an apprentice who is promoted merely because he has been an apprentice? Yes, if promoted just because he has been an apprentice; but the inference is that an apprentice in the office would know more about the particular style of work than a strange man.

429. Is there anything peculiar in the style of work? Yes, there is a peculiarity.

430. Anything that a trained compositor could not do? He would have to get a little experience.

431. What is the peculiarity in the style of work which makes it more difficult to a trained man from a London office than to an apprentice in the office here? It is difficult to point it out.

432. Can you not give us an instance? I cannot say I can give a case in point.

433. Are the whole of these twenty-six persons spoken of here on the permanent staff? Yes.

434. Can you tell me when the last five were appointed, at £125 a year? I could not just now. There is another consideration; these are all journeymen, and they only get 8s. a day. You would not get a first-rate man, a stranger in the office, at the price. There are ten of these men who only get 8s. a day.

435. Can you tell me when the two last at £150 were appointed to that branch? No, I could not give the date without reference.

436. Were these two last apprentices in the office? Yes. All these have been apprentices in the office.

437. The whole twenty-six? I thought you said the two last. No, not the whole twenty-six.

438. How many of these twenty-six were apprentices in the office? Fifteen of them. With the exception of No. 15, from No. 10 down to No. 26.

439. Who was No. 16? He was an apprentice.

440. Who is the excepted one? Patrick Martin.

441. What was he? I believe he originally came from Tasmania.

442. Was he ever on the extra staff? Yes.

443. Can you point to anybody else on that list who was ever on the extra staff? No other on this list.

444. Then, in point of fact, it appears now that it has been the invariable rule, with that one exception, to have appointed from the apprentices, and never from the extra staff? Yes, all these were apprentices.

445. Then it appears, as a matter of fact, with but one exception, that no one has ever been appointed from the extra staff? No, not amongst that number. There are some compositors over on the other side, I think you will find. There is one named Hollingworth; he was once on the supernumerary staff.

446. I am speaking of these twenty-six. Do not the extra staff do the same style of work as these twenty-six? Yes, occasionally. Their principal work is on the night staff, doing the Votes and Proceedings; but if there is any surplus work in the day they get it.

447. What is the difference between the class of work that the twenty-six do and the work done by the extra staff? No difference but that the one class are employed in doing the Votes and Proceedings, and the other in doing any other work.

448. What is the difference between any other work and the work done by those who do the night-work—the Votes and Proceedings? No real difference in point of skill required.

449. Then is it not quite clear that a man on the extra staff who knows his duties as a compositor must be quite as well qualified, after having been in the office for a certain time, to do the same work as these twenty-six—as the apprentice who is promoted? There are two or three there who would never be qualified.

450. Is it not quite clear that a good workman who has been in the office some time must be quite as well qualified as one of these twenty-six to do the same class of work? Yes, no doubt he will become qualified by experience to do any work that is done in the office.

451. Then in point of fact you do not adhere to the reason you just now gave as a good reason why apprentices should be preferred to first-class workmen amongst the extra hands? I consider a lad who has been brought up in the place has, if anything, a preference over a stranger.

452. Simply because he has been brought up there? Yes, if qualified otherwise.

453. Then, as a matter of fact, you give up the reason which you put forward before as a good reason for promoting apprentices over extra hands, however good? I am not aware what the reason was.

454. You stated just now that the difference in the style of work made the apprentices educated in the office better qualified than these extra hands—it now turns out that the extra hands do exactly the same class of work as the twenty-six. I understand you now to say that there is no real difference in the class

of

of work they do. Is it not quite clear that first-class workmen amongst the extra hands are quite as well able to do the work as apprentices brought up in the office? Yes, after some experience. What I meant to say was that apprentices were to be preferred as workmen to strangers, because they have a knowledge of the work to be done. Mr. C. Potter.
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455. Can you see any reason why there should not be the same inducement held out to first-class workmen, going into the Government Printing Office as extra hands, to obtain one of these permanent situations? No, I do not see why a first-class man, if he is wanted, should not be taken upon the staff.

456. What does a first-class hand among the extra hands earn, as an average, monthly, throughout the year? They are not employed throughout the year; only during the Session, and perhaps a little while afterwards. Some of the best of them earn £12, £13, £14, or £15 a month—one or two of them.

457. Which two are these? Mason is a very smart compositor—a very quick hand; Baigent is equally good; O'Connor is very fair, and so is Trumper.

458. Do you not think it is a thing calculated to give dissatisfaction, if men trained in their business, men of experience, see mere lads who have been apprentices appointed to these prize situations amongst the twenty-six, when they themselves may have been longer in the office? Men like Mason in full work can earn £15 a month; but a lad just come out of his time will only get 8s. a day, or £2 8s. a week. One of these men would not like to take that rate of wages for the sake of getting a permanent situation. It would not be advantageous to the Government to pay one of these men £180 a year when they can get an apprentice just out of his time for £2 8s. a week.

459. You are assuming that there is no other way of arranging it than the present way—Do you not think that the system of itself is calculated to give dissatisfaction? I do not see why it should. If a private employer had an apprentice whose time was just expiring, and he could retain that apprentice at £2 8s. a week, he would not like to give another man £3 12s. There are many of these men that we do not require at all; there are too many on the supernumerary staff. They are thrust on the department, and we give them what work is going.

460. How many are not required? We could do without the half of them; many of them are inferior workmen.

461. *Mr. Piddington.*] There are two classes of compositors employed in the Government Printing Office, are there not? Yes.

462. They are divided into compositors who are on the establishment, and compositors who are called supernumeraries? Yes.

463. How many are employed altogether? I could not say just now how many compositors there are. I think there are fifty-seven in the composing branch—apprentices and compositors.

464. Out of that number how many are paid by day-work, or by fixed rate of wages or salary? All but fourteen.

465. What rate of wages do you pay per week to compositors on the staff? They are paid every month, by salaries; some of them £200 a year—eight, I think; thirteen, I think, at £180; some at £150; and some at 8s. a day.

466. I suppose those at 8s. a day are the smaller number as compared with those paid by the month? Yes, some eight or ten of them, I think.

467. Are the compositors on the staff selected because they have been proved to be first-class compositors? Yes; they are men who have been a long time in the establishment.

468. How is the efficiency of these compositors on the staff ascertained? By the amount of work they do, and their general capabilities. It is not always the fastest compositor that is really the best. A lad twelve months in the trade, if he is a smart lad, will pick up as many types as a man who has been twenty years at it.

469. I do not fix that as my idea of a first-class compositor; I take it with regard to his general efficiency. You say their efficiency is proved by the work they do. Is that test of efficiency entirely derived from the work they do in the Government Printing Office? Yes. I must correct myself there. They have not been kept on only on account of their superior abilities; that is not the only reason.

470. What are the other reasons? As I said before, they are men who have been a long time in the service of the Government, and they stood by the Government during the gold excitement.

471. Have all these men been in the service of the Government since the discovery of gold? Yes, all those with the higher salaries.

472. How many? Eight, I think, at £200.

473. All these eight have been in the service of the Government since 1851? Yes.

474. As compositors? Yes, I think so.

475. You do not include their term of service as apprentices? No. Many of these men came from England.

476. How many of the men of the next class have been in the service of the Government since 1851? The date of their first appointment is on the return.

477. *Chairman.*] You yourself came as a compositor in the first instance? Yes.

478. *Mr. Windeyer.*] How do you reconcile the answer you have just given to Mr. Piddington—that compositors are always chosen by reason of their superior efficiency—with the fact that for a long time past they appear to have been invariably appointed from the ranks of the apprentices? I did not say that was the sole reason; I corrected myself.

479. *Mr. Piddington.*] Is the work in the Government Printing Office so peculiar in its character that an ordinary compositor could not perform it? No.

480. Is it the practice in large printing offices to pay the compositors by piece-work? I think in most large printing offices it is; they pay a portion of them by piece-work, and a portion of them by day-work. There is a good deal of work that cannot be paid for by the piece.

481. I ask you whether, from your knowledge, it is the practice in large printing offices to pay the compositors by piece-work? As far as I have heard, a portion of the staff is paid by piece-work and a portion by day-work. I have had no experience of other large printing offices myself.

482. Where has your experience been derived? In the present office I am in.

483. No other? No other large establishment.

484. Is there anything in the nature of the work carried on in the Government Printing Office to make it impossible to apply the same system there, of paying by piece-work, as is done in large printing and jobbing offices? I have never heard of an office where all the work is done by piece-work.

Mr. C. Potter. 485. I do not ask you that question. I will put it again. Is there anything in the nature of the work performed by the Government Printing Office to make the practice that exists in large jobbing offices inapplicable there—that is, paying by piece-work? It would be a very unprofitable system to do all the work by the piece.

486. On what account? The men would earn a great deal more than they get by day-work.

487. Do you mean to say the men employed by day-work do as much as men would do who are employed on piece-work? I think so.

488. And on that account that it would not be economical to the Government to pay them by piece-work? I do not think so.

489. How do you account for the practice existing almost universally in large printing offices? I do not think it does exist—not to have wholly piece-work done.

490. To a great extent? To a great extent, I believe, it does.

491. You say you have had no experience of large offices? No.

492. How can you tell then what is done? Only by hearsay and reading.

493. Do you know the system adopted, with regard to the payment of compositors, in the office of Eyre, Spottiswoode, & Co., in London? No.

494. Do you know the system adopted in Hansard's establishment, or Clowes' establishment? No.

495. Are you aware whether these are large printing offices or not? Yes, I know they are.

496. Do I gather from you that you are of opinion that the present system of paying the major part of the compositors by fixed salary is more economical than paying them by piece-work? Yes, much more so.

497. Is it your opinion that piece-work, with regard to composition, is unprofitable as compared with day-work? I think so.

498. *Commander Onslow.*] Who appoints to the supernumerary staff? I think it lies with the Treasurer.

499. Do all appointments lie with him? Yes.

500. None with the Government Printer? No.

501. If an apprentice was as good as an extra hand he would get the preference? They have never been put into juxta-position in that way. There has been no case where any claim has been made by an extra hand against an apprentice.

502. Have you ever known a case where an apprentice, who was an indifferent compositor, got the preference over an extra hand who was a good one? I do not know of a case.

503. *Mr. Windeyer.*] Do you mean to say that all this number, from No. 10 to No. 26, are equally good as compositors with the best of the extra staff? No, I should not like to say that.

504. Do you not know as a matter of fact that some of them are inferior? Yes, they may be inferior to the best of the extra staff.

505. *Commander Onslow.*] Are any of them inferior as compositors, or are they all up to their work? I should say as a fact that they all earn their money.

506. Is the art of composition or type-setting a merely mechanical art? No, it cannot be called a merely mechanical art.

507. *Chairman.*] Is it not the fact that it is so mechanical that the compositor often does not know what he is setting up? I think I have heard of an instance of that.

508. *Commander Onslow.*] Do you think a man may be a very good compositor indeed, and yet a stupid man on any other subjects? It is a rare case where a stupid man is a good compositor.

509. Still a person might be skilful with his hands although stupid? I do not think so.

510. Do you think it advisable to give increased pay for long service? I think so; I think it acts as an inducement to the men.

511. To persons who are mere compositors—who have only to use their hands;—I am not speaking of brain work? Yes, I think it is.

512. Do you know any private establishment that does so? No, I cannot say that I do.

513. They simply pay for work done? Yes.

514. Have the wages of these men been lowered since the gold discovery, or has there been any great reduction in their pay? None of these men's wages that were in the office at the time of the gold discovery have been lowered, not that I am aware of.

515. Has the rate of wages been lowered since, generally? Yes; in fact we have several journeymen at 8s. a day.

516. Is there ever a slack time during the recess? Of late years we have had very little slack time. There may be a fortnight or three weeks. We generally take advantage of that to clear the office.

517. Would there be any difficulty in getting an increased number of hands if there was a sudden press of work? No difficulty at all.

518. *Mr. Piddington.*] Are the journeymen at 8s. a day first-class compositors? I should call the majority of them first-class compositors; they might rank as that.

519. Have you not stated that the wages of 8s. a day are not sufficient remuneration for a first-class compositor? No.

520. *Commander Onslow.*] Are there fixed hours of work, or, if there is a press of work, are the men kept on till it is done? There are fixed hours for the day-staff, and if they are required to work overtime they do so.

521. Are they paid for working overtime? Yes.

522. Do all the compositors, taking them together, do an equal amount of work—are there some so superior to the others that they do much more work—is there any marked difference in the work done? There is a difference—there may be a marked difference.

523. And yet they get the same pay? I do not say among those who get the same pay.

524. Is there any marked difference in the work of those who get the same pay? I could not say there is any marked difference.

525. At what rate are they paid for working extra? 1s. 6d. per hour for overtime; that includes everything.

526. There may be three or four men working extra time, and one may set up twice as much type as another? The Government get the advantage of that.

527. How are the night-staff paid—by time? Sometimes by time, sometimes by the piece, according to the nature of the work.

528. What is the night-work generally? The night-staff come at 6 o'clock.

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529. What work have they got to do? The Votes and Proceedings.

530. Why should they be paid by the piece at one time and by time at another? Sometimes they are employed in correcting proofs. The men have to be there whether there is sufficient work in the Votes and Proceedings or not, and to fill up their time they are perhaps employed in composing something else on the piece, or correcting proofs. If correcting proofs, they get 1s. 3d. per hour. As soon as the Votes and Proceedings are put in type and ready to be sent to press, they are dismissed.

531. I did not understand your former answer. You said a certain number of men were obliged to be there at night—that they had to work a certain time—that there might be little or much to do—and that if not sufficiently occupied with the Votes and Proceedings they are employed at other work? They have to remain till the House rises, and there may not be sufficient copy sent from the House, and to fill up their time they have other work to do.

532. Is anything reduced from their wages for the Superannuation Fund? No. They have requested many times, I believe, to be brought under the Superannuation Act, but their request has not been acceded to.

533. Do none of the persons mentioned in this list contribute to the Superannuation Fund? Only the Government Printer, myself, the Overseer, the Accountant, and his Assistant, the Foreman of Bookbinders, and the Railway Ticket Printers.

534. How long have these officers been paying to the Superannuation Fund? Since it was started.

535. You have stated that a great many of these men who are getting high salaries now were in the Government employ during the gold fever? Yes.

536. And they remained with the Government? Yes.

537. Did they get any increase of wages? It was increased to the amount they now get; there has been no increase since.

538. They have been getting the same rate of pay for the last ten or eleven years? Yes.

539. *Mr. Windeyer.* What is there to prevent a first-class hand amongst the supernumerary compositors being promoted to these situations at £180 a year; and these lads, instead of getting 8s. a day, being put in a position to earn what you consider the much superior wages of a first-class extra hand? I think that if those who are now getting 8s. a day, as I understand you, were put on the piece, it would be a considerable loss to the Government.

540. That is not answering my question? I hardly understand you.

541. I was asking you before whether it was not likely to cause a feeling of dissatisfaction amongst first-class workmen, that apprentices should invariably be preferred before them in getting these permanent situations. Your answer to that was, in effect, that a first-class workman would not thank you for putting him in the position of simply earning 8s. a day. I now ask you what there is to prevent a first-class extra workman, if a vacancy takes place in a situation at £180 a year, being promoted to that situation, and an apprentice being put in the position of an extra workman, to earn what he could? The rule in the Service generally is to put the next man into a vacancy.

542. *Commander Onslow.* Whether fit for it or not? No.

543. *Mr. Windeyer.* Simply because he has been an apprentice? I should think that if a vacancy occurred at £180 a year, the first man of those getting £150, if he were competent, should be the man to get it. That is the rule in the Service generally.

544. Why should he not get it by going through the class of extra hands? These extra hands are engaged as supernumeraries.

545. Then in point of fact it comes to this,—that there is no process by which a first-class workman coming to this country, and getting employment in the Government Printing Office, can be promoted to one of these situations? Not without the arrangements are altered. These men are employed as supernumeraries, and the half of them are not required. We could do without the whole of them for that matter.

546. *Mr. Piddington.* Are you aware what has been the practice in the Government Printing Office in Melbourne with respect to the engagement of compositors? I think it has been left to the Government Printer there; I think he has the engagement of them.

547. I do not mean as to their nomination. I want to know whether you are aware whether the practice in the Government Printing Office at Melbourne has been to select the best compositors that could be obtained, as contrasted with the practice in the Government Printing Office in Sydney? I cannot tell.

548. *Mr. Windeyer.* Do you know why an exception was made in the case of Patrick Martin; why he was promoted from the extra workmen amongst all these apprentices, and he alone? I do not recollect the circumstances now. He is a very good workman, and a very useful man. He assists in what we call the distribution. We find him a very careful steady man.

549. I want to know what the reason existing then was? I do not know. I have nothing to do with the appointment of the hands, and the reasons are very often not made known to me.

550. *Chairman.* You do not know anything about the manner in which the men are paid in Melbourne? I do not; I believe there are some on the piece and some on the staff.

551. You are not aware that there are over fifty men on the establishment. You do not know anything about it? No.

552. You have not read the reports of the recent inquiry? I read an abstract of the report in one of the newspapers.

553. Is it not a fact that there is a great difference in the expertness and general rapidity with which they can set letters between compositors? Yes.

554. Will not one man do 50 per cent. more work than another, and yet they will both be good workmen? I do not think there is so great a difference as 50 per cent. There is a difference; but a man may not set up so much, and yet be a better workman.

555. Is it not a fact that two men of equal character and intelligence, both turning out work equally good, will nevertheless show this difference, that one will set type more rapidly than another? Yes, there is that difference.

556. Is it a fact that the rates of remuneration on the establishment in a printing office are regulated by the average rate at which compositors set matter,—not by extra quickness, but by the average rate? Yes; if you were to regulate the wages to form a scale, you would certainly take the average earnings, not the earnings of individuals.

Mr.

Mr. John Stephen Lynch called in and examined:—

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557. *Chairman.*] You are Publisher in the Government Printing Office? Yes.
558. How long have you held that situation? Since January, 1863.
559. Did you fill any other situation in the Government Printing Office before you received the appointment of Publisher? I have been in the office since 1851.
560. What appointment did you hold? I went there as an apprentice.
561. To the business of compositor? No, to the press and machine work. I had a desire to be a compositor, but I was not employed in that way.
562. What are your specific duties as Publisher? To see to the distribution of all the papers that are printed. I receive them from the press-room and distribute them—the work for binding to the binder, and the papers to the various Government offices or individuals entitled to receive them in town and country.
563. What property have you under your charge; all publications I presume? Yes.
564. Anything else? Postage stamps to the value of £300 or £400 a year.
565. You have all printed documents of every description under your charge? Yes.
566. Do you take an account of all sales to the public? I keep an account myself, but the Sale Clerk keeps an account of all sales.
567. You keep an account of the disposal of every paper that is published? Yes.
568. Do we understand that all copies of any given publication go out of the office through the Sale Clerk—that none go direct from you? All the free copies go direct from me.
569. All those that are sold to the general public go through the Sale Clerk? They come from me first to him.
570. Would your books account for every publication and the disposal of it at any given time? Yes, every document.
571. Take the Statistical Register for the year 1867 for example; could you show at once where every copy had gone? Not at once; I could in about two or three hours.
572. How many copies of the Statistical Register are published? 1,100 and odd; I could not tell exactly now.
573. They are sent where—the official copies? The Registrar General has so many supplied, the Council and Assembly so many, and the different Government Departments so many.
574. Are they sent to any particular officers under the Government; Clerks of Petty Sessions for instance? No, they are only supplied on requisition.
575. Are they supplied on requisition, as a matter of course? The requisition comes first to the Government Printer, and if his signature is to it I supply it; if not, I do not.
576. I suppose they are all supplied through the Ministerial Heads of Departments? No, they are not.
577. Who are they sent to then. Could the Inspector General of Police, for instance, get them—If a requisition came from the Inspector General of Police for ten copies of the Statistical Register, would they be supplied? I do not think we would supply so many.
578. If it came for two? Yes.
579. And so of any other department? Yes.
580. But you could ascertain where they all went? Yes.
581. Suppose a Minister sends for a copy, do you take an account of that? Yes.
582. Could you tell whether a Minister, say the Treasurer, received one or twenty copies? Yes, I could tell how many went to the Treasury.
583. And this applies to all other publications in the same way as to the Statistical Register? Yes.
584. You could account for all other publications in the same manner? Yes, even those given to the Government Printer himself.
585. Some rather costly works are published in the Government Printing Office;—I suppose the Statistical Register is as costly as any? No; the Return of Patents is the most costly that has been issued.
586. What has become of that? It is lying on the shelves.
587. Have you ever sold any copies to the public? We may have sold one or two; certainly not half a dozen.
588. How many copies of that were published? Six hundred and odd,—the usual Assembly number.
589. What is the usual Assembly number? Different numbers of different documents.
590. Does that apply to all documents; for example, to petitions, to Bills, to returns of correspondence relating to any particular locality? The number?
591. Yes? Yes; there is very little difference; 580 is the usual number of such papers.
592. Mr. A. B. moves for copies of correspondence between the Government and the Bench of Magistrates at C. or D.—Is the same number of that publication issued as of the Statistical Register? No, not so many.
593. Is the usual Assembly number issued? Yes, from 500 to 700. 270 go to the Assembly alone.
594. Is that exclusive of the copies bound up in the Votes and Proceedings? Yes; 170 are kept for the Votes and Proceedings, and 270 are sent to the Assembly for distribution.
595. How many are retained? About 110 or 120 for stock.
596. What becomes of that stock? Of late years the Government Printer has ordered twenty-five to be put by, and the remainder put on the shelves for the use of the public, and for requisitions.
597. You know the class of publications I am alluding to now—returns of local significance simply—returns affecting some local case—it may be at Parramatta, or it may be at Bathurst. There are a great number of these cases? Yes.
598. Do the general public apply for the purchase of copies of these? At times there are none sold at all, and sometimes there may be half a dozen sold.
599. What is the rule, as far as you can judge—do they lie on the shelves, as a rule? They do. I have often wondered that people interested in these things have not asked for them.
600. There was a specimen of the aboriginal language, called, I think, Kamilaroi, published—I think it was written by the Rev. Mr. Ridley—Were copies of that asked for by the general public? There were a few sold, but there were not many printed.
601. There was a little book published by the Rev. W. B. Clarke on gold mines, was there not, at one time? That was a long time ago.
602. You do not remember anything of that? No.
603. Dr. Manning's Report on Lunatic Asylums,—has that been asked for by the general public? No,

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604. Are the Education Reports asked for at all? They go off better than anything in the Parliamentary line.
605. The Water Commissioners' Report,—is there any demand for that? No, that has not sold.
606. Not at all? No. There may be one copy.
607. *Commander Onslow.*] What would be the price of it? I cannot say just now.
608. *Mr. Windeyer.*] What reports have sold most during this year? The Council of Education Reports.
609. *Chairman.*] Do not the Land Acts sell well? Yes, we are constantly selling the Land Acts.
610. Does the Police Act sell? No.
611. And the Masters and Servants Act, I suppose? Yes, a good many are sold; also the Impounding Act and the Schools Act.
612. Could you describe to the Committee the routine of your day's duties, beginning with what you do when you come there in the morning? I have first to see that all the hands in the publishing-room are at their duty, and to report those that are not at work—
613. How many hands are in the publishing-room? Ten; mostly apprentices.
614. What are their duties? I hand over all requisitions, after I get them from the Government Printer, to the assistant publisher, to get them out of the shelves, properly counted, wrapped up, addressed, and sent to the post; he does that with the assistance of a boy.
615. What do they do—these apprentices in the publishing-room? They are constantly running messages. There are six there now. There were twenty hands in the publishing-room when I first took charge of it.
616. There was a reprint of Mr. Fraser's Report on the Schools of America—Were any copies sold? No.
617. They are a dead loss? Yes. A fine large book it is too; 12s. 6d. each copy, I think.
618. Have you charge of paper or anything of that kind, besides the completed printed papers? No.
619. How do you receive the postage stamps you spoke of? I make a requisition on the Accountant, and get it signed by the Government Printer; upon that I get what stamps I want for the month from him.
620. Then you account for them in the ordinary way of business? I use them for everything I have to send by post all through the month, and I have to send a return to the Government Printer of the disposal of them.
621. You merely have the postage stamps for the use of the office? Yes.
622. How are the postage stamps sold to the public? I am not aware; they are sent to the Post Office I think.
623. With regard to stamps issued under the Stamp Act, do they go to the Stamp Office? I suppose so; they do not come through me at all.
624. *Mr. Piddington.*] You say that you distribute the free copies of printed papers to the Public Offices and to the Assembly? I call them free when they are issued on requisition.
625. Although you are Publisher, you do not sell to the public? I do not myself sell to the public; the documents pass from me to the Sale Clerk.
626. The Sale Clerk is Publisher as far as the public are concerned? Yes, he would probably be so regarded in a private establishment.
627. Do you think you could not discharge the duties of Sale Clerk, and not only be Publisher with regard to free copies but Publisher with regard to copies sold? I think I would have too much to do; I do not think I could do the other work satisfactorily, because there would be too many people in at times when I would be engaged in getting copies for the public departments.
628. Did I not understand you to say there were ten hands in your department? Yes; most of them are boys in the first years of apprenticeship—three men and six or seven boys.
629. Could you not, with the assistance of three men and six or seven boys, publish all the printed matter that the Government Printing Office prints? Yes, we do.
630. You say you do not publish practically anything the public ask for, but only those papers supplied by requisition free? All papers, whether issued free or sold, come through me.
631. But not directly to the public through you? Not directly to the public from me; but all the papers sold to the public go through me to the Sale Clerk, and I am often referred to by the Sale Clerk when anything special is asked for. For instance, if a person were to come to the Sale Clerk and ask for some Acts on a certain subject, perhaps he hardly knows what he wants, and the Sale Clerk is sometimes puzzled, and comes to me.
632. As he is obliged to refer to you, do you not think you are the party who ought to take the responsibility of publishing everything issued to the public? As I said before, if I had more assistance I could do it.
633. Do you mean assistance with regard to men and boys in your department? Men, not boys; I cannot depend on the boys; we are constantly looking after them and correcting their mistakes.
634. Does it not seem to be a rather round-about way that the Publisher of the Government Printing Office should not issue what the public require? I could do it, no doubt; but it is a sort of check on me, I believe.
635. What is your salary? £240 a year.
636. What is the salary of the Sale Clerk? £200, I think.
637. What is his name? Mr. Hawksley.
638. Do you think you could undertake the responsibility of publishing all matter if you had more assistance? Yes.
639. Is there any peculiar advantage in the division of the publishing department on the plan now adopted? No, except that it acts as a check in money matters.
640. Could not some plan be adopted for the purpose of securing a check, and yet the entire publishing duty be comprised under your authority? I do not think so. There could be no check upon the Publisher except the Sale Clerk; I could sell what I liked.
641. You think there are no means of establishing a check, except by the appointment of a distinct officer, who is called the Sale Clerk? No, I do not think there is.
642. *Mr. Windeyer.*] Could you not do it by any system of taking stock? No; there are thousands of documents; we should never get to the end of it. It might be done once or twice, but it could not be continued.
643. *Chairman.*] You must have a large warehouse for these documents? Very large.
644. *Mr. Piddington.*] Do you keep any books by which are shown the distribution of papers published at the Government Printing Office? Yes, every copy is accounted for.

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645. Do you ever take stock? No.
646. If you never take stock, how do you know copies may not be sold out of the stock that it is impossible to trace;—Would it not be possible, if you never take stock, for copies of the various publications to be sold without your knowing it? No.
647. *Commander Onslow.*] Would they be missed if they were taken away? I think they would—anything of any value, that is; a copy of a petition would not.
648. *Mr. Piddington.*] How many copies did you publish of Fraser's Report on the Public School System of America? I could not tell.
649. Could you not tell within 50 or 100? About 600.
650. How many have you sold? Not half a dozen.
651. How could you ascertain whether the 594 are on the shelves, if you never take stock? I do. I could answer it in five minutes. I am often asked by the Government Printer how many copies of a certain paper are in stock, and I can give it at once.
652. Then you occasionally take an account of a particular publication? Yes, often.
653. But with regard to the whole of the publications, it is not the practice to take stock? No.
654. Does that arise from there being an idea that they are not of much value? I do not think so.
655. If they were of a large money value do you not think the practice would be to take stock? Yes.
656. Where does all the unpublished matter go to—papers that are not sold? It is still kept in the publishing-room.
657. How many tons do you think you have there? I could not tell you. They lie on the shelves, old Gazettes and other old papers, till they get mouldy.
658. Do I understand that all the printed matter published since the establishment of the printing office, and not sold or issued free, is still kept in the printing office? It is; it is continually being wanted; we cannot tell the day when a requisition will come from one of the Ministerial Departments for all papers on a certain subject.
659. You think it would be impossible to combine the duty of Publisher with that of Sales Clerk? I think a check is needed; I do not think it could be applied by taking stock.
660. *Mr. Windeyer.*] What books do you keep? A country ledger and a town ledger; every paper that is printed for the Assembly I enter in a book for the Assembly, and the same for the Council; and I also keep a book for miscellaneous papers.
661. *Mr. Piddington.*] Is the paper used in the Government Printing Office cheap or costly? Lately they have been using cheaper paper for the Gazette.
662. They do not use so expensive a paper now as they did? Not for postmasters and poundkeepers.
663. Is it practicable to use cheaper paper, sufficiently good in quality, rather than the paper now used? It may do for country distribution, but not for town.
664. You think the quality of the paper is not more expensive than is requisite? That I could not tell.
665. Could you not form any opinion, you being the Publisher—you know the paper now used is inferior to what has been used? For part of the publication it is.
666. Do you think the public interest has been served by the alteration in the quality of the paper and its cost? Yes, I think it has.
667. Could a further saving be made by the application of that change to other publications,—by using a cheaper class of paper? There is not much printed on the best paper.
668. *Commander Onslow.*] To whom do you distribute free copies? All the Government Offices—Lands Office, Treasury, and so on.
669. Do you do this by authority of any one, or on application? The application comes first to the Government Printer, who gives me authority to supply what is asked for.
670. Have you the power yourself to give a copy of anything? No.
671. Are you in the habit of sending free copies to Schools of Art and different libraries? No. All Schools of Art are supplied with the Gazette only.
672. Free? Yes; and Municipal Councils also.
673. Are they supplied with these works you have been publishing? No, except on application.
674. You do not mean that any Government officer could get a copy of any of these works he wanted? No.
675. How many free copies of any work are distributed? Very few free copies of any work we have been speaking of—such papers as the Schools Report or Lunatic Asylums Report. The copies distributed free are mostly Assembly and Council papers.
676. Of small value? Of small value.
677. What are the Sale Clerk's duties? All letters received from the post relating to documents that are sold are sent to him; he makes a requisition on me for them, and I give them to him, and give the price on a docket, the butt of which he keeps. After the sales of the day he delivers the money he has received to the Accountant, and the Accountant sends to me for my book, to know what papers have gone from me for sale during the day, and he compares my book with the Sale Clerk's money.
678. Have you any branch office for the sale of documents? No.
679. I do not understand what you mean by letters? All letters coming to the Government Printer enclosing stamps &c., in payment for printed papers required by parties in the country; for instance, the Publicans' Act.
680. Have you any idea of the value of the documents sold weekly or quarterly? No.
681. You do not know the amount of revenue derived from the sale of publications? It must be over £1,000 a year—documents sold over the counter.
682. The Sale Clerk's duty is simply to attend to the selling of these papers? He has that and other things to do; for instance, he has the whole Index of the Gazette to compile.
683. Have any frauds to your knowledge ever taken place in the office? Not in mine.
684. In the printing office generally? Yes.
685. Lately? No.
686. To any great extent? Some time ago some one in the account branch, during the late Accountant's time, was found to be short in his accounts.
687. I suppose there is really nothing of any value that it would pay to steal, amongst these publications? No. There are £3 or £4 worth sold some days; perhaps £15 or £20 worth even on other days.
688. As a rule no one would steal the publications themselves? No. We have had parcels of Gazettes stolen from the passage.
- 689.

689. Is there any of the old stock which might be advantageously disposed of? Nothing can be done with the old stock, except to sell it for waste paper.
690. You said it was necessary to keep it? It may be asked for once in three months.
691. How many copies do you keep? Sixty or seventy of some papers; one or two hundred of others.
692. Would not a dozen be enough? A dozen would be too many of some papers; for instance, the Petitions about State Aid were all printed,—five or six hundred of each,—and they were nearly all alike.
693. Do you not think it would be a good thing to have a clearing-out of all this rubbish? Yes, it would.
694. Would it be more expensive to do that than to let it remain as it is. It would all depend upon what papers would be likely to be required by the Ministers; very often they send very heavy requisitions for all sorts of Assembly papers.
695. Who has the appointment of people in the office? I do not know.
696. Is it in your power to recommend any one in your branch for good work or ability? No.
697. You have nothing to do with that? No.
698. If a man is inattentive to his work do you make a report? Yes; but the principal reporting I have had to do referred to the boys.
699. You have not known any one to be appointed who is unfit for his work? No.

Mr. J. S.
Lynch.

27 Sept., 1870.

TUESDAY, 4 OCTOBER, 1870.

Present:—

MR. ALLEN,

MR. PIDDINGTON.

HENRY PARKES, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Samuel Bennett, Esq., called in and examined:—

700. *Chairman.*] You are the proprietor of a large general printing office? Not a large general printing office; a large printing office; I print very little except in connection with newspapers.
701. You print three newspapers? Yes.
702. I understood you did jobbing too? On a very limited scale.
703. This Committee is appointed to inquire into the working of the Government Printing Office, and perhaps you can give the Committee information as to the rates of wages ruling in Sydney now. What does a good compositor, on what is called the establishment, obtain? From £2 10s.* to £3 a week; £3 5s. some; £3 7s. 6d. are the highest wages that I pay.†
704. Could you command the best hands at £3 7s. 6d.? I have no difficulty in getting those that I want.
705. Compositors to whom you pay these rates are, in your judgment, good hands? The best. I only pay one man £3 7s. 6d.
706. How many men might you have on your establishment? About seventy people altogether.
707. I mean on what is called the establishment, at weekly wages? Not more than eight, I think.
708. What are the lowest rates you pay—establishment wages to journeymen compositors? I think the lowest rate that I pay for journeymen compositors is £2 10s.‡ But I must explain that these men that I am speaking of on the establishment are not employed picking up types; they are making up, and things of that kind. I do not employ any compositors at a weekly rate of wages picking up types.
709. They are compositors, but are not employed in composition? Of course they do a small portion of that between whiles, if anything requires it in the office; but as a rule, they are employed not in picking up types, but in arranging matter, making-up, and so on.
710. They are employed to do anything that has to be done in connection with printing, and they are placed on the establishment because they are competent to do anything? Yes; and as a rule they are very superior hands.
711. If required to set type they can set it, and if required to do anything else in relation to the printing business they can do it? That is it.
712. Then your establishment wages are from £2 10s. to £3 7s. 6d.? £3 7s. 6d. to one; £3 5s. the next; £3 3s.; £3, and so on.
713. All of your staff employed, as a rule, in setting type, are paid by the thousand? Yes.
714. How much per thousand? Ten-pence; by time, 1s. 3d. per hour.
715. We have a return here of the hands employed in the Government Printing Office, and I see that some of them are employed at a fixed salary of £200 per annum. Do you consider that a fair rate? That is a higher rate than is ruling in the Colonies at present; but I do not think it is a high rate, looking at how good men in the Government Service are generally paid.
716. It has been explained by the Government Printer that these salaries of £200 per annum are only given to men who have proved themselves, in all respects, competent, trustworthy, and meritorious men, by length of service? Quite so. I do not think it too high, considering that a Government establishment could not take advantage of the changes in the labour market in the way that a private establishment would. I do not consider it an excessive rate of wages for the class of men, by any means.
717. Have you had your attention at any time turned to the question, which has often been raised in the Legislature and other places, as to whether it would be more economical to have the public printing done by contract or not? I am certain that as a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence—if we look at nothing else—it would be very much more economical to have it done at a schedule of prices by contract; but whether that would be a judicious step in other respects I cannot undertake to say. There might be many reasons which would make it desirable that the Government should maintain a printing office.
718. It is the case in the other Colonies, I believe? It is. I do not see how, without some printing office, either a small one or a large one, the printing for the Government is to be carried on. A small one might do if the great mass of the work were given out by contract; but I do not see how you could do without some Government establishment.
719. That is for printing confidential matter? Yes.

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720.

* NOTE (on revision):—This should be £2 15s.

† NOTE (on revision):—The men on the piece often earn much higher wages—£4 to £4 5s.

‡ Revised:—£2 15s.

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720. And for printing under emergency, as well as under special direction, where there would be constant communication between a department and the printing office? Quite so. And in many cases, even where the matter is not confidential, things are put into type, I should suppose, before it is desirable that the public should know anything about them.

721. In connection with any proposal for doing the Government printing by contract, do you not think there would be great risk, if the expensive plant of the Government Printing Office were leased to private persons? There would be risk. That would have to be looked after very carefully.

722. Would it not be almost sure to be more or less injured in a way in which, if it were private property, it would not suffer? Looking at the general results in such cases, one would think so. You mean beyond reasonable wear and tear?

723. Any person leasing that machinery and plant would scarcely take the same care of it as he would of his own? No; unless he were bound to do so under very severe penalties, and were under very strict supervision.

724. Has your attention been directed to the extent to which the Government Printing Offices in Canada and the United States are used for printing valuable information relating to the resources and capabilities of those countries? I am not aware about Canada, but I know the Printing Office of the United States is made very useful in that way. I have seen many works that have been published there.

725. Do you think the Government Printing Office of this Colony might be made beneficial by being directed more to the issue of works of a permanent character, relating to the resources and capabilities of the country—a book on the mineral resources of the country, for instance? I think it could be; but whether that kind of work could be done as cheaply as by private persons is, I think, a question. If the Government Printing Office is not so economically conducted as private establishments, the Government had better employ a private establishment to do such work as that; unless they should take this view,—that having, at certain times, the plant and staff not fully employed, there might be opportunities of doing it without loss to the Government.

726. Might not a large part of the printing which is done now be, without any injury to anybody, omitted? I think so. I am not aware of the number of papers they print for the Council and Assembly, but I think they print duplicates of everything, a very large number for both Houses. In many things I think economy could be practised.

727. Is it not within your knowledge that returns are very often printed, which are somewhat expensive on account of their bulk, but which only relate to local matters having no special general interest, and which no one reads? Yes, there are things notoriously so. There was the case of Mrs. Bentley, one of those extraordinary cases in which the Government printed a volume of seven or eight hundred pages. There are many other instances.

728. What I wished to get at was whether you had thought on the subject at all, and were prepared to give any opinion whether the printing office might not be more judiciously employed in printing works of general interest? I have not turned my attention to that point. I have always regarded it in this way,—that if the Government wanted any printed works brought out, of the kind you mention, they could get them done cheaper by getting them printed by tender, supposing they had not an establishment which was idle or partly idle during part of the year. As the Government has a printing office in existence, which during a considerable portion of the year probably has hardly enough work to keep it going, perhaps it might be cheaper to get such works printed at their own office than by tender.

729. What do you pay your machinist—you have a machinist, I presume? £3 5s. per week.

730. Is that the highest rate you pay? That is the highest rate in the machine-room.

731. Have you an assistant machinist? There are four or five men in the machine-room. These are the men that lay on and so on, paid from £2 5s. to £3 5s. per week.

732. Is there any special foreman over your printing department, as distinguished from the composing department? No, I do that myself. I may say that perhaps the wages I pay and the general management of my establishment are hardly a fair criterion for others, because I am there from morning till late at night, and superintend everything myself. Not being there, I should have to pay very much higher wages to some men to look after the work that I now do myself. You are aware that there are men that are very good men if you keep an eye over them, who would not be quite so efficient without good superintendence. If I were not there so much myself, I should have to pay more expensive salaries to overseers.

733. *Mr. Piddington.*] What description of Government work do you think could not be entrusted to a contractor, supposing that system were established here? I think it could be entrusted to a contractor. I do not mean to say it could not be entrusted to him; but I doubt whether a Government would like to have Bills, for instance, which they are preparing, put in type at the contractor's office, long before the public knew anything about them. I should think they would rather have some establishment of their own, where they could be set up until their form was finally decided upon.

734. Supposing the printing now done at the Government Printing Office were performed by a contractor, would there be anything in that circumstance to prevent the contractor exercising his discretion in keeping the matter secret, if called upon to do so? The contractor himself personally do you mean?

735. Or those in his employ? As a rule there is a sort of freemasonry amongst printers, as to not saying anything about matters going on in the office. There is no peculiar difficulty at all events, although, as you know, it must be in the hands of a great number of men.

736. Is there, in your opinion, any more effective security for confidence in the circumstance that the men employed by the Government Printing Office are now paid by the Government, than would exist if the men were employed by a private contractor? I should think there would be more danger, on the whole, with a private contractor than with people permanently employed by the Government, because there are constant changes in private printing offices. Men come in for a week or two, and you have not that knowledge of the men and that claim on their reticence and consideration which there would be where they are employed permanently at good wages.

737. Supposing one of the conditions imposed upon the contractor would be that he was not to perform any other work than the Government work, would that risk exist then? Not to so great an extent.

738. Would there be any difference in the possibility of securing confidence in the one case more than in the other, supposing the Government Printer, being a contractor, was restricted from doing general work for the public? Do I understand you to mean that the Government Printer should be made the contractor with his present staff?

739. With any staff he might employ, but with his business restricted to work ordered by the Government or the Legislature? I do not think there would.

740. If the rule in the Government Printing Office is to appoint apprentices to the establishment simply because they have been apprenticed, and not on the ground of their efficiency as compositors, do you think that a sound rule? It is a rule, where apprentices have served their time, to take them on at the end of the time, and then to treat them, after they go on as workmen, much the same as other workmen would be treated.

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741. Supposing you had to employ an additional number of men, and you were applied to by a first-class compositor who had not been on your establishment, and at the same time you happened to have an apprentice just out of his time, would you or would you not make the selection of the additional hand on the ground of efficiency simply? I should give the apprentice the preference certainly.

742. Supposing he was not equal in ability to the other applicant? Yes, I would. Having served his time with me I should consider myself bound to give him a chance.

743. *Chairman.*] Is it not a rule in nearly all establishments to employ the apprentices if they can in any capacity? Quite so.

744. *Mr. Piddington.*] Then in the event of your having work to give, you would not be guided by the efficiency of the applicant, but by some other reason? In the case of an apprentice who had served his time with me, I should certainly not think of discharging him to take on another man; I should give him the preference.

745. Supposing the apprentice was not equal to the discharge of the duties you required him to discharge as a compositor? There are all grades of compositors. It is rather difficult to answer that question.

746. Are you aware that it is the rule in the Government Printing Office to appoint to the establishment, at salaries varying from £150 to £240, the apprentices? No, I know very little of the working of the Government Printing Office. What you state to me now is quite new. Will you allow me to explain that in taking on an apprentice when out of his time, I should exercise my judgment whether I should put him on the establishment at weekly wages, or whether I should put him on his lines, to earn his wages at so much per thousand.

747. That is just the point on which I wish to have an answer. Supposing that in the Government Printing Office there are fifty compositors on the establishment, paid by monthly salaries, varying from £150 to £240 a year, and supposing that there are in the same office ten or eleven hands, called supernumerary hands, chiefly employed at piece-work; if one or more of these supernumerary hands happened to be a first-class compositor, and one of the apprentices in the printing office happened to be on the eve of completing his apprenticeship, and the question was whether the first-class compositor should be placed on the establishment, or the inferior hand, who had just completed his apprenticeship—would you approve of a system which would give the preference to the apprentice? I should act in this way:—If the apprentice just out of his time were an indifferent workman, I would put him on at so much per thousand. If I wanted a man on the establishment, I should take on the best man in the office who had been on the lines previously.

748. In employing any new hand, would you not, as a general rule, be guided by the efficiency of the parties employed in connection with an establishment such as the Government Printing Office? You mean in competition with an apprentice?

749. On an establishment where the wages are paid monthly? Decidedly; that is the principal element one would look at in selecting men at weekly or monthly wages. I would not put an apprentice upon the establishment unless he was very efficient. But I do not make this difference in my office, because those men that work on their lines are just as permanently employed as the others. Supernumeraries are what are called grass hands, who come to assist merely when the office is busy.

750. In the Government Printing Office there are eleven or twelve extra hands, who are compositors, and some of whom are good compositors, and in the same office there are thirty or forty hands on the establishment. Supposing you were Government Printer, I would ask whether, in making your selection, upon having additional work to perform, and more hands being required, you would select the best compositor on account of his efficiency, or an apprentice who happened to be inferior? I would, in such a case, put the apprentice in the position in which the man was that I took on the establishment. What I wish you to understand is that, other things being equal, except ability, I should keep the apprentice at per thousand, to earn as much as he could. I mean that I would continue to give him employment, not necessarily that I would put him on the establishment at the higher rate of wages. You see the Government Printing Office is so different from a private printing office that the technicalities do not apply. For the establishment I should decidedly select an efficient hand.

751. If the practice in the Government Printing Office is to give the preference to apprentices, whether they are first-class compositors or not, would you consider that a sound system? No, I would not; quite the reverse. You understand the distinction I draw between discharging an apprentice, when out of his time, and taking on a more efficient man, at piece-work.

752. You could dispose of the apprentice on piece-work? Yes, that is what I mean, in stating that I should not take on a stranger to the prejudice of an apprentice. I should provide for the apprentice on piece-work. The difference in the earnings of men at piece-work is something monstrous.

753. Have you any objection to explain to the Committee how vacancies which occur among your framers are filled, and from what source? There are always a few men—we may call them supernumeraries—say half a dozen—that come on whenever they are wanted. That I have nothing to do with myself. The men who are framers put these men into their frames, supposing they are not objectionable on the ground of being drunkards or otherwise. The father of the chapel would come to me and ask, would I have any objection to so and so coming on at grass; I say no; and he takes his frame in rotation.

754. Are these supernumeraries persons just out of their apprenticeship? No, persons coming from other Colonies, perhaps, who have no settled employment.

755. Men whom you would assume to be quite equal to discharge the duty of good compositors? Quite so. They are men who are perhaps not so steady as other men—men who will not remain long enough to get a frame in any place—a wandering class of compositors.

756. They would be appointed on account of their expertness? Yes. They take their chance of getting employment, according to the time they have been in the office. I do not interfere with it at all; I find it best to let the compositors manage it among themselves.

757. Do you conceive it necessary that the reader should be a compositor, and if so, would you select him from your best workmen? Yes, I very much prefer a reader who is a compositor; in fact, it is difficult

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to get on with a reader who is not a compositor. The best workmen will not take the place of reader, because they can earn more at piece-work.

758. Supposing that there was a change of practice at the Government Printing Office, and the Government advertised the building and plant to be used by some contractor, under stringent conditions with regard to the stock and plant and the use of it, do you think that, under such circumstances, a contract could be taken that would be more beneficial to the public in a pecuniary point of view than the present system? It is my impression that it could; but I have not gone into any calculation that would justify me in giving a reliable opinion. Looking at the fact that Government work is generally paid for at a much higher rate than private people can do it for, the Government Printing Establishment has always struck me as one of the most economically conducted departments; but comparing it with private establishments, it is not.

759. Are you acquainted with the system under which the printing for the Houses of Parliament at home is contracted for? No.

760. *Chairman.*] Are you aware that all the postage stamps are printed at the Government Printing Office? Yes.

761. It is absolutely necessary to have an establishment for printing the postage stamps and duty stamps? Yes, I could not conceive the doing without some establishment of the kind.

762. You are aware of the peculiar character of the printing required for the Government Railways—that railway tickets, for example, are not printed by the ordinary process of letter-press printing, but by a process invented for the purpose? I am not particularly acquainted with it; I merely looked at it in going through the Government Printing Office on one occasion some time since.

763. I merely wanted to ascertain whether you thought that under any circumstances that branch of the establishment could be conducted by contract? I have not given the subject any consideration.

764. *Mr. Piddington.*] Are you aware that until very lately, railways in England have been the property of private Companies? Yes; they are so still.

765. In what way is the printing for these railways carried out—is it not by contract? I have no knowledge.

766. If the railways of England are not under the superintendence of the Government, is it likely that private Companies would not contract for the work? Private Companies would no doubt contract for the work.

767. As private Companies must print railway tickets in England, in the same way as the Government prints them here,—if private Companies let their work by contract, could not the Government do the same with their railway tickets? I have not expressed any opinion opposite to that.

768. But I think you have expressed an opinion that with regard to printing Post Office Stamps, a Government establishment should still be maintained? I think it would be better.

Francis Cunningham, Esq., called in and examined:—

F. Cunningham,
Esq.

4 Oct., 1870.

769. *Chairman.*] You are proprietor of a large printing office in Sydney? Yes.

770. Is your office the largest of the kind in Sydney, away from the newspaper offices? I think so.

771. How many hands do you employ—have you any objection to state? Not the least. About forty or thereabouts; sometimes more.

772. Yours is a general jobbing office? Yes.

773. Including book-work, printing one or two newspapers, commercial printing, fancy cards—in fact, nearly every description of printing? Every description of it.

774. You will necessarily have a number of compositors on what is called the establishment? Yes.

775. And you have some on piece-work? Not at present.

776. Is it the practice of a general printing office, rendered necessary by the exigencies of the business, to have a portion of the compositors always on the establishment? It is generally so. It must be so, from the various nature of the work to be done.

777. Would it not impose serious impediments to the working of the office, if the whole of the compositors in a jobbing office were on piece-work, at per thousand? It would.

778. They frequently require to be changed from one work to the other? Yes. It could not be managed well.

779. What is the highest rate you pay to compositors on the establishment? £2 10s. per week.

780. That is the highest? That is the highest.

781. Have you any compositors employed because they are compositors, but who nevertheless are not actually setting letter, but are engaged in other occupations relating to general printing? No; except the overseer.

782. Have you any compositors on piece-work? Not at present.

783. None whatever? None whatever.

784. The whole of your compositors are on the establishment? Yes.

785. And the highest rate you give them is £2 10s. per week? Yes.

786. This Committee, as you are probably aware, is appointed to inquire into the working of the Government Printing Office. It has been given in evidence that some of the compositors in the Government Printing Office, who are on the establishment, are paid at the rate of £200 a year—Do you consider that a high rate of wages? I could not afford to pay it.

787. I think it ought to be explained that these salaries are limited apparently to four compositors, and it is stated by the Government Printer that they are only paid as a reward for long and steady service, to those hands who have been in the office a long time, and who, in addition to their competency as compositors, have commended themselves to the establishment by their steadiness and trustworthiness and general good qualities—Does any principle of that kind obtain in your establishment? No, nothing of that kind. We can get plenty of hands glad to get work at £2 10s.

788. You print by machinery of course? Yes.

789. How many machines have you? Four.

790. You know the machines used in the Government Printing Office for ordinary printing? Yes, I have one similar.

791.

791. You have a machine equal in its capability to the machines generally used in the Government Printing Office? Yes.
792. Are your machines worked by steam? Yes.
793. Have you a machinist in charge? I do not keep any one in charge. I have a young man who has served his time and acquired a knowledge of the machines there.
794. What is the highest rate you pay to a machinist? I may say this young man had served his time with me, and had left, but offered his services to come back for the express purpose of acquiring a knowledge of working the machines. He had served his time to working a hand-press, and in consideration of getting a knowledge of working machines, he offered his services at something like 30s. a week.
795. What are you paying him now? £2 5s.
796. £2 5s. is the highest rate of wages you pay in connection with your machinery? Yes.
797. How many persons are under him? There are three machines continually going. The four machines are not always going. There are two hands at each machine—two hands at the machine he works himself at; he simply attends to the furnace and boiler and engine, and sees that they are carefully kept.
798. Are you acquainted with the letter-press work of the Government Printing Office? I have seen it often.
799. Is your office capable of turning out work equal to it? Yes, I have no hesitation in saying so.
800. Could you print a book as well as the Government Printing Office? I think so.
801. Could you print fancy work as well? I think so; in fact I have no doubt of it.
802. How many apprentices are there out of the forty persons in your employ? I think we have something like thirteen journeymen, and the remainder are apprentices; a good many of them upon their last year, some of them on their third and fourth years. There are thirteen journeymen besides my partner.
803. Have you got as many as twenty-seven apprentices at different stages? *Yes, I dare say we have; not indented apprentices.
804. Do you do any bookbinding in your establishment? Yes.
805. Does the number forty include those employed in bookbinding? Yes.
806. They would have to be deducted from the apprentices? Yes; one journeyman and I think four apprentices are employed bookbinding.
807. What do you pay the journeyman bookbinder? £2 10s.
808. I see by a return before me that in the bookbinding branch of the Government Printing Office there is a foreman and also a sub-overseer, and that the foreman receives £300 a year, nearly £6 a week—is that fair wages? I could not afford to pay it. I may tell you the reason why. The competition runs so very high here in printing and bookbinding that it is impossible for me or anybody else to pay these salaries.
809. Should you consider £200 a year high wages for a bookbinder? To one man as the head of the establishment do you mean?
810. The head is the foreman, at £300, then there is the sub-overseer at £230, then a bookbinder at £200, and three others at £180 each? Before I answer that question, might I ask how many are in the book-binding department.
811. Nineteen, with apprentices, or altogether, with girls and women, twenty-six—seven girls? If I had as many as that I should pay one overseer £4 a week, but I should make him do the overseeing entirely.
812. Have you ever thought on the question which has been raised sometimes of putting the Government printing out—inviting tenders for it to be done by contract? Yes, I have conversed with one and another about the matter some time ago, not latterly.
813. Do you think it could be done by contract without any inconvenience to the Public Service? I think the principal portion of the work might be done by contract, without any inconvenience to the Public Service.
814. Such work as the Gazette, for instance? Yes.
815. Do you think it could be done cheaper? I do.
816. Materially cheaper? Well, I think my statement of the wages I pay myself would lead you to the inference that it could be done cheaper.
817. *Mr. Piddington.*] May I ask if the compositors employed by you are all paid at one rate? No, we pay them from £2 5s. to £2 10s.
818. You have a considerable number of apprentices? Yes.
819. If you required to add to your establishment, from an influx of new work—supposing there were a demand upon you for double the work you are now possessed of—would you give a preference to a competent compositor or to one of these apprentices? We generally give it to a journeyman. If it is a work of any magnitude we give it to a journeyman, and he takes the management of it.
820. If it were necessary for you to employ new hands, you would proceed upon the principle of selecting the best compositor you could obtain? Yes.
821. If the rule in the Government Printing Office is rather the opposite to that, namely, to employ apprentices, without reference to their efficiency as compositors, and to reject first-class compositors, do you consider that a good rule? By no means.
822. Might not the present plant and building used as the Government Printing Office be let, upon conditions intended to secure the property of the Government, to any printer who contracted to do the printing—Supposing there were a change of system, and we no longer had a Government Printing Office, what I want to know is whether you think the present plant and building could be utilized by being let on conditions to any contractor who would undertake to print the work required by the Government? Yes, I think so; I do not see any difficulty. I think you would find contractors to undertake the work.
823. Are you of opinion that such persons could find good responsible sureties for the safety and condition of the plant placed under their charge? I can merely speak for myself in that matter.
824. I am merely putting it in the abstract. Do you think it is not likely that any person offering to contract would be able to find sureties for the safety of the property entrusted to him? I do not think there would be any doubt about it.
825. Some doubt has been expressed upon the point whether some of the Government work might not be of a confidential character. I would like to ask whether, supposing you yourself happened to be the successful

* NOTE (on revision):—The twenty-seven consist of apprentices, improvers, machine-boys, press-boys, and girls in connection with the binding department.

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successful tenderer, you could not secure the privacy of any documents the Government wished to keep private, until they gave you permission to issue them? I think so. I may tell you we have a document of the kind ourselves to print for the Trade Protection Society, which is not supposed to emanate at all, and I have never heard that it has done so, though I have printed it for some considerable time now. In the same way other documents could be managed.

826. That publication is essentially of a confidential nature? Yes.

827. Are not Joint Stock Companies' reports very often confidential until they are made known to the shareholders? Yes.

828. Is there any difficulty in maintaining strict privacy in regard to documents of that description? I do not think so. You cannot, of course, prevent the compositors who are setting up the matter, or the machine-men, from becoming acquainted with them; but it is an understood rule that matters of that kind are held sacred.

829. Is there any reason why there should be a greater amount of confidence in a printing office controlled by the Government than in the office of a contractor contracting with the Government? I do not think so.

THURSDAY, 27 OCTOBER, 1870.

Present:—

MR. ALLEN,

MR. SAMUEL,

MR. WILSON.

WILLIAM R. PIDDINGTON, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Francis Campbell Brewer examined:—

Mr. F. C.
Brewer.

27 Oct., 1870.

830. *Chairman.*] Are you a practical printer? I am.

831. Where are you employed, and in what capacity? At the *Herald* Office. I am Sub-editor, and Superintendent of a portion of the mechanical department.

832. How many compositors are there employed in the *Herald* Office? I think about sixty.

833. How many of those are what you would term permanent hands? We have a rule of the office that all persons employed are considered permanent.

834. Then you consider that the entire body of compositors is permanently employed? Yes. There is a distinction made between some, but that has no reference to permanency.

835. In the case of a vacancy in the staff of compositors, from what source would you recruit;—for instance, if half a dozen left you, would you engage the best compositors in the market, or would you resort to apprentices? The Messrs. Fairfax would engage compositors.

836. The best you could find? The best class of compositors they could find.

837. You would not transfer any apprentices you might happen to have to the position of the vacant frames? Not until they had served their apprenticeship. The apprentices work at the business, of course, but they are not considered as journeymen—they do not take the places of journeymen.

838. In the event of there being a vacancy for six compositors in the *Herald* Office, would you resort to apprentices (supposing there were some of them unemployed) to fill up the position of first-class compositors? That is a question I can hardly answer, because there are no unemployed apprentices under any circumstances.

839. Would you promote apprentices? No, we should not do that.

840. You would go into the market for the purpose of supplying the vacancy in your establishment? We should.

841. Do you know how many apprentices you have? Five I think.

842. How many readers have you? There are four altogether.

843. Have you any one in the office now as a computer? We have one who checks the work—he is the only computer in the office.

844. Is checking the work his sole duty? No, he is a reader as well.

845. Is he a first-class compositor? Yes.

846. I presume that in the *Herald* Office piece-work is the rule? Yes, all piece-work.

847. Are all the *Herald* compositors paid at one rate? All.

848. What is the rate given to compositors? 13d. a thousand.

849. You do not employ time-hands? Yes, we have some time-hands, but they have some little position above an ordinary compositor.

850. Have they any peculiar duty to perform? Yes.

851. Will you describe what it is? The hands who make up the paper, for instance—who make up the columns—they are on weekly wages the same as the readers.

852. Their duties require considerable care? Peculiar care, and a special faculty for it.

853. Are those the men who are sometimes known in the trade as stone-hands? No, they are called makers-up; there is no particular distinction between stone-hands and compositors, because compositors are supposed to do the work at the stone; they are called clickers at Home.

854. How much per hour do you pay these special men? They are paid by the week.

855. How much by the week? I do not know whether I can give the Committee that information without inquiring of my employer.

856. With regard to these particular hands—if in the morning what you call pie should be found upon the imposing-stone, would a compositor be required to put it into case in his own time? There is a particular rule for the distribution of pie: all the pie gathered together in one day is distributed all round; each man has a small share of it, and has to distribute it, as it would be exceedingly difficult to discover who makes the pie. By this means we establish a sort of police, and one watches the other.

857. You do not concentrate that duty in the hands of a few out of the whole number? No, unless a man is seen to make a large quantity of pie, and then he is forced to distribute it; but the usual accumulation is, in the morning, divided among all the compositors.

858.

858. Is it, in your opinion, necessary that a reader in a printing office should be a compositor? I do not think it is, though he should be, to a certain extent, acquainted with the business. No doubt a compositor who is competent to read makes the best reader.

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859. If you had two applicants for the position of a reader—one a first-class compositor and the other not—to which would you give the preference? Supposing both to be equal as readers, I should take the compositor.

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860. Can you say whether you employ a compositor to look over the fount-room? That is done by one of the time-hands. We have not a very large fount-room.

861. As a rule, what is your opinion with regard to the comparative advantage of piece over time work? Piece-work always ensures getting value for money; that is, if you can apply the principle to the kind of work. When a man is working on time you have no check upon the work; and it was found, when the principle of piece was introduced, the men did a great deal more work in less time than under the other system.

862. Then it is far more economical, in your opinion, to employ compositors on the piece system than on time, when they can be so employed? I think so. Another advantage is, that they do not require so much watching.

863. Have you heard any complaints of the conduct of overseers in the Government Printing Office towards the men? Yes; I have heard, on two or three occasions, some slight complaints.

864. Have you, on any occasion, heard complaints of a similar nature with regard to the overseers in your own employment, as respects the men? No, there have been no complaints that I am aware of.

865. Have you ever heard of any reports of a demoralizing character with regard to the Government Printing Office, such as gambling, betting on horse-racing—? I have not heard of any gambling, but I have heard there has been some betting between some persons in the office—between compositors and some persons in authority; but I believe betting is practised more or less in almost every establishment,—I believe it is in our own; but I am sure that if Mr. Fairfax knew that any of his overseers betted with the men he would speak to them about it.

866. Have you heard of this practice of betting between some of the overseers in the Government Printing Office and the men? Yes, I have heard it.

867. What do you think of the proposal to carry on the printing at the Government Printing Office on the principle of public contract, as other work is done for the Government? I am not a job printer, though I have learnt the business, and am therefore hardly competent to give an opinion about it; but it appears to me that the work done at the Government Printing Office is so very complicated that it would require a special establishment to do it all. No doubt a great deal of the work might be done by contract cheaper than now, but whether it would be done so well, or whether it would be so convenient as at present, I could not say; my own impression is that it would not.

868. What portion of the work that is now printed at the Government Printing Office could not be printed by a contractor? I think it could all be printed by a contractor, but I do not think it would be done with such convenience, or so well; for instance, the Votes and Proceedings might be printed—

869. When you say it would not be done with such convenience, what particular work do you allude to? Such work as the brands, for instance, and work of that kind—very heavy work.

870. You allude to brands on stock as being of a peculiar character? Yes, of very peculiar character; and other work, such as reports with plans, I think could not be done so cheaply by contract, or not more cheaply than by the Government Office.

871. Do you think it possible, in order to take advantage of the cheaper system of doing work by contract than by day-work, that the Government Printing Office might be let to a contractor who should be placed in the position of Government Printer? Of course it could be let to any contractor the Government would accept.

872. In such a case, supposing the plant were let, do you think it impossible a contractor could be found to give good and sufficient security to the Government for the safety of the plant? I do not know; I could not say.

873. I ask you whether you think it is impossible a contractor could be found? I could not say whether it is impossible or not. I do not know whether a contractor could be found who could give security for such valuable plant.

874. Are you of opinion that a contractor in Sydney could not be found? No, I am not.

875. If a competent printer could be found to enter into a contract of that description, do you not think it would be more economical to the public than the present system of day-work? If he took the whole office, yes; but not if the work were let out piecemeal, and only a portion were done in the office.

876. Are you aware that there are upwards of twenty compositors on what is called the establishment in the Government Printing Office? I do not know the number.

877. It appears on a return from the office that there are so many employed, at salaries varying from £150 a year to £240—sub-overseer £240—Do you not think that an expensive system as compared with the system of piece-work? Some of these hands who receive the higher rates of wages perform duties that could not be done by the piecers. I apprehend they are sub-overseers.

878. No; out of the number I mention there appear to be one sub-overseer, one computer, and the rest rank as compositors. If it be the rule in the Government Printing Office that compositors should be paid at yearly wages, varying from £150 to £240 a year, would you consider that the most economical mode of engaging compositors as compared with piece-work? It is a rather difficult question to answer, because I do not know the work these persons have to do.

879. You are acquainted with the work connected with the parliamentary printing—the Votes and Proceedings, Reports from Select Committees, Government Gazette, and so on? I think straight-away matter such as the Votes and Proceedings, and so forth, might be more economically done by contract; but in many parliamentary papers many corrections are made, which would all have to be paid for. Every separate correction would be charged.

880. Do you think there are a larger number of corrections in ordinary parliamentary printing than in other printing? I think so; in what I have seen.

881. *Mr. Samuel.* Have you visited the Government Printing Office? I have on one or two occasions.

882. Recently? No; I have not been in the office since Mr. Sharkey introduced his photo-lithography; I went to see that about seven or eight months ago I think.

883. You have spoken of having heard complaints of the conduct of overseers towards the men—Do you remember

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remember what the nature of those complaints was? I have heard that some of the overseers spoke very roughly—not in the way I think persons in authority ought to address those under them.

884. Am I to infer that you considered their conduct was overbearing or rude? I should prefer the term rude to overbearing.

885. I think you said that men who are employed by time require more looking after than when employed on piece-work? Yes, I think so, unless there is a system of check similar to that of piece-work—which I think exists in the Government Printing Office.

886. Is it not possible that complaints may be made by men, of harshness against an overseer who takes only the proper steps for the maintenance of discipline? Yes, no doubt that is possible; but the persons who have spoken to me about it—I have not asked for the information—have said that the overseers are in the habit of swearing at the men; and I think there could be no mistake about that being harsh and improper conduct towards men like compositors, who are supposed to have some sense of proper self-respect.

887. Did you hear the names of those individuals who used this language? No, I did not.

888. You have had experience of the management of a large establishment? Yes, for twenty years.

889. Have you ever heard, where persons having the management of an establishment, in the exercise of their duty have had to complain of the conduct of the men, that their treatment has been represented as harsh, although it may have been no more than was necessary for the maintenance of discipline? Yes.

890. You have spoken of betting between the men and the overseers—Will you tell us the nature of those bets—was the betting of such a character as to demoralize the establishment in any way? I have understood the betting has been principally on horse-racing. I must confess that in my opinion an overseer should not bet with the men over whom he is placed; I think it is a very bad principle.

891. Have you heard the names of the overseers who did this? I have, but I should not like to mention them.

892. Are they on the establishment now? I believe so.

893. Are the men also who betted with them? That I could not say. I did not hear who the persons were who betted with the overseers.

894. Was this betting going on during the working hours? That I cannot say. I am not aware whether the bets were made in the office at all.

895. Is not the social position of the overseer and of the compositor under him much about the same? Yes, outside the office; of course inside the office there is a distinction.

896. Would you consider that if they met in their own house, or in some hotel, and betted together after working hours, that would be a matter that you in your establishment ought to take notice of? I think Mr. Fairfax would do so. Of course I am merely expressing my opinion.

897. You said if a person could be got to lease the working of the Government Printing Office, the work might be more economically done than it is at present? I think probably it would be.

898. What difference would there be in letting the whole of the Government Printing Office in that way, from having the work done by contract at other establishments? I do not think the whole work could be done by any establishment in Sydney; they would want special plant for Government work. Of course a portion of the work, such as the Votes and Proceedings, might be done, but the more complicated work would require special plant.

899. Do you think it would be advisable for the Government to give over their valuable plant to a contractor, under any security they could obtain? If they were covered by a good security I do not see that the Government could lose by it, although the plant might be damaged.

900. Could any security be taken to prevent plant leased for a limited time being overworked? No. Of course if it were leased out there would be no check against the working of the material, for whosoever might lease it would work it as much or as little as he liked.

901. Do you know of any reason why Government should not secure the very best management, and the highest class of labour? No.

902. There is nothing you know of to prevent it? No.

903. Supposing that to be possible, do you not think they could do the work as well, and as economically, as any other establishment? Yes, I think they should; of course I do not say whether it is so or not.

904. You decline to tell us what person in authority betted with his men? I do not wish to mention the name.

905. The complaint against the overseers was that they used language—you think, from what you heard—was of a character that ought not to have been used by persons in authority to those under them? Yes. I know if the overseers in the *Herald* Office used such language as I have been told was used in the Government Printing Office, we should stop it directly.

906. It was mere hearsay? Mere hearsay.

907. Is there any jealousy of the men in the Government Printing Office, on the part of men in the same calling, as to the men having a better position there than in other offices? I am not aware of any jealousy, more than the ordinary jealousy with reference to all large establishments where there are some situations that are better than others.

908. Is not the Government Printing Office considered a better place to get into than any other office? Yes, I think the Government Printing Office is considered one of the best places to be permanently employed in.

909. *Chairman.*] On what ground do you suppose it is generally considered that the Government Printing Office is the best place for a printer to be employed in? Because the hours are more regular, and the salary is better than in other jobbing offices. I am not speaking now of a newspaper office. Of course in the *Herald* Office our work is always at night; at the Government Printing Office it is nearly all day-work, and the hours are much more regular than they can possibly be in a newspaper office. It is always looked upon as a respectable establishment by the trade outside.

910. *Mr. Samuel.*] You said a great deal of the work in the Government Printing Office was of a special character? Yes.

911. And that it was work that could be better performed there than in any other establishment? I think it can be more satisfactorily performed there than in the ordinary jobbing offices in the Colony. I think any person taking the Government work would require the Government plant to do a good deal of it.

912. *Chairman.*] I think you stated your opinion that the system of piece-work, in the calling of a printer, is the most economical mode of employment? Yes, I think it is.

913. If the system established in the Government Printing Office is not that of piece-work, but of time-work, would not that fact induce you to consider that the Government Printing Office is established on a principle not so economical as it would be if it were on the principle of piece-work? That is if we could apply the principle of piece-work to all the work done in the office, which I think we scarcely can. For instance, there is tabular matter, which by the rules of printers is paid for double. If that were done by piece-work it would come to more than if it were done by time, but simple work would be done more cheaply by piece than by time.

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914. With respect to tabular matter, could not a special agreement be made between the contractor and compositors if necessary? Yes, of course, if the compositors were willing to take a less price than what they usually consider themselves entitled to.

915. Are you not aware that the great bulk of the printing is not tabular matter? Yes, but I am also aware that there is a great mass of tabular matter.

916. *Mr. Samuel.* In a newspaper office is not the entire staff employed with one object—the getting out of the paper? Yes.

917. In a general office the men are employed on all sorts of work? In a jobbing office, or a book office as it is called, they are; and the Government Office is a book office, where all kinds of work are done.

918. Are not men liable in an office like the Government Printing Office to be taken suddenly from one kind of work and put upon another? Yes.

919. Would not that create a difficulty in employing men on piece-work? I think not, if a scale of prices were fixed.

920. But there is a great variety of work in an office like the Government Printing Office—such as imposing forms? That could not be paid for on piece. In book offices the stone-hands or clickers are paid on time.

921. Do you think that the work could be better done by piece-work in the Government Printing Office than by time? I do not think it could be better done; some of it, perhaps, may be more cheaply done. Of course I am speaking only from my own experience in a newspaper office.

922. Have you well considered the work done at the Government Printing Office, and the nature of that work? I know the work pretty well.

923. And you give that reply knowing what the work is? Yes.

924. You do not think the work could be entirely done by piece-work? No; I think a great deal of the work must be done on time—that it would be more expensive to do it by piece-work.

925. *Mr. Wilson.* With regard to the question asked as to the overseers betting with the men at a public-house after work—Do you think the men can have the same respect for their overseers if they are in the habit of betting on horse-racing, winning or losing money with them, as they otherwise would have? I think not.

926. You think it would have the effect of destroying the proper tone and authority of these men over the compositors? That is my impression.

Mr. David Mason examined:—

927. *Chairman.* Are you a practical printer? I am.

Mr. D. Mason.

928. Where did you serve your apprenticeship? In Messrs. Mackenzie, White, & Co's. Office, Glasgow.

929. Is that a large establishment? They usually employed about 100 compositors, and had about seven or eight machines at work, and did all their binding.

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930. Have you had any other experience in other large establishments? I worked in one of the largest printing houses in Ireland, at Sims, Macintyre, & Co's., Belfast. I have worked also on the *Liverpool Mercury*, the House of Commons' Printing Office, London, the *London Times*, the *Argus* in Melbourne, and in the Government Printing Office in Melbourne.

931. Are you at present employed in the Government Printing Office in this city? I was until last night, when I was rather astonished to receive, without any previous complaint, or opportunity of defending myself, the paper which I now hand in containing my dismissal. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix B.*)

932. In this letter there are charges of insubordination and disrespectful behaviour towards the Superintendent and some other officers of the department, "more particularly since the appointment of the Select Committee to inquire into" its working. Are you aware of any such circumstances, especially since the appointment of this Select Committee? I have never been informed of a single act, either one way or other; there has not been a single charge made to me of any description.

933. Then you deny these charges of insubordination or disrespectful behaviour to the officers of the department? Yes, totally.

934. Either since the appointment of this Committee or prior to it? Either prior or since.

935. This is the first time you have been informed of any charges of the kind having ever been preferred against you? Yes.

936. This document is dated yesterday? I received it last night, some hours after I was directed to be here.

937. How long have you been in the Government Printing Office? About four years and three months. I was appointed on the 13th August, 1866.

938. And you have never been suspended for improper behaviour since? Once, while I was idle, Mr. Richards sent Mr. Adams to me for having taken part in a municipal election. It was when Messrs. Raphael, Josephson, and Andrews, stood for Bourke Ward; it was either two or three years ago. Previous to this—the year before—Mr. Moore and Mr. Buchan Thomson contested the election. Mr. Moore asked me could I come away and assist him in the election; I told him I could not at that time, as there was then work in the Government Printing Office, and I always objected to take any part in elections while there was work to be done there. Sometimes I have been as long as three or four months without having any work there, and I may have then taken part in municipal elections, but at this time I refused. Mr. Bell told Mr. Moore he would get permission for me from Mr. Richards, who was his son-in-law, as he was interested in Mr. Moore's election. He did so, and I was allowed permission to go for a month or six weeks if I wanted.

Mr. D. Mason. 939. Who gave you permission? Mr. Richards. I mention this to show that one year he gives me permission, and the next year he condemns me for doing the same thing.

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941. Is that a case of alleged insubordination? There was no insubordination; I simply refused to do what I considered I had no right to do without being paid for it.

The witness proceeded to relate the circumstances of this case, when Mr. Samuel objected to the Committee entering upon the matter, as being beside the object of the inquiry.

The witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Mr. Samuel withdrew his objection.

The witness was again called in, and in substance stated as follows:—

A quantity of pie was left upon the distributing stone, part of which I was required by Mr. D'Arrietta to distribute, although it was not mine. This I objected to do unless I was paid for it, and appealed to Mr. Richards, who said—"You must obey the directions of the overseer, whether they are just or unjust." I then stated the circumstances to Mr. Richards, and he said he would take them into consideration—

942. These are the only two cases of complaint you know of? I went to Mr. Richards on the Tuesday—having lost, for no fault of mine, a day and a half's work—and asked him the result of his consideration. He then, in a peremptory and tyrannical manner, said the best way to end the matter was for me to send in my resignation. I refused to do so; and he then rang the bell and called in Mr. Potter to go into the composing room and get a full report of the case, clearly showing that he had never asked for the report before.

943. Did you resign? I did not.

944. This took place in August last? Yes, on the 20th, and on the 23rd I saw Mr. Richards.

945. You have since been employed in the Government Printing Office until yesterday? No, not till yesterday. We have had another gratuitous insult heaped upon us. Ever since I have been there, we—that is the supernumerary staff—have always done the Votes and Proceedings at night, besides any other business there might be for us to do during the day. This has been the practice for the last four years. Last Tuesday night we were told we were not to come to the office for a week, and Mr. D'Arrietta said it was because private work was going on. Since then it has been said that Mr. D'Arrietta had no right to say so. Now I have worked on the Tariffs, the Estimates, and other important papers. I even assisted to set up Sir William Manning's opinion in reference to the Report of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications in Mr. Dean's case; and the other evening when Mr. Samuel sent for four copies of the Estimates, and persons were sent all over the town to get the men to attend to it, I lifted about fifty forms, and did work more fit for a labourer than a compositor, and pulled these four copies—

946. You mean to say that you have faithfully discharged your duties, and have in some cases been employed in matters supposed to be confidential, up to the present time? Yes; the other night I assisted to set up Sir William Manning's opinion on Dean's case; how then can there be any charge of dishonesty?

Mr. Samuel said the Government Printer had never made any charge of dishonesty or want of confidence against Mr. Mason, or of anything affecting his personal honor.

947. On Tuesday last the supernumerary hands were told they would not be required for a week? Yes, they were sent away in a manner unprecedented, either in the time of Mr. Samuel's or of Mr. Martin's administration. I never blamed the Treasurer for a moment. I knew a wrong statement had been made to him, but I was sure that a time would come when I should have an opportunity of vindicating myself, as I am not without friends in Sydney.

948. Have you heard any reason given for that suspension? That is the only reason I have heard,—Mr. D'Arrietta said there was private work going on. On Monday morning we went again, and offered our services to the overseer in charge. Mr. Potter came out, and said—"There will be no work yet for you, and you need not come here until you are sent for." "Indeed," I said, "what is the reason for that?" He said—"There is some investigation going on, and until that is over you will not be required." I asked whether there were any charges against me. He said he did not know. I said—"If there are any of them against me, I think it is only honest they should be given to me." I then went away, and did not again go to the office. I afterwards learned that some of the men who had been suspended had been treated in a very different way from myself; they were told to go in and see Mr. Richards, and were required to make a statement that they had had nothing to do with a question asked by Mr. Wilson in the House, with reference to the department. He said—"If you write that, I want to take it to the Colonial Treasurer." All who signed that statement are again at work.

949. And that statement was a denial of having any connection with the question put by Mr. Wilson to the Treasurer in the Legislative Assembly? Yes; and Mr. Richards told Mr. Trumper, one of the supernumerary staff, that he could not trust certain members of the supernumerary staff; that he himself was among the number, and the reason he said so was that he had seen him caballing with me on Hyde Park. That does not look as if he exonerated me.

950. Mr. Samuel.] I said no charge had been made to me affecting your honesty? That I could not be trusted.

951. Mr. Wilson.] How many men were suspended of the supernumerary staff? Thirteen. One was sick.

952. You say a number have since been employed? Nine; on their writing a statement to the Government Printer to the effect that they had nothing to do with the questions put by you.

953. Were you asked anything about that? I was not; I never had the opportunity of refuting the statement.

954. Have any of the other men who have not been reinstated had the opportunity of refuting the statement? I am not aware. I did not go to see Mr. Richards on the last affair. He had previously told me never to come any more to him with any complaints.

955. Since the appointment of this Committee have any other charges of insubordination been made against you? I am not aware of any.

956. Chairman.] What is your opinion of the system of management in—? I may state, before you proceed, as my character has been rather roughly handled, and as it has been stated about town that I have been suspended because I was not to be trusted with the Tariff, that during the last seven years I have been in Sydney, and before I went into the Government Printing Office I had an office of my own—I have been a master

master printer. That my character, either at Home or ever since I have been in this country, either in Melbourne or here, has been unassailable, and has never been assailed. With regard to ability, I challenge the best man in the Government Printing Office to come along side me in any branch of my business. I have had to put up with a great deal of annoyance from the men who have been over us, who knew nothing of the piece system, but who were glad to get information from me and others; and as soon as they had learned a little, ignored the whole of the rules—not rules made by a Trade Association, such as the Unions, but rules made by half masters and half delegates sent by different houses in the trade, when I think Mr. Hansard—the grandfather of the present Mr. Hansard—was in the Chair. By these rules the rights of masters and men were decided; and it was my insisting upon the observance of these rules that has often brought me into collision with the overseers, because they did not know the working of the piece system.

957. With regard to the system of management of the Government Printing Office, have you formed any opinion with respect to it? Yes; the system of management in the Government Printing Office in Sydney is very faulty. We seldom see the Government Printer in our room; we may perhaps see him walk through once a day,* but he never comes to see what we are doing; he has never come to me during the four years and three months I have been there. Mr. Hansard's Superintendent is always in the office himself, and knows what every man is doing, and he never passes them without seeing how they are getting on.

958. How many persons are employed as overseers? There are six overseers in the composing branch.

959. Do you think all these overseers are necessary? They are not only unnecessary, but they keep the work back, for what one orders another countermands. I have several times got orders from the chief overseer, Mr. Adams, to go on with a certain style of work at night, and have been ordered in the morning by a sub-overseer to change it.

960. You are of opinion that the number of overseers employed in the office is unnecessarily large? Quite unnecessary. In Mr. Hansard's office, where the work done for Parliament amounted to about £70,000 in a year, there are only two overseers, besides Mr. Hansard's Superintendent.

TUESDAY, 1 NOVEMBER, 1870.

Present:—

MR. COWPER,

MR. WILSON.

CAPTAIN ONSLOW, R.N.,

WILLIAM R. PIDDINGTON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. David Mason called in and further examined:—

961. *Chairman.*] If you recollect, on the occasion when you were last before the Committee, I inquired whether all the overseers employed in the Government Printing Office were necessary; and if not, how many would be. I am not sure whether you completed your answer to that question? I answered it in part. There are at the present time six overseers in the composing room; but in all the large offices that I have worked in—some of the largest in England, Ireland, and Scotland—they have never had more than two, with double the quantity of men. The offices of the morning papers are of course a little different, because one man could not stop up night after night, the long hours they have to work. They usually commence at 6 o'clock at night, and very often go on till 5 or 6 next morning. That, for six nights a week, would be too much. In the *Argus* office, we had the Superintendent, Mr. George, something the same as the Government Printer here, and two overseers, Mr. May and Mr. Jack, and they took alternate nights, but they did the whole of the overseeing themselves. There was only one gentleman in charge at a time, and they not only took the whole charge of the office and gave out copy, but when the copy was all out made up the paper. Now the overseers at the Government Printing Office here are non-working overseers, barring one, and he is not gazetted as an overseer at all, though he does an overseer's duty. I think you will find a Mr. Newman among the £200 a year men; he is really overseer of the Government Gazette, although not gazetted as such; Mr. D'Arrietta is gazetted as sub-overseer of the Government Gazette. Mr. Thrum, in the Bill room, is overseer of one man and a boy.

962. *Mr. Wilson.*] Does he work himself? I have very seldom seen him work in the four years and three months I have been there; almost not at all. If the Superintendent took his proper place, as he does in the Government Printing Office in Melbourne, with his desk in the middle of the composing room, I should say that two sub-overseers would be amply sufficient for all the requirements of the Government Printing Office, and one of them to take the night-shift alternate weeks when Parliament is sitting, as they do in Melbourne.

963. *Chairman.*] Are the overseers and the men on good terms, generally speaking? They are on pretty good terms with the permanent staff, although they seem to treat the supernumerary staff as a nuisance in the office. In fact I have been told so by an overseer, that we were a nuisance.

964. Did he state the reason why? I asked him the question, and he said he was not speaking to me, but I was at the stone at the time he said it. It was Mr. D'Arrietta who said so.

965. Are you aware of any betting transactions between the overseers and the young men in the office during business hours? It is quite a common practice during the time of the races—drawing sweepstakes, and betting on the Melbourne Cup and Sydney Cup, &c.

966. During the hours of business? Yes. It is well known that Mr. D'Arrietta has bets with a good many of the young men; and in money-lending Mr. D'Arrietta and Mr. J. W. Stewart are a kind of company; and Mr. George Kellick, the pay clerk, collects the money for them, deducting it from the wages on pay day, in pursuance of orders which he shows when he is going to pay them.

967. *Captain Onslow.*] What position does Mr. J. W. Stewart hold? He holds a permanent frame in the Gazette; I think he has £180 a year.

968. *Chairman.*] I asked with regard to the betting transactions? That is all I know about the betting transactions. I do not know how they arrange about the payment for them.

969. Do you say that Mr. D'Arrietta and Mr. Stewart are in the habit of lending money to the men? Yes, on usury.

Mr. D. Mason.

1 Nov., 1870.

970.

* NOTE (on revision):—Week.

Mr. D. Mason. 970. They do not lend without charging interest? Not that I have heard of.

971. You say Mr. Kellick deducts the money so lent, with interest, at the time they are paid? Yes.

1 Nov., 1870. 972. Do the overseers assume more authority in the discharge of their duties than is necessary, in your opinion? Yes, they assume more authority than ever I have known from masters in other offices.

973. Is that assumption of authority unnecessary, in your opinion, for the proper discipline of the office? Quite unnecessary.

974. Can you tell us of any case? I have heard Mr. Thomas Adams call a man, in business hours, in the office, a liar, and assert it over and over again, on two several occasions. I have heard him do so, and I do not think I ever heard a master make use of such an expression to a journeyman compositor before. I heard Mr. Adams call Mr. Taylor a liar, and I heard him call Mr. Banks a liar also, about two years intervening between the two cases.

975. Are the members of the permanent staff all competent compositors? Very far from it; many of them do not earn the money they receive, and could not do it if they were put to it. The copy is picked, which I can prove, because on one occasion Mr. Fairweather objected to some copy that Mr. D'Arrietta had given him, saying he had had some solid copy before, and would not be able to make his average on it. Mr. D'Arrietta immediately called him back, took the copy from him, and gave it to me.

976. *Captain Onslow.*] What do you mean by picked copy? Copy where there are no lines broken—solid or full lines, and table-work takes a longer time to do; but sometimes we get a table that can be done so easily that you can earn in three hours as much as an equal journeyman with yourself could earn in a whole day on solid copy.

977. *Chairman.*] I think you say that, according to your judgment, the compositors of the permanent staff are not all competent workmen? They are not; very far from it, many of them.

978. Can you give the Committee any idea of the proportion of compositors on the staff that you would not consider competent first-class compositors—Would you say one-fourth of them were not first-class compositors? I should be safely within the mark by saying one-half of them are not.

979. You are of opinion that one-half of the compositors on the permanent staff are not first-class compositors? If you will allow me that paper for a moment. (*List of persons employed in the Government Printing Office handed to witness.*) This is altered from what it used to be. I cannot tell by this who are full journeymen and who are not. I know there is a paper with the improvers and journeymen classified.

980. You have some recollection of the class of men employed in the Government Printing Office, have you not? Yes.

981. From your recollection, are you of opinion that the whole of them are competent first-class compositors, or what proportion? I can safely say one-fourth at all events; I think a good deal more; one-fourth at least.

982. With regard to the supernumeraries, are they, in your opinion, competent workmen? There are four at least out of the fourteen that I am quite certain would not get £1 a week in any office in Sydney.

983. Out of the fourteen on the supernumerary staff, four are not competent men? Yes. Many a month when I have earned £16 and £18 they have not earned £8, and some not £6, with the same opportunities as I have had.

984. What number of readers are employed in the office? I believe there are six down as readers. There are four here, but I believe there is another who is not on this list, a gentleman lately come into the office as clerk and reader.

985. Do you think the number of readers employed is necessary? The number of readers on the *Herald*—and they do a great deal more composition—

986. Confine yourself to the Government Printing Office. Do you think the number of readers there necessary? I think they are excessive.

987. How many readers would be sufficient? I should think two might do it, but three at most.

988. *Captain Onslow.*] How many are there? Six, I think.

989. *Chairman.*] Have you ever known that private work has been done in the office? The Civil Service Musical Society's circulars and cards are done in the office; and one evening when I went into the fount-room for some letter required for some parliamentary work at night, in looking for it I fell across three galleys of the *Leisure Hour*. I do not know what it might be used for; it might be for some Government purpose. But the Civil Service Musical Society get their cards and circulars done there.

990. Are you aware whether they are charged for? That I do not know.

991. Do you approve of a system of piece-work in the office in lieu of time-work? It would be much better, because the overseers then could be easily done away with. In piece-work a man needs no over-looker; he is his own over-looker; what he earns he gets, and if he does not earn it he does not get it. There are many other advantages in piece-work offices. Apprentices come out much better journeymen. There is not this Government stroke; because if you see a man on day-work talking to another his hands are still, but if he is on piece-work his hands are going. It would do away with this picking copy, and with all espionage which is carried out in the Government Printing Office more than I ever saw in any office. The work would be better and more expeditiously done.

992. Could all the work that is now printed in the Government Printing Office be printed by piece-work? I would not advise that open forms with headings on the top and long rules down, such as the large railway tables, should be done by piece-work; because the charge would be very heavy. The plan usually adopted in large offices is to keep four thoroughly competent men on the establishment, and all the rest on piece-work. These men are kept to do all open forms. I have no hesitation in saying that there are many forms done in the Government Printing Office that I could make £5 a day at.

993. Do I understand you to say that, with the exception of a small proportion of the work, the great bulk of the work could be done in the Government Printing Office by the piece? Yes, and with a great saving.

994. What is the system of apprenticeship established in the Government Printing Office? It is the most faulty that ever I have yet met with, either in the Home Country or in the Colonies. Once they get to be the length of apprentices, the Government, by the rule that is adopted in the office, has to keep them so long as they are able to work, and find them employment with good wages, in preference to all others. Let a man come a stranger to the office, with the greatest ability that can be fetched from England, with Mr. Richards' management he cannot possibly get on to the permanent staff, so long as there is any boy to go on before him.

995. For how long are these apprentices engaged? They just go on till they are provided for, when a Mr. D. Mason. vacancy falls out.

996. Do I understand you to say that the apprentices in the Government Printing Office are under no indentures, and are not bound for any fixed period of time? Many of them have not been. I did hear they were going to do something of the sort within the last few months; but previously they had no indentures, and some of them were apprentices for ten or twelve years. Now the longest time allowed in England is seven years. I know one at the present time that had only one year to serve, for he was an apprentice of my own when I gave up business, and he had only one year to serve on his indentures, and he is an apprentice still, and that is six years ago.

997. Then there is no definite period of time known as a term of apprenticeship in the Government Printing Office? Not that I am aware of.

998. Do these apprentices receive a graduated rate of wages during the time they are apprentices? I believe they have a rise every year.

999. Is there any system adopted of testing their efficiency as compositors during the term of their apprenticeship? Not that I have ever seen. I believe, within the last eight or ten months, when there was some talk before of a Committee being likely to be fetched on the Printing Office, Mr. Richards gave orders for a system of an average to be kept up. But you cannot possibly do it with them, for there are men on the Gazette, and many a time they lift matter which they have corrected by a few insertions, and altering dates, and so on, that would be equal to a man's day's work; and this is put down to their average—a thing that they have not been half an hour on.

1000. What is the system of apprenticeship—Is it one whereby the apprentice remains an apprentice until there is room for him on the establishment? Yes, that is it; until there is a vacancy, and then whether he has ability or not he goes on. I have known one gentleman to be in the office for over ten years, and he is still on the supernumerary staff, and he is a first-class workman; and I dare say there must have been a dozen vacancies during the time. I have known six or eight promotions this year.

1001. Then according to your experience, the rule in the Government Printing Office is to appoint apprentices to positions in the Government Printing Office when there is a vacancy, quite irrespective of their ability? Yes; men of far greater ability on the supernumerary staff have to give way to allow these boys to go on the staff.

1002. What do you think of the proposal to submit the Government printing to contract? It would be a much better plan—it would do away with all this corruption. I can only state what one gentleman connected in printing said to me last week,—that if the Government printing were put out to contract there would be a great saving; and he is a gentleman who pays a hundred pounds a week wages.

1003. What is your own opinion? My opinion is the same,—that it would be much more cheaply done; almost, I would venture to say, at one-half it costs them; and it would do away with this bed of corruption—you cannot call it anything else—the Government Printing Office; because masters, if they had the contract to do the work, would study their own interests by giving it to men of ability to do.

1004. You are aware that there is a very large plant of type and other valuable property in the Government Printing Office: how would you propose to apply this system of contract in reference to utilizing this plant? It could be done in different ways. The plant and the office could be let by tender, the tenderers giving a sufficient bond for the proper maintenance of the plant, and for the rent of the office and what not; and the Government could appoint men from time to time to examine if the office was kept up to the mark, in renewing type when worn and so on; reasonable wear and tear of course excepted. If this system was adopted, I am quite positive the Government would save at least 25 per cent. if not more. And it could be easily done, taking a sufficient bond over the plant.

1005. Do you think the work could be as well done under a contract of the nature you describe as it is now? I think so. They have done the Statutes, and I have heard a great deal of talk about these Statutes done at the Government Printing Office; but I have compared them with the Statutes done at Mr. Cunningham's; and, in my opinion, as a practical printer, Mr. Cunningham's book is infinitely superior in workmanship to the one done at the Government Printing Office.

1006. Then you are of opinion that as good work could be turned out under a system of contract applied to the Government Printing Office as is now performed there under the present system? I am, and for this reason:—The Government work in London is done by contract under a patent by Mr. Hansard; it has been in the family for years; and I am sure that to take up the work done by that firm for the Houses of Parliament, no practical printer at least will say they are one whit behind any work I have ever seen done here. In fact, I think the other way. It is carried out there, and with success.

1007. *Mr. Wilson.* Are you aware that, on the 21st October, I put certain questions to the Colonial Treasurer, with regard to the suspension of certain supernumerary men in the Government Printing Office? Yes.

1008. Are you aware how many of these men were suspended? There were thirteen suspended; one was sick; there were fourteen on the staff.

1009. Was any reason given for the suspension of these men? Mr. D'Arrietta gave a reason that there was some private work being done in the office, but it was afterwards stated that he had no right to do so by Mr. Richards.

1010. For how long were they suspended? For a week.

1011. You have stated already that you never knew an instance of men being suspended in that way before? Never.

1012. At the end of the week did these supernumerary men go to work? I can only speak for several that went at the same time as I did.

1013. Did you go to work at the end of the week? I did not. I went to the office, and Mr. Potter told me some investigation was going on, and when I was wanted I would be sent for.

1014. Investigation about what? He would not tell me.

1015. Were any charges brought against these men that you are aware of? Not one.

1016. Did you ever get any intimation, either from the Government Printer or from the Colonial Treasurer's Office, that there were certain charges made against you which were being investigated? I never heard of it.

1017. And you did not hear of any charges against the other twelve men that were being investigated? No.

1018. Were any questions asked you as to whether you gave any information to enable me to ask these questions?

Mr. D. Mason. questions? It was not asked me; it was asked of others. Mr. Richards asked them if they knew anything about it—if they had had any hand in it in any way, and if not to send him a written statement to that effect; and all those that have sent this written statement have been again employed; and those who have not, myself and another, have for the first time the charges against us and our dismissal, all on the one sheet of paper.

1 Nov., 1870.

1019. Who was the other person? Mr. Banks.

1020. You have already stated that there were no charges you were aware of, for insubordination or anything else, hanging over your head? Not one that I have ever heard of, directly or indirectly.

1021. Is it your impression that unless these parties had signed this paper, stating that they had given no information, they would not have been employed? Yes, because one of them would not do it till last Friday, and he has now done it, and is employed.

1022. How many men have not signed that paper? Two besides myself and Mr. Banks.

Mr. Wilson here said: I do not know, Mr. Chairman, whether it is right for me to state that no person in connection with the Government Printing Office gave me information to enable me to ask those questions.

The witness: I might state that they were also asked if they knew of my having anything to do in getting this Select Committee appointed.

1023. Mr. Wilson.] Who was asked that question? Mr. Baigent for one, Mr. Trumper for another.

1024. Asked by whom? The Government Printer.

1025. Whether they were aware whether you had had any hand in getting this Committee appointed? Yes; or themselves.

1026. I think you have already produced a letter from Mr. Parkes, stating that you had no hand or part in it in any way whatever? I waited on Mr. Parkes to ask him to be kind enough to send a letter to the Committee to that effect, and he told me he would do so.

1027. During the four years and a quarter that you have stated you have been on the supernumerary staff, have you made application to be appointed on the permanent staff? Not once. There has been an application made for me, and I was called in and lectured well, for my friends presuming that they could get me on the staff through any other means than the Government Printer himself; and I was told that I would never get on unless through himself. At the same time I knew that on an application from Mr. Baigent being sent in, on the death of Mr. McKern a few years ago, he applied, as the first on the list of the supernumerary staff, for the vacancy. Mr. Potter read him a minute on the turned-up corner of his application,—“It is not the intention of the Government Printer at any time to put forward any of the supernumerary staff to the permanent staff. Signed—T. RICHARDS.”

1028. You have stated that certain members of the supernumerary staff are not, you think, competent compositors? Not at all competent; very far from it.

1029. Are any of them thoroughly competent workmen? Yes, there are some members of the supernumerary staff equal in ability to any one in the office, as printers; and they have been there for some years.

1030. The supernumerary staff do not work full time? No; we work according to the pressure on the office; sometimes we are three months at a time idle.

1031. Have you ever heard the overseers swearing at the men in the office? I have heard Mr. Thrum, many times.

1032. Is such conduct as that generally allowed in other printing offices? No; not only swearing, but talking very obscene language in the room, in the presence of several of them.

1033. Is Mr. Thrum a sub-overseer? He is.

1034. Do the men make remarks upon the impropriety of such conduct? No.

1035. Captain Onslow.] What are the duties of the overseers? The duty of an overseer is to give out the copy, see that the work is properly done, and keep order in the office.

1036. They do no manual labour themselves? Not in this office; they do not have a frame to work at; they might go to the stone and do any little thing.

1037. Is it usual for the overseers here to do any manual work themselves? Not usual.

1038. You have stated that there are six overseers, and that that is four too many? Yes, in the composing branch.

1039. Is it their duty to keep silence? Yes.

1040. Is silence generally kept? It is medium.

1041. I ask because you have before stated that there is a good deal of talking in the way of betting and borrowing money? Yes.

1042. You reaffirm that? I reaffirm that there is betting and money-lending going on during business hours.

1043. Is there as much silence kept in the Government Printing Office, as a rule, as in any private establishment? I think there is more talking, a good deal.

1044. How do you account for that—by its being day-work instead of piece-work? That is one reason.

1045. Are there any rules posted up in the room for the guidance of the men, enjoining silence? Not that I am aware of.

1046. No rules whatever? No rules.

1047. When a man enters as a supernumerary, is there any agreement besides the pay? No. I entered before this piece-work was adopted at all; piece-work has been adopted since I have been there.

1048. You know of no printed or written rules enjoining on the men what to do? No.

1049. And you have stated that there is a great deal of money-lending by Mr. Stewart and Mr. D'Arrietta? I did not say a great deal; I said they were in the habit of money-lending.

1050. How do you know this? I have heard the men talking about it themselves, that they have lent money to.

1051. Is there any harm in people lending money—Do they tout for borrowers, or do people in want of money come to them? No, there is no harm in it; but when a man gets deep in debt to an overseer I think the overseer loses his authority so far over that man, because it is not likely he would take any means to discharge him and lose his money.

1052. Do you know if any of the men are deeply in debt to Mr. D'Arrietta and Mr. Stewart? I do not know whether there are any now; I know several that have been.

1053. What do you call deeply in debt—to what extent are these men indebted? I know one case where Mr. D. Mason.
they bought up one man's debts between them, and I think they amounted to somewhere about £20; I
could not say the amount. 1 Nov., 1870.

1054. Who bought them up? Mr. D'Arrietta and Mr. Stewart.

1055. Debts owing outside the office? Outside and inside. They acted as his agents, and cleared his debts for him.

1056. Do you think these two men show any favouritism to the people in their debt? I think so.

1057. Can you instance any of the names of the men who are in their debt, or who have borrowed money from them? I can. Duffy, Cain, Henry Winnett, and Richard Taylor.

1058. Do you know the rate of interest that they charge? No.

1059. You have stated that the pay-clerk is in the habit of deducting a portion of their pay, and paying it to these overseers? I saw it once myself. I was in the room when he did it; he did not get it, but he attempted to do it.

1060. This was one occasion only? Yes. Whether he was successful I cannot say.

1061. You have given us to understand that it was a common practice? I have heard it was a common practice. No other case came under my observation.

1062. What was the name of that man? Taylor.

1063. You have stated that a man named Adams, who is an overseer, called Taylor a liar, and Banks a liar? Yes, in the presence of the men.

1064. What had Taylor and Banks been saying? There were some types found on the bulk, one night when Parliament was sitting, that ought not to have been there, and Mr. Adams first abused Mr. Proctor about it, a gentleman now a reporter on the *Herald*, and afterwards he found out, or thought he found out, that it was Mr. Taylor, and he then accused Mr. Taylor of it. Taylor said they did not belong to him, and he then and there called him a liar. Taylor said—"Well, there must be one of us telling a lie, but, it is not me." Other words followed. On the other occasion it was Mr. Banks.

1065. Are the men generally disrespectful to the overseers? No.

1066. Any one in particular? Not that I am aware of. They are more respectful to the overseers than the overseers are to them. For I think that in all other offices I have worked at there were no overseers but what would think it worth while to put a prefix to any journeyman compositor's name. It is rarely done in the Government Printing Office here. I never anywhere else saw an overseer receive any work from a journeyman without receiving it respectfully and thanking him when he got it; but it is not so in the Government Printing Office here. It is only the respect due from one man to another.

1067. You have stated that there is a great deal of favouritism in the way of giving picked copy to certain individuals? A great deal.

1068. And by picked copy you mean that which has many short lines and blanks? Copy that you can make double the wages on that you can on solid copy, when working with equal ability and speed.

1069. In piece-work is the same amount of money given for a sheet of this picked copy as for solid matter? Just the same; you take your chance of getting a solid piece or another piece. In the Government Printing Office here it is not allowed. I have seen picked copy given out in this way in many instances. In my own case, when work has been given out, such as the Schools Report, if the copy that should have come to my turn happened to be copy a man could make well on, it has been quietly put on one side, and I would get the next. My complaint is that copy is given out of turn. It never occurs in any other printing office, because the copy is put up in "takes," and I have never seen the overseer take the trouble to find out who was next for copy; rotation is followed, and the speedy men go up again soonest. The overseer does not know who is going up for copy next. "Takes" of copy amount to about fifteen or sixteen lines in a newspaper office.

1070. What quantity of matter is given to the compositors in the Government Printing Office at one time—here are eight pages of the Votes and Proceedings, how many men would this be given to? The Votes and Proceedings will run from as small as four lines to as high as sixty. I have seen one man go up and get a take of four lines, and I have gone up behind him and got a take of sixty lines, showing that there is no management at all in giving out the copy.

1071. Was this done through inadvertence, or from favouritism? I could not say.

1072. What do you think? I consider it was given through incompetency—that he did not know what he was doing.

1073. Who did this? Mr. Adams.

1074. Was this paid for by piece-work? Piece-work.

1075. Would the man who had the four lines get as much as you? No, he would get a mere nothing. It gave me the opportunity of earning half-a-crown an hour, while he would finish his four lines in a few minutes, and would then have to go on at 1s. 3d. a hour, if there was not any more copy to give out. This is the principal complaint I have ever made in the office,—of the injustice of keeping me on time-work. It is a well-known fact, and admitted in the office, that I am fast; and I have been told over and over again, when I have complained about being kept on time, I had to take the idle time with the other men; but when there was work I did not get a fair chance, because I was generally called on time—this last Session, every other week. I actually went in and showed the Superintendent two weeks that I kept count of. Mr. O'Connor took alternate weeks with me. He is not so fast, and does not make the same amount of money on the piece. I kept account of two weeks of our work—he on piece-work and I on this stone-work, with a certain degree of responsibility on my shoulders. Stone-work is usually paid more—a pound a week extra I have known given in the Government Printing Office, Melbourne, to men able to take stone-work.

1076. Did you ever make a complaint to the Government Printer? I made one to the Superintendent. The Government Printer before that told me never to come to him with any more complaints, when the affair about the pie happened, that has been spoken of before.

1077. Did you ask the Superintendent to forward your complaint? I asked him to lay the complaint before the Government Printer.

1078. Do you know whether it was forwarded? I am not aware.

1079. What answer did you get? He asked me what I would suggest doing.

1080. Did you ever make a complaint to the Government Printer, as to the unfairness in giving out copy? I did not.

1081.

- Mr. D. Mason.** 1081. Is it often the case to your knowledge that copy is so unequally given out—one man getting ten lines and another sixty? Very often.
- 1 Nov., 1870.** 1082. Now, as regards piece and day work—You say you have complained repeatedly that you were kept more on time than the others? Yes, and the reason I got for that was that the others were incapable of doing it; to which I replied—“Then because I possess more ability I am punished for it; in fact you are giving a premium to incompetency.” I have the papers now that I showed to the Superintendent.
1083. How much more money do you think you could have made? I kept two weeks, and Mr. O'Connor made 12s. 6d. more on piece than I did on time, and he worked two hours less time; but the next week I went on piece, and I made £1 7s. more than him, and I worked less time than he did—showing the unfairness. I was losing on an average £1 a week by this work, and had to take a certain amount of responsibility on my shoulders as well. I was told distinctly several times by Mr. Adams the others were not capable of doing it, and that that was the reason I was kept at it.
1084. You have said you are a fast compositor? I am generally reckoned so.
1085. Are there any others there who could work as well as yourself? There are none that could beat me.
1086. Are they kept back in the same way? No, they have their yearly salary.
1087. Are none of the permanent staff ever paid piece-work? No, not that I am aware of.
1088. In private offices is it the custom to pay for picked work the same as solid work? Just the same; so much per thousand letters. In reckoning it up we count to the full length of the measure, whether the lines are long or short. Quads, as they are called, put in to fill up the blank spaces are of course easier to lift than letters. I might state that I have drawn attention on several occasions to the rates paid for tabular work in the Government Printing Office in Sydney. In London, the rules made by a Society of masters and men together—not a Union only, but a Society of equal parts of masters and men, who met to agree to the rules for the printing trade generally. Perhaps I had better show you —
1089. I will ask you some other questions first. Have you ever borrowed money from Mr. D'Arrietta or Mr. Steward? No.
1090. Have you ever betted with them? No.
1091. You stated that you do not know whether the cards printed for the Civil Service Musical Society were paid for or not? No. If they were paid for it would be unjust to the trade outside, putting the Government Office in competition with them.
1092. You stated that some of these apprentices had been ten years so? I would not state the exact time.
1093. But it is a much longer time than usual? Yes, much longer.
1094. Are any of these apprentices getting more pay than the supernumerary staff—what is the utmost pay an apprentice can get? I am not aware.
1095. Do you know if their pay increases for length of servitude—do they get more pay after they have served eight years than they do after they have served seven? I do not know the rate of payments at all. We have no less than four rates of wages amongst the journeymen there; a thing that never takes place in any other printing office I have ever been in.
1096. I understand you to state that an apprentice, however incompetent, would secure a place on the permanent staff in preference to a supernumerary, however competent? Yes, that was the rule.
1097. Have you ever known a vacancy filled up by a supernumerary in preference to an apprentice? Not one.
1098. Are there many on the supernumerary staff superior to the apprentices? I should say equal to the best journeymen in the office.
1099. Are there any workers on the supernumerary staff who are inferior to the best apprentices? The apprentices. I do not know who they are; I hardly know which of them are out of their time. There are some of them old enough to have served their apprenticeship twice over. There is a system of improvers there that I never heard of before. When out of their apprenticeship they put them down as improvers.
1100. *Chairman.*] The same persons as have been apprenticed? Yes.
1101. *Captain Onslow.*] What does that mean? I do not know. In other offices, if an apprentice when he has served his apprenticeship is not capable, he is dismissed as incompetent, at the end of seven years.
1102. You state that there are some men on the permanent staff who are incompetent? I do.
1103. You have stated that favouritism is shown in giving picked copy—Is it shown in any other way? That is about the principal way they could show it. If they get this “fat” copy, they can do what they like all day long, and make equally as much as those who are digging into it all day. With plenty of the copy they could do as much in two hours as I could do with solid copy in eight hours and a half.
1104. Have you known men on the permanent staff to remain idle when there was other work to do? I have seen them often idling their time away; it is quite a common occurrence. They are not so industrious as they would be if they were on piece-work, and had to earn their living instead of having it secured to them.
1105. You said you were in favour of the printing work being done by contract. Do you think that if it were taken by contract important matters could be kept secret? Yes, certainly. There is a sort of free-masonry amongst compositors and printers in general, that whatever is done in the office is never carried out. I never heard of a case in England but one, and that was done by a young lad in the *Times* office, who carried out a very valuable telegram and gave it to another paper. I have never heard of any other case in my thirty-three years' experience. I did hear of a case that occurred in this office here, and the man was dismissed for it, but he is now back again.
1106. What proportion of the men at present employed in the Government Printing Office have been apprentices there? I do not know.
1107. *Chairman.*] You wished to give some information to the Committee with regard to some practice in the London offices? It is with reference to tabular work. We do not get fair play on piece-work, we only get 1s. per thousand; in London we were paid 10½d., and where there was a table of four columns with headings, in London we would get double for it. I have spoken of this injustice several times, not only to the Government Printer, but to the Superintendent.
1108. Do I understand you to say that in London tabular matter is paid for at a higher rate than in the Government Printing Office here? Yes; that is, what we would get paid in London double for we only get one and a half for in the Government Printing Office here. And I have been told by the Government Printer and the Superintendent that they would not be guided by any rules. Now, they never had any experience

experience in piece-work. I have worked most of my time on piece-work—the greater part of the time Mr. D. Mason. I have been in the trade; and still they put themselves up as knowing more than a man that has worked pretty near all his life on it, and also against the London rules made by half masters and half men. Mr. Hansard, I believe, was the Chairman at the time of making the rules; and the rules have worked so well that they have been, I think, somewhere about fifty years in work. The Scottish Typographical Society say that anything they do not exactly agree on shall be referred to the London rules. 1 Nov., 1870.

1109. You mean to say the Government Printing Office do not adopt the London rules? They will adopt no rules, only to suit their own purpose. If the rules are on our side they will have nothing to do with them, but if they can prove their case by the rules they will fetch them to you. There is no good in showing the rules on our side.

1110. The rules in London applicable to piece-work cannot be applicable in the Government Printing Office to such an extent, on account of the greater number of the compositors not being paid by piece-work? They are just as applicable to those that are.

1111. The great bulk of the compositors in the Government Printing Office here are not paid by piece-work? No.

1112. Therefore the rules applicable in London are not so applicable in the Sydney office? Just the same to those that are on piece-work.

1113. *Captain Onslow.* You stated that all the parliamentary work in England is done by contract? It is done under a patent by Mr. Hansard. About £70,000 I know was their bill one year to the House of Commons, and it is all done by piece-work.

1114. Would you, at piece-work, get more than any compositor on the permanent staff? I would get equally as much, with fair play.

1115. The people on the permanent staff are paid permanent wages—Could you make the rate of their wages on piece-work? I have many a time made more. I will read you my earnings for four months only this year. It is an average of £16 for the four months. I have made over £20 a month in that office. Nobody else on the supernumerary staff has ever reached that in the office. £18, £16; and many a time men who are now on the supernumerary staff, when I have made as high as £18, have not had £10, some not £6, with the same opportunities as I have had—thereby proving that they cannot be competent.

Mr. Richard Augustine Taylor called in and examined:—

1116. *Chairman.* You are a compositor, I believe? Yes.

1117. Where did you serve your apprenticeship? I served three years and a half in the Government Printing Office, and the remainder in the office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

1118. What has been your experience in large printing offices? I have never been in any but large offices during twenty-seven years. I was several years with Mr. Parkes, on the old *Empire*, as reader and sub-overseer; I managed the *Goulburn Herald* for five years; and I had a newspaper of my own for nearly five years, the *Maneroo Mercury*. I have been since employed in the Government Printing Office until lately.

1119. Do you know anything of the management of the Government Printing Office? Yes.

1120. *Mr. Wilson.* You are not employed in the Government Printing Office now? No; I am reader for the *Empire* and *Town and Country Journal*.

1121. *Chairman.* You have acquired your knowledge of the establishment from working in the Government Printing Office? Partly by personal observation during my employment there.

1122. What is your opinion of the system of management in the Government Printing Office? I think it is very extravagantly and faultily managed.

1123. Do you know how many persons are employed as overseers? I do not know the exact number, but I know they are very much in each other's way generally. In the composing-room those regularly down on the Blue Book as overseers, I believe, are four; but there are two others who also do duty as overseers, altogether clear of the actual work of composing, holding positions set down in the list as compositors, but they do not work as compositors; they receive additional salary for some trifling duties they perform as assistant overseers.

1124. You think all these overseers are not necessary? Certainly not.

1125. Can you suggest to the Committee any improvement on the present system that would have the effect of securing a reduction in the cost, without interfering with the efficiency of the office? I think a reduction of at least two overseers might be made, and I think that by having one uniform scale of wages, or the principal portion of the work being done on the piece, a very large saving, of at least 20 per cent., might be effected. There is a very vicious and unsatisfactory system of payment at present. There are four or five scales of wages, and the younger men have no inducement to be industrious, because there is no hope of their ever reaching the higher scale—that is the understanding, I believe; whilst some of them are quite as efficient—superior workmen, I believe—to those getting £200 a year. They have never any hope of getting forward. Then there are a large number of supernumeraries in the office, who are, as a rule, superior to the generality of the permanent staff. I speak from experience as a practical printer; and I hold the Government Printer's own certificate that I am one. (*Certificate produced and read.*)

1126. Is it your opinion that the system established in the Government Printing Office, of paying compositors by the month or year, and not by the piece, is an expensive system to the country? I am certain it is; because the permanent hands do not work as diligently as they would be compelled to do if paid by the piece.

1127. Are you acquainted with the names of the compositors and their qualifications, on what is called the establishment, in the Government Printing Office? Yes; large quantities of their work came under my notice when I discharged the duty of reader; and I think there is no better way of judging of a man's qualifications

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qualifications than by his work; and I found that the majority of the staff did not or could not turn out a sufficient quantity of work for the salary paid, nor was what they did do as well done as it should have been had they been efficient workmen.

1128. Do you consider that, as a rule, the compositors on the establishment of the Government Printing Office are men you would call first-class compositors? Not all of them. There are some excellent workmen, some as good as any men in the trade; but a very large number are very inefficient hands—men who ought never to have been put into the business by their parents or friends; they are absolutely ignorant, and a person ought to be intelligent to be a compositor.

1129. Would it, in your opinion, be a salutary change if the compositors were selected on account of their qualifications, and employed on a system of piece-work rather than time-work? I am certainly of that opinion.

1130. Would such a change be productive of a considerable reduction of expense to the country? I think so.

1131. Do you know whether this system of paying men by time is in existence in the Victorian Government Printing Office? No, I have no knowledge personally of the working of the Victorian Government Printing Office.

1132. Have you formed any opinion with respect to the practicability of performing the work carried on at the Government Printing Office by contract? I think it would effect a large saving to have it done by contract, if the present establishment could be made use of; not to break up the establishment, because there is an immense quantity of type that I look upon as being valueless there—no man who had to make a living out of the material would keep so large a quantity lying idle as is kept there.

1133. Do you think it practicable to let the plant to some practical printer by tender? I think so; because he would have the choice of the best men on the present establishment, and could command the best workmen from among the outside trade, weeding out a large number of those incompetents who now swell out the pay abstract of the present establishment without giving an equivalent return for their salaries. I maintain that the Government Printing Office, even as at present conducted, and in the improved manner I am quite sure it would be by a respectable contractor, should and could command the best ability in the Colony.

1134. Do you think a contractor might be found to give the Government good security for the safety and proper care of the plant? No doubt of it.

1135. There would be no difficulty in imposing conditions that might be carried out, do you think? I think not.

1136. Do you know of any objectionable conduct on the part of the overseers to the men in any way? I have observed a very large amount of unnecessary domineering insolence on the part of the overseers. I have suffered from it myself, and have complained on one or two occasions, although I am not in the habit of complaining, being rather disposed to right myself in a summary manner, after my own fashion, if I am subjected to petty annoyance. I once or twice complained to the Government Printer of the principal overseer, Mr. Adams, of his rudeness and vulgarity towards me, and more than once calling me a liar. Mr. Richards told me I ought to make some allowance for his infirm health. I told the Government Printer that I had done so, but that he was so insulting, and grossly personal and coarse in his speech and action, that I found it hard to control myself at times. However, I curbed my temper; but very soon after, Mr. Adams again insulted me, by telling me I was about to rob the Government of an hour. I have never in my experience been so insulted by petty insolence, and by having difficulties thrown in my way, as I have been in the Government Printing Office.*

1137. Do you allude to any other overseers? Mr. D'Arrietta.

1138. Can you mention any particular case? I remember an instance where I had been working as a compositor, and my assistance being required in the reading-room, I was removed there; and when I left the composing-room there was some type which I had set up, and which of course it was my duty to have returned to the cases again, had I had time. In the hurry to go to the reading-room, where I was urgently required, I had to leave this type behind me as it was, but I secured it as well as possible by putting it on a galley and leaving it on the top of my frame, tied securely, where it was open to everybody to see, and there was no danger of its being broken. Some time afterwards some member of the permanent staff, I believe, removed this type to a place beneath the frame, and then in the course of time some of the jobbing hands upset the type, and made it into what is called pie. There was not a very great deal of it. It laid there for a considerable time, as I was very busy, and knew nothing of it. It was at last discovered by some of the men. Mr. D'Arrietta charged me with having put it on the floor. I told him I had not put it there, but had left it secured, and I showed him the cord with which it had been tied. He said—"It is all damned nonsense; you know all about it, and ought to chuck it in." I said—"If you give it me in the same condition as I left it in, or even set it up as ordinary pie, I will distribute it." These supernumerary hands are supplied with a time-check, when working by the hour, in which the overseer fixes the time you commence; and when you leave, you fill up the number of hours, and the overseer signs the check. On this occasion Mr. D'Arrietta came to me, and said—"Are you going to put that type in?" I said—"Not in that state"; and he then snatched the time-check from off my desk, and said—"You can go about your business." Previously to this, Mr. D'Arrietta endeavoured to force me to distribute type that had been composed by a man who had died in the service. I refused to do that, and I was told I would be suspended. On the occasion first referred to, two young men (supernumeraries) came up and said—"If Mr. D'Arrietta lets you go back, and gives you your time-check, we will put the pie in"; and on those conditions I went back to my work.

1139. Have you any knowledge of any practices that may be called demoralizing practices existing in the office? A great many. I know a system of gambling is carried on there, betting on every conceivable venture that

* ADDED (on revision):—On another occasion I was instructed by the Government Printer to be very careful in reading the Votes and Minutes of Parliament; to cross-read them, or go over them twice before sending them to press. Mr. Adams, who was always extremely anxious to rush off as soon as the House adjourned, came into the reading-closet whilst I was engaged with the second reading, and inquired what I was about. I told him; whereupon he snatched, in the rudest manner, the sheet from under my hands, saying—"They don't require cross-reading; it's only humbug, to make an extra hour for yourself; I won't see the Government robbed." I remonstrated with him, and told him I was obeying Mr. Richards's orders. He replied—"You're a liar." This took place in the presence of two or three parties.

that can be thought of. During my time there lately, it prevailed to a most wonderful extent. Eight years ago, when I was in the office, before I went to Maneroo,* I was there in 1867, and remained till the latter end of 1868, when I went away for thirteen weeks, and returned, and was there till May, 1869. A large portion of my time I was in the reading-room. Every morning after the office was opened and the hands arrived, particularly just preceding the Randwick Races, there was a comparison of books in one of the boxes of the reading department (Ironsides's). A large number of the young fellows would come in and report that Tim Whiffler or Fenella, or some other of the horses engaged in the then coming meeting, had had a good gallop, or had gone wrong—"up a tree" was the usual expression. On one occasion, just preceding one Randwick Races, I complained to Mr. D'Arrietta about these fellows talking about horses; and when horses were not in the way, it was rifle-shooting, cricketing, or boating. I said—"Here these fellows are again, Mr. D'Arrietta." He said—"What do you fellows want here? be off"; when one of them inside Ironsides's box called out—"Here, Derry, come and draw"; and Mr. D'Arrietta went into the room and drew a sweepstakes, in which shillings or half-crowns were subscribed together, and certain horses drawn for.

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1140. Did this practice prevail extensively among the younger men? Yes; one young fellow named Mallarky was the only one whom I never saw engaged in it. When any of the lads were sent out with messages, they used to be asked to drop round by Tattersall's and see what was going on there, and the news could be brought up. Mr. D'Arrietta knew it all; he gave the boys leave to go and inquire. When the news arrived, he would walk away from his stand or desk down to the frame of some of the permanent hands, where four would be at work near each other, and they would all leave off work, and converse together for five or ten minutes at a time on racing matters.

1141. These were men paid by time? Yes.

1142. Then, according to your experience, you state that Mr. D'Arrietta has encouraged this practice of betting in the office among the young men? He is the principal author and promoter of it. He makes a book. They begin with sixpences and shillings among the juniors, and go up to as much as several pounds. I remember I picked up a memorandum-book belonging to a young man named Bushelle. There was no name attached to it, but I opened it to find out who it belonged to, and read a record of a number of bets. One was a double event,—I think it was "Fireworks and Fenella, 50 to 2; D'Arrietta." I hung the book up in a certain place, and noticed who took it down, and it was young Bushelle. I said to him—"You have a good thing there." "Yes," he said, "I think Derry" (that is the name they familiarly give Mr. D'Arrietta in their betting circle) "will catch it this time." However I afterwards heard "Derry" did not catch it, but that he won some £60. He told me himself that he divided with young Fairweather—£25 apiece.

1143. Is there any other person in authority in the Government Printing Office who encourages betting? I do not think so; but it is a common thing. Mr. Potter has frequently come in and disturbed this nest of young betting men, and ordered them to their work in the large room.

1144. I want to know whether any other person in authority encourages this system of betting? No. It is scarcely possible, with proper supervision, for either the Government Printer or the Superintendent to be unaware of the fact.

1145. Have you any reason to believe that Mr. Richards is aware of this practice being carried on? No reason except this, that it has been done openly; and if proper supervision were exercised by Mr. Richards in the interests of the public, whose servant he really is, it must have come to his ears. He must be aware that lots of these young men are in the habit of giving I.O.U.'s on the Cashier, and that they are honored. Of course I do not say that he openly knows what they are for. The matter is managed in this way:—When Mr. D'Arrietta has won a pound or two from one of his betting associates, and the loser is unable to pay on the ensuing 1st of the month, D'Arrietta lends him the amount which is returned to him as payment of the bet—he taking his victim's order on the Cashier for the payment of the money and a *little interest*—say 5s. in the £ for a month.

1146. Do you mean to say that Mr. D'Arrietta has lent these young men money with the view of paying gambling debts arising from betting? That is my impression, but I could not swear it. I know there are young men who have been paying interest to Mr. D'Arrietta for years.† I know there are two parties now—I have not spoken to them since I left the office—but it has come to my knowledge that two of these young men have become possessed of land grants through length of service in the Volunteer Corps, and that these land grants are not their property now, but have passed to Mr. D'Arrietta or J. W. Steward, another usurer, who works in the office.‡

1147. Have these two young men been in the habit of betting? Yes, continually.

1148. And do you attribute their loss of their land orders to the habit of betting? I do. That is a thing I think brings about a very large amount of demoralization. If I want to borrow money, it is no business of my master's where I borrow it; but I do not think it is at all a proper thing that an overseer in the establishment, who has to report on the conduct of the men and their ability, should lend them money, because if these men misbehave themselves, or are incompetent, or seek promotion, he is not in a position to do his duty and report them in their true character, for fear they should be dismissed and he should lose his money.

1149. He would be likely to overlook their misconduct in consequence of the obligation they were under to him? Yes; he would, I fancy, reason thus,—This fellow owes me £5 or £10, and if he is dismissed I shall lose my money.

1150. Are you aware how paper and material are at present obtained for the use of the Government Printing Office? I believe by tender, in the Colony. That seems to be a great mistake. Perhaps the Government Printer

* INSERTED (on revision):—betting was practised in a small way; but on my return, three years ago, it was quite an institution—every man and boy engaging in the most open manner by drawing sweeps and laying wagers; and the "school" was headed by Mr. D'Arrietta in a large way, and for the lesser wagers by Mr. Ironsides, one of the readers, whose closet was commonly designated "Little Tattersall's." I have seen as many as half a dozen young fellows at a time there, drawing, and talking over the performances and chances of the various horses; and they were an intolerable nuisance to me, as no work could be proceeded with while they were conversing. These young men had no business in that part of the house at all, especially during working hours.

† ADDED (on revision):—And a young man named Canny (who is now dead) told me he had paid to some one in the office—and I know he used to pay Mr. D'Arrietta money—as much as £18 10s. as interest on £10, and at that time he had not paid off the principal.

‡ ADDED (on revision):—These grants, I learn, are now the property of a large merchant in the city, whose name I can give, if necessary.

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Printer is not so much to blame for that; but I think he ought to suggest that the Government are in a better position to enter the London market than any trader.*

1151. You think the Government Printing Office, as large consumers of paper and other printing material, should transmit their orders direct to England? Yes. The merchant who contracts to supply the Government must have a profit, and that profit might and ought to go to the Government. The same with printing material generally. The man who sells Figgins's type here in Sydney is almost dependent upon the Government Printing Office for his trade; and yet I have reason to know that a private firm can buy a small quantity at times as cheap or cheaper than the Government who purchase tons.

1152. With regard to the system of apprentices in the Government Printing Office, is the system similar in that office to the practice in other printing offices? I never knew of such a practice before as having so large a number of youths learning a trade without being indentured; nor, when a regular period having been served, of young men going on as what is somewhat fastidiously called by the Government Printer "improvers."

1153. Is there any fixed period of time for the apprentices to serve in the Government Printing Office? I am not aware that there is. I believe very few of them are actually under indentures.

1154. Are they termed apprentices, and kept at work as apprentices for an indefinite period of time? Yes, I believe so. The Government Printer is at liberty to turn them adrift when he chooses, or keep them as long as he likes.

1155. From what source does the establishment of compositors become recruited in case of a new hand being required upon the establishment? As far as my experience serves me, from the apprentices—not in the order of seniority, but just as they are reported by the overseers as deserving; and here again an opportunity presents itself which just shows you that the overseer must have a chance of forwarding his favourites; it lies entirely in his hands. I venture to say the Government Printer himself knows very little more about the internal working of that office, or the qualifications of the employes, than any of you gentlemen. He is entirely dependent upon his overseers. He does not exercise the direct personal supervision necessary for the management of such a large staff. He scarcely ever visited the work-rooms during my time in the place, and certainly never examined for himself the work of any of his apprentices or improvers, or whatever they are. In the *Herald* Office there are more actual journeymen at frame every night and every day at one time than in the Government Printing Office, and they are overlooked by one man; that is, although there are two overseers, but one is in charge at a time—they take day and night about. I have seen four overseers in one room at the Government Printing Office—Mr. Potter, Mr. Adams, Mr. D'Arrietta, and Mr. Thrum, and in the adjoining room Mr. Buchanan also, but he does not interfere with the general work in the big room, unless one of the other overseers wants to go out to judge distances, or to shoot, or to see the races, cricketing, boating, or something of that kind.

1156. Have you ever known or heard of a large printing office where the vacancies among the compositors are invariably filled up from among the apprentices? No. The practice in the *Herald* Office, so far as I have learned, has been this:—When I was an apprentice I was given to understand that I would have every opportunity of learning the trade, and that if I had acquired a knowledge of my business, when out of my time I would be employed as a journeyman if a vacancy was in the way; if not, I would have to go about my business. That was the understanding that Mr. Fairfax gave me. Fortunately when I did come out of my time there was a vacancy, and I was taken on as a journeyman. I know on the *Herald* the rule has been to place apprentices on the supernumerary staff, and let them have the preference, but that rule has been abolished, and they have to go to the bottom of the list, and the other supernumeraries go before them, so that they have no preference.†

1157. Which, in your opinion, is most likely to secure an efficient staff—the practice of going into the market for a first-class compositor, or the practice, existing now in the Government Printing Office, of appointing an apprentice? If ability only is to be taken into consideration you should go into the market; but I certainly think some consideration should be given to a young man who has served his time in the office—that he should have the opportunity of getting a position in it if he has become deserving of it.

1158. Other things being equal, you think an apprentice should have the preference over a stranger? Yes.

1159. But supposing the apprentice to be an inferior hand, do you think he should be appointed in preference to a first-class compositor? No, I should send him about his business. There is no use trying, after five or seven years have been served, to "improve" a young man, except in that sense in which all are learners to the end—the march of improvement.

1160. Is that the rule now in the Government Printing Office? No, the rule is to keep them on at a lower salary than journeymen,—thus degrading them, or making them feel inferior to others who they know they are superior to. Many of the young men have been ten years there. Seven years is ample time. A lad ought to learn quite enough in three years to be what the masters call "fat",—that is, that they shall have become so smart at plain type-setting as to earn for the master much more than he pays them; which is looked upon as a return as it were for the time and trouble expended upon their tuition in the first rudiments of the business.

1161. *Mr. Wilson.*] With regard to allowing tenderers to have the use of the plant in the Government Printing Office, do you think any sufficient check could be put upon them to prevent the deterioration of some of the peculiar plant in that office, such as the plant used under the Brands Act? Certainly; the contractor would enter into a bond to return it in the same order in which he found it, reasonable wear and tear only excepted; just the same as if I entered into a bond with you to rent a house for twelve months, and to give it up at the expiration of that term in the same condition as it was in when I entered upon it.

1162. Is it not difficult, under certain circumstances, or with regard to peculiar type, such as the figures used for brands, and so on? I think that is only a very small matter. It would be easy to have them recast.

* ADDED (on revision):—The paper used for printing generally is, to my idea, far too costly. For years past the heaviest kind of quadruple foolscap, and of course the dearest, has been used to print the Gazette upon; and it is well known where the bulk of Gazettes generally find a resting-place—certainly very few are bound up or preserved. A paper quite good enough for the large majority of the public printing could be had for four or five shillings a ream less than is now paid for that used. This, where so much is required, and where a great deal of waste takes place, as it does with proofs in the G.P.O., would effect a considerable saving in that one article alone.

† NOTE (on revision):—I have since been informed that the apprentices are again placed at the top of the list.

recast. No doubt the matrices are to be found; and if not, the contractor could be compelled to have them recut, if his bond were a good bond. There is another matter in the Government Printing Office to which I wish to call attention. The Electoral Roll is kept standing. That is an immense waste of type. It is looked upon as being a great saving; but the fact is, I believe, that it was a little hobby of a late Colonial Secretary and the Government Printer between them. But I do not think that, if the work were given out now, it would cost any more for the number of copies printed than it does on the present plan, taking into account the cost of producing the rolls every year, and making the ordinary corrections, reading, revising, &c. Considering the large quantity of type that has to be kept idle as it were, the large sum of money that type represents, and the interest upon that money, and also that a room has been built specially to keep it in, with large racks and wooden galleys—the whole costing something like £3,000 or £4,000—I am certain that the saving is represented by a cypher. If the interest on all this outlay is taken into consideration, and added to what it actually costs now to print these rolls, I believe the town trade could produce them cheaper and quite as well as they are now produced at the Government Printing Office. There are tons of type lying idle with that alone. When type gets into form a very large amount of it fills up a small space.

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1163. You mentioned that another party in the office besides Mr. D'Arrietta was in the habit of lending money—I may state that it has been given in evidence that a person of the name of Stewart does so? He is not in authority. He is the man to whom I refer. In my own case, not for betting purposes, I had a loan from Mr. D'Arrietta, but not directly. I asked him for the loan of £5 on one occasion. We had been old friends and fellow-apprentices, and there had been many transactions between us in former years. He did not like to ask me directly for interest, on account of our old acquaintance, I suppose, and therefore he said he had not got the money, though I knew he had; but he said he could get it for me from another person, if I would pay £6 for the £5, and give an order on Mr. Kellick for the money to be paid at £2 a month.

1164. £6 for £5 in three months? Yes. I paid the first £2, and when the second £2 came due I had only 36s. 6d. earned. I had left the office then, and was idle when I went to draw my 36s. 6d. Mr. D'Arrietta came to me and asked if he was to have my money. I said—"Certainly not; I cannot pay £2 with 36s. 6d." He said I was a very mean fellow; and Mr. Kellick said he would stop it—that I had no business to give orders if I did not intend paying them. I said—"If you do, I will get your master to give you an order to give it me." Mr. D'Arrietta was in the habit of drawing one man's cheque, I know, regularly every month, because I have seen him go to my desk on pay-day and place in an envelope a portion of this man's money, some £12 odd (his salary was £16 13s. 4d.), and tell the person he gave it to to give it to such a one's wife, not to him. I asked this person about it, and he said, yes, he owed D'Arrietta some money, and D'Arrietta used to collect his cheque. It is quite notorious that Mr. D'Arrietta goes about the office and collects in this way on pay-day, carrying a large chamois-leather bag to hold his collections, betting debts, or loans. These are things that took place when I was there, and they had been prevailing for some two years. They may have been abolished since, because I have spoken about the matter, and it has become pretty open, and consequently things are done more secretly now. With reference to the competency of the overseers, I wish to notice one man who holds the position of Overseer of Bills, Mr. George Thrum. I cannot imagine what is the need of having an overseer for that duty specially.

1165. *Captain Onslow.* With two men under him? When it is necessary to employ a good number of men on that work, Mr. Thrum is a nonentity—he has no power. Mr. D'Arrietta is the overseer, and he is a very good one; but he supplies the place of Mr. Adams and countermands his orders, so that the men would not really know Mr. Adams for an overseer at times, if it were not for his insolence.*

1166. *Chairman.* Have you any other remarks to make? I was going to say that Mr. Thrum possesses no peculiar ability, and there is no reason why the young man who works under him could not take his work. It is a sinecure to keep Mr. Thrum in that position; nothing better than a sinecure for all he does; he scarcely gets off his seat all day, but reads books and newspapers, when, if he were competent, he might read or revise occasionally. Mr. D'Arrietta could do it all. With regard to Mr. Adams, his is a sinecure also. He comes there at night;† but if I had the management, I should have the night-work done alternately by two sub-overseers. I venture to say Mr. Brewer will tell you one overseer at a time does all the work at the *Herald* Office.‡

1167. *Captain Onslow.* You were some time in the *Herald* Office? Yes.

1168. Was there no betting going on there? Yes, openly amongst men, not boys; just as they might do it in the public streets.§

1169. Would Mr. Fairfax have allowed it if he had known it? I do not think he would interfere amongst men. Some of his best reporters have been book-makers. The Government Printing Office, I may say, has been put to a wrong use, in a small way, in doing work that is strictly not work for the Government. I refer to the work done for the Civil Service Musical Society. I do not see that the public ought to be called upon to pay for the work done for the Civil Service Musical Society. If a number of gentlemen choose to associate themselves together in that way, I do not see why their work should be done for nothing by the Government.

1170. What work is done? All their programmes, tickets, and circulars. It may not be a large amount of work, but it is expensive work, and may open the way to any amount of malpractices. I remember, too, that some binding was done for a gentleman who was once a Member of Parliament—books not belonging to the Parliamentary Library I should take it.

1171.

* ADDED (on revision):—But in Mr. Thrum's case, when there is any quantity of work on Bills Mr. D'Arrietta takes the copy from him and gives it out to the hands, and generally overseers its production. As a rule, there are three men employed to do the work that might easily be performed by one. For instance, one of the overseers should look after the fount-room and check the quantity of work,—the latter duty being now done by a computer, at £200 a year. I could do all this work myself.

† ADDED (on revision):—For which he receives £1, and the work performed on the average does not amount to £4 by all hands under him. This is during Session, when his time averages six hours for four nights of the week. He attends in the day-time during the recess, but if there is any work going on he is in the way—he is no use whatever. He is not educationally qualified to read or revise, and has given repeated evidence of his incompetency.

‡ ADDED (on revision):—And this shows the advantage and saving of the piece-work system; for all the overseer has to do is to place the copy in a heap, and say to the first man what type it is to be set in; he has no further trouble until it is out of the compositors' hands. Every man on the piece does his best to get a large quantity of work done, as upon that depends the amount he will have to receive. Every man at piece-work is to a great extent his own overseer, requiring but trifling instructions from those in authority. Therefore, fewer overseers are needed.

§ ADDED (on revision):—But the men were piece-hands, and lost no time; but the Government Office hands are paid for time-work or no work, so they can afford to knock off to make up their books.

- Mr. R. A. Taylor. 1171. Have you reason to suppose that books were bound for any one not connected with the Government? Yes, I know it. A small hand-cart full.
1172. Do you know whom they were for? Yes; Mr. John Lucas. I opened the books and saw his name in them. I did not observe what they treated of.
1173. *Chairman.*] Were the books of a private character? They were not the ordinary parliamentary works, but small books, octavo works; some of them were history, voyages and travels, &c.
1174. *Captain Onslow.*] Do you think the scale of payment in the Government Office affects the trade outside? No, I do not think it is any guide. It is an unfair system to pay four or five rates of wages. I think the office could be filled with an infinitely better staff than it is now, with a reduced number, who upon piece-work would turn out more and better work.
1175. You have stated that young and skilful compositors are very often kept back? Yes.*
1176. Have you known cases of these young and skilful men leaving the Government employment? No, they cannot see any opportunity of bettering themselves. There have been so many failures in small printing offices, starting newspapers, and so on, that work is not easily obtained.
1177. Your object in leaving was to better yourself? Just so. I did not feel comfortable there, so I left, and went idle in fact.
1178. You were saying that there are many people who are compositors are quite unfit for their office—that it requires men of good education—Is it not a merely mechanical employment? Not by any means.
1179. I have heard of men putting up type without knowing what they were doing? They were machines, not men; like some of the men imported from India by Mr. Parkes for the old *Empire*. They have one now in the Government Printing Office at £200; and I venture to say that, if the work was given him without sorting it at 1s. a thousand, in forty-seven hours he would not earn forty-seven shillings, and distribute his type.†
1180. Do these men make mistakes? Yes, they are stupid—they make gross blunders; only a few of them are competent workmen.
1181. *Chairman.*] Are you speaking of the men known as Eurasians? Yes. There is one in the Government Printing Office now, named Twigg; he came here with the first lot of Eurasians, sent out by Judge Burton as an experiment. This man some time back was unwell, and wished to go to Madras to see his country; he was granted leave of absence, which I see no objection to; but he got £50 to enable him to go to Madras, and his situation left open for him.
1182. Had he done anything to entitle him to this? On the contrary, he is an inefficient workman. He is very regular in his attendance, but physically he is unable to stand the exertion which would enable him in the course of a month to earn half what he is paid if the work were not picked for him.
1183. *Mr. Couper.*] Do you say he was imported by Mr. Parkes? No, he was sent out by Judge Burton with others, as an experiment. Mr. Parkes imported twenty-four more afterwards. One of those that came first, named M'Dicken, was a very fast compositor, and was in the employ of Mr. Parkes, who thought he was going to get a whole lot of M'Dickens.
1184. *Captain Onslow.*] You have stated that the hours of the men at work in the Government Printing Office were lighter than the hours in other offices? Yes, much lighter; and so they should be the more competent, so as to get out a larger quantity of work.
1185. Does that refer to all the year round? All the year round. Their hours of work are from half-past 8 till 6 for five days of the week, and until 1 o'clock on Saturday—forty-seven hours in all; and then they have many holidays and odd hours, for all of which they are paid; and if they work beyond that, they get well paid for overtime.
1186. You think the rate of pay in the Government Printing Office is higher than usual? Yes. I am now working from seventy to eighty hours a week for £3. That is very nearly double as many hours as these men work; and several hours of that at night, usually eight hours for six nights a week. I have to read and revise the whole of the *Empire*, and the greater portion of the *Town and Country Journal*.
1187. Did you make any complaints to the Government Printer, when you were there, of the gambling, or the conduct of the sub-overseers? No, I did not.‡
1188. Somebody called you a liar—did you complain of that? Yes.
1189. Did you get any satisfaction? Only what I told you,—that I should make some allowance for Mr. Adams's infirm health.
1190. Was the Government Printer prompt to redress grievances? Not among the class I belonged to. He never did redress one single grievance that I am aware of. In one case, in which I was concerned, a job was spoiled which had been a joint work, in its final stages, between a member of the permanent staff and myself. I had read the proofs of a job for the Treasury, in which the headings of several pages and the lines in the first column were alike. On having the matter placed before me for revision, I found that the proof containing the matter for what I took to be the third page had no mark in it; so I passed it on one side and initialled the form for press; Mr. Potter (the Superintendent) and Mr. Chapman (overseer) being at my elbow urging me to act speedily. It turned out afterwards that the compositor, in putting in the type, had put the matter belonging to the ninth page into the third page; and when revising it, which I did hurriedly, having been told by Mr. Potter that it was wanted urgently, I did not observe this. After the form had been worked off it was found that the matter belonging to the ninth page was missing from its proper place, but the mistake was not discovered till the full number (fifty sheets) had been worked off. I was called on for an explanation; and Mr. Richards ordered, by minute, that Mr. Dutton and myself should pay the cost of the job that was spoiled. I said I was perfectly content to pay, because that was the only way to bring about more care. The sum was 10s. 6d., which we were to pay between us, according to the first minute; but Mr. Dutton, being a permanent hand, and assuming more right to speak

* ADDED (on revision):—Some few. I may mention Mr. Baigent, a most amiable young man, very intelligent and skilful in his trade; he served some portion of his time in the office, and has been kept on the supernumerary staff for many years. He was dismissed some time ago upon Mr. Adams's report, for some trifling matter, in which the overseer was the leading delinquent, but he had the ear of the Government Printer, and young Baigent had to go to the right-about.

† ADDED (on revision):—I may explain that the way work is valued on piece is, that if in four hours I compose as many thousands of type as would come to 5s. at 1s. per thousand, I must deduct one-fourth that sum for distribution, so that my actual earnings if I do not distribute the type would only be 3s. 9d. This is of course merely comparative.

‡ ADDED (on revision):—I was not an overseer—only a supernumerary—and had not the ear of Mr. Richards. Besides, I don't approve of tattling; and should not now have called attention to it, but from a sense of duty to the public to expose abuses in any branch of the Public Service.

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speak to the Government Printer than myself, went in to Mr. Richards and had some conversation with him; and the result was that Mr. Richards reversed his original decision, and sent out another ultimatum, in which he ordered "Taylor to be fined two-thirds and Dutton one-third." I thought that was not fair, and I spoke to Mr. Potter about it. He said—"If you have any appeal to make, you had better see the Government Printer about it." I said it was such a trumpety affair that I would bear with it. That was one reason why I left the place; I was so disgusted and so annoyed that such a thing should be done.

1191. Do you know if the pay-clerk has authority to pay any person except the person to whom the money is due? I do not know. I know he does it.

1192. Were you examined here at your own request, or were you summoned? I was summoned; but it is as well to state that I have long since desired to have the working of this office inquired into, and this Committee does not at all satisfy me. It somewhat took the wind out of my sails when I saw the notice in the paper; for I was desirous of having the investigation conducted by practical men like Mr. Fairfax, Mr. Richard Jones, and Mr. J. K. Heydon, all of whom have been long engaged in the printing business, and are thoroughly practical printers, and understand the technicalities of the profession.

1193. I may say I have been struck with the similarity between your evidence and that of Mr. Mason. Have you had any conference with Mr. Mason on this subject? I have been every day with Mr. Mason since the Committee was appointed. We have had no consultation as to what I know about the office; there has been no such thing as comparing notes between Mr. Mason and myself; because I hold myself as possessed of information he could not possibly acquire. My position in the Government Printing Office was entirely different from his. I had the opportunity of seeing the work the men turned out, the quantity they performed, and how their average was obtained. The work was not fairly given out.*

1194. Do you know whether any favouritism is shown by the overseers to the workmen? Yes, decidedly; I could give numerous cases. When I worked in the office there was a large English work reprinted there—the Report of the Commission on Capital Punishment—in which there was a large quantity of what we call "fat"—that is, work which a good tradesman could make high wages upon, but which many of the permanent staff could not cast off or set at all if given to them in manuscript. Tabular matter being more intricate takes a greater amount of time, and by an arrangement in the trade it is paid extra for. I have known instances in which the solid portion of the work has been given to the piece-hands, and the tabular matter put on one side and given to the house-hands, who have been told how to set it, and thereby had their average swelled; and I have been called upon to do work in connection with the same job which these establishment hands ought to have done—that is, the dirty slavish work, such as putting it into form.

1195. Do you think the Government Printer was aware of this? I cannot judge whether he was aware of it or not, but he ought to have been; it was complained of frequently.

1196. Did any of the supernumerary hands complain? I believe two did. I myself complained to Mr. Potter; I did not think it necessary to go to Mr. Richards always.

1197. Was any notice taken of your complaint? Not the slightest. Mr. Potter laughed, and said—"Oh, you are always complaining; you want everything fat. You made so much last month; you need not grumble." I did complain that this man Steward, Toby Bushelle, and others, had a large average through this favouritism, to blind the Treasurer or those who have to see to these matters.† The average is not made up fairly. Every compositor should return his types to case; and if it takes him two hours to set them up, half an hour, or one-fourth, should be deducted for the restoration of them; so that if a man is composing for forty hours a week, he should have ten hours to distribute his type. It has frequently occurred that a large quantity of type has been lying about on the frames of the regular hands, and when the extra hands have been waiting for the Votes and Proceedings we have been sent to distribute this type or to compose from copy belonging to the regular staff; and this has been entered to them, and charged to their credit, though we have done the work and have been paid for it.

1198. *Chairman.* Do I understand you to say that the men on the establishment were paid for work they did not do? They got credit for it in their average; they get their salary whether they do sufficient work or not; but if called upon to learn whether Mr. Jones or Mr. Brown did a fair quantity of work during the past month, the computer can show what these men are supposed to have done during the month; and he shows that a certain document or part of one has been his work, whereas I have done two-thirds of it and been paid for it.

1199. *Captain Onslow.* You have stated that favouritism is shown to the permanent hands, to the prejudice of the supernumeraries—Have you ever known the reverse? Never. I trust I am a little above such meanness; but I do think that if such favouritism were shown I had a right to expect it, having been so long on familiar terms with those in the office. I think they might have stretched a point to give me a little favouritism, but they never did. In fact, Mr. Adams, with whom I have been on intimate visiting terms, going to his house to tea, and corresponding with him frequently, has done more to thwart me in the prosecution of my duties than any one I ever had to do with; and Mr. D'Arrietta has also caused me a deal of unnecessary obstruction and annoyance.

1200. Do you think this encourages a system of subserviency? No doubt of it.

1201. And the most subservient people are generally shown the most favour to? Yes.

1202. Do you know where the Government buy their type? They buy it here in Sydney from a printer's broker carrying on business as Sharwood & Co. Some of the type has been obtained from the Australian Type Foundry.

1203.

* ADDED (on revision):—I claim to come to the consideration of this inquiry as independently, and as free from bias or petty feeling, as any of you gentlemen. I take my stand upon higher grounds—those of assisting, if possible, in a matter that I do understand, to bring about, at one and the same time, a saving of expenditure in this department, and a more efficient working thereof. I have nothing to gain or lose, for under no circumstances do I intend to work in the Government Printing Office whilst I can obtain private employment. There I am free: in the Government Service I was a serf to men unqualified mentally to speak to me.

† ADDED (on revision):—In fact the whole family of the Stewards—there are three in the office, who are paid, I think, something like £560 between them—have had any quantity of preference shown them, to enable them to show well in the totals at the close of the month. I have no hesitation in stating that, as a practical man, having a full knowledge of the ability of those of whom I speak, that I can find two young men, clever and intelligent—I refer to C. Scott (who was my assistant years ago) and Henry M'Kern—who, if given the same description of work as the Stewards, could earn more from month to month than these three very useless incumbents. I would stake my own reputation, as one qualified to pass an opinion, as to the correctness of this assertion. The Stewards do not fairly earn between them £300 a year.

- Mr. R. A. Taylor. 1203. Do you think an excessive price has been given for it? I think the Government could buy in the home market equally as well as Sharwood's firm, and they would save the profit.
1204. Do you think an excessive price has been paid? No; but I think the Government ought to have the discount.
1205. Is it bought by contract? By contract, I believe. I do not suppose the Government pay more than the schedule prices in the specimen book of Figgins & Co., but then I say that a large buyer like the Government ought to have some advantage. These are the prices they sell at to a small buyer, and the Government should have the drawback on large quantities, and they would have if they went into the home market first hand.
1206. Mr. Couper.] Do you remember in what year it was that Mr. Lucas had the binding work done to which you have alluded? It was about two years and a half ago; I am not sure, but I think quite that.

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FRIDAY, 4 NOVEMBER, 1870.

Present:—

CAPTAIN ONSLOW, R.N.,

MR. WILSON,

MR. WINDEYER.

WILLIAM R. PIDDINGTON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Joseph Cook called in and examined:—

Mr. Joseph Cook.

4 Nov., 1870.

1207. Chairman.] Have you any knowledge of the system of management adopted at the Government Printing Office? None.
1208. Mr. Wilson.] You are a printer? Yes.
1209. Chairman.] Do you think it would be advisable to submit the Government Printing Office to tender? I have scarcely thought of it; I can hardly tell. I have often thought the better way would be for the Government to call for tenders for the work; but I never thought of the Government tendering the office.
1210. What I want to know is, whether, in connection with the work being performed by public contract, the Government Printing Office might be let by the Government to persons so contracting, under conditions providing for the security of the type? That of course might be done.
1211. Do you see any difficulty in the way of a contract based upon the letting of the plant in the Government Printing Office? I doubt whether a sufficiently large firm here would undertake to lease the whole of the Government Office.
1212. You are of opinion that there are no master printers in Sydney who would be sufficiently responsible to undertake a contract of that description, including the letting of the Government Printing Office, type, and plant, as a part of the contract? I should like to have given that a thought before being asked for an opinion. I fancy no one could be found to do it.
1213. Have you given any consideration to the question whether the printing of the Government Printing Office could be best carried out by a system of public contract or not? I have always thought that, ever since I have been in business, now upwards of twenty years in the Colony.
1214. Are you of opinion that the public interest would be benefited by the work being done under a public contract? I think it would be a very great saving.
1215. You say you have no knowledge of the management of the Government Printing Office? No, I have not been in it for many years—I dare say sixteen years.
1216. Are you of opinion that there are responsible master printers in Sydney who would, if invited by the Government, tender for the Government printing? I do not know whether they would or not. There are sufficient offices to do it.
1217. Do you think there is any probability, if such a course were taken by the Government, that there would be any master printers to tender to perform the work? I think so.
1218. Mr. Windeyer.] What do you base your opinion upon that the work would be done more cheaply by contract than it is at present? I can hardly state why, but I believe it would be done cheaper by contract—very much cheaper. I think the expense of the office would be reduced very considerably by giving work out. The Government would not be supporting a large staff and a large establishment.
1219. Mr. Wilson.] You are aware there are some works of a peculiar character that are done at the Government Printing Office; for instance, the Brands Gazettes that are published. In the case of any one contracting to do the work, would not that plant necessarily have to be handed over to the contractor? No, he could purchase that specially.
1220. Would not that be incurring a great and unnecessary expense when the Government has the plant already? In such a case it would be better to have that saved, because that is of a peculiar nature.
1221. Do you not think that if the Government were making up their mind to do the work by contract, seeing that they have such a large building in their own hands, it would be better to have it as part of the contract that the contractor should take the building and plant? It would be better; but I fancy no one would be inclined to go into such a large undertaking, having already their own establishments.
1222. A contractor would require to have very large premises, convenient to the Houses of Parliament, to carry out the work, therefore it would be an advantage to him to have the use of the Government building? My opinion has been that it would be better to divide the Government work into different sections, and have each branch of it separately tendered for.
1223. Do you not think the Government might get themselves into a difficulty if they had a good contractor to do one part of the work and the rest not carried out in an efficient and proper manner? Why more so than with any other Government contracts?

Mr.

Mr. Samuel Hawker Banks called in and examined:—

1224. *Chairman.*] Have you been long connected with the printing business? Twenty-seven years last month.

Mr. S. H.
Banks.

1225. Where did you serve your time? Part of it at the Government Printing Office in Sydney, and the remainder with Mr. Richard Jones, on the *Maitland Mercury*.*

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1226. Have you worked in many offices? Yes, in all the best offices in the country.

1227. Will you state where? Being desirous of travel, I went from the *Maitland Mercury* to the *Argus* Office in Melbourne; from the *Argus* to the *Register* in Adelaide; from the *Register* to the Government Printing Office there; from the Government Printing Office back to the *Argus* again; from thence to the *Herald and Age*; then to Tasmania to the *Cornwall Chronicle*, where I was for eighteen months a reporter and compositor; thence back again to the *Argus*; thence to Messrs. Goodhugh & Hough's (now Fergusson and Moore's) establishment in Melbourne; from thence to the Government Printing Office in Melbourne, where I remained nine years and ten months.

1228. In what capacity were you employed in the Government Printing Office in Adelaide? I had sole charge of the parliamentary and jobbing departments.

1229. Can you give the Committee any information with regard to the mode of conducting the Government Printing Office at Adelaide? The Government Printer, Mr. Cox, conducted his establishment on the most economical principles. He did all the overseer's work himself. He was constantly in the office, and he entrusted the various departments to what you may term principals; they were not overseers, but they were responsible men; as, for instance, I could not call myself an overseer, because I had no authority, but I had the responsibility under Mr. Cox. I had to work myself, sometimes very hard. The idea of the office was economy, combined with practical excellence.

1230. With respect to the Government Printing Office in Adelaide, was it the practice to select the best compositors when additional work required additional hands? Yes. As an instance, when I left the Government Printing Office to go to the diggings, very much against Mr. Cox's wishes, he said—"I shall want a man in your place, and I will give you the privilege of going round and selecting that man." I did so, and the man is still with him. That is ever since the year 1851. The man is still, I believe, in my position.

1231. With regard to the Government Printing Office in Melbourne, are you acquainted with the practice there on the part of the Government Printer—Is it the practice there to appoint apprentices to the position of compositors, irrespective of any other consideration? No; the practice in the Government Printing Office in Melbourne is simply this:—They take on an apprentice as often as one comes out of his time only; so that there would be always about three apprentices,—one pretty well on, one coming out or just on the eve of it, and another preparing. But when Mr. Ferres wanted additional hands for any great job he sent out for these men, most of whom he knew, and many of whom had been there before; and at the conclusion of the job, if he wanted any additional hands for his staff, he would select one perhaps, or it might be two, from this body, numbering as high as forty men on an occasional job, and from that forty he perhaps would choose two for the permanent staff. The time I was selected—it was after many trials—I think I was backwards and forwards five or six times on various jobs before an opportunity offered or I became permanent. I think I was one of two who were selected at that time, and a period of nearly three years elapsed before he augmented the staff further.

1232. It was the practice of the Government Printer in Melbourne to recruit his establishment from the best men he could find in the trade? Yes, and from the apprentices when they were out of their time, if they were competent; if they were not competent they were dismissed. I knew three who went away one after the other.

1233. What is the system of work adopted in large newspaper offices, such as the *Argus* and other papers, with respect to piece-work? It is all piece-work, and the mode is very simple. One overseer under the Superintendent is quite sufficient. The copy is taken up to a certain time, and the men go right on with their work. No talking, nor anything else. They know perfectly well what to do. When the copy is all out and the proofs corrected, the men go quietly away. There is no humbug or unnecessary work in a piece-office. There no apprentices are employed. The Superintendent takes one night and the overseer the other, and they give out all copy; the overseer of the night answers all questions, and in fact acts as a sort of sub-editor during the time the work is going on. If there is any complication in the copy, for instance, he says—Be good enough to set it in such a style, and it is done inalterably.

1234. Are you of opinion that the plan adopted in the Government Printing Office in Sydney, of what they call establishment hands and supernumeraries, has worked with advantage to the Country? No, I do not think it is an advantage at all.†

1235. What change would you consider a beneficial change with respect to that practice? I would either do away with the supernumerary staff entirely, or put them all on the piece. The double system does not act well. It leaves a great deal of room for favouritism and the employment of unfair means. As for instance, the supernumerary staff, to which I previously belonged, never got fair copy. The copy given to us was of the very worst and most lean description, and very little of that. But the house-hands had all the copy picked for them. (*The witness further explained his meaning by reference to a sheet of the Votes and Proceedings.*)

1236. Then you are of opinion that this system of establishment hands and supernumeraries gives birth to a system of unfair treatment of the men so employed together? I am. I saw an instance recently. One of the time-hands went up for copy, and Mr. D'Arrietta gave him some copy. Said he—"Do you think I can make my average on that?" "Oh, well, give it me back," said Mr. D'Arrietta; and he gave it to Mr. Mason, who made good money on it. It was fair copy.

1237. With reference to the comparative economy of the two systems, I wish to know whether, from your experience, you think the system of paying some of the men in the Government Printing Office monthly, as establishment hands, is more advantageous to the Government than if they, or men of a similar class, were employed on piece-work as a rule? The question requires some little circuit in the answer, because if you were

* ADDED (on revision):—I left the Government Printing Office (at the time Mr. W. J. Rowe was put away by the Government) because the morale of the office was beneath what I had been used to, and there was no likelihood of my ever learning there more than I already knew.

† ADDED (on revision):—After the first Progress Report of the Royal Commission in Melbourne, Mr. Ferres, under pressure, tried the double system, and employed a piece-staff for the Victorian Hansard; but he told me (while on a visit recently) that it could not be worked, and he had been obliged to abandon the system as impracticable.

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were to put the whole establishment on monthly or weekly payments, I should advocate a system of clickership, as in Melbourne. The Superintendent was always at his desk in the office, or if he was not there a sub-overseer was there. If he had a piece of work of eight or nine pages, more or less, perhaps he would call to me by name. I would go to his desk and take his copy. Perhaps I should say—Is this in a hurry, sir? because if it were wanted in a hurry I should require assistance. If he said no, it would be the average time, or what was considered fair time for one to do it in; but if he wanted it in a hurry I would say—Would you give me assistance? and he would send me four or five men, as the case might be; but he did not come to any of these four or five men and ask them to be responsible, but to me.

1238. Are you alluding to piece-work or time-work? Common time-work.

1239. What I wish to know is,—from your experience of the trade, do you think, if piece-work were the rule, that rule would work as efficiently and more economically than the present system of placing printers on the establishment at a yearly rate of wages? I believe more so, as good workmen always prefer piece-work, as do employers also, if they study their own interest; but the Government would require some little protection in the way of very open matter. The English rules provide even for those cases very equitably between employer and employed. There would be no trouble in overlooking, because piece-men would overlook themselves, and it would secure silence and encourage smartness, because the amount of the men's earnings would depend upon the quantity of their work, and it would be to their interest to get their work done as speedily and well as possible.*

1240. You are aware that sometimes there is a very considerable amount of tabular matter to be set up—Is it not the practice of the trade to pay for tabular matter higher than for ordinary composition? Yes, it is paid for at one and a half, one and a third, or double, according to form, and even then some of the Government tables would not pay; they would no more than pay if paid treble. Some of the tables in the Blue Book give a man all he can do to earn money on them, to do them well.

1241. As a rule, is it your opinion that printed matter could be set up more economically by a system of piece-work than by day-work? As a general rule it could.

1242. What is the test of the efficiency of the establishment hands in the Sydney Office—how is their efficiency as compositors ascertained, when they are on the establishment? I do not think there is any system there at all. A boy once taken into the office is there for life; his place is assured to him; work is no test at all.

1243. *Captain Onslow.*] Whatever his qualification? Whatever his qualification. There are some men there whom I would not employ to-morrow if I were a master. I say it in all kindness too. I bring no feeling with me in regard to my evidence.

1244. *Chairman.*] I gather, from what you have stated, that the piece-hands in the office are not fairly treated by the overseers? They are not; and they are very disrespectfully treated too. They do not exchange those courtesies which should exist in the office.

1245. Who generally composes what is known as the parliamentary work in the office—the staff-hands or the piece-hands? The supernumerary staff. I understand you to mean the Votes and Proceedings.

1246. Yes? The supernumerary staff at night.

1247. Are the supernumeraries fully employed on parliamentary work at night? No; sometimes they are not half employed; sometimes they are waiting for hours till the House rises. If there is a long debate, the men are put on time, and while on time they are doing house-work, of course; though I have known instances of their getting other copy on piece, such as evidence, &c.

1248. There seems a peculiarity in the mode of conducting this office in Sydney, and I would wish to know whether the work done by the piece-hands as day-work is placed to the credit of the house-hands? Do I understand you to ask whether, if the house-hands are employed at night on time-work, the work they do goes to the credit of the house or of individual members?

1249. No; I wish to know, if the piece-hands are employed on time-work, while waiting for parliamentary copy, whether the work they do is placed to the credit of the house-hands? If Mr. Adams, the overseer, tells me to go on time, perhaps he gives me a proof belonging to one of the house-hands, and of course my correcting it saves that man labour in the morning, and gives him the opportunity to make a better average, as allowing him more time for composition.

1250. Is it correct to say that work performed by the piece-hands is sometimes placed to the credit of the establishment hands when they really do not do it? It would be correct to say so. The other night, perhaps a month ago, I set about three sticks of matter for one of the house-hands. I was on time, and was told by Mr. Adams to go and take up the copy. It was some work on Patents. When I came in the morning one of the house-hands who works opposite to me said to me—"Why did you not take up my copy?" I said it was immaterial to me whose copy it was I worked on. He said—"I wish to goodness you had set mine for me; I want a bit of fat now and then." This is the clearest proof I can give you that they occasionally and often get the benefit of our night-work. At other times we have been put on distribution, and told to go and put certain type into Mr. so-and-so's case. Common sense will dictate that if a man gets his cases filled for him he can do a great deal more work, which shows to his advantage.

1251. Then I understand that you composed certain matter for which you were paid by time, but that somebody else on the establishment was given credit for that as his work? Not for my composition alone, but for my distribution of his types or correction of his proofs; in one case (that of the work on Patents) for composition, in my own recent experience.

1252. Each compositor, whether on the establishment or a supernumerary, has a frame to himself? Yes. That is usual in all offices, in order that he may be found readily; it is quite necessary.

1253. Are what are called house-proofs ever given to be corrected by piece-hands at night? They are, very often, as I have previously explained. It very often appeared to me as if the proofs were kept on purpose for us—they were so dirty.

1254. What is known as the average, as applied to the house-hands? Suppose a man gets £16 a month, the average expected of him will be £4 worth of work a week, and in order to arrive at that they carefully preserve everything to his credit; and if at the end of the month they cannot make up this £4 a week, or £16 a month, he has not come up to his average. According to regular practice, such a man's average ought to be something over that per month, or else the Government is getting nothing out of his labour. He is receiving £16 a month, and he does not make it. He should have his average made just as a piece-hand would have his earnings, clear of everything; because if we were allowed time for correction, distribution, &c., we should do very well indeed.

1255.

* ADDED (on revision):—I have no hesitation in saying that if the Government work were given to contract to-morrow the contractor would adopt the "clicker" system as the most just to the men and himself.

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1255. As I understand you, certain compositors in the Government Printing Office employed as time-hands are yet expected to make up, by some calculation of their work, an average equal to the amount of the time-wages so paid to them? Yes; and if they do that they give ample satisfaction, whereas their work should be more valuable.

1256. In case they do not make that arbitrary average up, are they dismissed, or is the salary diminished to the extent deficient? No, they are only informed that they had better look a little sharper. Whether they do or not, we do not know. They do not appear to look any sharper.

1257. Then they are actually paid, as a matter of fact, without any reference to the value of the work they perform? Without any reference whatever. And they make up this average by a system of so much time distribution, so much time correcting. Every piece-hand has to do these things for himself. These are our drawbacks. We get paid for nothing but what shows, whereas these men get credit for what does not show.

1258. Then they get credit for a fictitious amount of work? They do, most decidedly.*

1259. Have you noticed any difference in the treatment of the overseers to the men in the Government Printing Office, as compared with other offices? A very great deal. In all the other offices where I have worked, I have been treated, and naturally looked to be treated, as a gentleman, in the exchange of courtesies.

1260. Have you observed any difference in the treatment of the supernumerary hands, as compared with the hands on the establishment? Yes. In a printing office conducted like the Government Printing Office one can easily arrive at a conclusion, because the house-hands seem to be all hobnobbing with each other; but not so with us, for I have often heard the overseers express themselves that we were an (adjective) nuisance in the place—that we were not wanted at all.

1261. To what do you attribute the apparent prejudice against the piece or supernumerary hands? My own private judgment on the matter has been long since arrived at. I think their system is so cosy and so comfortable that they look upon us as interlopers, who might possibly see and hear too much. It is a close borough.

1262. Then you think the peculiar system of paying compositors by time, without reference to the work they do, creates an unjust advantage in their favour, which they wish to continue without interference from without? Without molestation; that is just it.

1263. What is your opinion of the work performed by the establishment hands as a rule? I think it inferior; their rule-work especially I should characterize as indifferently done; it is old-fashioned and slovenly.

1264. Do you consider the overseers well qualified as overseers? Not as a rule. I speak of the overseers, not mentioning the Government Printer and the Superintendent. I should estimate Mr. Buchanan, the overseer of the jobbing room, as a thorough good workman and a gentleman at all points; he is a kind gentleman and a thorough printer. Mr. D'Arrietta is, I believe, a very good workman, but rather brusque in his manner. The others I have not much opinion of.

1265. Do you recollect how many overseers are employed in the Melbourne *Argus* Office? Mr. George was Superintendent; he had a great deal of charge; I will not reckon him at all. Mr. May and Mr. Jack took alternate nights and alternate Sundays. Two overseers over about forty-five compositors, and about 100 men altogether in the establishment.

1266. Are you of opinion that overseers in the Government Printing Office are in excess? If they are necessary here, there must have been a sad want of overseers where I have been elsewhere. In the Government Printing Office at Melbourne we had only two overseers, and a much larger establishment. Mr. Ferres did his own work as Government Printer; here it is delegated to some one else.

1267. In Adelaide —? Mr. Cox, as I have previously explained, employed none. He may now.

1268. Have you any recollection how many compositors were employed at Adelaide? I think some twenty-five or twenty-six.

1269. And no overseer? No, only the system I have told you of; I was held responsible for my work, and another gentleman for his, and so on.

1270. Do you consider the system in the Government Printing Office with respect to the readers is a good system? No, I do not. They have no system. If you take a piece of copy from the overseer, it might look rather complicated. You say—Is there any particular way of setting this? and he would say—You had better ask the reader. You have then to find out which reader is likely to read it, for their name is legion, and they have all different systems. If one reads it, it will be so-and-so, but if another reads it, it will be different. One will have certain words commenced with capitals, another will have them in ordinary type; and there is a variety of things of that kind which give the compositor more or less trouble to correct his proof, accordingly as he sets up in the style that pleases the reader or otherwise.

1271. I understand you to mean by want of system, that one reader takes one view of the necessity for correction, and another reader takes another? Yes, and acts upon it: there is no appeal.

1272. *Captain Onslow.*] This is independently of grammatical or literal errors, but simply as regards style? Yes.

1273. *Chairman.*] Could not the Government Printer easily direct that some uniform system should be carried out? The Government Printer might do a good deal to benefit the office if he liked; that is, if he knew what to do.

1274. Is it not quite practicable to adopt a uniform system, if he exercised his authority? Yes, very easy. Once establish a good system and it works itself like a clock; wind it up, and away it goes. In Melbourne and other good offices we keep nothing up (that is, with a capital letter) but names of persons and places.

1275. Were you acquainted with the Government Printer in Sydney previous to your present employment in the office? Yes; he came to the office as a boy while I was serving a portion of my time there. I taught him the first rudiments of his business.

1276. *Captain Onslow.*] Are you speaking of Mr. Richards? Yes. I am about two years his senior. I knew them all. I knew Mr. Adams; he was out of his time. Mr. D'Arrietta came about the same time as Mr. Richards. Mr. Thrum was nearly out of his time when I went to the office.

1277.

* ADDED (on revision):—I desire to add that this extreme case is not universal, because some of the house-hands are good fair workmen, and worth their money in any office; but they are in minority.

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1277. *Chairman.*] Do you think the piece-staff in the Government Printing Office is composed of good workmen, and men of general experience? I should think there are six or seven good workmen of general experience; because they have been out in the world, and they have got experience and are very good workmen; but generally speaking the staff is indifferent. Perhaps you might class them as one-half, or to be liberal, one-third indifferent men.

1278. Have the best class of supernumeraries any chance of becoming permanent hands? Never. The ultimatum has gone forth. Mr. Richards told me so himself when I came from Melbourne.

1279. Is not that exclusion of the supernumeraries from the establishment—whether first-class compositors or not—prejudicial to the interests of the public? Most decidedly. It bars the office to the best and most competent men, and it encourages a system of—what shall I say—Well, we have got it among ourselves, and we will keep it among ourselves.

1280. A system of monopoly? Perfect monopoly; it is against the individuals themselves, if they only knew, because they never become competent; and it is against the interests of the Government, because their work never approaches the standard of excellence. The system is wrong to the permanent staff, to the Government, and to the supernumerary staff; wrong decidedly—rotten.

1281. What is the general rule in printing offices where apprentices are taken, when the apprentices have finished their time? They are sent away instantaneously if they are not capable. I knew three instances myself in Melbourne. If they are competent men they are retained in their places.

1282. Are there any persons employed in the Government Printing Office known as improvers? It is a new-fangled term to me; I do not understand it exactly. There are persons of that designation employed there.

1283. I presume from your answer that the persons called improvers in the Government Printing Office are not known in printing offices generally? No. I believe the term is known in tailoring and shoe-making, but not in printing. It is unnecessary, because if a man cannot do his work, let him go. It is an injustice to everybody to keep him; an injustice to me, who pretend to be a good workman; an injustice to the Government; an injustice to everybody.

1284. Was any work called confidential work done in the Melbourne office while you were there? There was a little: the examination papers for the University and the Volunteer Force, and sometimes other little matters; but it was not general. The work was principally the ordinary parliamentary work, which of course every educated printer knows very well should not be taken out of the office. It is a sort of free-masonry among printers. You might put me to the torture and I would not tell you what took place in the office. I have been trained to that.

1285. Do you recollect, in your experience in the Government Printing Office in Melbourne, whether on any occasion confidential matter was sent to the office, in reference to proposed alterations in the Victorian Tariff, or work of that character? Always.

1286. Was that confidential work entrusted to the men employed at the Government Printing Office? Yes; I have had it myself, just as ordinary work. I was on the parliamentary work entirely when I was in that office, nearly ten years.

1287. You are not aware of any violation of the confidence reposed in the compositors there? No; no one ever dreamt of it.

1288. *Captain Onslow.*] Had you to make any declaration? No; it was understood. If I had divulged anything I should have lost my honor, let alone my situation, and I value the former more. I should have been pointed at and socially damned.

1289. *Chairman.*] No separate staff was employed for work of a confidential nature? Not for parliamentary work. I wish to exclude the other—the University and Volunteer examination papers.

1290. These confidential papers were entrusted to the compositors indiscriminately—they were all considered worthy of trust? Sometimes Mr. Baker would take two men from one part of the house, sometimes from another.

1291. There was no division of the composing staff? No, they never set men against men like that.

1292. What was the practice in the Melbourne Printing Office with regard to the Victorian Electoral Lists—was the matter kept standing from year to year? No, it was distributed every year.

1293. What is your opinion of the practice prevailing here—is it a saving, or the contrary? I have thought over this question somewhat. The rolls which have come under my notice for correction could have been as cheaply reset as altered, the alterations being so numerous, and the good matter remaining being so trifling. Then the cost for superintendence and reading is the same for the altered roll as for new composition. If the roll were set every year, as in the Government Office at Melbourne, less material would be required. No printer would think of blocking his material thus from year to year, unless the alterations were very light indeed; but the way for the Committee to arrive at correct conclusions on the subject would be in asking for a return showing—1. The cost of type, racks, galleys, and furniture, &c., &c., now in possession of the Government for the purpose of the Electoral Rolls; together with the annual interest thereon. 2. The entire value of last year's roll now in type. 3. The cost of last year's roll, for composition, correction, overseeing, reading, &c. The difference would show the profit or loss to the Government. It must also be borne in mind that the alterations will increase in number every year, by the deaths of elder electors, and new qualifications of those coming of age and arriving in the Colony; thus increasing the charges for alteration, almost amounting in a short time to an entirely new roll.*

1294. *Captain Onslow.*] Is it not old type that is kept set? It is a colonial type. They replenish it with new type, more or less, every year; the new is run among the old, and it comes out in a nice state; half the letters show, and half do not.

1295. *Chairman.*] If the Government work were submitted to contract, would the quality of the work be likely to be deteriorated? Not in the slightest; rather improved. The object of the contractor would be to employ the best men, and the best men do their work the cheapest in the end. The Government could secure the best work by means of a patent. A patent would be desirable, because great outlay and expensive arrangements would be necessary for properly producing the work which the Government demands.

1296.

* ADDED (on revision):—But I think I could submit a plan by which the electorate system could be made, if not to produce a revenue, at least to pay its own expenses.

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1296. Do you think the present type and plant in possession of the Government at the Printing Office could be made useful, in the event of the work being done by public contract, through some conditions with the person contracting? Yes, there are two or three methods by which the Government could arrive at that. They could either sell the material, and of course the person taking the contract would be likely to buy it; or they could lease the premises and plant, subject to proper supervision, with a clause in the agreement insisting that the plant should be kept in the same condition, so that if the Government at any time felt disposed to change their tactics with regard to the contract, they would have everything in the same order as when they gave it up.*

1297. Do you see any difficulty in the plan you have last mentioned being carried out, so as to secure fair treatment, and fair wear and tear to the plant so let to the contractor? No difficulty whatever. Periodical stock-taking would insure all that—by a practical man of course; he could tell the condition of the type, either in case or out of case. I think the saving to the Government would be from fifteen to twenty-five per cent., in the absolute cost of labour, &c.

1298. Do you think the present Sydney Printing Office a suitable office? It is the worst constructed office I was ever in; nothing but doors, staircases, passages, and little bits of rooms. You can go and hide away, and do any mortal thing you like. A printing office should be as broad and open as possible, so that the Superintendent could sit in it and see from end to end.

1299. Are there many divisions and departments and rooms in the Government Printing Office in Sydney? There seem to be nothing else. I call it a rabbit-warren myself; and there have been some buildings lately added which make matters much worse.

1300. What do you think of the system prevailing of taking apprentices in the Government Printing Office—is it any benefit to the public? I think it is a great loss to them; it was a curse in the old time, and it is no better now. The Government have no business to be producers or competitors of labour; I think it is unjust to the trade. In fact, you might say it is as unjust for the Government to do their work in the way of printing as it would be for them to do their own bridge-building, or anything else; and no one questions the propriety of a contract in any other Government work. When on the piece, I am myself a contractor with the Government in a small way—so much for so much. There is no reason why one department of the Government should not be as well carried out by a contractor as another, save and except direct revenue—producing departments such as the Customs, Post, Telegraph, Railways, &c. But the apprentice system is decidedly wrong; they never think of apprentices in the *Herald* or other large newspaper offices.

1301. Were you on the supernumerary staff of the Government Printing Office? I was until recently, when I received my quietus. On Wednesday, 19th October, Mr. Richards came to me in the office, and told me he should not require me in the office till the following Monday. On Monday 24th, I went as desired, was told by Mr. Potter there was no work, and was supplied with a form to make out my bill upon. Requested by him to leave the office as soon as possible. He seemed ill-tempered and anxious for my departure. His words were, after walking round after me as if watching me very closely—"Have you much to do? Be good enough to go as soon as possible." I replied—"I have nearly finished." I then went in to see Mr. Richards for explanation; was told there were charges against me; asked what they were; these Mr. Richards read to me, and asked for my written refutation. I denied them all orally, and said I would write an answer to them, if supplied with a copy of them. This was refused. I received my discharge on Wednesday evening, 26th October. As far as I remember, the following was the substance of the charges against me. Having been seen on Hyde Park talking to Messrs. Mason and Taylor.—This I confessed, as being at liberty to speak to whom I chose; and these were both old friends; Mr. Taylor was my fellow-apprentice.

1302. Mason and Taylor are two printers who have given evidence before this Committee? Yes. He then charged me with having an independent bearing in the office.—I believe I replied that I did not consider my position, though a piece-hand, one of serfdom; and that I had never been taught nor expected to be, anywhere else, anything beneath a man. Finding fault with one of the readers.—This I confessed, and I will explain how it was. The parliamentary reader at night is not one of the most experienced of workmen, and he has been in the habit of altering commas and semicolons, &c., and I denied his right to alter my copy; I knew more about it than he, and I would not allow it. Smiling at one of the overseers.—This, I told Mr. Richards, was in good humour. He said—"No, it was sneering; it was my usual satirical style." Let that go for what it is worth. Telling some one that when the Committee had concluded its labours I would not give a pound for the Government Printership.—This I denied, but I said at the same time that I might not be willing to give much more now. Having been instrumental in getting the Committee.—I denied that solemnly. Supplying Mr. Wilson with the questions.—That I also denied. Jeering one of the permanent staff.—I denied that. We were told on the Tuesday night before this Wednesday that the office was closed, and we were not wanted. Mr. Gooch, one of the supernumerary staff, was going in. I do not know that I interfered at all, but somebody said to him—"It is no use your going up, because the office is closed; you cannot get in; you are not wanted." He rushed off, and somebody made some playful remark about it. Mr. Richards laid this against me as a crime of mine, and I denied it entirely. This is an exact copy of my discharge. (*Handed in and read. Vide Appendix C.*)

1303. *Captain Onslow.* Were these charges given to you in writing? No, I asked for them, and they were refused me.

1304. They were read to you? Yes.

1305. And you now give the substance of them from recollection? Yes.

1306. You refuted them on the spot? Yes.

1307. *Chairman.* Have you ever heard of a system of espionage in the Government Printing Office? Yes, it is very general; scarcely a word you can utter but what is conveyed to head-quarters. Mr. Richards is like the Chief of the Inquisition; he sits in his room away from all, but he knows of every curl of the lip and every glance of the eye. How did he know I smiled at the overseers? Bless my soul! Some of their conduct I could scarcely help smiling at.

1308. Do you consider this system of espionage likely to be conducive to the proper working of the office? I know of nothing more scandalous than to set man against man in that way. Every man is suspicious

* ADDED (on revision):—It is less the amount of money spent than the fact of its being ill-spent. There cannot be a doubt that both the quantity and cost of the Government printing will in time increase; but, as I take it, the object desired by the Government is the greatest amount of work in the best manner, at the lowest possible cost.

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suspicious of his fellows. Men have come to my frame and complained of other men, and complained of the system; they thought themselves pretty secure with me perhaps; they might not have gone so readily to others; but it is a crying shame all through the office; I never knew of such a thing in any other printing office.

1309. Have you ever heard of it in any other printing office? Never in my life.

1310. You think it is productive of injury to the men and injury to the Public Service? I do. It converts the Government Printer, who should be a kind gentlemanly supervisor, into a perfect monster—a man to be dreaded and feared.

1311. Do you think the Government Printer acts upon reports conveyed to him in the manner you have mentioned? I do, for reports are asked for; pieces of paper come out with the corner turned down, "Mr. so-and-so, report," "Mr. so-and-so, report," and so it goes round to about ten, and by and by the poor unfortunate victim has to answer all these charges. Why, they are worse than the burden on the back of Christian going through the Slough of Despond.*

1312. I think you have stated that in your opinion a system of contract would be a saving to the Government of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent.? Yes.

1313. And you think that confidence could be secured as well under a system of contract as under a system of a Government establishment? Quite so; because at the very worst, if the Government were to say to the contractor—This is a very important matter, this I charge you particularly with, the contractor might say to the Government—Well, I will take especial care of this as you desire it, and would do so accordingly. I do not know whether it has been mentioned to you or not, but some little time ago, Mr. Richards and I had a few words, and these words I referred to in our late interview, just before he gave me my quietus, as denying me common justice. The question was this:—We were working one night very hard. Half-past 10 o'clock is the usual time for supper. When half-past 10 came we went up and there was no more copy, so I said we had better go to supper then, as it was likely to be a late night. As we were in the act of going to wash our hands, the overseer said "Copy," and we went back immediately to the frames. I got my copy, and I worked at it till ten minutes to 12, and went up again, but got no more. I then said—"I think I shall go now and get a glass of beer to wash my supper down; the 'Blue Bell' will close in ten minutes." I went, got a glass of beer, ate my supper on the way, finished coming back, and was absent only seven minutes. In the interim a messenger from the House had arrived; and when I came back, thinking I should get some more copy, I went to the desk. Mr. Adams said—"No more copy for you; make out your docket"; and I made out my docket and went away, as did Mr. Clements, who went with me to supper, and on returning received a similar order. I felt somewhat aggrieved, and went and asked Mr. Richards about this, next morning. I said—"I have come not to make a complaint to you, but to ask you for an explanation. Do you allow time for supper or not?" He said—"Yes, certainly I do." I said—"How much?" "Half an hour," he said. "Will you allow me, Mr. Richards, to state a case?" "Yes, certainly," he said; and I stated the case as I have stated it to you. The next day, and the next, and the next, passed off; but one day Mr. Potter said to me—"Mr. Banks, I want you." He had a paper doubled back, on which was a memo. from Mr. Richards, to the effect that Mr. Adams should instantly have discharged Mr. Clements and myself. When I had read this, Mr. Potter said—"I do not think I should have shown you that; this is what I should have shown you:—"Let Mr. Banks and Mr. Clements be severely reprimanded; and if it occurs again (this is softer—the other was peremptory) if it occurs again, let them be dismissed." I said—"Mr. Potter, this does not refer to me; I know the relative positions of overseers and journeymen, and I think a statement like this is tending to do me a great deal of injury. I want you to explain to Mr. Richards (at that moment Mr. Richards opened his door) I want you to explain that I made no complaint at all, and this view of things is rather hurtful to me. In fact," I said, "it does not refer to me—I am not the offender." Mr. Adams's report of course was read to me. I forgot to mention that; and also, that Mr. Potter was anxious to shield himself from my blame. Next night I went up for copy. Mr. Adams looked down at me; he said—"You told a lie." I rather smiled that off; I did not know what he referred to. He repeated—"You told a lie." "What about, Mr. Adams?" said I. "You told a lie," he said again. "I presume," said I, "you are referring to the report to Mr. Richards. I beg you to understand that I made no complaint, and if a lie was told I am not the utterer of it." This was in front of all my companions.†

1314. *Captain Onslow.*] How long ago was this? About three months. I had to put up with this quietly; there was no appeal. I never heard of such a thing in my life. If he had called me a liar in the *Argus* Office he would have been fined a pound. The rule of that office was that any man provoking another to a breach of the peace should be fined a pound, and if he failed to pay he was dismissed. But this overseer here was allowed to do this, and his infirmity of temper was supposed to be an excuse for the violation of a social law.

1315. Has any change, to your knowledge, taken place in the management of the office since this Committee was appointed? Yes, there has been a great deal of making out of forms and hobnobbing, and a good deal of mystery going on. People's names have been changed about from one list to the other, to my own knowledge.

1316. As regards the distribution of "fat" and "lean"? The piece-hands have had such summary treatment that they could not say anything; they have been excluded from the office.

1317. How long is it since the supernumerary hands were suspended? I think I mentioned Wednesday, 19 October.

1318. Were any other hands taken on? No; eight or nine have gone back since, after signing a paper the contents of which I am not aware of. I was asked to sign, and I simply gave a negative to all these charges I have enumerated.

1319. How long were these supernumerary hands out of the office—ten days or a week? Between those numbers, perhaps; but I think they have gone back one by one, as they have written their statements, up to within about a week.

1320.

* ADDED (on revision):—Every well-regulated printing office is governed by what we call a "Chapel," presided over by the "Father." All minor disputes are settled, and beyond appeal, by this self-constituted body; and respectable employers know the value of this ruling power, and respect it. In this office there is a Chapel, but the most solemn matter ever discussed or decided is where they shall go on a holiday for a pic-nic, and what they shall pay for tickets. In all other matters, Mr. Richards is the Chapel, Father, and all.

† ADDED (on revision):—I should be glad if the Committee would obtain and read this extraordinary document to which I have referred—Mr. Adams's report and Mr. Richards's memoranda thereon.

Mr. S. H.
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1320. But no other hands have been taken on in the meantime? None.*
1321. Do you think there will be any arrears of work? I cannot say about that. There is one thing I was going say to the Committee. It came under the question about the extra officers of the establishment. Here, in Sydney, they have got a fount-room-keeper and a stoneman. Now in Melbourne, with a very much larger office, the fount-room is kept, and the distribution, stone, and all that, done by the fount-room-keeper; and further than that, he imposed all the stereotype forms. He had these under his charge, so that he was really a useful man; thus giving one man quite enough to do, but not too much; in place of dividing the labour among three or four, and thus burdening the department with useless expense.
1322. Are there many of the people employed in the Government Printing Office enrolled in the Volunteers? Yes, a great number; in fact I believe that is one of the principal qualifications for favour; it opens the door to a great many things—permanent staff, and all that sort of thing.
1323. Are any of the supernumerary hands in the Volunteers at all? Two, I think, Messrs. Jones and Goggin.
1324. You have stated that there is a great deal of talk during work-hours? Yes, a great deal.†
1325. Is one of the chief items of conversation as regards the Volunteers? Yes; shooting, and betting about races, and things of that kind.
1326. Have any of these people been requested to enter the Volunteers—has any interest been made to induce them to do so? I have been solicited, as an old Melbourne Volunteer of twelve years standing, to do so, about a dozen times. When are you going to join us? was the cry. It seemed to be one of the roads to favour, and therefore I objected.‡
1327. Do any of these men even go out to any work connected with the Volunteers, in office-hours? Yes, every Monday and Thursday afternoon there is a detachment for shooting. A Volunteer funeral is a godsend. If anything is going on among the Volunteers, half the men go at one time, half at another. We never enjoyed these privileges in Melbourne. Mr. Ferres always said—"If you want to go Volunteering you must do it in your own time."
1328. Could any return be made showing the amount of time spent on Volunteering in office-hours? You might get the return, but not much faith could be placed in it. I do not know whether they keep any regular record of that description. Monday afternoons you can rely upon their being away, overseers and all.
1329. Is any additional work thrown upon the supernumerary staff by these people going out to Volunteer duties? I do not know; but this I know, they give us as little as possible. They only give us work when they are truly and heartily ashamed of themselves. They want to do away with us. They only make use of us when they absolutely want us. We are always being hurried:—Now then, have you not done that copy yet? come, come, bear a hand, hurry up. I never hear anything of this kind with the others. We are nice little playthings for them.
1330. Who admits the apprentices? Mr. Richards, I presume.
1331. Do they undergo any preliminary examination? I am not aware.§
1332. Mr. Wilson.] In Mr. Richards's letter, dated 25th October, 1870, in which he informs you that your services will be no longer required, he states that your disrespectful behaviour towards officers of the department has in several instances come under his own observation—Did he tell you in what this disrespectful behaviour consisted, that had come under his own observation? No; I have not seen Mr. Richards since I got this; but when I had an interview with him I said I hardly expected such treatment from an old friend. He said—"You have not deserved fair treatment; you have got your hand into this Committee, and you are going to give evidence inimical to me." I said—"I am not aware whether I am going to give evidence at all, and if I do give evidence I am entirely in the hands of the gentlemen composing the Committee, and cannot tell what questions they will ask me; and whatever they ask me I will tell the truth."
1333. You will remark that Mr. Richards does not complain of disrespectful behaviour towards himself, but of your disrespectful behaviour towards the officers of the department, which has come under his own observation? I never gave any cause for such a remark. Only Mr. Adams, with whom I had some words, can say anything against me.||
1334. You look upon this statement more as an excuse for getting rid of you than anything else? Yes.
1335. Have you ever heard the overseers use insulting language to the men employed in the department? Yes, I have; I have heard language which is not usual among overseers in a printing office.
1336. Can you give us instances? Yes, I have heard very curious orders given, not calculated to maintain that discipline and respect which should exist between the parties.
1337. Has it come under your own observation that any of the overseers have made bets with the men on horse-racing? Yes, freely; and drawing sweepstakes and things. It was never a subject of comment by me.
1338. Have you ever known instances of overseers lending money to persons in the office? I cannot say I have known a case of the sort; but I have seen a good deal of money-changing on pay-day. Pay-day seems to be the only day on which the Government is acknowledged or has any authority there.
1339. You informed Mr. Richards that you had no hand in getting this Committee? Most emphatically.
1340. I may tell you what I have told this Committee before, that I got my information from no person connected with the printing office. Have you ever heard of any complaints being made to the Treasurer with regard to the supernumerary hands? Never.

1341.

* ADDED (on revision):—But a certain number of the permanent staff had to go back at night, at 1/6 and 2/- per hour, to perform that work for which we were paid 1/3; and all this paid for as overtime, and in addition to their usual daily work.

† ADDED (on revision):—The place is like a Bedlam sometimes. The noise has often given me a headache. A printing office should be very quiet, so that attention might not be diverted from the subject before the workman, whose duties require concentration of thought.

‡ ADDED (on revision):—Mr. Richards only recently appointed a proof-puller from the piece-staff to the house-staff, without any special qualification for the work, and in direct contravention to his (Mr. Richards's) imperious and often expressed resolve. This person at once became a member of No. 5 Company, and voted I believe that very week for Mr. D'Arrietta to be an Ensign. I cannot blame the young man for accepting the office then vacant, but what can be thought of the head of a department who makes a law one day only to break it the next.

§ ADDED (on revision):—But they should do, and their intelligence and aptitude made the tests. If that system were carried out more strictly, we should have better printers than we have now—more like what they used to be considered—as printing is not all mechanical.

|| ADDED (on revision):—If my behaviour had ever been of the character so described, why was not complaint lodged and the matter investigated before the appointment of this Committee, if it was anything but an excuse to say something against me?

- Mr. S. H. Banks.
4 Nov., 1870.
1341. Did you ever hear of any complaints, as stated by Mr. Samuel in his answers to me, that he was dealing with certain complaints? I never heard of any.
1342. Will you give me the names of some of the supernumerary hands who were asked to sign that paper with regard to these questions? I do not know what paper they were asked to sign, but I know they have all signed papers.
1343. You were asked to sign a paper? Yes.
1344. Could you give me the names of other parties that were asked to sign papers, and have been restored to their office? Messrs. Leake, Jones, and O'Connor are of them—I saw two of them signing; Mr. Clements sent a paper also.
1345. There has been a supernumerary hand giving evidence here who has been dismissed altogether, Mr. Mason. Are you aware whether Mr. Mason is an efficient printer? I believe he is, very.
1346. He is what you call a good hand? Yes; I worked with him at Melbourne a little while, and he was so spoken of.
1347. Are there many hands inferior to Mr. Mason in the employment of the Government now? I do not know any superior.
1348. Of course there are many inferior? Yes. Mr. Mason is a thorough good printer.
1349. Have you ever seen anything disrespectful in Mr. Mason's conduct with regard to these overseers? No. Mr. Mason is a very good man in an office; he minds his work. In fact any man who has been properly trained in a printing office knows what he is about; he is not a child. The proper way to treat overseers is to keep them in their proper places, pay them due respect, and do your work. But doing work is not required there; sycophancy, toadyism, all kinds of things. No man of any spirit could submit to it.*
1350. Have you known that some very particular work that was sent to the Exhibition was done by Mr. Mason—that he was selected to do it at the Government Printing Office? I did not know that the Government Printer had sent any printing work to the Exhibition.† Mr. Mason is usually employed alternately with somebody else to do the stone-work at night; most unprofitable, badly paid labour.

ADDENDUM.

THERE is a matter to which I desire to call the attention of the Committee, as involving to some extent that system of economy held to be so desirable in all Government departments. Large printing houses like the Government Printing Office will depend mainly for their work on the sittings of Parliament; and consequently, during recess there will be little or nothing to do beyond common departmental work. To keep the whole of the staff at this period is to imply a loss to the Government; and to reduce the number of the staff to the requirements of the recess must involve those of its members sent away in a direct loss of time unless employed elsewhere—at all times doubtful. The way this difficulty was surmounted in the Melbourne office was by sending the men away in turns so many days in the week—say two or three, and extending the system through the whole office. By this arrangement there was a division of loss as well as of labour, and the Government was not charged for work not performed. In the Sydney office there is no diminution of the staff during the recess—that favour being reserved for the piece-hands, who, even in session time, are but very indifferently employed. In a recess of long duration I need not more than allude to the positive loss Government must sustain where no provision is made to relieve the office of its superabundant labour during those periods of slackness so frequently occurring; and question that management which permits it.

TUESDAY, 8 NOVEMBER, 1870.

Present:—

MR. ALLEN,	MR. SAMUEL,
CAPTAIN ONSLOW, R.N.,	MR. WILSON,
MR. WINDEYER.	

WILLIAM R. PIDDINGTON, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Henry Levey examined:—

- Mr. W. H. Levey.
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1351. *Chairman.* Are you a compositor? I am.
1352. Where did you serve your time? I served my time at Mr. Moyes', Castle-street, Leicester-square, London, where I worked until his death in 1832; I went then to Mr. Harrison's, who did the work of the London Gazette and the Foreign Office work; from thence I went to and was one Session at Mr. Nicholls', the printer of the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons; then I worked for twelve months at the Pitt Press, Cambridge; thence I went to the House of Commons Printing Office—Messrs. Hansard's, where I remained a period of ten years, till I left for these Colonies.
1353. Was that the last situation you occupied before you left for the Colonies? It was.
1354. Where are you now employed? At Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, & Co's.
1355. *Mr. Windeyer.* About how long have you been employed there? About four years.
1356. *Chairman.* Have you ever worked in the Government Printing Office here? Yes; I was there about three years, under Mr. Hanson's management.
1357. Can you inform the Committee of any difference in the mode of carrying on the work in the Government Printing Office in Sydney as compared with the system adopted in performing the work of the House of Commons? The system is utterly different. In the performance of the House of Commons business, the work is done entirely by piece-work, and it is worked under a system of companionship, as it is termed; that is to say, so many men engaged in the establishment are fixed by the overseer as a companionship,

* ADDED (on revision):—I firmly believe that in this office, as a supernumerary at least, the fact of a man being a good workman and an intelligent one is against his chances of employment; they want none such there, fearing they might detect too many of their own shortcomings. The premium is rather given to incompetency, as is clearly illustrated by the late action of the Government Printer in the matter of the dismissals.

† ADDED (on revision):—He sent, I believe, some stereotype plates to Paris, and these were cast by Mr. Mason. I was told of this circumstance when I first went to the office.

companionship, and the members of this companionship select from among themselves a clicker, one whom they consider the most competent; the work for the compositors is given out to him, and he is supposed to superintend the workmen, and to do the best he can for the companionship; he is paid by the compositors; he gets his share of the time engaged while the work is being done, and is paid out of the total amount received by the companionship. He is not paid by the house at all, and is removable by the companionship if he does not do his duty, or if he attempts any undue influence or interference with the working of the establishment. In such a case the matter is brought before a Chapel or meeting of the companionship, and if any failure of duty is proved he is dismissed and some one else is appointed in his place. The overseer might interfere if any one were appointed whom he considered not at all qualified for his position, or whose antecedents were not desirable, but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the overseer will accede to the companionship's appointment.

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1358. This is the mode of arrangement among the compositors themselves who obtain work from the Parliamentary Printers in London? Yes.

1359. Who is the Parliamentary Printer? There are several. Mr. Harrison, who does the Gazette and Foreign Office work, Mr. Nicholls, who prints the Votes and Proceedings, Messrs. Spottiswoode, who do the work of the House of Lords, and Messrs. Hansard, who do all the work of the House of Commons, the Reports of Committees, private Bills, and so on. There are two or three minor establishments that do the work for the general departments; one of these is rather a large one, and does the work for the Post Office. These are all done by contract, and each contractor possesses his own plant, and the Government have no part or parcel in the property used for the performance of the work; but the contractors have a security for the continuance of the contract, to protect their outlay of capital; and the contracts are, I think, renewed every seven years.

1360. These various agreements, between the master printers and the British Government and authorities, are renewed every seven years? I am not quite positive whether for seven or ten years; I think it is seven.

1361. I gather from you that there is no establishment in London similar in its nature to the Government Printing Office in Sydney for the performance of similar work? Not at all; the whole of the Government work is done by contract. Where the parties fail in the performance of their contracts, the work is given out again to other parties, who give certain security for its performance, and receive certain security for the return of their outlay.

1362. What is your opinion of piece-work as compared with day-work for such printing as is done at the Government Printing Office? I think the plan adopted in Hansard's office—and a similar plan is adopted in others, with various modifications—is by far the best in every sense of the word: it is piece-work.

1363. That is to say, the system of piece-work prevails in all the offices where the parliamentary work is done? There is no establishment work—no fixed rate of wages—what a man can earn, that he is paid, according to his ability. In a companionship, if a man can do full time he gets full wages; if a quarter less, he is paid a quarter less; if a third less, he is paid one-third less. Each man is paid according to what the work produces. Mr. Hansard, or Mr. Nicholls, or their respective overseers, give certain work to their clickers; and whatever this produces, whether £20 or £60, is thrown into hours, as it is called. A man is supposed to do so much work per hour, and if one compositor is a full-time man, he receives a full share; if a three-quarter time man, he receives a three-quarter share, the clicker's time being the criterion of the full share.

1364. *Mr. Windeyer.* Did the clicker fix the amount to be paid to each member of the companionship? No; it depended upon the quantity of work done when it was thrown into hours; whatever the work produced was divided accordingly.

1365. *Chairman.* However the clicker distributed the work, was not the payment dependent upon the amount of work actually performed by the compositor? Whatever amount is earned by the companionship is thrown into hours; that is to say, so much is allotted for each hour's work. If plain work, so many lines are considered an hour's work, including distribution and correction, and a compositor is required to produce so many lines for so many hours. Whenever the clicker receives the work from the overseer, whatever it amounts to, or whatever it may be, he (as we call it) puts on the line, and from that time the work commences. When this is finished, his time finishes also.

1366. Who determines the payment to be distributed to each of these men in what you call the companionship? There is no decision as to the amount to be paid; it is paid according to scale.

1367. Who decides the amount of work done by each? As the clicker gives out the work, he has a book in which he enters the name of the party to whom he gives it; and when the clicker makes up the matter he counts the number of lines. At the end of the work he checks the total number of lines with the private accounts of the compositors, and if there is any difference they have to give proof that they are correct.

1368. Is it not the clicker who substantially ascertains the amount of payment due to each man, according to a sort of scale? Yes.

1369. Is that scale applied uniformly to the work of all the men in the companionship? It is applied to the work of all men in the trade in London,—so much per thousand. Parliamentary work is 1d. per thousand more than book-work, and book-work is 3d. a thousand less than daily newspaper work, or was.

1370. Is the clicker a sort of temporary overseer appointed by members of the printing trade in a companionship for the time being? He is virtually overseer, that is to say, of the work that passes under his hands; he possesses no authority over any of the men.

1371. Practically does not he decide in the case of work done? No, he has no power of decision at all; he is simply appointed by the companionship to give out and keep an account of the work. If he had given out so many lines of table-work and fixed it at so many hours, if the compositor felt aggrieved and thought he had fixed it too highly, he could appeal to the companionship, and they, for their own interests' sake, will see that it is not fixed too high.

1372. What duty has the clicker to perform? He makes up the matter, gives out the copy, looks after the work from the overseer, and if he has not enough to employ him in this way, he takes his stick and sets, the same as the rest. It is his interest as well as his duty to do all he can to make the bill as much as possible, as the more the companionship earn, the more they have to divide among them.

1373. Independently of this duty on the part of the clicker, the whole of the parliamentary work in London is done by piece-work? Entirely. I do not know a single exception in any office. The only exception

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exception I remember was in the case of printing some private despatches for the Government. In this case, some half-dozen men were sent from Mr. Harrison's, in St. Martin's-lane, to the Foreign Office, to print some special despatch. They were locked up during the time. I do not know whether they were actually sworn to secrecy, but they were all picked men. These were not paid by the line, but by the job; and they received a large amount to secure their secrecy.

1374. That was an exceptional case? That was an exceptional case; indeed the only case of the kind I knew during the course of my experience in parliamentary work.

1375. When you were employed at Hansard's, were you employed during the recess of Parliament? If there were work to do we were; if not, we had the opportunity, if we could get a job in the trade, of doing so. It was understood that directly we were required we must go back.

1376. If you had no work during the recess at Hansard's, of course you were permitted to obtain work in other quarters? If we could. There were a certain number in Hansard's office, about forty, who were called sessional hands; that is to say, at the end of the Session the establishment was thinned as it was called, so as to keep sufficient work in hand to maintain an efficient staff, and to enable them to make a living; but it was not always this could be done, and I have myself been out on a job of work two or three times during the ten years I was there.

1377. *Mr. Windeyer.*] Upon what principle was that "thinning" carried out? The last hands taken on were the first required to leave, unless it were a very exceptional case, some very superior workman, who might perhaps be retained; but generally speaking, from the nature of the work done in the office, there was very little difference in the amount earned in the Session, as they were generally superior workmen and could perform the best work.

1378. *Chairman.*] In those cases, when the compositors had no more work in consequence of the expiry of the Session they were dismissed, and when Parliament resumed its duties they were recalled? They all on application returned to Hansard's, and were only too glad to come back. Of course there were exceptions—some went into the country and some emigrated—but generally I met the same faces year after year.

1379. Do you think this system of discharging the men at the close of a Session is calculated to impair their efficiency as a parliamentary staff? Not in the least. Of course the clickers never left—that was an understood thing.

1380. They were employed by Mr. Hansard upon other work? No; they just stood in precisely the same position all the year round. They had this advantage over the other men, that they always had full time.

1381. Whether on full work or not? No, only on full time for whatever work was done in the companionship. The way in which the companionships work requires good workmen, to make full time continually; and of course it is an advantage, for they get very high wages during the sitting of Parliament. I have averaged £2 15s. a week during the Session.

1382. Do you say that the clickers are employed without reference to any parliamentary work there may be to do? No, they are not employed at all except in connection with a companionship.

1383. *Mr. Windeyer.*] Are the clickers compositors? Yes, they are compositors chosen by the companionships, and are generally the best hands, the most expeditious in setting up,—indeed it is a *sine quâ non*, as they can make the bill pay better.

1384. Will you explain what you mean by "making the bill pay better"? If a clicker is expeditious, and can keep his companionship fully employed, and gets plenty of work, and his full share of table-work, he will make the bill pay better than a more indifferent person.

1385. How can a clicker control the nature of the copy given to him? He cannot control it in the least. The overseer gives out the copy, but as a general principle he divides it as equally as possible—fat and lean, a fair proportion of each. Of course there are instances where there are heavy table returns, and it is not desirable to cut it; but in such cases, if given to one companionship, some other advantage is next given to another. We had a return once of 350 table pages, which occupied three months, but we did not get any more table-work for six months.

1386. *Chairman.*] After all, this system of companionship and overseeing by clickers is merely a subordinate arrangement in the printing office of Mr. Hansard? Quite.

1387. The overseers do not dictate the clickers? They have no power whatever.

1388. This is a matter of mutual arrangement among the compositors? Among the compositors. They do all the work by companionships, and the work is made thereby comparatively light on the overseers; indeed, in the large establishment of Hansard there is only one overseer besides the Superintendent.

1389. *Mr. Windeyer.*] How many men do they employ? During the Session, 130; and during the recess, eighty or ninety.

1390. *Chairman.*] That is only one branch of the Government or Parliamentary printing? Quite so.

1391. Do you know anything of the terms of agreement between the English Government and Mr. Hansard relative to the printing? We kept two books in the companionship, one the Trade-book and the other the House-book. In the House-book was entered all the orders made by the House of Commons; in the Trade-book, any private work that might be done independently of the House, such as the Law List or private Bills. I believe it was paid for at so much per cent. —

1392. What was paid? The parliamentary work, I think, was paid for at the rate of a certain percentage upon the wages paid to the men; ten per cent. for wear and tear, ten per cent. for house-rent and so forth, and ten per cent. for interest of capital; or about thirty per cent. upon the compositors' wages.

1393. Ten per cent. for wear and tear could bear no relation to the compositors' wages? That was put on as compensation to Messrs. Hansard; it was supposed that ten per cent. was wasted in wear and tear.

1394. That makes a total profit of thirty per cent. upon the amount of money paid? The amount of money paid to the compositors in all the departments.

1395. Does Mr. Hansard perform any work besides printing for the Parliament and for Government? Only the Law List (he prints that annually) and private Bills; nothing in the shape of book-work or jobbing.

1396. Then practically he does very little besides print for the Parliament? I am perfectly justified in saying he does nothing.

1397. Do you know Mr. Hansard's practice with regard to apprentices? He has no apprentices.

1398. How many overseers has he? One at press and one at case, and the general Superintendent, Mr. Whitmore.

1399. Do you know how many overseers are employed in Sydney at the Government Printing Office? During the short period I was there, in Mr. Richards' time, there were five or six.

1400.

1400. From your knowledge of the number of compositors employed at the Government Printing Office, do you think the overseers are more numerous than they should be? I think it is simply ridiculous.
1401. You think the number too large? It is quite absurd altogether; there is no such thing in any other office. It is even worse than in the Government Printing Office in Melbourne, and that is a larger office than this.
1402. Are you acquainted with the men composing the permanent staff of the Government Printing Office? Some of them. A good many who were there when I was are still there; I think nearly all, excepting two or three who have died.
1403. What is your opinion of their general ability as first-class workmen? When I went in there at first, I found two classes, one receiving £4, and the other £3 12s. a week wages. All work was done on the establishment; there was no piece-work at all. I thought of course, from my London experience, that those who received £4 a week were superior workmen to the others; but I soon discovered, with one or two exceptions, that those who were receiving the highest wages were the most incompetent workmen, and that any chance of getting £4 a week in consequence of superior experience or ability was out of the question.
1404. When were you there? From 1855 to 1858. I worked under Mr. Hanson, and I worked there twice for about three months after Mr. Richards obtained the appointment. The last time I was there was in 1864.
1405. With reference to the present permanent staff, as far as you know them, do you consider them first-class compositors? I believe the majority of them would not earn more or very little more than half of what they now receive, elsewhere. There are two or three exceptions.
1406. Do you think it would be an advisable change for the interest of the public, to submit the work to public contract? I believe the Government would save 25 per cent., if it were done under proper stipulations for the due performance of the work, similar to those entered into with the Government at Home.
1407. What stipulations do you mean? The contractors should be restricted to the employment of efficient men; there should be no undue proportion of boy-labour; following the precedent of English houses in this respect, where boys are not employed; and, as the due performance of the work would necessarily involve a large outlay, the party taking the contract should be insured its continuance for five years. The work should be divided into two contracts; the Gazette and general or jobbing work should be in one, and the parliamentary work in another. The work should not be given out in small contracts, lest the parties taking them should not perform them efficiently.
1408. Do you see any difficulty in the way of using the present material—the presses, type, and other plant—belonging to the Government in the Printing Office, by letting it to a contractor under proper security? If the entire plant were leased out and the entire work, and a contractor were placed in a somewhat similar position in relation to it as if it were his own, but was responsible to the Government for it, he might conduct it at a much less cost. He would not keep up a number of unnecessary and ridiculous officers and clerks. In the House of Commons Printing Office there is only one clerk, who checks the bills of the workmen and keeps the accounts. The number of readers in the office is absurd. There are six readers here, at higher salaries than they can get anywhere else, for thirty or forty men, while at Hansard's there were only six readers for 180 men.
1409. *Captain Onslow.* Do the men always get consecutive work from the clickers,—that is to say, supposing a man to have a certain number of lines, would he be given ten lines in one part of a page, and then a few lines lower down in the same page, or would his work run on consecutively? No; the copy would be placed before the clicker on his table or bank, and as any party came up for copy he would take it.
1410. It is always consecutive? Yes; each one as he goes up receives the copy in order.
1411. There is no picking of copy? No, it would not be tolerated.
1412. During the three years you were in the Government Printing Office, was there any such thing as picking copy? We were all on the establishment—there was no piece-work under Mr. Hanson. From what I saw of the Government Printing Office, both under Mr. Hanson and Mr. Richards, I consider Mr. Hanson's management vastly superior to Mr. Richards's.
1413. When you were there under Mr. Richards's management, were you on the staff? I was paid so much per hour. It was a new system to me altogether—one I never heard of before. We were on and off one hour, two hours, or three hours at a time. There was no regular system.
1414. Is there any printing office where you have been in which a similar system was pursued to that adopted here? I know of no such system.
1415. What is an improver? There is no such person known in the business.
1416. Have you ever heard the term used? I never heard it before.
1417. What do you mean by "before"? I have heard of its having being introduced into the Government Printing Office here, but I never heard it before I came here. When a man has served five or seven years he is supposed to be a competent workman, and if not he is not worth frame-room.
1418. You have stated that in Mr. Hansard's office apprentices are not taken—Are they generally taken in other offices in London? Not to an undue extent, excepting in small jobbing offices in London, where, as in similar places here in Sydney, nearly all are boys. It is an ascertained fact by practical printers that in large establishments boy-labour is a loss. It is very well in small establishments where they take little jobbing and do it cheaply; but where there is a good business, boys waste more than they are worth.
1419. During the short time you were employed in the Government Printing Office under Mr. Richards, did you observe any favouritism? It seemed to me that the office was degenerating into a system of espionage. It was conducted on the most flagrant principles; in fact on very different principles from those followed when it was under Mr. Hanson.
1420. Was there any favouritism—were picked people given fat and others lean? I was on only as a night hand, and could not say what was done in the day.
1421. Are you aware that the Electoral Rolls are now kept standing? I have heard so. I think that is a dead loss, as there is so much capital sunk; for when the Roll has to be printed again it has to be pulled to pieces, and it would take nearly as long to put it into new form as to set it up from the beginning to the end. If you take into account the amount of capital sunk, and the injury to the type, it is a dead loss.
1422. *Mr. Windeyer.* Is it an injury to the type to keep it standing? Yes, it gets corroded.
1423. Do you know anything of the system in the Government Office by which apprentices become members of the staff in preference to those other workmen who are taken on by piece? I do not know anything of that except by hearsay.

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1424. You know by repute the system that exists there? Yes.
1425. Have you known any such system in any other office you have been in? In all the offices I have been in, and in all the large offices at Home, the men stand on a perfect equality; the only difference being in their relative ability. I know of no such system of classification as is adopted here. If you get work in an office, and are a competent hand, you take the same chance as any one else.
1426. You do not know of any such system anywhere else? I do not; I never heard of it before.
1427. Do you think it is one calculated to give Government the services of the best workmen in the office? I think the reverse. Under the present system I would not work as an outside or supernumerary. I would sooner leave the Colony.
1428. Will you give the reason? Because I consider the whole system is unjust. A man's ability is no criterion of success; he may have both experience and ability, but these will not be the passage to success. If he is a good shot, or can sing a good song, and does not possess the qualifications of a good printer, he is more likely to succeed.
1429. *Mr. Samuel.*] I think you said you had not been in the Government Printing Office since 1864? Yes.
1430. You have said you think it probable if the Government did their work by contract they would effect a saving of 25 per cent.? Yes.
1431. When you say that, do you mean by giving out the work to contractors, or by leasing the Government Printing Office and plant to a contractor? I have said by giving it in two contracts.
1432. Do you mean by giving the Government plant up to the contractors, or by doing the work entirely out of the establishment? I think if it were given to contractors the plant could be advantageously disposed of, as the contractors could not do without it, and they must obtain it either from the Government or from some other source, to enable them to do the work.
1433. Then your idea of giving out the work in this way would involve the breaking up of the Government Printing Establishment entirely? Yes.
1434. You are not of opinion that the Government Establishment might be leased with advantage? I think it might, under some stipulations. The question is, whether those known to be competent to do the work would take the lease. Perhaps some aspiring individual, who was incompetent to perform the work might be willing to take the lease, and thus we should jump from the frying-pan into the fire.
1435. Would there not be danger of the plant being destroyed by the persons who entered upon the lease taking all the work they could out of the material during the time of their occupancy? It would be necessary to have a stipulation to protect fair wear and tear of the plant.
1436. Do you think it would be possible to have any stipulation that would bind persons to use the property as if it were their own? It would be very difficult.
1437. *Mr. Windeyer.*] They might be bound to do only public work with it? Yes, and that the plant should be kept up to the proper mark, allowing for fair wear and tear.
1438. *Mr. Samuel.*] I suppose the whole of the plant possessed by Mr. Hansard is his private property? Entirely his personal property, and sworn to before a Committee of the House of Commons as worth £100,000.
1439. When you speak of a contractor being restricted to the employment of proper men, will you say how that can be accomplished? I would require that it should not be contracted for by persons who employed cheap or boy labour, who would do the work in a slovenly way, and not with expedition or quality. Persons might send in a very low tender for the mere sake of getting the contract, who would not be able to carry it on at all; but if an understanding were entered into that the contractor should be liable to penalty for failure, that would necessitate his employing competent persons to do the work.
1440. You have spoken of the management under Mr. Hanson as being better than that under Mr. Richards? Yes.
1441. Have you been in the Government Printing Office recently? Not since 1864.
1442. You have not been in the office? I have been in the office.
1443. Have you been over it recently? No.
1444. Have you made yourself perfectly acquainted with the way in which it is managed? I have several intimate friends who are there, and when we meet together we talk of the way things are going on in the different establishments, and the mode of conducting the work and so forth.
1445. You have told us that you would on no account take service in the Government Printing Office? Not as a supernumerary.
1446. You would not mind being one of the permanent staff? I should not care much for it. I would just as soon be in another office.*
1447. You would not consider it objectionable? I should not consider it objectionable.
1448. *Mr. Windeyer.*] Or any other sinecure? Or any other sinecure.
1449. *Mr. Samuel.*] Would you consider it a sinecure? I should get more money for less work.
1450. Would you object to get more money for less work? No, I do not say so.
1451. You say you would not care about holding one of these positions in the Government Printing Office which involves permanent and fixed pay? No—I beg pardon—I said as a supernumerary.
1452. I understood you to say you did not care for either one or other? I said I would not go as a supernumerary, and I should not care much about any situation there under the present system of management.
1453. Is it within your knowledge that there are a number of good workmen who are anxious to get into the Government Printing Office? Not that I am aware of.
1454. Are there any good workmen there? Decidedly there are some.
1455. Any number? I do not know the supernumeraries there; they are nearly all strangers to me.
1456. I am speaking of the regular staff? I know only seven or eight of them.
1457. Among them are there good workmen? Yes, two or three I consider first-rate hands.
1458. Do you think these men overpaid? Those who are good workmen, according to the current rate of wages, are not overpaid. At the same rate they could earn the same amount of money elsewhere.
1459. Is not the work in the Government Printing Office of a special character? Yes.
1460. Different from that of an ordinary jobbing office? Yes.
1461. Different also from that of a newspaper office? Yes, decidedly.
1462. Does it require workmen who shall give their special attention to particular work? I know that at Home,

* Revised:—Where I am now employed.

Home, in Hansard's, we considered that it took a man one Session before he was thoroughly conversant with the work.

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1463. Then they require a training for this special work? I think so, unless it is plain work such as minutes of evidence; but for tabular work a training is necessary.

1464. For the ordinary work of such an establishment as the Government Printing Office, special training is necessary? Yes, but a competent workman would get into it in five or six months.*

1465. Would it do to change them constantly? I think not.

1466. What is the system you refer to which is so objectionable, and which you have never known to be adopted anywhere else? The system of classification of the men at various rates of wages.

1467. You prefer piece-work to time-work? Decidedly, in an establishment like that.

1468. Is there not some work performed in the Government Printing Office that could not be done by piece? Yes, jobbing-work is always done by the establishment everywhere. All but jobbing-work could be done by piece-work.

1469. Supposing there were not full work for a man on piece-work, how could you employ him part on piece and part on time? If he were working in companionship, he would be employed as long as the time was on; when the work necessitated that to be stopped he would of course stop too; he would be idle for want of work, as the whole companionship would be, and of course earning nothing.

1470. Do you object to the system of apprentices? I think when they are in an undue proportion they are a loss instead of an advantage. In a Government or Parliamentary Office, where the work is generally wanted in a hurry, they stand in the way, and are useless at those periods when those who are able to do the work are required to work the hardest. In the time of the grandfather of the present Mr. Hansard, Mr. Hansard had some dispute with the trade, and he took a number of boys as apprentices. The consequence of this act was that he nearly lost his contract; and in his will he urged it upon his successors that no apprentices should be taken by the firm again so long as they held the House of Commons' contract. He found them not only a nuisance, but they nearly cost him the value of his plant.

1471. I suppose there is a feeling of jealousy in the trade about the number of printers being increased by the taking of apprentices? It does not affect me particularly. There is a jealousy in this way, that there are a number of young men being brought up to the trade for whom there is no employment when they have served their time; and I do not think the Government should inundate the trade with boys, although private establishments may. In Messrs. Gibbs & Shallard's establishment there are only two apprentices, excepting the machine boys, who are not compositors at all.

1472. *Chairman.* Supposing all the work performed at the Government Printing Office were represented by the figures 100, what proportion would be piece and what jobbing work? I should say about 75 per cent. would be piece and 25 jobbing.

1473. In other words, three-fourths of all the work would be piece and one-fourth jobbing? Perhaps a greater proportion would be piece.

1474. There is no more special work in the Government Printing Office for parliamentary purposes than you had in Hansard's printing office? Except in the jobbing department, and that is given in a different contract. The jobbing is done under a separate contract.

1475. *Mr. Samuel.* Does Hansard do both? No, nothing but the House of Commons' work. Nicholls has the Votes and Proceedings.

1476. *Chairman.* We understand the Votes to be part of the parliamentary printing? That is done by a different establishment in London.

1477. In London, Hansard prints the Reports of Committees, evidence, and so forth, but does not do the Votes and Proceedings? No, they are done by Nicholls, of Parliament-street, under a separate contract altogether.

Mr. James Zeddin Jones examined:—

1478. *Chairman.* Are you a compositor? Yes.

1479. Where did you serve your apprenticeship? At Mr. Joseph Cook's.

1480. The printer in George-street? Yes.

1481. Have you had any experience in a large printing office? No, in none but the office in which I served my time, and in the Government Printing Office.

1482. Is Mr. Cook's a large printing office? No.

1483. Does he employ a considerable number of compositors? Very few; the work is mostly done by boys.

1484. How long have you been employed in the Government Printing Office, and in what capacity? I have been employed between three and four years, and always as a compositor of the supernumerary staff.

1485. Are you employed there now? Yes.

1486. Were you one of those who were suspended a short time ago? Yes.

1487. Were you aware of any reason for your suspension? No, there was no reason given.

1488. Nor have you heard of any? No, I cannot say—Yes, I have heard a reason since that there was some private work in the office, and they were afraid to trust us, or something of that kind.

1489. When you are on time at night waiting for copy from the Superintendent, do you take up work in progress by the permanent staff? Sometimes; very rarely.

1490. Do the permanent staff, in a case like that, charge for what you do? Yes, I believe it is put to their credit.

1491. Will you explain how the permanent staff charge for work that you perform? At the end of the day they deliver a sort of docket of the quantity of work done by them, and of course what we have done of their work the night before is charged along with it.

1492. I do not see how that follows of course. I want you to explain that. Do these people on the establishment pass to their credit work done by those who are not on the establishment? Yes.

1493. What is the reason of that? I do not know of any reason for it.

1494. Did you ever know a system of that kind to prevail anywhere else? No.

1495. *Mr. Windeyer.* Do you get paid for it? Yes.

1496.

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1496. Then you are paid as a supernumerary for the performance of work which is credited to some one on the permanent staff, who does not do it? Yes. Suppose a compositor on the permanent staff has to set up a page, and has done about half of it, one of the supernumeraries, while waiting for copy, may set up the remainder, or a portion of it.
1497. You are paid for the part you compose? Yes, but it all goes into the average of the establishment.
1498. *Captain Onslow.*] It makes the average of the establishment hands appear more than it ought? Yes.*
1499. *Mr. Samuel.*] Am I to infer from this that the permanent hands do not in fact do a proper day's work, but that the work done by the supernumeraries forms part of the work that should be done by them? It merely helps to make their day's work appear larger.
1500. *Chairman.*] Is not this system of making up the work of the compositors on the establishment simply a scheme adopted with the view of making the work done by the compositors on the establishment appear larger than the work he really does perform? I am not aware of that.
1501. Do you know the object of this system? The object of the system of average is, to put the men as it were, one against the other, and to induce them to work hard.
1502. But what inducement can it be to the establishment hands to work hard, if the composing you do and are paid for is placed to their credit? They all think, perhaps, they have the same chance of having it done; and the overseer, when he puts us to the work, does not inquire whose it is.
1503. In fact the men of the establishment get credit for work they do not do? Yes, sometimes.
1504. *Mr. Wilson.*] Does not the overseer know who the frame belongs to? Yes, but I do not think he takes notice whose it is.
1505. *Mr. Samuel.*] I wish you would explain more clearly how the permanent hand gains an advantage from this work? It gives him the advantage of being considered a fast workman.
1506. Suppose you had been engaged in doing a lot of work during the night, do you mean to say that in the morning it would be put down to some one else? Yes, when it occurs in the way I have said.
1507. *Mr. Windeyer.*] When did this system originate? It came into existence long before I went there. I believe it has been ever since there has been a supernumerary staff.
1508. *Chairman.*] Is there any difference made by the overseers in their treatment of the permanent and supernumerary staffs? No, I do not know that there is.
1509. Have you had any reason to complain of any unfair treatment of the overseers? No, I cannot say that I have.
1510. *Captain Onslow.*] Have you ever known copy to be picked? The copy is picked, and the fat is given to the permanent hands—those who are paid by time; and the lean or solid is given to those who are paid by piece. The best paying work is given to those who are paid by time.
1511. Are you a Volunteer? Yes.
1512. Are there many Volunteers in the office? Yes, a great number.
1513. Do any of the Volunteers go out to drill in office hours at all? Yes.
1514. Are a certain number excused every week for drill? Yes. It used to be every week, but I think there has been an alteration lately—it is now once a month; they get from 3 in the afternoon to practice rifle-shooting.
1515. Are they paid for the time they are away? Yes, I think so.
1516. Are the supernumerary hands paid for the time they are out? No, they do not venture to go.
1517. It is only the permanent hands who are paid? Yes; the others could not expect to be paid.
1518. The supernumerary hands are not on at this hour? No, the supernumerary hands are not generally supposed to be in the office in the afternoon at all; they are supposed to be taking rest to prepare them for the night-work.
1519. Does much betting go on in the work-room? No, not more than in other printing offices.
1520. *Mr. Wilson.*] Are you aware of the circumstance of overseers in the printing office betting with the men? I have never seen anything of it.
1521. Being at work at night as a supernumerary hand, you have not had an opportunity of seeing it? No.
1522. I suppose you are aware that about the 20th of October, there were certain questions put to the Treasurer, with respect to the suspension of the supernumerary staff at the printing office? Yes.
1523. And that it was stated there were certain complaints against these men at that time—Were there any complaints against you? Not that I was aware of.
1524. You have since been employed in the Government Printing Office? Yes.
1525. Were you asked to sign any written document or statement,—that you had nothing to do with prompting these questions? Yes, I was asked to write whether I had anything to do with placing the questions on the Paper.
1526. Who asked you? Mr. Richards.
1527. Was that made a condition of your being received back to the office as a supernumerary hand? I do not think it was.
1528. Are you aware whether any of the supernumerary staff refused to sign that paper? I have heard so from my brother supernumeraries.
1529. Have they been employed since? No.
1530. Was there anything else in the statement beyond that? Yes, there was something going on with respect to this Committee; there was supposed to be some conspiracy among the supernumerary hands for the purpose of breaking up the office.
1531. In what way? Some of the supernumerary hands thought it would be much better for the trade if the work were given out to contract. This I know only by hearsay.
1532. There was something in this paper with regard to this Committee also? Yes.
1533. Whether you had any hand in getting this Committee appointed? Yes.
1534. You had no hand in getting this Committee appointed, or in giving information with reference to these questions? No.
1535. You are not aware of any complaints having been made against you at the time of your suspension? No.
1536. *Mr. Windeyer.*] Did you see the paper you were asked to sign? I wrote the statement myself.

1537.

* NOTE (on revision):—I do not think it occurs often enough to make any material difference in a month's work.

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1537. Was the statement dictated to you? No, not at all.
1538. Was the substance prescribed? No.
1539. What were you asked to write? To write a statement denying having anything to do with the questions; also, with having anything to do with the dissatisfied members of the staff.
1540. What do you mean by having anything to do with the dissatisfied members of the staff? I was asked to deny being dissatisfied with the working of the establishment.
1541. Did you write this? Yes.
1542. Did you sign it? Yes.
1543. Was it in a book or on a piece of paper? On a piece of note-paper.
1544. Was it kept by Mr. Richards? I believe so.
1545. How did it come about that you were asked to write this? I do not know how it was. After the week had elapsed, I went to Mr. Richards and reported myself, and he asked me to write this statement.
1546. There was nothing else said? Nothing else.
1547. You were never made aware of any charge against you when you were suspended? No.
1548. Were you aware of any private work being done? No.
1549. You have heard this reason stated since, but you never heard it before? Mr. Richards has told me since.
1550. Did he say what it was? No.
1551. How would private work being in the office cause your suspension? I do not understand.
1552. Have you ever known any private work before that to cause the suspension of a large number of workmen or of any number? No.
1553. In this document you were asked to sign was any reference made to this Committee? I think not. I think I have a rough copy of it here. (*The witness produced the same.*)
1554. *Chairman.*] Is that a copy of the statement you have alluded to? Yes, it is the rough draft from which I took the copy I gave to Mr. Richards. (*The witness read the same as follows:—*
- “As one of the supernumerary staff, I desire to state that I have not identified myself with any dissatisfied members of the said staff; and I have frequently expressed my opinion that the course pursued by those members of the staff was not the proper one in case of any grievance. With regard to the questions asked in the Legislative Assembly, I may state that I knew nothing of them until they appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald*. I have at other times been absent from the office for more than a week at a time when there has been no work for me; the only thing unusual in this case being that it never occurred before during the Session of Parliament.”
1555. *Mr. Windeyer.* Was it in consequence of a suggestion made to you at the time of this interview with Mr. Richards that you said this—“I have at other times been absent from the office for more than a week at a time when there has been no work for me”? Yes, he asked me the question, and through his asking me the question I suppose I wrote that.
1556. Did you gather from his conversation with you that you were desired to put it in writing? I cannot say that I gathered directly from him that he desired me to put it in writing.
1557. How came he to ask you if you had ever before been absent from the office for more than a week? He asked me if there was anything unusual in it; he would not have it that it was a suspension at all.
1558. Were you ever suspended at all? Not suspended; I was told it was not likely there would be any work for a certain time.
1559. Was this the same kind of information you received that you had received before when there was no work; if so, why do you call this a suspension and the other not? Because that is the name it has got from the others.
1560. From what you saw of the work at the time, and from what you have seen since, did it appear to you that there was not sufficient work to keep the fourteen men employed? There seemed to be just the same amount of work as usual.
1561. In what terms were you asked to write this statement and sign it? I do not know that there were any terms given.
1562. You say you went and reported yourself as having returned to the office—What took place upon that—what did Mr. Richards say to you then? He said there were certain dissatisfied members of the staff, and he wanted to know if I was identified with them in any way. I said no, and he asked me if I would write a statement to that effect.
1563. There must have been something more than that—You say Mr. Richards wished to have these things expressed in writing? Mr. Richards did not tell me what to write.
1564. How came you to say this—it does not seem natural that you should have so expressed yourself without having been asked a question: “I have frequently expressed my opinion that the course pursued by the members of the staff was not the proper one in case of any grievance”? Because I considered it was not the proper course.
1565. *Mr. Samuel.*] Had there been any grumbling or any causes of dissatisfaction on any previous occasions? I do not remember, except as to the scarcity of work.
1566. *Mr. Windeyer.*] Was it in consequence of a question from Mr. Richards you put that in? No.
1567. Does it come to this,—that you considered it necessary in order to get taken back to the office that you should write something of this kind? I considered it necessary for my own character.
1568. I do not mean that particular part of it, but the whole of it—why did you write and sign a document of that kind merely upon your reporting yourself after having been suspended? I was requested to do so by the Government Printer; he wished to be satisfied, for some reason or other. It is possible enough that he did intend not to have any of the staff who were dissatisfied back again, but he did not say so.
1569. *Mr. Samuel.*] Had there not been acts of insubordination for some time previous—quarrels between the supernumerary and regular hands? No.
1570. Was there not a case where, when one of the hands left the office, he was hooted by the other men? No.
1571. If that has been reported to me, would you say the report is untrue? Yes, decidedly untrue, as far as I know.
1572. *Captain Onslow.*] Not to your knowledge? Not to my knowledge.
1573. *Mr. Samuel.*] Has there been any dissatisfaction? The dissatisfaction among the supernumerary staff has arisen from the fact that there has been no advancement in the office.

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1574. Has there been any expressed dissatisfaction? Only upon that head.

1575. You would not have written this letter solely upon your own motion unless there had been some previous grievance? The only grievance I know of is that the supernumerary staff has no opportunity of advancement.

1576. Has that been openly expressed in such a manner as to amount to something like insubordination? No, the great fault has been that it has never been, to my knowledge, expressed to the Government Printer.

1577. Is it not within your knowledge that certain members of the supernumerary staff have carried on a system of agitation in the office? Not that I am aware of; I have seen nothing of the kind.

1578. Might it have gone on without your knowledge? Possibly, but I think it has not.

1579. *Chairman.*] What do you mean by the "course pursued by those members of the staff"? I heard that certain members of the staff had gone to Members of Parliament with their grievances before going to Mr. Richards. I have merely heard this —

1580. *Mr. Samuel.*] You need not be afraid to speak out. I should like you to say exactly what you think. There is not a Member of the Committee, myself included, who desires to screen a single person in the department. I am only anxious as its head that the truth should come out, not only in justice to Mr. Richards but to yourselves. It has been stated to me that certain proceedings have taken place in the Government Printing Office amounting almost if not quite to insubordination on the part of some of the men, and that two, Mr. Mason and Mr. Banks, have been refused employment? There are four of the supernumerary staff away from the office.

1581. We now want to arrive at the truth as to whether anything had taken place before the occasion referred to which led to these men being distrusted? I am not aware of anything.

1582. Did they openly express dissatisfaction with the management of the establishment, or as to their collective or individual treatment? Only in that instance, that the supernumerary staff (and I consider myself among the number) ought to have some advantage—that the trade principle should be carried out.

1583. You never heard of threats being held out by any members of the supernumerary staff with regard to the Government Printer and his management,—that unless some steps were taken by him they would seek redress elsewhere—from Parliament? No.

1584. You never heard the Government Printer threatened in that way? No.

1585. Did you write this paper voluntarily, from your own belief and conviction? Yes.

1586. Would you have written it if Mr. Richards had not required it? Yes.

1587. *Captain Onslow.*] Did any other supernumerary hands who were taken on again after suspension write similar letters? All those who have been restored have written some statement.

1588. Similar to that? I cannot say.

1589. Did you consult with them? No.

1590. *Mr. Samuel.*] When you say you were suspended, you simply mean that it was intimated to you that you were not to be employed? We were told there was no employment for us that week.

1591. You never heard of any complaint being made to any Member of the Government in any way about the way in which you were treated? No.

1592. Did you or any of you make any formal complaint to the Government Printer? No complaint was made that I was interested in.

1593. How did this dissatisfaction show itself? Only in the fact that one of the members of the staff had his name on the Memo. as a witness to give evidence before this Committee.

1594. *Mr. Wilson.*] Whose name was it? Mr. Mason's.

1595. *Chairman.*] That was the cause of dissatisfaction, so far as you knew,—that the name of one of the supernumerary staff appeared on the Memorandum of the Assembly, as a witness to be examined before this Committee? That is the first evidence I had of dissatisfaction.

1596. *Mr. Samuel.*] Was there not any dissatisfaction shown previous to your being unemployed on the last occasion? Only in the way I have said.

1597. You were dissatisfied that you were not more employed—Did that apply to this particular occasion, or to previous occasions? To previous occasions.

1598. Before this suspension took place the men felt that they were not well treated? They felt they did not earn sufficient to support themselves.

1599. That was before the last refusal to employ them took place? Yes.

1600. If there was that dissatisfaction it must have shown itself in some way? —

1601. *Captain Onslow.*] Was it shown by talking so that the overseers might hear? They might have talked loud enough.

1602. *Mr. Samuel.*] Is it within your knowledge that any supernumerary, or whether all as a body were so dissatisfied as to express their dissatisfaction within the hearing of the overseers or Superintendent? No.

1603. Are you able to say whether any individual member expressed his dissatisfaction? Yes, I have heard Mr. Mason say they were not treated as journeymen printers should be; but I have not had sufficient experience to know whether it was the truth or not.

1604. *Mr. Wilson.*] Did he state that to one of the overseers? Yes.

1605. Did he state it in a respectful way? Yes.

1606. *Captain Onslow.*] Who were the dissatisfied people in the Government Printing Office? I do not know; I am ignorant of them now.

1607. You have stated there were some dissatisfied people? Yes.

1608. Was the dissatisfaction shown by the supernumerary or by the permanent hands? By the supernumerary hands.

1609. Do you think they were generally dissatisfied? They were dissatisfied that they had not fuller employment.

1610. Was it known that there was no more work to give them? No, I do not think it was.

1611. Was any dissatisfaction shown among the supernumerary hands when this Committee was appointed, to your knowledge? Not more than at other times.

1612. *Mr. Samuel.*] Was there much talk about this Committee in the establishment? No, I have not heard it.

1613. *Chairman.*] Has there been any dissatisfaction except with reference to the classification of time-hands and piece-hands? No.

1614. Then it is simply with reference to the system pursued in the Government Printing Office of time-hands and piece-hands that this dissatisfaction has arisen? The supernumeraries are not dissatisfied at working upon piece—they would all prefer working upon piece—but they are dissatisfied at not getting more work.

1615. Would there not be more piece-work if there were no time-hands or very few time-hands employed? I do not know that it would make much difference to us.

1616. *Mr. Windeyer.*] Is one of the causes of dissatisfaction the promotion to the permanent staff from apprentices? Yes.

1617. Is it to your interest that this should be the practice? Certainly not.

1618. Do you think this system is calculated to give the Government the best workmen? No, I do not.

1619. *Mr. Wilson.*] Are Mr. Mason and Mr. Banks good workmen? Yes.

1620. Are there many better workmen than those two in the Government Printing Office? No, I do not think so.

1621. Are there many inferior to them? I do not know sufficient of them to be able to say.

Mr. J. Z.
Jones.

8 Nov., 1870.

FRIDAY, 11 NOVEMBER, 1870.

Present:—

CAPTAIN ONSLOW, R.N.,
MR. WILSON,

MR. PIDDINGTON,
MR. WISDOM.

THE HON. JOHN BOWIE WILSON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Samuel Leake called in and examined:—

1622. *Chairman.*] You are in the Government Printing Office? Yes, on the supernumerary staff.

1623. How long have you been there? A little over twelve months.

1624. Where did you serve your apprenticeship? With Mr. J. C. White, on the *Bathurst Free Press*.

1625. Have you ever been in any other offices in Sydney? Yes, I worked at Mr. Cunningham's for about two years.

1626. And in the Government Printing Office for about one year? Yes.

1627. Are you one of the men that were suspended a short time ago for a week? Yes, I was away for a week, but I do not know that I was suspended.

1628. Why were you away? I was away at a picnic on the day they were all told to stop away, and on the way to the office the next morning I met one of the permanent hands, and from him I heard we were to stop away.

1629. Did you hear of any reason why you were to stop away? No, I was not given any reason. When I went on Monday morning, I was told there were some charges brought against the men, and that we were to abstain from work until these charges were investigated.

1630. Charges against what men? I asked Mr. Richards whether there were any against me, and he said no; but he did not say against whom there were charges.

1631. You were taken back at the end of a week? Yes.

1632. Did Mr. Richards ask you to sign any paper before you were taken back? Yes.

1633. Have you a copy of that paper? No.

1634. Can you tell us the purport of it? It was something to this effect:—I beg to state that I was in no way connected with the question that was asked in the Legislative Assembly, concerning the supernumerary staff being suspended.

1635. Did you understand that if you had not signed that paper or made that acknowledgment you would not have been received back into the office? I was not given to understand that.

1636. Did Mr. Richards give you any reason for asking you to write that paper? No, he gave no reason.

1637. He told you what you were to write? No. I asked if there was any charge against me individually. He said no, only as to having had something to do with the question asked in the House. I told him I had nothing to do with it, and he asked me to write a statement to that effect; and then I was sent for the next morning to come to work.

1638. Then you understood, from Mr. Richards talking of having given information with regard to these questions as a charge, that it was looked upon by him as something wrong? Yes, I understood that.

1639. Have you ever seen or heard of any betting going on in the Government Printing Office? No, I cannot say that I have.

1640. Have you ever heard any offensive language used by any of the overseers towards the men at work in the department? No, I do not recollect ever having heard any.

1641. Do you recollect ever hearing one of the overseers tell another party that he was a liar, or had told a lie? No. I have heard him deny things that have been said; but I never heard him say plainly that a man was a liar. I have heard him say, when one of the hands has said so-and-so, that it was not true, but never directly that he was a liar.

1642. How long is it since you finished your apprenticeship? I finished my time on 28th April, 1867.

1643. *Captain Onslow.*] How long were you an apprentice? Five years.

1644. Would you have any difficulty in getting employment in Sydney if you were dismissed from the Government Printing Office? I do not think so. At certain times of the year perhaps, there would be difficulty, but at the present time I think there is likelihood of plenty of work for compositors.

1645. If you were to absent yourself for two or three days from the Government Printing Office, thinking there was no work, would they take you on again, unless you accounted for your being absent? I do not know.

1646. Do you go every day? No, not every day. I must go there every evening at 6 o'clock when Parliament is sitting; but it is not necessary I should go every morning.

Mr. S. Leake.

11 Nov., 1870.

1647.

- Mr. S. Leake. 1647. Are there any evenings when you are told you will not be required at all, when there is no House? Yes; I have gone at 6 o'clock on several occasions, and have been told there was nothing to do, the Votes and Proceedings having been all done.
- 11 Nov., 1870. 1648. Do you think there is any difference between the treatment of the supernumerary staff and that of the permanent hands? Yes, I think there is a great deal of difference.
1649. In what way? I do not think we are treated so respectfully as the permanent hands.
1650. What do you mean by respectfully? I can hardly explain myself, but I know we are not treated in the same way. In one way, we do not get the same copy; the best copy is all picked out for the permanent hands.
1651. Is that always the case? Yes, always the case.
1652. You always get the lean? Yes, we never get anything else if they can possibly avoid it.
1653. Is that a general remark? Yes.
1654. Has any complaint ever been made—have you ever made any complaint? No, I have not made any complaint.
1655. Why have you not done so? I have not been long in the office, and have not had experience at piece-work. I never worked piece-work till I came to this office; and while there were other men there of much greater experience I did not like to take upon myself to complain.
1656. Have you ever been set to work at another person's frame? Yes.
1657. Often? At night-time when the overseer has had nothing to give out, and the Votes and Proceedings have not come down, he has sent us to the permanent hands' frames.
1658. Were you paid by piece-work then? No, by time for that.
1659. Have you noticed any difference in the treatment of the supernumerary hands since this Committee has been asked for? I think they have been rather mild with us since.
1660. Have they ceased to give picked copy? For the last week or so we have had very good copy; in fact this last week I have had better copy than I have had since I have been in the office.
1661. You have gained more money? Yes.
1662. Do you consider yourself a smart compositor? Yes, I do; I have never seen any one yet that I thought smarter than myself. I have seen men that have had more experience in the trade, but I consider myself quite as fast as any man I ever saw.
1663. As fast as Mason? Yes.
1664. Do you consider that a lad who has been twelve months in a printing office can pick up type as fast as he can at any time subsequently. No, decidedly not. I consider that after a lad has been three or four years in the trade he is as fast as ever he will be, but not when he has been there twelve months; he would not be very fast when he has only been there twelve months.
1665. Are you a Volunteer? No, I am not.
1666. *Chairman.*] With regard to the question asked you as to your being set to time-work on the frames of the permanent hands, are you aware whether the work which is done by you on these occasions is placed to their credit? No, I am not aware; the probability is that it is; but I could not say positively that it was.
1667. *Mr. Wisdom.*] You say that when Mr. Richards asked you to sign some paper, that you were not one of those who were concerned in the question put in Parliament about the supernumerary hands—Did he give you to understand that unless you signed it you would not be taken back? No, he did not.
1668. Did you think so? Yes, I thought so.
1669. That you would not be taken back unless you signed? Yes.
1670. *Captain Onslow.*] Did the supernumerary hands have any meeting or conference about their being suspended? No, not that I am aware of. I attended no meeting.
1671. *Mr. Piddington.*] Have you heard the term "average" used in the Government Printing Office? Yes.
1672. Can you explain what the term "average" means in the Printing Office? I suppose it is meant that they are always to do somewhere about the same work.
1673. You are not able to say whether the permanent hands have taken credit for the matter which the supernumerary hands have set upon their frames? No, I could not say they have; but I believe they do.
1674. Were you paid for the matter you set up at the frame of a permanent hand? Yes, as time-work. Three or four times a day I have been taken from piece-work and set upon time-work. In fact, I believe the general practice has been, when there has been any fat copy, to give it to us on time.

Mr. Patrick O'Connor called in and examined:—

- Mr. P. 1675. *Chairman.*] You are employed at the Government Printing Office? Yes.
- O'Connor. 1676. In what capacity? As a compositor.
- 11 Nov., 1870. 1677. Are you one of the permanent hands or a supernumerary? A supernumerary.
1678. How long have you been employed in the Government Printing Office? For nearly five years.
1679. Did you serve your apprenticeship there? No, at Mr. Cunninghame's.
1680. Have you been in any other large printing establishment in this city or elsewhere? No, only in the two places, Mr. Cunninghame's and the Government Printing Office.
1681. Are you one of the hands that, a short time ago, somewhere about the beginning of October, were suspended or put off work? Yes.
1682. How long were you off work? A week.
1683. Who intimated to you that you were not to work during that period? The overseer.
1684. Did he give you any reason for it? When I went upstairs to resume, he told me there was some secret work being done.
1685. Do you know what that secret work was connected with? No.
1686. I suppose the reason of his requesting you not to come to the office for a week was that he thought this secret work would be safer from being divulged provided you were away? I suppose so.
1687. Did you ever know of such a step as that being taken before, during the five years you have been there? No.
1688. You have always been trusted before? Yes.
- 1689.

Mr. P.
O'Connor.

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1689. As a supernumerary hand, are you, as a rule, satisfied with the treatment you receive in the office, or is there any difference in the treatment shown to the supernumerary hands and that shown to the permanent hands? Yes, a deal of difference.
1690. In what way? We do not get any work without it is extra work.
1691. Do you get a fair share of the fat and lean? Lately I have.
1692. I am talking of generally during the five years you have been there? No.
1693. How long is it since this system of giving you more lean than fat has been improved? A couple of years.
1694. It has been more equally distributed for the last two years? I have not had so much fat for the last two years.
1695. Have you been getting more fat, for instance, since this Committee sat? I have got a good deal the last week or two.
1696. Was anything said to you, when you went back to the office at the end of the week, and asked to be re-employed? I went to see Mr. Richards; he asked me if I had anything to do with the question that was asked in the House.
1697. What did you say to Mr. Richards? I said no.
1698. Did anything further pass? He asked me if I would make a written statement that I had nothing to do with it.
1699. Did he state to you whether there were any charges against you or not? No.
1700. It has been stated by Mr. Samuel that there were charges against some of the men—Were there any charges against you? Not that I know of.
1701. Did anything else pass between you and Mr. Richards at that time— You wrote this statement? Yes.
1702. What was the purport of it? I wrote just this:—"I beg leave to state that I had nothing to do with the questions asked in the Assembly."
1703. Was it your impression that your being received back into the office depended upon your making that statement? Yes.
1704. *Captain Onslow.* Do you know whether the question about having anything to do with the questions asked in the House was put by the Government Printer to all the extra hands? All that went to see him.
1705. Did any of them refuse to answer him? I do not know.
1706. *Mr. Piddington.* Did the Government Printer make any remark whatever upon the appointment of the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly for the purpose of inquiring into the Government Printing Office? No.
1707. Do you know what the term "average" is applied to in the Government Printing Office? I suppose it means whether you are a good hand or not.
1708. Have you ever heard the term used by compositors on what is called the establishment? I have only heard them talking about keeping up their average for the month.
1709. What do you understand by the term "keeping up their average"? Whether they earn their wages.
1710. Are these men you now speak of paid by piece-work? No.
1711. How are they paid? So much a month.
1712. Do they not receive their salaries independently of the actual amount of work they perform? Yes.
1713. Then what do you understand by the term "average" as used by them? I do not know.
1714. You do not understand it? No.
1715. *Chairman.* Are you ever set to work at a frame belonging to one of the permanent staff? I have been some nights, when there has been no copy.
1716. Are you aware whether the work you do in that way is placed to the average of the permanent staff? I think it is.
1717. *Captain Onslow.* Do you think there has been any difference in the treatment of the supernumerary hands since this Committee has been appointed? No, I do not think there has been much difference.
1718. *Chairman.* Did you not say that within the last few weeks you have been getting better copy? There has been a great deal more work.
1719. Are you not getting better copy now than you used to get when the House was sitting before? Yes, I have had somewhat better copy latterly.
1720. *Mr. Piddington.* Did you ever hear the term "average" used at Mr. Cunningham's? No.

WEDNESDAY, 16 NOVEMBER, 1870.

Present:—

CAPTAIN ONSLOW, R.N., | MR. WILSON,
MR. WISDOM.

WILLIAM R. PIDDINGTON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Thomas Adams called in and examined:—

Mr. T. Adams.

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1721. *Chairman.* Are you a compositor? Yes.
1722. Where did you serve your time? At the Government Printing Office.
1723. Have you had any experience of any other office on piece-work? No.
1724. What is your position in the Government Printing Office? Overseer.
1725. What are the special qualifications for your office? Being a good workman, and knowing the routine of the business in the office.
1726. Have you had any knowledge of the business in any other place than the Government Printing Office? No, except the first two years of my apprenticeship at the old Gazette Office. I was transferred from there to the Government Printing Office.

Mr. T. Adams. 1727. The Gazette formerly published by Mr. Howe? Yes.

1728. Have you entire control of the composing branch in the Government Printing Office? Yes, with the exception of Mr. Potter—of course he has control of me. Through him I get copy to give out, and I have to look after it till it is done—myself and Mr. D'Arrietta, who is my assistant. When I am on night-work Mr. D'Arrietta takes my place in the day.

1729. You are the superior officer, and you discharge all the duties of controlling the men employed there? Yes.

1730. Including the men on the establishment as well as the supernumeraries? Yes.

1731. Is there any overseer of the Gazette? Mr. D'Arrietta is considered the overseer of the Gazette, and he always gives out the Gazette copy; but there is a man, Mr. Newman, who makes up the Gazette, who is not an overseer—he is merely taken from the permanent staff and placed to make up the Gazette, and to work also.

1732. Has he any special control over the Gazette and the men who compose it? Not the slightest.

1733. Are you satisfied with the proficiency, as first-class compositors, of all the men employed on the permanent staff? Yes.

1734. Have you never occasion to find fault with any of them? Not with regard to their work; but I had occasion to find fault with the quantity of work done by some of the permanent staff, and I immediately brought it under the notice of the Government Printer; that was eight or nine years ago.

1735. They did not compose sufficient matter, in your estimation? They did not.

1736. Have you any reason to complain of the inefficiency of any of the supernumerary staff? Yes, some of them are very inefficient in every way I consider. I have been greatly put about by their inefficiency, and have been kept at night frequently two or three hours longer than I ought to have been. In fact if I had the permanent hands I would get away two or three hours sooner than I do.

1737. Who are the men you complain of? Mr. Stone, Mr. Crowe, and Mr. Goggin.

1738. Are these three the persons you complain of principally? Yes; the others are fair workmen.

1739. Have these men been dismissed in consequence of your objection to them? No.

1740. They are still retained, although you consider them inefficient? Yes.

1741. How do you account for that? I do not know.

1742. Have you complained to your superior? I have.

1743. To whom? Mr. Richards.

1744. And notwithstanding your having complained to Mr. Richards, they are still retained in the service of the Government? Yes; but as they only get paid what they earn, it is no loss to the Government.

1745. What is your test of efficiency with regard to a first-class compositor? The quantity he can do in a certain time, and his general ability in taking up work as it comes, both tabular and other matter.

1746. When you say general ability, do you mean accuracy or rapidity of composition? I do not look so much to rapidity, as long as he is a good workman and can do his work in a proper manner.

1747. Do you mean accurately when you say in a proper manner? Yes.

1748. How are you employed when Parliament is not sitting? I am in the office and have charge in the day-time. I am at the office every day except when I have been at work the previous night.

1749. Do you ever compose yourself? I do; I generally set up title-pages and things of that sort, but I do not take a frame.

1750. Are you fully employed when Parliament is not sitting? Yes.

1751. In composing? Yes, and distributing matter.

1752. I ask whether you are fully employed in composing when Parliament is not sitting? I do not compose, except when there is a title-page to set up, and I take it myself rather than give it out to another. I am quite sufficiently occupied in giving out copy and looking after the men, without composing.

1753. Your business consists in looking after the men and giving out copy? Yes.

1754. Does that occupy your entire time when Parliament is not sitting? Yes, and very frequently another's time as well as my own; for very often when a paper comes in to be corrected I have to give it to a sub-overseer to get it done.

1755. How many overseers are employed in the composing branch, including yourself? Four.

1756. How many compositors are there? I really could not tell you exactly without I had the list.

1757. Can you say pretty nearly—are there 100? Not compositors.

1758. Are there fifty? Not more than fifty; about fifty.

1759. Do you consider four overseers necessary to fifty compositors? I do, the way they are distributed, because there are two rooms separate altogether; there is the jobbing room, that is separate, the overseer there has sufficient to do; he has to enter all the requisitions from the different departments for all forms, to take charge of them and give them out; he has eight hands, I think, under him. He has to keep an account of the forms that are printed, when they are received into the office, and when they go to press.

1760. You do not think any arrangement could be made within the office that would enable the Government Printer to dispense with some of these overseers? I do not.

1761. Have you ever heard of any person in the office lending money to the compositors? I have heard of its being done, but it is never done in my presence, nor in the office to my knowledge. If I saw it done in the office I would stop it immediately. What is done outside the office is no business of mine.

1762. Who have you heard of lending money? Mr. Steward, and it is said that Mr. D'Arrietta lends money.

1763. Have you heard of any one else? No.

1764. Have you ever heard of any betting transactions taking place in the Government Printing Office? No, not in the office. It may be outside, but it is not done inside.

1765. Are the men employed on piece-work treated in the same manner as the men employed on the permanent staff? I believe they are; I cannot see any difference made.

1766. Are any of the men employed in the office members of the Volunteer Corps? Yes.

1767. Are they allowed time for practice at shooting and so forth? They are occasionally.

1768. That time is paid for by the Government, is it? Yes.

1769. How often in the course of twelve months are the Volunteers in the office allowed to leave it at the expense of the Government? About once a week; one day in the week.

1770. One day in the week the members of the Volunteer Corps are allowed to leave? Not all of them at one time; only a certain number at one time.

1771. How many? Not more than five or six out of the whole establishment; not more than three from any one branch.

Mr. T. Adams.

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1772. About six are allowed to leave at one time? Yes.
1773. How many members of the Volunteer Corps altogether belong to the office? I could not say.
1774. Are any of the overseers members of the Volunteer Corps? Yes.
1775. How many of them? Two.
1776. Are they allowed to leave in the same way as the men? Yes.
1777. For how long a period on one day in the week are they allowed to leave? From 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
1778. In the case of holidays are the men on the permanent staff paid? Yes.
1779. Is the same practice applied to the men called supernumeraries, employed by piece-work? No.
1780. What is the meaning of the term "improver"? That I cannot tell you.
1781. Have you heard it used? Yes, it is used, and it is down in the list.
1782. I want you to explain what the meaning of it is? I do not know. When the apprentices are out of their time they are put on the list as improvers; they are not put on the permanent staff, and they do not get men's wages.
1783. How many are now known by the term "improvers"? I could not tell you without I had the list; I could point them out if I had the list.
1784. Here is the list (*handed to witness*)? I only see four here.
1785. What page are you looking at? The second page.
1786. If you look to the third page will you not see another there under the head of the bookbinding branch? That is a branch I have very little to do with.
1787. Do you not see it there? Yes.
1788. Under the head of "Paper-ruling," on the same page, do you not see another? Yes.
1789. That makes six, does it not? Yes, in the whole establishment. I was confining myself to the composing branch.
1790. What are they paid a year? They are paid 8s. a day, I believe.
1791. No, I think not? From 7s. to 8s. a day.
1792. It is better to be particular. You ought to know? I know those under my own immediate control.
1793. Who are they that are under your immediate control? David Hunter, Charles Williams, Michael Cullen, William Carroll, and Patrick Hinchy.
1794. Are they paid 8s. a day? No; 7s.
1795. They are all paid 7s. a day? Yes.
1796. Do you consider these men, who are neither apprentices nor compositors, worth 7s. a day? Yes; in fact I consider them worth journeymen's wages, the greater part of them.
1797. How is it they are not classed as compositors? It is wished to keep the establishment down to a certain number on the higher wages, and until there is a vacancy others are not put on. When a vacancy occurs one of these is put on.
1798. They occupy an intermediate position between compositors and apprentices? Yes.
1799. They are supposed to be better than apprentices, and not quite so good as compositors? Some are as good as any compositors.
1800. How is it they are not classed among the compositors? I do not know. That is the Government Printer's business.
1801. Can you understand it? No, I cannot understand it in any other way than I have already explained.
1802. You say you have had no experience of any other office except the old Gazette and the Government Printing Office? No.
1803. Have you ever heard that in any other printing office "improvers" are known? No.
1804. Have you any reason to believe that they are known? No.
1805. You say you were employed in the Government Printing Office originally as an apprentice? Yes.
1806. Were you transferred from the imperfect position of apprentice to the intermediate position of improver? No. In fact, I had charge of the jobbing-room before I was out of my apprenticeship.
1807. Did that arise from your being considered a good compositor? I suppose so; if I was not I do not suppose I would have got charge of a branch of the department which was a very particular one, there being a good deal of rule-work.
1808. As you were not classed among the improvers, and you say it was in consequence of your efficiency, is it not natural to suppose that the present improvers are not good compositors? No, I do not think so. There were not so many men there then. If the Government Printer does not think he can afford to pay such a number of men the higher wages he keeps them on till there is a vacancy.
1809. Might it not be possible to dismiss some of these intermediate individuals, if they were not so proficient as to be termed first-class compositors? I do not know any of them that are not proficient. I say any young man who serves his time in our office cannot be an inferior workman, if he pays any attention at all to his trade.
1810. Do they all pay attention to their business? I believe they do. There have been some who have gone away.
1811. You assert that all the men now employed on the establishment at the Government Printing Office, including improvers, are first-class compositors? I do.
1812. But some who are supernumeraries are not so? No.
1813. Then it is only among the supernumeraries that you find inefficient compositors? Yes; and they may be inefficient in this way,—that they are not well up to our work from want of experience in the office.
1814. Does the mere circumstance of a man being apprenticed in the Government Printing Office necessarily make him a first-class compositor? If he pays proper attention to his work.
1815. I have asked do they all pay proper attention? Yes, generally.
1816. Then the mere fact of being apprenticed in the Government Printing Office ensures a man being a first-class compositor when he is out of his time? Yes, I think so.
1817. How is the permanent staff employed during the recess of Parliament? In getting out the Electoral Lists, and on work left by the Parliament after the Session is over; also on correspondence, statistics, and reports that have to be laid before Parliament when they meet again.
1818. Are they always fully employed? Yes, always.
1819. Have you ever heard the term "average" used in the Government Printing Office? Yes.

- Mr. T. Adams. 1820. Will you explain what is meant by the term "average"? The term "average" was used when the Government Printer thought it would be advisable to keep an account of the men's earnings. That was done in order to keep them up to the standard, that they should not be loitering, and that they should do a regular share of work—in fact that they should earn what they got. If they earn their average wages they are looked upon as doing their business.
1821. How long has this system of average been in existence? About eight or nine years—about eight years.
1822. What is the standard upon which this average is calculated? We take their settings and calculate it up.
1823. What is the standard of their settings? I do not understand the question.
1824. You say that the object of the average is to keep the men up to some standard of work? If a man gets £15 a month, his work should show that he has earned it.
1825. I want to know the standard on which you calculate the work—What is the amount of setting that will form the average, in the estimation of the man who judges of the average? It will all depend upon the price. A man is allowed so much a thousand, and if he gets 15s. a day, and sets fifteen or sixteen thousand, he is considered to earn his money.
1826. Then you calculate the average by a standard, which standard is so much per thousand for the work done? Yes.
1827. What is the amount paid per thousand? 1s. is the amount allowed now.
1828. Is not that an arbitrary standard? No.
1829. Do you mean to say the men on the establishment are paid by piece-work? No; the account is only kept to show that they do their work.
1830. Is not the standard, as applied to the account, an arbitrary one? No, I do not think so.
1831. Are they paid 1s. a thousand? No, they get nothing extra, no matter how much they set. If they set 50,000 they get no more than if they set 15,000.
1832. And they get an equal amount of pay if they do not set 15,000? If they do not set what they ought, they are immediately called upon to explain how it is; and if it occurs again they are reduced, or perhaps dismissed.
1833. I thought the men on the establishment were paid by time? So they are.
1834. Do all the men on the establishment maintain this standard that you call the average? Yes, I think so.
1835. Although you do not pay them by piece-work they maintain this standard, and receive only at the rate they would receive if they were paid by piece-work—is that the case? No, they earn more than their pay. If they were paid for what they set they would earn a great deal more than they receive.
1836. In all cases? In all cases, I believe.
1837. At the rate of 1s. per thousand? Yes.
1838. That statement applies to all the men on the establishment? Yes.
1839. Have you ever heard of a man on the establishment not making his average? Yes, it has happened, because he has lost time.
1840. In that case would he be dismissed at once? No, he is reprimanded.
1841. Only reprimanded? Only reprimanded; but if found not up to the mark again, he is disgraced.
1842. Have you ever heard of men employed as supernumeraries composing matter which is carried to the credit of the men on the establishment? It has occurred very rarely. When there has been nothing else to give out, I have put supernumeraries on to work at the other men's frames; but these men have to correct their work, and if a man lifts a line for correction he claims it as his property.
1843. Do I understand you to say that men paid by piece-work have composed matter, which matter has been carried to the credit of men on the establishment, who are paid by time? Yes.
1844. Is not that a very convenient way of making up the average? I do not think they gain anything by it. They have frequently complained to me about it, that they would sooner their copy would not be touched. But it has been done to keep the other men on; they must be employed at something.
1845. Is it necessary, with a view to keep the supernumeraries on, that what they do should be carried to the credit of other men, to improve their average? No, but we had nothing else to give them at the time. If the men at whose frames the work is done have to correct and distribute that matter, it is theirs.
1846. I ask you, in reference to your answer that this practice is necessary in order to keep on the supernumeraries, whether that necessity entails the further necessity of carrying the work composed by the supernumeraries to the credit of the men on the establishment, who do not perform the work? It necessitates it in this way, that it would be very difficult to deduct what they have set. If it happened to be on tabular work, and they set two or three columns of figures in the centre of a table, the other man comes next morning and finishes that, it would be almost impossible to deduct these two or three columns without a great deal of trouble.
1847. Would that difficulty be equally felt in respect to ordinary matter? No.
1848. Still I want to know why it is necessary to carry to the credit of a compositor on the establishment certain composition which he does not perform? It is not necessary to do it.
1849. Then why is it done? That lies with some of the compositors. If they have to correct and distribute it they claim it as a right, but they get no extra pay for it.
1850. Is not this system of carrying to the credit of a compositor, who does not compose the matter, work that is done by persons on piece-work, intended to support the system of putting all the men on time-work in the establishment? No.
1851. You do not see any connection between average, as known in the Government Printing Office, and time-work? No.
1852. Can you tell me how the vacancies on the permanent staff are filled up? They are filled up from what are termed the improvers. For instance, if a man resigns a place of £150 a year, or dies, that place is filled up by one of the improvers on 7s. or 8s. a day, and always the first out of his time, if he is competent.
1853. The principle of seniority as affecting the improvers is applied when there is a vacancy in the establishment? Yes, it is taken together with ability.
1854. I think you have said you have had no experience of any large printing office except the Government Printing Office? No, only just being through.
1855. Did you ever hear of this system being established in any other large printing office? I believe it is done in the Melbourne Government Printing Office. 1856.

1856. You believe improvers exist in the Melbourne Government Printing Office? No, I thought you Mr. T. Adams. were speaking of supernumeraries. No, I do not know of it in any other place, and never heard of it.
1857. Have you ever heard that in large printing offices in London, when an additional number of 16 Nov., 1870. compositors is required, the employer chooses the best men he can get? Yes, I should say he would.
1858. Would you not consider that a sound system on which any printing office should be established? Yes.
1859. How do you account for its not prevailing in the Government Printing Office? It does.
1860. I understood you to say that the rule was to transfer improvers to vacancies? Yes; but the improver is efficient in every way.
1861. What I want to know is, whether the Government Printer goes to the trade generally for the best compositors he can get when a vacancy occurs? He never goes out of the office.
1862. Have you ever heard any complaints from men on piece-work of unfair treatment in reference to work? Yes, I have.
1863. What was the nature of their complaint, and how has it been dealt with? They say they do not get a fair share of the copy given out.
1864. Is that statement of theirs well-founded? I do not think so.
1865. You think they do receive as fair a share of copy as they have a right to demand? They do, so far as my knowledge goes; they always receive it as far as I am concerned; I never made any difference with any man.
1866. Do you take a man off piece-work and put him on time, sometimes for a few minutes only? I do; I cannot avoid it. If a Bill comes down from the House, for instance, to be altered in a hurry, I am bound to take the best man, the man I think can do it with the least delay; I have to get it done at once and send it up to the House.
1867. *Captain Onslow.* Do you generally select for this work supernumerary hands? I have no others at night.
1868. *Mr. Wilson.* Do you generally select the best workmen among the supernumerary hands? Yes.
1869. To that extent it is a disadvantage to be a good workman? I do not think so.
1870. He cannot make as much wages on time as on piece work? No; but it is not likely that in the exercise of my duty I could study the convenience of a particular compositor, or delay a thing for two hours, when I think I can have it done in one.
1871. *Chairman.* When piece and house hands are engaged on one kind of work, are you in the habit of picking the copy, giving all the "lean" portions to the piece-hands? No; I have very little to do at all in giving copy to general and piece hands together. I am not there much at that time.
1872. How many readers are there? Four.
1873. Are they all first-class compositors? No, they are not all compositors; only two are compositors. When I say four, I mean four permanent readers; but there is one on the night-staff as reader who is only employed as a supernumerary, Mr. Gooch; he is a compositor.
1874. Would it not be an advantage if all the readers were good compositors? It might be.
1875. Have they a uniform system of correction among themselves? Yes, they generally consult each other when any matter is being read; if one is in doubt about a thing, he consults the others.
1876. They have one uniform system? Yes.
1877. *Captain Onslow.* Is there any arbitrary rule about large capitals and small capitals on which the readers differ? I do not think so; they decide among themselves.
1878. *Chairman.* Do you know, or do you not, whether one system prevails among the readers? I believe it does. There are two parliamentary readers, one reader for the jobbing work, and one for the Gazette; but when there is anything wanted in a hurry, they assist each other.
1879. Is there an overseer in the Bill room? Yes, a sub-overseer, Mr. Thrum.
1880. Are there more than one man and a boy employed there under him? That is all that are in the room; but if Mr. Thrum gets more work than they can do, he comes out to me or Mr. D'Arrietta, and we send him men to do it. He has charge of all the Bills and the Electoral Lists.
1881. Practically is there more than one man and a boy employed under him? No.
1882. Can you, from your experience in the Government Printing Office, offer any suggestions to the Committee, as to means by which the expenses of the office could be reduced? No, I could not do so.
1883. The business is carried on at the lowest cost to the public service, in your opinion? I believe so; I do not believe there is a shilling wasted.
1884. Is there no possibility of any reduction whatever? There might be.
1885. In your opinion, is it possible to conduct the printing office on a more economical plan, in any way whatever, or to any extent whatever? I do not know of anything I could suggest.
1886. Is the stereotype room under your charge? No, none of the places are under my charge except the parliamentary composing-room; but if I go about and see anything wrong it is my duty to call the attention of those placed over it, and if it is not corrected it is my business to report it.
1887. You are the third officer in point of rank, are you not? Yes.
1888. You are the principal overseer? Yes.
1889. Do not your duties cover all the establishment? In a measure they do; but these places being away from me it is impossible for me to be everywhere. I go through them very frequently, and if I see anything going on that I disapprove of I call the attention of the person in charge to it.
1890. Do you consider you can efficiently carry out your duties as overseer over the whole establishment? No, not by myself, without others under me.
1891. Do you do so as principal overseer? Yes, as far as practicable.
1892. Have you ever heard of any one having private work done at the office for themselves? Never.
1893. Have you never heard of a door-plate being done for any one? No, not from Government material.
1894. You have not heard of it? Mr. D'Arrietta has made a door-plate for himself; he cut the letters out of brass, and put them on a plate of sheet lead, but that has not been done in the office time.
1895. At home? No, at the office, in his dinner-hours.
1896. But never during public time? No.
1897. Nor any one else that you know of? No.
1898. Have you heard of any dispute between Mr. D'Arrietta and one of the late supernumerary compositors, Mr. Mason, in relation to some pie? I have heard of it.

Mr. T. Adams. 1899. Do you know anything about the particulars? No, nothing more than what I have heard.

1900. What have you heard? I heard some pie was found upon one of the stones in the morning, and
 16 Nov., 1870. Mr. D'Arrietta accused the night-staff of leaving it there; he gave it to them to distribute between them when I was not at the office.

1901. You have no opinion as to whether it was left by the night-staff or not? No. Very frequently lines have been put away that I knew belonged to some of them. They have been in the habit of putting their lines away rather than distribute them. It has been found on the bulks over and over again.

1902. Have you ever in your intercourse with any of the compositors stigmatized them as liars? No, I have not pointedly. If the Committee will listen to me, I will explain how I am accused of calling a man a liar. There was one occasion that I went to the bulk and found some lines of matter that had just been put away. I knew the distribution had been given out and laid on the frames. I accused Mr. Trumper of it, because I saw him coming away from the bulk two minutes previous. I first said it was Mr. Trumper's; he said it was not. When I looked down the matter and read it, I said—"I beg your pardon Mr. Trumper; I will take it all back; I see it is Mr. Taylor's." With that, Taylor said it was not, and I said it was. I said—"Dick, there is no use telling a lie about it, because I know it is yours." He said—"One of us must be telling a lie, and I know it is not me." With that I went into the reading-room, and brought his proof out with his name marked on it; and it was his. "Now," says I, "who is telling the lie?" He dropped it then; he could not deny it was his matter, but he denied putting it there. If that is calling a man a liar, then I will plead guilty.

1903. Have you never applied that term to any one else? No.

1904. *Captain Onslow.* Have you read the evidence? I have heard it read.

1905. Have you read Mr. Mason's evidence:—"I have heard Mr. Thomas Adams call a man, in business hours, in the office, a liar, and assert it over and over again, on two several occasions. I have heard him do so; and I do not think I ever heard a master make use of such an expression to a journeyman compositor before. I heard Mr. Adams call Mr. Taylor a liar, and I heard him call Mr. Banks a liar also; about two years intervening between the two cases."—In reference to that statement, have you ever called Mr. Banks a liar? I will explain that too. Last Session, one night, when the House copy came down to be set, I had all the copy in; and it is usual, about half-past 10, to let the men out for refreshment. Mr. Banks and Mr. Clements came up and asked if they were not to go out to refresh; I said no, we had all the copy in, and we would be finished in an hour. With that Mr. Banks and Mr. Clements walked back to their frames, put on their coats, and went away. They stayed away half an hour, and by the time they came back I had given out the copy. I said to them—"There is no more copy, and if there was you do not deserve it." Mr. Banks went next morning to Mr. Richards and made a complaint that I had refused to give him copy. Mr. Richards left a memorandum asking me for an explanation. The next evening Mr. Banks came to my desk, and said, in a very offensive manner—"I suppose you will give me copy to-night." I said—"I will, if you are civil, and the next time you go to Mr. Richards I hope you will tell the truth." He said—"I have told the truth." I said—"You have not; you have told him I had copy and would not give it to you, which is not true."

1906. *Chairman.* Is that your explanation in reference to the statement made by Mr. Banks? Yes.

1907. You did not repeat "you are a liar," or "you have told a lie"? I did not; I merely said he did not tell the truth, and he said he did.

1908. *Captain Onslow.* You have stated that if any of the permanent staff did not come up to the average, he would be either reduced or dismissed? Yes.

1909. Have there been any such cases—have any stoppages been made in their pay? Not to my knowledge; there may have been.*

1910. Do you ever recommend any one for promotion, for ability and good conduct? Yes.

1911. Has any notice been taken of your recommendation? I do not know.

1912. Would you not know if any one in the office was promoted? Yes.

1913. How long have you been in the office? Twenty-nine years.

1914. Within the last few years, since Mr. Richards has been at the head of the office, have any of the permanent hands left? I do not recollect any. Some have died.

1915. Do you think the permanent hands are better off generally than they would be if they were in a private office? Yes, any man is better off who has a permanent situation.

1916. Is any instruction given to apprentices, or are they allowed to acquire knowledge as they can? They are instructed by the men in whose frames they are put, and by the overseers.

1917. You stated that the extra hands are sometimes employed setting up copy during the night. Have the permanent hands got to do more work for this extra work? Their work may be done perhaps an hour sooner the next day.

1918. Does it lighten their labour? No, not the least; they have to come up for copy again as soon as the work is finished that they have in hand.

1919. *Mr. Wilson.* Does it not make them appear on the books of the office as more efficient hands? No, I do not think so; the little that is done in that way is so very trifling that I do not believe in any one month it would make a difference of 5s. to any of them in their average.

1920. *Captain Onslow.* How many men were dismissed the other day? I do not know whether they were dismissed or suspended.

1921. How many were suspended? I do not know. The night staff were told not to come for a time. I had nothing at all to do with it.

1922. There were fourteen extra hands—they were all told not to come for a week—several of these have since been taken on—Who have not been employed since? Four.

1923. What are their names? Mr. Banks, Mr. Trumper, Mr. Mason, and Mr. Grogan.

1924. What are the qualifications of Mr. Mason as a compositor? He is a very good compositor.

1925. What are the qualifications of Mr. Banks as a compositor? He is not a good compositor, not in general; in fact whether it is his inability or his laziness I do not know, but he is very dilatory.

1926. What are the qualifications of Mr. Trumper? He is a very fair compositor.

1927. And Mr. Grogan? Mr. Grogan is pretty fair.

1928.

* NOTE (on revision):—Since answering this question, I recollect a case of one being disrated and put on the supernumerary list.

† NOTE (on revision):—I understood this question to apply to the extra hands, some of whom I have recommended.

Mr. T. Adams.

16 Nov., 1870.

1928. You do not know whether these men have been dismissed or suspended? I do not.
1929. Do you know whether Mr. Mason has been dismissed? I have heard so.
1930. Do you know whether he has done anything worthy of dismissal, in the way of insubordination, or insolence, or neglect of duty? I have heard so; in fact he has given insolence to myself several times.
1931. Have you complained of it? I have mentioned it to Mr. Potter. In fact, nearly all these hands are inclined to be troublesome unless the copy suits them: they say they cannot earn wages on it.
1932. You have denied ever picking the copy? I have never picked copy for any one.
1933. Do you know whether any of the other overseers have been in the habit of picking the copy? Not that I know of. They may keep tables back for the permanent staff in preference to the piece-hands.
1934. Have any of the extra hands ever complained? Yes.
1935. Have they complained to you? No.
1936. *Mr. Wilson.*] Will you be kind enough to tell the Committee what were the particular charges you made against Mr. Mason to Mr. Potter? His general insolence, and refusing to go on time when I wanted him.
1937. Did you make these charges in writing? No. In fact Mr. Richards reprimanded me for not doing so in the cases of Mr. Banks and Mr. Clements; he said if I had reported them they would have been instantly dismissed.
1938. You said Mr. Mason complained of your putting him on time—Did you put him on time oftener than others? Not oftener than I did any of those capable of doing the work I wanted done.
1939. That is to say, you have some supernumeraries who are not capable? Yes, I say the men I have named were not capable. As to Mr. Banks, I have had to take a simple memorandum out of his hands because he would not or could not do it.
1940. You say Mr. Mason was put oftener on time-work than some of the other hands? Yes, oftener than those I have named.
1941. Could he make as much money on time as on piece work? I do not suppose he could.
1942. Then under such circumstances he would have some little ground for grumbling if his efficiency was to be made a reason for putting him on time, and so preventing him from earning as much money as he otherwise would do? Mr. Mason never complained before this Session.
1943. Were there any other subjects of complaint against Mr. Mason? No, I have no other complaint to make against Mr. Mason; only that he has made statements which I know to be utterly untrue.
1944. Statements to whom? To several people out of doors.
1945. Do you take notice of all these things that happen out of doors? Mr. Mason himself takes notice of them. I believe he complains that he has been charged with being the cause of bringing about this inquiry, and wishes some of the Members to exonerate him. Now he has told me over and over again that he was the actual person that did bring it about—that he was the principal mover in it, and that he had been with Mr. Piddington several times.
1946. Mr. Piddington did not move for this Committee? We were always under the impression that he would be the person who would move for it.
1947. *Captain Onslow.*] Was there any talk in the office about the Committee being appointed before it was moved for? Yes, twelve months before. Both Mason and Taylor boasted about it all through the town, that a Committee was to be appointed on their account. Mr. Mason claims the credit for himself, and Mr. Taylor for himself.
1948. *Mr. Wilson.*] Have you seen a letter from Mr. Parkes to the effect that Mr. Mason had nothing to do with the appointment of this Committee? No.
1949. Do you make any other charges against Mr. Mason? Nothing more than I have said,—that he has been insubordinate on several occasions.
1950. And this insubordination arose from his complaining of being put on time? Yes, and also getting copy that he did not like. He has also refused to correct his proofs at night.
1951. You have stated that four of the supernumeraries have not been taken on again—Are the other ten who are at work now all as good workmen as these four? No, I have already named three who are not good workmen.
1952. Are you aware that when these supernumeraries were employed again, they were requested by Mr. Richards to sign a declaration that they had had nothing to do with the questions that were asked in the Assembly respecting their suspension? Nothing more than I have heard.
1953. Had you anything to do with that? No. That night when I came Mr. Richards told me he would not want me, that he would get the Votes done by the permanent staff; he did not tell me why; he said he would give me a night off, as I had had a very heavy week the week before.
1954. Is it a fact that Mr. Mason was put on some particular work that was wanted for the Exhibition? Not to my knowledge. That may have been stereotype work. I know he was put on stereotype work while the others were walking about.
1955. I suppose that would be because he was an efficient workman? I believe he showed that he was not efficient in that case, for he spoiled several plates; at least I have heard it said; I do not know it for a fact myself.
1956. Who is the keeper of the fount-room? Mr. M'Cracken.
1957. What are his duties? He has to keep an account of all the types that come in, give cases out, and see that they are returned in proper order.
1958. Is he ever engaged at case-work himself? Yes, sometimes.
1959. Is he often employed in that way? Not very frequently.
1960. We have it in evidence that there were certain galleys of work seen in the fount-room in a cupboard, part of it poetry and part prose—Do you know whose work that was? No, I do not. The Government Printer may be able to answer that question.
1961. Do you know anything about printing done for the Civil Service Musical Society? I have seen their cards and circulars in the office, but I do not know under what circumstances they were done.
1962. Are you aware of any private bookbinding having been done in the office? No.
1963. You have stated that Mr. D'Arrietta made a door-plate for himself in the office at dinner-hour—Did he bring his own material? I believe so; I do not know where he got the brass, but it did not belong to the office.
1964. Did you ever hear of any dog-collars or door-numbers being made in the stereotype room? No, I never heard of a dog-collar, but I have made a door-number myself.

Mr. T. Adams. 1965. Did you make it in the office? Yes.

1966. Out of what material? Out of brass.

16 Nov., 1870. 1967. To whom did the brass belong? To myself.

1968. You brought it there with you? Yes.

1969. And I think you have stated that you are not aware of any of the overseers having work for themselves done in the office? Not that I am aware of.

1970. You have stated that the system of average has been in operation for the last eight years? Yes.

1971. Was it not stopped for some time? No, not to my knowledge.

1972. Has it been in constant operation for the last eight years? Yes, I think so.

1973. Are any of the fourteen supernumeraries that were suspended altogether more efficient workmen than any of the permanent hands in the office? No; there is an apprentice in the office that will work with any of them. All those on the permanent staff are equal in ability with any person on the supernumerary list.

1974. Have you ever heard of any swearing or bad language in the office by the overseers to the men? No; I know it could not be said of me.

1975. You have stated that you have heard that Mr. D'Arrietta lends money to the men in the office? Yes.

1976. As far as you know, that is done out of office hours? Yes.

1977. Do you think it is proper, under any circumstances, for an overseer to lend money to the hands employed under him? I do not approve of it myself.

1978. Do you think he can act with as much impartiality to the men who owe him money as to the men who do not? No, I do not think so.

1979. Have you heard much betting going on the office? No, not in the office.

1980. Did you ever hear of Mr. D'Arrietta betting with the hands, on horse-racing, in or out of the office? I have heard of it.

1981. I should think you do not approve of that? No, not in any way, with anybody.

1982. In answer to a question put to Mr. Samuel some time ago, in the House, he stated that there were charges against some of the supernumerary hands—Were those charges made by you? No.

1983. Who was in a position to make these charges, if it was done without your knowledge? The other overseer.

1984. Does he work at night? No, he works in the day.

1985. Who is that other overseer? Mr. D'Arrietta has the principal control of the parliamentary compositors when I am away in the day-time.

Mr. Walter D'Arrietta called in and examined:—

Mr. W. 1986. *Chairman.*] You are a compositor? Yes.

D'Arrietta. 1987. Where might you have served your time? In the Government Printing Office, Sydney.

16 Nov., 1870. 1988. Have you been employed since then in any other office? No; I have been continuously employed at the Government Printing Office.

1989. Then your entire experience of the trade has been derived from your being employed in the Government Printing Office as an apprentice and otherwise? Yes.

1990. What position do you now hold? Sub-overseer.

1991. What class of men are more properly under your control, or does your position as overseer embrace the whole of the men? No, I have charge of the large composing room during the sitting of the House, while the overseer is employed on night-work; and altogether of about fifty-nine hands.

1992. Are these fifty-nine hands all of them compositors? Not all; about fifty are compositors.

1993. How many on the establishment are under your control, and how many on piece-work? About forty on the establishment, and thirteen or fourteen on piece-work; I include the six readers—three readers and their assistants.

1994. Are you the overseer of the Gazette? I have charge of the Gazette; I receive and give out the copy, and am responsible that it is all composed, read, and corrected, in time for publication.

1995. Is there no other overseer on the Gazette but yourself? None but myself.

1996. Do you know Mr. Newman? Yes, he is maker up of the Gazette.

1997. But he does not discharge the duties of overseer? No.

1998. What are the special qualifications, in your opinion, that an overseer in the office ought to possess? First of all, he should be a good compositor, firm, and impartial, have some business tact, and be able to maintain the discipline of the office.

1999. Are you the only overseer employed there? No; I am only sub-overseer.

2000. Do you consider these qualifications you have described as necessary qualifications for an overseer, to be possessed by the other gentlemen who are overseers, from Mr. Adams downwards? I think so.

2001. During the time you have been an overseer, have you ever had occasion to complain of the work of the permanent staff, or any portion of them? I have never had occasion to report on the work done. There may be some little matters of detail on which I have found fault, but they have been immediately remedied.

2002. You have never had occasion to complain of the men on the permanent staff, I think you say? Not that I can recollect.

2003. Are you of opinion that all the men on the permanent staff are first-class compositors? Yes, I believe they are all first-class compositors.

2004. Do you believe one man is as good as another among them as a compositor? I would not say they were all equal in qualifications, but taking them as a body I should recommend them as first-class compositors.

2005. Have they all attained a standard of efficiency, in your opinion, as compositors? In my opinion, they are all above the average as compositors.

2006. Do you form that opinion from any standard in your own mind? I have seen others employed in the establishment—men from different offices—and from my knowledge of their work I draw that conclusion.

2007.

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2007. Do I understand you rightly that you compare one compositor in the Government Printing Office with another, and so form your opinion of their efficiency as first-class compositors? No; I compare the men as a body with others that I have seen.
2008. Where? Employed in our own establishment.
2009. Well, I ask whether the compositors on the permanent staff are all first-class compositors? They are.
2010. Are they all equally efficient as compositors, one with the other? I cannot say they are all equally efficient; one may be a little better than another.
2011. Are you of opinion that there is very little difference indeed between the ability of one compositor as compared with another on the establishment? There is some difference, but not a great deal.
2012. Then all the men on the establishment approach one another very closely with regard to their qualifications, do they? There is not a great deal of difference between them.
2013. How many do you say are employed in the composing branch as compositors, on the establishment? Do you mean including the jobbing-room?
2014. I allude to compositors on the establishment—how many are there employed as compositors on the establishment? I could hardly answer that question.
2015. You think about forty are employed as compositors on the establishment? Forty, I think, is the number.
2016. Out of the forty compositors on the establishment, you are of opinion that they differ very little in qualification as first-class compositors? I would beg to represent that the forty include the improvers, and I would not say that all the improvers are as good as the other compositors.
2017. Exclude the improvers from consideration altogether—Are you of opinion that all the rest of the compositors on the establishment are equal one with the other, as first-class compositors? I did not say they were equal to one another; I said they approach one another very closely.
2018. Are you of opinion that they are nearly equal to one another? I will not say nearly; I say they approach one another very closely.
2019. How many of the forty are, in your opinion, really first-class compositors, and how many are below the standard of first-class compositors? I should say all that are rated as compositors are first-class hands.
2020. How many are rated as compositors? I could not say.
2021. From your experience in the office, do you not know how many are rated as compositors? I think there are about thirty rated as compositors.
2022. You think thirty out of forty are first-class compositors? I do.

WEDNESDAY, 29 MARCH, 1871.

Present:—

CAPTAIN ONSLOW,

MR. SAMUEL.

WILLIAM R. PIDDINGTON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Walter D'Arrietta called in and further examined:—

2023. *Chairman.*] Have you ever had to complain of the work of any member or members of the supernumerary staff? Yes, frequently.
2024. What are the occasions—can you charge your recollection? I cannot remember them now, but I have frequently had occasion to call the men up and show them the forms, and make them alter the composition.
2025. You cannot recollect any specific case? I cannot recollect any particular case.
2026. Have you ever been connected with betting transactions? Not at all in the office.
2027. Not in any way in the office? Not in any way in the office. While you are on the subject, I may as well mention that certain charges have been made against me of betting with Mr. Ironside, one of the readers, comparing books and so on. I beg to hand in a declaration from a young man who was assistant with Mr. Ironside, and who was scarcely ever out of the box during the time the person who has made these charges was in the office. It is a declaration denying the statement. (*Handed in.*)
2028. Do you deny having any betting transactions with any one in the office? I deny it totally.
2029. Is there any difference in your treatment of the supernumerary staff as compared with the permanent staff? Not that I am aware of.
2030. Are you allowed time for attending Volunteer parades and practice? It was usual at one time to allow perhaps one or two hours on a Monday afternoon, when the work would permit, to attend rifle practice, but never that I can recollect for parades,—they always take place on Saturday, when we give our own time.
2031. Is it the practice to allow persons to absent themselves from the office on any occasion for practice? I have explained that it was usual when the work would permit.
2032. I think you said it was formerly the case—I want to know whether it is now the case? No, it is not now.
2033. Can you define the meaning of the term “improver”? An improver is a person who has served his apprenticeship, and is waiting for a position as a compositor.
2034. Is it not the rule in printing offices generally, that when an apprentice to the business of printing or composing is out of his time, he is considered capable of taking any work connected with composing? It is usual; but I believe in our establishment there is not sufficient money to take these hands as compositors, so they are kept on as improvers.
2035. You think that is a custom peculiar to your establishment? My experience in the outside trade is rather limited, but I believe there are such persons in the printing office in Melbourne.
2036. Is it the practice in printing offices generally to recognize people called improvers? I think not.
2037. Have you many of these improvers? Six.

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2038. Is it from the class of improvers that you recruit your staff of permanent compositors? If they are in every way efficient it has been the practice, with one or two exceptions.
2039. Do I understand that it is from the class of improvers that you recruit your staff, as a general rule?
2040. As a general rule.
2040. Do you think that is the best course open to the office of securing first-class compositors? I think so.
2041. Did I not understand you to describe an improver as a person who is not always a first-class compositor, but holding an intermediate stage between an apprentice and a first-class workman? Waiting for a position as a compositor, I think I said.
2042. Do you consider that all these improvers are first-class compositors as soon as they have reached the term of their apprenticeship? I would not say all.
2043. Would not the office have a better chance of securing first-class compositors if it was the practice of the office to go into the market for the aid they require? No; I think the young men that have served their time in the establishment are better up to the work and more useful in the establishment.
2044. But if a vacancy occurred on the establishment, and you went into the general market for a workman, is it not more likely that in that general market you would find a better man than in your small class of improvers? There are not many good hands out of employment.
2045. You think the limited body of improvers would afford the public a better chance of obtaining first-class compositors than if the practice was to go into the public market for a recruit? I think they would be more useful on the establishment.
2046. Would they be better workmen? They ought to be as good.
2047. But would they be—would they, in your opinion, be as good as a first-class compositor out of the open market? They would be as good as any available hands we could get, I believe.
2048. You were brought up in this office? Yes.
2049. You have had no experience of the management of other printing offices? I have had very little experience of them. I have been in all the large offices in Sydney and Melbourne, but I have not paid particular attention —
2050. Which are the large offices in Sydney or Melbourne that you have been in? The *Herald* Office and all the Melbourne offices.
2051. *Captain Onslow.*] Employed? No.
2052. *Chairman.*] Have you been employed in any of these large printing offices besides the Government Printing Office? No.
2053. Were you one of the improvers? No.
2054. Then you did not go through the intermediate stage of improvement? No.
2055. Were you transferred at once from the position of apprentice to the establishment? As soon as I was out of my time I was placed on journeyman's wages.
2056. On the establishment? On the establishment. Things were very different then to what they are now.
2057. You did not require to go through the process of improving? No, I did not.
2058. Is it the fact that the majority of the men in your office are those who have served their time there? A great number have. I could not say without looking over the list carefully whether the majority have served their time there.
2059. Has it not been the practice to recruit the establishment from the class of persons who have served their time there? Yes.
2060. And yet you cannot say whether the majority of persons in the office are persons who have served their time there? (*Witness looked over the list of persons on the establishment.*) Yes, the majority have served their time in the office.*
2061. How is the permanent staff employed during the recess of Parliament? We have always plenty of work to keep us going, such as library catalogues, pamphlets, electoral lists, brand registers, and so forth.
2062. What pamphlets do you allude to? We have had lately the Exhibition pamphlet and several large pamphlets.
2063. Work not necessarily connected with parliamentary business? Yes.
2064. Contingent or accidental work? Yes—not printed by order of Parliament.
2065. *Mr. Samuel.*] The Government Gazette? The Gazette is printed by a separate staff, continuously going.
2066. *Chairman.*] Then the employment of the permanent staff depends to a great extent upon accidental work that the Government may order or not? Yes, it depends greatly upon the work the Government may order. There is always sufficient to keep us going. If there is nothing to compose, there is plenty to keep us at work perhaps for weeks, with what has accumulated during the Session.
2067. With regard to piece-hands—when piece-hands are employed on time is it not usual to be very precise with the docks? Yes.
2068. Is that a usage peculiar to your establishment? Certainly not. A person would not be allowed time that did not work. They get the exact time.
2069. Do you sometimes take a man off piece-work and put him on time for a few minutes? There may be an urgent case where a man is taken off a job, such as papers required for the Table.
2070. Is not that rather unfair behaviour to the piece-hand, when you interrupt his composition? Hardly, I think; he can resume his copy directly afterwards.
2071. In cases where piece-hands and what you call house-hands are engaged on one kind of work, do you pick the copy, giving what are called the leaner portions to the piece-hands? Certainly not.
2072. Do you know whether the overseers edit the copy before giving it out for composition? The overseer, when he receives the copy, looks over it carefully to see the type it is to be set in, and anything else that may occur to him.
2073. Do you not think he ought to take particular pains with regard to the composition—is it not the duty of an overseer to do it? He has to give instructions as to how it has to be set, in what type, and in what manner.

2074.

* NOTE (on revision) :—In looking over the list more carefully, I find that the majority have *not* served their time in the office.

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2074. Are your readers all practical printers? Not all.
2075. Would it be desirable they should be, in order to qualify them for marking the compositors' work? Certainly a reader would be better able to fulfil his duties were he a practical compositor.
2076. Is there any uniform system adopted by the readers in the office? Yes, I believe so.
2077. Who is the overseer when the House is not sitting? Mr. Adams.
2078. How many overseers have you in the composing branch, including the principal? Four.
2079. Do you consider four necessary in that office? Yes; the rooms are divided, and it is necessary there should be some person in charge.
2080. Is it because there is a division in the building, or that the work to be done requires the four overseers? Both combined.
2081. Partly the amount of work and partly the division of the building—is that it? Yes.
2082. Can you offer any suggestion to the Committee that might enable the expenses of this establishment to be reduced at all? No, I consider the establishment is worked most economically; there is not anything I could suggest to curtail the expenditure.
2083. Is the stereotype room under your charge? Not at all.
2084. Are you aware if any work for private individuals is ever done in that room? I am not aware that any such thing has occurred.
2085. You never had any work done for yourself in that establishment? No, I have not.
2086. You do not know of any other person who has? No.
2087. *Captain Onslow.*] Are there many Volunteers in the Government Printing Office who have got their land orders? I think about a dozen. While on the subject, I might as well mention to the Committee that I have been charged with being implicated in the purchase of two land orders —
2088. *Chairman.*] Who has charged you? A Mr. Taylor. I now produce documentary evidence to show that at the time these land orders were disposed of I did not even know of the transaction. I hand in a declaration to that effect from the three principals, which I desire to be appended to my evidence. (*Handed in.*)
2089. *Captain Onslow.*] Do you know if any of the overseers or principals in the Government Printing Office have purchased or in any way become possessed of the land orders of their juniors? No, not any cases that I am aware of.
2090. Is there any place in the Government Printing Office which is called Tattersall's? Only in the imagination of one of the witnesses; I have never heard the term applied before.
2091. Do you know if any of the overseers or sub-overseers have been in the habit of lending money to their juniors in the office? No, I am not aware that any such thing has occurred. That charge has been made against me —
2092. Have you read the evidence? I have partly read the evidence. That charge has been made against me, and I beg to hand in a refutation of it in the shape of a letter I have received from the Father of the Chapel, enclosing a declaration from every one in the establishment over whom I have the slightest control. (*Declaration handed in. Vide Appendix D.*)
2093. Has any change taken place in the working of the office since the appointment of this Committee? None whatever, that I am aware of.
2094. *Mr. Samuel.*] It has been stated to the Committee that time-work done by the supernumerary staff is credited to those employed permanently, to make up what is called the average. Will you explain how that is? This has been mentioned by several of the witnesses, but I may perhaps explain to the Committee that it is a thing hardly worth noticing. When that statement was made, the total earnings on time of the piece-hands amounted to about 480 hours, and that divided amongst all the compositors employed would not have made a difference of a shilling per month each. That is the whole of the time that was made, including the time they may have been on the house-hands' work.
2095. *Captain Onslow.*] It has been stated by several of the witnesses, supernumerary hands, that since the appointment of this Committee they have got more "fat" than before—that the copy used to be picked—Is there any truth in that? There is no truth in it.
2096. Do you believe that the supernumerary hands were in any way under the impression that they were unfairly treated—was that impression prevalent among them? I cannot say that I thought so.
2097. Did they ever complain to you? No. I believe they all understood they were there as supernumerary hands, and only to receive such work as could not be done by the house-hands.
2098. *Mr. Samuel.*] Can you explain why or how it was that the permanent men got credit for what the piece-men did—Why was that practice adopted at all? It occurred in this way:—At night when the overseer in charge had not sufficient copy to employ these men, he put them on to work on time, at the frames of some of the permanent hands, until more copy came in, perhaps for a quarter of an hour or half an hour; and it would not be worth while to deduct what they did from the work of the house-hands, the quantity being so small.
2099. Was it in this way,—that a night man did certain work at a particular frame, and a permanent man came to that frame in the morning and got credit for that work? No; the night-staff had frames and cases of their own, and the house-hands had frames too—separate frames; and the overseer, to give them something to do, as they were obliged to be employed the whole of the time they were there at night, told them to go on with the copy at certain frames. But instead of this little bit being a gain, it was more often a loss to the man at whose frame it was set, on account of the trouble of correcting it.
2100. It was only in cases of that kind where the house-hands got credit for what the piece-men had done? Only in the case I have mentioned. It was merely a temporary arrangement, and very often a loss to the compositor whose copy they took up.
2101. Was it done with the design to make it appear that the permanent men were earning more than they really were? Not at all; it was merely to give these men employment,—that they should not be idle.
2102. Do you recollect the occasion when Mason's and a number of other men's services were dispensed with? Yes.
2103. Were these men, or Mason, at the time guilty of any acts which you would consider calculated in any way to impair the discipline of the department? Mr. Mason is a man who is most insolent in his language and bearing, not only to his companions, but to the overseers, the Superintendent, and even the Government Printer; more particularly so since the appointment of this Committee.

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2104. You are now speaking of his general bearing, but I want to know whether you recollect the circumstance of their services being dispensed with about October last, I think? Yes, I remember the circumstance.
2105. Is it within your knowledge that on that occasion, and former occasions, Mason was leading a party in the printing office? It is not within my knowledge that he was; it was reported that he was.
2106. You do not know that he had been guilty of any acts of insubordination? I know he had been guilty of several.
2107. You are aware that his services were dispensed with by my order, as Treasurer? Yes.
2108. Has he been since returned to the establishment? He has.
2109. What position does he occupy there now? On the supernumerary staff,—the position he formerly held.
2110. Has Banks gone back? No.
2111. What other men have been sent back whose services were dispensed with at that time? Only Mr. Mason.
2112. Out of the whole of that number Mr. Mason is the only one sent back? I think Banks and Mason were the only ones who received notice.
2113. No, there were several who received notice at that time? Mr. Trumper was another.
2114. It has been stated that you have been in the habit of lending money to the men, and you have put in a declaration in which that statement is denied. Did you and a Mr. Steward ever buy up any man's debts, which amounted to somewhere about £20? No, I did not.
2115. If that statement has been made here, is it true or is it not? It is false.
2116. Are you impressed at all with the idea that there is any jealousy on the part of the men employed on piece-work, with reference to the men permanently employed? I dare say a little jealousy does exist, but it has never particularly shown itself, excepting in the case of Mr. Mason.
2117. Does any political feeling prevail in the Government Printing Office—is any partisanship shown there? It is understood that Mr. Mason's political influence has restored him to his position.
2118. Are there rules laid down for the preservation of order and discipline in the department? Yes, there are certain printed rules which these men work by.
2119. With regard to their conduct in the department, is there a rule as to the manner in which a man shall conduct himself, and in the event of any misconduct he will be dismissed? No, there is no such rule as that; the overseers are supposed to keep order and discipline in the office.
2120. Is Mr. Mason in your branch? Yes, at times.
2121. Was he at the time of his removal or suspension in October last? Yes, I believe he was.
2122. Did you complain of him at all? The fact was he did not give me a chance—he complained of me first; that was in reference to some "pie."
2123. That was on a former occasion: I refer to the last occasion? No, I did not complain of him on the last occasion.
2124. How was it Mr. Richards complained to me? I believe complaints had been made by the overseer and by the Superintendent, Mr. Potter.
2125. Do you consider that the effect of sending Mr. Mason back to the department has been in any way injurious to the discipline of the department? Yes, I should think it very injurious that a man who conducts himself as Mr. Mason does should be forced on the establishment and kept in his position.
2126. *Captain Onslow.*] How does he misconduct himself? He is most insolent in his language and bearing to the Superintendent, and continually threatening with this Committee.
2127. Since he has been back? No later than within this day or two; not once, but frequently.
2128. *Chairman.*] What is the nature of his insubordinate and insolent conduct? He supposes he should hold a different position to what he does; and when copy is short, and he is not supplied, he makes a report to the Superintendent, and does not do it in a becoming manner—he does so in an insolent manner.
2129. Do you speak of your own knowledge? What I have been told by the Superintendent.
2130. You do not speak of your own knowledge? I have heard him using very high words.
2131. You cannot state anything of your own knowledge, on the part of Mr. Mason, insolent or insubordinate? Nothing further than what I have stated.
2132. That is not within your own knowledge? It is within my own knowledge that I have heard the remarks.
2133. Have you observed it yourself? Yes.
2134. Can you mention a case? I did not hear the exact language, but I heard him speaking in very high words with the Superintendent, threatening to bring it before this Committee.
2135. Then you have heard the language; you just now said you did not hear the language—now you say you have heard it? I heard it indistinctly; not to tell the exact words.
2136. Then how can you say he threatened to bring it before this Committee? Because the Superintendent told me so.
2137. What have you heard yourself from Mr. Mason that was either insolent or insubordinate? I have heard him speak in a disrespectful manner to the Superintendent; I could not repeat the exact words, but it was within my hearing.
2138. Can you describe his manner? He was speaking in a loud tone.
2139. Do you call a loud tone a manner—was it the tone of his voice that you call manner? His general bearing.
2140. Was he within your observation—could you see him? Yes, I could see him.
2141. And you say you could not hear distinctly what he said? I could not hear distinctly what he said, owing to the noise of the work going on in the room at the time.
2142. Then it was his manner, as presented to your view from a distance, I presume? Not from any great distance; I was within two or three yards of him.
2143. Did you not say he spoke in a high voice? Yes.
2144. If you were within two or three yards, and he spoke in a high voice, how was it you could not hear what he said? I went away, so that I should not be present.
2145. Then how can you speak of his manner? I saw him when he first went there. This occurred on several occasions.
2146. Can you point out any particular case of insubordinate language on the part of Mr. Mason? Not to myself.

2147. Did you hear him use insolent language to any one else? I have heard him speaking in an insolent manner to the Superintendent; I cannot repeat the words.

Mr. W.
D'Arrietta.

2148. If you cannot repeat the words, how do you acquire the knowledge that his manner was insolent? The pitch of his voice.

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2149. Your supposition that his manner was insolent was derived from the high tone he used in speaking? Yes, and the fact that I was told so by the Superintendent.

2150. I am not speaking of what you were told; you said you could not hear what he said—I want to know what you could see? I could hear the pitch of his voice and see the manner in which he addressed Mr. Potter.

2151. *Mr. Samuel.*] Mr. Mason was under you occasionally—you have a knowledge of the man? Yes, of course I have.

2152. Has he ever set at defiance your orders in any way? Yes, certainly he has; he has put on his coat and walked off, and would not do what I have set him to do.

2153. *Captain Onslow.*] Before his dismissal? Yes, some time previous.

2154. Since his restoration has he been insolent in any way to you? No, I cannot say he has been insolent to me.

2155. If he had spoken to you in the manner in which he spoke to the Superintendent, would you have complained? Certainly I should.

2156. Do you know whether any complaint has been made to Mr. Richards, or any one in authority, as to Mason's conduct? I am not aware.

2157. *Mr. Samuel.*] How long is it since he was sent back to the office? I think about six weeks; I am not certain as to the date.

2158. *Chairman.*] Can you charge your recollection with how many hands were on the supernumerary staff in October last? About fourteen.

2159. And I suppose they continue about the same number now? There are thirteen piece-hands.

2160. The number has not varied? Not a great deal. Before leaving the Committee I desire to refute one statement that has been made by a Mr. Taylor, to the effect that he has seen me receiving money belonging to a person named Duffy, and deducting a certain sum from it, and then sending the remainder to his wife. I beg to hand in a statement from Mr. Duffy, certifying that the money was drawn by me and paid over to his wife, without any deduction whatever. (*Handed in.*)

WEDNESDAY, 5 APRIL, 1871.

Present :—

CAPTAIN ONSLOW, R.N., | MR. SAMUEL,
MR. WINDEYER.

WILLIAM R. PIDDINGTON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Richards, Esq., Government Printer, called in and further examined :—

2161. *Chairman.*] I do not know whether you are aware that the Legislative Assembly have referred to this Committee certain questions which I will read to you. The questions were put apparently on the 22nd February, 1871, and on the 9th March of that year. The first questions were asked by Mr. Greville, on the 22nd February, as follows :—

T. Richards,
Esq.

5 April, 1871.

(2.) Printing for Council of Education :—Mr. Greville asked the Colonial Treasurer, pursuant to Notice No. 2,—

(1.) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the circumstance that the tender of the Government Printer for printing for the Council of Education was £552 18s. 2d., or 95 per cent. advance on the accepted tender of Messrs. J. Sands & Co., which was for £283 10s. 10d.?

(2.) Is it the intention of the Government to resort more extensively than hitherto to the practice of getting printing for the Public Service done by the tender and contract system, in preference to getting it done at the Government Printing Office?

Mr. Lord answered,—

(1.) The Government Printer never tendered for the Printing for the Council of Education; though in a return recently presented to the Assembly it is erroneously stated that he did. In 1867, immediately after the Council of Education was established, a large quantity of urgent printing was done for it in the Government Printing Office. Mr. Sands' contract is only for a small portion, and commenced in 1870. No comparison of prices can therefore be made without going into the whole matter. The figures quoted in the return in question as the Government Printer's charges are much in excess of the cost of the work—they are in fact incorrect.

(2.) It is not at present intended to extend the contract system for printing; because it is believed that the appliances at the command of the Government Printer enable him to perform work as well and as reasonably as it could be done by tender, if not more so.

Then the other questions were put on the 9th March by Mr. Greville, to the Colonial Treasurer :—

(1.) Printing for the Council of Education :—Mr. Greville asked the Colonial Treasurer, pursuant to Notice No. 1,—

(1.) How came the various items, making a total of £552 18s. 2d., alleged to have been the amount of a tender made by the Government Printer for certain work specified, to be placed in a Return ordered by this Assembly to be printed on the 15th November last?

(2.) By whom were the figures furnished, and upon whose authority?

(3.) What are the particulars of the error which is said to exist in regard to this sum; when was it discovered, and what is the total amount?

(4.) How was the overcharge, admitted by the Government Printer to have been made, adjusted, and when; and, if it was "allowed for in the final settlement with the Council by reductions from other accounts," from what other accounts was the overcharge deducted?

Mr.

T. Richards,
Esq.

5 April, 1871.

Mr. Lord answered,—Questions 1 and 2 are answered by the Secretary to the Council of Education, and 3 and 4 by the Government Printer. They are to the following effect:—

(1.) When tenders were invited for Printing for the Council of Education, a schedule was drawn up showing the rates to be charged by each person tendering. The rates previously charged by the Government Printer were then placed in an additional column, with a view to a comparison of the prices formerly paid and the prices offered in the tenders. The Government Printer did not furnish a tender then, or at any other time.

(2.) The figures were furnished by the Secretary of the Council of Education, from vouchers in the office.

(3.) The figures £552 18s. 2d. represent an estimate on the basis of the rates originally charged by the Government Printer. Their inaccuracy arises from some of these rates being excessive. The overcharge was discovered, perhaps eighteen months or two years ago, but there is no record of the precise date. The actual cost of the work in question was £314 9s. 1d.

(4.) The overcharge was allowed for by writing off the sum of £123 6s. 7d. from the amount to the debit of the Council of Education. The last account was rendered on the 10th September, 1870. The whole amount charged to the Council of Education for work done at the Government Printing Office was paid into the Colonial Treasury, partly by transfers from the Vote for Public Instruction to the Vote for Stores and Stationery, and the Vote for Printing and Bookbinding, respectively, and partly by direct payments to Revenue.

These are the questions referred by the Assembly to this Committee, and if you can throw any light upon them we shall be glad to hear you? I think the answers to the questions as they stand convey nearly all the information I can give.

2162. It seems to me, so far as I can comprehend the first question, that there was a tender, or there was supposed to be a tender, from the Government Printer, for printing for the Council of Education, for the sum of £552 18s. 2d.—Is that correct? No; I never tendered for the work of the Council of Education. It was done for the Council of Education on the order of the Government; and some time after it was done I was instructed to charge it to the Vote for Public Instruction. Consequently we had to go back to endeavour to discover what the cost really was, and in computing it the mistake alluded to in the answers given by Mr. Lord was made in that particular portion of the work which was subsequently put out to tender, and which Mr. Sands contracted for.

2163. Do I understand you to say that the Government Printing Office had to do certain work for the Council of Education? Yes.

2164. And that work was computed to be valued at how much? I did work for the Council of Education to the amount of a much larger sum than £552 18s. 2d.; something like £1,200.

2165. I wish to ascertain, if I can, what was the work that you proposed to charge £552 18s. 2d. for, as compared with the work that Sands & Co. executed or tendered for, for £283 10s. 10d., and the actual cost of which appears to have been £314 9s. 1d. I want, if I can, to ascertain whether the sum of £552 18s. 2d. represents certain work done by the Government Printer for the Council of Education, which is said to be an advance on Sands & Co.'s tender, which tender amounted to £283 10s. 10d.? I have no doubt that the sum of £552 18s. 2d. represents the charge for it, although I do not recognize that particular amount in any accounts that I furnished. I have no doubt that, computed upon the rates furnished by me, it is correct. But it is only for a portion of the work that was done for the Council at the time.

2166. In Mr. Greville's first question he speaks of the tender of Messrs. Sands & Co., for £283 10s. 10d.—Is that for work of a similar description to the work you speak of as having been performed for the Council? That I cannot say. I cannot say what description of work Mr. Sands tendered for, because I have not seen the specification nor the samples upon which he tendered. It was for a number of books, and I think they bear the same titles as those we printed.

2167. Then you are not in a position to furnish the Committee with any information that will enable the Committee to form an opinion upon the amount you charged for your work and the sum that Sands & Co. charged for theirs? I cannot furnish any information as to Sands & Co.'s tender or contract; I can only speak of the work that was done in the Government Printing Office.*

2168. Have you read the questions put by Mr. Greville? I have not read them recently; I read them at the time they were put.

2169. Perhaps you will have the goodness to read them now, and refresh your recollection? Yes.

2170. Can you give the Committee any information with reference to what is stated in reply 3 on March 9th? "The figures, £552 18s. 2d., represent an estimate on the basis of the rates originally charged by the Government Printer. Their inaccuracy arises from some of these rates being excessive. * * * The actual cost of the work in question was £314 9s. 1d." Can you give any information as to any inaccuracy which arose? The actual cost of the work to the Government for labour and materials was £314 9s. 1d. —

2171. Are you now speaking of work done by the Government Printer? Yes. Of course a charge of £552 18s. 2d. was rather excessive for work which cost only £314 9s. 1d.

2172. How do you account for that estimate as compared with the actual cost? It was an overcharge.†

2173. Mr. Windeyer.] In what items—What I want to know is this,—does the paper you have in your hand show the items in which the rates were excessive, and which account for the inaccuracy of the amount, £552 18s. 2d., against the amount now mentioned, £314 9s. 1d.? This return shows the actual cost of the work to the Government in 1867, and what it would cost in 1871.

2174.

* ADDED (on revision):—No fair comparison can be instituted without a practical examination of the work done by both parties; as the prices of paper, bookbinding, and all other materials used, are as various as those of any other business. For instance, if I may contrast small things with great, take the construction of a mile of a railway in two separate localities, and in different years: How would it be possible to estimate the comparative cost, without examination of the materials used, and due regard to the conditions under which the work was performed in each case? The respective charges, without these particulars, would give but a bare idea.

† ADDED (on revision):—I do not in the least desire to shift my responsibility in this matter, but I may be permitted to state that these charges were furnished to the Accountant by the heads of the various mechanical branches. When the accounts were submitted to me for signature I could not, of course, unless I undertook the task of doing the work over again, give them more than a cursory examination. I knew what the charges for similar work had been in former years, under the old Boards of Education, and seeing that ours were very much lower, I passed them.

2174. What I want to know is this: Do these figures show the items in which the inaccuracies were, which caused this over-estimate of £552 18s. 2d.? It does; but it does not show the details of the original charges. It shows in detail the actual cost to the Government for labour and materials. T. Richards, Esq.

2175. Have you any estimate, showing how the sum of £552 18s. 2d. was made up? I have got the rates that were charged. I will explain the way in which we charge for work. The only way in which I can reply is by telling you how the charge was made. 5 April, 1871.

2176. How was this sum of £552 18s. 2d. arrived at? I do not know really. It was made up in the office of the Council of Education. It was not in any account furnished by me, so far as I can find. Supposing we made 2,000 books at a certain rate, and they, for the purpose of comparison with this tender, computed the cost of 1,000 books, I have no doubt it would be correct in that way. This paper contains all the items for which Mr. Sands tendered.

2177. *Chairman.*] Do these figures, £552 18s. 2d., refer to an estimate sent in by the Government Printer to the Council of Education, or to calculations made by officials of the Council, founded on the charge the Government Printer was in the habit of making? It refers, I believe, to calculations made by the officers of the Council of Education, founded upon the charges made by the Government Printer.

2178. And you do not dispute that these calculations were correctly founded on your previous charges? No.

2179. Can you explain how it was, that work that was estimated to cost, on the charges of the Government Printing Office, £552 18s. 2d., was afterwards discovered to have cost actually only £314 9s. 1d.? That is the actual cost, £314 9s. 1d., for labour and material.

2180. *Mr. Windeyer.*] Who discovered the overcharge? I discovered it myself—at least my attention was drawn to it by one of the printers in the town, who had been looking at the rates, I suppose, for the purpose of tendering. He mentioned it to me, and I immediately went through the books myself to see how it occurred, and I saw we had overcharged in particular items.

2181. *Chairman.*] Was this sum of £552 18s. 2d. actually charged to the Council? I have no doubt that amount was charged. I did not furnish a bill to that amount, but I have no doubt it was charged.

2182. Was the amount charged between the two departments—the Printing Office and the Council of Education? Yes.

2183. You say labour and materials only were actually charged for in the sum of £314 9s. 1d.—Is it the habit in your office to charge for anything beyond labour and materials? We have a scale. I may explain that we had never done anything of this kind before; this is the first time we have been called upon to make out an account of the value of the work for other departments. We always kept an account, but in a rough-and-ready way—so much for a page of pica, long primer, brevier, &c. It was owing to that system, I believe, that these overcharges occurred. Since then, whenever a charge has to be made, I take more care to see that it is not excessive.

2184. In cases where you work for departments of the Government, do you charge anything beyond the cost of labour and material? The scale we have fixed includes something more.

2185. What is that scale, and on what is it founded? This (*referring to a paper*) is the scale of prices for composition. The prices are calculated at the rate of 1s. per 1,000 ens, with 50 per cent. added. That is for Parliamentary work. Of course, this is to some extent an arbitrary scale, purely for our own information. If I were now charging any public department I should estimate the actual labour and material expended, and charge accordingly, but I do not remember at this moment the percentage that would be added. This scale is one which we have adopted simply for our own information, so that we can compare one month's work with another, or one year's work with another. No other use is made of it. It is simply for my own information.

2186. I do not ask what you do to satisfy yourself, but what the Government Printing Office charge for what they do for other departments. You say only labour and material was charged for—I want to know whether you are in the habit of charging anything beyond labour and material for any work done for any department of the Government, and, if you do charge anything beyond labour and material, what is the amount you charge? We charge what it costs us —*.

2187. On what basis do you form your calculations of cost? That depends upon the nature of the work.

2188. What I want to ascertain is, whether you charge anything beyond the cost of labour and materials, and, if you do, what is the amount you charge? As a rule, we do not charge public departments for their printing. The only cases are the Brands Registration, printing under the Sheep Diseases and a few other Acts, and, specially, under the Census Act; and in these cases we take particular account of what the expense is, and charge accordingly; but I cannot tell you exactly now what percentage is added to the actual cost.

2189. You say you are not in the habit of charging the Government departments specifically for work done in the Government Printing Office? No; charging a Government department is quite an exceptional case, and commenced with the Council of Education. We have never done so before, or very rarely.

2190. On what ground do you charge 50 per cent. on the cost of labour, to cover incidental expenses? It is merely an arbitrary estimate. It does not matter what our charge is so long as we know the basis of it, for the purpose for which we value.

2191. You do not regard it as of material consequence whether you fix an arbitrary sum for the cost of labour, or whether you do not? This has been done upon a scale; but I do not think it is of any importance for the purpose for which we make these valuations.

2192. Then for what object is the scale framed? Only that I, as the head of the department, may be informed whether the department is earning its money or not. I have a return made whenever I like to call for it.

2193. I want to know what standard you adopt, with a view of ascertaining this desirable information? The charge is calculated at the rate of 1s. per thousand ens, with 50 per cent. added for all other expenses.

2194. That is just the point I want to come to,—on what ground you arbitrarily fix an addition of 50 per cent. on the actual cost of the work? I say it does not matter whether we fix 50, or 40, or 30 per cent., for the purpose we fix it for.

2195. Then why fix it at all? Because there are other expenses connected with printing besides the mere compositors' wages.

2196.

* Revised:—With 10 per cent. added.

- T. Richards, Esq. 2196. What are those other expenses to which you allude? Reading, correcting, publishing, correcting authors' proofs, fuel, light, rent, wear and tear of plant, interest of capital, superintendence, and so on.
2197. Is it the practice of the Government Printing Office to do much work that may be called irregular work, or work out of the usual routine of the office? No.*
- 5 April, 1871. 2198. Then this scale of calculation is really of very little use as between the Government Printing Office and the public, who are called upon to pay the expenses of the establishment? It is not intended for the public.
2199. Is it of use in any way whatever as between the Government Printing Office and the public? Yes.
2200. In what way? Any system which is calculated to keep a department up to its work, is, of course, of use to the public, who pay for that department.
2201. In what way does this arbitrary calculation keep the printers up to their work? A calculation of the value of the work I think stimulates the people at the head of the branches to make a good show. I may state that this is not an official system; it is purely my own.
2202. *Mr. Samuel.* That is the way in which you arrive at the value of the work done? That is the ordinary way in which we arrive at the value of the work done. It is simply for my own information.
2203. *Chairman.* In what way would you apply the information this calculation gives you with a view to stimulate the work of the compositors in your office? The system I adopt, generally, is to check every person in the place to see that he is doing his duty; and I think when that check is kept over men or over branches it necessarily stimulates them to exertion; those who are not disposed to exert themselves fairly will know there is a check upon them—that of keeping these accounts.
2204. Supposing a compositor does not come up to your standard of industry, would you dismiss him? It is not in my power to dismiss him.
2205. Do I understand you to say you have no power either of dismissing or employing compositors? None whatever.
2206. Then the result of all this calculation would be of no use as regards the interest of the public? Yes, it is.
2207. In what way? By keeping the men up to their work.
2208. I want to ask you how you would apply this system of moral compulsion or control if you have no power of dismissal? In the event of a vacancy falling in, the person next in seniority would naturally expect to get it; but if, upon examination of the average of his earnings, I found he was not up to the mark I would not recommend him; I should go to the next man to see if he had done so, and to the next, and so on; so that I would be sure of getting a man, at all events, reasonably industrious.
2209. You would have to wait till a vacancy arose? It would be better, no doubt, if I had more power.
2210. I am not asking what would be better—Would you have to wait for a vacancy? For that purpose, of course.
2211. You could not apply this stimulus until a vacancy arose? Of course it induces a good deal of emulation amongst the men.
2212. I am asking you a question—Could you or could you not apply this stimulus until a vacancy arose? The stimulus is always existing.
2213. I want to know how it is applied? It is applied practically when a vacancy does fall in.
2214. Now I want to know how, when a vacancy falls in, you apply it? I examine the book to see whether a man is industrious before recommending him for promotion.
2215. How does a vacancy arise? By resignation, dismissal, or death.
2216. Then you have to wait for a death or resignation before you can apply this stimulus you rely upon? No, the stimulus is always going on.
2217. I want to know how it is always going on—in what way is it supposed to effect the object you have in view? The men being aware of this record being kept exert themselves not to fall behind in what they call their averages.
2218. You have used the term average —? I do not adopt the term; I say it does not explain the system.
2219. I want to know now what is your standard of calculating the work of a compositor in your establishment, that is, whether he comes up to your opinion of what he ought to be, or whether he falls short of your opinion of what he ought to be? If a man earns the money he receives I think he is fully up to his work.
2220. No one would dispute that—that is not an answer to my question? The examination is somewhat difficult; the questions are new to me.
2221. Perhaps they are, but in order that the Committee may form an opinion they are questions that ought to be answered, if they can be answered. I want to know on what basis or standard you calculate the work of a man on the establishment of the Government Printing Office, as a compositor, and how it is you form your judgment whether he comes up to your standard, however you arrive at it, or whether he falls short of it? There is a certain rate per thousand paid to men on the piece, and we calculate the earnings of the permanent hands by the same rate.
2222. *Mr. Samuel.* I suppose you have had some experience of what workmen ought to do? Yes.
2223. And you are guided by your own knowledge? Yes, of course.
2224. *Chairman.* You spoke of some moral result arising from a rule or practice in the office—What I want to ascertain is, how that result is practically arrived at. What is your standard of comparison in respect of the work performed by a compositor in your office, that would lead you to consider that that individual compositor was doing his duty to the department or not? I am satisfied if he does his best.†
2225. How do you arrive at that opinion? By personal observation, by the reports of overseers, and by this system of checking the work.
2226. With respect to the system of checking the work, what is that system? A calculation of the number of thousand letters a compositor sets up, or an equivalent in other work. Of course the system is

* NOTE (on revision):—It has been stated by Mr. Mason that he discovered two or three columns of the *Leisure Hour* set up in the Fount-room,—and by Mr. Richard Augustine Taylor, that he saw in course of delivery a whole cartload of books, which had been bound for a Member of the Assembly. Both these statements are untrue. The latter, which amounts to a charge of gross corruption against a Member of Parliament and myself, has not even the semblance of truth.

† ADDED (on revision):—His comparative merit, ascertained by record and observation, would of course strongly influence me in making any recommendation either in his favour or against him.

is applied throughout the office. Allowance is made for the time that compositors are not setting up matter; the value of everything they do is entered in a book. T. Richards, Esq.

2227. Your check is founded upon the number of thousand ens a compositor composes? Yes, on the piece prices. 5 April, 1871.

2228. The work is paid for at 1s. per thousand ens? Yes, that is the rate at which the piece-hands are paid, and the work of the house-hands is calculated at the same rate. I should like to be able to explain the origin of the system.

2229. That you can do afterwards? It might facilitate the examination.

2230. How many thousand ens do you fix upon as the proper amount of work to be performed by compositors as a day's work? I could not fix that. The compositors in our place are not continuously employed on straight-forward work; they may be changed about from one kind of work to another a dozen or twenty times a day.

2231. Then how is this standard applied—I am at a loss to understand? It is very difficult to explain these technical matters to anybody but a printer; but if you will allow me to explain the origin of the system, I think I shall throw some light upon it.

2232. What is the system you are about to explain? This so-called average system. I may start by saying that a good deal of odium has been cast upon me in reference to it. It has been alleged that I have introduced this system for the purpose of enabling the permanent hands to aggrandize themselves at the expense of the piece-hands. I think the late Honorable Treasurer was almost led to believe that; and Sir James Martin has told me that he also gave some credit to it. The fact of the matter is, that all my predecessors in the office of Government Printer had complete control of the department,—they employed and dismissed the men; but when I was appointed, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Cowper, stated in the Minute he sent to the Executive Council that these large powers of patronage had been allowed to the Government Printers previously by accident, and that it was no longer necessary to continue them to the future occupant of the office, and therefore he withdrew all that from me, with the exception of the power of dismissing the wages-paid portion of the staff.

2233. Do I understand that all previous Government Printers were allowed to dismiss them as they chose? Yes, all excepting those on salaries, and there were only a few on salaries in those days: the Government Printer himself, the Superintendent, and the Accountant. This was in the year 1859. Of course this change of system made the management very much more difficult for me than it had been for any previous Government Printer. The men, as a rule, were undoubtedly good and industrious men; but, as in all large establishments, there were some idlers, and there is nothing more infectious than idleness. I had not been very long in charge before I discovered that many of the men were not doing their duty —

2234. *Captain Onslow.* May I ask how long after you took office you discovered that? I commenced the checking system in 1861; I was appointed in 1859; and it was wholly and solely for the purpose of counteracting the evil I have spoken of that this system of keeping an account of the men's earnings was established by me. It has been continued as well as I could do it ever since. There are some breaks in it. I was assured by the overseers, shortly after it was introduced, that it had had a wonderfully good effect,—that those who were very much disposed to spend a portion of their time in the yard, or unnecessarily in other branches of the establishment to which their business led them, attended to their work more assiduously afterwards. The system is not confined to compositors; every branch in the office is checked in the same way, as well as it can be done.

2235. Overseers and all? The overseers are the checking officers. I do not say it is a perfect check, or that it will reveal an accurate statement of the men's work; that would be almost impossible to arrive at without further expense. They never see it themselves; they only know it is kept against them. I was not instructed to do it; I did it for the purpose I have stated, and because I believed it was my duty to make the department as active and effective as possible. The necessity for doing anything of the kind of course does not arise in a private office, because there the master can deal with a man who idles in a summary way; that is his check. I am in the position of a Government Officer who has to find employment for a great number of men and keep them employed, without the power of dispensing with any I may think not up to the mark, or even unnecessary.

2236. *Chairman.* Is that the whole of your explanation? That is the story of the origin of this system of checking the men's work. I may mention further that, when I introduced it, it was very odious to some of the men to whom it applied; and, as far as I am concerned, I should not object to its being dispensed with, and nobody would be more glad than the men themselves—those at least who do not like a check upon them. Of course I deny that it has been used for the purpose alleged of advancing one man's interest, or one class of men's interest, against another.

2237. I understood you to say you discovered, in 1861, that the men in the printing office were not doing their duty in the efficient manner you thought they ought? Some of them.

2238. In what way is this proposed system of average brought to bear practically upon the men, if you have not the power of discharging them? The men naturally desire to keep up to the mark when they know they are being checked. If I found a man was really unworthy altogether, by reason of his failure to do a proper amount of work, I should bring his conduct under the notice of the Minister, and he probably would be dismissed upon my report.

2239. Is it your practice, where the men are not influenced by proper motives, to bring their conduct under the consideration of the Minister of your department? I have done so only, I think, in two cases. Two men were disgraced because of their failing to keep up a fair average.

2240. What is the nature of this average—I believe you keep a book called the average book? The term was not used by me. I believe it is known by the name of the average book.

2241. How is this average made up? In the usual way that averages are made up.

2242. I want to know in what way this particular average is made up by you or by somebody who keeps this book? If a man works so many days in a month, and each day's earnings are added up and divided by the number of days, you thus get the daily average.

T. Richards, Esq. 2243. I want to know in what way you form an average of each day's earnings? In the best way we can. If the man is composing we count so many thousand ens; but he may be shifted frequently from one kind of work to another, and it may be difficult to keep an account.*

6 April, 1871. 2244. Have you had any experience of the practice of large printing offices, exclusive of the Government Printing Office? I am perfectly conversant with the management of every description of printing office.†

2245. From your knowledge of the management of every description of office, are you aware that this system of average prevails in any other large printing office? I do not believe it does: I believe it is an improvement peculiar to the Government Printing Office—a great improvement on the conduct of printing offices situated as the Government Printing Office is situated.

2246. I am asking whether you are acquainted with the practice of printing offices generally, and you say that you are—Now I again ask you whether this practice is known in printing offices generally? They have an equivalent for it. In a newspaper office there is no necessity to keep an average, because the men are paid exactly for what they do, and the nature of the work is totally different. In a jobbing office the master has an equivalent in the power he has of dealing with a man who fails to come up to his idea of what he ought to do. If I had the power of dismissing the men, I should at once discontinue to keep this record of their work.‡

2247. Do you consider that the working of the printing office would be more efficient if you had the power of dismissing and engaging men? I do not attach much importance to the power of engaging them. Leaving the power of dismissal in the hands of the Government Printer I think was very wise, as far as the wages-paid portion of the hands was concerned.§

2248. Would it not be also desirable that the Government Printer should have the power of dismissing all compositors, whether distinguished by being paid by wages or in any other way? Of course it would be impossible to give the Government Printer the power of dismissing anybody appointed by the Governor and Executive Council.||

2249. Are the compositors appointed by the Governor and Executive Council? A great many of them are.

2250. Supposing the compositors engaged in the Government Printing Office were appointed on the authority of the Government Printer, and he had the power of dismissing them, would that give him a control equal to what exists in private establishments? Undoubtedly.

2251. If you had that power, would you continue this system of average? I do not think I would. I might do it on the ground that I might be charged with partiality in dealing with the men; but what induced me to commence it was the absence of that power of dealing with the men. (*Book referred to as the Average Book produced.*)

2252. I think you cannot explain how the average is made up exactly, but you say it is made up in the best way you can? There is great difficulty in keeping the account when the men are shifted about from one kind of work to another, as they must be in the Government Printing Office; but the overseers keep it as accurately as they can.

2253. Do you think this system can be relied upon as an absolute proof of the work the men do? No, I do not. I have had to keep it with such help as I could get. For instance, when first kept it was kept by a gentleman who was incapacitated from doing any other duty. I would not rely upon it even now as an infallible record, but it is perfectly reliable for comparison of the ability of the various workmen.

2254. You view it as an approximation to what you consider a better system? Yes.

2255. *Captain Onslow.* Is this average book only for the supernumeraries, or for the establishment hands as well? It is for the persons on the establishment only; the supernumeraries are paid by the piece.

2256. I see (*referring to the Average Book*) by time it is 1s. 6d. an hour? Yes, the person who gets 1s. 6d. an hour has a corresponding rate of pay. It would not be fair to put a man on time and value his work at a lower rate per hour than we are actually paying him.

2257. Is this for over-time? Time is not over-time; if it is over-time it will be so expressed.

2258. Could any of your overseers or yourself, by looking at that book, determine or ascertain which was the better and which the worse workman? Not by itself; but it would give you a very good idea. I could tell; the book would be a good guide to me, with the knowledge I have of the men myself. The book might show small earnings, but there might be a very strong reason why it is so, and a reason that should not militate against the man's interest. For the use of the Government Printer or his officers the book is of undoubted advantage.

2259. The overseers would be able to understand it? The Superintendent and overseers would. It is never shown to anybody else; it is a book kept for my own use.

2260. You say the workmen are stimulated—Are they allowed to consult this average-book? Never.

2261. Then how are they stimulated? By the knowledge of its being kept.

2262. You say you are in the habit of changing men from one kind of work to another, twenty or thirty times a day—would not that tend to confuse the work? That is an extreme case. If it could be avoided it would be better. The frequent changing about arises in this way:—Supposing it is just at the time the

House

* ADDED (*on revision*):—The system is this:—When composing, the quantity of composition is cast up and computed; when on time, each man is furnished with a check, with the precise time of beginning filled in by the overseer of the branch. The compositor himself fills in the time of finishing, and immediately hands it to the overseer, who initials and files it, if correct. The system itself is perfectly sound, and might be made perfectly accurate, even to the value of a minute; but to do so would involve additional, and in my opinion, needless, expense.

† ADDED (*on revision*):—The management of the Letter-press Department forms only a portion of my duties: I have practically two departments. In 1856, the Stamp Department, which then did about a tenth of the business it does now, had a separate head and staff.

‡ NOTE (*on revision*):—I wish to modify this answer thus:—If I were in the position of a private printer I would not trouble myself to keep a record of the men's earnings; but, on reflection, I am more than ever assured of the propriety of doing so as Government Printer, because, while it enables me to distinguish the man of positive ability from the charlatan, it in a great measure protects me from the proof, if not from the suspicion, of capriciousness and partiality.

§ NOTE (*on revision*):—I am no advocate for vesting the public patronage in the permanent heads of departments, but I am a stickler for discipline in every grade. As regards dismissals, I admit that if some system were introduced by which fair and full inquiry could be made in each case, the Minister, as a rule, is likely to be the most unprejudiced judge.

|| NOTE (*on revision*):—The supernumerary hands should be completely under the control of the Government Printer, so that he might take them on in times of pressure, and dispense with them in times of slackness.

House is about to meet, and the Ministers are busy preparing what is generally called their Budget, the Treasurer has a number of measures, the Colonial Secretary has a number of measures, and other Ministers have a number of measures in preparation; perhaps we have all our men engaged upon the work of one department, and the Treasurer sends for me in the course of the day and tells me to have such a thing done by a certain time; then I must remove all the men engaged upon other work, to go on with what the Treasurer desires to have done; and I may have to change them again and again.

T. Richards,
Esq.
5 April, 1871.

2263. As a rule, you keep them to consecutive work if possible? That of course, is a great advantage. What I have mentioned is one of the difficulties we have to contend with in an office like ours. If the work were diffused evenly over the year, instead of coming in in gluts as it does, of course it would make a great difference.

2264. In *Appendix 5* you have offered some suggestions for reducing the expense of the Government Printing Office—have you reconsidered it since you last appeared before this Committee, and are you prepared to confirm it? Yes, I am still of the same opinion.

2265. You are still of opinion that £17,000 may be saved for the year? No; for a period corresponding with that which has expired since the introduction of Responsible Government.

2266. What would that be in the year? £17,000, divided by fourteen.

2267. You think your estimate is correct? Yes, it was made out very carefully under my direction; I am certain the amount is not exaggerated.

2268. Are all your readers compositors? No.

2269. Do you think it would be an improvement if they were? I do—most decidedly.

2270. How did they come to be appointed? Two of them were appointed not only without my recommendation but against it; they were appointed at a time when I thought it was not necessary they should be appointed.

2271. Were they not fit to be readers, or not necessary? Nobody is fit for a reader unless he has a technical knowledge of printing.

2272. You do not quite take me—Did you require the number of readers at the time? I did not.

2273. Were they also unfit for their duties? They were when they came, but they are not now.

2274. What are their names, and who appointed them? Mr. Spruson is the name of one of them; he is a well-educated and intelligent gentleman, and is very well qualified now.*

2275. Who appointed them? Mr. Eagar.

2276. Just turn to question 807 and following questions in Mr. Cunningham's examination, as to the wages paid to journeymen bookbinders by him and the wages paid by the Government—Have you any remarks to make? I do not think Mr. Cunningham does any bookbinding properly so called; he may do.

2277. You do not think your journeymen bookbinders are too highly paid? Not the best of them; there are some there who are too highly paid—some effete men.

2278. You mean too old—worn out? Yes.

2279. Have they been long in the service? Very long. There is only one in that position, in the Book-binding Branch, a poor fellow stricken with ill-health.

2280. You see the difference—the Government pay £6 a week,† and Mr. Cunningham pays £2 10s.? I have a bookbinder now who is in receipt of £3 a week, and the recent retrenchment has cut him down to £2 17s., but he will not stay. You cannot get a really good bookbinder under £3 10s. or £4. Of course there is a great difference in the qualifications of men.

2281. Mr. Thrum is overseer in the Bill-room? Yes.

2282. And he oversees one man and a boy? One man and a boy ordinarily,‡ but he oversees an immense quantity of matter—Electoral Lists, Brands Registers, and so on; and when the Bill work is going on he has charge of that particular work, and the same with the Electoral Lists, and other work.

2283. It frequently happens that Bills are not passed—Do you keep them in type if they are likely to be brought forward next Session? Yes, we judge of that. At the end of this Session I shall submit all Bills to the Minister, and ask what shall be kept standing.

2284. I have noticed that the Roads Bill has been introduced two or three times, but not passed; several amendments have been made in Committee, but it seems the Bill is reprinted without any of the amendments made Session after Session—that you have nothing to do with? No. I would make this remark with reference to Mr. Cunningham's statement,—that it is a mistake to suppose that employing cheap labour, or underpaying good labour, conduces to economy.

2285. You will see, at question 1320, Mr. Banks's evidence, that a number of men were suspended or dismissed some time ago, and you see that a note on revision says that the permanent staff had to go back at night, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. an hour, to perform work for which the supernumeraries were paid 1s. 3d.? That is simply untrue.

2286. There has been something said about the Volunteers in the Printing Office—have you heard that any of their land-orders have fallen into the hands of the overseers? I did hear it, and I made inquiry about it, and it was contradicted. It was said that Mr. D'Arrietta bought one or two, and I questioned him about it, and he denied it; the parties who it was said had sold to him denied it also.

2287. Are the apprentices under indentures? A great number are; not all.

2288. Why is there any difference? I do not venture to indenture an apprentice until I am quite satisfied he is suitable; therefore they go on for two or three years, and some even serve the whole of their time and receive indentures at the end of it.§

2289.

* NOTE (on revision) :—It is only just to Mr. Spruson to say, that his high educational qualifications and great industry have enabled him to make up for every deficiency in regard to printing specialities. I mention his case not in a carping spirit, but in defence of myself against the criticisms of some of the witnesses. As a rule, I think the position of reader should be regarded as a step in promotion for the intelligent compositor.

† NOTE (on revision) :—The overseer of the Bookbinding Branch receives £285 a year. The highest rate paid to bookbinders now is £190 a year.

‡ NOTE (on revision) :—The boy referred to is over twenty-one years of age. The fact of two hands only being constantly kept in the Bill Room under Mr. Thrum, is to be attributed to the confidential responsibility that attaches to this branch; it does not convey any idea of Mr. Thrum's position, who often has thirty or forty hands under him for weeks at a time. Moreover, Mr. Thrum is a working overseer, who, in addition to having charge of the room, when not otherwise engaged, works at his frame as a compositor.

§ NOTE (on revision) :—I may mention that a system of competitive examinations for apprenticeship, and of apprentices for promotion to the higher branches, has been in operation for about two years past with great advantage.

- T. Richards, Esq. 2289. You would not give them indentures unless you saw they were worth it? No.*
2290. You have read Mr. Mason's evidence? Yes.
2291. Mr. Mason was dismissed on your recommendation? Yes.
- 5 April, 1871. 2292. He has since been reinstated? Yes.
2293. By whom? By the Government.
2294. And Executive Council? Not by the Executive Council—by the Treasurer; he has gone back to his old position.
2295. Mr. D'Arrietta, I think, states that he has been insolent. Has any complaint been made to you, since his reinstatement, of his having shown insolence? Yes, verbal complaints have been made.
2296. Have you reported that? No. Mr. Potter complained two or three times to me of Mr. Mason's conduct to him, and I requested him to put the case in writing, because I make it a rule not to take action in any complaint not in writing, unless the occurrence comes under my own observation. He requested that I would not press him to do so, as he did not want to have any more rows.†
2297. Mr. Mason states that he has known one man to get a take of four lines, while he has gone up behind him and got a take of sixty lines, showing that there is no management at all? It is possible, but I think he exaggerates when he says sixty lines. But it is easy to explain. Persons accustomed to newspaper work get it in even takes because the writers and reporters adopt a uniform size of paper for their MSS.; but in our case there may be a notice of motion of four lines, or there may be a long notice of motion written on both sides so that it cannot be cut. One, therefore, might get four lines and another sixty, because you cannot divide the sixty. It is owing to the character of the MSS. that comes from the House, which, as every Member must know, is very irregular as printers' copy.‡
2298. You will see at question 1027, it is stated that in answer to an application from Mr. Baigent you said, "It is not the intention of the Government Printer at any time to put forward any of the supernumerary staff to the permanent staff"? I have here an exact copy of the minute I wrote upon that occasion. Mr. Mason's statement bears no resemblance at all to the reply I gave—not the slightest. I will read the reply I gave to Mr. Baigent, and I will beg the Committee to compare it with Mr. Mason's extract from the note-book he was accustomed to keep. Mr. Baigent, when he first came to the office, requested me to take him on as an improver; he had been working somewhere in town, and he said the work had not given him opportunity to perfect himself. I was unwilling to increase the staff, and I made it a condition that when he had finished his term as an improver he should have no claim for permanent employment. He however went on to the supernumerary staff, and when the vacancy fell in he made application for the appointment. My minute was as follows:—"When Mr. Baigent first joined the office it was in the capacity of a turnover apprentice, and with the distinct understanding that he would have no claim for employment as a journeyman on the permanent staff after completion of his indentures. It is quite true that about two years ago I promised Mr. Baigent that he should be the first of the supernumerary hands to be transferred to the permanent staff. Since then, however, the piece system has been introduced, and I have no present intention of recommending any addition to the number of compositors on the fixed establishment." Now that is a very different minute to that which Mr. Mason attributes to me, and which he extracted from his note-book.
2299. At question 236 of your own evidence, you stated that the men who are paid £180 and £150 a year are paid rather below the ordinary rate—Are you still of that opinion, that these men are paid below the ordinary rate? No, I certainly did not intend to say that. I might have said, that, taking the average pay of the men on the establishment, they are not, on the whole, paid above the current rate in Sydney.
2300. Do you think these men would exchange positions with the supernumerary staff? There is not sufficient work for the supernumerary staff; but if they could get sufficient work, I do not think it would be to their advantage to go on the establishment.§
2301. You are a Major of Volunteers? Yes.
2302. Are any privileges allowed to men in the Printing Office who volunteer? Yes.
2303. Will you state what they are? The only privilege allowed is, that they are permitted to go away, in slack times, on Monday afternoons, at 4 o'clock, to rifle practice, instead of leaving at 6 o'clock.
2304. Every Monday afternoon? Yes.
2305. And they lose nothing? No.
2306. Do you know if there are any other Government Offices where a similar privilege is allowed? In all other Government Offices they leave at 4. I started with the principle of making the men make up the time; but the Minister objected to it, and told me the Government recognized no difference between wages-paid people and people on salaries.||
2307. Do you know whether it is the case in other Colonies? It was so when I was in Melbourne, on a visit.
2308. How many men in the Government Printing Office have joined the Volunteers? I could not say exactly, but I should think there are fifteen or sixteen belonging to various Companies.
2309. All of these go out once a week? Not once a week throughout the year, but on special occasions; for instance, when the Rifle Matches are coming on. The Government give three days for these matches; and the men appeal to me, saying that they give a good deal of their own time to volunteering, and they would be at a great disadvantage as compared with other competitors unless allowed some time for preparatory practice.

2310.

* NOTE (on revision) :—I have known boys, though well conducted before, fall into a state of mischievous indolence soon after being indentured, in the belief, I suppose, that their indentures gave them a fixity which could not be disturbed without a great deal of trouble.

† NOTE (on revision) :—Mr. Potter's complaint was, that Mr. Mason was constantly endeavouring to intimidate him in reference to this Committee.

‡ NOTE (on revision) :—Economy to a very considerable extent might be effected by having a regulation respecting Returns which are presented to the House and printed. In England, the authorities have directed that the MSS. of all matter intended for printing shall be written on one side of the paper, and it is said that the alteration is the means of saving thousands of pounds per annum. There is no doubt that the form in which MS. is prepared is of great importance to the printer. I have known instances where it has actually been recopied with advantage before putting it into the hands of the compositors.

§ NOTE (on revision) :—The piece system was introduced in January, 1867, upon my recommendation. It has been very effective in keeping down the expense of the department.

|| NOTE (on revision) :—This was on the occasion of the first International Cricket Match. I was denounced in the public Press for objecting to close the office, unconditionally, for three whole days, at a time when the office was teeming with work, and was rebuked by the Minister as well.

T. Richards,
Esq.

5 April, 1871.

2310. You state that they get out at 4: was it ever at 3? Occasionally at 3.

2311. In this Average Book, I see the earnings of a man named O'Loughlin set down as follows:—For January, £10 19s. 6d.; for February, £11 4s.; for March, £10 13s.; while the earnings of the next man, Mr. M'Kern, are—for January, £20 16s.; for February, £18 16s. 6d.; for March, £19 12s. 6d.; being very nearly double O'Loughlin's—Are they paid the same? Mr. M'Kern gets more than Mr. O'Loughlin; the former receives 10s. a day, the latter 8s.

2312. How do you account for the difference in their work? That is a very common thing. The difference between the capabilities of compositors is astonishing. Mr. M'Kern happens to be an exceptionally industrious hand—there are very few like him; it is however possible that during these three months he may have had more favourable copy than O'Loughlin. There is no doubt he is a more advanced workman than O'Loughlin. It is by no means uncommon for one man to be much better than another in point of speed, but speed only does not make the really good compositor.

2313. *Mr. Samuel.* Before Mr. Mason was returned to the Government Printing Office, were you consulted? Yes.

2314. Who spoke to you? Mr. Lord, the Treasurer.

2315. What was the result? I objected most strongly to Mr. Mason's restoration, but Mr. Lord said he had inquired into it—I think he said he had consulted the Chairman of this Committee—and he had come to the conclusion that Mr. Mason had been wrongfully dismissed, and the Government would reinstate him. I then said that I had resisted as long as I could, but that if Mr. Mason came back I should receive him as if he were an utter stranger to me.

2316. Were you asked what were your objections to having him back? I stated them.

2317. At the time you recommended Mr. Mason's removal from the Office to me, was he guilty of any acts of insubordination? Yes.

2318. Will you state what those acts of insubordination were? The particular case of which I complained was brought under my notice by the Superintendent.

2319. *Captain Onslow.* Did you give the rates of wages of these men I asked you about—I think you must have made a mistake; the rates of wages are the same? They have been altered since the date of the return you are referring to—Mr. M'Kern has recently been promoted. The book shows the earnings for the first three months of this year.

2320. The reference to the book was; but they are down at the same rate of wages, 8s.? Mr. M'Kern was appointed in December last at £150; Mr. O'Loughlin is now at 7s. 6d. a day.

2321. *Mr. Samuel.* I was asking about the acts of insubordination charged against Mr. Mason? I will read the minutes that passed on the occasion. (*Read and handed in. Vide Appendix E.*) This complaint was made, I may state, two days before Mr. Wilson gave notice of certain questions in reference to the alleged suspension of the supernumerary hands, and my minute refers to these questions.

2322. Were these papers brought under the notice of the present Treasurer? I brought them under his notice myself.

2323. And in spite of your protest to the contrary, Mr. Mason was sent back? Yes.

2324. With regard to this Average Book; this, you say, is kept entirely for your own guidance? Quite so.

2325. With a view to ascertain the efficiency of the men employed? Yes, and to keep a check upon them.

2326. If you found a man really inefficient and not doing his work properly, would you consider it your duty to recommend his removal or his being disgraced? I would recommend his being put upon the piece; that is the first step.

2327. Have you ever acted in that way? Yes, in two cases; those of a man named Nolan and a man named Jones.

2328. *Captain Onslow.* Was that the Mr. Jones who gave evidence here? No, a different person.

2329. *Mr. Samuel.* Was your recommendation acted upon? Yes.

2330. Then, in fact, you have adopted this plan to guide you in ascertaining whether the men were doing their work properly? Quite so.

2331. They know that you keep this check? They do.

2332. And you think the knowledge of that fact stimulates them to work? Yes. After I introduced it the overseers informed me that they believed it made £500 a year difference.

2333. In fact, the knowledge by the men that there is a check upon them induces them to work more efficiently than if there was no check? Yes. I may say that some of them do not like the check.

2334. *Chairman.* With reference to your minute with regard to the alleged insubordination on the part of Mr. Mason and Mr. Banks, were either of these men guilty of insubordinate conduct towards yourself? Yes.

2335. What was the nature of it? In this case of the "pie," Mr. Mason appealed to me with reference to the dispute between himself and Mr. D'Arrietta. I said to Mr. Mason—"Do not wrangle with the overseer; put in the pie, and include the charge in your bill. If it is right you should be paid for it, you shall be paid; if it is not right you should be paid for it, you shall not be paid." Mr. Mason went away and did not return immediately; he did not in fact come to me for a week; I thought he was going on with his work. When he came again he told me the same story over again about the "pie," and I then called Mr. Potter and asked him to make a formal inquiry into the matter, and the result was that we came to the conclusion that Mr. D'Arrietta was quite right and Mr. Mason wrong. However, a Member of Parliament called upon me in reference to the case, and I explained to him that there was no intention of injuring Mr. Mason,—that I simply desired that he should obey the overseer's orders and not quarrel with him. After this, Mr. Mason informed me that he had been round and had seen yourself, Mr. Windeyer, Sir James Martin, and Mr. Parkes, and they all advised him not to put in the pie,* and he did not care a button whether I dismissed him or not,—that he was assured his position was as safe as my own,—that if I dismissed him to-day he would come back to-morrow, and in a better position. That statement rather startled me, and I thought it my duty to take action in the matter; but as I had just before passed my word to the gentleman who had called upon me, I advised Mr. Mason to go on quietly with his work and not to quarrel with the overseers.

2336. Did Mr. Banks commit any act of insubordination to yourself? His manner was very offensive, but his only overt act was that mentioned in my minute, except after the complaint was made. He came to my office, and he has given a version of what took place, not one word of which is true.

2337.

* NOTE (on revision):—I quote Mr. Mason's words. I do not, nor ever did, believe him.

- T. Richards, Esq. 2337. Was Mr. Banks guilty of insubordination to yourself? Yes; his manner was offensive and insubordinate.
- 5 April, 1871. 2338. Was there anything more than manner,—were any words used? Only the words referred to. I repeated the words to him, and he said,—“I did not say so, but I have no hesitation in saying so now.” That is, that the Government Printership would not be worth a pound after this inquiry was over. I complain of his having said so in office hours before the men more than anything; I doubt whether I would have taken much notice of it otherwise.
2339. Have you any proof? Yes, Mr. Potter proved this before he made the complaint. It was quite proved.
2340. *Captain Onslow.*] There was a new Tariff drawn up in 1866—Were any of the supernumerary hands dismissed then? No supernumerary hand was ever employed on what we call confidential work. The precautions we take are not in consequence of any suspicion of the men themselves, but rather that they should be protected.
2341. Do you think a more efficient check could be maintained or established than this system of average? I do not know of any.
2342. It is the best you can devise? Yes.
2343. May I ask who makes up the average? A person called the computer.
2344. The same man always? If possible, the same man always.
2345. Do you think Mr. Mason's reappointment likely in any way to prejudice your authority? I do not think it will much. It is bad, of course, to have a man who has insubordinate tendencies.
2346. *Mr. Samuel.*] Do you not think it is calculated to impair the efficiency of a department, if the employés are sent back after you have once recommended their dismissal? I do, unless it is done as an act of grace.
2347. Was this done as an act of grace? Scarcely, I think.
2348. Is it not calculated in some way to affect your authority in the department? It is reasonable to suppose it would. It is certain that Mr. Mason's conduct has kept the department in an unhealthy state of excitement.
2349. *Captain Onslow.*] I suppose all the employés have read this evidence? I think not; if they have done so they have done it surreptitiously.
2350. I see in a “note on revision” to question 97, Mr. Mason states that you were in the habit of going through the office only once a week? It is quite untrue.*
2351. Is there any truth in the statement that you gave leave to assist in municipal elections in favour of one person? That bears falsehood on the face of it. How is it possible for Mr. Mason to know what transpired between Mr. Bell and myself?

* NOTE (on revision):—At the time of Mr. Mason's quarrel about the pie, I was, by permission of the Minister, relieved from the ordinary routine of duty, in consequence of ill health induced by a very sad accident in my family. If Mr. Mason's statement has reference to any other period it is ridiculously false.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

APPENDIX.

A 1.

[To Evidence given by Thomas Richards, Esq., Government Printer, 21 September, 1870.]

STATEMENT showing the EXPENDITURE and REVENUE of the Government Printing Office since the introduction of Responsible Government, being the period from the year 1856 to the half-year ending 30th June, 1870, inclusive :—

Year.	Expenditure of Department.	Revenue of Department.	REMARKS. <i>In this column is shown the Branches added to the Establishment, and also the new Departments or Services for which work has been executed.</i>
1856	£ 12,809	£ 1,166	Legislative Assembly established.
1857	14,260	1,565	Postage Stamp Branch added. Printing of Census. Observatory. Harbour Defences. Light and Navigation Board. Orphan Schools.
1858	16,661	1,663	Bookbinding Branch added. Telegraph Department. Brigade Office. Binding for Parliamentary Library.
1859	15,814	2,015	District Courts. Museum.
1860	16,208	2,064	Perforating Stamps—Machine Numbering, &c. introduced. Public Works.
1861	18,822	1,958	Gaols. Military. Returning Officers. Volunteer Corps.
1862	19,011	2,380	Money Order Office. Reprint of Statutes at large.
1863	19,737	2,476	Asylums for the Destitute.
1864	17,140	2,472	Stereotyping and Electrotyping introduced.
1865	17,243	2,473	Printing of Duty Stamps, and Paper Ruling Branches added. Land Titles Department. Stamp Duties Office. Roads Department. Gold Fields Commissioners. Denominational School Board. Abattoirs. Health Officer. H. M. Ships of War.
1866	17,971	2,977	Paris Universal Exhibition Commissioners. Harbour Commission.
1867	18,694	3,362	Railway Tickets Branch added. Printing the Electoral Lists and Rolls for the whole Colony. Council of Education. Industrial Schools.
1868	19,822	3,289	Photo-lithographic and Lithographic Branch added. Brands, Cattle, Sheep, and Necropolis Acts. Lunatic Reception House, Darlinghurst. Reception of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
1869	21,426	3,520	Free Public Library.
1870	{ To 30 June 9,457 }	Estimated at 3,500	Hunter River Floods Commission. Law Reform Commission. Gold Fields Inquiry Commission. Preparatory Printing for Census, 1871.

The principal causes of the progressive increase in the expense of the Department, as shown above, are as follows :—(1.) The tacking on to it of additional Branches. (2.) The printing required for the new Departments created from time to time. (3.) The constantly augmenting business of the Country—such as the establishment of new Post Offices, Benches of Magistrates, Land Agencies, Police Stations, &c., and Railway and Telegraph Extensions. (4.) *Government Gazette*,—increase in bulk and number of copies printed for distribution. (5.) New Forms, &c. arising out of Legislation,—for instance, the Brands Act, Real Property Act, Audit Act, &c. In fact every Act of Parliament involving administrative changes is productive of fresh printing; and though the Establishment is growing yearly, its expense is not increasing relatively to the additional work performed.

It will be seen that the Revenue Collections in 1869 amounted to more than three times those of 1856.

Government Printing Office,
Sydney, 21st September, 1870.

THOS. RICHARDS,
Government Printer.

A 2.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Arrangement of the Staff in the various Branches on 21st September, 1870.

No.	Name.	Situation.	Date of first employment in this Department.	Salaries and Wages.			Remarks.
				Daily Rate.	Yearly Rate.	Amount.	
				s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Thomas Richards	Govt. Printer, and Inspector of Postage Stamps	7 Feb., 1845	.....	600 0 0	600 0 0	Gives security—£1,000.
2	Charles Potter	Superintendent	22 Dec., 1851	.....	400 0 0	400 0 0	In charge of Night-staff.
3	Thomas Adams	Overseer	1 Jan., 1842	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	
						1,300 0 0	
	<i>Accounts.</i>						
1	E. J. Henry	Accountant	1 Jan., 1867	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	Gives security—£1,000.
2	Frederick C. Levinge	Clerk	1 July, 1864	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0	
3	Sale Room— Edward J. Hawksley	Do. (Sale)	12 Oct., 1857	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	
						650 0 0	
	<i>Records, Correspondence, Delivery of Stamps, &c.</i>						
1	George Kellick	Clerk	1 April, 1851	.....	210 0 0	210 0 0	
2	Gilbert Johnston	Do.	1 June, 1870	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	
						410 0 0	
	<i>Reading.</i>						
1	Frederick Hosier	Reader	4 May, 1853	.....	210 0 0	210 0 0	
2	Frederick J. Ironside	Do.	Aug., 1847	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	
3	Joseph John Spruson	Do.	15 Aug., 1864	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0	
4	John Charles Ellwood	Do. (Assistant)	29 Aug., 1864	7 0	.....	109 11 0	
5	Jerome Davis	Do. do.	22 Mar., 1869	6 0	.....	93 18 0	
6	George Lucas	Apprentice	27 April, 1868	3 6	.....	54 15 6	
7	Edward Earl	Do.	1 Sept., 1869	2 6	.....	39 2 6	
8	George Brodie	Do.	1 Jan., 1870	1 0	.....	15 13 0	
						873 0 0	
	<i>Composing Branch.</i>						
	<i>Parliamentary—</i>						
1	Walter D'Arrietta	Sub-Overseer	1 July, 1847	.....	240 0 0	240 0 0	Computer. (In charge of Fount Room, and distribution matter.)
2	Charles W. Bloomfield	Computer	June, 1854	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	
3	Thomas M'Cracken	Compositor	13 Aug., 1855	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	
4	Joseph W. R. Twigg	Do.	28 Feb., 1853	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	
5	Thomas Heney	Do.	1 Mar., 1854	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	
6	John Mercer	Do.	7 May, 1855	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	
7	William Hunter	Do.	27 Dec., 1853	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0	
8	Peter M'Donough	Do.	1 June, 1849	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0	
9	William Nash	Do.	Nov., 1847	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0	
10	William Hayes	Do.	6 Jan., 1857	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0	
11	Thomas Geary	Do.	1 Jan., 1855	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0	
12	James Small	Do.	24 Dec., 1855	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0	
13	Tobias Bushelle	Do.	10 Jan., 1854	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0	
14	Charles S. Ormiston	Do.	1 Oct., 1856	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0	
15	Patrick Martin	Do.	7 Aug., 1861	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0	
16	John Drewe	Do.	1 June, 1856	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0	
17	John Atkinson	Do.	23 Aug., 1857	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0	
18	William M'Kern	Do.	9 Nov., 1857	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0	
19	Frederick Dowsett	Do.	1 June, 1858	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0	
20	Samuel M'Cracken	Do.	16 Jan., 1860	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0	
21	Charles Moore Kellick	Do.	20 Jan., 1860	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0	
22	Robert Fairweather	Do.	8 Oct., 1860	8 0	.....	125 4 0	
23	Peter Rice	Do.	12 Nov., 1860	8 0	.....	125 4 0	
24	Joseph Henry Humbley	Do.	25 Feb., 1861	8 0	.....	125 4 0	
25	Denis Kelly	Do.	30 Dec., 1861	8 0	.....	125 4 0	
26	Alfred James Gaston	Do.	4 Feb., 1862	8 0	.....	125 4 0	
						4,356 0 0	
	<i>Boy Messengers—</i>						
1	William Hickey	Apprentice	2 Mar., 1868	2 6	.....	39 2 6	For Government Printer's & Superintendent's Office.
2	John Barton	Do.	7 Feb., 1870	1 0	.....	15 13 0	
3	William Thompson	Do.	1 July, 1870	1 0	.....	15 13 0	
						70 8 6	
	<i>Bills—</i>						
1	George A. Thrum	Sub-Overseer	7 Nov., 1843	.....	240 0 0	240 0 0	
2	Charles Griffiths	Compositor	7 Jan., 1852	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0	
3	John H. Nickson	Apprentice	24 Oct., 1863	6 0	.....	93 18 0	
						513 18 0	
	<i>Gazette—</i>						
1	William Newman	Compositor	27 Dec., 1853	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	These branches are assisted by the Parliamentary Staff when necessary.
2	James Steward, senior	Do.	9 Feb., 1854	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	
3	John W. Steward	Do.	5 Nov., 1855	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0	
4	James Steward, junior	Do.	15 Feb., 1854	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0	
5	John M'Anally	Do.	6 Jan., 1862	8 0	.....	125 4 0	
6	David Hunter	Improver	30 July, 1866	7 0	.....	109 11 0	
7	Charles Williams	Do.	23 June, 1862	7 0	.....	109 11 0	
8	Michael Cullen	Do.	12 Jan., 1863	7 0	.....	109 11 0	

A 2—continued.

No.	Name.	Situation.	Date of first employment in this Department.	Salaries and Wages.			Remarks.
				Daily Rate.	Yearly Rate.	Amount.	
	<i>Gazette—continued.</i>			s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
9	William Carroll	Improver	4 May, 1863	7 0	109 11 0	These branches are assisted by the Parliamentary Staff when necessary.
10	Patrick Hinchy	Do.	3 May, 1866	7 0	.....	109 11 0
11	Thomas W. Bentley	Apprentice (Turnover)	26 Aug., 1867	6 0	.....	93 18 0
12	James Maloney	Do.	18 Sept., 1865	5 0	.....	78 5 0
						1,605 2 0	
	<i>Job Printing—</i>						
1	Peter Buchanan	Sub-Overseer	25 Feb., 1852	240 0 0	240 0 0	These branches are assisted by the Parliamentary Staff when necessary.
2	James Dutton	Compositor	July, 1854	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0
3	Thomas Bagot	Do.	26 July, 1852	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0
4	Nathan Hollingworth	Do.	5 Dec., 1859	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
5	William Kelly	Do.	21 May, 1861	8 0	.....	125 4 0
6	Charles Scott	Do.	3 June, 1861	8 0	.....	125 4 0
7	Michael O'Loughlin	Do.	15 July, 1861	8 0	.....	125 4 0
8	Henry M'Kern	Do.	3 Jan., 1862	8 0	.....	125 4 0
						1,270 16 0	
	<i>Extra Hands—</i>						
1	Henry Baigent	Compositor	27 Mar., 1861	Piecework at 1/ per 1,000 ens, and 1/3 per hour timework.			Night-staff.
2	Patrick O'Connor	Do.	23 Nov., 1865				
3	David Mason	Do.	13 Aug., 1866				
4	John Clements	Do.	14 Jan., 1867				
5	Edward A. Goggin	Do.	8 Feb., 1867				
6	William Grogan	Do.	11 Feb., 1867				
7	Charles Trumper	Do.	14 Feb., 1867				
8	James Jones	Do.	5 Aug., 1867				
9	Harry Gooch	Do.	20 Aug., 1868				
10	Samuel H. Banks	Do.	3 Feb., 1869				
11	Peter Stone	Do.	3 Feb., 1869				
12	Samuel Leake	Do.	2 Oct., 1869				
13	William H. Bond	Do.	28 Mar., 1870				
14	Thomas Crowe	Do.	20 May, 1870				
	<i>Proofs—</i>						
1	William J. McCarthy	Proofman	16 Sept., 1867	8 0	125 4 0	
	<i>Machine and Press Branch.</i>						
1	George Stephen Chapman	Foreman	12 Jan., 1852	275 0 0	275 0 0	Also Storekeeper
2	Daniel Duffy	Machinist	June, 1845	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0
3	Joseph B. Stephens	Do.	27 Feb., 1854	150 0 0	150 0 0	Paper-wetter.
4	William Brewster	Do.	4 July, 1859	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
5	George Bethel	Pressman	1 Nov., 1858	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0
6	William Tipping	Do.	3 Oct., 1842	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0
7	Mark E. Foster	Do.	27 Dec., 1853	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0
8	Christopher Cain	Do.	24 Sept., 1860	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
9	Charles T. Harden	Do.	1 Jan., 1860	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
10	William O'Loughlin	Do.	1 Oct., 1860	8 0	.....	125 4 0
11	James Swift	Do.	26 Feb., 1861	8 0	.....	125 4 0
12	Matthew Lynch	Apprentice	19 Apr., 1866	4 0	.....	62 12 0
13	William Smith	Do.	17 Sept., 1866	4 0	62 12 0	In charge of lower room.
14	James Ireland	Do. (Turnover)	7 Jan., 1868	4 0	.....	62 12 0
15	Patrick O'Gorman	Do.	7 May, 1866	4 0	.....	62 12 0
16	Alfred Stafford	Do.	1 Oct., 1865	4 0	.....	62 12 0
17	Henry Matthews	Do.	16 Dec., 1867	2 6	.....	39 2 6
18	Edward Callinan	Do.	10 Oct., 1867	2 6	.....	39 2 6
19	Frederick Cracknell	Engine-keeper	21 Feb., 1855	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
						2,406 13 0	
	<i>Stereotyping, Electrotyping, &c.</i>						
1	Alfred Stockman	Stereotyper	1 June, 1868	10 0	156 10 0	In charge.
2	Henry Winnett	Assistant	18 Nov., 1861	8 0	.....	125 4 0
3	John Jessop	Apprentice	7 Feb., 1866	4 0	.....	62 12 0
						344 6 0	
	<i>Bookbinding Branch.</i>						
1	Augustus F. Furber	Foreman	5 Nov., 1860	300 0 0	300 0 0	In charge of lower room.
2	John Waterman	Sub-Overseer	2 July, 1859	230 0 0	230 0 0	In charge of upper room.
3	Edward Street Pycroft	Bookbinder	18 Nov., 1861	200 0 0	200 0 0	
4	George Lee	Do.	10 Jan., 1857	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0
5	James Ball	Do.	2 July, 1859	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0
6	Thomas Carrick	Do.	17 Jan., 1857	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0
7	James Ridley	Do.	5 Nov., 1860	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
8	George H. Cockburn	Do.	30 July, 1860	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
9	Henry Yandell	Do.	2 May, 1867	10 0	.....	156 10 0
10	J. Schwartz	Do.	21 Feb., 1870	10 0	.....	156 10 0
11	John Tooher	Do.	2 June, 1862	8 0	.....	125 4 0

A 2—continued.

No.	Name.	Situation.	Date of first employment in this Department.	Salaries and Wages.			Remarks.
				Daily Rate.	Yearly Rate.	Amount.	
Bookbinding Branch—contd.				s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
12	Albert Edward Gaston	Improver	23 Dec., 1862	7 0	.....	109 11 0	In charge.
13	John Griffiths	Apprentice (Turnover)	15 April, 1867	6 0	.....	93 18 0	
14	Samuel Chapman	Do.	27 Aug., 1866	4 0	.....	62 12 0	
15	William J. Riley	Do.	21 May, 1866	4 0	.....	62 12 0	
16	William Fyfe	Do.	5 Mar., 1867	3 6	.....	54 15 6	
17	Thomas Chapman	Do.	4 May, 1868	2 6	.....	39 2 6	
18	Thomas Child	Do.	14 Sept., 1868	2 6	.....	39 2 6	
19	Thomas Lupton Smith	Do.	7 Jan., 1868	2 6	.....	39 2 6	
20	Annie Humfrey	Folder and Sewer	8 Aug., 1863	5 0	.....	78 5 0	
21	Mary Kilkelly	Do.	27 Nov., 1865	3 0	.....	46 19 0	
22	Mary M'Kay	Apprentice	29 Jan., 1868	2 0	.....	31 6 0	
23	Jane Brewster	Do.	1 July, 1869	1 0	.....	15 13 0	
24	Emily Jones	Do.	8 Oct., 1869	1 0	.....	15 13 0	
25	Louisa Alsop	Do.	14 Feb., 1870	1 0	.....	15 13 0	
26	Charlotte Humfrey	Do.	1 June, 1870	1 0	.....	15 13 0	
Paper-ruling—							
27	Thomas Magovney	Improver	19 Jan., 1863	7 0	.....	109 11 0	
28	James Brewster	Apprentice (Turnover)	1 Mar., 1869	6 0	.....	93 18 0	
29	Louis M'Dowell	Do.	1 Aug., 1866	4 0	.....	62 12 0	
30	John Deery	Do.	11 Feb., 1867	3 6	.....	54 15 6	
31	Thomas Foster	Do.	2 Jan., 1867	3 6	.....	54 15 6	
32	Thomas Bennis	Do.	1 July, 1867	3 6	.....	54 15 6	
						3,158 9 6	
Publishing Branch.							
1	John S. Lynch	Publisher	25 July, 1851	.....	240 0 0	240 0 0	
2	Edward Dowling	Assistant	4 Aug., 1856	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0	
3	C. de Mestre Thompson	Do.	17 Feb., 1862	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0	
4	John Fitzgibbon	Do.	29 Oct., 1861	8 0	.....	125 4 0	
5	Charles Jessop	Apprentice	10 Oct., 1867	2 6	.....	39 2 6	
6	Arthur Drewe	Do.	1 Sept., 1868	2 6	.....	39 2 6	
7	Alfred Lucas	Do.	16 Sept., 1868	2 6	.....	39 2 6	
8	James Durning	Do.	4 Jan., 1869	1 6	.....	23 9 6	
9	Robert M'Clelland	Do.	10 May, 1869	1 6	.....	23 9 6	
10	James Hogarth	Do.	1 June, 1870	1 0	.....	15 13 0	
11	John Jones	Messenger and Office-cleaner	7 Jan., 1840	.....	120 0 0	120 0 0	
						995 3 6	
Stamp Branch.							
1	Abraham W. Chapman	Foreman	1 Jan., 1857	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	
2	Daniel Gee	Printer	25 Nov., 1861	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	
3	Edwin William Reeve	Do.	31 Aug., 1863	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0	
4	Simeon Atkinson	Assistant	18 Aug., 1856	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0	
5	William Wicks	Apprentice	1 Oct., 1869	2 6	.....	39 2 6	
						839 2 6	
Photo-lithography and Lithographic Printing.							
1	John Sharkey	Photo-lithographer and Lithographic Printer	17 Aug., 1863	.....	275 0 0	275 0 0	In charge.
2	Charles Russell	Assistant	10 Sept., 1867	.....	80 0 0	80 0 0	
3	Stephen Mallarky	Apprentice (Draftsman)	1 Nov., 1864	6 0	.....	93 18 0	
4	William J. Harrison	Apprentice	21 Sept., 1866	4 0	.....	62 12 0	
5	John Leonard	Do.	1 June, 1867	3 6	.....	54 15 6	
6	Allan Robertson	Do.	29 Oct., 1867	2 6	.....	39 2 6	
						605 8 0	
Railway Tickets.							
1	James Ball	Foreman	15 June, 1857	.....	230 0 0	230 0 0	
2	James Huthnance	Printer	1 Jan., 1865	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0	
						380 0 0	
Printer's Joiner.							
1	Thomas Ilip	.....	1 Sept., 1856	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0	

Government Printing Office,
Sydney, 21st September, 1870.

THOS. RICHARDS,
Government Printer.

A 3.

STATEMENT showing the distribution of Apprentices in the several Branches of the Government Printing Office.

No.	Name.	Daily Rate of Wages.	Amount.
		s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Reading.</i>			
1	George Lucas.....	3 6	54 15 6
2	Edward Earl.....	2 6	39 2 6
3	George Brodie	1 0	15 13 0
<i>Composing Branch.</i>			
<i>Bills—</i>			
1	John H. Nickson	6 0	93 18 0
<i>Gazette—</i>			
1	Thomas W. Bentley	6 0	93 18 0
2	James Maloney	5 0	78 5 0
<i>Boy Messengers—</i>			
1	William Hickey	2 6	39 2 6
2	John Barton	1 0	15 13 0
3	William Thompson.....	1 0	15 13 0
<i>Machine and Press Branch.</i>			
1	Matthew Lynch	4 0	62 12 0
2	William Smith	4 0	62 12 0
3	James Ireland	4 0	62 12 0
4	Patrick O'Gorman	4 0	62 12 0
5	Alfred Stafford	4 0	62 12 0
6	Henry Matthews.....	2 6	39 2 6
7	Edward Callinan.....	2 6	39 2 6
<i>Stereotyping, Electrotyping, &c.</i>			
1	John Jessop.....	4 0	62 12 0
<i>Bookbinding Branch.</i>			
1	John Griffiths	6 0	93 18 0
2	Samuel Chapman	4 0	62 12 0
3	William J. Riley	4 0	62 12 0
4	William Fyfe	3 6	54 15 6
5	Thomas Chapman	2 6	39 2 6
6	Thomas Child	2 6	39 2 6
7	Thomas Lupton Smith	2 6	39 2 6
8	Mary Mackay	2 0	31 6 0
9	Jane Brewster	1 0	15 13 0
10	Emily Jones.....	1 0	15 13 0
11	Louisa Alsop	1 0	15 13 0
12	Charlotte Humfrey.....	1 0	15 13 0
<i>Paper-ruling—</i>			
1	James Brewster	6 0	93 18 0
2	Louis M'Dowell	4 0	62 12 0
3	John Deery	3 6	54 15 6
4	Thomas Foster.....	3 6	54 15 6
5	Thomas Bennis	3 6	54 15 6
<i>Publishing Branch.</i>			
1	Charles Jessop.....	2 6	39 2 6
2	Arthur Drewe	2 6	39 2 6
3	Alfred Lucas	2 6	39 2 6
4	James Durning	1 6	23 9 6
5	Robert M'Clelland	1 6	23 9 6
6	James Hogarth	1 0	15 13 0
<i>Stamp Branch.</i>			
1	William Wicks	2 6	39 2 6
<i>Photo-lithography and Lithographic Printing.</i>			
1	Stephen Mallarky	6 0	93 18 0
2	William J. Harrison	4 0	62 12 0
3	John Leonard	3 6	54 15 6
4	Allan Robertson	2 6	39 2 6
45			

A 4—continued.

Private Acts—continued.			Bills—continued.		
	No. of copies sold.	Amount.		No. of copies sold.	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Newcastle Gas Company	2	0 0 6	<i>Session of 1870—2nd Session.</i>		
Wagga Wagga Bridge Company	2	0 1 6	Customs (123)	2	0 5 0
Sugar-refining Company	6	0 1 6	Licensed Hawkers (83)	1	0 0 6
Presbyterian Church	4	0 2 0	Lunacy (18)	1	0 2 5
Maitland Presbyterian Church Land	3	0 0 9	Marine Board (25)	4	0 7 0
Mount Keira Tramroad	1	0 0 6	Matrimonial Causes (37)	2	0 1 6
Unitarian Church Land	3	0 0 9	Impounding, 1869 (c 19)	8	0 10 4
Mort's Dry Dock	1	0 0 3	Commons Regulation, 1869 (c 14)	1	0 0 3
Roberts' Trust	20	0 5 0	Commons Regulation No. 2, 1869 (c 22)	1	0 0 6
Fitz Roy Iron Works Company	3	0 3 3	Goulburn Meat-preserving Company, 1870 (c 8)	1	0 0 6
Sydney Grammar School	10	0 2 6	Registration of Brands on Wool Bales, 1870 (c 9)	4	0 1 0
Prince Alfred Park Enclosure	8	0 2 0	Companies, 1870 (c 12)	2	0 4 0
	104	1 12 3	Common Law Procedure, 1870 (c 23)	2	0 1 6
				134	6 4 5
Books and Pamphlets.			Parliamentary Papers.		
Cattle Brands Directory	44	7 8 0	Report of Select Committee on Hartley Vale Colliery Bill	3	0 3 0
Horse Brands Directory	37	5 1 6	Vaccination Reports	3	0 0 9
Equity Rules	2	0 8 0	Votes and Proceedings of Legislative Assembly, and Reports of Divisions in Committee of the Whole	265	5 19 3
Barton's Literature of New South Wales	1	0 10 0	Railway Plant and Statistics—Correspondence	4	0 7 4
Ailant Silkworm	16	0 8 0	Railway Extension—Progress Report of 1869	4	0 5 8
Law Almanac (Book)	38	1 18 0	Railway Extension—Report of 1870	20	2 17 8
Meteorological Observations	43	1 1 6	Railways and Rolling Stock, and supply of ditto	11	1 1 8
Postal Guide	229	5 14 6	Despatch—Importation of South Sea Islanders into Queensland	3	0 0 9
Ditto Subscriptions .....	...	4 5 0	Correspondence—Importation of South Sea Islanders	3	0 2 0
Sea Captain's Medical Guide	18	0 9 0	Despatch—Polynesian Immigration	3	0 0 9
Lord Howe Island—Official Visit to	11	0 6 0	Correspondence respecting Incorporation of Numba and Shoalhaven	4	0 4 0
Coast Survey, by Lieut. Gowland, R.N. ...	43	3 4 6	Crown Lands—Reserved from Sale—Sites for Towns and Villages—Dedicated to religious and public purposes	36	0 12 0
Carbolic Acid—Use of, in arresting spread of Fever	5	0 2 6	Petition of A. W. Scott	9	0 2 7
Hints on Preservation of Specimens of Natural History	6	0 3 0	Sydney Grammar School—Annual Reports	47	0 14 0
Reformatories and Reformatory Treatment in France	1	0 2 6	Petition of R. H. Wright	5	0 1 3
Boundaries of Police Districts	4	0 8 0	Rev. D. McGuinn—Report of Select Committee	7	0 3 6
List of Runs; showing the Rents for the year 1870	200	14 15 6	Geological Surveys—Stutchbury's	9	0 11 0
Report on Pleuro-pneumonia, by A. Bruce, Esq., Chief Inspector of Sheep and Cattle	90	11 1 6	Royal Mint—Sydney Branch	18	0 5 6
	788	57 7 0	Bank Liabilities and Assets	17	0 4 3
Bills.			Volunteer Force—Return	10	0 7 6
<i>Session 1867-8.</i>			University of Sydney—By-laws and Report	5	0 2 6
Slaughter-houses Amendment (305)	1	0 0 6	Depositions in the case of Andrew Hume	3	0 1 0
<i>Session 1868-9.</i>			Sugar Cultivation—Mr. T. Scott—Reports	5	0 10 2
Publicans Amending (236)	1	0 0 6	Smith v. Dean—Hastings Election—Report	19	3 7 3
<i>Session 1869.</i>			Remington v. Fitzpatrick—Yass Election—Report	21	1 19 3
Assisted Immigration (43)	7	0 1 9	Retrenchment in the Treasury Department	3	0 4 0
Bathurst-burr and Thistle Destruction (108)	3	0 1 6	Bernard McGuckin and Daniel M'Bride—Petition	12	0 3 0
Bogan Electorate (131)	4	0 1 0	Public Vehicles and Boats—Report	3	0 6 3
Industrial Schools Act Amendment (124)	1	0 0 3	Report from Commissioner of Gold Fields, 1869	6	0 3 0
Leasehold Rights of Conditional and other Purchasers (57)	6	0 1 6	Dredging Machines—Cost of, and work done by	3	0 0 9
Sale of Colonial Wine Act Amendment (164)	3	0 0 9	Compilation of Maps, Pastoral Districts	7	0 1 9
Small Debts Court Act Amendment (95)	1	0 0 3	Sale of Liquors Licensing Bill—Progress Report	6	0 12 0
Sydney Boundaries Amendment (83)	8	0 2 0	Gold recovered from Waste at Mint—Petition and Return	6	0 3 6
<i>Session of 1870—1st Session.</i>			Despatch—Distribution of Troops in British Colonies	3	0 0 9
Bank of New South Wales (143)	1	0 0 3	Public-houses—Petition of Delegates of Suburban and other Boroughs	5	0 1 3
Cattle Sale Yards (189)	1	0 0 3	Gold Fields—Petition of Miners, Rocky River	6	0 1 6
Cemeteries (20 ⁵)	3	0 1 6	Floods in Hunter River District—Reports	4	0 3 11
Customs Regulation (142)	8	1 0 0	Mineral Lands in Hunter River District	6	0 6 0
Commons Regulation (21)	1	0 0 6	William Cronin—Petition of	4	0 1 0
Distillation (151)	1	0 1 1	Sheep and Cattle—Report from Chief Inspector	3	0 1 6
Deficiency Loans Funding (140)	4	0 1 0	Matrimonial Causes Bill—Petitions	6	0 1 6
Gold Fields (3)	1	0 1 4	Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta—Reports	5	0 1 9
Loan, Public Works (239)	1	0 0 3	Civil Service Superannuation—Petition	3	0 1 0
Marine Board (45)	9	0 15 9	Coal Fields—Report from Examiner of	64	1 12 0
Matrimonial Causes (67)	9	0 6 9	George S. Yarnton—Petition and Report	3	0 1 9
Publicans Amending (133)	14	0 7 0			
Public Roads (24)	4	0 4 0			
Repeal of 8 Wm. IV No. 5 (96)	1	0 0 3			
Resumption of Land at Newcastle (91)	1	0 0 3			
Small Debts Courts Extension (130)	2	0 0 6			
Stamp Duties Act Amendment (141)	4	0 4 4			
Superannuation (37)	2	0 1 0			
Sydney Boundaries Amendment (129)	2	0 0 6			
Unitarian Church Land (99)	1	0 0 3			

A 4—continued.

	No. of copies sold.	Amount.		No. of copies sold.	Amount.
Parliamentary Papers—continued.		£ s. d.	Parliamentary Papers—continued.		£ s. d.
Sewerage and Water Supply, 12th and 13th Annual Reports	13	0 7 6	Cemeteries Bill—Petitions	5	0 1 3
Retirement of Judge Carey	4	0 4 0	Debentures and Treasury Bills in circula- tion	3	0 0 9
Percy Simpson—Petition of	22	0 5 6	Other miscellaneous Papers of which a single copy only has been sold	77	3 18 4
Publicans Bill—Petition of Publicans ...	7	0 1 9	Blue Book	56	9 16 0
Sydney Infirmary—Report of Select Com- mittee	5	0 9 4	Report of Council of Education	73	17 0 0
Alleged Complaints ...	5	0 3 5	Statistical Register	14	5 12 0
Imperial Act amending Law of Divorce— Correspondence	3	0 0 9	Report of Water Commission	11	11 0 0
Joseph Nathaniel Cook—Petition	5	0 1 3	Dr. Manning's Report on Lunatic Asylums ..	8	3 0 0
Sydney Water Supply—Mr. Woore's Report	7	0 3 6		1,076	78 12 6
Cemeteries Bill—Church of England— Petition	3	0 0 9			
Rules of Court	6	0 1 6	Miscellaneous.		
Report of Select Committee on Petition of Thomas Smith	2	0 3 8	Electoral Rolls	2,943	303 7 7
Steam Postal Service <i>vid</i> Suez—Despatch ..	2	0 0 6	Government Gazette (single copies)	676	33 16 0
Hospital for the Insane—Report	2	0 1 6	Index to Gazette, from 1860 to 1870	22	1 2 0
Sugar Cultivation—Correspondence	2	0 0 6	Estimates of Expenditure	33	4 0 0
Conviction of Hovell and Rangit	2	0 1 0	Sheet Almanacs (Law)	157	7 17 0
Silver Currency of the Colony—Corre- spondence	2	0 0 6	Telegraph and Storm Signals	134	6 14 0
John Fuller Foster—Petition	2	0 0 8		3,965	356 16 7
Despatch—Joint Stock Banks in England ..	2	0 0 6			
W. A. Duncan—Removal of, from office —Correspondence	2	0 2 4	Forms.		
Unitarian Church Land Bill—Report	2	0 1 0	Brands Registration	92	0 15 4
Clerk of Petty Sessions, Liverpool— Petition	2	0 0 10	Gold Commissioners	149	1 4 10
John Blackshaw—Petition	2	0 0 8	Forms under Land Acts of 1861	12,864	109 5 0
Cessnock Road—Return	2	0 2 10	Small Debts Court Forms	30,958	39 19 0
Proposed Road to Gladsville <i>vid</i> Balmain —Correspondence	2	0 4 0	Forms under Real Property Act	5,409	135 4 6
Panama Postal Service—Articles of Agree- ment	2	0 0 6	Other Forms	137	1 7 8
Gold Fields Regulation—New	2	0 1 0		49,609	287 16 4
Roman Catholic Chaplain, Berrima Gaol..	2	0 0 6	Summary.		
Police—Statistics, 1865	2	0 1 6	Acts of Parliament	2,829	185 14 2
Retrenchment in Public Expenditure	2	0 3 4	Private Acts	104	1 12 3
Oyster Beds—Petition, Manning River ...	2	0 0 6	Books and Pamphlets	788	57 7 0
Ways and Means, 1870	2	0 2 6	Bills	134	6 4 5
Real Property Act—Correspondence rela- tive to appointment of a second Exam- iner of Titles	2	0 0 6	Parliamentary Papers	1,076	78 12 6
Travelling Expenses of Dr. Badham	2	0 0 6	Electoral Rolls	2,943	303 7 7
Base Line for Triangulation of New South Wales	4	0 1 0	Government Gazette and Index	698	34 18 0
Hospital for Insane—Report	2	0 1 6	Estimates	33	4 0 0
Proclamation dissolving Parliament	1	0 0 3	Sheet Almanacs (Law)	157	7 17 0
Matrimonial Causes Bill—Petitions	4	0 1 0	Telegraph and Storm Signals	134	6 14 0
			Forms	49,609	287 16 4
			TOTAL	58,505	974 3 3

A 5.

SUGGESTIONS by the Government Printer, for reducing Expense of Parliamentary Printing.

In offering suggestions for reducing the expense of the Parliamentary Printing, I would point out that the great bulk of it is compulsory, inasmuch as it is rendered necessary either by force of law, or by Parliamentary custom.

The first class of papers to which this remark applies consists of those presented to Parliament by Command of His Excellency the Governor; of those laid on the Table by Ministers—such as Estimates, Ways and Means, Bills, &c., and the papers relating thereto; and of the Annual Papers printed for the information of Members of Parliament and the public—such as the Statistical Register, the Blue Book, the Registrar General's Report on Vital Statistics, &c. It would not, I conceive, be deemed advisable to stop or limit the publication of any of these.

The second class consists of the numerous papers arising out of the Business of the House—such as Reports of the Standing Orders and Library Committees, and of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications; the Votes and Proceedings; Reports of Divisions in Committee of the Whole; Indexes, Sessional Abstracts, &c.; Proof Papers for early distribution; Circulars and Forms for use in the Parliamentary Departments; and Bookbinding for the Parliamentary Offices and Library.

The third class consists of those printed at the instance of Members generally, namely, Returns to Addresses and Orders, Reports and Evidence of Select Committees, Petitions, &c. This is the only class that is generally regarded as capable of limitation; but practically it would scarcely admit of any, since it is very improbable that the House would restrict Members in the privilege now enjoyed by them of obtaining leave for the printing of such papers as they may deem requisite, with a view to obtaining redress of grievances, or of throwing light upon any subject under consideration, or upon the action of the Government.

As these three classes of papers embrace almost the whole of the Parliamentary Printing, it would appear that there is not a very wide field for reduction.

A suggestion has frequently been made that there should be a Printing Committee; and it is possible that such a body might be able to effect some reduction by preventing the re-publication of information already extant, and in other ways. Another suggestion commonly made is, that Abstracts only of papers might be printed; but in all probability the preparation of these Abstracts would cost more than the printing of the matter *in extenso*.

These are all matters, however, for the consideration of Honorable Members themselves; it is more immediately my province to suggest such alterations in the mode of conducting the printing, as may lead to further condensation of the "matter" and to economy in labour and material. To these subjects accordingly I have directed my particular attention, and as the result I beg to submit the following proposals:—

1.—VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY, AND MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL.

Omitting Notice Paper in copies for binding, but including it in the "Proofs" and "Revises" for daily use. At present, Notices of Motion are repeated in the "final print" until disposed of; this causes an unnecessary consumption of paper, and enlargement of the Sessional volumes. The proposed alteration would assimilate the practice here to that of the English Parliament.

A paper showing "Notices of Motion undischarged at the termination of the Session" might be published, so as to make the record complete.

2.—PETITIONS.

Printing Petitions continuously, instead of separately, for sessional volumes. The effect of this would be that, instead of each Petition occupying two or more pages of paper, five or six might be got into the same space, thus saving paper, labour, and binding.

3.—WEEKLY ABSTRACT, AND GENERAL SUMMARY OF PETITIONS.

Issuing Abstracts of Petitions received with the proof papers only, dispensing with the "General Summary," and printing a Summary of Petitions received but not printed.

4.—SESSIONAL VOLUMES.

By the foregoing alterations the bulk, and consequently the expense of binding sessional volumes would be greatly reduced. (*See Estimate below.*)

5.—BILLS.

Printing Bills "close" instead of "open" or "clumped." The spaces or clumps inserted between the lines of Bills were introduced, I believe, in consequence of the hand-writing of a gentleman who formerly held the position of Clerk of the Assembly being unusually large. As a proof that these spaces are not absolutely necessary, it may be mentioned that they are not used in England, or in any of the other Colonies; and even here, Bills which have passed through one House are sent to the other House in a *solid* form, and no inconvenience appears to result from it.

6.—STORING PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

Having only one place for storing Parliamentary Papers; and reducing the number of copies printed, except in special cases. At present Papers are stored both in the Parliamentary Offices, and at the Government Printing Office. By having only one dépôt, the number of almost every document might be reduced by at least 25 per cent., and a great saving of presswork, paper, &c., effected.

7.—LATER DELIVERY OF PROOF PAPERS.

Delivering the "Proof Papers" at say 10 a.m. instead of 8 a.m. In order to insure delivery of the Proof Papers at so early an hour as 8 a.m., it is necessary to employ a Night Staff, at a cost of not less than £500 a year. By having the delivery later as suggested, the Ordinary Staff could do the work in the morning, and thus save nearly the whole of this expense.

8.—CERTAIN ANNUAL PAPERS.

There are three papers printed annually, viz., "The Blue Book," "The Statistical Register," and "Abstracts of the Public Accounts of the Colony," the matter of which is permanently available to such an extent that, if the type were kept standing, a saving might be effected in the composition, of about 80 per cent. on the Blue Book, 50 per cent. on the Statistical Register, and 40 per cent. on the Abstracts of the Public Accounts.

The following is an Estimate of the effect of these proposed alterations during a period equal to that which has expired since the introduction of Responsible Government:—

	£	s.	d.
1.—NOTICE PAPER OF COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY:—			
Excluding it from copies of Minutes and Votes for binding	355	6	0
2.—PETITIONS:—			
Printing copies for sessional volumes continuously	143	9	0
3.—WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF PETITIONS, AND GENERAL SUMMARY OF PETITIONS:—			
Issuing the Weekly Abstract with Proofs only, so as to exclude it from bound volumes, and dispensing with General Summary, except as regards Petitions <i>not</i> printed	467	18	0
4.—BINDING SESSIONAL VOLUMES:—			
Reduction of 1,570 volumes, consequent on foregoing alterations.....	881	1	0
5.—BILLS:—			
Printing them "close" instead of "open" or "clumped"	934	19	0
6.—REDUCTION of 25 per cent. in the number of copies of all Papers printed, which could be effected if stored in one place only, as above suggested	4,445	0	0
7.—DELIVERY of Proof Papers at a later hour than 8 a.m., thereby getting rid of night-work	7,000	0	0
8.—BLUE BOOK, STATISTICAL REGISTER, AND FINANCIAL PAPERS:—			
Saving in composition by keeping type standing.....	3,514	0	0
TOTAL SAYING.....	£17,741	13	0

THOS. RICHARDS,
Government Printer.

[To

[To Evidence given by Thomas Richards, Esq., Government Printer, 23 September, 1870.]

A 6.

RETURN of the work performed in the Book-binding Branch, from 1st January to 21st September, 1870:—

ACCOUNT BOOK BINDING.

Description of Binding.	Imperial.	Super-royal.	Royal.	Medium.	Demy.	Double Cap.	Foolscap.	8vo.	Total.
Full calf, double Russia bands	6	5	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Full calf, single Russia bands .....	.....	4	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10
Full rough sheep	3	38	7	64	15	.....	8	176	311
Half rough sheep	15	13	4	10	660	7	102	.....	811
TOTAL	24	60	35	74	676	7	110	176	1,162

LETTER-PRESS WORK.

Size.	Description of Book.	Style of Binding.	Number.
News	Heralds and Empires	Half-bound sheep and roan, lettered	38
Foolscap	Votes and Proceedings	Do. red basil, do.	550
Do.	Journals, Legislative Council.....	Do. blue roan, do.	300
Do.	Government Gazettes	Do. red basil, do.	191
Do.	Public Statutes and Private Acts ...	Half law, calf bands, do.	200
Do.	Various	Half red, basil and sheep, do.	596
Do.	Votes and Proceedings	Quarter-bound flush	178
Do.	Journals	Do.	75
Do.	Finance	Half law calf, lettered	30
Do.	Do.	Quarter-bound flush	70
4to.	Encyclopédie Méthodique	Half morocco flexible, gilt bands, marbled edges, cloth sides	164
8vo.	Various works	Do. do.	663
Do.	Works on Finance, &c.	Full morocco flexible, marbled edges, lettered	33
Do.	Magazines and Reviews	Half-bound calf, lettered, gilt bands	100
4to.	Various books	Do. roan and sheep	130
8vo.	Various works	Do. and cloth boards	169
TOTAL.....			3,487

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

Description of Work.	Number.
Books, quarter-bound flush.....	13,727
Quartos folded, stitched, and cut	32
8vo. folded, stitched, and cut.....	17,213
Pairs of file boards made, half-bound	279
Plans, lithographs, &c., mounted and varnished.....	1,019
Miscellaneous jobs	2,621
Numbering	1,341,960
Perforating	66,200

PAPER RULING.

QUANTITY of Paper Ruled from 1st January to 31st August, 1870.

Imperial.	Super-royal.	Royal.	Medium.	Demy.	D. Cap.	F. Cap.	Quarto.	Octavo.	Total.
Sheets	Sheets	Sheets	Sheets	Sheets	Sheets	Sheets	Sheets	Sheets	Sheets
7,866	5,410	5,768	8,063	81,757	25,317	174,893	4,417	6,600	320,091

ESTIMATED Value of Work performed in the Book-binding Branch, from 1st January to 31st August, 1870.

Month.	Binding.	Ruling.	Numbering.	Perforating.	Miscellaneous.	Total Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January	330 0 3	76 7 0	30 2 0	1 9 6	4 11 0	442 9 9
February	309 17 4	51 7 10	28 16 6	2 2 0	4 4 0	396 7 8
March	426 12 0	46 2 6	29 0 0	1 19 6	4 14 6	508 8 6
April	310 1 9	27 13 0	9 11 4	0 14 6	4 11 0	352 11 7
May	278 9 10	40 6 10	8 8 6	0 8 6	4 11 0	332 4 8
June	250 5 4	35 0 10	14 6 6	.....	4 11 0	304 3 8
July	305 0 9	37 7 6	3 18 0	0 15 0	4 11 0	351 12 3
August	268 6 7	21 7 6	43 12 0	.....	4 14 6	338 0 7
TOTALS	2,478 13 10	335 13 0	167 14 10	7 9 0	36 8 0	3,025 18 8

A 7.

RETURN showing the Number and Value of STAMPS PRINTED, and ISSUED, during the period from 1857 to 1869 inclusive.

YEAR.	Postage Stamps of all Denominations.				Adhesive Duty Stamps of all Denominations.				Total Value.	
	Number Printed.	Value.	Number Issued.	Value.	Number Printed.	Value.	Number Issued.	Value.	Printed.	Issued.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1857...	3,486,640	32,405 1 8	3,621,899	36,593 19 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,405 1 8	36,593 19 0
1858...	4,106,400	45,487 3 0	4,067,380	42,632 11 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,487 3 0	42,632 11 8
1859...	4,673,130	46,247 5 0	4,638,515	47,568 6 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,247 5 0	47,568 6 10
1860...	4,984,640	52,677 16 8	5,158,858	53,985 19 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,677 16 8	53,985 19 1
1861...	5,065,120	51,975 10 0	5,090,970	51,775 11 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,975 10 0	51,775 11 8
1862...	6,130,540	63,092 16 8	5,776,520	58,876 6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,092 16 8	58,876 6 8
1863...	6,636,000	64,599 6 8	6,258,643	62,322 7 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,599 6 8	62,322 7 7
1864...	8,163,504	73,871 18 8	8,098,260	73,028 6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,871 18 8	73,028 6 8
1865...	8,753,508	74,320 17 4	8,884,017	76,161 6 7	2,095,098	82,537 19 6	1,690,668	29,415 9 0	156,858 16 10	105,576 15 7
1866...	9,827,500	84,154 3 4	9,332,300	79,859 3 4	1,395,082	40,854 13 6	1,719,718	76,510 9 4	125,008 16 10	156,369 12 8
1867...	9,564,088	88,379 10 8	9,798,660	83,979 13 4	1,331,000	43,237 10 0	1,215,273	21,343 11 7	131,617 0 8	105,323 4 11
1868...	10,208,836	83,204 11 4	10,156,822	85,133 14 0	1,013,126	4,283 17 2	1,180,845	22,943 17 2	87,488 8 6	108,077 11 2
1869...	10,744,320	90,996 13 4	10,410,150	86,850 19 2	1,312,000	23,008 6 8	1,218,100	25,962 1 8	114,005 0 0	112,813 0 10

Government Printing Office,
Sydney, 22nd September, 1870.THOS. RICHARDS,
Inspector of Postage Stamps.

[*To Evidence given by Mr. D. Mason, 27 October, 1870.*]

B.

The Government Printer to Mr. David Mason.

Government Printing Office,
26 October, 1870.

Sir,

The Superintendent and some other officers of this department having complained to me of your generally insubordinate and disrespectful behaviour towards them, and several instances of the same having come under my own observation, more particularly since the appointment of the Select Committee to inquire into the working of this department, I have to inform you that, upon my report and complaint, the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer has decided that—having regard to the necessity of maintaining proper discipline, and the importance of supporting my authority in the management of the department—you are not to be continued here as a supernumerary compositor.

Your services will therefore be no longer required.

I am, &c.,

THOS. RICHARDS,
Government Printer.

[*To Evidence given by Mr. S. H. Banks, 4 November, 1870.*]

C.

The Government Printer to Mr. Samuel Hawker Banks.

Government Printing Office,
26 October, 1870.

Sir,

The Superintendent and some other officers of this department having complained to me of your generally insubordinate and disrespectful behaviour towards them, and several instances of the same having come under my own observation, more particularly since the appointment of the Select Committee to inquire into the working of this department, I have to inform you that, upon my report and complaint, the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer has decided that—having regard to the necessity of maintaining proper discipline, and the importance of supporting my authority in the management of the department—you are not to be continued here as a supernumerary compositor.

Your services will therefore be no longer required.

I am, &c.,

THOS. RICHARDS,
Government Printer.

[*To Evidence given by Mr. W. D'Arrietta, 29 March, 1871.*]

D.

The Father of the Chapel, Government Printing Office, to Mr. W. D'Arrietta.

Sydney, 28 November, 1870.

Sir,

Rumours having reached me of certain statements being made to the effect that you are in the habit of lending money "at interest" to your subordinates, and that the term "usurer" has been applied to you,—I have deemed it my duty to clear you from what I believe to be a "gross calumny," affecting not only yourself but those who come immediately under your supervision.

With this in view, I beg to forward you the accompanying paper, which is signed by every one, without exception, to whom the accusation could possibly refer, and which will prove such statements to be as utterly without foundation as many others made by the same individuals.

I have, &c.,

C. W. BLOOMFIELD,
Father, G.P.O. Chapel.

We, the undersigned, declare that, since Mr. W. D'Arrietta's promotion to a sub-overseership in this department, we have not at any time borrowed from him money at interest:—

F. Hosier.
F. Ironside.
Jos. J. Spruson, junr.
John C. Ellwood.
J. Steward, senr.
W. M. Newman.
Thomas Heney.
Jas. Dutton.
C. W. Bloomfield.
J. W. R. Twigg.
Thos. M'Cracken.
Jno. Mercer.
Wm. Hunter.
Peter M'Donough.
J. W. Steward.
William Nash.
Wm. John Hayes.
Chas. Griffiths.
Thomas Bagot.
James Steward, junr.
Thos. Geary.

James Small.
T. V. Bushelle.
Charles Sydney Ormiston.
Edwd. Dowling.
Patrick Martin.
N. Hollingworth.
John Drewe.
John Atkinson.
W. M'Kern.
F. O. Dowsett.
Samuel M'Cracken.
C. M. Kellick.
Robert Fairweather.
Peter Rice.
Jos. H. Humbley.
William Kelly.
Charles Scott.
M. O'Loughlin.
D. F. Kelly.
Henry M'Kern.
John M'Anally.

A. J. Gaston.
David Hunter.
M. F. Cullen.
W. Carroll.
Charles Williams.
Pak. Hinchey.
John H. Nickson.
Thos. W. Bentley.
J. Davis.
W. J. M'Carthy.
James Z. Jones.
Jno. Clements.
Harry Gooch.
E. A. Goggin.
Henry Baigent.
W. H. Bond.
Patrick O'Connor.
Samuel Leake.
Thomas J. Crowe.
Peter Stone.

[To

[To Evidence given by Thomas Richards, Esq., Government Printer, 5 April, 1871.]

E.

DISMISSAL OF MESSRS. BANKS AND MASON.

Improper conduct of some of the supernumerary hands—Superintendent's report.

I FEEL it my duty to draw your attention to the following circumstances:—I was informed by Mr. Bloomfield that Mr. Banks, one of the supernumerary compositors, made use of language in the composing-room, on the 8th instant, in the hearing of Mr. Drewe, which, if not insubordinate, is at least very disrespectful. The words were "That after this Inquiry he would not give £1 for the Government Printership." Mr. Drewe has to me confirmed Mr. Bloomfield's statement.

I was also informed by Mr. McCarthy, the proof-puller, that when he left the office for tea last night he was hooted at by some of the supernumerary hands who were congregated in the street near the office.

Since the appointment of the Select Committee to inquire into the working of the office, some among the supernumerary hands—I have been told—have shown a disposition to be insubordinate, and have become somewhat offensive in their bearing towards the overseers, and to many of the journeymen on the permanent staff. Mason and Banks have been most prominent in this respect.

As such conduct is likely to affect injuriously the good order of the office, I think it right you should be informed of it. The Government Printer.

C.P., 19 Oct., 1870.

Questions asked by Mr. Wilson in the Legislative Assembly, on 21st October, 1870, with Replies to same, furnished by the Government Printer to the Honorable the Treasurer.

- (1.) Government Printing Office Supernumerary Staff:—Mr. Wilson asked the Colonial Treasurer, pursuant to Notice, No. 1,—
- (1.) Is it a fact that the Government Printer has suspended fourteen men, being the whole of the Supernumerary Staff of the Office, for a week, without any notice?
 - (2.) Is there any precedent for such a proceeding?
 - (3.) In the absence of such Staff, who print the Votes and Proceedings of this House?
 - (4.) Will those so employed be paid on piece, or time work; if time, how much per hour?
 - (5.) What was the price per hour paid to the Supernumerary Staff?
 - (6.) Will the House hands so employed work on the following day?

Replies:—

- (1.) It is not the fact.
- (2.) There was no suspension. It would not be necessary, under any circumstances, to suspend Supernumerary hands, as their engagement is from day to day. There were, however, special reasons why some of these hands should not be employed during the present week. There are numerous precedents for the course taken.
- (3.) The Establishment hands.
- (4.) By overtime—Two-thirds of the number at 1s. per hour; one-third at 1s. 6d.
- (5.) 1s. 3d. per hour for ordinary time; for overtime they would be entitled to the highest rate.
- (6.) Yes.

Memorandum by Government Printer.

ALTHOUGH I have answered these questions briefly but strictly in accordance with facts, there are certain circumstances connected with the case which I deem it necessary to explain, and others which I have to report for the information of the Honorable the Treasurer.

The supernumerary or "grass" hands are not employed continuously, but only from day to day for occasional work, as their title implies. Such persons are attached to all large printing offices. They may be called upon any day in case of emergency and perhaps not be required again for a fortnight. This is a thing which has actually occurred here very frequently, and which has never before been objected to by any one.

On this particular occasion, however, there was a special reason why the supernumerary staff should not have been called upon.

Since the appointment of the Committee to inquire into the working of this department, the supernumerary staff (or a considerable number of them) have shown a highly insubordinate spirit towards the officers. In fact, they have formed themselves into a cabal under the ringleadership of two of their number—Messrs. Mason and Banks. These two men have been heard to express themselves in the most offensive and insubordinate manner in the office and during the office hours; and they are in the habit (in conjunction with a man named Taylor, who was formerly employed in the department) of waylaying the men on their way to and from work, and endeavouring to intimidate them with reference to the Select Committee.

The misconduct of these men and their partisans culminated on Tuesday last in their congregating in the vicinity of the office and hooting a pressman named McCarthy (formerly one of themselves, but who was recently promoted to the permanent staff), because he was unwilling to join in their cabal.

As the printing of the Financial Papers commenced on Tuesday, and it was necessary to work at night as well as day on them, and they were of the most confidential character, I considered that they could not be entrusted to men who had assumed so hostile an attitude towards the department and its officers and employes, and that it would not be safe to put them in hand even while these men were on the premises. I therefore directed they should be informed they would not be required again till sent for—that in the meantime their work should be done by the house-hands.

Attached hereto is a report by the Superintendent, bearing out what has fallen under my own observation, or come to my knowledge otherwise, in reference to the conduct of these men.

On a view of the whole of the circumstances, I have arrived at the conclusion that the continuance of either Mr. Mason or Mr. Banks in the department would be subversive of all discipline, and I therefore deem it my duty to recommend that they be dismissed.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

THOS. RICHARDS,
Government Printer,
21 Oct., 1870.

Minute by the Honorable the Treasurer.

HAVING regard to the necessity for proper discipline in this department, and the importance of supporting the authority of the Government Printer in its management, I approve of Messrs. Banks and Mason not being re-employed.—S.S., 24/10/70.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

HENRY FITZGERALD.
(PETITION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 19 October, 1870.

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

The Petition of Henry Fitzgerald, formerly Foreman of Works on Cockatoo Island,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioner entered the Public Service, as Foreman of Works on Cockatoo Island, on the 2nd of February, 1854, at (7s.) seven shillings per day, with house, rations, and fuel, with the express understanding that the salary for which he engaged fully entitled him to the benefit of the Act of Council which granted, in May, 1852, a temporary increase of salary to all officers whose pay was from one to three hundred per annum, £100 of an increase.

That your Petitioner was induced to resign his former occupation on the island as Sergeant of Police, and enter the Public Works Department, in order to become entitled to the gold increase which he was promised by Captain Mann, as Engineer-in-Chief, on the day of his appointment, and which he knew every officer in the department to receive, excepting Mr. Kelleher, both those who joined before and after him.

That your Petitioner made several applications, both verbal and written, for the increase he was entitled to, namely, £33 6s. 8d., which was granted by a vote of Parliament but was overruled by some authority and kept from him, and as your Petitioner believes given to another officer in the same department residing on the island, in addition to the "third" he was already in receipt of, and added to his former pay as a standing salary as long as he remained in the department.

That subsequently your Petitioner was informed that the increase of (15d.) fifteen-pence per day was allowed him, but on going to sign the Abstracts found that (5d.) five-pence per day was all that appeared in the column set apart for the gold increase; and being told that the remaining 2s. 3d. was stopped for coal, &c., which your Petitioner was supplied with the same as every other officer at and from the date of his appointment, your Petitioner declined to sign the Abstracts for so small a portion of the increase he was entitled to in common with the other officers of the establishment.

That your Petitioner also complains that out of a salary of £146, voted for him by your Honorable House in 1858, he received only £136 17s. 6d.

That your Petitioner respectfully requested that the head of his department would be pleased to forward a statement of the grievances he laboured under to the Honorable John Robertson, who was then Minister for Lands and Works, but did not succeed in having his request complied with; and that had your Petitioner been given his right of the gold increase, it would have materially improved his superannuation allowance.

That your Petitioner being disconnected with the Government Service by reason of the establishment having been broken up, is now at liberty to make an appeal to your Honorable House, and entertains an humble hope that his long neglected rights may be found of sufficient importance to induce your Honorable House to take his case into notice.

And your Petitioner therefore prays your Honorable House to take the above matter into consideration, and afford him such relief in the premises as to your Honorable House seem fit.

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

HENRY FITZGERALD.

18, Upper Fort-street,
Sydney, 6th October, 1870.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

JOHN KELLEHER.

(PETITION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 19 October, 1870.

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

The Petition of John Kelleher, formerly Foreman of Works on Cockatoo Island,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioner entered the Public Service, as Foreman of Works on Cockatoo Island, on the 27th day of January, 1854, at 7s. per day, with house, rations, and fuel, believing that the salary for which he engaged fully entitled him to the benefit of the Act of Parliament which granted, in May, 1852, a temporary increase to all officers whose salaries were from £100 to £300 per annum, £100 of an increase, and which he knew every officer to receive excepting Mr. Fitzgerald.

That your Petitioner made several applications, both verbal and written, for that portion of the increase to which he considered himself entitled to, namely, £33 6s. 8d. per annum, but was overruled by some authority and kept from him, and, as your Petitioner believes, given to another officer residing on the island, in addition to the third he was already in the receipt of, and which was added to his former pay as a standing salary as long as he remained in the department.

That subsequently your Petitioner was informed that the increase of 15 pence per day was allowed him, but on going to sign the Abstracts found that 5 pence per day was all that appeared in the column set apart for the gold increase; and being told that the remaining $\frac{2}{3}$ was stopped for coal, &c., which your Petitioner was supplied with (the same as every other officer) at and from the date of his appointment, your Petitioner declined to sign the Abstracts for so small a portion of the increase he was entitled to in common with other officers of the establishment.

That your Petitioner also complains that out of a salary of £164, voted for him by your Honorable House in 1858, he received only £154 17s. 6d.

That your Petitioner respectfully requested that the head of his department would be pleased to forward a statement of the grievances he laboured under to the Honorable John Robertson, who was the Minister for Lands and Works, but did not succeed in having his request complied with; and that had your Petitioner been given his right of the gold increase, it would have materially improved his superannuation allowance.

That your Petitioner being disconnected with the Government Service by reason of the establishment having been broken up, is now at liberty to make an appeal to your Honorable House, and entertains an humble hope that his long neglected rights may be found of sufficient importance to induce your Honorable House to take his case into notice. And your Petitioner therefore prays your Honorable House to take the above matter into consideration, and afford him such relief in the premises as your Honorable House deem fit.

And in duty bound your Petitioner will ever pray.

7th October, 1870.

JOHN KELLEHER,
Viewforth, Hunter's Hill.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUPERANNUATION FUND.
(RETURNS RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 September, 1870.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 19 August, 1870, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return showing,—

“ (1.) The names of all recipients of pensions under the Superannuation Act, with the annual rate of each of their pensions, and the total amount now payable.

“ (2.) The total amount of the deductions from the salaries of Public Officers, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

“ (3.) The amount of the balance of the Public Endowment of £20,000.

“ (4.) Any outstanding claims under the Superannuation Act.”

(*Mr. Piddington.*)

SUPERANNUATION FUND.

No. 1.

RETURN showing the names of all recipients of Pensions under the Superannuation Act, with the annual rate of each of their Pensions, and the total amount now payable.

Name.	Service for which Pension granted.	Total Pension.	Deductions.	Amount paid.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
M. D. Ferguson.....	Accountant, Government Printing Office.....	280 0 0	14 0 0	266 0 0
John Crook.....	Harbour Master, Sydney.....	433 6 8	.....	433 6 8
Stephen Greenhill.....	Chief Clerk, Pay Branch, Treasury.....	600 0 0	.....	600 0 0
Robert A. Hunt.....	Superintendent, Money Order Office.....	600 0 0	24 0 0	576 0 0
John G. Lennon.....	Principal Clerk, Revenue Branch, Treasury.....	360 0 0	16 0 0	344 0 0
Nicholas Nelson.....	Clerk, General Post Office.....	312 10 0	15 0 0	297 10 0
Edward C. Brewer.....	Sheriff's Bailiff, Sydney.....	128 6 8	7 0 0	121 6 8
Robert Brindley.....	Draftsman, Survey Office.....	325 0 0	15 0 0	310 0 0
Joseph R. Humbley.....	Clerk, Audit Office.....	247 10 0	11 0 0	236 10 0
Samuel Morgan.....	Clerk, Survey Office.....	146 13 4	8 0 0	138 13 4
William H. Christie.....	Postmaster General.....	823 6 8	38 0 0	785 6 8
George Brett.....	Tide-waiter, Customs.....	110 16 8	7 0 0	103 16 8
William Wallack.....	Chief Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office.....	650 0 0	26 0 0	624 0 0
Thomas Jones.....	Sheriff's Bailiff, Bathurst.....	150 0 0	6 0 0	144 0 0
John Wells.....	Under Secretary, Finance and Trade.....	746 13 4	32 0 0	714 13 4
William C. Still.....	Landing Surveyor, Customs.....	560 0 0	24 0 0	536 0 0
Lewis Gordon.....	District Surveyor.....	333 6 8	20 0 0	313 6 8
Thomas K. Abbott.....	Secretary, General Post Office.....	441 13 4	21 4 0	420 9 4
William Thompson.....	Official Postmaster, Bathurst.....	150 0 0	12 0 0	138 0 0
John Chippendall.....	Gaoler, Bathurst.....	175 0 0	7 0 0	168 0 0
Edwin H. Statham.....	Storekeeper, &c., Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.....	124 13 4	8 16 0	115 17 4
John Brown.....	Sheriff's Bailiff, Parramatta.....	186 13 4	8 0 0	178 13 4
John Wallace.....	Gaoler, Maitland.....	140 0 0	7 0 0	133 0 0
Edward Rogers.....	Clerk of the Peace.....	600 0 0	24 0 0	576 0 0
Francis Campbell.....	Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Tarban.....	433 6 8	26 0 0	407 6 8
John E. Turner.....	Landing-waiter, Customs.....	137 10 0	11 0 0	126 10 0
W. R. Davidson.....	Surveyor General.....	1,000 0 0	40 0 0	960 0 0
Stephen Cole.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands.....	435 0 0	18 0 0	417 0 0
Samuel Elyard.....	Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office.....	400 0 0	16 0 0	384 0 0
Terence M'Mahon*.....	Clerk, General Post Office.....	134 3 4	7 0 0	127 3 4
James Prout.....	Sheriff's Bailiff, Sydney.....	60 0 0	4 16 0	55 4 0
Alexander T. Ross.....	Coast Waiter, Broken Bay.....	133 6 8	10 0 0	123 6 8
Charles Tompson.....	Clerk of Legislative Assembly.....	720 0 0	32 0 0	688 0 0
William H. Palmer.....	Police Magistrate, Bathurst.....	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0
Edward Denny Day.....	Police Magistrate, Maitland.....	500 0 0	20 0 0	480 0 0
Charles E. Newcombe.....	Police Magistrate, Queanbeyan.....	450 0 0	18 0 0	432 0 0
William Warburton.....	Tide-waiter, Customs.....	87 10 0	7 0 0	80 10 0
Charles T. Weaver.....	Police Magistrate, Armidale.....	333 6 8	20 0 0	313 6 8
William King.....	Landing-waiter, Customs.....	162 10 0	13 0 0	149 10 0
Michael Fitzpatrick.....	Under Secretary for Lands.....	533 6 8	32 0 0	501 6 8
Jemima Wickham.....	Postmistress, Parramatta.....	168 0 0	11 4 0	156 16 0
George Denshire.....	Postmaster, Tamworth.....	120 0 0	8 0 0	112 0 0
W. A. Cahill.....	Foreman of Works, Dry Dock.....	120 0 0	8 0 0	112 0 0
John Kelleher.....	Do.....	82 0 0	6 11 2	75 8 10
Edgar Beckham.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands.....	466 13 4	20 0 0	446 13 4
C. J. Williams.....	Locker, Customs.....	120 0 0	9 0 0	111 0 0
Gotther Kerr Mann.....	Engineer-in-Chief, Dry Dock.....	536 13 4	28 0 0	508 13 4
Thomas Cronin.....	Master of Dredge "Hercules".....	250 0 0	10 0 0	240 0 0
Charles H. Horsley.....	Locker, Customs.....	112 10 0	9 0 0	103 10 0
Frederick Underwood.....	Clerk, Lands Department.....	373 6 8	16 0 0	357 6 8
Allan Williams.....	Accountant, Survey Office.....	226 13 4	16 0 0	210 13 4
Charles Moore.....	C.P.S., Casino.....	93 6 8	7 0 0	86 6 8
William C. Mayne†.....	Auditor General.....	540 0 0	36 0 0	504 0 0
David B. Hutchinson†.....	Prothonotary.....	466 13 4	28 0 0	438 13 4
Henry Fitzgerald†.....	Foreman of Works, Dry Dock.....	82 0 0	6 11 2	75 8 10
Richard O'Connor†.....	Clerk of Parliaments.....	700 0 0	28 0 0	672 0 0
Totals.....	£ 18,903 6 8	873 2 4	18,030 4 4	

* Deceased.

† At present in abeyance.

The Treasury,
24th August, 1870.

WM. MUIR,
Examiner of Accounts.

No. 2.

RETURN showing the total amount of the deductions from the salaries of Public Officers, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Fifty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-three pounds seventeen shillings and four-pence—
£58,123 17s. 4d.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
26th August, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

No. 3.

3

No. 3.

RETURN showing the amount of the balance of the Public Endowment of £20,000.

Nil.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
26th August, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

No. 4.

RETURN showing the amount of outstanding claims under the Superannuation Act.

One thousand and eleven pounds twelve shillings and three-pence—£1,011 12s. 3d.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
26th August, 1870.

GEORGE LAYTON,
Accountant.

Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1870.

[3d.]

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUPERANNUATION.

(CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO CONDITION OF CIVIL SERVICE AND POLICE FUNDS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 6 June, 1871.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 16 March, 1869, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Reports and other documents in the possession of the
“Government, relating to the state and prospects of the Civil Service and
“Police Superannuation Funds.”

(*Mr. Burns.*)

I.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Superannuation Fund Commissioners to Colonial Secretary. 30 April, 1866	2
2. Ditto to ditto. 24 July, 1867	2
3. Mr. Rolleston to Under Secretary. 2 August, 1867	9
4. Commissioners to ditto. 17 October, 1867	10
5. Ditto to ditto. 12 November, 1868	10
6. Ditto to ditto. 5 March, 1869	10
7. Ditto to ditto. 29 July, 1870	11
8. Principal Under Secretary to Under Secretary for Finance, &c. 10 August, 1870	11

No. 1.

THE SUPERANNUATION FUND COMMISSIONERS TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

30 April, 1866.

SIR,

*See enclosure to
No. 2.

Referring to our letter of the 19th ultimo* in relation to the state and prospects of the Superannuation Fund, we do ourselves the honor to suggest, as a preliminary to the contemplated amendment of the Superannuation Act of 1864, that the services of a professional Actuary should be engaged to ascertain with certainty the amount which will be necessary to provide for the accrued claims of the old Civil Servants prior to the passing of the Act; and also what scale of pensions the present rate of deduction from salaries will permanently secure to the contributor.

2. With the view of assisting the Actuary in the calculations which this inquiry will involve, we further take leave to suggest that circulars should be addressed to the Heads of Departments and other Officers in the Service, requiring them to send in without delay, returns showing the ages and periods of service of themselves and the officers employed under them.

Until this step is taken, we are afraid that the doubts and uncertainty which now surround the question will not be moved.

We have, &c.,

C. ROLLESTON,
M. FITZPATRICK,
E. O. MORIARTY,
Superannuation Fund Commissioners.

No. 2.

THE SUPERANNUATION FUND COMMISSIONERS TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

24 July, 1867.

SIR,

In our letter of 30th April, 1866, we suggested the expediency of employing a professional Actuary, to report upon the state and prospects of the Superannuation Fund created by the Act of 1864, and of the allowances promised thereunder; and, in your letter of the 29th November, the necessary authority was conveyed to us to adopt that course.

2. The collection of the statistics on which to base any such report, unfortunately and unavoidably involved considerable delay, so much so that it was not until near the close of the year that we were enabled to place proper returns in the hands of Mr. Robert Thomson, the gentleman chosen for this duty; and it is only within the last few days that we have been in possession of his report, and of a supplemental statement, which we deemed it necessary to call for.

3. We hasten to place in your hands this report and supplement, from which it will be at once apparent that the worst apprehensions expressed by us in our letter of the 19th March, 1866, and by the Civil Service generally, in their petition to Parliament, in April, 1865, are more than realized. We are now brought face to face with the facts—(1) That the gratuities *alone*, granted under the 7th and 10th clauses of the Act, have already practically absorbed the entire parliamentary grant in aid, which, it must be presumed, was regarded at the time as the present value of the accrued claims of the entire Service; (2) That the pensions already granted and claimable will, in all probability, by the close of the current year, exceed the deductions from salaries and pensions; and, (3) That, in the Actuary's report, we are informed that there is a probability that in eighteen months' time the Superannuation Fund will have been entirely exhausted,—a calamity which, as we ventured to state in our letter of March, 1866, we feel assured neither the Government nor the Parliament can regard with complacency.

4. As Commissioners of the Superannuation Fund, our duty in this matter may perhaps be regarded as ending here. But we feel we are, to some extent, in the position of representatives of the entire Civil Service, and we therefore make no apology for urging on the earnest attention of the Government the petition from the Service generally, already alluded to. The prayer of that petition, as regards the all-important matter of funds, was to the effect that the whole deductions from salaries and pensions, at the present maximum rate, should be credited to the General Revenue; and that all pensions or gratuities promised by the Act should be made claims on that Revenue. Whether or not the Government will accept Mr. Thomson's suggestion, and fund these deductions for a number of years, is not perhaps for us to suggest.

5. In the confident hope that the Government and Parliament will grant the prayer of the petition, on this and the other points stated therein, some of which are of great interest (although not of the absorbing importance of the solvency of the Fund), we take leave to enclose a proposed Bill,* which was adopted unanimously at a public meeting of the Civil Service last year; and a copy of which was, at the time, placed in the hands of the Honorable the Premier, by a Committee appointed for that purpose, of which we had the honor to be members.

We have, &c.,

CHRIS. ROLLESTON.
M. FITZPATRICK.
E. O. MORIARTY.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 2.]

Mr. R. Thomson to The Superannuation Fund Commissioners.

Sydney, 1 July, 1867.

Gentlemen,

Pursuant to instructions contained in your letter of Dec. 3, 1866, I have investigated the "State and prospects of the Superannuation Fund," and I have the honor to report as follows:—

2. I received the most voluminous portion of the returns necessary for the purpose before the close of the year; and, in answer to requisitions for additional information, supplementary returns from time to time thereafter—one of the most important only within the last few days.

3. The Superannuation Act of 1864 appears to have been brought into operation on Oct. 1, 1864. The following is an abstract of the Account, from that date to Dec. 31 last:—

RECEIPTS.

Grant from Government	£10,000 0 0
Deductions from salaries, 1864	£2,368 11 8
" " 1865	9,837 16 3
" " 1866	10,415 18 6
	<u>£22,622 6 5</u>
Less refunds, &c., 1865	£1 10 0
" " 1866	5 14 3
	<u>7 14 3</u>
Interest, 1865	599 13 4
" 1866	511 4 7
	<u>1,110 17 11</u>
Less, 1864	127 16 8
	<u>983 1 3</u>
Total Receipts	£33,598 3 5

EXPENDITURE.

Pensions, 1864	£1,203 19 2
" 1865	3,727 13 0
" 1866	7,006 5 5
	<u>11,937 17 7</u>
Allowances:—	
Clause 7, 1865	793 6 4
" " 1866	166 13 4
Clause 10, 1864	1,260 0 0
" " 1865	5,073 6 8
" " 1866	2,302 1 8
	<u>9,595 8 0</u>
	<u>21,533 5 7</u>

1866.—Dec. 31.—Total Balance on hand £12,064 17 10

4. The Gratuities (allowances under clauses 7 and 10 of the Act) have thus alone already absorbed within £404 12s. of the amount granted by Government.

5. The Pensions, which at the close of the year 1866 amounted to an annual charge of about £8,000, will in all probability, before the current year is past, exceed the total deductions from both salaries and pensions.

It will be no matter of surprise to find, within eighteen months from this date, that pensions paid and allowances made will have swept away the whole of the above nominal balance (£12,064 17s. 10d.), as well as the greater portion of the amounts received from deductions from both salaries and pensions. Little or no funds will remain available for payment of pensions or allowances under clauses 7 and 10.

6. From this view alone, the vital necessity of immediate and decisive action in order to avert certain and speedy ruin to all retired officers depending on their pensions, as well as to avoid the flagrant injustice of taxing heavily several hundred Government officers for benefits which they can never realize, is rendered apparent.

7. But the utter hopelessness of the case will be seen hereinafter.

8. The main series of returns embodies details regarding the age, length of service, and salaries, of 840 officers.

These I have classified as follows:—

	Number of Officers.	Aggregate Ages.	Aggregate Service. Years.	Amount of Salaries.
Age under 25	113	2,401	371·25	16381·
25 and not 30	101	2,748	510·50	21962·625
30 and not 35	116	3,745	843·	28254·525
35 and not 40	136	5,012	1213·50	42277·775
40 and not 45	110	4,610	970·	33192·775
45 and not 50	100	4,697	1213·	36337·750
50 and not 55	66	3,429	703·	19748·
55 and upwards	98	5,830	1214·50	34622·
	<u>840</u>	<u>32,472</u>	<u>7038·75</u>	<u>232776·450</u>

From

* Copy of a petition to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, adopted at a general meeting of the Civil Service in connection with this Bill, and presented to His Excellency towards the latter end of 1866, is also enclosed.

From the foregoing the following averages were derived :—

	Age.	Service.	Salary.
Under 25	21-25	3-285	145.
25 and not 30	27-21	5-055	217-452
30 and not 35	32-28	7-270	243-573
35 and not 40	36-85	8-920	310-866
40 and not 45	41-91	8-820	301-750
45 and not 50	46-97	12-130	363-377
50 and not 55	52	10-650	299-213
55 and upwards	59-50	12-392	353-292

And, as a general average of the whole : age, 39-75 years ; service, 8-565 years ; and salary, £279-315.

9. On December 31st last, there were 22 pensioners on the Fund, the net present values of whose pensions amounted to £70,983. (Schedule A annexed.)

10. At the same date, there were not less than 118 officers whose age and period of service would enable them to become pensioners at any time. The present value of their deferred pensions, after deducting the full value of their contributions to the Fund, amounts to the sum of £199,712. But, besides this, there is a liability in each case to a payment under clause 10 to their representatives, which, at an estimate of 10 per cent., swells this item to the large sum of £219,683. (Annexed Schedule B.)

11. Provision must therefore be made, from some source, for liabilities the aggregate present value of which is not less than £290,000.

12. Assuming that such provision be made, and that therefore, under no circumstances, the deductions from officers' salaries shall be applied to meeting claims arising from services rendered antecedent to the adjustment of the Fund, I come now to the consideration of the sufficiency of the deduction of 4 per cent. to continue permanently to afford the pensions and allowances specified in the Act ; and, after much careful study, I am forced to the opinion that, sooner or later, these will have to be reduced. Although about 4-3 per cent., judging from past analogy, would seem to be about a sufficient deduction, I would not advise its being made less than 5 per cent. Among other reasons, the following has great weight with me : that if the Fund were once placed on a perfectly safe basis, a very appreciable influence will be exercised in making officers who have been from ten to fifteen years in the Service, desire to continue in it ; so that, while the demands on the Fund will be considerably increased, a principal source of profit will be still more reduced. Those, in fact, who will retire from the Service, will be those only who have been but a short time in it, and who, during that period, have enjoyed only small salaries, and from whom, therefore, the Fund has gained small benefit.

13. I am inclined to think that, if the Bill to amend the present Act were framed so that all claims for pensions or allowances which have hitherto arisen, or may arise during the next ten years, should be *permanently* provided for out of the Consolidated Revenue, and that all deductions from salaries already made, and to be made during the same period, should be funded at 6 per cent., compound interest, without any deduction whatever.* In that case, the solvency of the Fund would be rendered certain.

14. Of course, the amount of such grant in aid would be an annually increasing sum, during these years ; although, distributed in this way, it would not be felt so keenly as if a sum approaching £300,000 were asked for at once.

15. My calculations have been based on the Carlisle mortality table, which, in the absence of reliable colonial statistics, I regard to be the best for the purpose ; and I have assumed money to be worth 6 per cent. interest. The extensive experience of the local Life Assurance Office shows that, among its carefully selected lives, the mortality is considerably less than that of the Carlisle experience. Probably that of the Government Service, as a whole, will prove in like manner to be, although not so much so, likewise somewhat smaller. If so, while the comparatively small demands on the Fund, at death, will be lower than the expectation, the latter ones for pensions will be augmented.

16. Under any circumstances, or whatever means may be taken to secure the solvency of the Fund, I most respectfully urge the great value of keeping its accounts in a perfectly separate form, and according to a proper system, so that not only its position may be ascertained periodically, but that also the Government may gradually become possessed of a mass of statistics of inestimable value.

17. It will afford me pleasure to give any assistance in my power in carrying out the views I have expressed, or in facilitating those of the Commissioners and the Government with reference to the Superannuation Fund.

I have, &c.,
ROBERT THOMSON.

SCHEDULE A.—PENSIONS.

MEMORANDUM showing the values of all pensions granted under the Superannuation Act of 1864, up to December 31, 1866—6 per cent. interest—Carlisle mortality—fractions omitted.

No.	1	£280	Value £1,756
2	350	3,648
3	433-333	3,912
4	600	4,748
5	600	4,748
6	268-333	1,277
7	200	1,199
8	360	2,989
9	312-5	3,486
10	130	1,238
11	330	2,160
12	250	2,788
13	145	1,022
14	883-333	7,534
15	103-833	842
16	536	6,055
17	714-667	8,160
18	624	5,182
19	144	1,197
20	138	1,146
21	132	1,096
22	420	4,800
		<u>£7,955</u>	<u>£70,983</u>

SCHEDULE B.

* The Fund would then amount to about £197,000, and the annual revenue to nearly £23,000.

SCHEDULE B.

MEMORANDUM of present values of deferred pensions, exigible according to the terms of the Act, allowing in every instance the full value of the deduction of 4 per cent. in reduction of the vested interest of the officer, but irrespective of the value of the interest of representatives, which may be estimated at about 10 per cent. additional.

N.B.—I did not think it necessary to go through the case of every officer separately who could become a claimant on the Fund at present; but my calculations embrace fifty-three instances, the value of which amounts to about 70 per cent. of the total value of this liability. The numbers are inserted for the purpose of personal reference to the working in my rough books.

No. 1.....	£5,342	Forward...	£32,976	Forward...	£74,688	Forward...	£127,340
2.....	2,009	16.....	644	30.....	1,570	44.....	914
3.....	2,477	17.....	747	31.....	4,748	45.....	838
4.....	3,280	18.....	648	32.....	4,543	46.....	2,380
5.....	2,879	19.....	724	33.....	1,573	47.....	2,552
6.....	995	20.....	1,537	34.....	3,071	48.....	5,558
7.....	1,182	21.....	3,916	35.....	3,755	49.....	2,745
8.....	994	22.....	1,762	36.....	2,752	50.....	3,524
9.....	2,714	23.....	5,019	37.....	4,473	51.....	2,479
10.....	3,174	24.....	1,762	38.....	7,410	52.....	1,347
11.....	3,504	25.....	3,618	39.....	4,662	53.....	3,948
12.....	2,142	26.....	1,700	40.....	3,847		
13.....	1,465	27.....	7,695	41.....	2,800		153,625
14.....		28.....	3,418	42.....	3,435		*46,087
15.....	819	29.....	8,522	43.....	4,013		
Forward...	£32,976	Forward...	£74,688	Forward...	£127,340		£199,712
							+19,971
							£219,683

* 30 per cent., as above.

† 10 per cent., as above.

R. Thomson, Esq., to C. Rolleston, Esq.

Sydney, 16 July, 1867.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of 9th instant, I have the honor to submit to the Superannuation Fund Commissioners the following further report:—

First question.—What rate of deduction from salaries would be required to guarantee the pensions and gratuities provided by the Act of 1864?

Assuming that a deduction of 5 per cent., as recommended in clause 12 of my report of July 1st instant, were adopted as a basis for the permanent Fund, there must be added to this charge a further annual sum of about £17,400 (= 6 per cent. interest on £290,000, the deficiency shown in the 11th clause). If the Service were to continue at its present numerical and financial strength, the permanent deductions from salaries and pensions would require to be *not less than 12½ per cent.* But the numerical and financial force of the Service is increasing from year to year.* It is not an unsafe supposition that the Service will continue to obtain some slight increase during future years. I am therefore prepared to suggest that a permanent deduction of *not more than 12 per cent.* will be found sufficient to meet all claims arising under the circumstances of the above question.

Second question.—What scale of retiring allowances will the present rate of deductions from salaries justify?

The answer to this is a corollary to the former. If it be admitted that a permanent deduction of 12 per cent. is sufficient to enable the Fund to meet the claims as they may arise in terms of the Act of 1864, it follows that a deduction of 4 per cent., as heretofore exacted, will produce *about one-third* of the pensions and allowances hitherto granted. In this view of the case, all pensions would have to be reduced to about *one-third of their present amount*; and the other allowances provided by the Act would have to be granted on a similarly reduced scale.

Third question.—Supposing the Government agree to pay all pensions and gratuities for ten years, and to fund the deductions for that period, how would the account stand at the end of it?

This question is one which can only be answered in very general terms. But referring to the 13th paragraph of my report, in a foot-note to which I estimated the accumulated fund arising under the conditions specified, from the contributions of a staff of the same strength as at present, to amount, at the end of *ten years*, to £197,000, I am inclined to think that the then remaining liability of the Government for then existing pensions may be estimated as approximating £200,000.

I am, &c.,
ROBERT THOMSON.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 2.]

The Superannuation Fund Commissioners to The Colonial Secretary.

Audit Office,
Sydney, 19 March, 1866.

Sir,

We deem it to be our duty to invite the immediate and earnest attention of the Government to the present state of the Superannuation Fund created by the Act of 1864.

1. You are doubtless aware that, prior to the passing of that Act, it was the practice of the Government of this Colony to grant superannuation allowances to its Civil Servants, according to the scale adopted under the Imperial Act 4 and 5 Gul. 4, No. 24; and these allowances were provided for by Parliament out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, without requiring any contribution whatever from the Civil Servants.

2. This arrangement—obviously one highly advantageous to the office-holder—was, however, coupled with the disadvantage that, from the absence of local legislation, each individual case had to be submitted to Parliament.

3. In the Bill which was introduced in the Session of 1864, occasion was taken, whilst promising a higher scale of allowances than that sanctioned by the Imperial Act, to cast upon the officers themselves the burden of providing the fund out of which these allowances were to be met. The change thus effected was one of unmixed advantage to the public funds; as, after making provision for existing claims, those funds would ever after be freed from all claims of the kind.

4. The Act itself was passed somewhat hurriedly, and was not, we fear, preceded by that full inquiry which the nature of the transaction demanded. The rates of allowance provided, or perhaps we should say *promised* by the Act, were unusually liberal,—more so, perhaps, than we should be disposed to recommend, if the question were now an open one; but as the rate of deduction from salaries was also unusually high, this was a matter in which the public funds were not greatly interested.

5.

* The salaries which would have been subject to deduction in 1864 may be estimated at about £236,000; those for 1865, about £246,000; and those for 1866, about £260,000.

5. It remained only to compound with the Civil Service for casting on the future Superannuation Fund, to be sustained by deductions from salaries, the burden of all existing claims, which but for the existence of that Fund, would have to be met out of the public chest.

6. The justice of this compound in principle was not denied by Parliament, and the mode taken to effect it was the making of a Grant in Aid, to the extent of £10,000.

Copy herewith.

7. We know not how this sum was arrived at, or whether it was based on any or what calculations; but the Act had scarcely passed into law, when it became evident that the Rest Fund, or Grant in Aid, was wholly insufficient to extinguish those claims of old servants of the Crown which had accrued at the time of the passing of the Act; and the result was, that the Civil Servants addressed a petition to both Houses of Legislature, in the month of April, 1865, drawing attention to the apprehended insufficiency of the Fund, and praying for an amendment of the law.

8. We ourselves had little doubt from the first of the inadequacy of the Fund; but, so long as there was a prospect of the matter being taken up in Parliament, we did not deem it necessary to make any formal communication to the Government. As, however, it has been intimated to one of us that there is no probability of the Bill introduced by the late Chief Secretary being proceeded with during the present Session, we must not longer refrain from placing before the Government the real state of the case.

9. As already stated, the sum of £10,000 was granted out of the Consolidated Revenue to meet the claims of old servants of the Crown, whose age and service rendered it probable that they would, if living, become annuitants of the Fund, or otherwise that their representatives would claim the gratuities sanctioned by the Act. Of the sum so granted, more than a moiety has been exhausted to meet three cases of gratuities under the 10th clause that occurred last year, namely:—

Mr. Samuel North, late Water Police Magistrate	...	...	...	...	...	£1,470
Mr. Geo. R. Uhr, late Sheriff	...	...	...	...	...	1,245
Mr. W. Elyard, late Under Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	2,733
In all	...	...	...	...	...	<u>£5,448</u>

And this irrespective of gratuities for smaller amounts.

10. Here we find three officers, whose joint contributions to the Fund amounted to £17 14s. 4d. only, taking at once more than one-half the sum which Parliament voted as a presumed equivalent for the ripened and ripening claims of the entire Service, anterior to the passing of the Act.

11. Again, taking the accounts of the past year as our guide, we find that the annual deductions from the salaries of the Civil Servants amount to £9,837 16s. 3d., whilst the pensions already granted under the Act, up to the end of the year, amounted to the large sum of £5,409; in addition to which, further pensions to the extent of upwards of £2,000 have been recommended to be granted since the commencement of the present year—making in round numbers a charge of £7,500, irrespective of the claims to gratuities under clauses 7 and 10 of the Act, which may be expected to come in during the course of the year.

12. The total admitted claims to gratuities during 1865 amounted to £5,866; and it is quite possible (though, we trust, not probable) that the claims to gratuities during 1866 may amount to as much. But the figures above quoted will show that, unless the Rest Fund of £8,000 held in Treasury Bills is invaded, we have only £2,237 to meet those demands.

We therefore entertain serious apprehensions that, unless speedy assistance is extended, the Rest Fund will soon be absorbed, and the Superannuation Fund declared bankrupt.

The Civil Servants have already been taxed to the utmost extent the law allows, viz., *four per cent.*; a deduction to which, so far as we are informed, no other Service in the world is subjected. From this source, therefore, it is impossible to look for any increased income.

13. Under these urgent circumstances, we confidently appeal to the Government and the Parliament to subsidize the Fund, by a further grant of £10,000.

14. In making this request, we must not be understood as implying that this sum, added to the original grant, will be a fair equivalent for the claims of old public servants accrued to the time of the passing of the Act; but we trust that, if this subsidy be granted, the Superannuation Fund will be rendered solvent for perhaps three or four years longer, by which time it may partially have regained its elasticity; and thus will be averted from past annuitants and future claimants on the Fund a calamity which, we feel assured, neither the Government nor the Parliament could regard with complacency.

15. Before the next Session, we trust to be permitted to address you on the subject of the needful amendment in the present law.

We have, &c.,

C. ROLLESTON,
M. FITZPATRICK,
E. O. MORIARTY,
Superannuation Fund Commissioners.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 2.]

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

The Petition of the undersigned persons employed in the Civil Service of the Colony,—
Humbly sheweth:—

And firstly, with respect to the "Superannuation Act of 1864,"—

1. That after full inquiry, and such calculation as the nature of the case admits of, your Petitioners have reason to apprehend that the "Superannuation Fund" created by that Act may prove inadequate to provide the retiring and other allowances promised by it.

2. That this suggested inadequacy of the Fund arises (or will arise) from the extent of the immediate and proximate claims to superannuation of old officers of the Government, which claims had accrued at the time of the passing of the Act.

3. That, according to the regulations of the Government in force prior to the passing of the Act, all such claims would have been satisfied out of the public funds, without any deduction whatever from salaries.

4. That it is not equitable that a Superannuation Fund, to be sustained by deductions from salaries, should be burdened with claims or portions of claims which accrued before the passing of the Act, under a wholly different system.

5. That, according to calculations made by competent actuaries, the £10,000 granted in aid of the Superannuation Fund, and which sum it is believed was intended to cover the claims to superannuation accruing before the passing of the Act, falls short of the present value of those claims.

6. That there should be any question as to the adequacy of a Fund to which Civil Officers now contribute so largely, and from which they trust to derive support in old age, is in every way to be deprecated.

7. That having regard to the essential relief which the public finances (formerly wholly chargeable with superannuation allowances) now derive, and will continue to derive, from the very heavy deduction from salaries, it is only fair and reasonable that the deficiency, if there should hereafter be any deficiency, in the Superannuation Fund, should be met out of public revenues.

8. That, with this view, all sums accruing from deductions from salaries under the Act 27 Victoria, No. 11, should be credited to the Consolidated Revenue, and all allowances promised by the Act should be chargeable on and payable from the Consolidated Revenue, without any limitation whatsoever.

9. That, on abolition of office, the holder ought to receive a like pension or retiring allowance as officers retiring on the grounds of infirmity of mind or body, irrespective of any further compensation that may be recommended by the Governor, as by the Act provided.

And

And secondly, with regard to the Bill now before your Honorable House, proposed to be intitled the "Superannuation Act of 1865," your Petitioners further humbly represent that this measure is not acceptable to those Civil Servants whose interests are proposed to be affected by it, for the following reasons:—

1. Because it makes no provision for the widows and children of deceased officers (an advantage conferred by the existing law), and thus casts upon the Country and Parliament the necessity of dealing individually, and perhaps arbitrarily, with claims which cannot well be ignored.
2. Because the amount of superannuation allowance is calculated on the basis of the average salary of the recipient during the whole term of service, thus reproducing and fastening upon him all the disadvantages of want of opportunity, neglect, or it may be, injustice, incident to the earlier period of his career; whilst a sufficient guarantee against abuse in this regard would be afforded by adhering to the practice of the Imperial Government, which is, to calculate superannuation allowances on the average salary received during the last three years of the officer's service.
3. Because the power proposed to be conferred on the Government, by the 8th clause—arbitrarily to increase or diminish allowances from the Superannuation Fund—would be in violation of the rights of all contributors to that Fund.
4. Because this Bill, in common with the existing law, affords no guarantee that the several allowances promised by it will be paid, in case of any failure of the Superannuation Fund.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that, for the foregoing reasons, the Bill now before your Honorable House may not pass into law, but that the existing law may receive such other consideration in the premises as to your Honorable House may seem meet.

[Here follow 473 Signatures.]

[Enclosure 4 in No. 2.]

30th VICTORIA, 1866.

DRAFT of a Bill to provide a Superannuation Fund and to regulate the granting of retiring and other Allowances and Gratuities in respect of Public Services.

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal the Superannuation Act of 1864 and to make other provision in lieu thereof Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The Act twenty-seventh Victoria number eleven shall be and the same is hereby repealed Provided that such repeal shall not prejudice or affect anything already done or commenced or contracted to be done thereunder.

Repeal of Superannuation Act of 1864 27 Vic. No. 11.

2. The balance at the credit of the Superannuation Fund on the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six shall be carried to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Provided that all allowances and gratuities chargeable at that date on the Superannuation Fund shall be chargeable upon and paid from the Consolidated Revenue of the Colony And all superannuations and other allowances and gratuities granted under the provisions of this Act shall be so chargeable on and paid from the said Consolidated Revenue.

Superannuation Fund to be carried to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue.

3. There shall be deducted from the pay or salary of all persons in the Civil Service—except as hereinafter mentioned—such rateable sum not exceeding the rate of four per cent. as shall from year to year be fixed and notified as hereinafter provided and the sums so deducted shall be carried to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue.

Rate of deductions from salary.

4. Upon the application of or on behalf of any officer in the Civil Service entitled to the privileges of this Act accompanied by such certificates or recommendations as the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council shall require the Governor may with such advice direct that such officer shall be superannuated and receive such yearly allowance or gratuity upon such conditions as are hereinafter mentioned And thereupon such person shall cease to hold such office and such allowance or gratuity shall be paid to him accordingly.

Governor may grant allowance on superannuation.

5. Where such officer shall be under sixty years of age such allowance or gratuity shall only be granted—except upon abolition of office and in certain cases hereinafter mentioned—upon a certificate from two legally qualified medical practitioners duly appointed in that behalf by the Governor with the advice aforesaid that such person is permanently incapacitated by infirmity of mind or body from discharging the duties of his office in which case if he shall have served with diligence and fidelity for fifteen years he shall be entitled to receive by way of superannuation allowance an annual sum equal to one-half of the average annual salary of his office during the last three years of his service and also an addition of one-thirtieth part of such average salary aforesaid for each whole year of such service after fifteen years and less than thirty years and if fully thirty years then an annual sum equal to the whole amount of such average salary aforesaid.

Conditions and proportions of allowance.

6. If such officer shall be sixty years of age and upwards and shall have so served for fifteen years he shall be entitled to retire from active service and to receive without any such medical certificate by way of superannuation an annual sum equal to one-half of such average salary aforesaid of his office and an addition of one-thirtieth for each year of such service above fifteen years and less than thirty years and if he shall have served fully thirty years an annual sum equal to the whole amount of such average salary aforesaid And if any such officer shall desire to retire from active employment who has not attained the full age of sixty years but who has served with diligence and fidelity for a period of thirty years he shall be at liberty without any such medical certificate so to retire on a superannuation allowance of two third parts of the average annual salary of his office during the last three years of his service.

Conditions of retirement.

7. Any allowance to which an officer may be entitled under this Act may at the option of such officer be commuted for such a gross payment not exceeding seven years' purchase as may be considered a fair equivalent by the Governor with the advice aforesaid.

Allowance may be commuted for gross sum.

8. Any person awarded any such allowance under the preceding clauses before the expiration of fifteen years from the date of the first deduction from his pay or salary as aforesaid shall be subject to a deduction of four per cent. per annum or such lesser rate as may be fixed from year to year by the Governor with the advice aforesaid on the amount of allowance awarded for such time as with the period during which he may have been subjected to deduction of salary will complete a term of fifteen years.

Deductions for allowance in certain cases.

9. Any holder of an office entitled to the privileges of this Act who shall have served with diligence and fidelity for a period of fifteen years shall be entitled in the event of the abolition of his office or compulsory retirement for purposes of economy or other public reasons apart from misconduct to an annual payment of one-thirtieth for each year of his service not exceeding thirty calculated at the average annual salary of such office during the last three years of his service.

Allowance on abolition of office &c. after fifteen years service.

10. Any holder of an office entitled to the privileges of this Act although he may not have completed a service of fifteen years if constrained to leave the Civil Service by abolition of office or for purposes of economy or other public reasons apart from misconduct or by infirmity of mind or body duly certified as hereinafter provided shall be entitled to a gratuity for less than ten years service of one month's pay for each year of such service and for ten or more years service to a gratuity of three months' pay for every two years of such service not exceeding on the whole fifteen years calculated upon the average annual salary of his office during the last three years of his service.

Gratuity on abolition of office &c. before fifteen years service.

11. In case of more than one office being held by the same person the salaries of such officer shall be reckoned as one and the same salary Provided that such offices are respectively such as would render the holder thereof liable to abatement of salary for the purposes of this Act.

Two or more salaries reckoned as one.

12. Nothing herein shall prevent the Governor with the advice aforesaid in consideration of any special services rendered by any officer or any other unusual circumstances or by way of compensation to any officer removed in consequence of the abolition of his office or for the purpose of facilitating improvements in the organization of any department or effecting greater efficiency or economy from recommending to Parliament such sum in addition to any retiring allowance or gratuity to which any such officer may be entitled in terms of this Act as may appear reasonable and just to meet any such case as aforesaid.

Allowances may be recommended to Parliament under special circumstances.

Allowance not to prevent other appointment but to abate proportionately if in the Colony.

Allowance to widow and children.

Exemptions from operation of Act.

Commissioners for Act.
Rate of deductions how fixed.

How application to be made and dealt with.

How allowances to be paid.

Annual accounts for Parliament.

Not to prejudice Constitution Act.
Commencement and short title.

13. Nothing herein shall prevent any person to whom any superannuation allowance or any allowance for loss of office may be assigned from accepting any new appointment whether political or otherwise in this Colony or elsewhere or from receiving the emoluments thereof. Provided that if such appointment be in this Colony such allowance shall merge or be reduced or the original amount thereof in the event of the same having been commuted for a gross payment shall be deducted during the tenure of such new appointment according as the salary or emoluments thereof are greater or less than the amount of such allowance. And in case such allowance shall have been commuted for a gross payment then the original amount thereof shall be deducted from such salary or emoluments.

14. Upon the death of any officer while in the service of the Government or within five years after his retirement upon a pension under this Act his widow and children (if any) shall be entitled to receive a gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service of such officer in the same proportion as if it were an unencumbered intestate estate calculated upon his average annual salary during the last three years of his service. Or if he leave no widow his children or if no children any other relation of such officer to be named by him or if not so named then at the discretion of the Governor with the advice aforesaid shall be so entitled. And in the event of such officer dying as aforesaid without leaving either a widow or children it shall be lawful for the Governor with the advice aforesaid to direct the payment of the like gratuity or any lesser amount to such relatives of the deceased officer as it may be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners hereinafter mentioned were usually dependent upon him for support but not otherwise.

15. This Act shall not apply to any Judge of the Supreme Court—nor to any Minister of Religion—nor to any honorary officer—nor to any political officer—nor to any officer the right to appoint to whose office is not vested in the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council or in a responsible Minister—nor to any officer constable or other member of the Police or Volunteer Force—nor to any official paid out of contingencies after the passing of this Act—nor to any officer remunerated solely by fees or commission—nor to any person temporarily employed or appointed only on probation—nor to persons receiving small salaries or retaining-fees following other pursuits. Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to exclude from the provisions of this Act any Police Magistrate not deriving advantage from the Police Superannuation Fund or any Clerk of Petty Sessions or the officers of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint or any other officer or class of officers or persons to whom the Governor with the advice aforesaid shall declare that the provisions of this Act shall apply.

16. The Governor with the advice aforesaid shall appoint three officers of the Civil Service to be Commissioners for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

17. The Governor with the advice of the Executive Council shall within the month of December in every year fix and notify in the *Gazette* the rate not exceeding four per cent. at which the deductions from pay and salary required by the third section of this Act shall be made during the year next following. Provided that in fixing such due regard shall be had to the estimated requirements for allowances and gratuities under the Act hereby repealed and under this Act and that the report of the Commissioners aforesaid shall have been obtained thereon.

18. Applications for superannuation or other allowances or gratuities to be paid under this Act shall be addressed to the Minister whose department the officer may be serving in or which he may be in communication with accompanied by such certificates as may be prescribed in manner aforesaid and shall by the Minister be forwarded to the Commissioners aforesaid who shall inquire into and report upon the same. Provided that nothing herein shall prevent the Governor with the advice aforesaid from granting or withholding or modifying any such allowance or gratuity notwithstanding any adverse report of the said Commissioners but in every such case the reasons for granting withholding or modifying such allowance or gratuity shall be laid before Parliament with the next annual account of receipts and disbursements under this Act.

19. Any retiring or other allowance or gratuity awarded under this Act shall be paid quarterly or monthly as may be desired by the applicant under a warrant in such form as may be prescribed signed by the Governor which with the receipt of the person receiving the same and a solemn declaration of continuance in life shall be a sufficient authority for the payment as such allowance may become due.

20. An account in detail of all receipts and disbursements under this Act during every year ending the thirty-first day of December shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within thirty days next thereafter if Parliament be then sitting and if not then within fourteen days after the opening of the next Session.

21. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to alter or affect the Constitution Act or any instruction issued by Her Majesty to the Governor in pursuance thereof.

22. This Act shall commence from and after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven and shall be styled and may be cited as the "New South Wales Superannuation Act of 1866."

[Enclosure 5 in No. 2.]

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

The Petition of the Civil Servants of the Crown, in New South Wales, in Public Meeting assembled,—
Humbly sheweth:—

1. That in the year 1864 an Act was passed by the Legislature of this Colony (27 Victoria, No. 11), to provide a Superannuation Fund, and to regulate the granting of retiring and other allowances in respect of public services.

2. That this enactment authorized the granting of a certain scale of pensions to officers in the Civil Service, who by reason of infirmity of mind or body were incapable of further performing the duties of their office, and in certain other cases; as well as a scale of gratuities to the widows and families of those who might die in the service, or within a limited time after their retirement from it.

3. That the granting of such pensions or gratuities was guaranteed so long only as there might be moneys available out of the fund by the said Act created, or the sum reserved under Schedule B of the Constitution Act.

4. That, towards the creation of such Fund, there was voted by Parliament a grant in aid of ten thousand pounds; and, towards its sustentation, it was enacted that there should be made an annual deduction from the salaries of all officers brought under its provisions, of such sum, not exceeding 4 per centum, as the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council should from time to time direct.

5. That prior to the passing of this Act, superannuation allowances were granted to the Civil Servants of the Crown, according to the scale sanctioned by the Imperial Act 4 and 5 Gul. IV, No. 24, and the allowances so sanctioned were made a charge on the sum reserved to Her Majesty for this express purpose, under the Constitution Act, 17 Vict., No. 41, Schedule B, or when that sum was exhausted, were specially voted by Parliament, and made chargeable on the public funds.

6. That the arrangement sanctioned by Imperial Law and local practice was one in the highest degree advantageous to persons in the Civil Service of this Colony, who were not subjected to any deduction whatever from their salaries.

7. But, inasmuch as the pensions claimable under this system had the absolute guarantee of law so long only as the Reserve in the Constitution Act was not exceeded, and it very soon was so exceeded, it became desirable, if not necessary, to legislate further in the matter.

8. That the Act of 1864 no doubt sanctions the granting of a more liberal scale of pensions than that authorized by the Imperial Act, and also includes the granting of gratuities to the families of deceased officers—a privilege not conceded by the latter; but, at the same time, the burden of providing a fund to satisfy the allowances so sanctioned was, for the first time, cast upon the officers themselves.

9. That the change thus effected in the matter of pensions was one highly advantageous to the public funds, which were thereby relieved from all claims of the kind for services accruing thereafter, and were chargeable only with those claims which had accrued at the time of the passing of the Act.

10. That Parliament recognized the justice of providing for these accrued claims, so far as to vote the sum of £10,000, as already stated, towards the establishment of the Fund out of which they were to be met.

11. That the Act was passed somewhat hurriedly, and without any computation by competent actuaries, or indeed, so far as publicly transpired, without any computation at all, of the actual present value of such accrued claims.

12. That, from the nature of the case, the Civil Servants whose pecuniary interests were thus dealt with, were not parties to the valuation placed by Parliament, of its own authority, on the accrued claims of old servants, and they cannot, therefore, be equitably bound by such valuation.

13. That, according to computations made by competent authorities shortly after the passing of the Act, the £10,000 granted by Parliament fell very far short of the value of the accrued claims at the time of its passing; and the experience of the last two years leaves no room to doubt that, owing to this circumstance, the Superannuation Fund created by the Act will prove inadequate to provide the pensions and gratuities promised by it.

14. That it is not equitable that a Superannuation Fund created, or at least sustained, by deductions from the salaries of the Civil Servants, should be burdened with claims which accrued wholly or partially under an entirely different state of law.

15. That it is greatly to be deprecated that there should be any doubt or question as to the adequacy of a fund to which Civil Officers now contribute so largely, and from which they trust to derive support in old age.

16. That it is not possible, and not fair if it were possible, to supplement the Superannuation Fund by an increased rate of deduction,—the present maximum rate being, it is believed, the highest sanctioned in any portion of the British Dominions.

17. That in the neighbouring Colonies of Victoria and Queensland—formerly portions of the undivided Colony of New South Wales—a liberal scale of pensions is secured to the Civil Servants; the maximum deduction in the one case (Queensland) being limited to two pounds per centum per annum, and in the other case (Victoria) no deduction whatever being demanded; whilst in the case of the general Civil Service of Great Britain, the deduction originally fixed at two per cent. has been for some years wholly abandoned.

18. That having regard to the essential relief which the public finances of this Colony (formerly wholly chargeable with superannuation allowances) derive from the present law, which casts the burden on the officers themselves, it is only fair that the deficiency in the Superannuation Fund (if there be any deficiency) arising from the cause already stated, should be met out of the public revenues; and that with this view, as well as to place beyond doubt the due payment of all pensions and other allowances promised under the Act, it is expedient that all allowances promised under the Act, or any amendment of it, should be chargeable on, and payable from, the Consolidated Revenue.

19. Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that, for the foregoing reasons, your Excellency will cause measures to be taken to amend the Act 27 Victoria, No. 11, so that,—

(1.) The existing Superannuation Fund shall be transferred, and all future deductions from salaries credited to the Consolidated Revenue; and that all allowances sanctioned by this Act or any amendment of it shall be charged upon the Consolidated Revenue, without any limitation whatever.

20. And your Excellency's Petitioners further pray that the said Act may also be amended in the following particulars, viz. :—

(2.) That the amount of superannuation, or other allowance or gratuity, to be granted to any officer or to his family, shall be computed on his average salary for the three years last preceding his retirement or death, as the case may be.

(3.) That on the abolition of any office, or the removal of any officer for purposes of economy, or for facilitating departmental arrangements, such officer shall receive a like pension or allowance as an officer of the like Service retiring on the ground of infirmity of mind or body, irrespectively of any further compensation that may in special cases be recommended to Parliament by the Governor, as at present provided.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

No. 3.

C. ROLLESTON, ESQ., to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Audit Office,
2 August, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR,

Will you be kind enough to place the accompanying letter, from Mr. Thomson, on the subject of the Superannuation Fund, with the other papers, for Mr. Parkes' information.

Faithfully yours,
CHRIS. ROLLESTON.

[Enclosure in No. 3.]

Mr. R. Thomson to C. Rolleston, Esq.
Superannuation Fund Investigation.

84, New Pitt-street,
Sydney, 30 July, 1867.

Dear Sir,

When I last saw you, after I had sent you my replies to the questions put in your letter of 9th instant, you asked me to give you a written explanation of what seemed to be an anomaly between the tenor of the 11th and 13th clauses of my report and that of the last paragraph of my letter of 16th instant.

The supposed anomaly appears to be this:—I state, in clause 11 of my report, that, in order to place the Superannuation Fund in a solvent state, an amount equal to a sum of £290,000 must be provided; and, in clause 13, I suggest a plan for meeting the difficulty of providing for this large liability, without involving the immediate appropriation of so large an amount. On the other hand, in the last clause of my letter to you of 16th instant, I express an opinion that the value of the remaining liability of the Government, ten years hence, according to my plan, will still, after payment of pensions and gratuities to an amount considerably exceeding £174,000, approach £200,000.

In other words, you wish me to explain how £290,000 *minus* upwards of £174,000, may be regarded as equal to £200,000.

In reply, I will deal with the subject in a twofold way:—

First—as a mere matter of interest on money. According to the rough view, £290,000 being worth £17,400 per annum, in perpetuity, they produce at the end of ten years a total expenditure of £174,000; deducting which from £290,000, there remain £116,000, instead of £200,000 which I state as approximating the remaining liability ten years hence. The question then is: What is the present value of £200,000, payable ten years hence? And the answer is £111,680.

Second—I now take the expectation of human life into account. It is an axiom that, the longer one lives, the longer he is likely to live. In explanation (according to the Carlisle experience):—

At age 40, the expectation of life is	...	27-61 years
50, instead of 17-61 years, it is	...	21-11 "
60, " 11-11 "	...	14-34 "
70, " 4-34 "	...	9-18 "
80, " negative "	...	5-51 "

Looking at the subject in this way, it may be now readily understood how, ten years hence, the then remaining liability to the survivors of the *existing pensioners* may be expected to amount to *not less than* £51,000. Yet, as is shown in my report, these pensions (on twenty-two lives) amount to £7,955 per annum, the value, at the present time, of which is £70,983; and, during the ten years, it is not impossible that a sum of £79,550 may actually be paid, while the *probability* is, that the pensions which will really be paid will amount to fully £60,000.

A very little consideration of the foregoing statements will also enable it to be understood how it is quite possible that, with the combined action of compound interest and the progress of life, the value, ten years hence, of the remaining interests of a large number of then surviving pensioners may amount to fully £200,000, notwithstanding that, at the present time, the value of all such claims may be only £290,000; and that, in these ten years, a large proportion of the last-mentioned sum may have been distributed in pensions and gratuities.

I may be permitted to add that, large as the apparent surplus of invested funds must grow to, according to my propositions, still ALL will be required to meet the claims present and future, notwithstanding the probability of many officers never becoming in any way claimants on the Fund. Those who fancy that, as long as there is a sum of money at credit, and revenue coming in from month to month during any particular term of a few months, sufficient to maintain the credit at or about par, therefore the Fund is solvent, think without knowledge. The very essence of life assurance is the continually augmenting investment of Funds, from day to day, to meet the claims which, if they do not arise this year, must come sooner or later. Still more so (throwing altogether out of consideration the amount requisite to provide the gratuities payable under the existing Act),—when the objects are the securing of deferred annuities, it becomes incumbent that a very large sum be invested, somehow, from some source or other, in order that the grantor of the deferred annuity (in this case either the Civil Service or the Government, or both) may be in a position to keep faith with the recipient of the annuity (in this case, the officer retiring under the provisions of the Act).

I am, &c.,
ROBERT THOMSON.

No. 4.

THE SUPERANNUATION FUND COMMISSIONERS TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

17 October, 1867.

SIR,

Having received a communication from the Treasury, informing us of an overdraft of £982 13s. 2d. on the Civil Service Superannuation Fund Account, and stating that there is no probability of this overdraft being covered by contributions under the existing Act, and calling upon us to realize part of the £10,000 investment in debentures lodged at the credit of that Fund,—we consider it our duty to request the attention of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary to our letter of 24th July last.

2. The reports of the Actuary appointed to investigate the state and prospects of the Fund, which accompanied that letter, clearly show that the Fund cannot stand unless largely supplemented; and the conclusions at which, after careful investigation, he arrived, appear to be approaching their fulfilment. We deem it therefore incumbent upon us to urge again upon the Government the serious consideration of this question.

It is unnecessary for us to reiterate the arguments made use of in our former letter to show the necessity for some early action, in order to avert the catastrophe which the Actuary's figures clearly prove to be certain, and which this early encroachment upon the Reserve Fund shows to be imminent.

We have, &c.,
CHRIS. ROLLESTON.
M. FITZPATRICK.
E. O. MORIARTY.

No. 5.

THE SUPERANNUATION FUND COMMISSIONERS TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

12 November, 1868.

SIR,

Adverting to our letters of the 24th July and 17th October, 1867,—the former transmitting Actuary's Report on the state and prospects of the Civil Service Superannuation Fund,—we deem it our duty to invite the attention of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary thereto, and to state that a further call has been made upon us to realize to the extent of £3,000 upon the debentures held by the Treasury to the credit of the Fund.

It may be desirable to add, with the view of arresting the early attention of the Government to the subject, that the claims upon the Fund for pensions already assigned exceed the income by £2,000 a year or thereabouts, and that in addition to "pensions," there are claims to "gratuities to officers or to their relations" constantly arising, the extent and value of which cannot be foreseen nor estimated.

We have, &c.,
CHRIS. ROLLESTON,
M. FITZPATRICK,
E. O. MORIARTY,
Commissioners of the Superannuation Fund.

No. 6.

THE SUPERANNUATION FUND COMMISSIONERS TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

5 March, 1869.

SIR,

Adverting to our letter of 12th November last, and previous correspondence, we do ourselves the honor again to invite the attention of the Government to the state of the Civil Service Superannuation Fund.

We are led to recur to the question at this time in consequence of a further call having been made by the Treasury for the realization of £2,000 of the debentures still held to the credit of the Fund. This call reduces the amount at the credit of the Fund to £4,300; and as the claims for pensions (exclusive of gratuities) exceed the income by upwards of £2,000 a year, the bankruptcy of the Fund is brought within appreciable limits, and the necessity for the early consideration of the question is made more abundantly manifest.

We have, &c.,
CHRIS. ROLLESTON.
M. FITZPATRICK.
E. O. MORIARTY.

No. 7.

11

No. 7.

THE SUPERANNUATION FUND COMMISSIONERS TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Sydney, 29 July, 1870.

SIR,

In view of the fact that the balance at credit of the Superannuation Fund on the 30th ultimo was reduced to £3,551 17s. 6d., we deem it our duty to invite the attention of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary to the necessity for amending the Act of 1864 in the coming Session.

It is hardly probable that Parliament will vote another £10,000 this year towards supplementing the deductions from salaries; and past experience justifies the expectation that under the present law nothing less will suffice to maintain the solvency of the Fund for another year.

It has been suggested to us that, with a view to the equitable settlement of the question, it is necessary to ascertain the value of the accrued claims of the Civil Servants at the date of the passing of the Act of 1864; and we beg to submit the suggestion for the consideration of the Government.

We have, &c.,

C. ROLLESTON,

E. O. MORIARTY,

HAROLD MACLEAN,

Superannuation Fund Commissioners.

P.S.—We are informed that the available balance at this date is reduced to £378 16s.—1 August, 1870.

No. 8.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 10 August, 1870.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit herewith, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, a copy of a letter which has been received from the Superannuation Fund Commissioners, calling attention to the present state of that Fund.

2. Mr. Cowper desires me to add, that there is no use in superannuation if there is no fund to pay allowances.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

II.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING POLICE REWARD AND SUPERANNUATION FUNDS.

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. The Inspector General of Police to the Principal Under Secretary. 31 January, 1866	12
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No. 1.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 31 January, 1866.

SIR,

The Police Reward and Superannuation Funds not being at the present time in a satisfactory state, owing to the very heavy charges upon them, I consider it necessary to address the following observations, for the consideration of the Government, in order that matters may be placed on a better footing.

The two Funds, though distinct in their object, are both for the general benefit of members of the Police Force; and the Government is empowered, under the 31st section of the Police Regulation Act (25 Vic. No. 16), to transfer portion of either of the Funds to the other of them: it will therefore be convenient to treat the Funds as a whole in considering their present position.

The accompanying statement (marked A) will serve to show, with sufficient accuracy for the purpose, the annual income and expenditure of the Funds at the present time. It is obvious therefrom that in the event of any diminution in the receipts, from a decrease in the number of subscribers or in the miscellaneous collections, or increase in the expenditure (which may be anticipated), by a greater number of members of the Force becoming a charge upon the Pension List than it is relieved by deaths, the receipts would then be inadequate to cover the charges, and the invested funds would have to be realized to meet current expenditure. Then, in a short time, the accumulated funds would be extinguished, and there would be no provision to meet the engagements incurred under the Act.

The large amount appropriated for the payment of gratuities and pensions has been occasioned by the number of members of the Force certified by the Medical Board to be unfit for further service when the new system came into operation, and by the superannuation of police incapacitated from performing their duties by injuries received in the execution of duty, and in making provision for widows and orphans of men who lost their lives in the service.

It should be here prominently pointed out that the service of nearly all the present pensioners has been calculated for periods prior to the establishment of the Fund in 1850 (by 14 Vict. No. 38); section 28 of which guarantees that any sum required to carry out its objects beyond the contributions by the police, &c., shall be made good from the general Revenue. It therefore follows, as the accumulated funds amount to £27,000 only, and the interest about £1,300 per annum, that a large sum would be required from the general Revenue to cover the liabilities already sanctioned; not to take into consideration the engagements to men still serving who were in the Force before the Act (above referred to) was passed, and who may be expected to claim pensions partly in respect of such service.

If it be understood that, in the event of the alternative I have pointed to occurring (i.e. the extinction of the Funds and insufficiency of the income to meet the expenditure) the Government would be under a legal obligation to make up the deficiency, so far as it was occasioned for service prior to 1850, probably no further action is called for at present.

If,

If, on the other hand, it is considered that steps should be taken to put the Fund in a more self-supporting and solvent position, I can only make the following suggestions:—

That a short Bill be introduced into Parliament for the amendment of the 19th to the 22nd sections (inclusive) of the Police Regulation Act (25 Vic. No. 16), in the following respects:—

1. To increase the amount of deduction from the pay of each member of the Police Force to 4 per cent., which will assimilate the contribution to that paid by other persons in the Civil Service to the General Superannuation Fund.
2. To fix the minimum period of service, for which pensions may be granted to persons hereafter appointed to the Police, at twenty years instead of fifteen, as at present, the former being, I understand, now fixed in the London Metropolitan Police Force.
3. It is also, I think, a point worthy of consideration—as the present pensions represent a larger sum than the accumulated funds to which the recipients contributed, rendering a larger subscription necessary in future—whether they should not submit to the extra deduction of 2 per cent. upon the amount of their pensions during, say, the next ten years,—a similar deduction to be made from new pensions granted hereafter, during the unexpired portion of the same period (ten years).

Requesting that this subject may be brought as early as possible under the notice of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary,—

I have, &c.,

JNO. McLERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

A.

MEMORANDUM.—Estimated yearly Revenue and Expenditure of the Police Reward and Superannuation Funds (combined).

Receipts.	Amount.	Charges.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
2 per cent. on pay, say	2,262 0 0	Pensions	5,419 12 6
Interest on debentures	1,322 14 7	Balance to next payments for gratuities, &c. The payments in this account for 1865 amounted to £813 16s. 2d.	626 16 2
Average receipts for moieties of fines, stoppages, and other collections (amount for 1865)	2,461 14 1		
£	6,046 8 8		£ 6,406 8 8

JNO. McLERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

No. 2.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 8 August, 1866.

SIR,

Having been apprised by the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade that there was, on the 31st of July last, a cash overdraft against the Police Superannuation Fund of £8,753 18s. 8d., and a cash balance in favour of the Police Reward Fund of £8,286 13s. 7d., I have the honor to request that the authority of the Governor in Council may be obtained, under the 31st sec. of the 25th of Vict., No. 16, for the transfer of £7,500 from the available balance of the Reward Fund, towards the reduction of the overdraft upon the Superannuation Fund. The income of the Reward Fund being in excess of the expenditure, but the reverse being the case as regards the Superannuation Fund.

A request has been made by the Treasury that a portion of the invested funds (debentures) may be at once realized to clear off the deficiency, thus showing the necessity for immediate action being taken upon the letter from this office, dated the 31st January last, No. 66-40.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Acting for Inspector General of Police.

No. 3.

MINUTE-PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 13 August, 1866.

THE Inspector General of Police having represented that the Police Superannuation Fund has been overdrawn, it is recommended that the sum of seven thousand five hundred pounds be transferred from the Police Reward Fund £7,500. to the Police Superannuation Fund, under the provisions of the 31st sec. of the Police Regulation Act, 25 Vict., No. 16.

There will still remain a balance to the credit of the Police Reward Fund.

HENRY PARKES.

No. 4.

MINUTE OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

UPON the recommendation of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, at the instance of the Inspector General of Police, the Executive Council advise that authority be granted for the transfer of the sum of seven thousand five hundred pounds stg. from the Police Reward Fund to the Police Superannuation Fund, in terms of the 31st sec. of the Act 25 Victoria, No. 16.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

H.P. Abst. of Min. 66-28, 14th Aug., 1866. Confirmed, 21st Aug., 1866. 23rd Aug., 1866—Approved, J.Y.

No. 5.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 25 August, 1866.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, representing that the Police Superannuation Fund has been overdrawn, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the transfer of the sum of £7,500 sterling from the Police Reward Fund to the Police Superannuation Fund, in terms of the 31st sec. of the Act 25 Vict., No. 16.

2. A communication has been made to the Treasury accordingly.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 6.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 25 August, 1866.

SIR,

The Inspector General of Police having represented that the Police Superannuation Fund has been overdrawn, I am directed to state that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the transfer of the sum of seven thousand five hundred pounds from the Police Reward Fund to the Fund above mentioned, in terms of the 31st section of the Act 25 Vict., No. 16.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 7.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 23 September, 1867.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to submit copy of letter conveying to me the directions of the Hon. the Treasurer, that a portion of the Police Superannuation Fund debentures may be realized to clear off a cash overdraft of £1,788 4s. 1d.

In requesting that I may receive instructions from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, as to the course to be pursued, I beg to recall attention to my letters on the subject of these Police Funds, dated respectively, the 31st of January, 66-40, and 8th of August, 66-263 of last year.

As a matter of course, under present arrangements and charges, if portions of the invested funds be realized from time to time to meet current payments, in a very short time the whole of the accumulated funds would be extinguished.

I have, &c.,

JNO. McLERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

[Enclosure.]

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Inspector General of Police.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
20 September, 1867.

Sir,

Referring to your letter of 29th August, 1866, in reply to mine of 6th idem, respecting the Police Reward and Superannuation Funds, I have the honor to inform you that the combined cash overdraft on these Funds, on the 31st ultimo, amounted to the sum of £1,788 4s. 1d., made up as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Police Superannuation Fund—			
Investment in debentures	25,000	0	0
Less—balance, 31st August, 1867	21,417	3	1
Amount over-invested.....	3,582	16	11
Police Reward Fund—			
Balance, 31 August, 1867	3,494	12	10
Less—investment in debentures.....	1,700	0	0
Cash balance.....	1,794	12	10
Combined cash overdraft	1,788	4	1

As

15

As it is evident from the large increase which has taken place in the cash overdraft on the Superannuation Fund Account, since the matter was last under consideration, that the contributions are by no means equal to the charges on the Fund, it becomes absolutely necessary that part of the debenture investment should be converted into cash, in order to cover the present cash overdraft, and meet future claims on the Fund in excess of the receipts.

I am therefore directed to request that you will have the goodness to call a meeting of the members constituting the Superannuation Fund Board, with a view to immediate steps being taken for the realization of from four to five thousand pounds of these debentures.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

No. 8.

R. THOMSON, Esq., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

130, Pitt-street,
Sydney, 31 December, 1867.

DEAR SIR,

Forgive my trespassing on your time, which is so fully occupied with business of more importance than the matters regarding which I now address you, chiefly on personal grounds.

Soon after the commencement of the present Session of Parliament, I noticed that a question regarding the position of the Police Superannuation Fund was asked, and that you replied to the effect that it was the intention of the Government to cause an investigation into its position and prospects to be initiated during the present Session. Such being the case, I respectfully offer my services in conducting the investigation; and if they be accepted, I will at once furnish a list of the particulars which should be supplied, in order that the work may be performed in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

In such investigations, the first step should be to appoint the officer to conduct them, and on his requisition to furnish the proper details. Had this course been adopted with reference to the Civil Service Superannuation Fund investigation, the labour I had to perform would have been greatly reduced, whilst a considerable expense to the Departments in furnishing additional returns would have been saved, and much delay in completing my report been prevented.

I would also respectfully offer my services to the Government for the performance, at any time, of any special duties not incompatible with my private business as an actuary and accountant.

I have, &c.,
ROBERT THOMSON.

No. 9.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
18 February, 1868.

SIR,

Referring to my letter of the 20th September last, and to your reply of the 23rd idem, in the matter of the overdraft on the Police Reward and Superannuation Funds, I have the honor again to invite your attention to the subject, the cash overdraft on these Funds being, on the 31st ultimo, £2,593 16 1

661	0	0	Interest drawn since.
<hr/>			
£1,932	0	0	

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

Referred to the Principal Under Secretary, who will perhaps inform me if anything has yet been decided by the Government as regards the state of these Funds.—JNO. McLERIE, I.G.P. B.C., 19 Feb., 1868.

No. 10.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 23 September, 1867.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 20th instant respecting the Police Reward and Superannuation Funds, I have the honor to inform you that I have requested the instructions of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary on the subject, having previously reported at length upon the state of these Funds, in order that arrangements might be made to place them on a satisfactory footing.

I may add, that I will lose no time in carrying out any instructions I may receive in the matter.

I have, &c.,
JNO. McLERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

Accountant, 24/9/67.—H.L. Having heard nothing further about this matter from the Inspector General, he should again be applied to. The cash overdraft on these Funds was £2,593 16s. 1d. on 31st January last.—J.T. Yes.—H.L. The Inspector General of Police.—18/2/68.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

[The Inspector General of Police to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 19 February, 1868.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, No. P.O. 117—67-8033, referring to your letter of the 20 September, last, and my reply thereto of the 23rd idem, in the matter of the overdraft on the Police Reward and Superannuation Funds, I have the honor to state that the subject has been brought under the notice of the Government; and, as a matter of course, I am unable to act without instructions from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

I may add, that since the end of last month, nearly £700 interest has been paid into the Treasury, towards the reduction of the overdraft.

I have, &c.,
JOHN McLERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

Accountant, 22, H.L. This reply is not satisfactory. The Inspector General should be requested to bring the subject of the overdraft again under the notice of the Hon. the Chief Secretary, and obtain the necessary authority for disposing of £3,000 debentures.—J.T., 26. Accountant, for further report.—G.E., 17/4/68. Nothing has been done since date of my last report. The overdraft is now £2,684 16s. 1d. I should recommend a direct reference to the Hon. the Chief Secretary.—J.T., 27/4/68. Submitted.—27, H.L. The Hon. the Colonial Secretary. The market being favourable, debentures should be sold to cover the "Police Reward and Superannuation Fund" overdraft.—G.E., 29/4/68. The Under Sec., Col. Sec's. Department, B.C., 29 April, 1868.—H.L.

No. 11.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 22 May, 1868.

Sir,

With reference to your B.C. memorandum of the 29th ultimo, on a letter addressed to you on the 19th February last, by the Inspector General of Police, respecting the overdraft on the Police Reward and Superannuation Funds, amounting to £2,684 16s. 1d.,—I am directed to state that as the market appears to be now favourable, the above officer has been authorized to sell debentures to cover the overdraft in question.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 12.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 22 May, 1868.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 19th February last, to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, respecting the overdraft on the Police Reward and Superannuation Funds, amounting to £2,684 16s. 1d., I am directed to inform you that as the market is stated by the Colonial Treasurer to be now favourable, the Colonial Secretary approves of debentures being sold to cover the overdraft in question.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 13.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 21 July, 1868.

Sir,

Adverting to my former reports, referred to in the margin, respecting the present state of the Police Reward and Superannuation Funds, I now do myself the honor to report that I have obtained the consent of every member of the Police Force to an increased deduction of 3 per cent. (from 2 per cent.), whereby an additional income of about £1,100 per annum will be secured to the Superannuation Fund. The deduction I propose to commence from the 1st instant.

Since the receipt of your letter of the 22nd May last (No. 68/2176), directing the sale of debentures to realize a sum sufficient to clear off the overdraft of £2,684 16s. 1d., I have received a letter from the Treasury (copy annexed), instructing me to sell £4,000 worth of debentures; but I have not yet acted upon this, pending the Hon. the Colonial Secretary's directions after considering this report.

I append a statement (A) showing, roughly, the estimated revenue and expenditure of the Funds (as a whole), with the increased deduction, and I have every reason to hope that there will not be any deficiency in future.

On the 30th ultimo, I understand the balance in the Treasury against the Funds was reduced to about £1,800; and although the quarter's pensions were falling due, some gratuities had recently been paid, and the half-year's interest (£661) had not been drawn, so that I trust it will not be considered requisite to realize more than £2,000 of the invested funds to clear off the present deficit.

I suggest the desirability of passing a short enactment through Parliament, legalizing the increased deduction, and recommend that the opportunity be taken to alter the terms of superannuation, shown in the memorandum (B), which also sets forth the reasons for the same being considered desirable. By these means the stability of the Funds would be in future assured.

Perhaps

31st Jan., 1866,
No. 40.
8th Augt, 1866,
No. 263
23rd Sept., 1867,
No. 760.

Perhaps I may be again permitted to remind the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, however, that the majority of the pensions at present chargeable are granted for services prior to the institution of the Fund, and before any contribution was made to the same by members of the Force; and that, by the 28th sec. of the 14th Vict. No. 38, if the income of the Fund proved inadequate to meet the charges authorized upon it, the balance deficient was to form a charge upon the Revenue of the Colony.

I have, &c.,

JNO. McLERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

[Enclosures.]

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Inspector General of Police.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
29 June, 1868.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the Honorable the Treasurer has approved of your disposing of debentures to the extent of £4,000, to cover the overdrafts on the Police Reward and Superannuation Funds, amounting, on the 20th April last, to £2,684 16s. 1d., and to meet future claims thereon; and I have to request that you will employ Messrs. Lennan & Cape, the Government Brokers, to effect the said sale.

I have to add, that the present half-year's interest, payable 1 July proximo, had better be drawn before the sale of the debentures.

I have, &c.,

JAMES THOMSON,
For Under Secretary.

Estimated Receipts and Expenditure of the Police Reward and Superannuation Funds combined.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Interest on invested debentures, less £2,000 to be realized	1,232 0 0	Pensions, present rates	5,252 0 0
3 per cent	3,330 0 0	Gratuities, increased pensions, &c.	1,210 0 0
Moiety of penalties, fines inflicted on members of the Force, &c.	1,900 0 0		
£	6,462 0 0	£	6,462 0 0

JNO. McLERIE, I.G.P.

Amendment in terms of enactment suggested.	Remarks.
Increased deduction not exceeding 4 per cent. to be authorized.	Though it would probably never be required to increase the amount beyond 3 per cent., it would be a safe precaution to authorize a subscription equal to that fixed by the Civil Service Superannuation Acts.
Pensions to persons joining the Police Force hereafter not to be granted for less than 20 years service, except for men disabled by wounds from earning a livelihood. The rates to be as under:— 20 years service, $\frac{1}{2}$ of pay calculated on average of previous 3 years salary or pay. For every full year after $\frac{1}{4}$ up to 40 years service, full pay.	20 years is the minimum term for a pension in the London Metropolitan Police, and I think a sufficiently adequate provision, as all newly appointed men are under 30 years of age. At present a pension may commence after 15 years service. Too short a term, and the rate half-pay too liberal, especially when compared with the gratuity rates. The conditions dividing into periods of five years are, I consider, unjust, as a man who may have served 19 years receives the same pension only as a man with 15 years service.
Owing to some mistake, the fractions specified in the Police Regulation Act fixing the present rates of pensions are not in rateable progression:— 15 years..... $\frac{1}{3}$ 20 " $\frac{1}{2}$ 25 " $\frac{2}{3}$ instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ 30 " $\frac{3}{4}$ This should be corrected as regards the rate of service of 25 years.	

JNO. McLERIE, I.G.P.

No. 14.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 7 August, 1868.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, No. 285, stating that you have obtained the consent of every member of the Police Force to an increased deduction of 3 per cent. upon their salaries, whereby an additional income of about £1,100 per annum will be secured to the Superannuation Fund, and proposing that the deduction in question should commence from the 1st ultimo.

2. In communicating to you the Colonial Secretary's approval of the above arrangement, I am desired to inform you that a Bill will be introduced into Parliament at its next Session to legalize the deduction.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

18

No. 15.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 10 August, 1868.

SIR,

In reference to your letter of the 30th June last, adverting to the state of the Police Reward and Police Superannuation Funds, as also to a proposal submitted to the Police Force for an increase of the contributions payable thereto,—and further, the advisability of disposing of a portion of the investment in debentures, in order to repay existing overdrafts,—I have the honor to inform you that the accounts were overdrawn, on the 31st ultimo, to the extent of £1,924 14s. 6d.

I have to request that you will be good enough to apprise me of any definite arrangements that may be arrived at, in reference to the future management of the Funds referred to.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

Forwarded to the Principal Under Secretary, who will perhaps inform the Treasury when a decision is arrived at upon the subject of my letter of the 21st ultimo, No. 285.—JNO. McLERIE, I.G.P. B.C., Principal Under Secretary, 12 Aug., 1868.

No. 16.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 22 October, 1868.

SIR,

Referring to my letter of the 8th August last, relative to the Police Reward and Superannuation Funds, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary approves of a portion of the investment being disposed of in debentures, in order to repay existing overdrafts to the extent of £2,000.

The papers in the case have been transmitted to the Crown Law Officers, with a view to the introduction into Parliament of a Bill to legalize the increased contribution from the salaries of the police to the above Fund, and to carry out the other amendments in the law, suggested by you.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 17.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 23 October, 1868.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to forward herewith an extract of a letter and accompanying memorandum from the Inspector General of Police, suggesting certain amendments in the Police Regulation Act of 1862 in respect to the Police Reward and Superannuation Funds; and to request that you will invite the Crown Law Officers to have the goodness to cause a short Bill to be prepared and introduced into Parliament, providing for the proposed alterations.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

Extract, 21 July,
1868.
Memorandum.

No. 18.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 21 August, 1869.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the attached copy of a circular memorandum which will sufficiently explain the object for which it was written, and addressed to all police pensioners, the majority of whom have already notified their consent to the deduction therein proposed, and no doubt the consent of the others will be received in due course.

Before however carrying the arrangement into effect, I think it right to report the same for the consideration and approval of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,
JNO. McLERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

[Enclosure.]

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM to Police Pensioners.

Police Department, Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 30 July, 1869.

THE Inspector General of Police thinks it necessary to draw the attention of Police Pensioners generally to the fact that the revenue of the Police Superannuation Fund has been found inadequate to meet the heavy demands upon it for the liberal pensions now payable. Upon this being made known to all members of the Force, they voluntarily, and without exception, consented to make an additional contribution of 1 per cent. of their pay, in order that the Fund might be freed from embarrassment which might interfere with the payment of the pensions already granted.

This

This having been carried into effect during the past year, and the arrangement being one in which the present Pensioners are more closely interested even than the Police, the Inspector General thinks it only reasonable that they should contribute their quota towards placing the Fund in a more satisfactory position, and suggests accordingly that they be asked to notify their consent to a deduction from their pensions, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

The Inspector General will therefore be glad to receive the subjoined consent, duly signed, at an early date.

JOHN McLERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

Police Pensioner,

I hereby consent to a deduction, at the rate of 2 per cent., being made from the Pension payable to me from the Police Superannuation Fund, to take effect from the 1st July, 1869.

(Witness)
(Residence)

(Signature)
(Date)

No. 19.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 26 August, 1869.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, I am directed to inform you that, under the circumstances of the case, the Colonial Secretary approves of your having addressed to all Police Pensioners the circular memorandum of the 30th ultimo, inviting them to consent to a deduction from their pensions of 2 per cent. per annum, with a view to placing the Police Superannuation Fund in a satisfactory position.

2. I am, however, directed by Mr. Robertson to state that the deduction should, it appears, be for the first five years only that the pension is received.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. JOHN BYRON.

(PETITION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 24 November, 1870.

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

The humble Petition of John Byron, of Cockatoo Island,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioner having served many years with credit in the British Army, joined the police of this Colony for some time, when he was appointed an overseer on Cockatoo Island, early in the year 1852, which situation he filled with satisfaction to the Government for 8½ years, when he was promoted to be principal warder in the year 1860, at a salary of £180 a year, the duties of which he faithfully discharged, as well as the duties of prison storekeeper and of assistant Superintendent till the abolition of the establishment in December, 1869,—no person ever having assisted him during that period in mustering the prisoners on the several occasions of each day.

That your Petitioner, being just 18 years in the Government service, and 62 years of age, considered that he was entitled to a yearly pension out of the Superannuation Fund, to which he had been paying in, as well as the three late foremen of the island, Wm. Cahill, John Kelleher, and Henry Fitzgerald, the two latter of whom were only fifteen years in the service altogether, and whose claim to a pension was not under as strong circumstances as the claim of your Petitioner.

That your Petitioner applied to the Government for a yearly pension, and in reply was informed that his length of service did not entitle him to a pension under the Superannuation Act—and that he was granted £135 as compensation for the length of his service.

That under these circumstances your Petitioner humbly begs leave to submit the claim of the three late foremen, who have been granted a pension each from the Superannuation Fund, to your notice, with the humble hope that your Honorable House will be graciously pleased to take his case into your impartial consideration.

That Wm. Cahill entered the service in December, 1851, two months prior to your Petitioner, and was eighteen years in the service, and is sixty years of age, and granted £120 a year.

That John Kelleher entered the service in the year 1854, was only fifteen years in the service, is sixty years of age, and granted £82 a year.

That Henry Fitzgerald entered the service also in 1854, was only fifteen years in the service, only about fifty years of age, and granted a pension of £82 a year.

And your Petitioner humbly prays that your Honorable House will be graciously pleased to take his case into your kind consideration and grant him such relief as your Honorable House may deem meet.

Your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JOHN BYRON.

November, 1870.
Cockatoo Island.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

(COMPLAINT OF MR. EDWARD LOWTHER, AGAINST.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 13 September, 1870.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 16 August, 1870, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House a copy,—

- “(1.) Of any Correspondence that may have passed during the present year
“between Mr. Edward Lowther, of the Commercial Stores, Sussex-street,
“and the Minister for Works.
- “(2.) Of any Letters during the same period from Mr. Lowther to the
“Colonial Treasurer, complaining of the Collector of Customs.
- “(3.) Of any Letters from the Colonial Treasurer to Mr. Lowther, in
“reference to such complaints.
- “(4.) Of any Correspondence between the Collector of Customs and the
“Colonial Treasurer on the same subject.”

(Mr. Wearne.)

SCHEDULE.

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THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

No. 1.

MR. EDWARD LOWTHER to THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

Sydney, 189, Sussex-street,
28 May, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to lay before you, for the information of the Government, the following statement having reference to the treatment I have received at the hands of Mr. Duncan, the Collector of Customs. The facts they detail I am in a position to prove. And I leave it to yourself, and to your colleagues to say, on public grounds alone, if such obstruction to trade, and injuries inflicted upon individuals engaged in commercial pursuits—inflicted by an officer of the Government at his will and caprice, without any cause or provocation whatever—is not highly detrimental to the commerce of the port, and destructive of the best interests of the city and Colony.

On the evening preceding Good Friday, a coasting schooner, the "Helena," arrived from Warnambool with a cargo of wheat and potatoes, consigned to me. The cargo being perishable, it was necessary it should be landed without a moment's delay. Accompanied by Mr. W. Pritchard, J.P., I therefore waited upon the Collector of Customs at his house, to ask permission for four hours' overtime to land the cargo that night, or whatever portion of it it was most desirable should be removed at once. I detailed the circumstances to Mr. Duncan, pointed out to him that must be caused if he refused, great delay and loss; mentioned that the market was very bare of potatoes, and for this reason alone it was most necessary they should be landed, and asked the permission of four hours to land them, expressing a willingness to pay the Custom House Officer for his extra services during the operation of landing, and mentioned that the officer on board had offered to undertake the duty. I also mentioned that the Revenue could not by any possibility suffer by the extension to me of this privilege, as there was not a single dutiable article on board the "Helena." The Collector without hesitation refused to grant me the favour I asked, said "I must be childish to expect it," and that "he had not an officer in the Customs to whom he would entrust to land a cargo of potatoes after dark." To this assertion I ventured to dissent, stating I was sorry to hear him express that opinion, as I had a very different one of his officers. Nevertheless he was determined in his refusal, and I had to abide by his ultimatum. The next day was Good Friday, then came Saturday (only half a day to work), then Sunday, and then Easter Monday. All this time the potatoes were sweating in the "Helena," and on the Tuesday, on opening the hold, it was found they were for the most part rotten. Thus the consignor, by the delay in landing, had to lose upwards of £100. But I can scarcely trust myself to express to you my astonishment and indignation at witnessing on Easter Monday, whilst the potatoes were rotting in the hold of the "Helena," a schooner lying at the Market Wharf, with her crew actively engaged in the discharge of a precisely similar cargo. I may also state that when I asked permission to land the "Helena's" potatoes, they were worth from £6 to £7 a ton, and very few to be had. Betwixt that and Easter Monday no less than four cargoes arrived, and brought down the market to £3 per ton, thus greatly aggravating the loss of my constituent.

However, not being desirous to trouble the Government with complaints, I submitted to all this loss and inconvenience, until a repetition of obstruction of a very aggravated character just sustained, compels me now most unwillingly to address you. This morning I was very busily engaged loading my ship, the "Prince of Wales," for Fiji Islands, and was most anxious to prepare to take in cattle and horses on Monday morning. The deck was covered with timber and cargo, which it was absolutely necessary should be at once placed in the hold, not only as a matter of precaution but to avoid danger to the ship. This might have been accomplished by my men in about three hours. Having been made aware that the Collector of Customs had given the agents of the "Nereus"—a ship lying almost alongside mine, on board which there is a large quantity of dutiable goods—permission to continue discharging until 5 o'clock p.m., I sent my shipping agent, Mr. Harpur, to the Collector of Customs, to ask him to allow me three hours, so that I might be enabled to put the timber and cargo below hatches before they were sealed up by the officer who was in charge of my ship. My application was met by a refusal. Upon this, accompanied by a gentleman to whom I have entrusted an important charge in connection with the cargo, I waited upon you, and repeated the small favour I had to ask. You received us most courteously, gave me a letter to Mr. Duncan, asking him to consider the position in which I was placed, and to extend the privilege to me he had conceded to the owners of the "Nereus." With the same gentleman (Mr. Murray) I at once called upon the Collector of Customs, had an interview with him at his office, most respectfully handed to him your note. On perusing it, he broke into a violent fit of temper; said "it was the most disgraceful thing he had ever heard of in his life that I should have ventured to appeal from his decision to a Minister, and with many expressions of disgust and resentment, refused to grant me the favour I asked, which he admitted he had conceded to the "Nereus." We left him with assurances of our heartfelt desire not to disturb his equanimity, and a multiplicity of expressed hopes that we had been not only respectful, but humble and submissive to him.

I may add, with reference to Mr. Duncan's refusal to grant me permission to work overtime in the discharge of my ships, that on Tuesday last, being Her Majesty's Birthday, that functionary allowed the owners of the Dutch ship "Cornelis Gips" to have their hatches off all day, that they might take in cargo, the ship at the time having some 3,000 cases of gin on board. This was a privilege acted on, I conceive to have been most disrespectful to Her Majesty, in honor of whom a general holiday had been proclaimed—a privilege I would never have thought of asking for. I am also in a position to prove several instances lately where Mr. Duncan has permitted the owners of ships in which there were bonded goods to work overtime.

Finally,

Finally, I would state that if it is the law that certain hours are only allowed for the discharge or loading of merchant ships, I am willing to abide by it, but I certainly cannot consent to be bound by the letter of the law if Mr. Duncan at his caprice can stretch it for any individual he may be graciously pleased to favour.

I have, &c.,
E. LOWTHER.

MEMORANDUM OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

Collector of Customs, for report.—S. S., 30/5/70.

No. 2.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Custom House, Sydney,
31 May, 1870.

SIR,

I had already seen Mr. Lowther's letter in the columns of the "Empire," but as it appeared to me to furnish its own refutation I took no notice of it.

Mr. Lowther has no ground of complaint whatever. By an order of the Governor and Executive Council the business of this office terminates on Saturday at 1 o'clock. On nearly every Saturday I have a number of applications to work after 1. If I granted *one* of these without a strong reason (such as the necessity of stiffening the ship to prevent danger) it would be impossible to refuse any, without exposing myself to complaints like that of Mr. Lowther.

All vessels would therefore work on Saturday afternoon, and the order of the Government would be a dead letter. The very cases quoted against me by Mr. Lowther prove the impossibility of making any exceptions (save on the ground of safety to property), if the Saturday half-holiday is to be continued, which continuation is however a matter of perfect indifference to me. These cases have however nothing parallel with his. In the case of the "Nereus," it was represented to me that the Government particularly required a quantity of railway iron which lay on board, and this I thought a sufficient reason for granting the request.

In the case of the "Cornelis Gips," it is untrue that the "hatches were off all day" or even one minute on the Queen's Birthday. I gave them a conditional permission to take in ballast, in case the vessel should be in danger of upsetting, as was feared, but the danger did not arise, and the hatches were not unsealed.

Upon a similar representation I should have granted a similar permission to work on Sunday without any hesitation.

With respect to the previous case of the "Helena" which Mr. Lowther wrongly describes as a "*coasting* schooner," the application made to me at my house in the evening (and of course long after the landing waiters had gone to their homes) was that the vessel should be allowed to discharge all night.

This I told him was beyond my power, as no sea-going vessel can lawfully be discharged at night.

The case of another vessel which, he says, he found discharging potatoes on Easter Monday is in no way parallel. Had he applied to work on Easter Monday, or even on Good Friday, and not *at night*, on the previous Thursday, I might have taken the responsibility of allowing it under the circumstances.

As to the statement that there was nothing dutiable on board, it would be very dangerous to assume such a fact in the case of a vessel discharging at night. I have known a vessel ostensibly laden with potatoes to contain under them several tierces of tobacco, and the fact was not discovered till it was too late to deal with it. It ought to be enough for Mr. Lowther to know that it is illegal to discharge cargo at night.

I omitted to state that when Mr. Lowther's agent applied to me for permission to work on Saturday he gave no reason whatever for granting the request, but on the contrary agreed with me that it ought not to be granted. I certainly did therefore feel indignant that Mr. Lowther should trouble the Treasurer about this trumpery matter, in which he had not a shadow of a ground of complaint.

From the charges of "caprice" and "partiality" which have been levelled against me, I hope it is not necessary for me to defend myself. If I have not by this time established for myself a character for discrimination and impartiality, it is not worth while now, even if it were possible, to alter a course with which my conscience is perfectly satisfied.

I have, &c.,
W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

No. 3.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 15 June, 1870.

HAVING received from the Collector of Customs his explanation of the circumstances upon which Mr. Lowther has grounded his letter of complaint against that officer, I consider the explanation so far satisfactory as to convince me that the course pursued by Mr. Duncan, in both the instances complained of by Mr. Lowther, was strictly in accordance with the Customs' Laws and Regulations.

The practice, I am informed is, not to permit *sailing* vessels to discharge any cargo after office hours on Saturday. I find that Mr. Lowther is correct, however, in stating that the ship "Nereus" was allowed to do so; but this exception to the rule, upon which Mr. Lowther founds a personal grievance, was made at the instance of the Department of Public Works, and to facilitate delivery of a quantity of material urgently required for the Government Railways.

It

It is stated to me that Mr. Lowther is wrongly informed also, with reference to the case of the Dutch ship "Cornelis Gips," which vessel he has represented as having been permitted to work, with open hatches, on Her Majesty's Birthday. Although it is true that permission was given to the vessel to take on board some "stiffening" on that day, the hatches were not taken off, nor did she receive or discharge any cargo.

Mr. Lowther's loss by the delay in discharge of the cargo ex "*Helena*," to which his most serious complaint refers, is a matter of regret to me; and, in order that similar hardship may be prevented in future, I have instructed the Collector of Customs to grant to all vessels arriving with perishable lading (such as fruit, potatoes, &c.), as much license as possible, so that their cargoes may be landed without delay. I have further intimated my desire that every facility should be afforded to masters and owners of vessels by his department, consistent with—and no vexatious restriction imposed upon the trade of the port not indispensable to—that due and efficient protection of the Customs' Revenue which it is the Collector's responsible and difficult duty at all times to maintain.

Let Mr. Lowther be informed in terms of this Minute.

SAUL SAMUEL.

No. 4.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO MR. E. LOWTHER.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
16 June, 1870.

SIR,

I am desired by the Colonial Treasurer to state, with reference and in reply to your letter of 28th ultimo, that he has received the Collector of Customs' explanation of the circumstances upon which your complaint against that officer is founded, and that he considers that explanation so far satisfactory as to convince him that the course pursued by Mr. Duncan, in both the instances complained of by you, was strictly in accordance with the Customs' laws and regulations.

The practice, the Treasurer is informed, is not to permit *sailing* vessels to receive or discharge cargo after office hours on Saturday. Mr. Samuel has learnt, however, that you are correct in stating that the ship "*Nereus*" was allowed to do the latter; but this exception to the rule, upon which you found a personal grievance, was made, I am to state, at the instance of the Department of Public Works, and to facilitate delivery of a quantity of material urgently required for the Government Railways.

It is stated to the Treasurer, further, that you are wrongly informed with reference to the case of the Dutch ship "Cornelis Gips," which vessel you represent as having been permitted to work with open hatches on Her Majesty's Birthday. Although it is true that permission was given to the vessel to take on board some "stiffening" on that day, yet the hatches were not taken off, nor did she receive or discharge any cargo.

I am to add that your loss by the delay in discharge of the cargo ex "*Helena*," to which the most serious complaint refers, is a matter of regret to the Colonial Treasurer; and in order that similar hardship may be prevented in future, Mr. Samuel has instructed the Collector of Customs to grant to all vessels arriving with perishable lading (such as fruit, potatoes, &c.) as much license as possible, so that their cargoes may be landed without delay. Mr. Samuel has also intimated his desire that every facility should be afforded to masters and owners of vessels by the Customs' Department, consistent with, and that no vexatious restriction be imposed upon the trade of the port not indispensable to, that due and efficient protection of the Customs' Revenue which it is the Collector's responsible and difficult duty at all times to maintain.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

No. 5.

MR. E. LOWTHER TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Commercial Stores, 117, Sussex-street,
Sydney, 17 June, 1870.

SIR,

I am in receipt of your favour of the 16th instant, M. 1870, and in reply, I have to request that you will be good enough to send me a copy of Mr. Duncan's letter in reply to my letter of the 28th of May last.

I have, &c.,
E. LOWTHER.

No. 6.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO MR. E. LOWTHER.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
30 June, 1870.

SIR,

Adverting to your letter of 17th instant, applying for a copy of the Collector of Customs' letter in reply to your's of 28th ultimo, I have the honor to state that your request will be submitted to the Colonial Treasurer, upon his return from Melbourne.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

No. 7.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO MR. E. LOWTHER.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
12 July, 1870.

SIR,

In terms of my letter of 30th ultimo, I have submitted to the Colonial Treasurer the request of your letter of 17th idem, for a copy of the Collector of Customs' report upon the complaints preferred by you against that officer.

I am directed by Mr. Samuel to inform you, in reply, that the Treasury letter of 16th ultimo acquaints you with the substance of Mr. Duncan's explanation, and that it is not usual to accede to an application of the kind. I regret therefore that I am unable to comply with your request.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

No. 8.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
20 August, 1870.

SIR,

To enable the Treasurer to comply with an Address of the Legislative Assembly, for certain information respecting a complaint of Mr. E. Lowther against the Collector of Customs, I am to request that you will furnish me with copies of any correspondence that may have passed, during the present year, between Mr. Lowther and the Honorable the Minister for Public Works.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

No. 9.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS, ON THE FOREGOING (No. 7).
The only papers on the subject herewith.—J.R.—25/8/70.

PAPERS REFERRED TO IN MR. RAE'S MEMORANDUM, No. 8.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

Mr. E. Lowther to the Secretary for Public Works.

Commercial Stores,
117, Sussex-street,
Sydney, 17 June, 1870.

SIR,

On the 28th ultimo I addressed a letter to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, and yesterday I received a reply thereto, in which the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade says—"Mr. Samuel has learned that you are correct in stating that the ship 'Nereus' was allowed to discharge cargo after hours on Saturday, but the exception to the rule upon which you found personal grievance was made, I am to state, at the instance of the Department of Public Works, and to facilitate delivery of a quantity of material urgently required for the Government Railways." Will you be good enough to inform me—

1. Did you get permission to have cargo landed after hours from the ship "Nereus" on the occasion referred to?
2. If so, were the goods of a perishable nature, and when did you commence removing the same from the wharf after being landed?

I am certain you will comply with my request, as I am entitled to the information asked for, and cannot reply to the letter addressed to me, above referred to, without it.

An early answer will oblige.

I have, &c.,
E. LOWTHER.

MEMORANDUM OF THE CHIEF CLERK ON MR. LOWTHER'S LETTER.

Will the Storekeeper please say what he knows of the permission said to have been granted to the "Nereus"?—CH. A. G., 22/6/70.

REPLY OF THE STOREKEEPER.

I know nothing of this matter, no report on the subject having reached me.—E.F., 24/6/70.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

The Under Secretary for Public Works to Mr. E. Lowther.

Department of Public Works,
Railway Branch,
Sydney, 30 June, 1870.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, I have the honor to inform you that, upon inquiry, it appears that nothing is known by the Railway Storekeeper of permission having been obtained for the ship "Nereus" to discharge cargo after hours.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE,
(For the Commissioner for Railways.)

No. 10.

No. 10.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER ON PAPER No. 8 AND ENCLOSURES.

This correspondence through the Works' Department is now come to my knowledge for the first time. The Collector of Customs will please state who it was that represented to him that the Government particularly required the railway iron on board the "Nereus" to be landed after office hours on Saturday.
S.S., 25/8/70.

No. 11.

MINUTE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, IN REPLY.

I have no knowledge of the person who came with the Master of the "Nereus" to represent the Railway Department, and it never occurred to me to question his authority or ask his name. As Mr. Adams, Custom House Agent, was present, I have asked him for any information he might be able to give on the subject. His letter, herewith, perfectly agrees with my own recollection of the matter.

W. A. DUNCAN,
25/8/70.

[Enclosure to No. 11.]

Mr. R. Adams to The Collector of Customs.

Customs, Sydney,
25 August, 1870.

Sir,

I remember you refusing permission for the "Nereus" to work overtime on a Saturday afternoon, some little time since, and the Captain then going away and bringing back with him some gentleman representing the Railway Department, who stated that the railway iron was wanted specially. To the best of my recollection a written memo. to the same effect was shown either to you or me at the time, but as I cannot find it on my memorandum file, I may be mistaken in that respect, but am quite certain as to the verbal statement—and that upon that ground you granted the overtime permit.

I have, &c.,
R. ADAMS,
(FORD, ADAMS, & Co., Customs Agents.)

No. 12.

MEMORANDUM OF THE CHIEF CLERK, RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Ship "Nereus."

Mr. Fielding, the Storekeeper, on being referred to, on the 22nd June last, as to what he knew in reference to the ship "Nereus" being allowed by the Collector of Customs to discharge railway iron on Saturday afternoon, the 28th May last, replied that he "knew nothing of the matter," and Mr. Lowther, on whose application the inquiry was made, was so informed.

The Collector having again subsequently stated that some person from this Department *did* wait upon him in reference to this matter, I sent for Henry Campion, Railway Shipping Clerk, who is employed under Mr. Fielding, and have obtained from him the following statement:—

"On Saturday, the 28th May last, Mr. Smith, the agent of the 'Nereus,' sent for me, and asked if there would be any objection on my part to attend to the discharge of the railway iron from the 'Nereus' if he obtained permission from Mr. Duncan to discharge it on that afternoon. The representation was that the ship was in a dangerous position, being much out of trim, and it was necessary to take out the iron at once, and put in coal.

"I accompanied Mr. Smith to the Collector for the purpose of informing Mr. Duncan that if he granted Mr. Smith's application there would be no objection on the part of the Department to receive the iron. Mr. Duncan asked me if the iron was urgently required by the Department; I replied that it was not, that the application was made more for the benefit of the ship than for the Department, but that if permission were granted there would be no objection to receive the goods.

"Permission being granted, I sent my assistant Robert Heard to receive the goods, and he was paid half a day for overtime. I verbally informed the Storekeeper of the nature of the case, and on my certificate Mr. Fielding paid the amount due to Heard for overtime."

If Campion's statement is correct, it is impossible to understand how Mr. Fielding could say that he knew nothing of the matter; and even if the circumstance had escaped his memory, he should not have given the answer he did without making full inquiry of those employed under him.

CH. A. G., 27/8/70.

MEMORANDUM OF THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Fielding to explain.—J.S., 29/8/70.

EXPLANATION OF MR. FIELDING, THE STOREKEEPER.

At the time the rails in question were being discharged there was a large amount of business in imports on hand, so that when the matter was referred to me in June last the circumstance escaped my memory. I may state that Campion merely asked me if I had any objection to have the goods landed on this Saturday afternoon, and I replied that I had not, but that tally should be kept if discharged. I was not aware that any special permission was given by the Collector of Customs, but simply thought that the rails were to be discharged in the usual way.—E.F., 1/9/70.

No. 13.

MINUTE OF THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Fielding's conduct in this matter is deserving of the severest censure. He must have seen, from the letter forwarded to him for report, that the reply he made to the inquiry put to him was a direct contradiction of a statement made by the Treasury Department on the authority of the Collector of Customs; and he should have been careful to have exhausted every means of ascertaining the particulars of the case, and not have replied in the careless and inconsiderate manner he did.

Mr. Fielding is severely reprimanded, and warned that if he continues to perform his duties with such an utter want of diligence and zeal he cannot be retained in his appointment.

Forward to Colonial Treasurer.

J.S., 3/9/70.

Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.—J.R., 6/9/70.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

(COMPLAINT OF CAPTAIN WRAY, 18TH ROYAL IRISH, AGAINST.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 1 September, 1870.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 19th August, 1870, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Copy of all Minutes and Correspondence which have passed between
 “ His Excellency the Governor and the Military Authorities in reference
 “ to certain insulting observations used by the Collector of Customs to an
 “ Officer of Her Majesty’s 18th Regiment, on or about March last.”

(Mr. Wilson.)

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THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

No. 1.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHUTE, MELBOURNE, to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Head Quarters, Melbourne,
12 April, 1870.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to forward to your Excellency copies of certain correspondence connected with a report which has been made to me by Captain Wray, 2/18 Royal Irish—through his Commanding Officer—at my recent inspection of the Battalion, relative to an insult of a serious nature offered to him by Mr. Duncan, Collector of Customs, on the occasion of his presenting a requisition, on the 8th ultimo, for wine and brandy required for the use of the officers' mess of the Regiment to which he belongs.

It is indeed with much regret that I have to bring this matter under your Excellency's notice, but still at the same time, as an officer of Her Majesty's Army under my command has been insulted, I am convinced that your Lordship will concur with me in the necessity of Mr. Duncan being called on to make an ample apology for the offensive remarks made by him to Captain Wray.

I share in the regret expressed by Captain Wray that, although on serious provocation, he should have so far forgotten himself as to have made use of the language he did to Mr. Duncan when leaving the room.

I have, &c.,
T. CHUTE,
Major-General.

[First Enclosure in No. 1.]

Major Bishopp to The Commandant, Sydney.

Victoria Barracks,
Sydney, 12 March, 1870.

Sir,

I have the honor to return Captain Wray's two letters about the treatment he received from Mr. Duncan, and to state that the matter cannot be allowed to rest without being thoroughly investigated, unless you order that it should do so. Article of War No. 99 states distinctly the course to be pursued by officers whose conduct and character have been impugned; and therefore having forwarded Capt. Wray's letters, I have the honor to leave the matter in your hands.

I have, &c.,
R. P. BISHOPP, Major,
Commanding 2/18th Regiment.

[Second Enclosure in No. 1.]

Major Bishopp to The Commandant, Sydney.

Victoria Barracks,
Sydney, 8 March, 1870.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the two accompanying letters from Captain Wray, 2/18th Regiment, who is President of the Mess, and was acting under my authority. I hope you will use your utmost endeavours to have the matter thoroughly investigated, and should Captain Wray's statements be found correct, that you will take measures to obtain redress for him.

I have, &c.,
R. P. BISHOPP, Major,
Commanding 2/18th Regiment.

[Third Enclosure in No. 1.]

Captain Wray to The Officer Commanding 2nd Battalion 18th Regiment (Royal Irish), Sydney.

Sydney, N.S. Wales,
7 March, 1870.

Sir,

I have the honor to report the conduct pursued towards me by Mr. Duncan, Collector of Customs. I attended this day at the Custom House for the purpose of making declarations for the passing of wines, &c., for the use of the officers, 2nd Battalion 18th Regiment. My not being aware at the time that requisitions signed by you were necessary, I asked Mr. Duncan to receive my declaration and that I would send the requisition; he entered into a quantity of irrelevant matter, and behaved to me in such a rude manner that I left his office.

I have, &c.,
THOS. C. WRAY, Captain, 2/18th Regiment,
President of the Mess Committee.

[Fourth Enclosure in No. 1.]

Captain Wray to The Officer Commanding 2nd Battalion, 18th (Royal Irish), Sydney.

Sydney, N. S. Wales,
8 March, 1870.

Sir,

I yesterday forwarded to you a letter complaining of the conduct of Mr. Duncan, Collector of Customs. I this day attended at his office with the requisitions for wines, &c., required for the use of the officers' mess; some of these Mr. Duncan signed, but when he came to one applying for brandy, he inquired of me how long it would take to consume this quantity (ten cases). I said "I did not know." He told me "I ought." I declined holding any conversation with him after his treatment of me on the previous day. His reply was, "that he had not treated me improperly, but that he would have been perfectly justified in using harsher language to me, as I had endeavoured to pass entries in the long-room without his knowledge." This I denied, as I had seen Mr. Duncan, both before and after the circumstance which he (Mr. Duncan) alluded to; and further said that whoever had stated this had said what was untrue. Mr. Duncan repeated his assertion, and I mine. He eventually called me a liar, and repeated this offensive term. I regret that in leaving the room I so far forgot myself as to say to him—"You are an infernal scoundrel to use such language to me."

I have, &c.,
THOS. C. WRAY, Captain, 2/18th Regiment,
President of Mess Committee.

MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM BY THE COMMANDANT ON THE FIRST ENCLOSURE,—[MAJOR BISHOPP'S LETTER OF
12 MARCH, 1870.]

To be referred to the Major-General Commanding, at his half-yearly inspection, for instruction.

Sydney, New South Wales,
14 March, 1870.

E. J. CARTHEW, Lieut.-Col.,
Commandant.

MINUTE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR ON MAJOR-GENERAL CHUTE'S LETTER OF 12 APRIL, 1870,
No. 1.

Referred to the Colonial Secretary, for such steps as may be necessary.—B., 16/4/70.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Treasurer.—C.C., 20 April, /70.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

Collector of Customs.—S.S., 25/4/70.

No. 2.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Custom House, Sydney,
28 April, 1870.

SIR,

In replying to the charge brought against me by Captain Wray, I shall have to show that he was wantonly the aggressor, and as it will be necessary to use plain terms with regard to him, I wish to state, *in limine*, that I make no complaint of the solemn action taken by his superior officers, who have done what I suppose any high military officers must have done in such circumstances; and I feel equally certain that the high civil authorities will feel in like manner bound to protect their officer in the discharge of a necessary, and sometimes all but impossible duty.

I may state that I drew up at the time, for the Honorable Treasurer's information, a statement of what occurred between Captain Wray and myself, but my indignation having cooled before it was finished, I did not think it necessary to waste further time about the quarrel. The greater part of what Captain Wray states is in substance, if not literally, true; but he has suppressed nearly the whole of the provocation given by him, and my defence will be simply to supply the matter suppressed, and give an exact account of what took place.

My recollection may fail in some trifling particulars, but I shall write exactly as if I were giving evidence on oath, and I have documents under his hand to prove what I consider the most blamable part of Captain Wray's conduct.

On the 7th March, Captain Wray, then a perfect stranger to me, appeared in my office, in plain clothes, and tendered two free entries for a cask of sherry and 3 cases of whiskey, for the mess of the 18th Regiment, of which he described himself as the "President." I consider his appearance in that garb as irregular—it was certainly unprecedented; but I had no doubt that he was what he described himself to be, and I asked him for the necessary requisition from the Commanding Officer. He said he did not know that a requisition was necessary. I informed him of the frauds that had been committed in stores obtained for the previous detachment, and the necessary regulations that had been made to prevent a repetition of them. This information he received with a somewhat haughty and insolent air, which merited a rebuke, but of which I took no notice at that time. I merely told him that I could not pass his entries without a requisition; but that to save him trouble I would take his declarations then, and he could send the requisition afterwards, when the entries would be passed.

This was *my* suggestion, not *his*, as he incorrectly asserts. I accordingly took the two declarations, placed the entries in my drawer, and he left, as I understood, to get the requisition. In this, however, I was mistaken, for not long afterwards, on the same day, one of the long-room clerks brought me two other entries for 10 cases brandy and 5 cases Moselle (which papers I still possess, bearing Captain Wray's signature), and informed me that he was attempting to pass them through, contrary to the regulations above mentioned.

This clerk, Mr. Mactaggart, further informed me that when he referred him to me, Captain Wray and his agent both stated that they had already obtained my consent; an absolute falsehood, as I had not only refused to pass the wine and whiskey, but up to this time had never even heard of the brandy and Moselle.

At this most dishonorable and ungentlemanlike conduct, I certainly expressed some indignation on occasion of Captain Wray's attempt to pass a fifth and sixth entry the same day for tobacco and cigars; but I am sure it was in a very suppressed tone, and not one tithe of what I felt, and what any honorable man must have felt under the circumstances. I am perfectly certain I did not on that first day use a single offensive expression to Captain Wray.

On the following day, Captain Wray again came to my office and presented requisitions for the six entries referred to, all of which I went on to pass until we came to the ten cases brandy and five cases of Moselle, attempted to be passed surreptitiously on the previous day; and as I considered—as I still consider—thirteen cases of spirits, in addition to a large quantity of wine, an extravagant issue at one time to

a mere handful of officers, and an abuse of their privilege, I asked him how long that supply was intended to last, to which he declined to give any answer, adding with a most offensive tone that in consequence of what I had said about the frauds in connection with the 14th Regiment he declined to have any conversation with me. I answered that I had said nothing that could reasonably offend him, but that his conduct in the long-room yesterday in attempting to pass two entries by imposing on a clerk, after I myself had declined to pass two others, would have warranted me in using very severe terms.

He said—"It is a confounded lie." I said—"Do you mean to say that you did not attempt to pass two entries in the long-room after I had refused two others here?" He exclaimed again—"It is a confounded lie." I then became excited, on being given the lie a second time, and, as he states, returned the compliment. Captain Wray's account of his own part of this conversation is quite untrue. I made the statement of my own knowledge after due inquiry, and the lie was twice given directly to myself, without reference to any third person, before I uttered an angry word; and though his conduct was provoking throughout, this was the only offensive word I used to Captain Wray during the three interviews I had with him.

The moment the word was uttered, he rushed round the end of the table with the intention, as I supposed, of striking me, but immediately drew back, and left the room, exclaiming—"You are an infernal scoundrel." Before closing the door he, holding it in his hand, turned round and repeated a second time "You are an infernal scoundrel." To these expressions I made no reply.

I do not seek to justify the expression used by me. It would have been better if, when Captain Wray gave me the lie, even a second time, I had remained silent, as I did when he twice called me "an infernal scoundrel," but I do not pretend to have always full command of temper on such occasions, and all I ask is, that those who are to judge of this matter will place themselves in my position, and ask themselves what they would, or rather *might* have done, under similar provocation.

I return the documents, and have to request that you will lay them, together with this letter, before the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

I have, &c.,

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER ON THE FOREGOING LETTER.

COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

This is a most unpleasant matter, and the statements of these gentlemen, being contradictory, make it most puzzling to judge who was the first to offend. I have had an interview with Mr. Duncan, and he assures me that he was not the aggressor, and was greatly provoked to use the language he did. It is clear that both gentlemen used intemperate language, which I have no doubt they regret now. Under the circumstances, mutual apologies would seem to me to meet the difficulties of the case. Mr. Duncan is willing. If Captain Wray will withdraw all the offensive language used to him, he will adopt the same course with regard to the offensive language addressed by him to Captain Wray. I trust this mode of settling this unpleasant difference will be assented to.—S.S., 19 May, /70.

MINUTE THEREON OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

A MUTUAL withdrawal, simultaneously, of the intemperate and offensive words, seems the fairest solution of the matter. Neither party can be considered free from blame.—C.C., 19 May.

His Excellency.

No. 3.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR TO MAJOR-GENERAL CHUTE.

Government House,
Sydney, 20 May, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th April, on the subject of a charge brought by Captain Wray, 2/18 Regiment, through his Commanding Officer, against Mr. Duncan, the Collector of Customs at this Port.

I now enclose a copy of an explanation which Mr. Duncan has offered to the Head of his Department, the Colonial Treasurer, together with copies of minutes thereon by that Minister, and also by the First Minister, expressing an opinion that mutual apologies for the intemperate language used should be given.

I have, &c.,
BELMORE.

5

No. 4.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHUTE to GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

Head Quarters, Melbourne,
27 May, 1870.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 20th instant, with enclosures, and in reply thereto, beg to state that I agree with your Excellency that the only mode of settling this unpleasant matter is, for mutual apologies to be given for the intemperate language used. I therefore request that Mr. Duncan, the Collector of Customs, may be called on to withdraw and apologize for any offensive words made use of by him, and at the same time I beg to inform your Lordship that the Commandant of the Troops at Sydney has been directed to desire Captain Wray, 2/18th Royal Irish, to adopt the same course.

I have to add that the Commandant has been instructed to place himself in communication with your Excellency on this subject.

I have, &c.,

T. CHUTE,

Major-General.

MINUTE OF THE GOVERNOR ON THE FOREGOING.

To the Colonial Secretary, who will perhaps arrange with Mr. Duncan, so that the mutual apologies may be made as soon as I return to Sydney.—B., 1/6/70.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Colonial Treasurer.—C.C., 7 June.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

THE Major-General Commanding H. M. Forces in these Colonies, having assented to the suggestion made by this Government, that mutual apologies should simultaneously be made by Captain Wray, 18th Royal Irish, and the Collector of Customs, for the offensive words which passed between them, Mr. Duncan will please forward to me a letter withdrawing any offensive language he may have addressed to Captain Wray, which letter will be handed over only on receipt of a similar document from that gentleman.

S. SAMUEL.

10/6/70.

No. 5.

MAJOR BISHOPP to GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

Victoria Barracks,
14 June, 1870.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to forward for your Excellency's information, the accompanying letter I have received from head quarters, regarding the misunderstanding between Captain Wray and Mr. Duncan; and in accordance with the directions therein contained, to enclose a letter from Captain Wray, apologizing for any offensive remarks he may have made use of on the occasion referred to.

I have, &c.,

R. P. BISHOPP, Major 2/18, Commandant.

MEMORANDUM OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The Colonial Secretary.

Capt. Wray's apology to Mr. Duncan herewith.—B., 16/6/70.

No. 6.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR to MAJOR BISHOPP.

Government House,
Sydney, 16 June, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, enclosing an apology from Captain Wray to Mr. Duncan.

I now enclose Mr. Duncan's apology to Captain Wray.

I have, &c.,

BELMORE.

No. 7.

MAJOR BISHOPP to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Garrison Office,
Sydney, 17 June, 1870.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 16th instant, enclosing Mr. Duncan's apology to Captain Wray, 18th Regiment.

I have, &c.,
R. P. BISHOPP, Major, Commandant.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. GEORGE RICHARD DIBBS.

(PETITION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 6 September, 1870.

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

The Petition of George Richard Dibbs, of Sydney, Merchant and Ship-owner,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That the City and Port of Sydney are largely dependent upon the importation from Europe and other countries of goods which are afterwards distributed through this Colony.

2. That various drawbacks, arising from distance and other inevitable causes, exist, to impede the supply of remote parts from Sydney, and such parts draw large portions of their imported goods from Melbourne, to the loss of the City and Port of Sydney.

3. That the due and impartial administration of the laws regulating the duties of Customs at the Port of Sydney is essentially necessary to the safe conduct of the adventures of merchants importing; and the undue and partial administration of the same laws tends to discourage enterprise, and to drive trade into other channels, to the damage of the best interests of the said city and port.

4. That your Petitioner is a merchant and ship-owner resident and trading at Sydney, and an importer of dutiable goods.

5. That your Petitioner, having occasion to visit England, purchased there, in the month of March last, through the firm of W. and J. Lockett, of No. 12, King-street, Liverpool, 356 tons of salt, comprising the descriptions known as rock salt, common salt, and stoved salt, and a quantity of shooks and casks, at the prices shown in Messrs. Lockett's invoice in your Petitioner's possession, that is to say:—

						£	s.	d.
Exclusive)	256 tons common salt, at 4s. 6d. per ton, less 2½ ...	...	...	...	...	56	3	3
of bags)	25½ tons stoved do., at 7s. 6d. do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	9	6	3
	75 tons rock do., at 5s. 6d. do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	20	0	6
	180 bundles shooks ...	...	...	...	...	232	0	0
	16 empty casks ...	...	...	...	...	21	4	0

6. That your Petitioner shipped the said goods with other articles in your Petitioner's ship, the "Clara Hargraves," for Sydney; and upon their arrival in July last your Petitioner proceeded to pass entry for his goods at the Custom House, through his agent, Mr. Marshall Bayley, valuing said goods for duty at the true cost of such goods at the place whence imported, with 10 per cent. added thereto, as required by law.

7. That on the eleventh July such entry, with the usual declaration of value, was passed at the Custom House, and the landing of the goods was proceeded with in the ordinary way.

8. That on the fifteenth July, after a considerable portion of said goods had been landed, it was notified by Landing-waiter Reed to your Petitioner that it appeared to him, on view and examination of such goods, that they were not valued for duty according to the true price and value thereof, and your Petitioner was required to declare on oath, before the Collector of Customs—"What is the true invoice price and current value of said goods at the port of shipment."

9. That on said fifteenth July the Collector of Customs sent for your Petitioner's agent, Mr. Bayley, and, in reference to the declaration of value referred to in paragraph 7, charged Mr. Bayley with having made a false declaration as to the value of the salt; and although Mr. Bayley stated that he had seen your Petitioner's invoice, and was satisfied of its genuine character, the Collector behaved with extreme violence to Mr. Bayley, asserted that your Petitioner's invoice (which up to that time he had not seen) was false, stated he would not believe your Petitioner on oath, and suspended Mr. Bayley from the performance of his duties, although acting only as agent, and having disclosed the name of his principal.

10. That your Petitioner, in obedience to Landing-waiter Reed's notice of fifteenth July, attended at the Custom House on the sixteenth July, and produced to the Collector of Customs the original invoices of said goods, which Mr. Duncan, without examination, threw back to your Petitioner, and asserted to be false on the face of them. On this your Petitioner left the Collector's office.

11. That on the twentieth instant your Petitioner received a letter from the Collector, stating that, by order of the Colonial Treasurer, he was directed to call upon your Petitioner to produce the invoices, and furnish proof of the correctness of the prices at which the goods were entered.

12. That your Petitioner, on the twenty-first July, in company with Mr. Bayley, his Customs' agent, produced and tendered to the Collector the original invoices of said goods (being those referred to in paragraph 5), and declared upon oath that the prices therein stated "were the true invoice price and the current value of the said goods at the port of shipment."

13. That your Petitioner, notwithstanding his having thus verified the correctness of his invoices, was prohibited from removal of his goods from the wharf where landed, from the twenty-first July until the 2nd August, during which time eight hundred pounds (£800) worth of his goods were left exposed on the wharf, to the inclemency of the weather, and your Petitioner suffered serious injury from such detention and from loss of market.

14. That on the second August, after your Petitioner had brought the matter before the Colonial Treasurer, the Collector of Customs informed your Petitioner that, having reason to believe that the goods were undervalued, and not being satisfied with the proofs adduced in support thereof (such proofs being the production of the genuine invoices verified by your Petitioner's oath), he had had samples of the goods valued by competent persons, and he called upon your Petitioner to pay additional duty to the amount of (£35 14s.) thirty-five pounds fourteen shillings.

15. That the goods by such valuers were valued at the prices following, viz. :—

356 tons salt, at a lump sum of £801, equal to 39s. 1d. per ton, exclusive of bags.

133 tons shooks, at a lump sum of £332 10s., equal to 50s. per ton.

16 empty water casks, at a lump sum of £48, equal to 130s. per ton.

While the true cost to your Petitioner at Liverpool, as shewn by genuine invoices, verified on oath, was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	
256 tons coarse salt...	56	3	3	} Exclusive of bags.
75 „ rock salt ...	20	0	6	
25½ „ stoved salt ...	9	6	3	
180 bundles shooks ...	232	0	0	
16 empty casks ...	21	4	0	

16. That your Petitioner, having instituted enquiries, arrived at the conclusion that he was the object of some caprice of the Collector, who had treated his goods and his evidence in a different manner from those of other importers. Nevertheless, on 21st August, in order to escape further loss and damage, he paid such extra duty under protest, and was then permitted to remove his goods.

17. That your Petitioner, being aggrieved by the whole course of conduct pursued by the Collector of Customs, in refusing in the first instance to receive genuine invoices—in the second, in discrediting your Petitioner's oath, without just reason, and finally, after subjecting him to serious loss, by twelve days detention of his goods, and in compelling him to pay duty thereon at their local value, contrary to law, which provides that such duty shall be paid on the value at the place whence imported, unless there be a clear intention to defraud the Revenue, and under this accumulation of wrongs, aggravated by numerous instances of personal abuse and slander, on the part of Mr. Duncan,—appealed on the 11th instant to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer for redress of his grievances, and for enquiry into the conduct and actings of the Collector.

18. That in such appeal to the Colonial Treasurer your Petitioner charged the Collector of Customs with maladministration of the law and of his office, and adduced three several instances of importations similar to those of your Petitioner, in which that officer had dealt with importers in an entirely different manner, and collected different duties.

19. That your Petitioner submitted to the Colonial Treasurer the following proof, in support of this charge, obtained from the public records in the Customs Department :—

1st. On 23rd May, 1870, Messrs. Scott, Henderson, & Co. paid duty on 3,300 sacks salt, ex "Medea," from Liverpool, at value of 5s. 6d. per ton, without bags.

2nd. On 25th May, 1870, Messrs. Willis, Merry, & Co. paid duty on 100 tons salt, ex "Medea," from Liverpool, at value 5s. 6d. per ton, without bags.

3rd. On 25th May, 1870, Messrs. Learmonth, Dickinson, & Co. paid duty on 50 tons common salt, at 4s. 6d. per ton, without bags.

In these cases the ordinary declaration of value was taken. These importers were not put on their oaths, and their invoices were not questioned.

20. That your Petitioner, after his appeal had been before the Colonial Treasurer for a period of fifteen days, was informed on the 26th August that the Treasurer had arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Duncan had not been guilty of maladministration, either of the law or of his office.

21. That by reason of the premises your Petitioner is injured, in addition to the other causes of loss and damage above set forth, by having been compelled, under colour of law, to pay duty at a rate nine times as great as that charged to other importers, or that the revenue is damaged under the partial administration of the Collector by one-ninth part only of the duty chargeable being charged to others with whom your Petitioner has to compete in the ultimate disposal of his merchandize.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will be pleased to make such enquiry into the premises as to your Honorable House may seem meet, and that the Customs' laws may have a due and impartial administration; and that your Petitioner may have such relief in the premises as may be just.

And your Petitioner will ever pray.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

Sydney, 2nd September, 1870.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUSTOMS.

(CORRESPONDENCE, ETC., RESPECTING VALUE FOR DUTIES ON GOODS IMPORTED BY MR. G. R. DIBBS, ex "CLARA HARGRAVES.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 13 September, 1870, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"Copies of all Letters, Papers, and Correspondence, Notices, Minutes, or
 "other Documents which have passed between Landing-waiter Reid, the
 "Collector of Customs, the Treasurer, Mr. Bayley, and Mr. George R.
 "Dibbs, respecting the value for duties of certain goods imported by Mr.
 "Dibbs, in the barque 'Clara Hargraves,' from Liverpool, from 10th July
 "last to present date; also, Copies of all Documents relating to the charge
 "made by Mr. Dibbs against the Collector of Customs for maladministra-
 "tion of the law and of his office in respect of such goods."

(Mr. Watson.)

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CUSTOMS.

No. 1.

IMPORT ENTRY PASSED AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

A.—IMPORTS.

Sydney, 11th day of July, 1870.

In the "Clara Hargraves," a British ship, Stammerjohann, Master, from Liverpool.

G. R. DIBBS, per M. BAYLEY, Agent.

Marks and Nos.		Value.	Duty.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
D 1/173	*173 barrels soda crystals	104 0 0	
GRD in diamond 1/22	22 coils rope, 6 tons 19 cwt.	258 0 0	
	2,512 bags common salt, 256 tons	56 3 3	
	280 bags stoved salt, 25 tons	9 6 3	
	75 tons rock salt	20 0 6	
	A quantity of shooks for casks	240 0 0	
W & JL in diamond 1/11....	11 cases Muntz metal	201 12 0	
12/13	2 casks nails	26 17 8	
D in diamond	15 frames felt	54 0 0	
		969 19 8	
	10%	97 0 0	
	British No.—1,280	1,066 19 8	53 7 0

* Erroneously given by Mr. Dibbs as 120.

Campbell's Wharf.

G. L. HILL,
p. L.S.

J. H. MADDOCKS.

No. 2.

POST NOTE UPON THE FOREGOING.

Post Note.

To Mr. G. R. Dibbs.

Custom House, Sydney,
12 July, 1870.

A Post Note being required to complete the duty payable on 2,792 bags (containing salt), ex "Clara Hargraves," from Liverpool, passed by Warrant No. 1,280, dated 11th July, 1870, you will be so good as to cause the same to be passed as early as possible.

CLUNES G. REID,
pro Collector of Customs.

G.L.H.

1,568.

J.H.M.

No. 3.

POST ENTRY UPON THE SAME.

A.—IMPORTS.

Sydney, 12th day of July, 1870.

In the "Clara Hargraves," a British ship, Stammerjohann, Master, from Liverpool.

G. R. DIBBS, per M. BAYLEY, Agent.

Marks and Nos.		Value.	Duty.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Post to Wr. 1,280 of 11 July, 1870.		
	Value on bags	105 0 0	5 5 0
	(2792)		
	No. 1568		

Campbell's Wharf.

G. L. HILL,
p. L.S.

J. H. MADDOCKS.

No. 4.

No. 4.

AMENDMENT ENTRY PASSED AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

A.—IMPORTS.

In the "Clara Hargraves," a British ship, Stammerjohann, Master, from Liverpool.

Sydney, 12th day of July, 1870.

G. R. DIBBS, per M. BAYLEY, Agent.

Marks and Nos.		Value.	Duty.
	Amendment.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	16 empty casks.....	4 0 0	
	2 crates } E.W.	30 0 0	
	1 tierce }		
GAD 1/2	1 case a hat sto	3 0 0	
	1 package glassware	3 0 0	
	20 bdles. oakum 10 cwt.	13 0 0	
	5 barrels tar	5 0 0	
	5 barrels pitch	5 0 0	
	No. 1401	63 0 0	3 3 0

Campbell's Wharf.

G. L. HILL, p. L.S.

J. H. MADDOCKS.

No. 5.

LANDING-WAITER, SHIP "CLARA HARGRAVES," to THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Memo.

SIR,

Campbell's Wharf,

15/7/70.

I have called upon Mr. Dibbs to declare to the value of his goods *ex* "Clara Hargraves," from Liverpool. He values common salt at 4s. 4d. per ton, stoved do. at 7s. 6d., and rock do. 5s. 4d. I am informed by that the *bonâ fide* value of common salt at Liverpool is from 8s. to 9s. per ton.

Refuse to deliver, and issue post.—W.A.D.

Your obedient servant,
CLUNES G. REID.

No. 6.

MEMORANDUM OF LANDING-WAITER.

Memo. to Collector.

Ship "Clara Hargraves."

Mr. Dibbs says that he is willing to allow the tanks of malt lying on the wharf to remain as security for any duty he may have to pay extra on the salt and shooks, if I will let the salt and shooks be taken away. Shall I agree to that?

Your obedient servant,
CLUNES G. REID,
22/7/70.

Yes.—W.A.D.

No. 7.

MR. M. BAYLEY to THE SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Sydney, July 15, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to lay the following statement before you, and to request your early interference in removing a prohibition that the Collector of Customs has placed upon any further declarations of mine being taken at the Customs.

As agent for Mr. Dibbs, I passed an entry for salt *ex* the "Clara Hargraves." The invoice was handed to me, and I took that value, adding the 10 per cent. in the usual way. This, I presume, was considered an undervaluation. The Collector sent for me, and the following conversation ensued:—

"The Collector.—What do you mean by valuing salt at such a price as on this entry?

Mr. B.—It is the value as appeared by the invoice.

The C.—I don't believe it.

Mr. B.—Do you mean you don't believe I have seen the invoice?

The C.—No; I mean I don't believe the invoice is a true one.

Mr. B.—The invoice exhibited to me I believe to be a perfectly true one, and I have no doubt

Mr. Dibbs, the importer, would take his oath to its correctness if necessary.

The C.—I would not believe him on his oath."

After some further words, he said my declaration was false. I replied that I would not allow that to be said. The declaration was perfectly true, and in accordance with the invoice value of the salt. He then instructed Mr. Mactaggart not to take any further declarations from me.

The above are the facts of the case, and I feel it quite unnecessary to make any further remarks. Begging you will give the matter your earliest consideration,—

I have, &c.,
M. BAYLEY.

THIS statement is substantially correct, except where it says that I said "I would not believe him on his oath." What I said was, that even if Mr. Dibbs were to swear that the salt cost only 4s. 6d. per ton, I would not believe him. My object in suspending Mr. Bayley's license, was to convince him and other agents that they must be held personally responsible for the truth of the declarations they make. It appears to me that Mr. Bayley has forfeited the penalty of his bond, and also that imposed by the 55th section of the Act 9 Vic. No. 15; but as he has appealed to the Honorable the Treasurer, I have withdrawn his suspension pending any action that Mr. Samuel may think advisable.—W.A.D. 18/7/70.

No. 8.

No. 8.

MINUTE OF COLONIAL TREASURER.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 20 July, 1870.

THE Collector of Customs should call upon Mr. Dibbs to produce the invoices, and furnish proof that the low prices at which the salt was entered were the cost prices. If the Collector is not satisfied with the evidence he should avail himself of the Customs' laws, and have the goods valued. The Customs' Agents are bound by their bonds to protect the Revenue; and it is their duty, before making a declaration of the value of goods, to satisfy themselves as far as possible whether such valuation is arrived at from genuine invoices. I am not prepared to express any decided opinion upon this matter until the result of further inquiry is made known to me. I approve the course pursued by the Collector in restoring Mr. Bayley, pending any action I may determine upon.

S. SAMUEL.

The Collector of Customs.—B.C., H.L., 20/7/70.

No. 9.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Custom House, Sydney,
22 July, 1870.

SIR,

* Vide No. 8.

* Vide No. 10.

I do myself the honor to state, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, that I have called upon Mr. Dibbs, in accordance with the accompanying Minute,* to prove by oath the value of his goods *ex* "Clara Hargraves." The invoices produced by him correspond with his entries, with the trifling exception mentioned in his affidavit annexed,* and with a further exception of £45 9s. 5d. deducted for alleged commission, which, being a part of the cost of the goods, ought not to be allowed; and which, as he was himself on the spot, is hardly likely to have been paid by him.

There is a deduction for discount on the various articles, in some cases of 30 per cent., which, as the amount was drawn for through the bank, seems questionable. I have ascertained that the amount drawn for exceeded the amount of the invoice, but how much I cannot say.

In addition to the very low price at which the salt particularly was entered, it should be mentioned that the bags were not paid for at all when the entry was first passed, and an invoice was afterwards produced in which the bags were not charged.

A separate invoice has since been produced for the bags. As this is the first time that I have seen an invoice in which the bags were not included with the salt in a distinct line, the circumstance naturally confirmed the suspicions raised by the low price of the salt itself, and I cannot affirm that my suspicions are wholly removed by the proofs produced by Mr. Dibbs.

If the Treasurer think it necessary to proceed further in the matter, it will be necessary to appoint sworn valuers.

I have, &c.,

W. A. DUNCAN,

Collector of Customs.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

Does Mr. Duncan recommend the appointment of sworn valuers? I am willing to support him in any course that may be considered advisable for the proper protection of the Revenue.—S.S., 26/7/70.

MINUTE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

I think this is a case in which it would be proper to appoint sworn valuers, for I cannot bring myself to the conclusion that the full duty has been paid on the salt and one or two other articles in the entry.—W.A.D.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

I adopt the recommendation of the Collector of Customs, that sworn valuers should be appointed. He will please suggest the names of gentlemen qualified to act, for my approval.—S.S., 26/7/70.

MINUTE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. Richard Harnett and Mr. Thomas Strickland are willing to act as valuers.—W.A.D., 29/7/70.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

I approve. Let the appointments be made; having, as I conceive, no other alternative, the Collector being the proper officer to elect whether valuers shall be appointed. The appointment of the gentlemen named by Mr. Duncan recommended to His Excellency the Governor.—S.S., 29/7/70.

MINUTE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Approved.—B., 29/7/70.

No. 10.

DECLARATION OF VALUE.

George R. Dibbs, being duly sworn, states:—I am the importer of the goods in the entries now produced, *ex* "Clara Hargraves," from Liverpool; I swear that the invoice price of the said goods is £1,204 19s. 8d., and that I verily believe that such invoice price is the current value of such goods at Liverpool, excepting the cost of 16 empty water-casks, which have been entered at less than the invoice cost, to make up for depreciation owing to use by the ship during the voyage.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, this }
21st day of July, 1870,— }

W. A. DUNCAN,

Collector of Customs.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

No. 11.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS to MR. GEORGE R. DIBBS.

Custom House, Sydney,
1 August, 1870.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of this date, I beg to state that the value of your goods *ex* "Clara Hargraves" is now being ascertained in the manner prescribed by law, and the result will be communicated to you without delay.

I have, &c.,

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

No. 12.

MR. GEORGE R. DIBBS to THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

127, Pitt-street, Sydney,
2 August, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to lay before you copy of a letter addressed by me to the Collector of Customs, respecting certain goods imported by me in the "Clara Hargrave" from Liverpool, in reply to which Mr. Duncan writes to say "that the value of the goods is now being ascertained in the manner prescribed by law, and the result will be communicated to me without delay."

I also beg to call your attention to a letter from the Collector to me of date 20th July, and my reply of the 21st, as per copies enclosed; on which latter date I attended at the Custom House, presented invoices, and made affidavit as to correctness, &c.

Twelve days have now elapsed, and I am suffering loss by the detention of my goods, and the goods themselves are depreciating daily in condition. I have therefore to beg your interference to order the delivery of the goods to be made, or that some action may be taken, as the indefinite character of the Collector's reply, with the waste of time which has already taken place, leaves me in doubt when I shall be permitted to remove my property, and is entailing on me serious inconvenience.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

Collector of Customs.—S.S., 2/8/70.

MINUTE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. Dibbs has already been furnished with the result of the valuation referred to, and his goods will be delivered the moment the duty is paid. There has been no unnecessary delay or detention on my part.—W.A.D., 3/8/70.

[First Enclosure to No. 12.]

The Collector of Customs to Mr. George R. Dibbs.

Custom House,
Sydney, 20 July, 1870.

SIR,

With reference to the post-note issued to you to pay additional duty on the salt and other articles recently imported by you *ex* the "Clara Hargrave," the Treasurer, to whom you have appealed in the matter, has directed me to call upon you to produce the invoices and furnish proof of the correctness of the prices at which the goods were entered.

I have, &c.,

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

[Second Enclosure to No. 12.]

Mr. George R. Dibbs to The Collector of Customs.

127, Pitt-street,
Sydney, 21 July, 1870.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of 20th instant, I beg to state—

1. The post-note you refer to has not been left with me, nor with my agent Mr. Bayley.
2. You state I have appealed to the Treasurer. Such is not the fact.
3. Acting under directions from the Treasurer, you call on me to produce invoices and furnish proof of the correctness of the prices, &c. Allow me to record the circumstance that I waited on you for that purpose on Saturday last, when you threw back the invoices I tendered, with the remark that it was a false document, &c.

I shall be prepared to meet the directions conveyed to you by the Treasurer, and again produce the invoice and make affidavit as to its genuineness.

I remain, &c.,

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

[Third Enclosure to No. 12.]

Mr. George R. Dibbs to The Collector of Customs.

127, Pitt-street,
Sydney, 1 August, 1870.

SIR,

On the 21st ultimo, in response to your request, contained in a letter of the 20th, I waited on you, in company with Mr. Bayley, and tendered the invoices of my goods *per* "Clara Hargrave" from Liverpool, and verified their accuracy and correctness on oath.

The law so far having been complied with, I had a reasonable right to expect that delivery would be permitted in due course, and I have waited patiently since for notice from your department to this effect.

On

On Saturday I sent to the landing-waiter at Campbell's Wharf, who informed me that my property is still detained. I have therefore to request that you will inform me, at your earliest convenience, on what grounds such detention is permitted; and I take the liberty of expressing surprise at the delay in giving a release to, or in your taking further action in regard to, the goods in question.

I need hardly call your attention to the damage and loss which I am sustaining by such unusual conduct on the part of your department.

I remain, &c.,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

No. 13.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Custom House, Sydney,
2 August, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to state, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, that I have had the salt, shooks and casks, entered by Mr. G. R. Dibbs on the 11th and 12th ultimo, valued by the sworn valuers appointed by His Excellency the Governor for that purpose, and they value them at £1,181 10s.

Duty has been paid on 467 9s.

714 1s.

and I have called upon Mr. Dibbs to pay on the additional value of £714 1s., amounting to £35 14s.

These being the articles on which the suspicion of undervaluation arose, samples of the other goods passed by Mr. Dibbs were not detained, and they do not consequently enter into the valuation.

I have, &c.,
W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURER.

Seen.—S.S., 3/8/70.

No. 14.

POST ENTRY UPON VALUATION.

A.—IMPORTS.

Sydney, 3rd day of August, 1870.

In the "Clara Hargraves," a British ship, Stammerjohann, Master, from Liverpool.

G. R. DIBBS, per M. BAYLEY, Agent.

Marks and Nos.	Post Entry.	Value.	Duty.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	356 tons salt.....		
	133 tons shooks		
	16 empty casks		
		714 1 0	35 14 1

Under Protest.

Campbell's Wharf.

No. 573.

J. H. MADDOCKS.

G. L. HILL,
p. L.S.

Seen.—C.G.R.

N.B.—In the printed copy as furnished by Mr. Dibbs he makes me initial the protest. This is incorrect.—W.A.D.

No. 15.

MR. GEORGE R. DIBBS to THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

127, Pitt-street,
Sydney, 4 August, 1870.

SIR,

Referring to my letter of the 1st instant, respecting the goods landed from the "Clara Hargrave" from Liverpool, I have the honor to enclose you copy of a letter, dated 2nd instant, received from the Collector of Customs, and of my reply thereto, dated 3rd instant, to which I respectfully invite your attention.

Mr. Duncan's action not only causes me pecuniary loss, but it involves an impeachment of my veracity; and therefore, before addressing you with ample proof of the legitimacy of my invoices—before making any further comment on the unusual course taken by the Collector under the garb of legal sanction—before proving the absurdly gross character of some of the valuations, even on Sydney prices—I desire to be informed of the reasons Mr. Duncan possesses, and which induced him in the first instance to believe my goods were undervalued, and for refusing to accept my oath as true, when tendered in support of the correctness of my invoices and entry.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

[First

[First Enclosure to No. 15.]

The Collector of Customs to Mr. George Dibbs.

Custom House,
2 August, 1870.

Sir,

Having reason to believe that a portion of the goods ex "Clara Hargrave," entered by you for duty on the 11th and 12th ultimo, were undervalued,—and not being satisfied with the proof adduced by you in support of your valuation,—I have, in accordance with the law in such case, had the samples valued by competent persons appointed by His Excellency the Governor for that purpose, who have sworn that the goods are of the following value, viz. :—

356 tons salt.....	£801 0 0	Entered at prime and port	£199 1 0
133 shooks	332 10 0	"	264 0 0
16 empty casks	48 0 0	"	4 8 0
	1,181 10 0	"	467 9 0
	467 9 0		
	£ 714 1 0		

There is therefore a balance of duty to be paid on these goods amounting to £35 14s., which, to prevent the expense of warehousing the goods now held on the wharf, I have to request you will pay without delay.

I have, &c.,

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

[Second Enclosure to No. 15.]

Mr. George R. Dibbs to the Collector of Customs.

127, Pitt-street,
Sydney, 3 August, 1870.

Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of 2nd instant, in reference to the goods imported by me in the "Clara Hargrave," from Liverpool.

You state that having reason to believe that a portion of the goods entered on the 11th and 12th ultimo were undervalued, and not being satisfied with the proofs adduced in support of my valuation, you had the samples valued by competent persons; and as a result of such local valuation, as opposed to the value entered by me from invoice first cost, you call upon me to pay the sum of £35 14s. extra duty.

I am pleased to find that at length, after the delay and inconvenience I have been put to, and which I have already made the subject of complaint, there is some prospect of my obtaining possession of my goods; and it is refreshing to know that under the present administration of the Customs' laws, importers are liable to have property worth over £700 detained on a wharf for thirteen days, exposed to damage and deterioration, to the inclemency of the weather, to loss by falling markets, to vexatious delays, and to the cost of wharf rent, &c., while the law is being strained beyond its utmost to enforce payment of the sum of £35.

That the position you have assumed, with regard to my shipment *per* "Clara Hargrave" may be fairly understood, I find it necessary to go back to Saturday the 16th ultimo. On that day I waited on you, in obedience to a notice received from the landing-waiter at Campbell's Wharf, which requested me "to appear before the Collector, and to declare, on oath, what is the true invoice price of the shipment, &c."

On presenting myself before you with the intimation that I was prepared to show you the invoices, and to verify their accuracy on oath, you asked me "Did I really mean to say that the salt cost only what it had been entered at"; to which I replied that I was present for the purpose of proving the correctness of my invoices, from the facts contained in which the entries had been made, and of verifying the statement by oath if required.

I then handed the invoice to you, which you threw back in a contemptuous manner, remarking it was a false document, and that you were so satisfied on the point that you would, by calling in valuers, make me pay duty on the salt on a value of £4 per ton, as the Sydney value, under a power which you stated the law gave you.

It was at this juncture that you addressed me those offensive observations respecting a boat landed from the "Clara Hargrave," which, with your illegal seizure thereof, form the subject of a separate correspondence.

I doubted your power "legally" to do what you threatened, and took the liberty of reproving you for the remarks you had made in connection with the invoice, without any attempt on your part to substantiate the charges; and I referred to the unjustifiable remark you had made on the previous evening to Mr. Bayley, in connection with the same matter—"that you would not believe me on my oath"; and I said you were not permitted by the law to be a judge in such matters; and, as your conduct was so insulting, and your language and allusions so continuously offensive, I retired from your room.

On the 21st July I waited on you again, as in the meantime you had been directed by the Treasurer to ask me to produce my invoices, and to furnish proof of their correctness, which I did by producing them, and by making affidavit before you. You then allow twelve days to pass, during which time my property is exposed in the manner before described, and to-day give me the first intimation that my imports had been valued on their Sydney value.

You have thus attempted to enforce the threat you made on the 16th July with regard to the salt; and, as you had already committed yourself to a foregone conclusion respecting my veracity, in your libellous statement to Mr. Bayley—for which I will seek redress in another shape—you try to justify yourself by making me a victim under the penal portion of the 22nd clause of the 9th Victoria, No. 15, and to make me pay duty which can only be demanded under circumstances where (beyond doubt) it appears to the Collector "that such articles have been found invoiced below the real and true value at the place from whence such articles were imported; and in the present case, as you have demanded my oath, you can only take the extreme step that portion of the Act gives, in justification of the foregone conclusion referred to.

Under these circumstances, as I feel it to be useless to offer you further evidence as to the genuineness of my invoices, by the testimony of other importers, I content myself with placing on record the facts in connection with your proceedings in this matter, and have instructed Mr. Bayley to pay the amount of your demand under protest, reserving to myself the privilege of seeking redress and justice from other channels, where feeling and bias and temper have no weight in considering the rights of the questions involved.

I remain, &c.,

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

As Mr. Dibbs has expressed his intention, in his letter to the Collector of Customs, to take legal proceedings in connection with these matters, say I consider it undesirable to continue this correspondence.—S.S., 5/8/70.

No. 16.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO MR. GEORGE R. DIBBS.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
6 August, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 4th instant, addressed to the Colonial Treasurer, enclosing copies of letters from and to the Collector of Customs, respecting the value for *ad valorem* duty of your goods *ex* "Clara Hargraves."

I am desired to state, in reply, and with reference to previous communications, that as in the letter to the Collector of Customs, before referred to, you have expressed an intention of taking legal proceedings in connection with the differences between the Collector and yourself, the Treasurer considers it undesirable that the correspondence should be continued.

I have, &c.,

HENRY LANE.

No. 17.

MR. GEORGE R. DIBBS TO THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

127, Pitt-street,
Sydney, 8 August, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 6th instant.

You inform me "that, as in my letter to the Collector of the 3rd instant, I had expressed an intention of taking legal proceedings in connection with my differences with him, you considered it undesirable that the correspondence should be continued."

My differences with the present head of the Customs Department are three-fold.

1st. As Mr. Duncan, he has been guilty of a gross slander upon my character.

2nd. As an official servant of the public, during my interview with him respecting the value of the cargo per "Clara Hargraves," he has been guilty of grossly insulting conduct apart from the slander.

3rd. As Collector of H. M. Customs, the head of the most important branch of the Public Service, I charge him with maladministration of the law and of his office.

With regard to the first difference, I am seeking redress in another shape, as already intimated. My solicitor has written to Mr. Duncan demanding an apology, which if he fail to give in due course, an action in the Supreme Court will follow.

I therefore beg to state that, in the adjustment of this personal difference, I need not the intervention of the higher officers of the Crown.

Respecting the second difference, it is clearly the duty of the responsible Minister under whose control the Customs Department is placed, to take notice of serious charges of insulting conduct made against his subordinates. In the boat correspondence just concluded, I received an assurance from you, that "it was your anxious wish that officers should observe in their intercourse with the public the rules of courtesy, and that you were prepared to insist on these rules being adhered to." I was gratified on receiving this assurance, but your letter now under reply—permit me respectfully to observe—hardly sustains your determination in this particular. As I do not wish our correspondence terminated by appearing too earnest in urging the impropriety of Mr. Duncan's conduct on the notice of his superior, I will now withdraw this difference from the cognizance of the Government.

The third difference is, however, one which cannot be disposed of so lightly, neither can a correspondence involving issues so important to the public at large as those which surround the present case, be abruptly terminated. I therefore respectfully submit that, while waiving my right to ask from the Government an inquiry into Mr. Duncan's personal offence, I have a claim to be heard in support of the serious charge preferred in this correspondence.

The particulars of my difference with Mr. Duncan respecting the value for duty of the goods *ex* "Clara Hargraves" are so fully detailed in my letter to the Collector of the 3rd instant, copy of which is already before you, that I will not recapitulate them here. It is sufficient to say, that the proper officer of the Customs, having doubted the value of my goods as entered on the 11th and 12th ultimo, I complied with the law, and verified the accuracy of my invoices, by oath before the Collector. I stood then, as I conceive, by law entitled on the one hand to receive my goods in due course, or on the other hand, became liable to the penalties for making a false oath, if such had been made.

By the 22nd clause of the 9th Victoria, No. 15, it is enacted, *inter alia*, "that if upon view and examination of such articles by the proper officer of the Customs, it shall appear to him that the said articles are not valued according to the true price and value thereof, and according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, then and in such case, the importer or his known agent shall be required to declare on oath before the Collector or other principal officer of Customs, what is the invoice price of such articles, and that he verily believes such invoice price is the correct value of the articles at the place from whence the said articles were imported; and such invoice price, with the addition of ten pounds per centum thereon, shall be deemed to be the value of the articles in lieu of the value so declared by the importer or his known agent, and upon which the duties due thereon shall be charged and paid."

By the 8th clause of the same Act, it is enacted that any person convicted of making a false oath or affirmation shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be liable to the pains and penalties to which persons are liable for wilful and corrupt perjury.

By the concluding portion of clause 22 it is further provided, "that if it shall appear to the Collector or other proper officer that such articles have been found invoiced below the real and true value thereof at the place from whence the same were imported, or if the invoice price is not known, the articles shall in such case be re-examined by two competent persons"; in other words, valuers are called in, and
duty

duty becomes chargeable on the local value. Thus on my reading of the law, as a matter of reason and common sense, it appears to me, that if an importer refuse to verify his invoice on oath when called upon by the Collector, and so declines to bring himself within the pains and penalties of the 8th clause, or if the invoice price is not known, "then if it shall appear to the Collector," of course upon due inquiry, that such goods have been undervalued, he may on the *prima facie* case thus raised—that an attempt has been made to enter goods below their current value at the place from whence imported,—call in valuers, and charge duty on the local value of such articles.

Assuming however that my view of the law may be open to question, and that the Collector was justified in proceeding to local valuation after I had verified my invoices upon oath, I desire to bring prominently under the notice of the Government the fact that I am in a position to prove, by incontrovertible evidence, that even under his own reading of the law, Mr. Duncan has administered its provisions in my case differently from his actings in other similar cases, by reason of which my property has been exposed for thirteen days to injury from the weather, the delivery of goods sold impeded, the market for a portion of my goods lost, my time wasted in an anxious and protracted correspondence, and finally myself plundered by an act of extortion of some £35, under colour of a claim for post duty.

Under those circumstances I would respectfully ask whether you, as responsible Minister in charge of the Department of Finance, are prepared and willing to receive the proofs of maladministration to which I have adverted, and which I am ready to submit to you; or whether, in terms of your letter of 6th instant, you still consider it undesirable that this correspondence should be continued.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

No. 18.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

The Treasury,
9 August, 1870.

ACKNOWLEDGE receipt of Mr. Dibbs' letter of 8th in reply to Treasury letter of 6th instant, respecting the differences between the Collector of Customs and himself, as to the value for *ad valorem* duty of certain goods per "Clara Hargraves," from Liverpool.

Mr. Dibbs states that the differences referred to are threefold, and whilst waiving the first and second complaints, yet urges upon my notice the third, in which he charges the Collector with "maladministration of the law and of his office."

Inform Mr. Dibbs, in reply, that so far as such charge is based on the construction of the statute, upon a full consideration of the facts as disclosed by the correspondence, I am of opinion that the Collector of Customs did not exceed the powers conferred upon him by the Customs Act (9 Victoria, No. 15, sec. 22), and that I therefore regard his view of that section as erroneous. Remark further that I feel assured that he will, upon a careful reading of the section, see that the course adopted by the Collector is not necessarily any reflection upon the reliability of his oath.

In reference to Mr. Dibbs' charge that Mr. Duncan has, in his case, administered the provisions of the law "differently from his actings in other similar cases," by reason of which he has sustained the injuries stated in his letter, acquaint him that I am quite willing to accede to his request "to receive the proofs of maladministration."

SAUL SAMUEL.

No. 19.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO MR. GEORGE R. DIBBS.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
9 August, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 8th, in reply to mine of 6th instant, respecting the differences between the Collector of Customs and yourself, as to the value for *ad valorem* duty of certain goods per "Clara Hargraves," from Liverpool.

You state that the differences referred to are threefold, and whilst waiving the first and second complaints, yet urge upon the notice of the Colonial Treasurer the third, in which you charge the Collector with "maladministration of the law and of his office."

So far as such charge is based on the construction of the statute, I am directed to inform you that, upon a full consideration of the facts as disclosed by the correspondence, the Treasurer is of opinion that the Collector of Customs did not exceed the powers conferred upon him by the Customs Act (9 Victoria, No. 15, sec. 22), and Mr. Samuel therefore regards your view of that section as erroneous. I am desired to remark, further, that Mr. Samuel feels assured that you will upon a careful reading of the section, see that the course adopted by the Collector is not necessarily any reflection upon the reliability of your oath.

In reference to your charge that Mr. Duncan has, in your case, administered the provisions of the law "differently from his actings in other similar cases," by reason of which you have sustained the injuries stated in your letter, I am to acquaint you that the Treasurer is quite willing to accede to your request "to receive the proofs of maladministration."

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

No. 20.

MR. GEORGE R. DIBBS to THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

127, Pitt-street,
Sydney, 11 August, 1870.

SIR,

SIR, I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th instant (in reply to mine of 8th idem), wherein you express your willingness to receive the proofs which I am prepared to offer of Mr. Duncan's maladministration of the law and of his office.

The maladministration complained of, so far as it affects me, arises chiefly in connection with the valuation for duty of a parcel of salt, *ex* "Clara Hargraves" from Liverpool.

I will point out in the first place the actings of Mr. Duncan in reference to salt imported by other merchants of this city, at a point of time nearly coincident with my own importation.

No. 1.

On the 23rd May, 1870 (see document A annexed), Messrs. Scott, Henderson, & Co. obtained a sight entry to examine an importation of 3,300 sacks of salt, *ex* "Medea," from Liverpool. Approximate duty thereon, £10 18s. 8d., is approved in the margin by Mr. Duncan, in his own handwriting. On perfecting the entry, the salt is passed on the ordinary declaration at a value of 5s. 6d. per ton, exclusive of bags; the amount of such duty (with that on the sacks, which are valued separately) being £10 9s. 3d., involving a refund of 9s. 5d. The 10 per cent. addition to cost "at place whence imported" (as required by law) does not appear on the entry.

No. 2.

On the 25th May, 1870, Messrs. Willis, Merry, & Co. pass entry for 100 tons common salt, *ex* "Medea," from Liverpool (see paper B annexed), at value on the ordinary declaration, exclusive of bags, of 5s. 6d. per ton—aggregating £27 10s., duty being £1 7s. 6d. The addition of 10 per cent. addition to the cost "at place whence imported," as required by law, does not appear on the entry. On the entry is the following memorandum:—"On interview, Collector satisfied with this value.—J.F."

No. 3.

On the 25th May, 1870, Messrs. Learmonth, Dickinson, & Co. pass entry for 50 tons (*ex* "Cairnmore," from Liverpool) common salt at 4s. 6d. per ton, exclusive of bags, 50 tons rock salt at 8s. per ton, on the ordinary declaration—the aggregate value for duty being £31 5s., to which 10 per cent. is added as required by law. (See paper C annexed.)

Now as to my own case.

During the latter part of 1869 I visited England for business purposes, and purchased, through the well-known and long-established firm of Messrs. W. & J. Lockett, of 12 King-street, Liverpool, for cash, less a discount, certain goods, which arrived here in the "Clara Hargrave." Included in these were 356 tons salt. On the 11th and 12th July I entered this salt, through my agent Mr. M. Bayley, at the following values, on the ordinary declaration, being the exact cost to me of such salt at the place "whence imported," viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
--	---	----	----

exclusive of bags	256 tons common salt, at 4/6 per ton, less 2½ per cent. ...	56	3	3
	25½ " stoved " " 7/6 " " " " ...	9	6	3
	75 " rock " " 5/6 " " " " ...	20	0	6

with the addition of 10 per cent., as required by law. (See paper D annexed.)

At this point of the business, permit me to inquire what *prima facie* doubt could possibly arise in the mind of Mr. Duncan to justify his questioning these values. He had already, in the month of May preceding, passed salt on the entries of three other importers, at the values respectively of 4/6 and 5/6 per ton, for common salt, exclusive of bags, and had thereby not merely acquired a knowledge of the value of the article at the place "whence imported," but had fixed that value, by three separate and deliberate acts, as the lawful basis for the duty.

Vide paper E.

To proceed, then. Mr. Duncan questioned my valuations, and demanded the production of the original invoice. The original invoice was produced. Doubting the genuineness of the invoice, Mr. Duncan then required that I should declare, *upon oath*, the correctness of the invoice, and that the price of the salt "was the current value of that article at the place whence imported." I complied with this demand, and made oath accordingly. Not content with this solemn act, which brought me, if acting *malâ fide*, within the pains and penalties of perjury, Mr. Duncan appointed valuers, under whose examination and report, I presume, I have been compelled (under protest) to pay duty on the whole of my salt, without discrimination as to quality, at the value of £1 19s. 1d. per ton, exclusive of bags!!!

Now, sir, I ask you seriously to consider the facts thus briefly narrated. On the one hand, the mercantile firms in the cases now brought under your notice were not required to make other than the usual declaration of value; their declaration of such value was not questioned—they were not put on their oaths! On the other hand, Mr. Duncan (antecedently to his non-reception of my entries) was fully cognizant, as the three cases show, of the price of salt in the market where purchased, and had determined such value as the basis for duty. Why then, I ask again, was a different course of acting adopted towards me? Is the Collector, by law, entitled to act capriciously, and to make fish of one importer and flesh of another?

Reserving, for the present, my complaint as to the undue valuation, by the Collector's authority, of other portions of my goods, and further comment on the injury I have sustained, I would for the present remark that, having shown three separate cases, with proofs annexed, in which Mr. Duncan has administered the provisions of the law "differently from his actings in other similar cases," I respectfully submit that my charge of "maladministration of the law and of his office" is sufficiently proved to demand an immediate refund of the duty overcharged on my salt, and an inquiry into Mr. Duncan's conduct in connection therewith.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

Collector of Customs.—S.S., 15/8/70.

[*Enclosures.*]

[Enclosures.]

A.

3,300 sacks salt on manifest.

In the "Medea."

Sight—Salt.

I, Martin Francis O'Grady, the known agent of Scott, Henderson, & Co., the importers of the goods above mentioned, do hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the consignees have not received sufficient invoice, bill of lading; or other advice, from whence the quality, quantity, or value of the goods above mentioned can be ascertained.

M. F. O'GRADY.

Signed and declared, this 23rd day of

May, 1870, in the presence of—

J. H. MADDOCKS,

pro Collector.

Let this Sight pass for the goods above mentioned, to be landed and examined by the importer in the presence of the proper officer, previous to passing a perfect entry for the same.

J. H. MADDOCKS,

pro Collector.

Dated the 23rd May, 1870.

W. A. DUNCAN.

Examined by virtue of the within authority:—

2,754 bags salt, at 11 bags to the ton..... 250 4/11 tons
105 filled-up bags 10 7/11 „
441 bags used to fill up..... 261 tons

Sydney, 9 June, 1870.

A. FRASER.

4/6/70.

3,300 sacks, at 10d. £ s. d.
261 tons salt, 5/6 137 10 0
71 15 4
209 5 4

£10 9 3

8639

G. L. HILL, p. L. S.

J. H. MADDOCKS.

B.

A.—IMPORTS.

In the "Medea," a Bh. ship, Lewis Master, from Liverpool.

Sydney, 25th day of May, 1870.

WILLIS, MERRY, & Co.

Marks and Nos.		Value.	Duty.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	100 tons common salt, contained in 1,100 bags	27 10 0	1 7 6
	Duty on 1,100 bags (as above) paid under protest	41 0 0	2 1 0
	6,469		3 8 6

Circular Wharf.

G. L. HILL,

p. L.S.

J. MADDOCKS.

On interview Collector satisfied with this value.—A. F.

C.

A.—IMPORTS.

In the "Cairnsmore," a Bh. ship, Kewlay Master, from Liverpool.

Sydney, 25th day of May, 1870.

LEARMONTH, D., & Co.

Marks and Nos.		Value.	Duty.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
34	50 tons rock salt.....	0 8 0 per ton	20 0 0
2	15,000 slates	8 3 4 „	122 10 0
2	50 tons pig iron	3 2 9 „	156 17 6
2	50 tons common salt	0 4 6 „	11 5 0
2	500 bags	0 0 8½ „	18 4 6
26 CT	5 doz. rush mats, placed between bags.....		0 15 0
S § 1/100	100 bags bicarb. soda @ 10/6, (wg. 100 cwt.)		52 10 0
	British produce, 10 o/o	382 2 0	
		38 4 3	
	6,351	420 6 3	21 0 4

Circular Wharf.

G. L. HILL,

p. L.S.

J. H. MADDOCKS.

D.

A.—IMPORTS.

Sydney, 11th day of July, 1870.

In the "Clara Hargraves," a Bh. ship, Stammerjohan Master, from Liverpool.

G. R. DIBBS, per M. BAYLEY, Agent.

Marks and Nos.		Value.	Duty.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	120 casks soda crystals	104 0 0	
	22 coils rope, 6 tons 19 cwt.	258 0 0	
	2512 sacks salt, 256 tons	56 3 3	
	280 sacks stored salt, 25 tons	9 6 3	
	75 tons rock-salt	20 0 6	
	A quantity of shooks for casks	240 0 0	
	11 cases Muntz metal	201 12 0	
	2 casks nails	26 17 8	
	15 frames felt	54 0 0	
		969 19 8	
	10 per cent.	97 0 0	
		1,066 19 8	53 7 0

Campbell's Wharf.

No. 1,280.—J.H.M.

G.L.H.

E.

A.—IMPORTS.

Sydney, 3rd day of August, 1870.

In the "Clara Hargraves," a Bh. ship, Stammerjohan, Master, from Liverpool.

G. R. DIBBS, per M. BAYLEY, Agent.

Marks and Nos.	Post Entry.	Value.	Duty.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	356 tons salt		
	133 tons shooks		
	16 empty casks		
		714 1 0	35 14 1

Under Protest.—W. A. D.

Campbell's Wharf.

No. 573.—J.H.M.

No. 21.

MR. GEORGE R. DIBBS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

127, Pitt-street, Sydney,
19 August, 1870.

SIR,

On the 12th instant I had the honor to address a letter to the Honorable the Treasurer, averring my charges of maladministration against the Collector of Customs, and requesting a refund of the over-charge on my goods per the "Clara Hargrave," and an inquiry into Mr. Duncan's conduct in connection therewith.

I have not yet been favoured with any acknowledgment of the letter referred to, and I will be glad to know at the earliest date the course which the Treasurer has decided to take in the matter.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

No. 22.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO MR. GEORGE R. DIBBS.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
19 August, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of to-day's date, with respect to charges preferred by you against the Collector of Customs.

I am desired by the Colonial Treasurer to inform you, in reply, that reference has been made to the Collector upon the subject of your complaint.

When the report of that officer is received, the matter will be duly considered, and the Treasurer's decision communicated to you.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

No. 23.

No. 23.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Custom House, Sydney,
18 August, 1870.

SIR,

I am inclined to think that the proper answer to a charge of "maladministration of the law and of his office" against the Collector of Customs would be a criminal action in the Supreme Court against his accuser. I however proceed, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, to notice Mr. Dibbs's charges, and there will I think be no great difficulty in disposing of them. Enclosures
herewith.

1. Mr. Dibbs, before entering upon his own grievance, quotes three instances of what he calls my "actings" with respect to salt imported by other persons. Now it is quite certain that large quantities of goods have been from time to time entered here below their value, notwithstanding my utmost vigilance; and that even in cases in which goods have been detained on the ground of undervaluation, I have sometimes been imposed on by the statements of importers. This admission would be made by every Collector who has had the misfortune to collect *ad valorem* duties.

If, therefore, I had allowed the different firms cited by Mr. Dibbs to pass improper entries, it would be no proof of maladministration; far less would it furnish any reason for allowing him to perpetrate a still greater offence; but it is not true that I committed the errors attributed to me by Mr. Dibbs.

2. With respect to the case of Messrs. Scott, Henderson, & Co., whose salt was entered at 5s. 6d. per ton exclusive of the bags, which were valued at £137 10s., I would ask what that has in common with the case of Mr. Dibbs, who entered his salt at 4s. 6d. per ton with nothing for the bags? On examining their invoice (copy herewith, "A"), it appears that the salt cost 5s. per ton at the works, and £45 for carriage to Liverpool. This last sum ought clearly to have been added to the value, as it is a portion of the cost of the salt at the port of shipment; but the invoice was not then called for, and it appears from the statement of Mr. Fraser, the landing-waiter, that the value was queried at the time, and that it having been represented to me that the "Medea" had arrived disabled, and that the cargo was immensely damaged (a vast number of the bags being wholly washed out), I was satisfied to take the value as declared. I had a perfect right to do this under the 26th section of the General Customs Act. As to what Mr. Dibbs states about the alleged omission of the 10 per cent., this is an attack upon Messrs. Scott, Henderson, & Co., not on me, and they answer it by producing proof that it was added, although not shown on the entry, where the law does not require it to be shown, and where in my often expressed opinion it ought never to be shown. What the law requires is a declaration of the value of the goods "at the port of importation in the said Colony." The addition of 10 per cent. to the invoice price may or may not be afterwards taken as representing the colonial value. It will be seen that Messrs. Scott, Henderson, & Co. (*vide* letter C) admit their error in omitting the river freight, which is clearly as much a part of the value of the salt at "the port of shipment" as the 5s. per ton paid at the works.

3. Messrs. Willis & Co.'s salt was by the same ship, and they claimed and were allowed to enter at the same rate (*vide* their letter D), and for the same reason; although I believe their loss did not turn out so great as that of the other firm. I had quite forgotten the circumstances of their entry; but finding a memorandum on it of my approval, with the initials of the landing-waiter, Mr. Fraser, I called upon that officer to explain, and his answer (herewith—E) at once reminded me of the fact. I treated the two firms precisely alike, as the papers produced by Mr. Dibbs prove. Messrs. Willis & Co. paid on the bags, valued at £41, in addition to the 5s. 6d. per ton, adding the 10 per cent., but omitting the river freight. Mr. Dibbs paid nothing on his bags, nothing on the river freight, and only at the rate of 4s. 6d. per ton, including the 10 per cent. Is there any parallel between his case and either of the above?

4. The case of Messrs. Learmonth & Dickinson is quite different from the other two, and I must confess that a mistake was committed in this instance; but I had as little to do with it as Mr. Dibbs himself—having heard nothing of it till the salt was delivered and the ship had left the port. No one can imagine that it is possible for me even to look at all entries, far less to examine them, and it was only after the ship was discharged and gone, and after Mr. Dibbs' case had arisen, that I accidentally heard of it. I have since seen the invoice, and I find that, as in the other two cases, the cost of the river transmission, amounting to 3s. per ton, had been erroneously omitted. Mr. Dickinson, like Messrs. Scott, Henderson, & Co., has promised in future to include this item. It appears that the acting landing-waiter, Mr. Paschen, observed the low price of the salt, and called the attention of Mr. Berney, the landing-surveyor, to it, who directed him to write to the importers, but gave no directions to detain the salt; and neither Mr. Berney nor Mr. Paschen brought the matter under my notice, nor have I been able to obtain from either any intelligible report of the case. In what way then can I be charged with maladministration in a matter which never was brought under my notice till after the ship had been discharged and had left the port?

5. I come now to Mr. Dibbs' own case. The first intimation I had of it was a statement from one of the tide-surveyors, that he had found a small steam-boat on Mr. Dibbs' vessel, which the captain represented as belonging to the ship, and therefore not liable to duty; but that knowing the contrary, he had ordered the tide-waiter to detain the boat till the duty was paid (*vide* letters F and G). Shortly afterwards Mr. Dibbs and Mr. Bayley came into my office and represented that the boat had been used by him as a pleasure-boat in England, and was intended to be used by him as a pleasure-boat here, and that it ought to be admitted free, on the same principle that used furniture and other private effects are admitted free. I demurred to this; but as he argued the case well, and the Chief Clerk, who came into the room during the discussion, agreed with him, I allowed myself to be persuaded, and gave direction to accept a free entry (*vide* letter H). Mr. Dibbs had hardly left the Custom House when it flashed to my recollection that he had only made a flying trip to England, and could hardly therefore have used a pleasure-boat there; and on further inquiry I was informed that it was not intended for his personal use here, but had been purchased for his brother at the Commercial Bank. I again saw Mr. Dibbs, and expressing some indignation at the way he had deceived me, demanded the duty on the boat, which, as I had accepted a free entry, he declined to pay, admitting however that the boat was for his brother; and a good deal of idle correspondence took place on the subject. In order to bring the matter to a termination, I sent Mr. Jones to Mr. T. A. Dibbs to request him, as the boat was his, to pay the duty. Mr. T. A. Dibbs was very polite,

but

but repudiated the transaction, stating however that it was brought out as a present for his son (*vide* letter I). I therefore detained the boat, and after an immense amount of trouble and annoyance, Mr. Dibbs, the importer, paid the duty.

While this was going on, it was brought to my notice that Mr. Dibbs had passed an entry for a quantity of merchandise by the same vessel, a good deal of which was allowed to pass unquestioned; but the rest being manifestly undervalued, Mr. Dibbs was called upon to prove his values or pay additional duty. Mr. Bayley, his agent, appeared, and stated that he had seen the invoice, and that Mr. Dibbs was prepared to swear to the values. I said I hoped not, because I would not believe him even if he did swear that the current price of salt at Liverpool was 4s. 6d. per ton. This was meant partly as a caution and partly as an expression of my belief that Mr. Dibbs would not swear to his values. He did however swear to them, with the exception of one item for empty casks, which he had declared at £4, and which duly appointed valuers afterwards swore were worth £48!

The copy of his entry produced by Mr. Dibbs shows that he declared the Liverpool value of his common salt to be about 4s. 4½d. per ton, which, at the rate of river carriage, &c., shown upon every genuine invoice, would make the price at the salt-works to be about 1s. 4d. per ton. Could Mr. Dibbs expect me to believe in the truth of an invoice from which the item of 8s. per ton was carefully omitted—in which also the price of the bags, which is usually more than the price of the salt, was also omitted? I had indeed no doubt, and I have now no doubt, that the invoice produced was not a genuine one, but drawn up for the express purpose of enabling Mr. Dibbs to enter his salt at a fraction of its real value; and believing this I did exactly what the 22nd section of the Act 9 Vic., No. 15, requires me to do in such case. I had the salt, shooks, and casks valued by sworn valuers, by which the Revenue has very properly gained £35 14s. 1d.; and although Mr. Dibbs is naturally irritated at the failure of his plans, I do not think that any honorable man who reads this letter and accompanying papers will say that he has been even sufficiently mulcted, or that I have been guilty of any maladministration in his case.

I have, &c.,

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

[Enclosures.]

A.

Invoice of a quantity of salt shipped by James Baines Taylor and Company, per "Medea," for Sydney, and consigned to order.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
300 tons common salt @ 5/ .....	.....	.....	.....	75	0	0
3,300 corn sacks @ 9d. ....	.....	.....	.....	123	15	0
				198	15	0
Charges:—						
Cartage of sacks, 3/6; mats, £6	6	3	6			
Dock and town dues, £5 6/3; entry and bill of lading, 2/	5	8	3			
River freight, @ 3/ per ton	45	0	0			
				56	11	9
				255	6	9

E. & O. B.

Liverpool, 3rd December, 1869.

A true copy.—S., H., & Co.

(Sd.) JAMES BAINES TAYLOR & CO.

B.

A.—IMPORTS.

In the "Medea," a Br. ship, Lewis Master, from Liverpool.

Sydney, 9th day of June, 1870.

SCOTT, HENDERSON, & CO.

Marks & Nos.	Value.	Duty.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3,300 sacks @ 10d.	137 10 0	
261 tons salt @ 5/6	71 15 4	
	209 5 4	10 9 3
Deposited 23rd May.....	£4 2 6	
„ 25th May.....	6 16 2	
	£10 18 8	
Paid duty as above	10 9 3	
	0 9 5 cash returned.	

Circular Wharf.

S., H., & Co.

C.

Messrs. Scott, Henderson, & Co., to The Collector of Customs.

Sydney, 16 August, 1870.

Sir,

We have the honor to own receipt of your letter of even date, having reference to the entry of salt imported by us in the "Medea," from Liverpool.

On looking into the facts we find that sight entries were first passed, 23–25 May.

Anticipating that by reason of sea-water damage, the full quantity shipped would not be landed.

That completing entry was passed on the 9th June, when, as will be seen from accompanying copies of that document and the invoice forwarded us by consignors, duty was paid both on bags and salt, fully 10 per cent. being added to cost of each, although in our letter to you of 25th May we had protested against the duty being exacted upon packages.

The

The statement of the party complaining that no entry had been admitted without such 10 per cent. being added is therefore manifestly untrue.

That being unaccustomed, when about to prepare entries, to look minutely at the charges portion of an invoice, it was not until to-day perceived either by our clerk or ourselves, that one of the items charged in this particular invoice consisted of 3s. per ton river freight (we presume from the salt-works to Liverpool) which should properly have been taken into account when paying duty.

Having rendered account sales to the shippers, we shall be unable to recover from them any further sum we may now disburse for duty. Should you however consider we ought to pay *ad valorem* duty on the omitted item pointed out, be good enough to intimate the same, and we will at once hand a cheque for the amount.

We have, &c.,
SCOTT, HENDERSON, & CO.

D.

Messrs. Willis, Lloyd, & Co., to The Collector of Customs.

Sydney, 16 August, 1870.

Sir,

In answer to your letter of this date, with reference to value for duty at which we passed an entry for salt by the "Medea" from Liverpool, we find on reference to copy of entry 25 May, that it was passed as 100 tons common salt, contained in 1,100 bags, value £27 10s., duty £1 7s. 6d. This value included 10 per cent. on cost of the article, and should have been expressed so as to show—

100 tons cost, 5s. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£25	0	0
Add 10 per cent. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	0
							£27	10	0

We are not aware that any communication passed with yourself in reference to this shipment. We directed our clerk to pass at same value for duty as other salt. Say 300 tons was passed, and this was as above stated on cost at 5s. and 10 per cent. added. Our entry was imperfectly worded, but 10 per cent was included in the value.

Yours truly,
WILLIS, LLOYD, & CO.

E.

Mr. Landing-waiter Fraser to The Collector of Customs.

Struth's Wharf, 16 August, 1870.

Sir,

In answer to your query respecting the salt *ex* ship "Medea," imported by Messrs. Willis, Merry, & Co., I beg to state that you were satisfied with the value thereon set, on account of the vessel having come into port in a *disabled condition*, and the cargo therefore in a *damaged state*.

I have, &c.,
A. FRASER,
Landing-waiter.

F.

Mr. Tide-surveyor Russell to The Collector of Customs.

Tide Surveyor's Office,
17 August, 1870.

Sir,

Enclosed I forward a note addressed to me by Mr. Tide-waiter Gerahty, which will show you the action I took in the matter. I may mention that, in a conversation with Capt. Stammerjohn on the subject, he stated that he was prepared to make a declaration before you that she was a part of the ship's fit-out. I gave him a caution as to what he said about her, when he repeated over and over again the statement given above, adding that he would make that declaration before any one. The steps subsequently taken, by your instructions, for the due protection of the Revenue it will be unnecessary for me to refer to here.

I have, &c.,
R. M. RUSSELL,
1st Tide-surveyor.

G.

Mr. Tide-waiter Gerahty to Mr. Tide-surveyor Russell.

Sydney, 17 August, 1870.

Sir,

Referring to your inquiries of this day respecting a steam-boat belonging to the barque "Clara Hargrave," of which vessel I was in charge, I have the honor to state that you drew my attention to the boat, which was alongside the ship directly we commenced unloading, and gave me orders not to allow her to be removed without previously receiving an entry. I at once informed Capt. Stammerjohn, who replied that no entry was required, as the boat belonged to the ship. Subsequently I received an entry from the landing-waiter when she was taken away.

I have, &c.,
DIGBY GERAHTY,
Tide-waiter.

H.

Custom House, Sydney,
18 August, 1870.

I was present during a discussion between the Collector, Mr. Dibbs, and Mr. Bayley, respecting the admission of a pleasure steam-boat free of duty. In the conversation I asked Mr. Dibbs whether he had used the boat himself in England, and, as far as my recollection serves me, he stated that he had done so on the river Mersey, and brought it here for his own use. Upon this I observed to Mr. Duncan that it was merely a question whether the boat could be admitted free in the same way as we admit a buggy the personal property of a person who had used it in another place, it being the intention of the law to admit passengers' baggage free of *ad valorem* duties.

W. N. LLEWELLIN.

I.

Re boat *ex* "Clara Hargrave."

Memo.

As requested, I called upon Mr. T. A. Dibbs at the Commercial Bank, on the morning of Saturday, the 16th ultimo, and conveyed to him the Collector's message, which was to the following effect:—

That the Collector had been informed that the boat entered by his brother, a few days previously, was the property of Mr. T. A. Dibbs, and therefore should not have been allowed to pass without payment of duty; that the Collector was desirous to have the duty paid without resorting to the extreme measure of seizing the boat, but that if the duty was not paid on Monday, he would feel it his duty to detain her.

Mr.

Mr. Dibbs' reply, to the best of my recollection, was—"Make my compliments to the Collector, and say I have nothing whatever to do with the boat—he may seize her or do whatever he pleases with her; I will not pay the duty. My brother George is the person to look to."

In course of the conversation, Mr. Dibbs told me, first, that the boat was not his, though he knew his brother had brought her out for him, and afterwards explained why his brother purchased her. When Mr. George Dibbs was leaving the Colony he promised to buy a toy steamboat for Mr. T. A. Dibbs' son, and in one of his letters Mr. George Dibbs said that he had not forgotten the promise to his nephew, and had bought a "real live" steamer instead of the toy.

E.J., 17 Aug., 1870.

No. 24.

MR. GEORGE R. DIBBS to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

127, Pitt-street,
Sydney, 20 August, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, in which you inform me "that reference has been made to the Collector upon the subject of my complaint, and that when the report of that officer is received, the matter will be duly considered, and the Treasurer's decision communicated to me."

If I am to understand from this that it is the intention of the Honorable the Treasurer to decide the weighty charge which I have preferred against a public servant, of maladministration of the law and of his office, upon the mere "report" of the party accused, I must respectfully demur to that course of procedure. Such report, I apprehend, cannot properly be received as conclusive in the face of a specific charge, supported by documentary evidence, and I would submit that the statements made on both sides should be accessible to the parties concerned.

I have therefore respectfully to request that Mr. Duncan's report may be forwarded to me for perusal and comment, before the case can be considered as ripe for the Treasurer's decision.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

No. 25.

MR. GEORGE R. DIBBS to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

127, Pitt-street,
Sydney, 24 August, 1870.

SIR,

Referring to my letter of the 20th instant, to which I have not yet been favoured with a reply, I have now the honor to ask—

1. If the Honorable the Treasurer has received from the Collector of Customs that officer's report on the charges I have made against him?
2. When I may expect to be favoured with a perusal of such report?

I have, &c.,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

No. 26.

MR. GEORGE R. DIBBS to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

127, Pitt-street,
Sydney, 26 August, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to invite the attention of the Honorable the Treasurer to the delay which has occurred, since I made my charge of maladministration against the Collector of Customs, and sought redress at Mr. Samuel's hands.

I would remind you, that I preferred my charge against Mr. Duncan in writing on the 12th instant; but receiving no acknowledgment of my letter, I wrote on the 19th instant, bringing under your notice that circumstance; when you informed me, in reply to the latter communication, "that reference had been made to the Collector upon the subject of my complaint. When the report of that officer is received, the matter will be duly considered, and the Treasurer's decision communicated to me." On being thus made aware of Mr. Samuel's course of action, I wrote you on the following day, requesting to be favoured with Mr. Duncan's report for perusal and comment, so that a complete case might be presented for the Treasurer's decision.

Not hearing from you in answer to this letter, I addressed you again on the 24th instant, informing you that I had received no acknowledgment of my said letter of 20th instant, and requesting to know if Mr. Duncan's report had reached the Treasurer; and asking when I might expect to receive it.

Fourteen days having elapsed since my charge was first submitted to the Treasurer, I feel that I am now entitled to ask that no further delay should be permitted to take place in bringing this matter to a position for settlement.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

No. 27.

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No. 27.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

The Treasury,
26 August, 1870.

In reply to Mr. Dibbs' letter of this day's date, and with reference to previous correspondence, inform him that, having considered the evidence adduced in support of the charge he has brought against the Collector of Customs, I have arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Duncan has not been guilty of maladministration either "of the law" or "of his office."

SAUL SAMUEL.

No. 28.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO MR. GEORGE R. DIBBS.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
26 August, 1870.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of this day's date, and with reference to previous correspondence, I am desired to inform you that, the Colonial Treasurer having considered the evidence adduced in support of the charge you have brought against the Collector of Customs, has arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Duncan has not been guilty of maladministration either "of the law" or "of his office."

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

No. 29.

MR. GEORGE R. DIBBS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

127, Pitt-street,
Sydney, 29 August, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 26th instant, in which you inform me that the Honorable the Treasurer, "having considered the evidence adduced in support of the charge brought against the Collector of Customs, has arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Duncan has not been guilty of maladministration either of the law or of his office."

I desire, at the earliest possible moment, to place on record my dissent from this conclusion, as altogether at variance with the merits of the case.

In my communication of the 11th instant (withholding for the moment other causes of complaint) I preferred against the Collector of Customs a charge of maladministration of the law and of his office, supported by the unimpeachable testimony of public documents from the records of the Customs' Department. The charge thus supported was submitted to the Treasurer, as sufficiently proved to justify an immediate refund of the duty overcharged on my salt, and (looking beyond my private grievance) as of sufficient importance to the commercial public to demand a searching inquiry into the arbitrary and capricious, and, as I am advised, the illegal actings of Mr. Duncan.

Now, sir, permit me to ask what has been the conduct of the Honorable the Treasurer—viewing him as the primary Court of Appeal—throughout the whole of this matter?

Prior to my preferring my charge against Mr. Duncan in connection with the salt *ex* "Clara Hargrave," I had repeatedly brought under Mr. Samuel's notice instances of grossly insulting conduct on the part of Mr. Duncan towards me, and failed to obtain at his hands that protection, redress, or satisfaction which, as a citizen engaged in the conduct of my business, it was my right to expect from a responsible Minister at the head of the department; and it was only on my consenting to waive, for the time being, the further prosecution of these complaints, that I was permitted to bring before the Treasurer the more serious charges as embodied in my letter of the 11th instant. In point of fact it was intimated to me, in your letter of the 6th instant, that the Treasurer considered it desirable that the correspondence (that is, the complaints) should be discontinued.

Having however succeeded in convincing the Treasurer that on public grounds my case should be entertained, and having recorded a charge of maladministration against Mr. Duncan, Mr. Samuel then intimated his willingness to receive the proofs in support of the charge.

The charge itself, as you are aware, with the relative proofs, is embodied in my letter of the 11th instant, which remained without the courtesy of an official acknowledgment, until I addressed you on the 19th instant, when you informed me, "that reference had been made to the Collector on the subject, and that when that officer's report was received the matter would be duly considered, and the Treasurer's decision communicated." On the 20th instant I replied to this letter, protesting against the charge being decided upon the *ex parte* statement of the accused, and pointing out that the case would not be ripe for decision until I had the opportunity of rebutting, if necessary, the allegations (if any) of Mr. Duncan in defence. This letter remained unanswered until the 26th instant; in the meantime your attention had been twice called to the delay.

That reply is now before me, and I desire to point out that the Treasurer appears to have abandoned the course of proceeding intimated to me in your letter of 19th instant, as I was then informed that Mr. Duncan's report was to be an element in the consideration of the case. May I ask if such report has been received—if it has been considered—and if it has influenced Mr. Samuel in arriving at the extraordinary conclusion which you notify to me? If such be the case, then the conclusion has been arrived at unfairly, and on testimony which I have had no opportunity of rebutting. If, on the other hand, the case has been considered simply with reference to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the proof adduced in support of my charge, I would then ask—having regard to Mr. Samuel's position as a responsible Minister, and in a matter where public interests are concerned—on what ground has he failed to call for further evidence, which, were the case not thus summarily disposed of, I should have been enabled if called upon to furnish.

Seeing

Seeing then that my appeal to the Hon. the Treasurer has been dealt with in an obvious spirit, rather to screen Mr. Duncan from the consequences of his improper conduct than to act fairly and impartially between that officer and the public,—and seeing further that, as regards my individual wrong, I have had no restitution of money of which I am defrauded—and, as regards the public wrong, no efficient or impartial inquiry has been instituted into Mr. Duncan's conduct,—I have now to intimate to you that it is my intention to appeal to Parliament for that redress which the Treasurer has failed to afford me.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

MINUTE OF THE TREASURER.

Seen.—S.S., 29/8/70.

No. 30.

LANDING-WAITER, SHIP "CLARA HARGRAVES," to THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Campbell's Wharf,
6 September, 1870.

SIR,

Allow me to draw your attention to the fact of Mr. Dibbs admitting, in his petition to the Assembly, that the invoice price of the sixteen casks was £21 4s., while he declared the value by entry as £4,—5s. each.

I am, &c.,
CLUNES G. REID.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUSTOMS.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING SEIZURE OF A BOAT *ex* "CLARA HARGRAVES.")*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 October, 1870.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 13 September, 1870, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"Copies of all Letters, Correspondence, or other Papers which have passed
 "between Mr. George R. Dibbs, the Collector of Customs, and the
 "Treasurer, respecting the seizure of a boat, landed from the barque 'Clara
 "Hargraves,' from Liverpool, in July last."

(Mr. Watson.)

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CUSTOMS.

No. 1.

IMPORT ENTRY PASSED AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

A.—IMPORTS.

Sydney, 12th day of July, 1870.

In the "Clara Hargraves," a Bth. ship, Stammerjohnn, Master, from Liverpool.

G. R. DIBBS, per M. BAYLEY, Agent.

Marks and Nos.	Produce.	Value.	Duty.
1 boat.....	£50.	Free.

Campbell's Wharf.

Declaration taken.—C.G.R.

G. L. HILL,

No. 1349.—J. H. MADDOCKS.

Detained by order of L.S., and sent over to boat shed.

p. L.S.

No. 2.

POST NOTE TO THE FOREGOING.

Custom House, Sydney,
16 July, 1870.

To Mr. G. R. Dibbs.

A Post Entry for £2 10s., being the amount of the duty payable on one boat, ex "Clara Hargraves," from Liverpool, passed by warrant No. 1,349, dated 12th July, 1870. You will be so good as to cause the same to be passed as early as possible.

G.L.H.

J.H.M.

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G. L. HILL,

pro Collector of Customs.

No. 3.

THE LANDING-WAITER, SHIP "CLARA HARGRAVES," to THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Campbell's Wharf,
20/7/70.

SIR,

I beg respectfully to inform you that I received instructions this morning from the landing-surveyor, Mr. Jones, to detain the small steamer ex "Clara Hargraves," until duty was paid on the same; that I informed the captain of the ship, and the tide-waiter on board, to that effect; but notwithstanding my order, the captain took away the boat, stating that he had orders from the owner which he was bound to obey.

Your obedient servant,

CLUNES G. REID.

No. 4.

MINUTE OF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Custom House, Sydney,
20 July, 1870.

CALL upon the captain to come to the Custom House and explain his conduct.—W.A.D.

C. G. Reid, Esq.

[Captain called upon, but did not comply with request.]

No. 5.

No. 5.

MR. GEORGE R. DIBBS to THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

127, Pitt-street,
Sydney, 20 July, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of two letters, bearing date respectively 18th and 21st instant, which I have addressed to the Collector of Customs, and to request that you will at your earliest convenience cause the boat which has been illegally seized to be delivered up.

I am, &c.,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

I also enclose copy of the entry referred to in my letter to Mr. Duncan.—G.R.D.

[First Enclosure to No. 5.]

Mr. George R. Dibbs to The Collector of Customs.

127, Pitt-street,
Sydney, 18 July, 1870.

Sir,

This morning I received a post-note, signed G. R. Hill, *pro* Collector of Customs, requesting me to pay the sum of two pounds ten shillings as duty on a boat landed from the barque "Clara Hargrave," from Liverpool, and passed by warrant 1349, 12th July.

During my interview with you on Saturday, respecting the salt entered by the "Clara Hargrave," you intimated that you had been deceived and humbugged by me, and that I had misrepresented to you the facts concerning the boat in question, otherwise you would not have consented to admit her free of duty; and that you had in consequence given instructions to one of the officials of your department to seize her; and you also made other offensive insinuations—that I was trying to defraud the Revenue, &c.

I objected to and protested against your addressing such observations to me, as uncalled for and untrue as regard the facts, and as being unworthy of your position, and beyond the authority of your office to make; and you subsequently stated you supposed you had misunderstood my explanation, and so had consented to pass the boat, and that if the amount now claimed were not paid, you would have to pay it from your own pocket.

It is not my wish, as already conveyed to you *visa voce*, that you should be a sufferer by an error; but protesting, as I still do, against your language and insinuations, I have now to state that I shall be prepared to pay the amount required by the post-note, on receiving your retraction of the offensive allegations referred to.

I am, &c.,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

[Second Enclosure to No. 5.]

127, Pitt-street,
Sydney, 20 July, 1870.

Sir,

I have just been informed that a small steam-boat landed from the barque "Clara Hargrave," Liverpool, under an entry passed 12th instant, and admitted by your orders duty free, has been seized by an officer of your department.

I beg to be informed if such seizure has been made by your orders.

And craving an early reply,—

I remain, &c.,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

[Third Enclosure to No. 5.]

Copy.

A.—IMPORTS.

Sydney, 12 day of July, 1870.

In the "Clara Hargrave," a British ship; Stammerjohann, master, from Liverpool.

G. R. DIBBS, *per* M. BAYLEY, Agent.

One boat, value £50, duty free.—W.N.L.

I, Marshall Bayley, Agent to G. R. Dibbs, do hereby declare that the boat above named has been in use, and that it is not imported for sale.

M. MACTAGGART.

M. BAYLEY.

No. 6.

MEMORANDUM OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

Collector of Customs.—S.S., 21/7/70.

No. 7.

MINUTE OF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

The boat was entered free, under an explanation which I have since discovered to have been incorrect, and I directed a post-note to be issued for the payment of the proper duty. I do not believe that the boat has been seized, but it would be perfectly right to seize her under the accompanying memo. which I have just received from the wharf.—W.A.D. 20th.

Memo.

Memo.

Campbell's Wharf,
20 July, 1870.

Sir,

I received instructions this morning from Mr. Jones, landing-surveyor, to tell the officer on the "Clara Hargrave" to detain the small steamer alongside until the duty was paid. The officer was informed accordingly, and he tells me that the captain of the "Clara Hargrave" has taken away the boat against his orders.

Your obedient servant,
CLUNES G. REID.

No. 8.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

I am sorry to find the boat has been seized. I am clearly of opinion she ought not to have been, and must be given up. If she came as cargo she ought to pay duty, as I do not find that boats imported are exempt, though it does appear to me an anomaly that vessels sailing here should be exempt from duty, whilst those carried on a ship's deck should not be.—S.S., 21/7/70.

No. 9.

MINUTE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

The Treasurer has been misinformed as to the seizure of the boat. We detain goods every day for security of the duty—the Queen's Warehouse is often full of them—but these are in no sense seizures, though they are sometimes confounded with such.

In mentioning the distinction between boats and ships, Mr. Samuel has not adverted to the fact that our Legislature has no power to tax "British registered ships," which are free wherever the British flag floats, wherever their owners may be resident. Boats have no such privilege, and are not exempted by our tariff. W.A.D., 22/7/70.

No. 10.

MINUTE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

The boat has not been "illegally seized," nor seized at all. Mr. Bayley's declaration deceived the Chief Clerk, who initialled the entry; and the statements made to myself by Mr. Dibbs, which I afterwards discovered to be incorrect, deceived me in the first instance. I told him so, and demanded the duty, which he promised to pay, but has not yet paid. The boat will be delivered when the duty is paid.—W.A.D., 22/7/70.

No. 11.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER UPON THE FOREGOING.

Boats not being exempt, the duty must be paid. Inform Mr. Dibbs.—S.S., 22/7/70.

No. 12.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO MR. GEORGE R. DIBBS.
The Treasury, New South Wales,
23 July, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 20th instant, upon the subject of the alleged seizure of a boat *ex* "Clara Hargraves" from Liverpool, for *ad valorem* duty.

The Collector of Customs, to whom the same was referred, reports that the boat was not "seized," but that delivery of same is withheld until the duty be paid.

I am also to state that, as boats are not exempt from duty, such duty must be paid in the case brought under notice.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

No. 13.

MR. GEORGE R. DIBBS TO THE COLONIAL TREASURER.
127, Pitt-street,
Sydney, 25 July, 1870.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 23rd instant, respecting the boat landed from the "Clara Hargrave," in which you inform me that the Collector of Customs, to whom my letter had been referred, had reported "that the boat had not been seized, but that delivery is withheld until the duty be paid."

I fear the facts noted in my letters to the Collector, and of which I enclosed copies in mine to you of 20th, have escaped your observation. They are—

1. The boat was admitted free of duty by order of the Collector, and in terms of the entry, copy of which I have laid before you.
2. Under that entry the boat was delivered to me.
3. The boat was in my possession for a week, her machinery and boiler had been removed, sent up town, repaired, cleaned, and replaced in the boat.
4. The boat had been used by me the day previous to seizure, and, as a matter of convenience, remoored alongside the ship.

I

I contend therefore, that delivery having once been made, and that beyond question of doubt, no person, be he Collector or other grade of Customs' official, has a right to seize, or—to use the Collector's expression—to "withhold for duty."

The concluding paragraph of your letter intimates that boats are not exempt, and that the duty must, in the case brought under notice, be paid.

In my letter to the Collector I have already expressed my willingness to pay the amount claimed "subsequent to delivery," but I declined doing so until I receive a retraction of the offensive and unjustifiable expressions which he had addressed to me.

I repeat that I am still willing to pay the duty; but I demand, before doing so, that the Collector be compelled by you, as his superior, to retract the expressions I have alluded to; otherwise, the payment by me of the £2 10s. would be an acknowledgment that I had been guilty or was capable of the conduct Mr. Duncan alleges.

I am advised that the Collector's action is palpably so devoid of reason and untenable as a matter of law that I have a legal remedy against him, or that I should adopt a similar course to that pursued by him, and remove the boat from his custody; but I decline to take any steps pending my appeal to the head of his department.

I am informed that the machinery of the boat has suffered some damage from neglect and exposure. I respectfully beg to give notice that I shall expect the boat returned in the like good order as on the day possession was taken by Mr. Duncan's orders.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

A.—IMPORTS.

In the "Clara Hargraves," Bk. ship, Stammerjohn master, from Liverpool.

Sydney, 12th day of July, 1870.

G. R. DIBBS, per M. BAYLEY, Agent.

Marks and Nos.	Produce.	Value.	Duty.
One boat	£50.	Free.

W.N.L.

I, Marshall Bayley, Agent to G. R. Dibbs, hereby declare that the boat above named has been in use, and that it is not imported for sale.

1949.—J.H.M.

M. MACTAGGART,
pro Collector.

M. BAYLEY.

No. 14.

MEMORANDUM OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

Collector of Customs.—S.S., 25/7/70.

No. 15.

MINUTE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

1. The boat was admitted free on a representation afterwards proved to be untrue.
2. Mr. Dibbs cannot take advantage of his own wrong.
3. No lapse of time bars the right of the Crown.
4. Mr. Dibbs pretends that the boat was for the use of the ship—a pretence contradictory to the other, and both equally untrue.
5. Does Mr. Dibbs believe that the delivery of any dutiable goods whatever *free* under the pretence that they were free by law, saves such goods from subsequent detention or seizure?
6. What have any expressions of mine to do with the payment or non-payment of duty?
7. If Mr. Dibbs can show that he did not make several misstatements to me and my officers, and to his Custom House Agent, respecting this boat, with a view to injure the Revenue, I shall be only too happy to satisfy his wish. At present I have nothing to retract.

W.A.D.

No. 16.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

The Treasury, New South Wales,

Sydney, 26 July, 1870.

HAVING perused the papers in this case, I find that the Collector of Customs does not deny that, in the first instance, he admitted the boat without payment of duty. This, he states, was done under representations which he afterwards found to be incorrect. It does not, however, bar the right of the Crown, whose claim remains good, and I trust that Mr. Dibbs will pay the duty without further delay. I regret that Mr. Dibbs feels that offensive language was addressed to him by the Collector, during an interview between them on the subject. If he continue to feel aggrieved Mr. Dibbs should make this a separate charge, in order that it may be dealt with upon its merits. I cannot admit it as a plea for delaying payment of the duty.

SAUL SAMUEL.

No. 17.

No. 17.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO MR. GEORGE R. DIBBS.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
26 July, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, in reply to mine of 23rd instant.

The Treasurer desires me to inform you that he has perused the papers in the case adverted to therein, and finds that the Collector of Customs does not deny that the boat was admitted, in the first instance, without payment of duty. Mr. Duncan reports that this was done under representations which were afterwards found to be incorrect.

I am to state that such delivery does not bar the right of the Crown, whose claim remains good, and Mr. Samuel trusts that the duty will be paid without further delay.

The Treasurer regrets that you should feel that offensive language was addressed to you by the Collector, during an interview on the subject. If you continue to feel aggrieved, a separate charge should be made, in order that it may be dealt with upon its merits. I am to point out that any such charge cannot be admitted as a plea for delaying payment of the duty.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

No. 18.

MR. GEORGE R. DIBBS TO THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

127, Pitt-street,
Sydney, 27 July, 1870.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 26th instant, from which I find—1. An admission that the boat *ex* "Clara Hargrave" was landed free of duty, in the first instance, but it was done under representations found afterwards to be incorrect. 2. Also admitted that delivery of the boat had been made, but you consider such delivery does not bar the right of the Crown. 3. That if I still continue to feel aggrieved, I should make Mr. Duncan's language the subject of a special charge.

1. In reply, I beg to be informed in what Mr. Duncan considers my representations to be incorrect, and to say that the statements made by me are embodied in the declaration in the entry. If Mr. Duncan subsequently conceived that declaration to be incorrect, he should have called upon me for further explanation; and then failing being satisfied, he had his remedy for false declaration, if such were proved.

2. Delivery having been made under a legal warrant, the right of the Government "to withhold for duty" ceased. The right of the Crown to seize never existed, because no attempt to smuggle or land dutiable goods, without warrant or duty, was made. The amount subsequently claimed for duty has never been refused, although the right to enforce it in the manner attempted by the Collector, and in his unsupported allegation of misrepresentation, opposed to a solemn declaration, is denied.

3. I decline to make Mr. Duncan's offensive language the subject of special charge, having already twice by letter called your attention to it; but I respectfully assert that no public officer, however zealous he may be in the discharge of his duties, should be permitted to grossly insult persons with whom he is coming in daily contact, without inquiry or rebuke from his superiors.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

No. 19.

MEMORANDUM OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

Collector of Customs.—S.S., 27/7/70.

No. 20.

MINUTE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

The answer to this letter should, in my opinion, be a demand for the immediate payment of the duty on the boat. I am not certain of the exact expressions used by me of which Mr. D. complains, but I am certain that they were, under the circumstances, a very moderate protest against the incorrect representations made by him with a view to evade the payment of duty on the boat. 1st. He instructed the master of the "Clara Hargraves" to claim it as a boat belonging to the ship. 2nd. When this failed, he represented it as a part of his personal effects; that he had used it as a pleasure-boat in England, and intended so to use it here. 3rd. He afterwards admitted to me that the boat was purchased for his brother at the Commercial Bank; thus contradicting both the previous statements; and as his brother (when called upon by me to pay the duty) repudiated the transaction, Mr. D. now states, 4thly, that he brought it out as a present to his nephew. Only one of these statements can be the truth.—W.A.D., 28/7/70.

No. 21.

No. 21.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
29 July, 1870.

ACKNOWLEDGE receipt of Mr. Dibbs' letter of 27th instant, in reply to Treasury letter of previous day, with respect to the boat imported by him *per* "Clara Hargraves," from Liverpool.

Mr. Dibbs requests to be informed in what the Collector of Customs considers his representations to have been incorrect; observes that the statements made by him are embodied in the declaration on the face of the entry; and submits that Mr. Duncan should have called upon him for further explanation, and had his remedy for "false declaration" if such were proved.

State, in reply, that the entry for the boat was received as free of duty, under the representation that it was part of personal effects, and intended for Mr. Dibbs' own use. This, I am informed, he afterwards admitted to be incorrect. It has not been stated by Mr. Duncan that the declaration was "*false*," but that upon Mr. Dibbs' own showing, subsequently to the declaration, the boat is clearly liable to duty. Boats imported as cargo pay *ad valorem* duty; and it is to enforce such payment that the boat which forms the subject of this correspondence is detained.

With reference to his complaint of discourtesy on the part of the Collector of Customs, inform Mr. Dibbs that Mr. Duncan states that he regarded, at the time, the observations he addressed to him as a moderate protest against his representations, which Mr. Duncan considered to be incorrect. I am anxious that every officer under my control should observe the rules of courtesy in his intercourse with the public, and am prepared to insist upon those rules being observed. I regret that Mr. Dibbs should feel that he has cause to complain in this respect. I hope, however, that to prevent further unpleasantness in this matter, he will pay the trifling duty involved.

SAUL SAMUEL.

No. 22.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO MR. GEORGE R. DIBBS.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
29 July, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 27th instant, in reply to mine of previous day, with respect to the boat imported by you *per* "Clara Hargraves," from Liverpool.

You request to be informed in what the Collector of Customs considers your representations to have been incorrect; you observe that the statements made by you are embodied in the declaration on the face of the entry; and you submit that Mr. Duncan should have called upon you for further explanation, and that he had his remedy for "false declaration" if such were proved.

I am directed to state, in reply, that the entry for the boat was received as free of duty, under the representation that it was part of personal effects, and intended for your own use. This, the Treasurer is informed, you afterwards admitted to be incorrect. It has not been stated by Mr. Duncan that the declaration was "*false*," but that upon your own showing, subsequently to the declaration, the boat is clearly liable to duty. Boats imported as cargo pay *ad valorem* duty; and it is to enforce such payment that the boat which forms the subject of this correspondence is detained.

With reference to your complaint of discourtesy on the part of the Collector of Customs, I am to inform you that Mr. Duncan states that he regarded, at the time, the observations he addressed to you as a moderate protest against your representations, which he considered to be incorrect. The Colonial Treasurer is anxious that every officer under his control should observe the rules of courtesy in his intercourse with the public, and is prepared to insist upon those rules being observed. Mr. Samuel regrets that you should feel that you have cause to complain in this respect. He hopes, however, that to prevent further unpleasantness in this matter, you will pay the trifling duty involved.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

No. 23.

MR. GEORGE R. DIBBS TO THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

127, Pitt-street,
Sydney, 1 August, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 29th ultimo. 1. You state—I presume, on the report of the Collector—that the entry for the boat *ex* "Clara Hargrave" was received free of duty under the representation that it was part of personal effects, and intended for my own use. 2. That you are informed—I presume, again by the Collector—I afterwards admitted it (the representation) to be incorrect. 3. That on my own showing subsequently to declaration, the boat is clearly liable to duty. 4. That Mr. Duncan states he regarded at the time the observations he addressed to me "as a moderate protest" against my representations, which he conceived to be incorrect.

1. In reply, I beg to enclose a statement of the conversation, which took place at the time when the representations were made, verified by Mr. Bayley (Customs' Agent), who, with Mr. Llewellyn, was present in the Collector's room. The declaration on the entry so clearly embraced the substance of the representation, that Mr. Llewellyn, a few minutes after, indorsed with red ink the declaration and entry "*Admitted duty free*." If the declaration made did not tally with representation, why were the entry and declaration admitted, and the boat ordered to be delivered on the authority of the warrant so created? It therefore follows, and is as clearly proved, that the entry contains in brief language the representation made to the Collector.

2. I deny most emphatically that I afterwards admitted my representation to be incorrect—such a statement is tantamount to saying I admitted being a party to a false declaration. I beg to observe that in this particular you have been grossly misinformed.

3.

3. An unfair interpretation is sought to be placed upon my words, when you aver that in "my own showing subsequently to declaration the boat is liable to duty." To save the Collector from being surcharged the amount which he stated he would have to pay from his own pocket, and in response to his "*ad misericordiam*," appeal subsequent to delivery, I offered to pay the amount claimed; but I gave my reasons for refusing to pay on demand or by force what I could only be asked as a favour, to save Mr. Duncan from personal loss. I did this without admitting that the boat in question came within the meaning of the Act as cargo.

4. I accept Mr. Duncan's statement that "he considers the observations he addressed to me as a 'moderate protest' against my representations which he conceived to be incorrect," as a retraction of what I conceive to be very offensive expressions; and I would remark, for his benefit, that he should endeavour in his official intercourse with the public still further to moderate his protests on the one hand, as the means possibly of preventing, on the other hand, a retaliation of a "moderate protest," which might be construed into a breach of the peace or a provoked personal assault.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to express my deep regret at the annoyance which I feel this lengthy correspondence must have caused you, and to suggest, as a method of terminating it, that, as misrepresentation to the Collector is denied, and the contrary clearly established—as delivery on a legal warrant is proved beyond doubt—as a manifest desire on my part has been repeatedly evinced to pay to the Revenue the £2 10s., whether legally due or not—as it follows, therefore, the withholding or detaining of the boat on the grounds conceived by the Collector is illegal—that Mr. Duncan restore the boat to the position and condition she was in at the date of his taking possession, and I will pay the amount claimed under the post-note in due course.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

[Enclosure.]

MEMO. respecting the boat landed *ex* the "Clara Hargrave," Liverpool.

THE landing-waiter at Campbell's Wharf requiring an entry for the boat before he would permit her removal, in company with Mr. Bayley I waited on the Collector of Customs.

Mr. Llewellyn came to the Collector's room almost immediately after our entrance.

Mr. Bayley explained to Mr. Duncan that I had, while in Liverpool, purchased a small open boat having an engine and screw in her; that the boat was second-hand; that I had used her in the Mersey; that she was intended as a gift, and not imported for sale or barter; and asked if, under these circumstances, the Collector would sanction the boat to be admitted free of duty.

Mr. Llewellyn thought that as private carriages and pianos, furniture, &c., which had been in use, were allowed, under the head of "personal luggage," to pass duty free, the boat in question might also be admitted.

Mr. Duncan at first demurred to this, but subsequently, after making a few remarks on the difficulty of administering the law owing to the antagonistic views held by different Ministers, consented to pass the boat duty free, on Mr. Bayley making a declaration on the entry embodying what had been said.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

The foregoing is a true and correct version of the conversation which took place in the Collector's room, on the occasion referred to herein.

M. BAYLEY.

No. 24.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

The points at issue being now slight and immaterial, and as Mr. Dibbs expresses his willingness to pay the duty on the boat, she may now be given up on this understanding.—S.S., 1/8/70.

Collector of Customs.—B.C.—H.L., 1/8/70.

No. 25.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO MR. GEORGE R. DIBBS.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
1 August, 1870.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of this date, and with reference to previous correspondence upon the subject of duty upon a boat *ex* "Clara Hargraves" from Liverpool, I have the honor, by desire of the Colonial Treasurer, to state that, as the points at issue are now slight and immaterial, and as you express your willingness to pay the duty, the Collector of Customs has been instructed that the boat may be given up, upon that understanding.

I have, &c.,

HENRY LANE.

No. 26.

MINUTE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

I do not admit the accuracy of Mr. Dibbs' statements but the matter is not worth discussion. There is still, however, a small difficulty. It seems to me that the boat is undervalued at £50, and he only promises to pay £2 10s. Should this be accepted?—W.A.D., 1/8/70.

This matter had better be closed, and the duty received.—S.S., 1/8/70.

Duty received accordingly.—W.A.D.

No. 27.

MR. GEORGE R. DIBBS to THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

127, Pitt-street, Sydney,
2 August, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 1st instant, and to inform you that the boat which has been the subject of the correspondence has this day been restored by Mr. Duncan to the position from whence she was taken on the 20th ultimo.

The terms of my suggestion of yesterday having been so far complied with, I have instructed my agent, Mr. M. Bayley, to pay to the Customs the sum of £2 10s.; and I will employ a competent party to clean the engine, &c., from the rust and dirt which have accumulated since she has been in Mr. Duncan's possession, and forward the claim for such expense in due course.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

No. 28.

POST ENTRY FOR THE DUTY.

A.—IMPORTS.

In the "Clara Hargraves," a Bth. ship, Stammerjohann, Master, from Liverpool.

Sydney, 2nd day of August, 1870.

G. R. DIBBS, per M. BAYLEY, Agent.

Marks and Nos.	Produce.	Value.	Duty.
Post to Wr. 1,349 of 12 July, 1870.			
One boat	£ s. d. 2 10 0

Circular Wharf.

Seen—C.G.R.

G.L.H.

No. 429.

J.H.M.

No. 29.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Custom House, Sydney,
18 August, 1870.

SIR,

I am inclined to think that the proper answer to a charge of "maladministration of the law and of his office" against the Collector of Customs would be a criminal action in the Supreme Court against his accuser. I however proceed, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, to notice Mr. Dibbs's charges, and there will I think be no great difficulty in disposing of them. Enclosures herewith.

1. Mr. Dibbs, before entering upon his own grievance, quotes three instances of what he calls my "actings" with respect to salt imported by other persons. Now it is quite certain that large quantities of goods have been from time to time entered here below their value, notwithstanding my utmost vigilance; and that even in cases in which goods have been detained on the ground of undervaluation, I have sometimes been imposed on by the statements of importers. This admission would be made by every Collector who has had the misfortune to collect *ad valorem* duties.

If, therefore, I had allowed the different firms cited by Mr. Dibbs to pass improper entries, it would be no proof of maladministration; far less would it furnish any reason for allowing him to perpetrate a still greater offence; but it is not true that I committed the errors attributed to me by Mr. Dibbs.

2. With respect to the case of Messrs. Scott, Henderson, & Co., whose salt was entered at 5s. 6d. per ton exclusive of the bags, which were valued at £137 10s., I would ask what that has in common with the case of Mr. Dibbs, who entered his salt at 4s. 6d. per ton with nothing for the bags? On examining their invoice (copy herewith, "A"), it appears that the salt cost 5s. per ton at the works, and £45 for carriage to Liverpool. This last sum ought clearly to have been added to the value, as it is a portion of the cost of the salt at the port of shipment; but the invoice was not then called for, and it appears from the statement of Mr. Fraser, the landing-waiter, that the value was queried at the time, and that it having been represented to me that the "Medea" had arrived disabled, and that the cargo was immensely damaged (a vast number of the bags being wholly washed out), I was satisfied to take the value as declared. I had a perfect right to do this under the 26th section of the General Customs Act. As to what Mr. Dibbs states about the alleged omission of the 10 per cent., this is an attack upon Messrs. Scott, Henderson, & Co., not on me, and they answer it by producing proof that it was added, although not shown on the entry, where

where the law does not require it to be shown, and where in my often expressed opinion it ought never to be shown. What the law requires is a declaration of the value of the goods "at the port of importation in the said Colony." The addition of 10 per cent. to the invoice price may or may not be afterwards taken as representing the colonial value. It will be seen that Messrs. Scott, Henderson, & Co. (*vide* letter C) admit their error in omitting the river freight, which is clearly as much a part of the value of the salt at "the port of shipment" as the 5s. per ton paid at the works.

3. Messrs. Willis & Co's. salt was by the same ship, and they claimed and were allowed to enter at the same rate (*vide* their letter D), and for the same reason; although I believe their loss did not turn out so great as that of the other firm. I had quite forgotten the circumstances of their entry; but finding a memorandum on it of my approval, with the initials of the landing-waiter, Mr. Fraser, I called upon that officer to explain, and his answer (herewith—E) at once reminded me of the fact. I treated the two firms precisely alike, as the papers produced by Mr. Dibbs prove. Messrs. Willis & Co. paid on the bags, valued at £41, in addition to the 5s. 6d. per ton, adding the 10 per cent., but omitting the river freight. Mr. Dibbs paid nothing on his bags, nothing on the river freight, and only at the rate of 4s. 6d. per ton, including the 10 per cent. Is there any parallel between his case and either of the above?

4. The case of Messrs. Learmonth & Dickinson is quite different from the other two, and I must confess that a mistake was committed in this instance; but I had as little to do with it as Mr. Dibbs himself—having heard nothing of it till the salt was delivered and the ship had left the port. No one can imagine that it is possible for me even to look at all entries, far less to examine them, and it was only after the ship was discharged and gone, and after Mr. Dibbs' case had arisen, that I accidentally heard of it. I have since seen the invoice, and I find that, as in the other two cases, the cost of the river transmission, amounting to 3s. per ton, had been erroneously omitted. Mr. Dickinson, like Messrs. Scott, Henderson, & Co., has promised in future to include this item. It appears that the acting landing-waiter, Mr. Paschen, observed the low price of the salt, and called the attention of Mr. Berney, the landing-surveyor, to it, who directed him to write to the importers, but gave no directions to detain the salt; and neither Mr. Berney nor Mr. Paschen brought the matter under my notice, nor have I been able to obtain from either any intelligible report of the case. In what way then can I be charged with maladministration in a matter which never was brought under my notice till after the ship had been discharged and had left the port?

5. I come now to Mr. Dibbs' own case. The first intimation I had of it was a statement from one of the tide-surveyors, that he had found a small steam-boat on Mr. Dibbs' vessel, which the captain represented as belonging to the ship, and therefore not liable to duty; but that knowing the contrary, he had ordered the tide-waiter to detain the boat till the duty was paid (*vide* letters F and G). Shortly afterwards Mr. Dibbs and Mr. Bayley came into my office and represented that the boat had been used by him as a pleasure-boat in England, and was intended to be used by him as a pleasure-boat here, and that it ought to be admitted free, on the same principle that used furniture and other private effects are admitted free. I demurred to this; but as he argued the case well, and the Chief Clerk, who came into the room during the discussion, agreed with him, I allowed myself to be persuaded, and gave direction to accept a free entry (*vide* letter H). Mr. Dibbs had hardly left the Custom House when it flashed to my recollection that he had only made a flying trip to England, and could hardly therefore have used a pleasure-boat there; and on further inquiry I was informed that it was not intended for his personal use here, but had been purchased for his brother at the Commercial Bank. I again saw Mr. Dibbs, and expressing some indignation at the way he had deceived me, demanded the duty on the boat, which, as I had accepted a free entry, he declined to pay, admitting however that the boat was for his brother; and a good deal of idle correspondence took place on the subject. In order to bring the matter to a termination, I sent Mr. Jones to Mr. T. A. Dibbs to request him, as the boat was his, to pay the duty. Mr. T. A. Dibbs was very polite, but repudiated the transaction, stating however that it was brought out as a present for his son (*vide* letter I). I therefore detained the boat, and after an immense amount of trouble and annoyance, Mr. Dibbs, the importer, paid the duty.

While this was going on, it was brought to my notice that Mr. Dibbs had passed an entry for a quantity of merchandise by the same vessel, a good deal of which was allowed to pass unquestioned; but the rest being manifestly undervalued, Mr. Dibbs was called upon to prove his values or pay additional duty. Mr. Bayley, his agent, appeared, and stated that he had seen the invoice, and that Mr. Dibbs was prepared to swear to the values. I said I hoped not, because I would not believe him even if he did swear that the current price of salt at Liverpool was 4s. 6d. per ton. This was meant partly as a caution and partly as an expression of my belief that Mr. Dibbs would not swear to his values. He did however swear to them, with the exception of one item for empty casks, which he had declared at £4, and which duly appointed valuers afterwards swore were worth £48!

The copy of his entry produced by Mr. Dibbs shows that he declared the Liverpool value of his common salt to be about 4s. 4½d. per ton, which, at the rate of river carriage, &c., shown upon every genuine invoice, would make the price at the salt-works to be about 1s. 4d. per ton. Could Mr. Dibbs expect me to believe in the truth of an invoice from which the item of 3s. per ton was carefully omitted—in which also the price of the bags, which is usually more than the price of the salt, was also omitted? I had indeed no doubt, and I have now no doubt, that the invoice produced was not a genuine one, but drawn up for the express purpose of enabling Mr. Dibbs to enter his salt at a fraction of its real value; and believing this I did exactly what the 22nd section of the Act 9 Vic., No. 15, requires me to do in such case. I had the salt, shooks, and casks valued by sworn valuers, by which the Revenue has very properly gained £35 14s. 1d.; and although Mr. Dibbs is naturally irritated at the failure of his plans, I do not think that any honorable man who reads this letter and accompanying papers will say that he has been even sufficiently mulcted, or that I have been guilty of any maladministration in his case.

I have, &c.,
W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

[Enclosures.]

[Enclosures.]

A.

Invoice of a quantity of salt shipped by James Baines Taylor and Company, per "Medea," for Sydney, and consigned to order.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
300 tons common salt @ 5/				75	0	0
3,300 corn sacks @ 9d.				123	15	0
				198	15	0
Charges:—						
Cartage of sacks, 3/6; mats, £6	6	3	6			
Dock and town dues, £5 6/3; entry and bill of lading, 2/	5	8	3			
River freight, @ 3/ per ton	45	0	0			
				56	11	9
				255	6	9

Liverpool, 3rd December, 1869.

E. & O. E.

A true copy.—S., H., & Co.

(Sd.) JAMES BAINES TAYLOR & CO.

B.

A.—IMPORTS.

In the "Medea," a Br. ship, Lewis Master, from Liverpool.

Sydney, 9th day of June, 1870.

SCOTT, HENDERSON, & CO.

Marks & Nos.	Value.	Duty.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3,300 sacks @ 10d.	137 10 0	
261 tons salt @ 5/6	71 15 4	
	209 5 4	10 9 8
Deposited 23rd May..... £4 2 6		
„ 25th May..... 6 16 2		
	£10 18 8	
Paid duty as above 10 9 3		
	0 9 5 cash returned.	

Circular Wharf.

S., H., & Co.

C.

Messrs. Scott, Henderson, & Co., to The Collector of Customs.

Sydney, 16 August, 1870.

Sir,

We have the honor to own receipt of your letter of even date, having reference to the entry of salt imported by us in the "Medea," from Liverpool.

On looking into the facts we find that eight entries were first passed, 23–25 May.

Anticipating that by reason of sea-water damage, the full quantity shipped would not be landed.

That completing entry was passed on the 9th June, when, as will be seen from accompanying copies of that document and the invoice forwarded us by consignors, duty was paid both on bags and salt, fully 10 per cent. being added to cost of each, although in our letter to you of 25th May we had protested against the duty being exacted upon packages.

The statement of the party complaining that no entry had been admitted without such 10 per cent. being added is therefore manifestly untrue.

That being unaccustomed, when about to prepare entries, to look minutely at the charges portion of an invoice, it was not until to-day perceived either by our clerk or ourselves, that one of the items charged in this particular invoice consisted of 3s. per ton river freight (we presume from the salt-works to Liverpool) which should properly have been taken into account when paying duty.

Having rendered account sales to the shippers, we shall be unable to recover from them any further sum we may now disburse for duty. Should you however consider we ought to pay *ad valorem* duty on the omitted item pointed out, be good enough to intimate the same, and we will at once hand a cheque for the amount.

We have, &c.,

SCOTT, HENDERSON, & CO.

D.

Messrs. Willis, Lloyd, & Co., to The Collector of Customs.

Sydney, 16 August, 1870.

Sir,

In answer to your letter of this date, with reference to value for duty at which we passed an entry for salt by the "Medea" from Liverpool, we find on reference to copy of entry 25 May, that it was passed as 100 tons common salt, contained in 1,100 bags, value £27 10s., duty £1 7s. 6d. This value included 10 per cent. on cost of the article, and should have been expressed so as to show—

100 tons cost, 5s. ...	£25	0	0
Add 10 per cent. ...	2	10	0
	£27	10	0

We are not aware that any communication passed with yourself in reference to this shipment. We directed our clerk to pass at same value for duty as other salt. Say 300 tons was passed, and this was as above stated on cost at 5s. and 10 per cent. added. Our entry was imperfectly worded, but 10 per cent was included in the value.

Yours truly,

WILLIS, LLOYD, & CO.

E.

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E.

Mr. Landing-waiter Fraser to The Collector of Customs.

Struth's Wharf, 16 August, 1870.

Sir,

In answer to your query respecting the salt ex ship "Medea," imported by Messrs. Willis, Merry, & Co., I beg to state that you were satisfied with the value thereon set, on account of the vessel having come into port in a *disabled condition*, and the cargo therefore in a *damaged state*.

I have, &c.,

A. FRASER,

Landing-waiter.

F.

Mr. Tide-surveyor Russell to The Collector of Customs.

Tide Surveyor's Office,

17 August, 1870.

Sir,

Enclosed I forward a note addressed to me by Mr. Tide-waiter Gerahty, which will show you the action I took in the matter. I may mention that, in a conversation with Capt. Stammerjohn on the subject, he stated that he was prepared to make a declaration before you that she was a part of the ship's fit-out. I gave him a caution as to what he said about her, when he repeated over and over again the statement given above, adding that he would make that declaration before any one. The steps subsequently taken, by your instructions, for the due protection of the Revenue it will be unnecessary for me to refer to here.

I have, &c.,

R. M. RUSSELL,

1st Tide-surveyor.

G.

Mr. Tide-waiter Gerahty to Mr. Tide-surveyor Russell.

Sydney, 17 August, 1870.

Sir,

Referring to your inquiries of this day respecting a steam-boat belonging to the barque "Clara Hargrave," of which vessel I was in charge, I have the honor to state that you drew my attention to the boat, which was alongside the ship directly we commenced unloading, and gave me orders not to allow her to be removed without previously receiving an entry. I at once informed Capt. Stammerjohn, who replied that no entry was required, as the boat belonged to the ship. Subsequently I received an entry from the landing-waiter when she was taken away.

I have, &c.,

DIGBY GERAHTY,

Tide-waiter.

H.

Custom House, Sydney,

18 August, 1870.

I was present during a discussion between the Collector, Mr. Dibbs, and Mr. Bayley, respecting the admission of a pleasure steam-boat free of duty. In the conversation I asked Mr. Dibbs whether he had used the boat himself in England, and, as far as my recollection serves me, he stated that he had done so on the river Mersey, and brought it here for his own use. Upon this I observed to Mr. Duncan that it was merely a question whether the boat could be admitted free in the same way as we admit a buggy the personal property of a person who had used it in another place, it being the intention of the law to admit passengers' baggage free of *ad valorem* duties.

W. N. LLEWELLIN.

I.

Re boat ex "Clara Hargrave."

Memo.

As requested, I called upon Mr. T. A. Dibbs at the Commercial Bank, on the morning of Saturday, the 16th ultimo, and conveyed to him the Collector's message, which was to the following effect:—

That the Collector had been informed that the boat entered by his brother, a few days previously, was the property of Mr. T. A. Dibbs, and therefore should not have been allowed to pass without payment of duty; that the Collector was desirous to have the duty paid without resorting to the extreme measure of seizing the boat, but that if the duty was not paid on Monday, he would feel it his duty to detain her.

Mr. Dibbs' reply, to the best of my recollection, was—"Make my compliments to the Collector, and say I have nothing whatever to do with the boat—he may seize her or do whatever he pleases with her; I will not pay the duty. My brother George is the person to look to."

In course of the conversation, Mr. Dibbs told me, first, that the boat was not his, though he knew his brother had brought her out for him, and afterwards explained why his brother purchased her. When Mr. George Dibbs was leaving the Colony he promised to buy a toy steamboat for Mr. T. A. Dibbs' son, and in one of his letters Mr. George Dibbs said that he had not forgotten the promise to his nephew, and had bought a "real live" steamer instead of the toy.

E.J., 17 Aug., 1870.

No. 30.

MR. GEORGE R. DIBBS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

127, Pitt-street,

Sydney, 24 August, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose the account of Messrs. Gibbs & Baker, for cleaning the engine, &c., of the small boat ex "Clara Hargrave" from Liverpool, which was seized by the Collector of Customs on the 20th ultimo, and restored by him in terms of the conditions agreed to in the correspondence which has taken place between the Hon. the Treasurer and myself in connection with this matter.

The boat has been restored to the condition she was in at the date of her removal by Mr. Duncan's order.

As I have paid Messrs. Gibbs & Baker's account, I have the honor to request to be reimbursed the amount—say £5 sterling.

I remain, &c.,

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

No. 31.

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No. 31.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to MR. GEORGE R. DIBBS.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
1 September, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 24th ultimo, enclosing account of £5. Messrs. Gibbs & Baker for cleaning the engine, &c., of boat *ex* "Clara Hargraves," and requesting that the amount of same might be repaid to you.

I am to inform you, in reply, that the Colonial Treasurer cannot admit the claim.

Returning the account, enclosed herewith,—

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1870.

[1s.]

156—C

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUSTOMS.

(CORRESPONDENCE IN CASES OF MR. MARSHALL BAYLEY AND MR. KEATING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 8 November, 1870.**[Laid on Table in substitution of a Paper—bearing the same Title—ordered to be Printed on 3rd November, 1870.]*

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CUSTOMS.

I.—The case of Mr. Marshall Bayley, Custom House Agent.

No. 1.

IMPORT ENTRY FOR AD VALOREM DUTY.

A.—IMPORTS.

Sydney, 11th day of July, 1870.

In the "Clara Hargraves," a Bh. ship, Hammergohnn, Master, from Liverpool.

G. R. DIBBS, per M. BAYLEY, Agent.

Marks and Nos.		Value.	Duty.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GRD in diamond with D over 1/173 1/22	170 casks soda crystals	104 0 0	
	22 coils rope, 6 tons 19 cwt.	258 0 0	
	2512 sacks salt, 256 tons	56 3 3	
	280 sacks stoved salt, 25 tons	9 6 3	
	75 tons rock salt	20 0 6	
	A quantity of shooks for casks	240 0 0	
W and JL in diamond 1/11 12/13 D in diamond	11 cases Muntz metal	201 12 0	
	2 casks nails	26 17 8	
	15 frames felt	54 0 0	
	British	969 19 8	
	10 per cent.	97 0 0	
		£ 1,066 19 8	53 17 0

I, M. Bayley, Agent of G. R. Dibbs, importer of the articles mentioned in this entry, and contained in the packages above described, do hereby declare that they are of the value of £1,066 19s. 8d. sterling.

Witness my hand, this 11th day of July, 1870.

Declared and signed in the presence of

(Signed) M. MACTAGGART.

p. Collector.

(Signed) M. BAYLEY.

No. 2.

MR. BAYLEY'S BOND AS CUSTOM HOUSE AGENT.

Know all men, by these presents, that Marshall Bayley, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Agent, and Thomas Marius Worthington, of Sydney aforesaid, merchant, are held and firmly bound unto Her Most Excellent Majesty Victoria, the first in the sum of two hundred pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to Her said Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, for which payment, to be well and truly made, we bind ourselves, and each and every of us, jointly and severally, for and in the whole, our heirs, executors, and administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, dated this twenty-third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

WHEREAS the above-named Marshall Bayley hath this day applied for a license under the hands of the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, to act as an Agent in transacting all business at the Custom House, relating to the entrance and clearance of any ship, or of any goods, or of any baggage, under a certain Act of the Governor in Council passed in the ninth year of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act for the General Regulation of the Customs in New South Wales and its Dependencies": Now the conditions of the above written obligations are such, that if the said Marshall Bayley *shall not do or suffer to be done any act whereby the Revenue of the Customs in this Colony may be defrauded*, or whereby any law, rule, order, or regulation regarding the same may be evaded, nor act incorruptly or unfaithfully in the discharge of any business that may be intrusted to him as a Custom House Agent as aforesaid, and shall deliver up the said license when called upon to do so by the Collector or other principal officer, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be and to remain in full force and virtue.

M. BAYLEY.

THOS. M. WORTHINGTON.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, by the within-named Marshall Bayley
and Thomas Marius Worthington, in the presence of,—

J. GIBBES, Collector.

No. 3.

MR. M. BAYLEY TO THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

Sydney, 15 July, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to lay the following statement before you, and to request your early interference in removing a prohibition that the Collector of Customs has placed upon any further declarations of mine being taken at the Customs.

As

As Agent for Mr. Dibbs, I passed an entry for salt, *ex* the "Clara Hargraves." The invoice was handed to me, and I took that value, adding the 10 per cent. in the usual way. This, I presume, was considered an under-valuation. The Collector sent for me, and the following conversation ensued:—

"The Collector.—What do you mean by valuing salt at such a price as on this entry?

Mr. B.—It is the value as appeared by the invoice.

The C.—I don't believe it.

Mr. B.—Do you mean you don't believe I have seen the invoice?

The C.—No; I mean I don't believe the invoice is a true one.

Mr. B.—The invoice exhibited to me I believe to be a perfectly true one, and I have no doubt

Mr. Dibbs, the importer, would take his oath to its correctness if necessary.

The C.—I would not believe him on his oath."

After some further words, he said my declaration was false. I replied that I would not allow that to be said. The declaration was perfectly true, and in accordance with the invoice value of the salt. He then instructed Mr. Mactaggart not to take any further declarations from me.

The above are the facts of the case, and I feel it quite unnecessary to make any further remarks. Begging you will give the matter your earliest consideration,—

I have, &c.,
M. BAYLEY.

MINUTE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

THIS statement is substantially correct, except where it says that I said "I would not believe him on his oath." What I said was, that even if Mr. Dibbs were to swear that the salt cost only 4s. 6d. per ton, I would not believe him. My object in suspending Mr. Bayley's license was to convince him and other Agents that they must be held personally responsible for the truth of the declarations they make. It appears to me that Mr. Bayley has forfeited the penalty of his bond, and also that imposed by the 55th section of the Act 9 Vic., No. 15; but as he has appealed to the Honorable the Treasurer, I have withdrawn his suspension pending any action that Mr. Samuel may think advisable.—W.A.D., 18/7/70.

No. 4.

MR. M. BAYLEY TO THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

Sydney, 18 July, 1870.

SIR,

I find the Collector of Customs has not confined himself alone to the refusal of my declarations, but has prohibited any entries being received when tendered by me. This has caused a complete stoppage to my business, and is very detrimental to my position as Custom House Agent, and, I would submit, most unjustifiable.

I have the honor to request your early attention to and adjudication upon these extreme measures.

I have, &c.,
M. BAYLEY.

No. 5.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 20 July, 1870.

THE Collector of Customs should call upon Mr. Dibbs to produce the invoices and furnish proof that the low prices at which the salt was entered were the cost prices. If the Collector is not satisfied with the evidence, he should avail himself of the provisions of the Customs' laws and have the goods valued. The Customs' Agents are bound by their bonds to protect the Revenue, and it is their duty before making a declaration of the value of goods to satisfy themselves as far as possible whether such valuation is arrived at from genuine invoices.

I am not prepared to express any decided opinion upon this matter until the result of further inquiry is made known to me. I approve the course pursued by the Collector in restoring Mr. Bayley pending any action I may determine upon.

SAUL SAMUEL.

The Collector of Customs, 20/7/70.—H.L.

No. 6.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Custom House, Sydney,
20 August, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that the attention of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer may be directed to a letter in yesterday's *Herald* from Mr. Bayley, Custom House Agent, in which he gives me the lie in the most offensive terms, with respect to the information given to the Treasurer by me in answer to Mr. Wilson's questions,—also, to my reply in this morning's *Herald*.

In proof of the existence of the regulation to which I referred, I forward herewith forty applications under it from merchants and Agents, including Mr. Bayley himself. A further search could, I dare say, very largely increase the number. I also forward a note from the Chief Clerk, attesting the fact that such an order was issued; also, notes from Messrs. C. Warburton and S. Burke, who both held the temporary office of *jerquer's* assistant at different periods previous to Mr. Keating, in which they testify to

to the practice in their time, and consequently to the falsehood of Mr. Keating's defence and Mr. Bayley's audacious statement. In addition to this, are notes from Mr. Kelly and Mr. Small, who, though the former was not in the long-room and the latter not in the department at the date of the order, both testify to the practice, namely, that no document was allowed to go out of the custody of the proper clerk without my express permission.

As it is impossible that any man of honor could hold my position, if a person whose very existence as a Custom House Agent depends upon the Collector's license could be permitted to act under him, except on the most ample apology for his misconduct, not only in assisting Mr. Dibbs by such questionable means to prosecute a charge of maladministration against the head of the department, but in afterwards committing the outrage of accusing me publicly of falsehood, I have called upon Mr. Bayley, in terms of his bond, to deliver up his license to be cancelled, at the same time intimating to him that, as my only object is to maintain the efficacy of the law and regulations and due subordination in the office, if he will make an ample apology for his misconduct, and promise good conduct for the future, I will, on his giving a new bond, with a proper surety (the present being valueless), renew his license.

I have, &c.,

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

[Enclosures to No. 6.]

A.

Memorandum of Chief Clerk.

Custom House, Sydney,
19 August, 1870.

I REMEMBER the Collector, some years ago, giving an order that no Customs' papers were to be copied, or taken out of the official rooms, without authority.

W. N. LLEWELLIN.

B.

Mr. Warburton to the Collector of Customs.

19 August, 1870.

Sir,
I beg to inform you that, during the period of nearly two years that I have assisted Mr. Jenkins, late Jerquer, ships' papers were never allowed to be seen without Mr. Jenkins' permission, and then in the presence of either Mr. Jenkins or myself.

I have seen several applications, signed by the Collector, granting permission to persons to see and examine ships' papers.

C. WARBURTON.

Memorandum of Mr. Burke.

I HAVE acted as assistant to the late Mr. Jenkins, Jerquer, and I fully agree that the practice as described in the above statement I have seen carried out.

Aug. 19th, 1870.

STEPHEN R. BURKE.

C.

Mr. R. Kelly to The Collector of Customs.

Custom House, Sydney,
19 August, 1870.

Sir,

In reply to your note of this morning, asking if I remembered your having issued an order to prevent Agents and others from copying public documents, or taking them out of the office without your permission, I beg to inform you that I have no recollection of having seen a written order to that effect, but that the usual practice was, when Agents or others required any special information, your permission was always asked for.

I have also to inform you, that on Monday last, Mr. Bayley's clerk, Mr. Mackintosh, applied to me for permission to copy the outward transire of the "Clara Hargraves" for Newcastle, of the 10th August, which I refused until your permission was first obtained.

I have, &c.,

R. KELLY.

D.

Mr. R. Small to The Collector of Customs.

Custom House, Sydney,
19 August, 1870.

Sir,

Having been called on to state the practice with reference to ships' documents under my charge, I beg to state I never saw any order prohibiting the public having access to them* for purposes of information connected with the business of this department, but that, to the best of my belief, it has been the invariable practice to disallow any copies of them to be taken for any purposes whatever without the previous permission of the Collector being obtained.

I do not remember handing Mr. Bayley any ships' documents on the 15th instant; but if I did so, it was certainly under the impression that he required them for current business, and most decidedly not for the purpose of allowing him to make any memorandum or copies of same.

I have, &c.,

R. SMALL.

* Mr. Small was not in the office in 1860.—W.A.D.

No. 7.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Custom House, Sydney,
22 August, 1870.

SIR,

Referring to my letter of the 20th instant, in which I draw the attention of the Honorable the Treasurer to the conduct of Mr. Bayley, Custom House Agent, in publicly giving me the lie in the *Morning Herald*,—in which letter I prove superabundantly the truth of my statement which he denies, and state that I have called upon him, in terms of his bond, to deliver up his license, but promise to renew the same upon his apologizing and giving a sufficient bond,—I have now to request that the attention of Mr. Samuel be directed to Mr. Bayley's letter in this morning's *Herald*, in which, while he is compelled to shift his ground and admit that I prove my case by implication, he renews his insult.

I

I enclose also Mr. Bayley's reply to my letter of the 20th, which he treats with contempt, and sets me at utter defiance.

On the 1st December, 1853, my predecessor, Colonel Gibbes, cancelled the license of the late Mr. Adam Wilson, because he presumed to write a letter direct to the then Colonial Secretary complaining of something the Collector had done. This was perhaps too severe an exercise of the power conferred on him by law; but I think I cannot be held to be wrong, after Mr. Bayley's conduct in passing Mr. Dibbs' entries—after he has assisted in procuring, clandestinely, copies of documents to enable Mr. Dibbs to support a false charge of maladministration against the Collector of Customs—after he has publicly and groundlessly given the lie to the Collector in a public newspaper; repeated the offence a second time in a qualified form—and after he has refused to deliver up his license when required, in terms of the condition of his bond, the penalty of which is thereby forfeited; in a word, after he has, in his letter of this date, set the authority of the Collector at absolute defiance,—I cannot be wrong in most respectfully requesting, under the 60th section of the Act 9 Vic. No. 15, the concurrence of His Excellency the Governor in my revocation of Mr. Bayley's license.

I need hardly point out the utter impossibility of preserving any order or subordination in a large department like this, if an Agent who owes his existence as such to the Collector's license can be permitted to trample on that officer's authority in the way in which Mr. Bayley has recently done.

If it were necessary to multiply proofs of the existence of the order which Mr. Bayley contests, I have them at hand; but even if there had been no such order, the utter indecency of Mr. Bayley's proceeding would surely condemn him in the estimation of every gentleman.

Supposing there is no order forbidding copies of papers to be given out of the Treasury, the impropriety of the act would be manifest on the face of it. And what would Mr. Samuel think of any person holding a license from him, who, under cover of that license, should obtain from a supernumerary clerk in the Treasury, papers for the purpose of maintaining a charge, however ridiculous, of maladministration against the Minister? Yet there is no real difference between the two cases.

Of late years, insubordination in this department has been so much encouraged, and the insolence of certain officers, and Agents, and Agents' clerks has become in consequence so intolerable, that unless the most decisive steps are taken to remove all doubt as to the Collector's power and authority over every person connected with the Customs, neither I, nor any person other than a Minister of the Crown who will be able to maintain his own authority, can administer the Customs with satisfaction either to himself or the public. My humble opinion is that it should be forthwith made a ministerial office, as it is in most of the other Colonies.

I have, &c.,
W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

[Enclosure to No. 7.]

Mr. M. Bayley to The Collector of Customs.

Sydney, 22 August, 1870.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, to which I proceed to reply.

I deny in the first place your allegation "that punishment has been inflicted upon me for recent misconduct." I deny emphatically that I have been guilty of any misconduct, or that I have committed any irregularities in my position as Custom House Agent. It is true however that, some short time ago, you attempted an act of injustice and oppression towards me, which being set right by the order of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, it is unnecessary for me further to advert to.

In the second place, while acknowledging all due respect for, and obedience to, the Customs' laws and regulations, I deny altogether your authority to interfere with my right to communicate with a public journal, when it becomes necessary to refute a misstatement made by you to the Treasurer in respect to myself, and used by you to the injury of a third party,—such misstatement being uttered in Parliament and circulated by the Press.

I decline, in the third place, to deliver up my license to be cancelled. If I can be proved guilty of any wrong-doing, the law points out the mode by which I may be punished, and by the law I stand.

I desire to say, in the next place, that if an apology be necessary in this matter, it is due from yourself to me, for the ungentlemanly and insulting letter which you have thought proper to address to me.

Finally, as you intimate to me for the first time that a new bond may be necessary, from the insufficiency of my present security, I beg to name the following gentlemen as substituted sureties,—Mr. William Laidley and Mr. George R. Dibbs, merchants.

I have, &c.,
M. BAYLEY.

No. 8.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

The Treasury, New South Wales
6 September, 1870.

On the 15th July last, Mr. Marshall Bayley waited upon me, and represented that he, as Agent for Mr. G. R. Dibbs, having passed an entry for salt, &c., *ex* "Clara Hargraves," Mr. Duncan had charged him with making a false declaration of the value of the goods, had applied unnecessarily offensive language to him in consequence, and had instructed the Customs' clerks not to take any further declaration from him (Mr. Bayley).

Mr. Duncan being called upon by me, explained that he had virtually suspended Mr. Bayley, for the reason stated; and further, that he was of opinion that Mr. Bayley had forfeited the penalty of his bond, and also that imposed by the 55th section of 9 Vict., No. 15.

As, however, Mr. Bayley had appealed to me in the matter, Mr. Duncan withdrew the suspension of the license, pending such appeal.

I then directed the Collector to ascertain the value of the goods, in the manner prescribed by the Customs' laws.

On the 20th ultimo, Mr. Duncan drew my attention to a letter published in the *S. M. Herald*, written by Mr. Bayley, in which contradiction was given to certain statements furnished by the Collector, in reply to questions put to me in the Legislative Assembly. These statements had reference to the existence of a regulation in the Custom House that no papers should be copied without the Collector's permission. Mr. Duncan also reported to me that he had called upon Mr. Bayley to deliver up his license to be cancelled.

This letter was followed by another from the Collector, calling attention to a second letter in the *Herald* from Mr. Bayley, and enclosing that gentleman's refusal to surrender his license. Mr. Duncan thereupon requested that Mr. Bayley's license might be revoked.

As the circumstances of this dispute between the Collector and the Agent are of great importance, involving not only the character for veracity of the gentlemen concerned, but also, if the Collector's recommendation should be carried out, the cancellation of Mr. Bayley's license as Custom House Agent, and the consequent ruin of his business, I have decided to submit the whole subject for the consideration of a Board consisting of a superior officer of Government and two mercantile gentlemen of repute and experience.

Write accordingly, to Arthur T. Holroyd, Esq., Master-in-Equity,—the Hon. Henry Moore, M.L.C.,—and S. A. Joseph, Esq. (Mr. Holroyd to act as Chairman.)

Briefly explain the object of the communication, and request that they will, by means of witnesses and papers, thoroughly investigate the cause and matter of dispute, and report to me the result of their inquiry, forwarding at same time any recommendations likely to arrange the existing differences, and to obviate their recurrence for the future.

As the case of Mr. Elijah Keating (removed from the position of assistant to the jerquer) is in some measure connected with that of Mr. Bayley, and results from the dispute of that gentleman with Mr. Duncan,—let the papers (Mr. Keating's complaint, and Mr. Duncan's reply) be also referred to the Board named, with a request that they may form the subject of similar inquiry and report.

SAUL SAMUEL.

No. 9.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to A. T. HOLROYD, Esq.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 7 September, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that the Colonial Treasurer has appointed you to form, with the Honorable Henry Moore and S. A. Joseph, Esquires, a Board to inquire into the circumstances and report as to the merits of a dispute between the Collector of Customs and Mr. Marshall Bayley, Custom House Agent.

As it is proposed that you should act as Chairman of the Board, I am desired by Mr. Samuel to state, for their information, the following facts.

On the 15th July last, Mr. Marshall Bayley waited upon the Treasurer, and represented that he, as Agent for Mr. G. R. Dibbs, having passed an entry for salt, &c., *ex* "Clara Hargraves," Mr. Duncan had charged him with making a false declaration of the value of the goods, had applied unnecessarily offensive language to him in consequence, and had instructed the Customs' clerks not to take any further declaration from him (Mr. Bayley).

Mr. Duncan being called upon by the Treasurer, explained that he had virtually suspended Mr. Bayley, for the reason stated; and further, that he was of opinion that Mr. Bayley had forfeited the penalty of his bond, and also that imposed by the 55th section of 9 Vic. No. 15.

As, however, Mr. Bayley had appealed to Mr. Samuel in the matter, Mr. Duncan withdrew the suspension of the license, pending such appeal. The Treasurer then directed the Collector to ascertain the value of the goods, in the manner prescribed by the Customs' laws.

On the 20th ultimo, Mr. Duncan drew Mr. Samuel's attention to a letter published in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, written by Mr. Bayley, in which contradiction was given to certain statements furnished by the Collector in reply to questions put in the Legislative Assembly. These statements had reference to the existence of a regulation in the Custom House that no papers should be copied without the Collector's permission. Mr. Duncan also reported to the Treasurer that he had called upon Mr. Bayley to deliver up his license to be cancelled. This letter was followed by another from the Collector, calling attention to a second letter in the *Herald*, from Mr. Bayley, and enclosing that gentleman's refusal to surrender his license. Mr. Duncan thereupon requested that Mr. Bayley's license might be revoked.

As the circumstances of this dispute between the Collector and the Agent are of great importance, involving not only the character for veracity of the gentlemen concerned, but also (if the Collector's recommendation should be carried out) the cancellation of Mr. Bayley's license as Custom House Agent, and the consequent ruin of his business,—the Treasurer decided to submit the whole subject for the consideration of a Board.

Having thus explained the object of your appointment, I have now to request that the Board will, by means of witnesses and papers, thoroughly investigate the cause and matter of dispute, and report the result of their inquiry, forwarding at the same time any recommendation likely to arrange the existing differences, and to obviate their recurrence for the future.

As the case of Mr. Elijah Keating (removed from the position of assistant to the jerquer) is in some measure connected with that of Mr. Bayley, and results from the dispute of that gentleman with Mr. Duncan, I have also to hand you the papers in that case (Mr. Keating's complaint and Mr. Duncan's reply), with a request that they may form the subject of similar inquiry and report.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

7

No. 10.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO THE HON. HENRY MOORE, M.L.C.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
8 September, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to state that the Colonial Treasurer has appointed you, with the Master in Equity and S. A. Joseph, Esquire, to form a Board to inquire into the circumstances and report as to the merits of a dispute between the Collector of Customs and Mr. Marshall Bayley, Custom House Agent; as also to inquire into the complaint of Mr. Elijah Keating, whose removal from the office of assistant to the jerquer in the Customs' Department, arose out of the dispute referred to.

Mr. Holroyd, who has been requested to act as Chairman, has been made officially acquainted with the reasons for this inquiry, and put in possession of the papers necessary thereto.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

No. 11.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO S. A. JOSEPH, ESQ.

The Treasury, New South Wales
8 September, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to state that the Colonial Treasurer has appointed you, with the Master in Equity and the Honorable Henry Moore, Esq., M.L.C., to form a Board to inquire into the circumstances and report as to the merits of a dispute between the Collector of Customs and Mr. Marshall Bayley, Custom House Agent; as also to inquire into the complaint of Mr. Elijah Keating, whose removal from the office of assistant to the jerquer, in the Customs' Department, arose out of the dispute referred to.

Mr. Holroyd, who has been requested to act as Chairman, has been made officially acquainted with the reasons for this inquiry, and put in possession of the papers necessary thereto.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

No. 12.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO MR. M. BAYLEY.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
8 September, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to state, that the Colonial Treasurer has appointed a Board,—consisting of the Master in Equity (Chairman), the Hon. Henry Moore, M.L.C., and S. A. Joseph, Esq.,—to inquire into the circumstances and report as to the merits of a dispute between the Collector of Customs and yourself.

I am to request, therefore, that you will place yourself in communication with the Chairman of the Board.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

No. 13.

MR. M. BAYLEY TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Circular Quay,
10 September, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, in which you inform me "that the Honorable Treasurer has appointed a Board for the purpose of inquiry into the circumstances and reporting as to the merits of the dispute as between the Collector of Customs and myself, and requesting me to place myself in communication with the Chairman of the Board."

Before doing so, I beg respectfully to be informed if I am to appear before such Board in the character of plaintiff or defendant? I have preferred no charge to the Treasurer against Mr. Duncan, except that relating to my suspension in July last—which after appeal to the Treasurer was set right. On the other hand, if Mr. Duncan has preferred a charge against me (of which at present I am in complete ignorance), then I beg respectfully to be informed of the nature of such charge (if any), before submitting myself to the proposed adjudication.

I have, &c.,
M. BAYLEY.

No. 14.

No. 14.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

INFORM Mr. Bayley that he has preferred charges of a serious character, through the public Press, against the Collector of Customs; and unless he appears and substantiates them before the Board I have appointed, I shall consider them without foundation.

Mr. Duncan has also preferred charges against Mr. Bayley, and has recommended the withdrawal of his license as Custom House Agent, which recommendation I have declined to carry out, pending the investigation now instituted.

S.S., 12/9/70.

No. 15.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to MR. M. BAYLEY.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
12 September, 1870.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 10th instant, with reference to the proposed inquiry into differences between the Collector of Customs and yourself.

In reply to your request to be made acquainted with the nature of the investigation, I have the honor to state that you have preferred charges of a serious character, through the public Press, against the Collector of Customs; and that, unless you appear before the Board appointed by the Colonial Treasurer, and substantiate them, the Treasurer will consider the same as without foundation.

I am to inform you, further, that Mr. Duncan has also preferred charges against you, and has recommended the withdrawal of your license as Custom House Agent, which recommendation the Treasurer has declined to carry out, pending the investigation now instituted.

I have therefore again to request that you will place yourself in communication with the Chairman of the Board, who is in possession of all the papers in the case.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

No. 16.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to A. T. HOLROYD, Esq.

[Urgent.]

The Treasury, New South Wales,
13 September, 1870.

SIR,

Adverting to Treasury letter of 7th instant, notifying your appointment as Chairman of a Board to inquire into a dispute between the Collector of Customs and Mr. M. Bayley, Custom House Agent, and complaint of Mr. Elijah Keating,—I am desired by the Colonial Treasurer to state, for your information, that it is felt to be of some importance that the inquiry should be entered upon and brought to a conclusion with the least possible delay.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

No. 17.

MR. M. BAYLEY to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Sydney, 14 September, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th instant; and, in reply to the first portion thereof, I would remark that the Honorable Treasurer is evidently under a misapprehension in supposing that I have "preferred charges of a serious character, through the public Press, against the Collector of Customs."

This misapprehension probably arises from the circumstance of my denial, through the *Herald*, of the truth of certain statements of Mr. Duncan's in relation to myself, made public through the same channel. In so doing I exercised the common right of a free citizen publicly attacked; and as I am satisfied with this public denial, and the subsequent action of the Legislature, I decline to be placed in the position of Mr. Duncan's prosecutor.

With respect to the other portion of your letter, I now learn for the first time, and with much surprise, that Mr. Duncan has preferred charges against me of so serious a character as to lead him to recommend the withdrawal of my license, and which the Treasurer, without having informed me of those charges and affording me an opportunity of explanation, also appears to consider of so much importance as to justify the appointment of a special Board of Inquiry.

Before submitting in this matter to the adjudication of the proposed Board, I claim the right of every accused person to know distinctly, and in precise terms, that of which he is accused; and I again respectfully request to be furnished with a copy of Mr. Duncan's charges, as preferred to the Colonial Treasurer.

I have, &c.,
M. BAYLEY.

No. 18.

No. 18.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14 September, 1870.

ACKNOWLEDGE receipt of Mr. Bayley's letter of to-day's date, upon the subject of the dispute between that gentleman and the Collector of Customs, in which it is stated that I am under a misapprehension in supposing that he preferred charges of a serious character, through the public Press, against the Collector of Customs.

Draw Mr. Bayley's attention, in reply, to a letter, bearing his signature, which appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of 19th ultimo, upon the subject of access to certain Custom House documents, in which letter he characterizes statements made by the Collector, and read by me in the Legislative Assembly, as "totally at variance with fact, and altogether intemperate in character."

Whatever may be Mr. Bayley's view of the force of such language, inform him that the Treasurer (in common, as I feel assured, with the public generally) could not but consider it as conveying a charge against Mr. Duncan of the most serious character,—that of a deliberate attempt on his part to mislead his official superior, and, through him, one of the branches of the Legislature. Made as the charge was, in the columns of a public newspaper, and by a gentleman in Mr. Bayley's position, it was injurious alike to the officer concerned, and to the efficiency of the important department in his charge. In justice, therefore, to all parties, and in the interest of the Public Service, I was unable to rest satisfied, as Mr. Bayley would seem to desire, that there should be no trial of the veracity of statements and counter-statements which had been made to assume the form of public charges.

In conveying the foregoing as my view of the case, express the hope that Mr. Bayley will not interpose any further obstacle in the way of the proposed inquiry. State that if he persist in declining the attempt to justify, before the Board appointed, the imputation under which the Collector now rests at his hands, and, by taking that course, deprive Mr. Duncan of a fair opportunity of vindicating himself, I will be compelled to regard the grave charge made by him (Mr. Bayley) as without foundation.

Add, with reference to the remaining portion of Mr. Bayley's letter, that, in view of the Collector's demand that he should deliver up his license as a Custom House Agent, for cancellation, and of his refusal so to do, I am at a loss to understand the surprise he expresses at the fact that the Collector's recommendation of such cancellation has been remitted to the Board for their report. Remark further, that I am somewhat astonished that he felt at liberty to state that he has now learnt, for the first time, that the charges preferred by the Collector of Customs are of so serious a character as to have led that officer to advise the withdrawal of his license, when, by letter of 20th ultimo, the Collector, in stating the same to Mr. Bayley, required him to deliver up the said license; promising to renew it only on receipt of an apology, and a sufficient bond. This demand Mr. Bayley has not complied with, and, as I am informed, has treated with contempt. The charge made against him, as then clearly conveyed, is, that he has wrongfully accused the Collector of Customs of making false statements. Let Mr. Bayley be informed accordingly.

SAUL SAMUEL.

No. 19.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to MR. M. BAYLEY.

Treasury, New South Wales,
14 September, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this day's date, in reply to mine of 12th instant, and in which you state that the Colonial Treasurer is under a misapprehension in supposing that you have preferred charges of a serious character, through the public Press, against the Collector of Customs.

I am, in reply, to draw your attention to a letter, bearing your signature, which appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of 19th ultimo, upon the subject of access to certain Custom House documents, in which letter you characterize statements made by the Collector, and read by Mr. Samuel in the Legislative Assembly, as "totally at variance with fact, and altogether intemperate in character."

Whatever may be your view of the force of such language, the Colonial Treasurer (in common, as he feels assured, with the public generally) could not but consider it as conveying a charge against Mr. Duncan of the most serious character,—that of a deliberate attempt, on his part, to mislead his official superior, and through him, one of the branches of the Legislature. Made as this charge was, in the columns of a public newspaper, and by a gentleman in your position, it was injurious alike to the officer concerned, and to the efficiency of the important department in his charge. In justice, therefore, to all parties, and in the interest of the Public Service, Mr. Samuel was unable to rest satisfied, as you would seem to desire, that there should be no trial of the veracity of statements and counter-statements which had been made to assume the form of public charges.

This being the view taken by the Treasurer, I am to trust that you will not interpose any further obstacle in the way of the proposed inquiry. Should you persist in declining the attempt to justify, before the Board appointed, the imputation under which the Collector now rests at your hands, and, by taking that course, deprive Mr. Duncan of a fair opportunity of vindicating himself, the Colonial Treasurer will be compelled to regard the grave charge made by you as without foundation.

With reference to the remaining portion of your letter, I have to inform you, that, in view of the Collector's demand that you should deliver up your license as a Custom House Agent, for cancellation, and of your refusal so to do, Mr. Samuel is at a loss to understand the surprise you express at the fact that the Collector's recommendation of such cancellation has been remitted to the Board for their report.

I am to remark further, that the Treasurer is somewhat astonished that you felt at liberty to state that you now learn for the first time that the charges preferred by the Collector of Customs are of so serious a character as to have led that officer to advise the withdrawal of your license, when, by letter of

20th ultimo, the Collector, in stating the same to you, required you to deliver up the said license, promising to renew it only on receipt of an apology, and a sufficient bond. This demand you have not complied with, and, as the Treasurer is informed, have treated with contempt. The charge made against you, as then clearly conveyed is, that you have wrongfully accused the Collector of Customs of making false statements.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

No. 20.

MR. M. BAYLEY to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Sydney, 17 September, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, in reply to mine of like date, in which I respectfully requested, for the second time, to be furnished with a copy of a charge or charges, as preferred against me by the Collector of Customs, to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

I regret to find, from your letter, that the Treasurer has not acceded to my request, and that he still appears to labour under misapprehension as to the nature of my position towards Mr. Duncan, in assuming that I have preferred grave charges against that officer through the public Press. I therefore conceive it to be necessary, for my own justification, to place upon record the facts of the case, as regards certain public statements made by the Collector, and my public denial of them, so far as they concern myself.

The statements which called for my denial were contained in an answer made by the Treasurer to certain questions put by Dr. Wilson, in the Assembly, on the 17th ultimo, and were published by the *Herald* on the following morning. It was alleged in that answer, among other things, that an order existed under which access to any documents without the Collector's express permission was refused to Custom House Agents; that I obtained documents in a clandestine manner; and that I had asked the Chief Clerk and Mr. Kelly for those documents, and had been refused. These statements, if true and left uncontradicted, were clearly damaging to my character and position; and as I had no means of rebutting them in the Assembly, where first made, I denied them on the first opportunity thereafter, through the channel open to every citizen—that is, a public newspaper—by my letter of the 18th ultimo, to which you refer.

Now on this state of facts it must be evident that so far from having made serious charges in the public Press against the Collector of Customs, Mr. Duncan was himself the aggressor, having made charges against me where I had no means of answering them, and that my action was solely one of self-defence. I was at the time, and am still, perfectly satisfied with this denial, followed as it was by the action of the Assembly in expunging the whole of Mr. Duncan's statement from its records; and I am content to leave the matter as it stands in the hands of the public. If, however, the Treasurer considers it desirable, on the important grounds stated by you, to direct an inquiry into the truth or falsehood of the respective statements and counter-statements of Mr. Duncan and myself, I am prepared to submit the proofs on which my statements are based; but I am advised that, for my own protection, the proper course for me to adopt is to reserve those proofs until I am put on my defence in respect of Mr. Duncan's charges against me; and I therefore trust that the Honorable the Treasurer will not, at this stage of the business, consider the statements to be without foundation, from the mere circumstance of my respectfully declining to appear as Mr. Duncan's prosecutor.

With reference to the other portion of your letter, relating to charges which in your communication of the 12th instant you state that Mr. Duncan has preferred against me, accompanied with a recommendation that my license as a Custom House Agent should be withdrawn, I again respectfully request, for the third time, that I may be furnished with a copy of those charges in their entirety, and of the recommendation, in the terms in which they were submitted by Mr. Duncan to the Treasurer. The serious character of this recommendation, which at present I can only regard as the suggestion of my condemnation without the benefit of a trial (the effect of which would be to deprive me of my bread), coupled with the fact of the Treasurer having declined to carry out such recommendation, pending inquiry, leads me to the conviction that the Treasurer is incapable of the injustice of condemning me unheard, and in ignorance of the precise character of the charges brought against me.

Until, therefore, I am furnished with those charges in detail, as preferred to the Treasurer, with the accompanying recommendation, so as to admit of my defence being prepared, I find myself compelled to refrain from communicating with the Chairman of the Board.

I have, &c.,
M. BAYLEY.

No. 21.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 19 September, 1870.

ACKNOWLEDGE receipt of Mr. Bayley's letter of 17th instant.

In reply to his repeated refusal to communicate with the Chairman of the proposed Board of Inquiry, upon the plea that he has not been made acquainted in detail with the charges preferred against him, point out to Mr. Bayley that the request of former Treasury letters—that he should place himself in communication with Mr. Holroyd, who is in possession of all the papers in the case—was made in that intention. Say it did not then seem necessary to explain that the primary object of any such communication would be the information in question.

State further that I have seen no reason to alter my view of his position in relation to the inquiry, and that with himself must now rest the responsibility of a continued refusal to communicate with the Board.

SAUL SAMUEL.

No. 22.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO MR. M. BAYLEY.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
19 September, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 17th instant, with further reference to the subject of the inquiry, ordered by the Colonial Treasurer, into the merits of the differences between the Collector of Customs and yourself.

In reply to your repeated refusal to communicate with the Chairman of the proposed Board, upon the plea that you have not been made acquainted in detail with the charges preferred against you by the Collector, I have to point out that the request of my former letters,—that you should place yourself in communication with Mr. Holroyd, who, as you were informed, is in possession of all the papers in the case—was made in that intention. It did not then seem necessary to explain that the primary object of any such communication would be the information in question.

I have only to add that the Colonial Treasurer has seen no reason to alter his view of your position in relation to the inquiry, and that with yourself must rest the responsibility of a continued refusal to communicate with the Board.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

No. 23.

MR. M. BAYLEY TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Sydney, 20 September, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, which conveys to me, in distinct terms, the Honorable the Treasurer's refusal to inform me of the charges preferred against me by the Collector of Customs, after my repeated applications for such information.

Under these circumstances I feel it to be useless to contend further with the Treasurer, and, under duress, seek from the Chairman of the proposed Board that knowledge of the charges preferred to the Treasurer against me which I conceive it is my right to obtain from the responsible Minister.

In being thus forced into communication with the Chairman, I beg to enter my respectful protest against this course of action being construed into an acknowledgment of the jurisdiction of the Board, or waiver of any legal rights which I may possess.

I have, &c.,
M. BAYLEY.

Forward to the Board with other papers. There has been no such refusal as that stated by Mr. Bayley, as will appear from the correspondence.—S.S., 21/9/70.

No. 24.

MR. M. BAYLEY TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Sydney, 23 September, 1870.

SIR,

Referring to my communication of the 22nd instant, I have the honor to inform you that, as directed by the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, I applied yesterday, by letter to the Chairman of the proposed Board of Inquiry, for a copy of the charges as preferred by the Collector of Customs to the Treasurer against me, which charges I learn from you have been referred by Mr. Samuel to the Board together with all the papers in the case.

I regret to be obliged to state that the Board informs me that it does not deem it requisite to furnish me with those charges, on the ground that they are contained in documents of which it assumes I am necessarily in possession.

Under these circumstances I desire, as a last resort, to call your attention to the extraordinary and unprecedented course which has been adopted towards me, while acting simply in defence of my position and character. I am told in the first instance (without any previous action on my part contemplating such a result) that a Board is appointed to inquire into disputes between the Collector of Customs and myself, and on this meagre information I am asked to place myself in communication with its Chairman. Being entirely ignorant of disputes requiring such intervention, I next apply to know what these disputes are, and whether I am to appear before the Board as plaintiff or defendant. You inform me in answer that on the one hand I have preferred charges against Mr. Duncan, which constitutes me plaintiff so far as that officer is concerned; and, on the other hand, that Mr. Duncan has preferred charges against me to the Treasurer, with a recommendation for the withdrawal of my license, placing me in the latter case upon my trial, on an issue so serious to me as the possible loss of my means of subsistence. My next step is to inform you that I prefer no charges against Mr. Duncan, and that I respectfully decline to be forced into the position of his prosecutor; while, as regards myself, I ask on common principles of justice to be furnished with a copy in detail of the charges preferred against me, in reference to which I am to be placed on my trial. As you are aware, I have thrice applied to you unsuccessfully for these charges, and when at last I find it useless further to contend with the Treasurer with the view of obtaining them, I obey his directions, and seek the information from the Chairman of the proposed Board. I am then met with a positive refusal from the Board to furnish the information, and after a fortnight of anxiety and laborious correspondence, I find myself left at exactly the same point from which I started.

I have further to state that the Board, while declining to furnish me with the information you had directed me to obtain from its Chairman, requests my attendance on Tuesday next, "to give evidence touching the matter under notice"—but I am at a loss to understand what matter is alluded to. I have already declined to be Mr. Duncan's prosecutor; and if the matter be Mr. Duncan's charges against me, permit me to ask how can I, the accused person, be called upon to appear in the character of witness? With still less show of reason can I be called upon to appear before a tribunal which withholds from me a knowledge of the charges on which it assumes to adjudicate.

Having thus exhausted every means in my power to obtain a knowledge of that of which I am accused, and having failed to obtain such knowledge either from the Treasurer, or the Chairman of the proposed Board to whom I was referred, can it be supposed that I am acting disrespectfully to the Treasurer, or that I am desirous to evade enquiry into my acts and conduct as a Custom House Agent, if I positively decline, as I now do, to submit myself to the adjudication of any Board or Tribunal without the ordinary protection which the law of our country affords to the commonest criminal, that is to say, a distinct, precise, and intelligible statement of the charges in respect of which I am to be put upon my trial?

I have, &c.,
M. BAYLEY.

No. 25.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 23 September, 1870.

ACKNOWLEDGE receipt of Mr. Bayley's letter of to-day's date. Inform him I can quite understand that the Board, from a perusal of the papers, decide that he is already fully acquainted with the subject matter of their inquiry. Whilst from the first-stage of the proceedings I could have no other opinion,—in referring Mr. Bayley to them for the information of which he professes to be in ignorance, it was my desire to overcome that gentleman's evident and strong reluctance to assist in a full investigation of the differences between the Collector and himself.

I am still unable to admit Mr. Bayley's plea of ignorance of the charges which it will be the duty of the Board to investigate, which amounts, practically, to an asserted ignorance of the very differences to which Mr. Bayley has been a party. In the first place, it was Mr. Bayley himself who personally appealed to me against the suspension of his license by the Collector for an alleged false entry, for *ad valorem* duty, of certain goods per "Clara Hargraves," from Liverpool, made by him as Custom House Agent for Mr. G. R. Dibbs; and it was upon that personal appeal that his license was restored by the Collector, pending an inquiry. If further proof were wanting upon this point, it is furnished by the Collector's letter to Mr. Bayley of 20th July, in which that decision is so expressed. Secondly, there is with the papers Mr. Bayley's acknowledgment of receipt of Collector's letter of 20th August, in which he is called upon by Mr. Duncan to surrender his license for cancellation, upon the ground of a charge made in the public Press, falsely impugning the veracity of a report made by that officer, and read by me in Parliament. The first was held by the Collector to be the cause for suspension of Mr. Bayley's license, and the second the added offence which called for its summary cancellation. It would, therefore, be affectation on Mr. Bayley's part to maintain ignorance of these facts; and yet they are the only subjects of reference to the Board in the form of charges against him.

*Vide letter of
instructions to
Chairman.*

I regret to observe, further, that Mr. Bayley, in his letters upon this subject, writes as though he were the object of a Treasury prosecution, and I, seeking to convict him by pressing for his appearance before the Board of Inquiry. This is quite the reverse of the fact. So much so, that, instead of forwarding for His Excellency's concurrence the Collector's revocation of Mr. Bayley's license, as in law perhaps I should have done, I determined to take the responsibility of waiving the Collector's recommendation; although it was represented to me as made to secure the discipline and proper conduct of the department, and for the protection of the Revenue. I declined to sanction any step that should expose Mr. Bayley to the loss of his business as a Custom House Agent, without giving him the fullest opportunity of justification on each and every point of difference between the head of the department and himself. In appointing a Board, constituted of gentlemen of high character and impartiality, to inquire into the circumstances, and report, for my information, as to the merits of the case, I conceived I had adopted the course most likely to protect Mr. Bayley from the possibility of injustice. It is, therefore, a matter of some surprise and regret to me, that that gentleman has come to regard the action taken by myself as, in some way or other, intended to be prejudicial to his interests. Any such view of the course I have found it to be my duty to take in this matter is a most mistaken one.

With reference to the charge made, on the other hand, by Mr. Bayley against the Collector, I cannot allow the former, by declining to justify the same, to prevent inquiry as to its truthfulness; nor can I sympathize with Mr. Bayley in his resolve to adopt a line of conduct with respect to the accusation which, in equally avoiding a justification of the charge or an honorable withdrawal of it, deprives the accused person of an opportunity of vindication. The same principle of justice which prevented my acceptance, without due inquiry, of Mr. Duncan's charges against Mr. Bayley, prevents me from accepting Mr. Bayley's charge against Mr. Duncan without the same inquiry. And even if Mr. Bayley persist in his refusal to attempt to justify the public imputation under which the Collector suffers at his hands, I am unable, for the important reasons stated in a former Minute, to allow the same to pass without a searching investigation. If on no other ground,—in justice to Mr. Keating, and in view of his complaint of degradation,—it is necessary that the charge should be taken up.

Convey the substance of this Minute to Mr. Bayley, and close the correspondence with the hope that he will not deny himself the benefit of personal attendance upon the inquiry.

SAUL SAMUEL.

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No. 26.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO MR. M. BAYLEY.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
24 September, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date.

I am directed by the Colonial Treasurer to inform you, in reply, that he can quite understand that the Board of Inquiry, from a perusal of the papers, decide that you are already fully acquainted with the subject matter of their inquiry. Whilst from the first stage of the proceedings Mr. Samuel could have no other opinion,—in referring you to them for the information of which you profess to be in ignorance, it was his desire to overcome your evident and strong reluctance to assist in a full investigation of the differences between the Collector and yourself.

The Treasurer is still unable to admit your plea of ignorance of the charges which it will be the duty of the Board to investigate, which amounts, practically, to an asserted ignorance of the very differences to which you have been a principal party. In the first place, it was yourself who personally appealed to the Treasurer against the suspension of your license by the Collector, for an alleged false entry, for *ad valorem* duty, of certain goods per "Clara Hargraves," from Liverpool, made by you as Custom House Agent for Mr. G. R. Dibbs; and it was upon that personal appeal that your license was restored by the Collector, pending an inquiry. If further proof were wanting upon this point, it is furnished by the Collector's letter to you of 20th July, in which that decision is so expressed. Secondly, there is with the papers your acknowledgment of receipt of Collector's letter of 20th August, in which you are called upon by Mr. Duncan to surrender your license for cancellation, upon the ground of a charge made in the public Press, falsely impugning the veracity of a report made by that officer, and read by Mr. Samuel in Parliament. The first was held by the Collector to be the cause for suspension of your license, and the second the added offence which called for its summary cancellation. It would, therefore, be affectation on your part to maintain ignorance of these facts; and yet they are the only subjects of reference to the Board in the form of charges against you.

The Treasurer regrets to observe, further, that, in your letters upon this subject, you write as though you were the object of a Treasury prosecution, and as if he were seeking for your conviction, by pressing for your attendance before the Board of Inquiry. This, I am to assure you, is quite the reverse of the fact. So much so, that, instead of forwarding for His Excellency's concurrence the Collector's revocation of your license, as in law perhaps he should have done, Mr. Samuel determined to take the responsibility of waiving the Collector's recommendation, although represented to him by that responsible officer as made to secure the discipline and proper conduct of the department, and for the protection of the Revenue. The Treasurer declined to sanction any step that should expose you to the loss of your business as a Custom House Agent, without giving you the fullest opportunity of justification on each and every point of difference between the head of the department and yourself. In appointing a Board, constituted of gentlemen of high character and impartiality, to inquire into the circumstances, and report for his information as to the merits of the case, the Treasurer conceived that he had adopted the course most likely to protect you from the possibility of injustice. It is therefore a matter of some surprise and regret that you have come to regard the action taken by Mr. Samuel as, in some way or other, intended to be prejudicial to your interests. Any such view of the course the Treasurer has found it his duty to take in this matter is a most mistaken one.

With reference, on the other hand, to the charge made by you against the Collector of Customs, Mr. Samuel cannot allow you, by declining to attempt to justify the charge, to prevent inquiry as to its truthfulness; nor can he sympathize with you in your resolve to adopt a line of conduct with respect to the accusation, which, in equally avoiding a justification of the charge or an honorable withdrawal of it, would deprive the accused person of an opportunity of vindication. The same principle of justice which prevented the Treasurer from accepting, without due inquiry, Mr. Duncan's charges against you, precludes him from acceptance of your charge against Mr. Duncan, without the same inquiry. And even if you persist in your refusal to come forward and justify the imputation under which the Collector suffers at your hands, Mr. Samuel is unable, for the important reasons stated in a former letter, to allow the same to pass without a searching investigation. If upon no other ground,—in justice to Mr. Keating, and in view of his complaint of degradation, it is necessary that the charge should be taken up.

I am to close the correspondence in the hope that you will not deny yourself the benefit of a personal attendance upon the inquiry.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

No. 27.

MR. M. BAYLEY TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Sydney, 26 September, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 24th instant; and, as I gather from the closing paragraph that this correspondence is now to be closed, it becomes my duty to place on record what I conceive to be the erroneous position taken up by the Honorable the Treasurer towards me in reference to the matters at issue.

I must, in the first place, respectfully take exception to the Treasurer's expression of opinion that I am "fully acquainted with the subject matter of the proposed Board of Inquiry," and that my "plea of ignorance of the charges which it will be the duty of the Board to investigate," is inconsistent with my personal knowledge of the facts of the case, as contained in the correspondence between the Treasurer, the Collector of Customs, and myself. My answer to this is—first, that, as the accused party, it is not my business to
extract

extract from the correspondence referred to matters of inference that *may* tend to my own inculpation ; second, that it is the business of the prosecutor (whoever he may be), who seeks to put me on my trial, to frame the indictment in precise and specific terms ; and third, that your present statement, that the charges against me are to be gathered from the correspondence, is inconsistent with your previous statement, as conveyed to me in your letter of the 12th instant. The statement I allude to is in these terms :—“ Mr. Duncan has also preferred charges against you, and has recommended the withdrawal of your license as a Custom House Agent.” Of the nature of these charges I am entirely ignorant ; I have been furnished with no copy of them, notwithstanding that I have repeatedly applied for such copy, both to the Treasurer and, at his request, to the Board of Inquiry. And in the face of these facts it is idle to allege (whether as an expression of opinion or otherwise) that I affect or pretend an “ ignorance ” of the charges referred to.

I must, in the second place, respectfully object to the Treasurer’s assumption that I regard myself as the “ object of a Treasury prosecution,” and that “ I write as if the Treasurer were seeking my conviction by pressing for my attendance before the Board of Inquiry.” I would observe, with reference to the charges referred to in your letter of the 12th instant, that I have throughout considered the Collector of Customs the prosecutor, and the Treasurer as the responsible judge ; and whether the jurisdiction remain with the Treasurer, or be delegated to a Board, the question of prosecutorship is immaterial, while my right to know the charges against me remains vital and intact. I would further observe on this subject, and in reference to the Treasurer’s remarks on his not having forwarded Mr. Duncan’s recommendation to cancel my license for His Excellency’s concurrence, that I cannot conceive any other course open to the Treasurer, as it would manifestly be a great injustice to endorse that recommendation on the *ex parte* statement of the Collector without furnishing me with a copy of those charges, and of that recommendation, and without hearing me in my defence.

I have to state, in the third place, that throughout this correspondence I have never questioned the right of the Treasurer to appoint a Board, nor have I expressed a doubt of the high character and impartiality of the gentlemen composing the Board, nor have I refused to accept its adjudication, provided always, that as a condition precedent, I be furnished with a copy of the charges, which your letter of the 12th instant informs me have a tangible and specific existence, and have been preferred against me. And without this ordinary protection to an accused person it would be most “ prejudicial ” to my interests to submit myself to the proposed adjudication.

I must finally take exception to the imputation sought to be established against me in the concluding paragraph of your letter, viz., of avoiding an opportunity “ to justify ” what you are pleased to term my charges against Mr. Duncan, or of “ honorably withdrawing them.” As fully rebutting this imputation, permit me to refer you to my letter of the 17th instant, in which I say :—“ If, however, the Treasurer considers it desirable, on the important grounds stated by you, to direct an inquiry into the truth or falsehood of the respective statements and counter-statements of Mr. Duncan and myself, I am prepared to submit the proofs on which my statements are based ; but I am advised, for my own protection, the proper course for me to adopt is to reserve those proofs until I am put on my defence in respect of Mr. Duncan’s charges against me.”

I have, &c.,
M. BAYLEY.

No. 28.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

(Mr. Bayley’s letter of 26th instant.)

In this letter Mr. Bayley repeats the alleged ground of his refusal to communicate with the Board of Inquiry, in the following words—“ Of the nature of these charges I am entirely ignorant.”

This assertion is made not only in opposition to the proofs of his full and previous knowledge detailed in my last Minute upon the subject, but also in the face of a recapitulation of the charges, in express terms, in the Treasury letter to which Mr. Bayley is replying, and of my assurance, as conveyed therein, that they “ are the only subjects of reference to the Board in the form of charges against him.” I desire, therefore, to place the true fact of the case on record.

In view of the course pursued by Mr. Bayley throughout, of his strange reluctance to assist in eliciting the merits of the differences at issue, and absolute refusal, upon an obvious pretext, to meet the Board of Inquiry at all, I am unable to attach weight to the concluding paragraph of his letter.

S.S., 28/9/70.

II.—The case of Mr. Elijah Keating.

No. 29.

MR. ELIJAH KEATING to THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Sydney, 24 August, 1870.

SIR,

I respectfully beg to enclose a letter to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, in which I request that an inquiry may be instituted respecting the circumstances which led to your having disrated me, on the 17th instant. I have to request that you will forward the same to the Treasury at your earliest convenience.

I am, &c.,
ELIJAH KEATING.

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No. 30.

MR. ELIJAH KEATING to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Sydney, 24 August, 1870.

SIR,

I respectfully beg to lay before you, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, a complaint that I have to make against W. A. Duncan, Esq., Collector of Customs.

On the 17th instant the Collector disrated me from the position I held as Assistant to the Jerquer in the Long-room, to the office of *Extra Tidewaiter*.

I have had no opportunity of defending myself against any charge of misdemeanor, neither has misconduct been attributed to me.

In the usual course of my business, I was asked by Mr. Bayley, a Custom House Agent, for a certain ship's papers, which (in the absence of any known order to the contrary existing in the Custom House) I gave to him.

I did not know for what purpose the papers were required by Mr. Bayley.

When asked by the Collector of Customs if I handed such papers to Mr. Bayley, I at once admitted it, and did not attempt to deny it, but stated that it had been the custom with other officers, my predecessors and superiors, and I thought I was only performing my duty by so doing.

Other officers of the department have frequently handed papers to the Customs' Agents and other persons when required in the usual course of business.

I beg to enclose copies of my appointments to the Customs,—1st, under date bearing 17th January, 1868; the 2nd, under date bearing 25th September, 1868.

I have never acted as *Extra Tidewaiter*.

I respectfully request that the Honorable the Treasurer will be pleased to institute an inquiry into the matter herein complained of, and that I may be reinstated to the position from which I have been so summarily removed.

I have, &c.,

ELIJAH KEATING.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 30.]

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Mr. Elijah Keating.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
17 January, 1868.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you that the Honorable the Treasurer has been pleased to appoint you an Acting Tidewaiter in the Customs' Department, temporarily, and during the absence of the permanent officer, on a salary of £100 per annum. I am to request that you will at once come to Sydney, and report yourself at this office as ready for work.

I have, &c.,

HENRY LANE.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 30.]

W. N. Llewellyn, Esq., to Mr. Elijah Keating.

Custom House, Sydney,
25 September, 1870.

Sir,

I am directed by the Collector to inform you that you have been appointed by the Honorable the Treasurer to assist in the Jerquer's Office.

I have, &c.,

W. N. LLEWELLIN.

No. 31.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Custom House, Sydney,
26 August, 1870.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to forward, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, *Vide No. 30.* a letter from Mr. Elijah Keating, *Extra Tidewaiter*, complaining of his having been removed by me from his position as temporary Assistant to the Jerquer, without any charge of misconduct having been made against him, and without having had any opportunity of defending himself. *Enclosures herewith.*

The charge of misconduct was made on two distinct days, and Mr. Keating was allowed to make any defence he pleased, and to call in evidence whom he pleased. He did call Mr. Burke, his predecessor, in evidence, but his witness testified against him (see his statement at Treasury).

On the first day Mr. Keating was asked, in the presence of the Chief Clerk, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Small, and Mr. Mactaggart, if he furnished certain papers to Mr. Dibbs or Mr. Bayley. He denied it, as all the others had previously done (*vide* their statements A, B, C, D, herewith). Up to the morning of the second day my suspicions were fixed on a wholly different person, as can be proved by several witnesses. Yet Mr. Keating has the effrontery to say—"When asked by the Collector of Customs if I handed such papers to Mr. Bayley, I at once admitted it, and did not attempt to deny it." Surely this alone is sufficient to stamp the character of this man. It was on the second day, and only when he saw that I had proof before me of the fact, that he admitted it; and if he had even then expressed sorrow for what he had done, nothing beyond a slight reprimand would have followed; but he maintained that he had done nothing wrong, asserted that the late Jerquer, Mr. Jenkins, always did so, and had commanded him to do so; and that Mr. Burke who preceded him in the office would testify to the fact. Mr. Burke was immediately sent for and contradicted his statement. I knew for certain that this statement was untrue, as Mr. Jenkins had constantly sent to me when applications of the kind were made; and further, when he was leaving the office he handed over to the chief messenger a number of applications for permission to inspect documents, which, forty in number, are now at the Treasury.

I

I send herewith fifty-two more, making ninety-two in all, and I believe that there are twice as many more still in the office. The attempt to deny the existence of the regulation and practice, in the face of these documents, and in the face of the statements of the chief clerk and other clerks forwarded in a previous letter to the Treasury, is something indescribable.

It has been stated in a paper which I have seen at the Treasury, and I think it was stated by Mr. Wilson in the Assembly, that Mr. Jenkins was prepared to support Mr. Keating's statement of the practice. I was a little surprised at this, and requested one of the officers to see Mr. Jenkins and ascertain the fact. I enclose a report (E) from Mr. Russell of a conversation held with Mr. Jenkins, in which he emphatically denied that it was his practice while *jerquer* to allow ships' papers to be examined, except for drawback, and that only when the drawback clerk's copies were at the binder. This is the simple truth. Yet Mr. Keating asserted, and now asserts that "it had been the custom with other officers, his predecessors and superiors," to grant free access to such papers. If this were the fact, how is it that, while Mr. Keating was so accommodating on the occasion referred to, Mr. Kelly, an old established clerk, refused a paper to the same parties? (*Vide* his statement in a previous letter.) How is it that his superior officer, Mr. Small, the moment he understood what was going on, rushed into the chief clerk's office and reported the matter? Could all this be without any meaning?

The fact is that Mr. Keating, a mere supernumerary, not on the staff of the department, presumed to do what none of these old and permanent officers would have dared to do, and what never has been done by any other to my knowledge.

When, therefore, he states that "other officers of the department have frequently handed papers to the Customs' Agents and other persons when required," I answer: they all deny it; the ninety-two applications forwarded with this and my previous letter disprove it; and even if any one else had so misconducted himself, it would be no excuse for him. The rule, though it has somehow disappeared, was known to every person in the office; also the exception was known with respect to drawbacks, and the special privilege granted on public grounds to the newspapers and the Chamber of Commerce. A similar exception in favour of wharfingers has been applied for and refused a dozen times, as being a purely private object. The drawback clerk, Mr. Rucker, reminds me of what I had forgotten, that the order originally included the entries in his possession, but on complaints being made of the inconvenience of passing drawback entries, I relaxed it in that particular, and as stated, I also yielded to similar applications from the Press and the Chamber of Commerce.

But supposing no order had existed, was it for a person in Mr. Keating's position to give any papers out of his possession without reference to any of his superior officers? And was it possible for me to consent to his remaining in that position, not only after the fact, but after his denial of it in the first instance—after his boldly defending the act when he could no longer deny it—after his denial of the existence of a rule which he could not possibly be ignorant of, as a somewhat similar one issued by my predecessor was still hanging in the room—and after his false imputation upon a gentleman no longer in the department, which offence he now aggravates by making a general charge against other officers?

With respect to the copies of his appointments which he furnishes, they are quite of a piece with his other statements. The first was, on the face of it, merely temporary, during the absence of Mr. Christison, and lapsed on that officer's return. The second was a flagrant act of oppression against his predecessor, Mr. Stephen Burke (*vide* my letter of the 12th January, 1869); but in any case his position was only that of a tide-waiter temporarily, and during good conduct, employed to assist the *jerquer*.

Mr. Eagar never had the power to make a permanent appointment of a clerk payable from the extra Tide-list. No other Minister has ever interfered with these small departmental details, and no discipline is, in my opinion, practicable with such interference.

I have confined these remarks to the statements made in Mr. Keating's letter, but I shall be happy to furnish the Honorable Treasurer with any other information on the subject which he may require.

I have, &c.,

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

[Enclosures to the foregoing.]

A.

Memorandum of the Collector of Customs.

25/8/70.

Mr. Llewellyn,

As you were present the first day, when Mr. Kelly, Mr. Mactaggart, Mr. Small, and Mr. Keating were questioned as to who had delivered certain papers to Mr. Dibbs or Mr. Bayley, which had been copied by the latter, will you be good enough to say if it be true that Mr. Keating "at once admitted that he handed the papers to Mr. Bayley."

W.A.D.

I did not hear Mr. Keating admit that he handed the papers in question to Mr. Bayley.—W.N.L., 25/8/1870.

B.

Memorandum of the Collector.

25/8/70.

Mr. Mactaggart,

As you were present when I questioned yourself, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Small, and Mr. Keating, as to who had delivered certain papers to Mr. Dibbs or Mr. Bayley, which they had copied, will you be good enough to state if it be true that Mr. Keating "at once admitted that he had handed the papers to Mr. Bayley"?

W.A.D.

Mr. Keating *did not*, in my presence, admit that he had handed the papers in question to Mr. Bayley.

M. MACTAGGART,
The Collector of Customs. 25/8/70.

C.

17

C.

Mr. R. Small to The Collector of Customs.

25 August, 1870.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of this morning, I beg to state I have no recollection of Mr. Keating having, on the first day, in my presence, admitted that he handed the papers in question to Mr. Bayley.

I have, &c.,
R. SMALL.

D.

Mr. R. Kelly to The Collector of Customs.

Custom House, Sydney,
25 August, 1870.

Sir,

In reply to your note of this morning, as to who had delivered certain papers to Messrs. Dibbs & Bayley, I beg to inform you that I have no recollection of Mr. Keating admitting in my presence of his having given them.

I have, &c.,
R. KELLY.

E.

Mr. Russell to The Collector of Customs.

Tide Surveyor's Office,
25 August.

Sir,

In a conversation with Mr. Jenkins last evening, he stated most distinctly that it was not his practice, while Jerquer, to allow ships' papers to be examined except for drawback purposes, and that this was only necessary when the other copies happened to be both at the binder's together.

I have, &c.,
R. M. RUSSELL.

No. 32.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO MR. E. KEATING.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
8 September, 1870.

Sir,

The Colonial Treasurer having appointed a Board, consisting of the Master in Equity, the Honorable Henry Moore, M.L.C., and S. A. Joseph, Esquire, to inquire into the dispute between Mr. Marshall Bayley and the Collector of Customs, I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Samuel has decided to refer to the same, for investigation and report, your complaint against Mr. Duncan.

You will be good enough, therefore, to place yourself in communication with the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Holroyd.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

No. 33.

A. T. HOLROYD, Esq., to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Master's Office,
Sydney, 25 October, 1870.

Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 7th of September last, I have the honor to forward the Report of the Board of Inquiry upon the subjects therein alluded to, together with all the papers and evidence connected with the investigation;—

And have, &c.,
ARTHUR T. HOLROYD,
Chairman.

[Enclosure.]

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INQUIRY.

THE Board appointed by the Honorable the Finance Minister to inquire into the circumstances and report as to the merits of a dispute between the Collector of Customs and Mr. Marshall Bayley, Custom House Agent, and, by means of witnesses and papers, to thoroughly investigate the cause and matter of such dispute, and to forward, with the result of their inquiry, any recommendation likely to arrange existing differences and to obviate their recurrence,—and, further, to inquire into and report upon a complaint preferred by Mr. Keating against the Collector of Customs (arising out of the dispute between Mr. Duncan and Mr. Bayley),—have the honor to submit the following Report:—

*Mr. Bayley's case.*1. *As to the entry for salt:—*

Upon the question as to the value of salt at Liverpool (the port of shipment in this case, see Mr. Dibbs' affidavit, herewith), the Board have had the fullest evidence from merchants in this city of high standing (named in the margin) who have had business transactions in salt, &c., with Liverpool firms for many years past. Their testimony proves clearly and incontestably that 4s. 4½d. per ton is not the value of salt at Liverpool, but that it may be its prime cost at the works in Cheshire, to which must be added the river freight (about 3s. per ton) for placing the salt at the port of Liverpool, and the value of the bags, amounting in all to 15s. or 16s. per ton.

The Board are therefore of opinion that, in the entry passed by Mr. Bayley, as Agent for Mr. Dibbs, the salt was decidedly undervalued; and further, that, as a Custom House Agent of long standing and experience, Mr. Bayley should have known that the price declared by him was not the true value of the salt at the port of shipment.

Mr. Dibbs was invited to attend and produce the original invoice, but he declined to do so; and the Board have therefore been deprived of evidence as to the real character of this document, and as to the correctness of Mr. Bayley's statement that his entry was passed in accordance with such invoice.

2. *As to the manner in which Mr. Bayley obtained extracts from certain Customs' documents; and as to the object for which such extracts were required:—*

The Board, after a patient inquiry into this branch of the subject, and from the evidence of nearly all the leading Custom House Agents, and of many Custom House Officers, have arrived at the opinion that Mr. Bayley's conduct is culpable, and deserving of censure at the hands of the Government,—

1. In applying for these ships' papers as though he required them for current Custom House business, and so misleading the clerks from whom he obtained them.
2. In making extracts therefrom to assist in preferring a charge against the head of the Customs' Department, from whom he held his license as a Custom House Agent.

3. *As to the charges made by Mr. Bayley against the Collector of Customs, in the public Press:—*

The Board cannot but view Mr. Bayley's action, in accusing the head of his department, in a public journal, of having made a report totally at variance with fact, as insubordinate, and calculated to disturb the discipline so essential to the satisfactory administration of a large department like the Customs; more especially as Mr. Bayley had applied to the Treasurer for redress in the matter, and should have awaited the result of such appeal.

The Board have not had the benefit of Mr. Bayley's testimony, except as a witness for Mr. Keating, as he objected to attend; they have therefore had no opportunity of considering the proofs upon which he asserts his statements against the Collector of Customs were based.

It is much to be regretted that Mr. Bayley did not see fit to adopt the suggestion of the Collector of Customs, and offer the apology required from him.

Mr. Keating's case.

It would appear from the evidence in this case that it has been the custom in the Jerquer's department for the Jerquer or his assistant to hand ships' papers to Custom House Agents and others, on application, without reference to any higher authority, and without asking for what purpose the documents were required, on the supposition that they were only wanted for transacting ordinary Custom House business, such as perfecting entries, or obtaining particulars for drawbacks. Although this has been the practice, the evidence of many of the Custom House Officers shows that there was an understood rule against copying Customs' documents.

The Board do not think that Mr. Keating committed more than an act of ignorance or indiscretion in handing ships' papers to Mr. Bayley, since there is no proof that he knew the purpose for which they were required; nor is there any conclusive evidence that, when charged with having given them, he denied that he had done so.

The Board consider, therefore, that the temporary displacement of Mr. Keating from the position of Jerquer's assistant is a sufficient punishment for the offence, and they accordingly recommend his reinstatement with a caution.

With a view to prevent the recurrence of such circumstances as have arisen in the two cases under investigation, the Board recommend that a clear and distinct order should be posted in the Long-room, and in the Custom House Agents' room, defining to whom application is to be made for permission to have access to Customs' documents, and in what cases the authority of the Collector will be necessary.

Custom House Officers also should, on appointment to any office, be made acquainted, in writing, with their duties, so that, in future, ignorance will be no plea for the commission of an error.

ARTHUR T. HOLBOYD, Chairman.
HY. MOORE.
S. A. JOSEPH.

Master's Office, Supreme Court,
25th October, 1870.

APPENDIX A.

Appendix A.
Mr. Rome, of the
firm of Lorimer,
Marwood, &
Rome.
Mr. J. R. Young,
of the firm of
Young & Lark.
Mr. J. S. Willis,
of the firm of
Willis, Lloyd, &
Co.
Mr. A. B. Smith,
of the firm of
Smith Brothers.
Mr. B. Molineux,
of the firm of
Scott, Hender-
son, & Co.
Mr. Bayley, clerk
in the firm of
Leamonth,
Dickinson, & Co.

APPENDIX A.

George R. Dibbs, being duly sworn, states:—I am the importer of the goods in the entries now produced, *ex* "Clara Hargraves," from Liverpool; I swear that the invoice price of the said goods is £1,204 19. 8d., and that I verily believe that such invoice price is the current value of such goods at Liverpool, excepting the cost of 16 empty water-casks, which have been entered at less than the invoice cost, to make up for depreciation owing to use by the ship during the voyage.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, this }
21st day of July, 1870,— }

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

APPENDIX B.

(Evidence taken before the Board.)

Robert Rome, of the firm of Lorimer, Marwood, & Rome:—I cannot produce any invoices of the price of Liverpool salt shipped during present year; I believe the price at works to be 4/6 to 5/6 per ton; and river freight to be 4/- to 5/- per ton; last shipment I had was from Liverpool, in February, 1868—invoice, coarse salt, 14/6 per ton; in 1867 we had salt invoiced at 12/6; in 1866 we had salt invoiced at 13/6; believes Liverpool quotations to be from 4/6 to 5/6 per ton, with river freight added, 4/- to 5/- per ton; I have been thirteen years a merchant in trade between the Colonies and Liverpool; there are different qualities of salt known as Liverpool coarse salt; have had a special invoice at 14/- per ton; do not know whether salt is bought free on board or exclusive of river freight; stored salt would be about 3/- per ton more than the above; rock-salt would be about 4/6 per ton at the works.

R. ROME.

21 September.

Mr. Joshua Richmond Young, of the firm of Young & Lark:—I have not done anything lately in salt; last invoice was dated Liverpool, May, 1869; salt, free on board, was 12/- per ton; in February, 1869, salt was invoiced to me at 10/- per ton, exclusive of the bags; I have no information as to the price of salt delivered on board during the present year; stored salt, free on board, in May, 1869, was invoiced at 15/6 per ton, and rock-salt, about the same time, at 10/6 per ton; I always buy at the works, and supply my own bags.

J. R. YOUNG.

21 September.

Joseph Scaife Willis, of the firm of Willis, Lloyd, & Co.:—We have had one shipment of salt in 1869, in the "Medea"; the original cost of this salt, as per invoice produced, is 5/- per ton, river freight 3/- per ton; I believe this to be the charge from the works to the port of Liverpool; the charge of 35/5 is a customary shipping charge at the port of Liverpool. The "Medea" arrived in the month of May, 1870. I produce abstract from price current in *European Mail*,* where common salt is quoted at 5/6 on 3rd December, 1869; ditto 5/6 on 31st December, 1869; ditto 5/- on 25th March, 1870. Invoices of salt that I have received have been made out in the manner of the one produced, showing the cost of the salt at the works and the river freight added. The fluctuations of the price of salt are as follows, so far as my experience goes; the lowest was 4/- per ton in 1864, the highest was 5/- per ton in 1869. The above data refer to what is commonly called coarse salt; we have received no rock salt since 1865, price then was 6/6 per ton; we have received stoved salt in 1864 and 5, price 7/- and 7/6 per ton respectively.

J. S. WILLIS.

23 September.

* QUOTATIONS from *European Mail*, at Works in Cheshire.

Salt—	3 December.	31 December.	25 March.
Common	5/6	5/6	5/-
Butter	6/6	6/6	6/-
Stoved, common	8/6	8/6	7/6 to 8/6
" banded	12/-	12/-	12/-
Rock, large lumps	6/6	6/6	6/6
" Irish, lumps	4/-	4/-	4/-
" Prussian	3/6	3/6	3/6

Andrew Blowers Smith, of the firm of Smith Brothers:—I produce invoice of salt shipped in April, 1870; have several others, but all of the same price; at the works 5s. 3d. per ton, less 2½ per cent. discount; the river freight, 3s. per ton, is the charge for bringing the salt from the works to the ship's side; the cost of salt, without bags, on board ship, is 9s. 1d. per ton; including bags, 16s. 4d. per ton, as per invoice; I have been about thirty-five years engaged in transacting business with Liverpool; some years ago the price of salt was as low as 4s. per ton; the practice is to invoice the salt at the works, and add the river freight; rock salt costs at the works 5s. 6d. per ton; the river freight is the same as for common salt; stoved salt, at the works, is 11s. 3d. per ton; this quotation refers to the best description of stoved salt; the custom in Liverpool is to purchase the salt as at the works, the river freight being a distinct charge for conveyance of the salt from the works to the ship's side; there are no salt works at which a ship could load; W. & J. Lockett, of King-street, Liverpool, are general merchants, principally in wines and spirits, and are the agents for J. & F. Martell.

A. B. SMITH.

23 September.

Boulton

Boulton Molineux (Scott, Henderson, & Co.) :—We have had a shipment of salt by the “Medea,” which arrived in May, 1870; I produce an invoice of salt, in which the salt is invoiced at 5s. per ton; I observe now a fact to which my attention was not called until some time in August, that among the charges is an item of river freight, 3s. per ton; and with respect to such discovery, I now hand in a letter addressed by my firm to the Collector of Customs, on the 16th August; I am of the opinion that there are not different qualities of the salt known as coarse Liverpool salt; can give no information as to the price of rock or stoved salt shipped from Liverpool.

B. MOLINEUX.
23 September.

Messrs. Scott, Henderson, & Co., to The Collector of Customs.

Sydney, 16 August, 1870.

Sir,

We have the honor to own receipt of your letter of even date, having reference to the entry of salt imported by us in the “Medea,” from Liverpool.

On looking into the facts, we find that eight entries were passed 23/25 May, anticipating that, by reason of sea water damage, the full quantity shipped would not be landed.

That completing entry was passed on the 9th June, when, as will be seen from accompanying copies of that document, and the invoice forwarded us by consignors, duty was paid both on bags and salt, fully 10 per cent. being added to cost of each, although in our letter to you of 25th May we had protested against the duty being exacted upon packages. The statement of the party, complaining that our entry had been admitted without such 10 per cent. being added, is therefore manifestly untrue.

That being unaccustomed, when about to prepare entries, to look minutely at the charges portion of an invoice, it was not until to-day perceived, either by our clerk or ourselves, that one of the items charged in this particular invoice consisted of 3/- per ton river freight (we presume from the salt-works to Liverpool), which should properly have been taken into account when paying duty.

Having rendered account sales to the shippers, we shall be unable to receive from them any further sum we may now disburse for duty. Should you however consider we ought to pay *ad valorem* duty on the omitted item pointed out, be good enough to intimate the same and we will at once hand a cheque for the amount.

We have, &c.,

SCOTT, HENDERSON, & CO.

William Bayly :—I am the clerk of Messrs. Learmonth, Dickinson, & Co., and am in the habit of passing their *ad valorem* entries; our invoices of Liverpool coarse salt show the cost to be at the works 4/6 per ton, with river freight 3/- from the works to Liverpool, making in all 7/6; this is the lowest; we have had other salt invoiced at 9/6, including river freight; this was during the present year. Purchased 10th February, 1870: on 25th May last, invoice was valued at 4/6 per ton, and river freight 3/-. Purchased 23rd February, 1870: on 24th June, exactly the same as on previous date. Purchased 12th April: on 10th August, exactly the same as on previous date. Purchased 19th May, 1870: on 1st September, the invoice in this instance was 9/6 per ton, which must have included the river freight; the firm were not aware in the first two shipments above-named, that duty was to be paid on the river freight, but paid it on the last two shipments when called upon to do so by the Collector of Customs; I am now aware that the river freight forms part of the cost of the salt at Liverpool; can give no information as to cost of stoved salt.

We had a shipment of rock salt invoiced at 8/- on the 1st of September last.

WM. BAYLY.
23 September.

William Augustine Duncan, Collector of Customs says :—My attention was called to a deficiency in payment of the duty on some salt imported by Mr. Dibbs, and for which an entry had been passed by Mr. M. Bayley, on the 12th July; after this date I had an interview with Mr. Bayley, and when the salt had been valued the deficiency was paid; I arrived at the knowledge of the deficiency by working out the invoiced price of the salt; an entry of this kind should have the value of the bags in a separate line; passed in a single line, as the entry under notice, the cost should have included river freight, bags, &c., and would have amounted to 15/- or 16/- per ton; the affidavit of value sworn by Mr. Dibbs, before me, on 21st July last, states that the value of goods passed *ex* “Clara Hargraves” to be £1,204 19s. 8d.; that includes the entry for the salt, and another entry for casks and shooks. The affidavit speaks of the value of the goods at Liverpool, and includes the 256 tons of salt. If the salt were shipped at Liverpool, as stated in the affidavit, the value of the bags and the river freight should have been included. Mr. Bayley entered 16 large water-casks at £4; these 16 casks were afterwards sworn to be worth £48.

I am not in the habit of seeing all the declarations made on account of *ad valorem* duties; this particular one was brought under my notice by [Mr. Landing-waiter Reid; he first called my attention to the absence of any mention about the bags, and afterwards to the low value of the salt; up to this time it had never been brought under my notice that salt had been passed at such a low value; since, it has transpired that salt had been passed in two previous instances at 4s. 6d. per ton, but with 8½d. each for the bags; had my attention been called to these two instances at the time of passing the entries, I should have treated them in just the same way; on the occasion of this entry being brought under my notice, I sent for Mr. Bayley and remonstrated with him, although I cannot swear to the exact words which passed; my minute on Mr. Bayley's letter of the 15th July, 1870, is substantially correct; I certainly did say that I considered Mr. Bayley's declaration a false one; I virtually suspended Mr. Bayley's license for a few hours, by directing the clerks not to receive any further declarations from him; but on his (Mr. B.'s) applying to the Treasurer I withdrew the suspension, because Mr. Bayley having appealed to the Treasurer, I considered it expedient to leave the matter in his hands.

W. A. DUNCAN.
27 September.

Mr. Keating's case.

William Augustine Duncan says :—The papers handed by Mr. Keating to Messrs. Dibbs and Bayley were, an entry for salt, by Messrs. Learmonth, Dickinson, another for salt by Messrs. Willis and Lloyd, and a third for salt by Scott, Henderson, & Co.; these papers were in the possession of Mr. Keating, and were handed by him to Mr. Bayley or Mr. Dibbs; it is customary for merchants and agents to apply for access to drawback papers, but such application is made to the drawback clerk, and not to the jerquer or his assistant; there was an order hanging in the Long-room at the time these papers were handed to Mr. Dibbs or Mr. Bayley, forbidding this practice, signed by Colonel Gibbes; I had issued a more stringent order,

order, in writing, some ten years ago, but it has disappeared; I first knew of the copies having been made from seeing the copies themselves, which were sent to me for report by the Treasurer; I had a knowledge that certain documents had been copied, although I did not know what actual papers they were; the information contained in the papers copied could not have been obtained from the drawback clerk, but the price of salt could have been so obtained; I do not object to any information connected with the working of the department being given, but I do object to a clerk parting with papers placed in his custody, without reference to the head of the department; I would not have disrated Mr. Keating for handing the papers to Mr. Dibbs or Mr. Bayley, but I did so on account of his persistent denial of the act, and his subsequent attempted justification of it; my only object in the course I have pursued with regard to Mr. Bayley and Mr. Keating was to secure the preservation of discipline in the proper working of the department.

W. A. DUNCAN.

27 September.

William Norman Llewellyn, Chief Clerk in the Customs:—I recollect a meeting of several clerks in the Collector's rooms, among whom was Mr. Keating, when the Collector questioned them as to whether they had handed any papers to Mr. Dibbs or Mr. Bayley; I did not hear Mr. Keating admit having done so, nor, so far as I recollect, did I hear him deny it; a merchant or his clerk, or a Custom House Agent, is allowed to have access to ships' papers, and entries, for the purpose of completing any necessary business with the Custom House; the proper officers to apply to for permission to see such papers are the drawback clerk, or jerquer; no person is allowed to take a copy of a lengthy document without permission of the Collector; he may make extracts to enable him to pass his entries, or perform any necessary business with the Custom House; the Collector of Customs gave a verbal order in 1859, that no extracts were to be made from official documents without his permission; I have no recollection of seeing on a wall any written order of Mr. Duncan's forbidding access to official documents, nor can I find any such order in the order-book.

W. N. LLEWELLIN.

28 September.

Richard Kelly, Clearing and Export Clerk in the Customs Department:—I remember being summoned into Mr. Duncan's room respecting Mr. Keating's matter; I have no recollection at all of Mr. Keating's having admitted giving up any papers to Mr. Bayley or Mr. Dibbs. I was asked by Mr. Bayley's clerk for permission to copy the outward clearance of the "Clara Hargraves," but I refused, knowing that it was contrary to the rules of the department to allow him to do so without the Collector's permission; I never saw a written order forbidding copies of official documents to be made; at the time I left the room on the occasion of the meeting before referred to, I believe it had not been found out who had given the papers to Mr. Bayley; to the best of my belief Mr. Keating was present at the meeting.

RICHD. KELLY.

28 September.

Robert Small, Jerquer in the Customs Department:—I recollect a meeting of several clerks in Mr. Duncan's room respecting Mr. Keating's matter; Mr. Keating was present; when Mr. Keating entered the room the Collector asked him if he had been giving out any papers; I did not hear Mr. Keating's reply; I never allow papers to be copied—I never give out papers to be copied, because it is an understood rule that no papers are to be copied without permission of the collector; it is the custom in my department for access to papers to be obtained through me; I generally inquire for what purpose a paper is required; Mr. Keating has been with me since January last.

R. SMALL.

28 September.

Malcolm Mactaggart, Computer of duty in the Long-room:—I recollect Mr. Keating being present at a meeting in the Collector's room; I do not recollect that Mr. Keating either admitted or denied having given out certain papers to be copied while I was in the room.

M. MACTAGGART.

28th September.

Stephen Richard Burke, temporary Clerk in the Long-room:—I was nine months assistant to the late Jerquer; the practice was to apply to Mr. Jenkins for permission to copy or inspect papers; no papers were given out by me; I always referred to Mr. Jenkins for authority.

STEPHEN R. BURKE.

28th September.

Christopher Warburton, Locker in the Customs:—Have been in this position three or four months; was about two years assistant to Mr. Jenkins, the late Jerquer; sometimes ships' papers were required to perfect entries; in such cases they were given without the permission of the Collector; but if application were made to copy papers, reference was made to the Collector when application was made for papers; I always asked for what purpose it was required.

C. Warburton.

28th September.

Henry M'Crea, of George M'Crea & Co., Custom House Agents:—Thirteen years a Custom House Agent; it is sometimes necessary for me in the course of my business to apply for inspection of papers; I have always stated the object for which I required papers; I have twice had occasion to apply for permission to extract something from documents in the Record-room; I then applied to the Collector of Customs; I never had occasion to copy a document, and am not aware whether there was any order prohibiting access to papers.

HY. M'CREA.

28th September.

George

George Wall, Custom House Agent, of the firm of Metcalfe, Powell, & Wall :—It occurs in the course of my business that I have to apply for papers in the custody of the Customs.

I apply for entries to Mr. Rucker, Drawback Clerk, and for ships' papers to the Jerquer ; it is the custom of these officers to allow access to the respective papers at once for reference ; I have applied for permission to copy papers ; I go to the Collector if I want to copy documents.

GEORGE WALL.

Robert Adams, Custom House Agent for nineteen years :—I am continually obliged to apply for the inspection of papers in the hands of the Customs Department ; the officers to whom I generally apply are the Drawback Clerk and the Jerquer ; for copying a ship's papers and manifest which have been put away a written application is necessary, but for reference to ordinary papers none is necessary ; I have never had occasion to take copies of documents in the possession of the Jerquers.

R. ADAMS.

Elijah Keating, late Jerquer's Assistant (up to 17 August), now Extra Tide-waiter :—I recollect being called into the Collector's room about 11th August ; the first thing when I entered the room, Mr. Duncan said how dare I usurp either his chair or his office ; I replied that I had not done either ; he held up some documents : he asked me how dare I give out ship's papers without authority ; I replied that I had done so ever since I came into the department ; he asked me if I knew of an order against it ; I said I was not aware of any ; the Collector then asked the other clerks if they were aware of any order forbidding the exhibition of such documents ; Mr. Llewellyn said he was not aware of any order prohibiting the exhibition of these documents ; I don't recollect what Mr. Mactaggart said ; Mr. Small said he did not know of any order ; Mr. Kelly said the same ; Mr. Duncan said nothing further to me. I was one year and eleven months Assistant to the Jerquer—part of that time under Mr. Jenkins, part under Mr. Small. I remember Mr. Dibbs and Mr. Bayley coming to the Custom House about the 10th or 11th August, when the latter asked me to let him see the "Medea's" papers ; Mr. Bayley did not state for what purpose he wanted them ; I gave them to him ; he asked me for no other papers ; he took his extracts, and it was not my business to inquire what he wanted with them ; Mr. Small was present ; I should have objected to Mr. Bayley taking the papers out of the room ; he said nothing about perfecting any entries ; I did not consult with Mr. Small about giving the papers, but Mr. Small knew Mr. Bayley had the papers, for he must have heard them asked for.

It is not usual, when applications are made for ship's papers in the Jerquer's department, without stating for what they are required, to refer to the superior officer for permission to give them ; Mr. Bayley did not state for what purpose they were required ; I have never, during the time I have been Jerquer's Assistant, applied to my superior officer for permission to give papers to Custom House Agents who applied for them ; I know that papers in possession of the first messenger cannot be seen without a written order from the Collector, but I have never seen an order by Mr. Duncan to exhibit papers in the custody of the Jerquer's department ; after Mr. Bayley had returned me the "Medea's" papers, he asked Mr. Small for another ship's papers, either the "Compadre," or "Cairnsmore," which Mr. Small gave him without demur ; Mr. Bayley got his information from them, and handed them back ; Mr. Burke was Jerquer's Assistant under Mr. Jenkins immediately before I was.

E. KEATING.

30 September.

John Bros, Custom House Agent :—I have frequently, in the course of my business, to apply for papers in the Jerquer's department, for inspection ; I applied either to the Jerquer or his assistant ; I have had occasion to refer to Mr. Duncan under peculiar circumstances, for permission to see papers ; the Jerquer and his assistant sit so close to one another that both must hear what the other says ; I have been a Custom House Agent and clerk to C. H. A., 18 years ; I never heard of any order prohibiting documents being copied without permission of the Collector ; there was an order, signed by Col. Gibbs, directing Custom House Agents not to help themselves to papers, but to refer to the proper clerks for the information they required ; I have had papers from Mr. Burke, late Jerquer's Assistant ; by copying, I mean making extracts for my business in connection with the Custom House.

JNO. BROS.

30 September.

Louis Buchanan, Import Clerk, Custom House :—When application is made to me, by a Custom House Agent, to see a warrant for the purpose of taking the number I allow them to do so ; in most of these cases it is for the purpose of obtaining drawbacks ; if a Custom House Agent were to ask for a warrant I would give it him without asking why he wanted it—that is if he mentioned a warrant of a certain date ; I would take down that warrant and let him look at it.

LOUIS BUCHANAN.

30 Sept.

Marshall Bayley, Custom House Agent for about sixteen years :—I have been in the habit of referring to the Jerquer and his assistant for papers for inspection ; I apply to the Jerquer and his assistant indifferently ; they sit close together, and both can hear an application when made, unless otherwise engaged ; I have always obtained ships' papers, when in the Jerquer's department, from the Jerquer or his assistant, as a matter of course, only requiring a written order when in the Record-room ; I have never seen an order forbidding the exhibition of papers without authority, either in Long-room or the Agents' room ; I applied some time since, in company with Mr. Dibbs, for the "Medea's" papers ; I asked, I think, Mr. Keating for these papers ; I asked Mr. Small for the papers of another ship ; when I asked for both papers Mr. Small was quite near enough to hear me on both occasions ; Mr. Small handed me one ship's papers, and did not make any objection when I asked Mr. Keating for the "Medea's" papers ; neither Mr. Keating nor Mr. Small asked me for what purpose I required the papers.

M. BAYLEY.

George

George Richard Dibbs, merchant in Sydney:—In July last I accompanied Mr. Bayley to the Custom House, for the purpose of seeing the "Medea's" papers; Mr. Bayley asked Mr. Keating if he would oblige him with the "Medea's" papers; did not state for what purpose he wanted them; Mr. Keating handed him the papers without remark; Mr. Bayley asked Mr. Small, about ten minutes afterwards, for some other ship's paper; Mr. Bayley and myself both made some extracts from the "Medea's" papers, on a desk in the room; it was in the power of Mr. Small and Mr. Keating to notice that we were making extracts from the papers; I think the papers were handed by Mr. Keating, as a matter of course, without reference to Mr. Small; Mr. Small did not ask for what purpose the ship's papers required of him were wanted for; he gave the papers without raising any objection.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.
30 Sept.

George Packer, Collector of the Dues on the Circular Quay:—I frequently apply for papers in the Jerquer's department; I apply to the Jerquer or his assistant; no one ever asked me for what purpose I required papers, nor did I ever state why I wanted them; I have never made application to the Collector for permission to see papers in the Jerquer's department; I always used to have access to papers in the time of Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Burke.

GEO. PACKER.
30 Sept.

Edward Aleyn Braham, Clerk to H. S. Bird, Circular Quay:—I am in the habit of applying to the Jerquer's department in the Custom House for ships' manifests, landing and tide-waiter's books, with import entries; I apply to the Jerquer or his assistant for them; I have never been refused; the Assistant Jerquer has been in the habit of handing me the papers in question, without reference to any one; I have never been asked why I wanted these papers.

E. A. BRAHAM.
30th September.

Robert Small re-examined:—Recollects the time that Mr. Bayley and Mr. Dibbs had some Customs papers; I did not hear them asked for; I saw them with some papers, and I asked Mr. Keating if he had given them out, and what they were doing with them; Mr. Keating then got up from his desk, and looking across to where Mr. Dibbs and Mr. Bayley were, said—"I think they are copying them"; I then went in to the Chief Clerk, and told him that I had heard of some dispute likely to arise between the Collector and Mr. Dibbs, and that I did not like to see Mr. Dibbs with the papers; Mr. Llewellyn then said—"I give you orders to deliver out no more papers without my order, or that of the Collector"; Mr. Keating admitted having given out the "Medea's" papers; I do not recollect that Mr. Dibbs or Mr. Bayley asked me for any papers at that particular time, nor have I any recollection of having given them any papers; I do not remember Mr. Dibbs or Mr. Bayley asking for the papers of the "Compadre" or "Cairnsmore"; I positively assert that I did not give out any papers to Mr. Dibbs or Mr. Bayley after seeing the papers in Mr. Bayley's hands, on the occasion of my going to the Chief Clerk; I do not recollect giving any papers to Mr. Dibbs or Mr. Bayley from the morning of this day until I went to the Chief Clerk, as I before stated; in the majority of cases, where applications were made to Mr. Keating for papers, he gave them without reference to me; I have never had occasion to reprimand Mr. Keating for giving out papers improperly.

R. SMALL.
11 October.

No. 34.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

1 November, 1870.

Inquiry into dispute between the Collector of Customs and Mr. Bayley, and the case of Mr. Keating.

I HAVE perused the Report of the Board appointed to inquire into the circumstances connected with the dispute between Mr. Bayley and the Collector of Customs, together with the evidence appended thereto.

As I am given to understand, however, that Mr. Bayley has retired from business as a Custom House Agent, it is unnecessary to deal with the finding of the Board so far as that gentleman is concerned.

With regard to Mr. Keating, I concur with the recommendation that he may be reinstated, with a caution.

S. SAMUEL.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUSTOMS.

(CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO CASE OF MR. C. B. DOBBIN, LATE LANDING-WAITER AT GRAFTON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 8 November, 1870.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 5th October, 1870, that there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Papers and Correspondence relating to the dismissal of Mr.
“C. B. Dobbin from the office of Landing-waiter at the Port of Grafton.”

(Captain Onslow.)

SCHEDULE.

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THE CASE OF MR. C. B. DOBBIN.

No. 1.

MR. LANDING-WAITER DOBBIN to THE SUB-COLLECTOR, GRAFTON.

Customs' Station, Lawrence,
Clarence River, 18 January, 1869.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that upon the 14th instant a cyclone passed over the station, doing great destruction to the Government and adjoining property; the Church at Lawrence, which was a new building, was blown to the ground.

The Government boat-shed was blown down with great violence and completely smashed; also, two pair of paddles, and a mast and sprit. The boat was blown clean off the ways into the river, and again blown upon the beach, but has only received a severe shaking, which has caused her to leak, so that she is quite unfit for service.

The Customs' building has also received considerable damage,—the chimney being blown down, damaging the roof and guttering; a great quantity of shingles were blown off the roof, which has caused it to leak very much; and the building is left in a very dilapidated state.

I beg leave to request that proper steps may be taken to make the necessary repairs good before the rainy season, which is now coming on, commences.

I have, &c.,
C. B. DOBBIN,
Landing-waiter.

MEMORANDUM OF THE SUB-COLLECTOR.

Forwarded to the Collector of Customs.—C.G.

MINUTE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Before recommending anything to be done to these buildings I should wish to have a special report from the Sub-Collector. It appears to me that this station at Lawrence costs a great deal more money than it is worth; and as I shall be called upon shortly to suggest retrenchment, I should wish to have a full report from Mr. Grant as to the necessity, or otherwise, of keeping up two stations on the Clarence; and the course that would be necessary in the event of one being abolished.—W.A.D., 25/1/69.

No. 2.

THE SUB-COLLECTOR, GRAFTON, to THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Custom House, Grafton,
1 February, 1869.

SIR,

In reply to your minute of the 25th ultimo, on Mr. Dobbin's application for repairs to the Customs' buildings at Lawrence, in which you call on me to report as to the necessity, or otherwise, of keeping up two stations on the Clarence, and the course that would be necessary in the event of one being abolished,—I do myself the honor to submit my impressions on these matters.

I see no sufficient reason for maintaining the station at Lawrence. As a preventive service it is almost useless, situated 25 miles from the Heads, with a look-out in a direction opposite to that in which vessels arrive, it leaves the Lower Clarence wholly unprotected against attempts on the revenue, and this is just the portion of the river most favourable to such attempts. Vessel after vessel might come into those waters and leave them without the knowledge of an officer stationed at Lawrence; and for the same reasons he could not efficiently supervise the legitimate trade between his station and the Heads. There cannot however be a doubt as to the necessity of a second officer of Customs at the Clarence, and that he should be stationed at the Heads.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. GRANT,
Sub-Collector.

No. 3.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS to THE SUB-COLLECTOR, GRAFTON.

Custom House, Sydney,
10 February, 1869.

SIR,

With reference to Mr. Dobbin's letter to you of the 18th ultimo, and your report of the 1st instant, on the subject of the station at Lawrence, I am quite of your opinion that the officer at that station should be removed to the mouth of the river; and having submitted the matter to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Samuel, after consulting with the Honorable the Premier, also approves of the change.

You

You will therefore, at your earliest convenience, proceed to the Heads, and fix the proper site of the new station. In this you will exercise your best judgment, having in view, on the one hand, the convenience of the officer, and on the other, and chiefly, the object for which the station is established,—namely, the protection of the Revenue. I presume there is plenty of Crown Land still available; but, as some may have been sold, you will take care not to trespass on any private property. When you have determined the site, you will direct that all the serviceable materials of the buildings at Lawrence be removed thither—that the boatmen, as before, be employed in re-erecting them; and upon receiving a requisition for nails, and any other necessary articles not procurable on the spot, the Colonial Architect will be instructed to furnish them. I need hardly add that, as there will be at present no revenue from this station, no unnecessary expense must be incurred.

It will be understood that the officer and boatmen are not entitled to quarters, and that the Government merely assists them (in consequence of there being no available dwellings for them to rent) to erect suitable places for themselves.

I have, &c.,
W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

No. 4.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS TO THE SUB-COLLECTOR, GRAFTON.

Custom House, Sydney,
6 May, 1869.

SIR,

With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the site chosen by you for the Customs' station at the mouth of the Clarence, I have duly weighed your arguments in favour of that site against the objections that have been offered to it; I have also had the assistance of Captain Hixson, Superintendent of Pilots, and the master of one of the steamers trading to the Clarence, and I have come to the conclusion that Iluka, being distant from the entrance and not within sight of it, is not the proper place for the Customs' station.

I have not overlooked the difficulty anticipated by you in boarding vessels near the Heads from a two-oared boat; but both the professional gentlemen referred to assure me that in ordinary weather there would be no difficulty whatever; and as it would be easy in foul weather to use the Pilot's boat, it appears to me that the advantages of a good look-out station far outweigh the disadvantage referred to.

Even if at some future time it should be necessary to supply the officer with a whaleboat and four men, I think the importance of fixing on the proper site at once too great to be overruled by such a contingency; and such is also the opinion of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

You will therefore proceed again to the mouth of the river, and choose a site at or near the Pilot Station, and in view of the entrance.

I have, &c.,
W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

No. 5.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS TO THE SUB-COLLECTOR, GRAFTON.

Custom House, Sydney,
3 November, 1869.

SIR,

A private letter has been shown to me, from which I have been permitted to take an extract, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, in which it is stated that smuggling is carried on at the mouth of the Clarence. This is no more than might have been expected, from the want of all protection at the Heads, and I am greatly disappointed that Mr. Dobbin has not before now established himself there in compliance with the orders of the Government.

I am aware that Mr. Dobbin made a proposal, which, with a view to meet his wishes, I had submitted to the Minister of Lands, who has not yet found time to deal with it, but in the meantime Mr. Dobbin should have complied with his instructions; and Mr. Samuel directs that he remove to the Heads as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,
W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

No. 6.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Custom House, Sydney,
22 November, 1869.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to state, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, that Mr. Dobbin, Landing-waiter at the Clarence, has left his station without leave of absence, and without any adequate excuse.

This

This officer has been repeatedly ordered to take up his station at the Heads to prevent smuggling, of which I have had several reports, his present position at Lawrence rendering his office quite useless; but he has for months past delayed, on one pretext or another, to obey the order, and he now positively refuses to remove.

I have no doubt an officer can be found who will undertake to watch the Clarence Heads; but in any case it is certain that there is no use whatever for an officer at Lawrence.

I have, &c.,
W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

Mr. Dobbin is highly censurable for having left his station without leave, and he must at once return and await my decision. Mr. Dobbin has made charges, personally to me, against the Sub-Collector at Grafton, of being addicted to drunkenness, and permitting duties, which should be performed by him, to be performed by Mr. Dobbin. The latter officer should be required to make these charges in writing.—S.S., 24/11/69.

MEMORANDUM OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. Dobbin informed.—W.A.D., 24/11/69.

No. 7.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS TO THE SUB-COLLECTOR, GRAFTON.

Custom House, Sydney,
22 November, 1869.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that you will inform me whether it is with your knowledge that Mr. Dobbin has left his station without leave of absence?

It is also necessary that you should offer some explanation of a statement made to me by Mr. Dobbin, which would go to show that *your* station rather than *his*, or perhaps both, should be abolished, and that the maintenance of a boat and crew at Grafton—at a time when retrenchment is the order of the day—is as indefensible as you admit that at Lawrence to be.

Mr. Dobbin states that he performs the whole of the duties of Sub-Collector,—enters and clears all vessels; and that all that you do is to superintend a store containing a few packages secured for duty. He further states that, with the exception of steamers (the passengers by which have to be landed at Grafton), no master of a vessel is required to report at the Custom House there. The result is, of course, that the law is set at naught, and that the object of the Government in appointing a Sub-Collector at Grafton is frustrated.

On asking Mr. Dobbin by what authority he, a landing-waiter, presumed to clear vessels, he said he had written instructions to do so from Mr. Hamburger. What these instructions may be I know not, but they could not be binding on you, or remove one iota of your responsibility as Sub-Collector; and I should have thought that the proceedings of Mr. Hamburger would rather be a beacon to warn his successor than an example to be followed.

It does indeed surprise me that if you found a practice so abnormal in existence, you did not either abolish it, or communicate with me on the subject.

I have, &c.,
W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

No. 8.

THE SUB-COLLECTOR, GRAFTON, TO THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Custom House, Grafton,
27 November, 1869.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, inquiring whether it was with my knowledge that Mr. Dobbin left his station without leave of absence; and calling on me for an explanation of certain statements made by him respecting the Customs' service at this port.

My report, that Mr. Dobbin had left his station without my knowledge, will have already reached you.

Mr. Dobbin states that he performs the whole of the duties of Sub-Collector; this reckless assertion will be best disposed of by a reference to the records of this office. From these documents it appears that all that Mr. Dobbin did in connection with the duties of Sub-Collector during the first six months of this year, was to clear five Intercolonial schooners, while during the same period I cleared seventy-eight steamers and three sailing vessels. During the succeeding three months, known as the "corn" season, when only (with few exceptions) sailing vessels call at this river, twenty-six of these were cleared on the Lower Clarence, and at Grafton there cleared thirty-six steamers and seven sailing vessels.

Mr. Dobbin goes on to state that all I do is to superintend a store containing a few packages. The duties upon what Mr. Dobbin is pleased to call "a few packages" will, I anticipate, reach £1,000 during the current quarter. This amount, consisting of several small items, will involve no inconsiderable clerical labour, as may be seen by referring to (say) my last quarterly return to the Auditor General. The goods upon which these duties are levied, arrived by steam vessels at uncertain hours of the day and night, and require my supervision. Grafton is the only place on the Clarence River where duties are tendered.

I come now to explain how it was that I permitted an officer of the rank of Landing-waiter to encroach upon my office as Sub-Collector in clearing vessels. When this irregularity, which had been in existence before I took charge of this port, came under my notice, I wrote to Mr. Dobbin, as follows, on the 19th September, 1865:—"I send you, at your request, a few forms for clearing vessels, without, however, committing myself thereby to any sanction of your entering or clearing vessels at all. I believe your doing so to be irregular, and indeed illegal. This opinion is of course subject to the instructions which you received on your appointment, a copy of which you will have the goodness to favour me with. I intend to make a representation of the question, with a view to relieve myself of the responsibility it involves." Finding that those instructions gave Mr. Dobbin no authority to clear vessels, I visited his station, and was assured by him that Mr. Hamburger had, with the knowledge of the Collector, directed him to do so; and in proof of this he showed the books and forms, which he said were supplied to him from head quarters. I am sorry to say that I accepted this explanation, little suspecting the use which Mr. Dobbin was about to make of my acquiescence in this abuse. I did this all the more readily, seeing that if these trifling duties were withdrawn from him, Mr. Dobbin would have absolutely nothing to do.

I may here remark, that the Telegraph line, which will be extended to the Heads in a few weeks, and the daily steam communication which will be opened immediately to the Lower Clarence, will enable me to control the trade of the river far more effectually than heretofore.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. GRANT,
Sub-Collector.

MEMORANDUM OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

When I called upon Mr. Grant to explain the irregularities herein referred to, Mr. Dobbin had not made his charge of drunkenness against Mr. Grant.

I read the Treasurer's Minute to Mr. Dobbin, requiring him to put his charge in writing, but he refused to do so, and I am not aware whether he has returned to his station or not.—W.A.D., 2/12/69.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

Bring this forward in a few days.—S.S., 6/12/69.

No. 9.

MR. LANDING-WAITER DOBBIN TO THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Customs' Station, Lawrence, Port of Grafton,
7 December, 1869.

SIR,

I have the honor to address you in reference to your letter to the Sub-Collector of Customs at Grafton, of the 3rd November, 1869, conveying an expression of dissatisfaction at my not having removed to the Clarence Heads.

In defence of my conduct, and with all due respect, I beg leave to state:—

That from the position of the correspondence which had taken place, I concluded that it was not necessary for me to leave Lawrence until a site for the new station at the Heads had been determined upon.

That it was quite out of my power to remove the present quarters, and re-erect them at the Heads, a distance of nearly thirty miles, with only the assistance of the boatmen, in accordance with your letter of the 16th February, 1869.

And that I was unwilling to accept the new appointment to be made at the Heads in lieu of my present office of Landing-waiter at the town of Lawrence, which is, I understand, now considered unnecessary.

I have the honor at the same time briefly to lay before you the circumstances under which I accepted the appointment to Lawrence, in July, 1861.

I resigned my commission as Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Navy, upon the offer of the command of the Colonial armed steamer "Torch," at a salary of £322 per annum; this office I held until the 18th of January, 1856, when the "Torch" was sold, and when I was offered the first suitable appointment.

After waiting until the 7th August, 1860, and seeing vacancies filled up, for which I was fully qualified, I was offered the office of Tidewaiter in the Customs' Department, and on the 7th August, 1861, I received the appointment of Landing-waiter to Lawrence, with a salary of £200 a year and quarters, with permission to live at any place within sight of the station. I was informed that the duties were not of a nature to confine me constantly to my post, but that as they increased my pay should be increased, and that I should be promoted on the first vacancy.

When I came to Lawrence, after waiting twelve months, and having to rent a house, the material for quarters was forwarded in order to get the quarters ready for my family; I had to assist in felling the timber, building the quarters, and boatshed.

I have now been here a period of eight years, officers have been appointed over me to the Sub-Collectorship, and many new places have been made with higher salary than I am receiving.

The work has increased, as reference to pay-books will show, to at least twenty times what it was, and my salary, less amount paid to the Superannuation Fund, is now £192 per annum.

By unremitting and faithful discharge of my duties for the last nine years I have at least incurred no censure, and I feel assured that if it is necessary to do away with my appointment the Government, upon consideration of the circumstances, will do me the justice to allow me the usual compensation of one month's pay for each year of service, besides the amount which I have subscribed to the Superannuation Fund.

I have, &c.,
C. B. DOBBIN,
Landing-waiter.

No. 10.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS TO MR. LANDING-WAITER DOBBIN.

Custom House, Sydney,
13 December, 1869.

SIR,

Your letter of the 7th instant contains a number of statements respecting your appointment to this department, which have no foundation in fact.

You received your first appointment from me without any action of the Government; your promotion was made on my recommendation, without any reference whatever to your previous services or claims; and you received assistance to erect your quarters, not in consequence of any promise, for there was none, but simply on my recommendation. It is quite useless therefore to discuss imaginary claims, or to suppose that the Government will grant you any compensation while you are under a charge of disobeying its orders, and of leaving your station without its permission.

I have further to remind you that you have not yet complied with the minute of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, which I read to you (copy herewith), requesting you to put in writing your charges against the Sub-Collector at Grafton, and which Mr. Samuel insists on your forthwith doing, as well as on your removal to the Heads, under pain of dismissal.

I have, &c.,
W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

No. 11.

MR. LANDING-WAITER DOBBIN TO THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Customs', Lawrence,
17 December, 1869.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, I beg to observe that I have made no statements which are at variance with facts.

My promotion and assistance to erect quarters have been given solely upon your recommendation, and without any reference to my former services. I may with more justice urge upon the Government the claims referred to in my letter of the 7th instant.

I am not aware of any grounds for the charge against me of disobeying orders. Had I been disposed to accept the appointment at the Clarence Heads I could not have removed the station until the site was determined—that question not having been settled. I must protest against the injustice of throwing the blame upon me.

When I received your letter of the 3rd November last, I proceeded at once to Sydney to make known to you personally my intentions of not moving from Lawrence; and if the appointment at that place has been cancelled I must not have been said to have absented myself without leave; and, what is more, you cannot dismiss me if the appointment is cancelled.

I beg to remind you that I did not make any charges against the Sub-Collector of Customs in Grafton, except in answer to your leading questions concerning him. I informed you in Sydney that I declined to put any charges in writing.

C. B. DOBBIN.

No. 12.

THE SUB-COLLECTOR, GRAFTON, TO THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Custom House, Grafton,
20 December, 1869.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to report that Mr. Dobbin still remains at Lawrence in disregard of your orders,—that he should remove to the Clarence Heads. When those orders were communicated to him he took his departure for Sydney without leave of absence; and since his return the only notice he has taken of them has been to return to me your letter of instructions, marked "Read."

I have, &c.,
CHAS. GRANT,
Sub-Collector.

No. 13.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Custom House, Sydney,
24 December, 1869.

SIR,

With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the protection of the revenue at the Clarence Heads—the refusal of Mr. Dobbin to obey the Treasurer's order to remove thither—and his coming to Sydney without leave of absence, and preferring serious charges against the Sub-Collector at Grafton,—I have now the honor to forward two letters* from Mr. Dobbin, dated respectively the 7th and the 17th instant. In answer to the first, I pointed out the fictitious nature of its contents, and declined to submit the claim for compensation put forth by him till he had complied with the Treasurer's minute required

* Vide Nos. 9
and 11.

requiring him to put the charges referred to in writing. In his letter of the 17th Mr. Dobbin treats his removal to the Heads as a new appointment, which he is not disposed to accept; states, untruly, that the site is not determined, and protests therefore against the imputation of any blame to him.

I may here mention that the site was fixed near the pilot's station (after much correspondence and consultation) as far back as May last, and that Mr. Dobbin had been repeatedly instructed to remove.

Mr. Dobbin goes on to say, that he came to Sydney to make known his "intention of not moving from Lawrence," and argues that if his appointment at Lawrence has been cancelled he cannot be said to have absented himself without leave, nor can he see how he can be dismissed from an appointment that is already cancelled. It appears to me useless to discuss such an argument as this.

Finally, Mr. Dobbin (although he repeated the same things at the Treasury) accuses me, untruly, of having extorted his charges against Mr. Grant by leading questions, and repeats his refusal to put them in writing, in obedience to the Treasurer's minute.

The same post has brought a letter from Mr. Grant with reference to Mr. Dobbin's refusal to remove from Lawrence, which I also enclose for the perusal of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

I have, &c.,
W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

Let an Executive Minute be prepared, suspending Mr. Dobbin, and calling upon him to show cause why he should not be dismissed from the Public Service for disobedience of orders and abandoning his station. Mr. Dobbin made the charge to me in the Treasury, in the presence of Mr. G. Lord, that Mr. Grant was a drunkard.—S.S., 28/12/69.

No. 14.

TELEGRAM FROM THE SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, GRAFTON, TO THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

THE senior boatman at Lawrence reports that Mr. Dobbin has abandoned his station, and removed his effects to his private residence. Mr. Dobbin has not communicated with me in the matter. I have directed the boatman to take charge of the Government property at Lawrence.

MEMORANDUM OF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

For the information of the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer.—W.A.D., 28/12/69.

No. 15.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO MR. LANDING-WAITER DOBBIN.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
4 January, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor to state that the Colonial Treasurer has directed your suspension from the office of Landing-waiter in the Customs' Department, until the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor in Council be made known, upon the following charges, namely:—

1. Disobedience of orders;
2. Abandonment of your post; and
3. Making a charge against your superior officer, which you refuse to state in writing.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

No. 16.

TREASURY MINUTE.

The case of Mr. C. B. Dobbin, Customs' Officer at Lawrence.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
4 January, 1870.

THE Colonial Treasurer submits, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, the accompanying papers bearing upon charges preferred against Mr. C. B. Dobbin, Landing-waiter in the Customs' Department, lately stationed at Lawrence, Clarence River.

The charges are—

1. Disobedience of orders;
2. Abandonment of post; and
3. Preferring a grave charge against his superior officer, which he afterwards refused to state in writing, when called upon to do so.

As the truth of these charges against Mr. Dobbin is within the personal knowledge of the Treasurer, he has suspended that officer until the pleasure of His Excellency in Council be known; and now requests that Mr. Dobbin be called upon to show cause why he should not be dismissed from the Public Service.

SAUL SAMUEL.

No. 17.

MINUTE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

THE Executive Council advise that Mr. Dobbin be called upon to show cause why, on account of the acts of misconduct herein preferred against him, he should not be dismissed the Public Service?

A. G. SHADFORTH,
Acting Clerk of the Council.

Minute 70/1, 8 Jany., 1870. Confirmed, 11 Jany., 1870.
Approved.—B., 18 Jan., 1870.

No. 18.

THE ACTING CLERK OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL to MR. LANDING-WAITER DOBBIN.

Executive Council Office,
Sydney, 13 January, 1870.

SIR,

I am directed to apprise you, that the following charges against you have been laid before His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, namely:—

1. Disobedience of orders in not proceeding from Lawrence to the Clarence Heads when duly instructed so to do.
2. Preferring a grave charge against your superior officer, which, when called upon so to do, you refused to reduce to writing; and
3. Abandoning your post without leave of absence.

You are now called upon to afford any explanation of these charges you may desire to offer, for the consideration of His Excellency and the Executive Council, within fourteen days from this date; and further, to show cause why you should not be dismissed from the Public Service?

I have, &c.,
A. G. SHADFORTH,
Acting Clerk of the Council.

No. 19.

MR. LANDING-WAITER DOBBIN to THE ACTING CLERK OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Lawrence, 21 January, 1870.

SIR,

I have this day received your letter of the 13th instant, and beg to enclose true copies of the letters dated 7th and 17th of December last,* in explanation of the charges preferred against me for the consideration of His Excellency and the Council.

I have, &c.,
C. B. DOBBIN.

25/1/70.—B.

Laid before the Executive Council on 26th January, 1870.—ALEX. C. BUDGE.

To the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer for any observations he may wish to make.—ALEX. C. B.
B.C., 25/1/70.

No. 20.

TREASURY MINUTE.

The case of Mr. C. B. Dobbin, late Customs' Officer, Lawrence.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
15 February, 1870.

ADVERTING to his Minute of 4th ultimo, upon which Mr. C. B. Dobbin, the late Officer of Customs at Lawrence, Clarence River, was called upon to show cause why he should not be dismissed from the Public Service,—

The Colonial Treasurer states, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that Mr. Dobbin's explanation of his conduct in leaving his station without permission on two occasions, and of his refusal to put in writing serious charges he had verbally made to the Treasurer and to the Collector of Customs, against his superior officer, is unsatisfactory; and the Colonial Treasurer recommends that Mr. Dobbin be removed from the Public Service.

SAUL SAMUEL.

No. 21.

MINUTE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

REFERRING to the proceedings on the 8th January last, when the Council advised that Mr. C. B. Dobbin, late Customs' Officer at Lawrence, should be called upon to show cause why he should not be dismissed the Public Service, the Executive Council now advise, after mature consideration of the explanation offered by Mr. Dobbin, and having in view the whole of the facts, as set forth in the documents herewith submitted, that Mr. Dobbin be removed from the Public Service.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Minute, 70/11.—4 March, 1870.
Confirmed, 16 March, 1870.
Approved.—B., 18 March, 1870.
Seen.—S.S., 23/3/70.

No. 22.

THE CLERK OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL to MR. C. B. DOBBIN.

Executive Council Office,
Sydney, 22 March, 1870.

SIR,

Referring to the communication from this office, dated 13th January last, apprising you of certain charges which had been preferred against you, and calling upon you to show cause why you should not be dismissed from the Public Service,—I am now directed by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council to inform you, that after careful consideration of your explanation they are of opinion that you have failed to clear yourself of the said charges, and having regard to efficiency and discipline in the Public Service, advise that you be removed therefrom.

I have further the honor to request that you will acknowledge the receipt of this communication.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUSTOMS.

(RETURN OF DUTY PAID ON WINE, FROM 6TH TO 9TH FEBRUARY, 1871, INCLUSIVE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 10 February, 1871.

RETURN of Customs Duty paid on Wine, from the 6th to the 9th February, 1871, inclusive.

Date.	By whom paid.	Description.	Quantity.	Amount.
			Gallons.	£ s. d.
6	Fesq & Birrell	Claret	781 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 5 0
	do	Wine	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 14 6
	Tidswell, Wilson, & Co.	do	29	4 7 0
	J. Smith	do	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 9
	R. Hynard	do	110	16 10 0
	Dalton Bros.	Sherry	52	7 16 0
	F. Ebsworth	do	24	3 12 0
7	J. Smith	do	26	3 18 0
	R. Hynard	do	53	7 19 0
	Parbury Bros.	Wine	167	25 1 0
	Dalton Bros.	Claret	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 3 8
	Hoffnung & Co.	Champagne	4	0 12 0
	J. Jones	Moselle	78	11 14 0
	W. Long	Wine	1,538	230 14 0
	Cowlishaw Bros.	Champagne	78	11 14 0
	Brown & Co.	Port	159	23 17 0
	do	Sherry	161	24 3 0
8	W. Long	Wine	543	81 9 0
	Scott, Henderson, & Co.	Port	52	7 16 0
	Fesq & Birrell	Wine	102	15 6 0
	do	Sherry	109	16 7 0
	Walford & Sparke	do	105	15 15 0
	D. Cohen & Co.	Wine	270	40 10 0
	Burrows & Barnard	Port	30	4 10 0
	S. Defries	Champagne	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 6
	John Frazer & Co.	Sherry	1,558	226 4 0
	do	Wine	3,602 $\frac{1}{2}$	544 17 8
	Allan, Street, & Norton	Moselle	22	3 6 0
	W. P. Hoins	Port	57	8 11 0
	S. De Lissa	Sherry	27	4 1 0
	R. & F. Tooth & Co.	Wine	49	7 7 0
	Peate & Harcourt	do	265	39 15 0
	Campbell & Co.	do	797	119 11 0
	E. & W. Paul	Champagne	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 15 6
	Curcier & Adet	Wine	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 7 9
	Tucker & Co.	do	263	39 9 0
	Stewart, Garrick, & Co.	Port	27	4 1 0
9	Burrows & Barnard	do	1,248	187 4 0
	F. A. Blake & Co.	Sherry	326	48 18 0
	Meyerfield & Co.	Champagne	40	6 0 0
	D. Cooper & Co.	do	98	14 14 0
	W. Wolfen & Co.	Port	1,352	202 16 0
	Walford & Sparke	do	985	147 15 0
	do	Sherry	214	32 2 0
	do	Wine	117	17 11 0

Date.	By whom paid.	Description.	Quantity.	Amount.
9	Tucker & Co.	Sherry	Gallons. 865	£ s. d. 129 15 0
	do	Port	966	144 18 0
	do	Wine	842	126 6 0
	Dalton Bros.	do	520	78 0 0
	Peate & Harcourt ..	Port	111	16 13 0
	do	Sherry	344	51 12 0
	do	Wine	47	7 1 0
	Jones & Co.	Ginger Wine ..	219 ³ / ₄	32 19 3
	Scott, Henderson, & Co.	do	150	22 10 0
	Dangar, Gedye, & Co.	Port	492	73 16 0
	R. & F. Tooth & Co.	Wine	205	45 15 0
	J. Levick	do	37	5 11 0
	W. Love	do	26	3 18 0
	Parbury Bros.	Port	4,911	736 13 0
	do	Claret	360	54 0 0
	do	Wine	3,896	584 8 0
	Hazeland & Co.	Port	50	7 10 0
	do	Sherry	49	7 7 0
	do	Wine	51	7 13 0
	H. S. Bird	Sherry	90	13 10 0
	do	Burgundy	12	1 16 0
	Montefiore, Joseph, & Co.	Claret	190 ³ / ₄	28 11 11
	do	Champagne	117 ³ / ₄	17 13 1
	do	Wine	400 ³ / ₄	60 2 3
	Cooper, Nathan, & Co.	do	438	65 14 0

Custom House, Sydney,
10th February, 1871.

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUSTOMS.

(STATISTICS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 12 August, 1870.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 25th March, 1869, praying that there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“(1.) Copies of all cases of arbitration upon imports subject to *ad valorem* duty, since 1st January, 1867, showing, respectively, the name of importer, name of ship, and where from, names of sworn appraisers, names of the officers who challenged the value, with the result and cost of each arbitration.

“(2.) A Return showing the number of post entries for additional duty, issued and obtained since 1st January, 1867, the name of importer, name of ship, where from, and the names of the officers challenging, the dates of their appointments, and the amount of salary attached to their office.

“(3.) A Return showing all seizures made by the landing-waiters, or other officers, since 1st January, 1867, on account of misdescription, illegal landing, or any other cause; showing also the names of the seizing officers, the cause of seizure, the amount of duty paid on such seizures, and the seizures given up on payment of duty; also by whose authority the seizures were given up, whether by Collector or Colonial Treasurer.”

(*Mr. Wilson.*)

The names against which asterisks are placed are in some degree uncertain, but are believed to be those of the officers, respectively, who performed the duty referred to in each case.—W.A.D.

CUSTOMS.

No. 1.

COPIES of all cases of arbitration upon imports subject to *ad valorem* duty, since 1st January, 1867, showing respectively the name of importer, name of ship, and where from, names of sworn appraisers, names of the officers who challenged the value, with the result and cost of each arbitration.

Date.	Importers.	Description of Goods and declared Value.	Ship.	Names of Appraisers, and Officers challenging.	Result and Cost of Arbitration.
1868. June	Messrs. D. Cohen & Co.	Drapery, &c., valued at £1,586 12s. 11d.	Sovereign of India, from London.	Charles Moore & William Drynan C. G. Reid.	<div> <div>£ s. d.</div> <div>Value ascertained to be 3,764 19 6</div> <div>Declared value..... 1,586 12 11</div> <div>Difference on which additional duty was paid } 2,178 6 7</div> <div>Cost of arbitration 94 15 0</div> </div>
October ...	Messrs. C. Moore & Co.	Drapery, &c., valued at £755.	Dundonald, from London.	William Drynan & Jas. Woodward R. A. Canter.*	<div> <div>Value ascertained to be 1,721 4 0</div> <div>Declared value..... 755 0 0</div> <div>Difference on which additional duty was paid } 966 4 0</div> <div>Cost of arbitration 35 18 5</div> </div>
1869. October ...	Messrs. Christopher Newton, Brothers, & Co.	4 cases silks, valued at £562 5s.	Geelong, R.M.S., from Point de Galle.	William Drynan & Jas. Woodward W. Smyth.*	<div> <div>Value ascertained to be 1,003 18 8</div> <div>Declared value..... 562 5 0</div> <div>Difference on which additional duty was paid } 441 13 8</div> <div>Cost of arbitration 15 1 0</div> </div>

Custom House, Sydney,
21 June, 1870.

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

No. 2.

RETURN showing the number of post entries for additional *ad valorem* duty, issued and obtained since 1st January, 1867, the name of importer, name of ship, where from, and the names of the officers challenging, the dates of their appointments, and the amount of salary attached to their office.

Date.	Amount.	Ship.	Whence.	Importer.	Officer challenging.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.
1867.	£ s. d.						£
21 Jan ...	0 8 0	John Duthie	London	A. Reading	J. N. Stubbin*.....	22 Dec., 1853	225
23 " ...	6 0 0	do	do	Cable & Tickle	do	"	225
23 " ...	0 2 0	Siam	New York	Beilby & Scott	A. Berney	5 Feb., 1855	500
5 Feb. ...	0 1 2	Lord Raglan	London	Cohen & Levy	W. R. Passmore* ..	22 Aug., 1853	275
5 " ...	4 3 0	John Duthie	do	J. Davies	J. N. Stubbin*	22 Dec., 1853	225
6 " ...	1 3 0	Siam	Melbourne	Towns & Co.	J. E. Turner	19 Sept., 1849	275
19 " ...	1 3 9	John Duthie	London	A. Rofe	J. N. Stubbin	22 Dec., 1853	225
19 " ...	1 16 0	do	do	Caird, Paterson, & Co.	do	"	225
19 " ...	0 5 0	do	do	M. Bayley	do	"	225
28 " ...	60 19 0	do	do	Prince, Ogg, & Co.	do	"	225
28 " ...	0 15 0	do	do	Alcock Brothers	do	"	225
2 Mar. ...	62 8 6	do	do	James Powell	do	"	225
4 " ...	36 6 8	do	do	P. N. Russell & Co.	do	"	225
4 " ...	6 0 0	do	do	A. M'Arthur & Co.	do	"	225
5 " ...	61 9 6	do	do	C. Newton, Bros. & Co.	do	"	225
6 " ...	7 14 6	do	do	H. Rawake & Sons	do	"	225
6 " ...	19 4 0	do	do	C. Kidman	do	"	225
7 " ...	15 8 0	do	do	F. Lassetter & Co.	do	"	225
9 " ...	8 8 0	do	do	Saddington & Sons	do*	"	225
9 " ...	4 1 0	do	do	Sharwood & Co.	do	"	225
9 " ...	8 13 0	do	do	J. Keep	do	"	225
9 " ...	0 7 2	do	do	F. M'Nab & Co.	do	"	225
14 " ...	4 18 6	do	do	Alderson & Sons	do	"	225
14 " ...	6 6 9	do	do	M'Donald, Smith, & Co. ...	do	"	225
15 " ...	1 2 6	do	do	M. Spence	do	"	225
19 " ...	2 10 0	do	do	E. Vickery	do*	"	225
20 " ...	27 16 0	do	do	M'Donald, Smith, & Co. ...	do	"	225
21 " ...	0 11 0	do	do	Greville & Co.	do	"	225

Date.	Amount.	Ship.	Whence.	Importer.	Officer challenging.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.
1867.	£ s. d.						£
21 Mar. ...	0 10 0	Windward	New York	M'Donald, Smith, & Co.	G. Lewis*	2 Jan., 1857	225
28 " ...	1 5 0	Burlington	London	H. S. Bird	A. J. Ormsby*	9 Feb., 1847	325
29 " ...	7 0 0	John Duthie	do	Wright & Hibbert	J. N. Stubbin	22 Dec., 1853	225
2 April ...	7 4 0	Windward	New York	H. R. Reid	G. Lewis	2 Jan., 1857	225
10 " ...	0 5 0	City of Melbourne	Melbourne	H. Savage	T. Godfrey*	8 Feb., 1858	325
12 " ...	0 18 10	Constance	Auckland	Laidley, Ireland, & Co.	C. Duberly	11 Feb., 1862	205
13 " ...	0 16 2	Page	San Francisco	Captain Harander	R. A. Canter*	13 Feb., 1862	250
16 " ...	1 0 0	Meg Merrilies	New York	H. M'Rickard	C. G. Reid*	29 Aug., 1859	225
1 May ...	0 2 6	Lion	Hokianga	A. S. Webster	J. E. Turner	19 Sept., 1849	275
15 " ...	0 5 2	Rangatira	Melbourne	J. Clarke	T. Godfrey	8 Feb., 1858	325
18 " ...	6 5 0	Blackbird	do	A. Fairfax & Co.	C. G. Reid	29 Aug., 1859	225
22 " ...	0 15 0	City of Adelaide	do	Prince, Ogg, & Co.	T. Godfrey*	8 Feb., 1858	325
4 June ...	0 13 0	Wonga Wonga	do	J. Joseph	do*	do	325
4 " ...	2 5 0	City of Adelaide	do	do	J. M. Chapman*	30 Oct., 1858	225
4 " ...	1 10 0	You Yangs	do	do	A. Fraser*	22 July, 1853	205
7 " ...	8 15 0	Korcor	Launceston	H. Solomon	J. N. Stubbin*	22 Dec., 1853	225
7 " ...	0 5 0	City of Adelaide	Melbourne	Allan, Street, & Norton	do*	do	225
14 " ...	1 19 3	Avoca	Galle	M. Alexander	J. D. Lankester	25 Feb., 1859	275
14 " ...	21 5 0	do	do	Flavelle Brothers	do*	do	275
15 " ...	2 3 0	Alice Cameron	Auckland	W. S. Lawrie	C. Duberly	11 Feb., 1862	205
17 " ...	0 5 0	Misletoe	do	do	J. N. Stubbin	22 Dec., 1853	225
17 " ...	1 1 9	do	do	do	do	do	225
20 " ...	2 10 0	Luey and Adelaide	Launceston	C. B. Bond	C. Duberly	11 Feb., 1859	205
21 " ...	5 8 4	Challenger	New York	M. Moss & Co.	J. D. Lankester	25 Feb., 1859	275
21 " ...	1 5 2	do	do	H. H. Beauchamp	do	do	275
25 " ...	0 2 0	City of Adelaide	Melbourne	W. H. Newell	J. M. Chapman*	30 Oct., 1858	225
27 " ...	0 1 0	Woolloomooloo	London	W. Waugh	J. D. Lankester*	25 Feb., 1859	275
1 July ...	0 12 0	Alice Cameron	Auckland	Learmonth, Dickinson & Co.	C. Duberly*	11 Feb., 1859	205
6 " ...	0 13 0	You Yangs	Melbourne	Mitchell & Co.	J. D. Lankester*	25 Feb., 1859	275
15 " ...	0 5 0	Harmann Doctor	Bourbon	P. Boyer & Co.	W. R. Passmore	22 Aug., 1853	275
15 " ...	2 0 0	Bombay	Galle	J. Sands	W. King*	26 Nov., 1852	325
18 " ...	0 2 3	Rancagua	Liverpool	Smith Brothers & Co.	J. N. Stubbin	22 Dec., 1853	225
23 " ...	1 11 6	do	do	Dangar, Dangar, & Co.	do	do	225
25 " ...	1 16 0	Armistice	Hokianga	A. S. Webster	S. A. Hill (r.w.)	11 Mar., 1865	10/6 per day
25 " ...	0 13 5	Rancagua	Liverpool	Smith Bros.	J. N. Stubbin	22 Dec., 1853	225
6 Aug. ...	1 6 0	Strathdon	London	Dangar, Dangar, & Co.	S. Levy*	5 Mar., 1860	225
13 " ...	3 12 0	Liberator	do	F. Lassetter & Co.	J. D. Lankester*	25 Feb., 1859	275
14 " ...	0 7 6	Wonga Wonga	Melbourne	Mi On	T. Godfrey*	8 Feb., 1858	325
26 " ...	0 9 0	Cingala	London	E. & W. Paul	C. Duberly	11 Feb., 1862	205
9 Sept. ...	0 3 0	Alexander Duthie	do	Commissioner of Railways	A. J. Ormsby*	9 Feb., 1847	325
9 " ...	5 0 0	Strathdon	do	D. Cohen & Co.	S. Levy*	5 Mar., 1860	225
12 " ...	1 17 9	Saxonia	Wide Bay	S. Baldeck	C. G. Reid*	29 Aug., 1859	225
16 " ...	4 12 0	Harlaw	London	Parrott Bros.	J. D. Lankester	25 Feb., 1859	275
21 " ...	0 3 0	Jessie Kelly	Otago	A. Edgill	R. A. Canter*	13 Feb., 1862	250
24 " ...	0 7 0	Martha Birnie	London	H. Butterworth	do*	do	250
25 " ...	0 3 6	Compadre	Liverpool	A. Fairfax & Co.	J. N. Stubbin*	22 Dec., 1853	225
27 " ...	1 1 0	Prince Patrick	Brisbane	R. Towns & Co.	G. Lewis	2 Jan., 1857	225
2 Oct. ...	0 0 6	You Yangs	Melbourne	W. G. Henfrey	C. Duberly*	11 Feb., 1862	205
4 " ...	5 0 0	Agnes Rose	London	A. M'Arthur & Co.	T. Godfrey*	8 Feb., 1858	325
7 " ...	0 2 0	City of Adelaide	Melbourne	W. Newell	W. R. Passmore*	22 Aug., 1853	275
8 " ...	0 6 0	Agnes Rose	London	Prince, Ogg, & Co.	T. Godfrey*	8 Feb., 1858	325
16 " ...	1 5 10	Cape Clear	Liverpool	A. Fairfax & Co.	W. King	26 Nov., 1852	325
2 Nov. ...	2 0 0	Tyra	S. S. Islands	M'Donald, Smith, & Co.	S. Levy	5 Mar., 1860	225
5 " ...	4 15 0	Rangatira	Melbourne	Learmonth, Dickinson & Co.	W. R. Passmore	22 Aug., 1853	275
6 " ...	0 3 0	Rakaia	Wellington	G. C. Davis	A. Fraser	22 July, 1853	205
6 " ...	0 7 0	do	do	G. Fox & Co.	do	do	205
7 " ...	0 11 0	Camden	S. S. Islands	Beilby & Scott	do	do	205
8 " ...	0 7 0	Lady Denison	Wanganui	Learmonth, Dickinson & Co.	J. Cunningham*	16 May, 1853	215
19 " ...	10 11 0	Jason	London	Prince, Ogg, & Co.	T. Godfrey*	8 Feb., 1858	325
21 " ...	3 15 0	Silas Fish	New York	H. H. Beauchamp	M. Mactaggart	9 April, 1860	205
22 " ...	0 15 9	City of Melbourne	Melbourne	J. Jacobs & Co.	W. R. Passmore	22 Aug., 1853	275
26 " ...	2 2 0	City of Adelaide	do	J. Keep	do	do	275
28 " ...	3 18 0	Colonial Empire	London	Young, Lark, & Bennett	J. Cunningham	16 May, 1853	215
29 " ...	10 5 6	Agnes Rose	do	D. Cohen & Co.	W. A. Duncan	14 May, 1846	900
3 Dec. ...	0 7 7	Alice Cameron	Auckland	J. J. Wright & Co.	A. J. Ormsby	9 Feb., 1847	325
12 " ...	2 15 0	Colonial Empire	London	A. S. Webster	J. Cunningham	16 May, 1853	215
16 " ...	0 10 0	Napoleon 3rd	do	T. M'Arthur & Co.	J. D. Lankester	25 Feb., 1859	275
1868.							
8 Jan. ...	0 16 2	James Lister	do	J. Frazer & Co.	R. Christison*	12 April, 1866	200
30 " ...	0 17 0	Coquette	S. S. Islands	Elliott Bros. & Co.	M. J. Ronan (r.w.)	16 July, 1866	10/6 per day
1 Feb. ...	0 5 0	Blackbird	Melbourne	John Young	C. G. Reid*	29 Aug., 1859	225
5 " ...	3 12 6	Au Revoir	do	John Keep	T. Godfrey	8 Feb., 1858	325
11 " ...	0 3 6	City of Hobart	Hobart Town	G. Russell	C. Duberly	11 Feb., 1862	205
15 " ...	1 0 0	Geelong	Galle	Delane	C. G. Reid*	29 Aug., 1859	225
21 " ...	0 4 0	Coquette	S. S. Islands	Elliott Bros.	M. J. Ronan (r.w.)	16 July, 1866	10/6 per day
10 Mar. ...	0 13 0	Esmeralda	Liverpool	Gilchrist, Watt, & Co.	M. Mactaggart	9 April, 1860	205
16 " ...	0 2 6	Stormbird	Launceston	Capt. Featherstone	C. Duberly*	11 Feb., 1862	205
23 " ...	0 0 11	Esmeralda	Liverpool	A. Fairfax & Co.	M. Mactaggart	9 April, 1860	205
25 " ...	1 0 7	Avoca	Galle	Hardy Bros.	C. G. Reid	29 Aug., 1859	225
2 April ...	2 10 0	Au Revoir	Melbourne	Learmonth, Dickinson & Co.	R. Christison	12 April, 1866	200
15 " ...	0 1 0	Gem	S. S. Islands	F. Stewart	W. King	26 Nov., 1852	325
24 " ...	1 2 0	Rangatira	Melbourne	Giffard & Bros.	J. D. Lankester	25 Feb., 1859	275
27 " ...	0 10 0	Agnes Rose	London	C. Newton, Bros., & Co.	R. Christison*	12 April, 1866	200
4 May ...	2 17 0	Northampton	do	J. G. Raphael	C. G. Reid	29 Aug., 1859	225
13 " ...	41 5 0	Electra	Payta	G. W. Hotham	P. J. M'Mahon*	1 June, 1866	175
22 " ...	0 13 0	Lass of Gawler	Adelaide	Capt. Dixon	G. Lewis	2 Jan., 1857	225
26 " ...	13 15 0	Electra	Payta	G. W. Hotham	P. J. M'Mahon	1 June, 1866	175

Date.	Amount.	Ship.	Whence.	Importer.	Officer challenging.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.
1868.	£ s. d.						£
une...	5 0 0	Sovereign of India	London	A. C. Garrick	C. G. Reid*	29 Aug. 1859	225
5 "	0 1 0	Strathnaver	do	R. T. Ford & Co.	do*	"	225
8 "	0 0 3	City of Hobart	Hobart Town	Peate & Harcourt	R. Christison*	12 April, 1866	200
8 "	0 0 3	Queen of Nations	London	A. M'Arthur & Co.	do*	"	200
13 "	1 0 0	Avoca	Galle	E. Way	G. Lewis*	2 Jan., 1857	225
23 "	1 8 10	Liberator	London	M. Moss & Co.	C. G. Reid*	29 Aug., 1859	225
23 "	1 4 0	do	do	Berens, Levi, & Seligman	do*	"	225
23 "	5 9 1	do	do	Young, Lark, & Bennett	do*	"	225
30 "	3 7 0	Saxonia	Wide Bay	F. Miller	A. Fraser	22 July, 1853	225
30 "	0 2 3	W. W. Smith	Liverpool	Smith Bros. & Co.	C. Duberly	11 Feb., 1862	205
30 "	6 0 0	Bruckley Castle	London	R. & F. Tooth & Co.	A. Willis	1 April, 1866	200
2 July...	0 2 0	Novelty	Auckland	J. Nearing	T. Godfrey*	8 Feb., 1858	325
3 "	108 18 4	Sovereign of India	London	D. Cohen & Co.	C. G. Reid*	29 Aug., 1859	225
8 "	2 2 5	City of Adelaide	Melbourne	J. Isaacs	T. Thompson*	13 May, 1853	275
8 "	6 0 0	Bruckley Castle	London	S. Thompson & Co.	A. Fraser*	22 July, 1853	225
11 "	0 8 0	Novelty	Auckland	E. Chapman & Co.	T. Godfrey*	8 Feb., 1858	325
13 "	0 0 6	City of Hobart	Hobart Town	Mrs. Clarke	M. Mactaggart	9 April, 1860	205
22 "	0 11 10	Saxonia	Wide Bay	A. S. N. Co.	R. Christison	12 April, 1866	200
29 "	1 18 10	Alexandria	Melbourne	J. Frazer & Co.	T. Thompson*	13 May, 1853	275
18 Aug...	0 5 0	Dartmouth	London	R. & F. Tooth & Co.	R. Christison	12 April, 1866	200
18 "	0 5 0	Strathnaver	do	do	C. G. Reid*	29 Aug., 1859	225
26 "	5 0 0	do	do	D. Cohen & Co.	do*	"	225
27 "	0 13 0	do	do	J. L. Sheriff	do*	"	225
28 "	0 10 11	Brockham	do	L. Moss & Co.	W. R. Passmore	22 Aug., 1853	275
28 "	25 0 0	Strathnaver	do	D. Cohen & Co.	C. G. Reid*	29 Aug., 1859	225
28 "	2 10 0	do	do	do	do*	"	225
9 Sept...	2 16 0	Stuart Lane	Liverpool	Lorimer, Marwood, & Co.	R. Christison	12 April, 1866	200
11 "	0 1 0	Atrevida	Hong Kong	On Chong	W. R. Passmore*	22 Aug., 1853	275
22 "	1 5 4	Resolute	Maryborough	W. R. Rolfe	R. Christison*	12 April, 1866	200
22 "	0 11 6	Magellan Cloud	Fiji	Rabone, Feez, & Co.	C. G. Reid	29 Aug., 1859	225
24 "	0 3 0	Boomerang	Cleveland Bay	Myers & Solomons	J. D. Garvan	21 Nov., 1854	215
24 "	0 5 6	Sarah Grice	London	Jones & Co.	W. Beck	19 Nov., 1853	205
1 Oct...	0 0 8	Archos	New York	M. Moss & Co.	C. Duberly	11 Feb., 1862	205
2 "	2 11 3	Boomerang	Cleveland Bay	M. Bayley	R. Christison*	12 April, 1866	200
6 "	1 0 0	Blackbird	Melbourne	J. Ward & Co.	C. Duberly	11 Feb., 1862	205
7 "	0 6 7	City of Melbourne	do	W. G. Walder	R. Christison*	12 April, 1866	200
7 "	0 3 11	Gleaner	London	J. G. Raphael	do*	"	200
8 "	0 11 0	Dundonald	do	C. Lemaire	do*	"	200
10 "	4 19 0	Ruahine	Panama	Perry Bros.	T. Godfrey*	8 Feb., 1858	325
10 "	2 3 3	Alexandra	Melbourne	F. Perks & Co.	C. Duberly	11 Feb., 1862	205
12 "	5 18 0	Jason	London	Perry Bros.	J. N. Stubbins	22 Dec., 1853	225
13 "	8 12 11	Glenaros	do	Cohen Bros.	R. Christison	12 April, 1866	200
14 "	0 0 10	Wonga Wonga	Melbourne	Wright, Barber, & Co.	do	"	200
15 "	0 14 3	Glenaros	London	J. Jacobs & Co.	M. Mactaggart	9 April, 1860	205
15 "	4 4 0	do	do	M. Moss & Co.	R. Christison	12 April, 1866	200
15 "	17 7 0	Dandenong	Melbourne	H. Woolnough & Co.	E. Jones	1 April, 1850	500
19 "	2 11 8	Glenaros	London	Berens, Levi, & Seligman	R. Christison	12 April, 1866	200
20 "	0 0 11	Dundonald	do	M'Ilwraith & Co.	do	"	200
21 "	1 19 0	do	do	D. Jones & Co.	do	"	200
23 "	0 2 6	Cesar Godefroi	Adelaide	Montefiore, Joseph, & Co.	N. Neale*	1 Aug., 1868	175
23 "	28 14 9	Dundonald	London	J. B. Tickle	R. Christison	12 April, 1866	200
28 "	0 2 10	Glenaros	do	John Frazer & Co.	J. D. Lankester*	25 Feb., 1859	275
2 Nov...	0 4 0	Geelong	Galle	Sim War Loong	W. King*	26 Nov., 1852	325
3 "	0 10 8	Alexandra	Melbourne	G. Moss & Co.	R. Christison	12 April, 1866	200
3 "	0 9 2	Whistler	Oregon	Bailby & Scott	W. Beck	19 Nov., 1853	205
6 "	1 13 8	do	do	B. Towns & Co.	do	"	205
6 "	0 6 0	Rakaia	Panama	E. Way	T. Godfrey	8 Feb., 1858	325
6 "	0 4 3	Whistler	Oregon	Bailby & Scott	W. Beck	19 Nov., 1853	205
10 "	13 2 0	Ascalon	London	Saddington & Sons	E. Jones	1 April, 1850	500
11 "	17 11 6	Colonial Empire	do	C. Newton, Bros., & Co.	do	"	500
11 "	0 17 10	James Listler	do	A. Reading	R. Christison	12 April, 1866	200
12 "	4 2 9	Ascalon	do	J. Brush	do	"	200
12 "	1 15 5	Valparaiso	Liverpool	Lorimer, Marwood, & Co.	do	"	200
13 "	0 7 8	Ascalon	London	E. T. Penfold	do	"	200
13 "	1 2 2	do	do	M. C. Haigh	do	"	200
14 "	0 10 2	do	do	E. Way	do	"	200
17 "	1 18 3	La Hogue	do	T. M'Arthur & Co.	do	"	200
17 "	35 18 9	Ascalon	do	Cable & Tickle	do	"	200
17 "	0 9 5	La Hogue	do	J. M'Gregor	do	"	200
18 "	2 16 3	Ascalon	do	R. Gray	do	"	200
18 "	5 2 0	do	do	J. Springthorpe	do	"	200
18 "	1 5 0	La Hogue	do	Dangar, Dangar, & Co.	do	"	200
20 "	159 1 6	Ascalon	do	Davidson Nicoll	do	"	200
21 "	0 11 6	do	do	T. W. Hall	do	"	200
21 "	0 8 11	City of Adelaide	Melbourne	A. Fairfax & Co.	do	"	200
21 "	1 6 0	Caldbeck	London	C. J. Muller & Co.	do	"	200
21 "	2 8 0	Nourmahal	do	do	do	"	200
21 "	0 13 4	William Duthie	do	do	do	"	200
23 "	0 2 7	Valparaiso	Liverpool	A. Fairfax & Co.	J. D. Lankester	25 Feb., 1859	275
24 "	3 16 8	William Duthie	do	D. Holbrow	R. Christison	12 April, 1866	200
24 "	0 2 3	Maid of Riverton	S. S. Islands	Gee Ick	W. King	26 Nov., 1862	325
24 "	1 2 1	Nourmahal	London	Elliott Bros.	R. Christison	12 April, 1866	200
25 "	7 5 9	William Duthie	do	Rush & Rousseau	do	"	200
25 "	1 6 9	do	do	T. W. Eady	do	"	200
26 "	1 9 6	Caldbeck	do	John Solomon	do	"	200
27 "	0 13 11	William Duthie	do	A. Hordern & Sons	do	"	200
1 Dec...	0 9 7	Caldbeck	do	J. Andrews	do	"	200

Date.	Amount.	Ship.	Whence.	Importer.	Officer challenging.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.
1868.	£ s. d.						£
1 Dec.	0 4 11	William Duthie	London	J. Macintosh	R. Christison	12 April, 1866	200
1 "	1 12 9	Winifred	do	John Isaacs	do	"	200
1 "	0 10 3	Avoca	Galle	J. W. Wall	W. Beck*	19 Nov., 1853	205
1 "	1 0 0	Colonial Empire	London	Parrott Bros.	J. D. Lankester	25 Feb., 1859	275
1 "	0 11 10	Parramatta	do	J. Harris	R. Christison	12 April, 1866	200
3 "	0 4 0	William Duthie	do	W. R. Gullick & Co.	do	"	200
3 "	0 4 0	Winifred	do	do	do	"	200
3 "	1 2 1	Ascalon	do	do	R. A. Canter	13 Feb., 1862	250
4 "	6 12 7	Parramatta	do	H. Woolnough & Co.	do	"	250
4 "	0 7 3	do	do	J. & E. Dawson	do	"	250
5 "	2 6 1	do	do	E. Chapman	do	"	250
5 "	1 1 8	do	do	J. Brush	do	"	250
8 "	13 15 0	John Duthie	do	G. Moore & Co.	do	"	250
9 "	0 15 0	Dilaree	Bombay	F. Korff	C. G. Reid*	29 Aug., 1859	225
10 "	9 4 3	Parramatta	London	J. Hughes	R. A. Canter	13 Feb., 1862	250
10 "	0 13 10	John Duthie	do	French & Co.	do	"	250
12 "	0 12 9	do	do	Metcalfe, Powell, & Co.	do	"	250
12 "	0 9 5	Winifred	do	R. Binnie	W. Smyth	3 Aug., 1864	200
12 "	1 3 9	John Duthie	do	R. Clowes	R. A. Canter	13 Feb., 1862	250
14 "	0 19 0	Nicoya	do	W. H. Arnold	do	"	250
14 "	0 9 10	John Duthie	do	T. J. Stuchbury	do	"	250
14 "	1 12 2	do	do	Alexander Douglas	do	"	250
15 "	3 7 10	do	do	A. S. Webster	do	"	250
15 "	9 13 1	do	do	B. Braun	do	"	250
15 "	0 5 7	Nourmahal	do	A. Hordern & Sons	do	"	250
16 "	1 15 5	Parramatta	do	Butler Bros.	do	"	250
16 "	5 8 7	Nicoya	do	D. Barnett	do	"	250
17 "	2 18 2	Osprey	Glasgow	Rush & Rousseau	do	"	250
17 "	3 15 6	Nicoya	London	W. S. Friend & Co.	do	"	250
17 "	2 18 5	John Duthie	do	do	do	"	250
17 "	0 16 0	Nicoya	do	Caird, Paterson, & Co.	do	"	250
17 "	3 16 0	John Duthie	do	do	do	"	250
17 "	1 2 3	Glendower	do	do	do	"	250
18 "	0 19 0	John Duthie	do	E. P. Capper & Sons	do	"	250
18 "	31 0 11	do	do	Young & Lark	do	"	250
19 "	2 0 6	Ann Duthie	do	Smith Bros.	do	"	250
19 "	24 5 7	Osprey	Glasgow	Caird, Paterson, & Co.	do	"	250
19 "	0 9 10	Parramatta	London	E. Davis	do	"	250
21 "	5 9 2	do	do	G. H. Smith	do	"	250
21 "	3 7 0	Anglo Saxon	do	D. Holbrow	do	"	250
21 "	0 3 6	Winifred	do	John Frazer & Co.	W. Smyth	3 Aug., 1864	200
21 "	1 8 9	Nicoya	do	Scott, Henderson, & Co.	M. Macaggart	9 April, 1860	205
22 "	1 16 6	Glendower	do	Cohen Brothers	R. A. Canter	13 Feb., 1862	250
22 "	0 6 0	Ann Duthie	do	Hodgson & Albury	do	"	250
23 "	1 14 5	Dandenong	Melbourne	W. G. Whiting & Co.	do	"	250
23 "	1 9 0	Cap Sing Moon	China	Tin War	A. Fraser*	22 July, 1853	225
23 "	1 7 10	John Duthie	London	Ronoke & Sons	R. A. Canter	13 Feb., 1862	250
23 "	4 0 0	Nicoya	do	S. Owen & Co.	do	"	250
23 "	1 13 5	Anglo Saxon	do	do	do	"	250
24 "	21 5 6	Ann Duthie	do	Cowlishaw Bros. & Co.	do	"	250
28 "	2 14 4	Bombay	Galle	C. Newton, Bros., & Co.	do	"	250
29 "	0 4 11	Osprey	Glasgow	Thompson & Giles	do	"	250
29 "	2 5 0	John Duthie	London	E. Williams & Co.	do	"	250
29 "	13 7 0	do	do	L. & E. Hordern	do	"	250
31 "	0 8 8	Parramatta	do	Thompson & Giles	do	"	250
1869.							
4 Jan.	0 4 0	Kate	Auckland	S. Hoffnung & Co.	do	"	250
5 "	0 5 0	Cap Sing Moon	Hong Kong	Tucker & Co.	do	"	250
6 "	7 11 6	Bombay	Galle	F. Perks & Co.	do	"	250
6 "	1 10 0	Sobraon	London	Gilchrist, Watt, & Co.	J. N. Stubbin	22 Dec., 1853	225
7 "	3 12 6	Bombay	Galle	J. Kohn & Co.	R. A. Canter	13 Feb., 1862	250
7 "	1 3 6	Sobraon	London	Whittingham Bros.	do	"	250
8 "	8 1 8	Queen of Nations	do	C. Newton, Bros., & Co.	do	"	250
11 "	5 5 6	Sobraon	do	B. Braun	do	"	250
11 "	0 12 9	Queen of Nations	do	do	do	"	250
12 "	4 5 0	Sobraon	do	M'Donald, Smith, & Co.	J. N. Stubbin	22 Dec., 1853	225
12 "	0 15 0	Queen of Nations	do	D. Holbrow	R. A. Canter	13 Feb., 1862	250
12 "	0 18 4	Sobraon	do	do	do	"	250
14 "	1 17 6	Queen of Nations	do	J. Kohn & Co.	do	"	250
15 "	3 16 4	Sobraon	do	W. S. Friend & Co.	do	"	250
15 "	0 19 8	Queen of Nations	do	do	do	"	250
15 "	4 10 1	Mataura	Panama	Alcock Bros.	do	"	250
16 "	27 3 0	Canaan	London	A. M'Arthur & Co.	do	"	250
18 "	1 10 0	do	do	A. Fowler & Co.	do	"	250
19 "	16 18 8	Bombay	Galle	A. M'Arthur & Co.	do	"	250
19 "	0 14 0	Kaikoura	Panama	F. Perks & Co.	do	"	250
19 "	1 0 0	Sobraon	London	E. Chapman & Co.	do	"	250
19 "	1 5 0	Queen of Nations	do	do	do	"	250
19 "	0 10 0	Kaikoura	Panama	H. Woolnough & Co.	do	"	250
19 "	2 7 2	Ann Duthie	London	M'Iwraith & Co.	do	"	250
19 "	2 3 1	John Duthie	do	do	do	"	250
19 "	1 0 5	You Yangs	Melbourne	do	do	"	250
19 "	1 3 4	do	do	do	do	"	250
19 "	1 15 0	do	do	do	do	"	250
19 "	1 0 5	do	do	do	do	"	250
20 "	0 17 7	Canaan	London	James Powell	do	"	250
21 "	7 2 8	Woolloomooloo	do	R. Gray	do	"	250

Date.	Amount.	Ship.	Whence.	Importer.	Officer challenging.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.
1869.	£ s. d.						£
21 Jan.	15 18 8	John Duthie	London	A. McArthur & Co.	R. A. Canter	13 Feb., 1862	250
21 "	0 14 0	Glendower	do	W. Sabar	do	"	250
22 "	6 6 0	Woolloomooloo	do	W. & S. Gardiner	do	"	250
23 "	1 19 2	John Duthie	do	James Powell	do	"	250
23 "	2 2 0	City of Adelaide	Melbourne	C. Teakle	C. G. Reid	29 Aug., 1859	225
25 "	3 0 0	Wonga Wonga	do	Berens, Levi, & Seligman	R. A. Canter	13 Feb., 1862	250
28 "	0 15 6	Sobraon	London	Myers & Solomon	do	"	250
28 "	4 13 0	Woolloomooloo	do	Perry Bros.	do	"	250
28 "	3 6 10	Ann Duthie	do	Myers & Solomon	do	"	250
29 "	3 9 0	Sobraon	do	S. Owen & Co.	do	"	250
1 Feb.	0 9 9	Geelong	Galle	Petersen, Boesen, & Co.	do	"	250
1 "	1 11 3	Ascalon	London	Farmer, Painter, & Pope	do	"	250
2 "	0 12 1	Nicoya	do	Beilby & Scott	do	"	250
4 "	2 12 3	Glendower	do	John Frazer & Co.	do	"	250
4 "	1 0 0	Ann Duthie	do	do	do	"	250
5 "	0 18 5	Parramatta	do	Petersen, Boesen, & Co.	do	"	250
6 "	1 14 5	Queen of Nations	do	Montefiore, Joseph, & Co.	do*	"	250
12 "	1 19 7	City of Adelaide	Melbourne	J. Jacobs & Co.	C. G. Reid	29 Aug., 1859	225
16 "	0 15 0	Wonga Wonga	do	F. B. Palmer & Co.	do	"	225
16 "	0 17 0	do	do	C. Newton, Bros., & Co.	do	"	225
18 "	0 14 0	Huntley Castle	London	F. R. Robertson	M. Mactaggart	9 April, 1860	205
18 "	2 1 8	Dunbar Castle	do	C. Newton, Bros., & Co.	S. Levy	5 Mar., 1860	225
20 "	3 11 0	Harkaway	do	Davidson Nicoll	N. Neale	1 Aug., 1868	175
20 "	1 10 6	Sir John Lawrence	do	Callaghan & Son	R. A. Canter	13 Feb., 1862	250
20 "	1 3 0	City of Adelaide	Melbourne	C. Newton, Bros., & Co.	do	"	250
20 "	7 5 0	Sir John Lawrence	London	do	do	"	250
20 "	8 11 2	Wonga Wonga	Melbourne	do	do	"	250
22 "	0 7 6	Yarra Yarra	Maryborough	Grant & Cartros	W. Beck	19 Nov., 1853	205
22 "	33 13 0	Avoca	Galle	S. Hoffnung & Co.	A. Fraser*	22 July, 1853	225
23 "	1 7 0	Alexandra	Melbourne	Morey & Price	C. G. Reid*	29 Aug., 1859	225
23 "	5 0 0	Avoca	Galle	J. Kohn & Co.	A. Fraser*	22 July, 1853	225
24 "	1 8 6	do	do	F. Perks & Co.	R. A. Canter	13 Feb., 1862	250
26 "	4 17 2	do	do	J. Kohn & Co.	do	"	250
6 Mar.	1 9 6	Rakaia	Panama	Berens, Levi, & Seligman	do	"	250
8 "	4 0 4	do	do	do	A. J. Ormsby	9 Feb., 1847	325
9 "	0 7 2	City of Hobart	Hobart Town	W. R. Hill	do	"	325
10 "	4 0 4	James Aitken	London	M. Moss & Co.	J. D. Lankester	25 Feb., 1859	275
11 "	1 12 5	La Hogue	do	J. McDonald	R. A. Canter	13 Feb., 1862	250
11 "	0 2 1	Calbeck	do	do	do	"	250
12 "	0 5 7	City of Hobart	Hobart Town	J. Clinch	A. J. Ormsby	9 Feb., 1847	325
15 "	2 6 0	Rakaia	Panama	R. Gray	R. A. Canter	13 Feb., 1862	250
23 "	0 5 5	Wonga Wonga	Melbourne	J. Keep	C. G. Reid	29 Aug., 1859	225
23 "	2 15 0	Rangitira	do	F. Wright & Co.	R. A. Canter	13 Feb., 1862	250
24 "	49 1 6	Ben Lomond	London	D. Cohen & Co.	J. Cunningham*	16 May, 1853	215
24 "	0 13 2	Malcolm	Adelaide	Beilby & Scott	W. R. Passmore	22 Aug., 1853	275
31 "	0 7 9	City of Adelaide	Melbourne	Lorimer, Marwood, & Co.	C. G. Reid	29 Aug., 1859	225
5 April	4 16 9	John R. Worcester	London	Mort & Co.	J. D. Lankester*	25 Feb., 1859	275
10 "	1 5 10	Minnie Graham	do	S. Owen & Co.	R. A. Canter*	13 Feb., 1862	175
13 "	1 7 2	Malcolm	Adelaide	Beilby & Scott	R. Christison	12 April, 1866	200
16 "	3 16 3	James Lister	London	G. Moss	do	"	200
17 "	0 7 9	Wonga Wonga	Melbourne	Lorimer, Marwood, & Co.	R. A. Canter	13 Feb., 1862	175
19 "	5 10 0	Geelong	Galle	Thompson & Giles	C. G. Reid*	29 Aug., 1859	225
19 "	0 18 0	do	do	Alcock Bros.	do*	"	225
20 "	0 4 3	do	do	A. Blau	do*	"	225
20 "	10 14 10	do	do	H. Woolnough & Co.	do*	"	225
20 "	0 0 6	Rose M	New York	M. Moss & Co.	R. A. Canter	13 Feb., 1862	175
20 "	2 9 0	Sobraon	London	Prince, Ogg, & Co.	J. N. Stubbin	22 Dec., 1853	225
20 "	0 18 8	Wonga Wonga	Melbourne	C. Newton, Bros., & Co.	do	"	225
20 "	1 13 10	You Yangs	do	do	J. D. Lankester	22 Feb., 1853	275
20 "	98 0 0	Wonga Wonga	do	do	J. N. Stubbin	22 Dec., 1853	225
21 "	0 13 0	Geelong	Galle	C. K. Moore	C. G. Reid	29 Aug., 1859	225
22 "	30 11 4	Strathdon	London	C. Newton, Bros., & Co.	N. Neale*	1 Aug., 1868	175
23 "	6 18 8	Flying Spur	do	do	J. B. Spencer*	18 Dec., 1862	175
24 "	9 17 2	Araby Maid	Glasgow	do	T. Thompson*	13 May, 1853	275
27 "	48 6 2	Dundonald	London	Chas. Moore & Co.	R. A. Canter	13 Feb., 1862	175
27 "	13 10 8	Ascalon	do	S. Thompson & Co.	do	"	175
27 "	0 4 10	City of Adelaide	Melbourne	Prince, Ogg, & Co.	T. Godfrey*	8 Feb., 1858	325
28 "	0 4 6	Strathdon	London	W. Cary	N. Neale*	1 Aug., 1868	175
28 "	0 5 0	Queen of the Colonies	do	do	C. Duberly*	11 Feb., 1862	205
28 "	1 15 5	Geelong	Galle	E. Beckmann	C. G. Reid	29 Aug., 1859	225
6 May	0 13 3	Rangitira	Melbourne	Lorimer, Marwood, & Rome	R. A. Canter	13 Feb., 1862	175
14 "	0 8 0	Blackbird	do	W. G. Whiting & Co.	W. Smyth	3 Aug., 1864	195
15 "	0 10 11	Avoca	Galle	Flavell Bros.	C. G. Reid*	29 Aug., 1859	225
17 "	0 12 6	Chas Sze	London	Harrison & Attwood	A. J. Ormsby	9 Feb., 1847	325
17 "	0 8 0	Avoca	Galle	Berens, Levi, & Seligman	C. G. Reid*	29 Aug., 1859	225
20 "	0 8 6	Bombay	do	Hamburger Bros.	R. A. Canter	13 Feb., 1862	175
26 "	11 16 5	Forfarshire	London	G. Griffiths	C. G. Reid	29 Aug., 1859	225
27 "	11 1 2	Avoca	Galle	T. & J. Skinner	do	"	225
27 "	0 5 0	Earl Dalhousie	London	Dr. Ricklity	C. Duberly	11 Feb., 1862	205
29 "	0 6 0	City of Hobart	Hobart Town	Jones & Flanagan	W. Smyth	3 Aug., 1864	195
4 June	16 15 11	Fiery Cross	London	C. Newton, Bros., & Co.	S. Harper*(Acting)	11 May, 1869	107 10/-
7 "	11 7 0	Northampton	do	J. H. Anderson	W. R. Passmore	22 Aug., 1853	275
10 "	1 13 0	Malta	Galle	W. & S. Gardiner	C. G. Reid*	29 Aug., 1859	225
11 "	0 11 0	do	do	Laidley, Ireland, & Co.	do*	"	225
14 "	0 15 0	City of Hobart	Hobart Town	Jesse & Calton	W. Smyth	3 Aug., 1864	195
14 "	0 2 6	do	do	Jones & Flanagan	do	"	195
15 "	21 18 10	Malta	Galle	R. Gray	C. G. Reid*	29 Aug., 1859	225
17 "	0 12 0	Novelty	Auckland	Barron and Austen	R. A. Canter*	13 Feb., 1862	175

Date.	Amount.	Ship.	Whence.	Importer.	Officer challenging.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.
1869.	£ s. d.						£
22 June...	0 4 0	Charlotte Andrews	China	On Chong & Co.	W. Smyth	3 Aug., 1864	195
22 "	4 18 2	John Nicholson	London	Thame, Walker, & Co.	C. G. Reid	29 Aug., 1859	225
23 "	1 13 9	Annesley	do	Berens, Levi, & Seligman	W. Beck	19 Nov., 1853	205
26 "	0 16 11	Pak Wan	do	J. Levick & Co.	A. J. Ormsby*	9 Feb., 1847	325
1 July...	0 12 6	Annesley	do	E. Curtiss	W. Beck	19 Nov., 1853	205
5 "	0 10 0	Alexandra	Melbourne	W. Love & Co.	J. N. Stubbin	22 Dec., 1853	225
7 "	6 14 9	Jubilee	London	E. P. Capper & Sons	C. G. Reid	29 Aug., 1859	225
8 "	0 9 2	Agra	Liverpool	Berens, Levi, & Seligman	W. Beck	19 Nov., 1853	205
9 "	4 5 3	Geelong	Galle	J. Jacobs & Co.	C. G. Reid*	29 Aug., 1859	225
9 "	0 5 8	City of Hobart	Hobart Town	Dobson & Son	W. R. Passmore	22 Aug., 1853	275
14 "	0 7 9	Dandenong	Melbourne	Lorimer, Marwood, & Rome	J. D. Lankester	25 Feb., 1859	275
16 "	0 10 0	Thyatira	London	Prince, Ogg, & Co.	N. Neale*	1 Aug., 1868	175
16 "	1 0 6	Agnes Rose	do	Talbot & Sons	C. G. Reid	29 Aug., 1859	225
20 "	0 13 0	Thyatira	do	W. Reidy	N. Neale*	1 Aug., 1868	175
21 "	4 4 8	Agnes Rose	do	T. Hughes	C. G. Reid	29 Aug., 1859	225
21 "	16 14 2	do	do	F. Perks & Co.	do	"	225
24 "	0 7 9	Bayswater	do	W. Cary	S. Harper*(Acting)	11 May, 1869	107 10/-
26 "	90 14 0	Agnes Rose	do	Scott, Henderson, & Co.	C. G. Reid	29 Aug., 1859	225
27 "	0 19 0	Dandenong	Melbourne	M'Murric	J. D. Lankester	25 Feb., 1859	275
27 "	19 6 0	Thyatira	London	Scott, Henderson, & Co.	N. Neale	1 Aug., 1868	175
27 "	1 14 0	Agnes Rose	do	Allan, Street, & Norton	C. G. Reid	29 Aug., 1859	225
29 "	5 19 5	do	do	Rabone, Feez, & Co.	do	"	225
30 "	4 9 7	Mercurius	Glasgow	C. Newton, Bros., & Co.	A. J. Ormsby*	9 Feb., 1847	325
30 "	0 9 10	Leicester	London	J. G. Raphael	W. Beck*	19 Nov., 1853	205
30 "	0 1 5	do	do	do	do*	"	205
3 Aug...	1 7 0	Atrevida	Hong Kong	Chen Ateak	A. Fraser	22 July, 1853	225
4 "	3 5 8	Mercurius	Glasgow	James Powell	A. J. Ormsby*	9 Feb., 1847	325
4 "	2 0 0	do	do	Cattell, te Kloot, & Co.	do*	"	325
5 "	1 3 8	do	do	Hodgson & Albury	do*	"	325
7 "	21 5 7	Agnes Rose	London	D. Cohen & Co.	C. G. Reid	29 Aug., 1859	225
9 "	0 5 6	Atrevida	Hong Kong	Capt. Bissett	A. Fraser	22 July, 1853	205
9 "	0 18 3	Mercurius	Glasgow	Keep & Parsons	A. J. Ormsby*	9 Feb., 1847	325
10 "	1 9 9	do	do	Mason Bros.	do*	"	325
10 "	0 6 9	Avoca	Galle	T. T. Jones	C. Duberly*	11 Feb., 1862	205
10 "	5 0 0	Thyatira	London	Parrott Bros.	N. Neale*	1 Aug., 1868	175
10 "	3 0 0	Wonga Wonga	Melbourne	R. Campbell	J. Cunningham	16 May, 1853	225
10 "	1 3 7	City of Adelaide	do	Vennard & Stevens	do	"	225
12 "	14 12 11	Atrevida	China	On Chong & Co.	A. Fraser	22 July, 1853	205
12 "	2 7 8	do	do	Tin War	do	"	205
12 "	2 0 4	do	do	Sun Kum Ty	do	"	205
12 "	0 7 6	do	do	Sun Wah Lung	do	"	205
12 "	1 5 10	do	do	Chen Ateak	do	"	205
12 "	1 5 4	do	do	Nye Hong	do	"	205
12 "	5 6 0	do	do	Sun Kum On	do	"	205
12 "	7 19 0	Damascus	London	L. & E. Hordern	C. G. Reid*	29 Aug., 1859	225
12 "	0 11 0	Martha Birnie	do	Woolnough & Co.	A. J. Ormsby*	9 Feb., 1847	325
13 "	1 3 8	Damascus	do	Myers and Solomon	C. G. Reid	29 Aug., 1859	225
13 "	0 12 0	Martha Birnie	do	S. Hoffnung & Co.	A. J. Ormsby*	9 Feb., 1847	325
13 "	86 19 0	Damascus	do	Petersen, Boesen, & Co.	C. G. Reid*	29 Aug., 1859	225
14 "	4 7 6	Martha Birnie	do	Cohen Brothers	A. J. Ormsby*	9 Feb., 1847	325
16 "	5 8 3	do	do	J. F. McDonald	do	"	325
16 "	14 12 11	do	do	C. Newton, Bros., & Co.	do	"	325
17 "	6 10 5	do	do	E. Eastway & Sons	do	"	325
17 "	13 18 9	Damascus	do	Morey & Price	C. G. Reid	29 Aug., 1859	225
18 "	4 7 6	Wonga Wonga	Melbourne	A. S. N. Co.	J. Cunningham	16 May, 1853	225
19 "	2 4 11	Damascus	London	Hely & Harper	C. G. Reid	29 Aug., 1859	225
19 "	0 9 0	Martha Birnie	do	W. S. Friend & Co.	A. J. Ormsby	9 Feb., 1847	325
19 "	2 6 6	do	do	Dangar, Dangar, & Co.	do	"	325
19 "	0 4 0	Atrevida	China	Smith, Bros., & Co.	A. Fraser	22 July, 1853	225
20 "	1 12 0	Damascus	London	Meyerfield & Co.	C. G. Reid*	29 Aug., 1859	225
20 "	1 17 6	Martha Birnie	do	J. McIntosh	A. J. Ormsby	9 Feb., 1847	325
23 "	5 17 5	do	do	James Powell	do*	"	325
23 "	13 10 7	do	do	J. B. Tickle	do*	"	325
23 "	10 3 6	Damascus	do	do	C. G. Reid	29 Aug., 1859	225
24 "	2 19 6	Martha Birnie	do	F. Lassetter & Co.	A. J. Ormsby*	9 Feb., 1847	325
24 "	0 2 6	Leicester	do	Saddington & Sons	W. Beck	19 Nov., 1853	205
25 "	0 18 5	Commissary	do	L. Lamy & Co.	S. Harper(Acting)	11 May, 1869	107 10/-
26 "	0 1 6	You Yangs	Melbourne	W. Maddock	J. D. Lankester	25 Feb., 1859	275
26 "	0 1 6	Yosemite	Liverpool	Willis, Merry, & Lloyd	A. Fraser	22 July, 1853	225
27 "	1 17 6	Alexandra	Melbourne	W. G. Whiting & Co.	J. Cunningham	16 May, 1853	225
27 "	3 2 9	Wonga Wonga	do	do	do	"	225
28 "	2 2 0	Resolute	London	D. Barnett & Co.	C. G. Reid*	29 Aug., 1859	225
28 "	19 13 9	Commissary	do	Morey & Price	S. Harper(Acting)	11 May, 1869	107 10/-
28 "	5 1 2	Resolute	do	James Powell	C. G. Reid	29 Aug., 1859	225
28 "	0 10 0	Christina Thompson	do	Montefiore, Joseph, & Co.	D. Howell*	9 July, 1869	175
28 "	8 5 6	Commissary	do	J. B. Tickle	S. Harper	11 May, 1869	107 10/-
30 "	1 19 5	do	do	Morey & Price	do	"	107 10/-
30 "	5 0 5	Martha Birnie	do	Gas Company	A. J. Ormsby*	9 Feb., 1847	325
30 "	1 6 8	Resolute	do	M. Moss & Co.	C. G. Reid	29 Aug., 1859	225
31 "	0 15 5	do	do	James Powell	do	"	225
31 "	1 1 7	City of Adelaide	Melbourne	F. B. Palmer & Co.	J. Cunningham	16 May, 1853	225
31 "	14 12 11	Resolute	London	M. Moss & Co.	C. G. Reid	29 Aug., 1859	225
1 Sept...	0 4 5	Yosemite	Liverpool	J. J. Curran	A. Fraser	22 July, 1853	225
1 "	6 5 0	Magellan Cloud	S. S. Islands	Rabone, Feez, & Co.	J. N. Stubbin	22 Dec., 1853	225
2 "	1 18 5	You Yangs	Melbourne	F. Lassetter & Co.	J. Cunningham	16 May, 1853	225
2 "	1 7 3	Yosemite	Liverpool	J. Barlow	A. Fraser	22 July, 1853	225
2 "	1 4 3	Commissary	London	D. Mitchell & Co.	S. Harper	11 May, 1869	107 10/-
2 "	0 9 9	Malta	Galle	W. & S. Gardiner	C. Duberly	11 Feb., 1862	205

Date.	Amount.	Ship.	Whence.	Importer.	Officer challenging.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.
1869.	£ s. d.						£
2 Sept.	0 6 3	City of Adelaide	Melbourne	M. J. Peden	J. Cunningham	16 May, 1853	225
2 "	6 18 8	Malta	Galle	Farmer & Co.	C. Duberly	11 Feb., 1862	205
2 "	2 7 9	Damascus	London	Greville & Co.	C. G. Reid	29 Aug., 1859	225
3 "	0 12 0	Malta	Galle	E. Way	C. Duberly	11 Feb., 1862	205
4 "	5 11 4	Commissary	London	J. B. Tickle	S. Harper	11 May, 1869	107 10/-
4 "	0 17 0	Resolute	do	W. Renny	C. G. Reid*	29 Aug., 1859	225
6 "	0 18 0	Wonga Wonga	Melbourne	Hebblewhite & Son	J. Cunningham	16 May, 1853	225
7 "	1 5 0	Ellen Stuart	London	A. Tornaghi	W. Beck	19 Nov., 1853	205
7 "	6 7 9	do	do	C. Moore & Co.	do	"	205
8 "	1 13 4	do	do	do	do	"	205
13 "	0 10 0	do	do	T. J. Palser	do	"	205
13 "	1 2 0	City of Adelaide	Melbourne	C. Newton, Bros., & Co.	J. Cunningham	16 May, 1853	225
13 "	5 7 0	Ellen Stuart	London	Rabone, Feez, & Co.	W. Beck	19 Nov., 1853	205
13 "	0 17 6	do	do	Willis, Merry, & Lloyd	do	"	205
14 "	1 5 2	Baringa	do	J. Brush	C. Duberly	11 Feb., 1862	205
14 "	3 3 6	Blackbird	Melbourne	A. Fairfax & Co.	W. R. Passmore	22 Aug., 1853	275
14 "	1 0 0	City of Adelaide	do	Stanford & Co.	J. Cunningham	16 May, 1853	225
14 "	0 12 0	Ellen Stuart	London	T. Saywell	W. Beck	19 Nov., 1853	205
15 "	2 9 6	You Yangs	Melbourne	Woods & Co.	J. D. Lankester	25 Feb., 1859	325
15 "	3 9 4	Wonga Wonga	do	do	J. Cunningham	16 May, 1853	225
15 "	3 9 4	City of Adelaide	do	do	do	"	225
15 "	1 19 8	Alexandra	do	do	do	"	225
15 "	3 9 4	You Yangs	do	do	J. D. Lankester	25 Feb., 1859	275
15 "	0 19 10	City of Adelaide	do	do	J. Cunningham	16 May, 1853	225
15 "	3 9 4	Dandenong	do	do	J. D. Lankester	25 Feb., 1853	275
16 "	5 13 9	Baringa	London	Morey & Price	C. Duberly	11 Feb., 1862	205
17 "	0 8 9	Annie Story	Glasgow	W. A. Cooke	S. Harper	11 May, 1869	107 10/-
17 "	1 1 0	Ellen Stuart	London	Scott, Henderson, & Co.	W. Beck	19 Nov., 1853	205
17 "	10 2 0	Annie Story	Glasgow	J. H. Hoare & Co.	S. Harper	11 May, 1869	107 10/-
17 "	3 3 0	Baringa	London	James Powell	C. Duberly	11 Feb., 1862	205
18 "	0 18 0	Ellen Stuart	do	Goodlet & Smith	W. Beck	19 Nov., 1853	205
18 "	0 5 0	Warwickshire	do	G. E. Crane	A. J. Ormsby*	9 Feb., 1847	325
18 "	13 15 6	Annie Story	Glasgow	Rush & Rousseau	S. Harper	11 May, 1869	107 10/-
20 "	0 1 0	Nineveh	London	L. Mullinaur	do	"	107 10/-
20 "	1 4 4	Zemindar	do	J. Davis	J. N. Stubbin	22 Dec., 1853	225
20 "	6 9 9	Annie Story	Glasgow	Mason Bros.	S. Harper	11 May, 1869	107 10/-
20 "	0 1 6	Zemindar	London	T. P. Reeve	J. N. Stubbin	22 Dec., 1853	225
21 "	2 12 0	Centurion	do	W. Smith & Co.	T. Thompson*	13 May, 1853	275
21 "	3 12 9	Ellen Stuart	do	W. Cary	W. Beck	19 Nov., 1853	205
21 "	0 9 0	Resolute	do	Jones & Co.	C. G. Reid*	29 Aug., 1859	225
21 "	2 10 0	Zemindar	do	Tucker & Co.	J. N. Stubbin	22 Dec., 1853	225
21 "	1 2 10	Centurion	do	Hardy Bros.	T. Thompson*	13 May, 1853	275
21 "	1 17 6	do	do	J. J. Moore	do*	"	275
22 "	1 8 2	do	do	G. H. Smith	do*	"	275
22 "	2 1 1	Annie Story	Glasgow	James Powell	S. Harper	11 May, 1869	107 10/-
24 "	1 1 1	Wonga Wonga	Melbourne	A. Fairfax & Co.	J. Cunningham	16 May, 1853	225
24 "	2 3 9	do	do	A. S. N. Co.	do	"	225
24 "	1 2 9	do	do	Montefiore, Joseph, & Co.	do	"	225
25 "	0 17 6	Chelsea	China	Chen Ateak	W. Smyth	3 Aug., 1864	195
27 "	0 15 0	Warwickshire	Liverpool	W. K. Lockhead	A. J. Ormsby	9 Feb., 1847	325
29 "	0 10 0	Alice Cameron	Auckland	Salisbury & Co.	J. D. Lankester	25 Feb., 1859	275
30 "	0 18 5	Warwickshire	London	S. Zollner	A. J. Ormsby	9 Feb., 1847	325
1 Oct.	4 15 5	Geelong	Galle	J. Jacobs & Co.	W. Smyth	3 Aug., 1864	195
1 "	2 15 2	do	do	D. Jones & Co.	do	"	195
1 "	2 16 3	do	do	C. Newton, Bros., & Co.	do	"	195
2 "	8 13 0	do	do	H. French	do	"	195
2 "	1 0 0	do	do	Perry Bros.	do	"	195
2 "	1 14 10	Wonga Wonga	Melbourne	J. P. Crawford	J. Cunningham*	16 May, 1853	225
2 "	1 7 0	Boomerang	Cleveland Bay	J. B. Ward	A. J. Ormsby*	9 Feb., 1847	325
2 "	1 17 0	Alexandra	Melbourne	C. Newton, Bros., & Co.	do*	"	325
6 "	0 10 2	do	do	M. H. O'Neil	do*	"	325
6 "	0 1 0	Wonga Wonga	do	do	J. Cunningham	16 May, 1853	225
6 "	0 0 6	Ann Duthie	London	F. Lassetter	A. J. Ormsby*	9 Feb., 1847	325
7 "	7 14 1	Derwent	Melbourne	A. S. Webster	T. Thompson	13 May, 1853	275
7 "	6 9 5	Freak	Noumea	Montefiore & Montefiore	J. Cunningham	16 May, 1853	225
7 "	0 11 4	Surry	London	Alderson & Sons	W. Beck	19 Nov., 1853	205
7 "	0 9 0	Alexandria	Melbourne	C. Teackle	A. J. Ormsby*	9 Feb., 1847	325
7 "	0 1 6	City of Adelaide	do	J. Leighton	do*	"	325
8 "	0 15 0	Cornwallis	London	Burrows & Barnard	C. St. Julian	1 April, 1860	195
9 "	1 15 0	City of Adelaide	Melbourne	T. Edens	A. J. Ormsby*	9 Feb., 1847	325
11 "	0 15 0	City of Hobart	Hobart Town	T. W. Crawley	T. Thompson*	13 May, 1853	275
12 "	0 11 10	Cornwallis	London	Young & Lark	C. St. Julian	1 April, 1860	195
13 "	0 10 0	Wonga Wonga	Melbourne	J. Keep	A. J. Ormsby	9 Feb., 1847	325
14 "	0 5 0	Cornwallis	London	J. Francis	C. St. Julian	1 April, 1860	195
14 "	0 12 2	City of Hobart	Hobart Town	M. Molony	T. Thompson	13 May, 1853	275
14 "	22 1 8	Geelong	Galle	C. Newton, Bros., & Co.	W. Smyth	3 Aug., 1864	205
21 "	4 13 3	Ambassador	London	Cable & Tickle	C. G. Reid*	29 Aug., 1859	225
22 "	0 3 6	Minnie Graham	China	H. Labat	C. Duberly*	11 Feb., 1862	215
22 "	6 9 0	Delaware	London	Harmer & Co.	A. Fraser*	22 July, 1853	225
22 "	2 17 8	Hero	Auckland	R. P. Simple	R. A. Canter*	13 Feb., 1862	175
23 "	0 6 6	Delaware	London	Cowlishaw Bros.	A. Fraser*	22 July, 1853	225
26 "	1 2 0	Girvan	Glasgow	Mason Bros.	W. Smyth	3 Aug., 1864	205
26 "	7 13 6	Wonga Wonga	Melbourne	C. Newton, Bros., & Co.	A. J. Ormsby*	9 Feb., 1847	325
26 "	9 1 6	do	do	John Sands	do*	"	325
27 "	8 2 4	Ambassador	London	J. J. Curran	C. G. Reid*	29 Aug., 1859	225
29 "	0 7 3	Girvan	Glasgow	J. H. Knibbs	W. Smyth	3 Aug., 1864	205
29 "	0 14 1	Avoca	Galle	Hardy Bros.	do	"	205
29 "	5 4 5	do	do	C. Newton, Bros., & Co.	do	"	205

Date.	Amount.	Ship.	Whence.	Importer.	Officer challenging.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.
1869.	£ s. d.						£
29 Oct.	1 3 0	Girvan	Glasgow	J. R. Cattell & Co.	W. Smyth	3 Aug., 1864	205
29 "	2 7 7	do	do	C. Newton, Bros., & Co.	do	"	205
30 "	1 17 0	Avoca	Galle	Keep & Parsons	do	"	205
3 Nov.	5 13 2	Landsborough	London	James Powell	C. St. Julian*	1 April, 1860	195
3 "	0 4 7	do	do	Hamburger Bros.	do	"	195
5 "	2 0 0	Delaware	do	R. & F. Tooth & Co.	A. Fraser	22 July, 1853	225
8 "	6 0 0	Fruiter	New Caledonia	Captain Stevens	T. Thompson	13 May, 1853	275
8 "	0 19 2	Landsborough	London	Waratah Coal Company	C. St. Julian	1 April, 1860	195
10 "	0 5 1	Wonga Wonga	Melbourne	James Powell	A. J. Ormsby	9 Feb., 1847	325
10 "	0 3 0	onfidence	New York	T. Vennard	W. R. Passmore	22 Aug., 1853	300
12 "	3 15 3	City of Adelaide	Melbourne	Scott & Co.	A. J. Ormsby*	9 Feb., 1847	325
12 "	14 3 1	John Duthie	London	James Powell	J. N. Stubbin*	22 Dec., 1853	225
15 "	0 11 0	Abergeldie	do	Rabone, Feaz, & Co.	J. D. Lankester*	25 Feb., 1859	275
15 "	0 3 0	Wonga Wonga	Melbourne	T. Saywell	A. J. Ormsby*	9 Feb., 1847	325
15 "	8 18 0	do	do	B. Braun	do*	"	325
16 "	0 7 3	Union	do	Tin War	C. Duberly	11 Feb., 1862	215
17 "	0 10 0	Wonga Wonga	do	Wallach Bros.	A. J. Ormsby*	9 Feb., 1847	325
17 "	0 17 3	La Hague	London	J. F. Josephson	J. Godfrey*	8 Feb., 1858	325
19 "	1 1 3	do	do	H. P. Palser	do*	"	325
19 "	3 12 0	Ambassador	do	G. E. Austen	C. G. Reid*	29 Aug., 1859	225
23 "	1 19 2	Valparaiso	Liverpool	Dangar, Dangar, & Co.	W. Beck*	19 Nov., 1853	205
23 "	1 14 9	Middlesex	London	W. A. Cooke	C. St. Julian	1 April, 1860	195
24 "	0 5 6	Norman	Fiji	Thame, Walker, & Co.	R. A. Canter*	13 Feb., 1862	175
25 "	0 3 5	William Duthie	London	B. Cairns	A. Fraser*	22 July, 1853	225
25 "	3 2 5	do	do	Myers & Solomon	do*	"	225
26 "	4 18 0	You Yangs	Melbourne	Vennard & Stevens	O. L. Paschen	1 April, 1869	150
27 "	0 7 8	Queen of Nations	London	Mason Bros.	N. Neale*	1 Aug., 1868	200
27 "	1 4 5	do	do	Greville & Co.	do*	"	200
30 "	0 18 0	Malta	Galle	P. & O. Co.	W. Smyth	3 Aug., 1864	205
1 Dec.	1 4 1	City of Hobart	Hobart Town	M. Moloney	T. Thompson	13 May, 1853	275
3 "	0 7 6	City of Adelaide	Melbourne	B. Braun	A. J. Ormsby*	9 Feb., 1847	325
6 "	0 4 0	Wonga Wonga	do	A. W. Sutton	do*	"	325
6 "	1 5 0	Constance	China	Wee Kah	R. A. Canter	13 Feb., 1862	175
16 "	0 12 6	Chacabuca	Liverpool	Burrows & Barnard	W. Smyth	3 Aug., 1864	205
21 "	0 5 5	Wonga Wonga	Melbourne	C. Newton, Bros., & Co.	A. J. Ormsby*	9 Feb., 1847	325
22 "	0 4 0	do	do	Lorimer, Marwood, & Rome	R. A. Canter	13 Feb., 1862	175
23 "	0 6 2	City of Melbourne	do	W. & S. Gardiner	T. Godfrey	8 Feb., 1858	325
30 "	2 1 9	Dandenong	do	Callaghan & Son	O. L. Paschen	1 April, 1869	150
30 "	3 1 4	Chacabuca	Liverpool	Young & Lark	W. Smyth	3 Aug., 1864	205
31 "	0 4 0	City of Adelaide	Melbourne	E. Vickery	A. J. Ormsby	9 Feb., 1847	325
1870.							
10 Jan.	3 9 2	Xulla	New York	J. F. Wooster	J. D. Lankester	25 Feb., 1859	275
11 "	15 5 0	Maid of Judah	London	L. & E. Horden	W. R. Passmore	22 Aug., 1853	300
11 "	16 4 2	Sobraon	do	Keep & Parsons	W. Smyth	3 Aug., 1864	205
12 "	1 13 6	Deva	Newcastle	C. Chadwick	R. A. Canter	13 Feb., 1862	10/6 per diem
12 "	1 5 0	Xulla	New York	H. M'Rickart	J. D. Lankester	25 Feb., 1859	275
12 "	0 3 4	Sobraon	London	The Earl of Belmore	W. Smyth	3 Aug., 1864	205
13 "	0 12 11	Xulla	New York	D. Cohen & Co.	J. D. Lankester	25 Feb., 1859	275
13 "	0 12 0	Maid of Judah	London	J. Reading & Co.	W. R. Passmore	22 Aug., 1853	300
14 "	0 8 0	Blue Bell	Torres Straits	J. Merriman	J. D. Lankester	25 Feb., 1859	275
14 "	0 7 6	Sobraon	London	Myers & Solomon	W. Smyth	3 Aug., 1864	205
17 "	2 5 8	Castlehead	Liverpool	Learmonth, Dickinson, & Co	O. L. Paschen	1 April, 1869	150
17 "	1 13 8	Glendower	London	Cohen Bros.	J. Cunningham	16 May, 1853	225
18 "	0 11 8	Castlehead	Liverpool	Willis, Merry, & Lloyd	O. L. Paschen	1 April, 1869	150
25 "	3 5 4	Avoca	Galle	Keep & Parsons	C. St. Julian*	1 April, 1860	195
29 "	0 3 0	J. C. Munroe	London	G. Williams	W. R. Passmore*	22 Aug., 1853	300
29 "	23 18 0	Woolloomooloo	do	C. Newton, Bros., & Co.	S. Harper	11 May, 1869	112 10/-
31 "	4 2 6	Glendower	do	John Frazer & Co.	J. Cunningham	16 May, 1853	225
31 "	4 19 6	Tamara	Glasgow	C. Newton, Bros., & Co.	N. Neale	1 Aug., 1868	200
3 Feb.	2 19 3	Mary Ann Wilson	London	R. Blair	W. Smyth	3 Aug., 1864	205
3 "	2 15 0	do	do	J. Jacobs & Co.	do	"	205
3 "	12 18 9	do	do	Cohen Bros., & Co.	do	"	205
7 "	4 4 2	do	do	Myers & Solomon	do	"	205
7 "	3 6 11	Sir John Lawrence	do	do	O. L. Paschen*	1 April, 1869	150
7 "	0 2 0	Avoca	Galle	Duguid & Co.	C. St. Julian*	1 April, 1860	195
8 "	8 5 0	Sir John Lawrence	London	Capt. Ferine	O. L. Paschen	1 April, 1869	150
8 "	6 8 0	Mary Ann Wilson	do	P. N. Russell & Co.	W. Smyth	3 Aug., 1864	205
9 "	0 15 0	Lady Denison	Wanganui	Capt. Farmer	S. Levy	5 Mar., 1860	275
10 "	17 2 4	Ninevah	London	Petersen, Boesen, & Co.	J. Cunningham	16 May, 1853	225
10 "	0 9 0	Sir John Lawrence	do	W. Cary	O. L. Paschen*	1 April, 1869	150
14 "	2 19 11	Sobraon	do	W. Drumm	R. A. Canter	13 Feb., 1862	10/6 per diem
17 "	1 17 5	Active	New Caledonia	Broomfield & Whittaker	A. Fraser	22 July, 1853	225
17 "	0 2 0	Caroline	Hokianga	R. Towns & Co.	J. D. Lankester	25 Feb., 1859	275
22 "	0 7 1	You Yangs	Melbourne	Waterview Dry Dock Co.	R. A. Canter	13 Feb., 1862	10/6 per diem
22 "	0 8 10	City of Adelaide	do	do	C. Duberly*	11 Feb., 1862	215
22 "	1 2 5	Malta	Galle	Keep & Parsons	C. St. Julian*	1 April, 1860	195
1 March.	12 8 0	Patriarch	London	do	S. Harper	11 May, 1869	112 10/-
4 "	0 18 9	Ben Lomond	do	D. Cohen & Co.	O. L. Paschen	1 April, 1869	150
7 "	0 9 5	Bruckley Castle	do	Mason Bros.	W. Smyth	3 Aug., 1864	205
7 "	0 10 0	do	do	John Isaacs & Co.	do	"	205
7 "	0 15 11	do	do	J. J. Curran	do	"	205
8 "	0 8 0	Moneta	Glasgow	H. Zions	A. J. Ormsby	9 Feb., 1847	325
8 "	1 3 6	Bruckley Castle	London	G. E. Austen	W. Smyth	3 Aug., 1864	205
8 "	3 0 0	Moneta	Glasgow	C. Newton, Bros., & Co.	A. J. Ormsby	9 Feb., 1847	325
8 "	6 11 5	Bruckley Castle	London	Myers & Solomon	W. Smyth	3 Aug., 1864	205
10 "	4 19 7	do	do	J. Hughes	do	"	205
10 "	1 18 11	do	do	do	do	"	205
11 "	11 12 0	Moneta	Glasgow	Keep & Parsons	A. J. Ormsby	9 Feb., 1847	325

Date.	Amount.	Ship.	Whence.	Importer.	Officer challenging.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.
1870.	£ s. d.						£
11 March..	0 3 0	City of Adelaide ..	Melbourne.....	Bradley & Co.	C. Duberly	11 Feb., 1862	215
12 " ..	0 4 3	Wonga Wonga	do	Elvy & Co.	R. A. Canter* ..	13 Feb., 1862	10/6 per diem
21 " ..	1 8 0	Geelong	Galle	Hamburger Bros. & Co.	C. St. Julian* ..	1 April, 1860	195
23 " ..	2 10 0	Winifred	London	Broomfield & Whittaker	D. Howell		175
24 " ..	0 9 4	Alexandra	Melbourne.....	Henry Dodds	C. Duberly	11 Feb., 1862	215
30 " ..	0 8 3	Dandenong	do	Montefiore & Montefiore..	J. N. Stubbin ..	22 Dec., 1853	225
30 " ..	0 14 4	Circe	Rockhampton..	J. Devlin, junr.....	A. J. Ormsby ..	9 Feb., 1847	325

Custom House, Sydney,
21 June, 1870.

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

No. 3.

RETURN showing all seizures made by Landing-waiters since 1st January, 1867, on account of misdescription, illegal landing, or any other cause; showing also the names of the seizing officers, the cause of seizure, and the seizures given up on payment of duty; also by whose authority the seizures were given up.

Date.	Articles seized.	Officer.	Cause of seizure.	
1867.				
4 Jan.	13 barrels	W. King	Illegally landed	Restored
21 " ..	1 case cartridges	C. G. Reid	do	Restored by Collector
9 March ..	1 case perfumed spirits	do	Not reported.....	Condemned
26 April ..	2 boxes dried fruit	W. King	Misdescribed.....	Restored
2 May ..	1 half-chest tea	do	Not reported.....	Condemned
2 July ..	1 case.....	J. D. Lankester	Illegally landed	Restored by Collector
2 Aug.	11 crates	do	Misdescribed	do
22 Nov.	1 box watches	W. R. Passmore	Improperly described	do
5 Dec.	1 quarter-cask whiskey	J. D. Lankester	Not reported.....	do
1868.				
29 Feb.	1 cask oil	W. R. Passmore	Misdescribed.....	Restored by Collector
17 March ..	2 trunks perfumery	W. King	do	do
26 " ..	667 bags pollard	C. G. Reid.....	do	Restored by Treasurer
3 June ..	3 cases pipes.....	do	Illegally landed	Restored by Collector
5 " ..	do	do	do	do
6 " ..	1 bale and 1 case	do	do	do
9 " ..	1 case pipes	do	do	do
1 Sept.	1 case leaf tobacco	G. Lewis	do	Restored by Treasurer
16 Oct.	6 cases	W. R. Passmore	do	do
31 " ..	1 box wine	W. King	do	Condemned
4 Dec.	15 packages shells, &c.	J. D. Lankester	do	Restored by Collector
1869.				
8 Feb.	{ 7 bags rice	C. G. Reid	Not reported.....	do
	{ 1 basket hams.....			
	{ 1 bag sugar.....			
17 " ..	{ 1 box tea, &c., &c.	do	Illegally landed	do
	{ Old copper			
	{ Boat.....			
26 " ..	{ Horse and cart	do	Misdescribed.....	do
	{ Silver plate.....			
	{ Gloves			
	{ Millinery	do	do	do
	{ Boots			
	{ Paintings.....			
	{ Toys.....	do	do	do
	{ Books, &c.			
20 April ..	1 case clothing and cigars	do	do	do
20 " ..	do	do	do	do
22 " ..	1 case dried fruit	W. R. Passmore	do	do
17 May ..	1 case silk	C. G. Reid	do	do
21 " ..	2 bundles forks	R. J. Curran (acting)	Illegally landed	Condemned
25 " ..	Quantity of percussion caps	C. Duberly	Misdescribed.....	Restored by Collector
4 June ..	Dry colours and brushes	do	do	do
22 " ..	4 half-chests tea	W. Smyth.....	Not reported.....	do
30 " ..	1 case clothing	C. G. Reid	do	do
21 July ..	6 quarter-casks wine	A. Fraser	Illegally landed	do
31 Aug.	3 trunks sundries.....	J. Cunningham	do	Restored*
5 Oct.	2 lbs. tobacco	W. Beck	Not reported.....	Condemned
9 " ..	1 case spirits and cigars	C. G. Reid	do	Restored*
10 " ..	4 trunks clothing.....	W. Beck	do	do*
13 " ..	24 boxes sleeve-links	C. G. Reid	Misdescribed	Condemned
14 " ..	1 roll matting	C. O. Paschen (acting)	Not reported	do
19 " ..	1 case cartridges	C. G. Reid	do	do
23 " ..	1 basket wooden shoes.....	J. Cunningham	Illegally landed	do
25 " ..	1 box currants	J. D. Lankester	Not reported.....	In abeyance
28 " ..	3 cases corn flour.....	W. Smyth.....	do	Restored*
29 " ..	Photographic materials	do	Wrongly described ..	Restored by Collector
1870.				
17 Jan.	1 cask gum Arabic	W. R. Passmore	Not reported.....	Restored*

Custom House, Sydney,
21 June, 1870.

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUSTOMS.

(STATISTICS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 11 October, 1870.

[Laid on Table in compliance with Answer to Question No. 4, of Votes and Proceedings No. 32, Friday, 7 October, 1870.]

FURTHER RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 25th March, 1869, praying that there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“(1.) Copies of all cases of arbitration upon imports subject to *ad valorem* duty, since 1st January, 1867, showing, respectively, the name of importer, name of ship, and where from, names of sworn appraisers, names of the officers who challenged the value, with the result and cost of each arbitration.

“(2.) A Return, showing the number of post entries for additional duty, issued and obtained since 1st January, 1867, the name of importer, name of ship, where from, and the names of the officers challenging, the dates of their appointments, and the amount of salary attached to their office.

“(3.) A Return, showing all seizures made by the Landing-waiters, or other officers, since 1st January, 1867, on account of misdescription, illegal landing, or any other cause; showing also the names of the seizing officers, the cause of seizure, the amount of duty paid on such seizures, and the seizures given up on payment of duty; also, by whose authority the seizures were given up,—whether by Collector or Colonial Treasurer.”

(*Mr. Wilson.*)

CUSTOMS.

RETURN, showing the seizures made by other Officers of the Customs than Landing-waiters, from the 1st of January, 1867, to the 25th March, 1870.

Date.	Articles Seized.	Officer.	Cause of Seizure.	Remarks.
1867.				
10 Jan. ...	1 box tea.....	M. M'Dermott	Not reported	Restored
17 " ...	{ 23½ lbs. tobacco	R. M. Russell.....	do	Condemned
	{ 1 lb. canister powder.....			
28 Mar. ...	1 case containing 21 boxes figs	do	Landed illegally	Restored
	{ 4,512 cigars.....			
3 June ...	{ 67½ lbs. tobacco	do	Not reported	Condemned
	{ 98 bundles cigarettes.....			
	{ 2 cases florida water			
	{ 15 fancy fans			
19 July ...	2 cases accordions	W. A. Duncan	Misdescribed	do
17 Sept. ...	{ 2,504 cigars.....	R. M. Russell.....	Not reported	do
	{ 2 bottles florida water			
26 " ...	1 box tea.....	M. M'Dermott	do	do
4 Nov. ...	{ 1 box clothes	W. A. Duncan	Illegally landed.....	do
	{ 4 bottles spirits			
22 " ...	1 package cigars	M. M'Dermott	Attempted smuggling	do
28 " ...	16 packages cigars	do	Not reported	do
11 Dec. ...	1 package music.....	do	do	do
22 " ...	1 package preserved carrots	do	do	do
31 " ...	14 packages and 7 cases powder	R. M. Russell.....	On board a vessel in Sydney Cove	Restored
1868.				
4 Jan. ...	1 case brandy.....	A. J. Ross	Not on clearance	Condemned
4 " ...	1 package cigars.....	M. M'Dermott	Attempt to smuggle	do
11 " ...	1 case sundries	do	Not reported	do
15 " ...	do	do	do	Released
	{ 4 pagodas			
30 Mar. ...	{ 2 boxes paintings	R. M. Russell.....	do	Restored
	{ 2 fans			
	{ 11 pairs Chinese slippers			
28 May ...	2,760 cigars	R. L. Eames	do	Condemned
26 June ...	1 case playing cards	W. A. Duncan	Described as printed books	do
30 " ...	1 case containing millinery and perfumed spirits.	do	Illegally entered and falsely described	Restored by Treasurer
	{ 5 bottles brandy.....	R. M. Russell.....	Illegally landed.....	Condemned
	{ 1 bottle wine			
13 Nov. ...	1 case of shot, caps, and powder	R. L. Eames	On board vessel in Sydney Cove.....	do
17 " ...	1 case brushes	E. Jones	Misdescribed	do
1869.				
10 Jan. ...	2 boxes tobacco	R. M. Russell.....	Smuggled	do
18 " ...	1 package tobacco	do	do	do
	{ 3 parcels containing gossamer			
6 Mar. ...	{ 3 do ribbon	E. Jones	Not entered	do
	{ 7 boxes each 3 doz. pairs gloves			
10 " ...	226 lbs. tobacco	W. A. Duncan	Smuggled	do
	{ 3 cases florida water			
	{ 3 boxes cigars			
	{ 38 bundles cigarettes.....			
	{ 3 bottles rum			
	{ 10 lbs. tobacco			
12 " ...	{ 1 bag 13 lbs. tobacco	R. M. Russell.....	Not reported	do
	{ 1 bag cigars, 3½ lbs.			
	{ 11 canisters cut tobacco			
	{ 8 bottles florida water			
	{ 7 bottles bitters			
	{ 1 bag coffee, 56 lbs.			
24 " ...	1 case containing 440 cartridges	do	Contrary to 5 Vic., No. 11, sec. 1	Deposited in Magazine
	{ 6 packages cut tobacco			
	{ 3 packages coffee	do	Not reported	Condemned
25 " ...	{ 16 bottles spirits			
	{ 2 garden vases			
	{ 1 japanned picnic box	do	do	Restored
	{ 4 jars jam			
	{ 8 boxes tobacco			
16 April...	{ 9 do tea	do	do	Condemned
	{ 3 lumps tobacco			
	{ 7 tins powder			
	{ 14 boxes with lids			
	{ 8 octangular ornaments.....			
	{ 16 angular saucers			
	{ 1 case Indian ink			
	{ 5 carved ornaments			
	{ 2 soap-stone candlesticks			
	{ 2 round boxes with lids.....			
	{ 6 globular ornaments			
	{ 20 basins, 9 images			
	{ 2 fruit dishes			
	{ 2 dice-boxes, 2 wood basins			

Date.	Articles Seized.	Officer.	Cause of Seizure.	Remarks.
1869.				
17 April...	3 pairs slippers, 2 vases..... 42 cups and saucers 2 ornaments 7 Chinese paintings 1 box containing 2 pagodas ... 2 paint-boxes 1 solitaire board and balls ... 2 images 5 chess boards and men 2 fans, 4 baskets..... 3 stands, 1 crab and tortoise... 1 image, 1 tea-caddy 2 images, 2 plates 7 pagodas 15 boxes of Joss-houses	R. M. Russell.....	Not reported	Condemned
26 " ...	1 meat-cutter	do	do	Restored
5 May ...	20 tins opium, each 2 lbs. 1 doz. pairs Chinese slippers... 1 case containing 2 vases 1 " China-ware 2 cases tea-caddies 1 case ivory junk 3 cases, 2 figures each 1 case Chinaware 5 cases, 2 figures each 2 " tea-caddies 1 case desk 1 " crape shawl 2 cases ginger..... 1 case nuts	R. L. Eames	Not reported, and found concealed.....	Condemned
5 " ...	7 rolls matting 1 camphor wood chest contain- ing 2 ivory dice-boxes 1 fan, 1 package watered silk 3 packets paintings 1 packet mother of pearl 1 chess-board and set of men 1 camphor wood chest contain- ing 18 Japan trays..... 1 paint box..... 7 rolls black and coloured silks 2 Japan trays 3 pots ginger 24 framed immoral pictures...	R. M. Russell.....	Not reported	do
16 " ...	1 cask spirits 4 dozen portemonnaies 2 dozen penknives	A. T. Black.....	Not on clearance	do
21 " ...	4 sailors' knives 18 sheath knives 68 fancy pipes	R. L. Eames	Not reported	do
1 June...	5 large bottles Eau-de-cologne	R. M. Russell.....	do	do
25 " ...	1 half-chest tea	R. L. Eames	do	do
14 July ...	1 cask containing 15lbs. gun- powder and 10 pieces yellow silk.	do	do	do
15 " ...	1 double-barrel gun	do	do	Restored.
6 Oct. ...	2 large pagodas 6 boxes, each containing— 2 small pagodas 2 small carved tables..... 1 carved plate..... 1 do. dish 5 soap-boxes 15 images 4 pairs Chinese slippers ... 1 Chinese umbrella 1 shark's tooth weapon	R. M. Russell.....	do	Restored by the Hon. the Treasurer
9 " ...	7 basins, 5 images 8 white images 9 small cups and saucers 1 box, containing 2 pagodas ... 1 large pagoda 10 boxes artificial flowers 2 boxes beads, 6 pictures 2 small boxes, containing each 2 images 2 soap stone boxes 2 fans, 1 framed picture 1 chess-board and set of men 2 large fans..... 1 small box tea 3 tables (1 broken) 1 small cabinet in case	R. L. Eames	do	do

Date.	Articles Seized.	Officer.	Cause of Seizure.	Remarks.
1869.	104 parasols	R. M. Russell	Not reported	Restored by the Hon. the Treasurer
	7 choppers			
	3 boxes of images			
14 Oct. ...	8 boxes of medicines			
	9 pairs Chinese shoes			
	1 pillow full of tea			
	1 case cards	R. L. Eames	do	Restored by Collector do
	1 mat of tea			
3 Dec. ...	1 case, containing 8 packages sponge.	do	do	do
31 Dec. ...	11 casks bottled beer	R. M. Russell	do	Condemned
1870.		do	do	do
1 Feb. ...	1 piece duck	R. M. Russell	do	Restored by
12 " ...	5 boxes tobacco	R. L. Eames	do	Collector
12 Mar. ...	1 case, containing 11 pairs boots			

Custom House, Sydney,
11th October, 1870.

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUSTOMS.

(RETURNS RELATIVE TO BONDED WAREHOUSES IN SYDNEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 November, 1870.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 20 October, 1870, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “ (1.) The number of Bonded Warehouses in Sydney, where each Warehouse is situated, the cubical contents of each Warehouse, and by whom each Warehouse is owned.
- “ (2.) The amount of License paid for each Warehouse.
- “ (3.) The number of Lockers employed in each Bonded Warehouse, from 1st July, 1869, to 30th June, 1870, the names of said Lockers, and the amount of salary paid to each.”

(*Mr. Wilson.*)

CUSTOMS.

RETURN showing,—

1. The number of Bonded Warehouses in Sydney, where each Warehouse is situated, the cubical contents of each Warehouse, and by whom each Warehouse is owned.
2. The amount of License paid for each Warehouse.
3. The number of Lockers employed in each Bonded Warehouse, from 1st July, 1869, to 30th June, 1870, the names of said Lockers, and the amount of salary paid to each.

Warehouse.	Situation.	Cubical contents.	Owners.	Amount.	Number of Lockers.	Names.	Amount of Salary.
				£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Argyle	Argyle-street	4,560	J. S. Mitchell	300 0 0	1	J. B. Spencer	200 0 0
Daniell, King, & Co.	Campbell's Wharf	6,223	J. Campbell	300 0 0	1	C. Warburton	200 0 0
Parbury's	Lamb's Wharf	4,026	Parbury Bros.	300 0 0	1	J. Baxter	200 0 0
Moore's	Moore's Wharf	4,305	H. Moore	300 0 0	1	T. B. Eldershaw ..	225 0 0
Alger's	Alger's Wharf	3,706	J. Alger	300 0 0	1	R. Brock	225 0 0
Town's	Town's Wharf	2,600	R. Towns	300 0 0	1	C. Kelly	225 0 0
Brown's	Spring-street	2,059	Brown & Co.	251 0 0	1	Knox Ellis	200 0 0
Gilchrist's	Margaret-street ...	1,198	Gilchrist & Co.	165 0 0	1	T. Brooks	200 0 0
Macquarie	Macquarie-street ...	1,556	P. M'Mahon	201 0 0	1	D. B. Duffy	200 0 0
Cooper's	George-street	616	D. Cooper & Co. ...	107 0 0	1	H. Ikin	200 0 0
Griffiths'	Bligh-street	1,077	Fanning & Co.	153 0 0	1	F. Huntley	225 0 0
Circular Quay	Phillip-street	3,545	Willis & Co.	300 0 0	1	S. Harper	200 0 0
Australian	Elizabeth-street ...	4,460	M. Alexander	300 0 0	1	R. Christison	200 0 0
					1	Assistant, at 10/6 per diem.	
Waterview Bay ...	Waterview Bay (Temporary Bond).	319	H. Moore	77 0 0		Tide-waiter employed when required.	

Custom House, Sydney,
24th October, 1870.

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

1870.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUSTOMS.

LIST OF DUTIABLE GOODS TAKEN FROM BOND BY SERGEANT CRAWFORD, H. M. 14TH REGIMENT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 13 September, 1870.

LIST of Dutiable Goods taken from Bond by Sergeant Crawford, of the 14th Regiment.

Date.	Description of Goods.	Proof Gallons.	lbs.	Duty.	Remarks.
1869.				£ s. d.	
6 April	25 cases Old Tom	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	21 17 6	
	2 quarters Whiskey	58	.....	29 0 0	
	2 cases Cigars .....	.....	195	97 10 0	
	2 hhds. Brandy	117	.....	58 10 0	
	2 " Rum	149	.....	74 10 0	
	1 quarter Sherry	26	.....	3 18 0	
	1 " Wine	29	.....	4 7 0	
	25 cases Geneva	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	33 13 9	
11 May	18 " "	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	29 15 0	
	10 " "	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	15 16 11	
	2 hhds. Rum	159	.....	79 10 0	
	2 " Brandy	114	.....	57 0 0	
8 June	25 cases Geneva	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	39 10 8	
	2 hhds. Brandy	113	.....	56 10 0	
	2 " Rum	158	.....	79 0 0	
5 July	4 quarters Brandy	110	.....	55 0 0	
	2 hhds. Rum	156	.....	78 0 0	
	2 boxes Tobacco .....	.....	245	24 10 0	
	25 cases Geneva	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	39 14 1	
3 August ...	2 hhds. Rum	158	.....	79 0 0	
	2 " Brandy	117	.....	58 10 0	
	1 quarter Whiskey	26	.....	13 0 0	
	25 cases Geneva	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	39 14 1	
27 "	1 case Cigars .....	.....	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 16 3	
2 September	2 hhds. Rum	152	.....	76 0 0	
	1 barrel Rum	37	.....	18 10 0	
	25 cases Geneva	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	39 14 1	
	1 case Tobacco .....	.....	220	22 0 0	
	2 hhds. Brandy	118	.....	59 0 0	
13 October..	25 cases Geneva	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	39 11 7	
	1 hhd. Rum	77	.....	38 10 0	
20 "	1 " Brandy	58	.....	29 0 0	
	1 quarter Brandy	27	.....	13 10 0	
	1 hhd. Rum	79	.....	39 10 0	
	1 quarter Brandy	28	.....	14 0 0	
17 November	1 barrel Rum	37	.....	18 10 0	
	1 hhd. Rum	76	.....	38 0 0	
	20 cases Geneva	54	.....	27 0 0	
	2 hhds. Brandy	114	.....	57 0 0	
	10 cases Geneva	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	15 16 11	
	1 hhd. Rum	76	.....	38 0 0	
TOTAL.....£				1,666 5 10	

A large proportion of these articles were, of course, lawfully consumed by the 14th Regiment, and there is no doubt that considerable quantities were disposed of fraudulently, but there is no means of distinguishing the one from the other, or of estimating their proportions respectively.

N.B.—As none of the above casks were regauged before delivery from Bond, the quantity landed has been given without any allowance for loss since arrival, which would be considerable.

Custom House, Sydney,
6th September, 1870.

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUSTOMS LAWS CONSOLIDATION AND AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION—MR. J. B. WATT, CHAIRMAN OF THE SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 4 April, 1871.

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

The Petition of the Members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That in the month of September, 1870, a Bill "to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Customs" was introduced into your Honorable House, by the then Colonial Treasurer.

That your Petitioners having had experience of the defects of the existing Act, and feeling that the proposed amended Act was a measure affecting deeply the commercial interests of the Colony, and through them the Colony at large, gave their anxious and careful consideration to the proposed measure, and prepared suggestions for such alteration as appeared to them essential. That these suggestions were submitted by your Petitioners to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, at an interview at which the Collector of Customs was present. That the various alterations and additions proposed by your Petitioners received the concurrence and approval of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs. That the most important alterations suggested by your Petitioners were the following:—

- 1st. That a Board of Commissioners should be appointed for the purpose of hearing and determining disputes between officers of Customs, and between such officers and the masters or owners of ships, importers, consignees, shippers, or exporters of goods, or their agents respectively; from whose decision appeal should lay to the Supreme Court.
- 2nd. That with a view to limit the vexatious delays experienced by ships in this port, in consequence of the present Customs Act allowing a period of seven days before a consignee may be compelled to pass entry for his goods, the master of a vessel should be empowered forty-eight hours after arrival to pass at sight entry for goods, if not previously passed by the importer or consignee, and thereupon to land the goods and place them in the Queen's Warehouse or other safe store, retaining a lien for freight and charges so incurred.
- 3rd. That in cases where the Collector of Customs is not satisfied with the value declared by an importer, he shall be entitled to take the said goods on behalf of the Government, on paying the importer the value at which he was willing to pay duty on the said goods with ten per cent. added thereto.

Your Petitioners, feeling the urgent necessity of an amendment of the Customs Laws, humbly pray that your Honorable House will as early as possible proceed with the measure now before your House, or enact such other measure as may facilitate the settlement in a just and equitable manner of disputes betwixt the officers of the Customs and the public, and lessen the delays to which ships are now subjected in the discharge of their inward cargoes.

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

For and on behalf of the Members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce,—

JOHN B. WATT,
Chairman.

Sydney, 27th March, 1871.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

(PETITION—COMMITTEE OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 7 March, 1871.

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

The Petition of the Committee of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners having had experience of the unsatisfactory working of *ad valorem* duties, had hoped, from the almost unanimous expression of opinion of the Members of the Legislature, that means would have been found “to unfetter the trade and commerce of the Colony” by the abolition of the system of *ad valorem* duties.

That your Petitioners view with regret a proposition to perpetuate a system so generally disapproved of, aggravated by the introduction of a principle of discriminating, or in other words, protective duties.

Your Petitioners humbly pray that even if it be necessary for the maintenance of the public credit to delay for the present the abolition of *ad valorem* duties, they may be made uniform in amount ; and that such measures may be adopted as early as possible as will enable your Honorable House altogether to relieve the commerce of the Colony of *ad valorem* duties ; and that, in the meantime, every facility should be afforded, by an extension of the warehousing system, and an amendment of the Customs Act, to reduce as far as possible the difficulties in the way of carrying on the re-export trade.

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

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce,—

JOHN B. WATT,

Chairman.

Sydney, 27th February, 1871.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE TARIFF.

(PETITION—CERTAIN FARMERS AND OTHERS OF MORUYA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 15 March, 1871.

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

The Memorial of the undersigned Farmers and others, Inhabitants of the Town and District of Moruya,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That at a Public Meeting held in the Court-house, Moruya, on Thursday the 23rd February, T. T. Gannon, J.P., in the Chair, it was unanimously resolved, that whilst the agriculturists of this district and the Colony generally will be subject, in the proposed new Tariff, to the payment of import duties on agricultural implements, wheat, flour, and other necessities,—and whilst they admit the advisability of increased taxation under the present financial condition of the Colony,—they desire to draw attention to the fact that one of the staple products of this country, viz., potatoes, is omitted from the new list of duties on importations.

That your Petitioners deem such omission unjust to potato-growers, as vast quantities of potatoes are imported into New South Wales from other Colonies.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that a Customs duty at what may be considered by your Honorable House a reasonable rate (say 20s. per ton) may be levied on the importation of potatoes.

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

[Here follow 315 Signatures.]

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE TARIFF.

(PETITION—MR. THOMAS SUTCLIFFE MORT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 13 April, 1871.

The humble Petition of Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, of Mort's Dock and Engineering Company, Shipbuilders and Engineers,—to the Honorable the Legislative Assembly.

SHOWETH,—

That your Petitioner has at a very great cost erected premises, and introduced machinery, to enable his firm to build and repair iron ships of large size, and for the manufacture of all kinds of machinery and the building of iron bridges and other large works.

That your Petitioner observes that your Honorable House has placed a duty of ten shillings per ton upon imported bar, rod, and sheet iron, all of which are extensively used in the building and repairing of iron ships, and in the construction of machinery and bridges, &c., without placing any duty upon foreign built ships, or an adequate duty upon the manufactured article, thereby offering a direct protection to the foreign builder and manufacturer.

That your Petitioner would respectfully point to the important fact, that the tariffs of the sister Colonies of Victoria and Queensland charge ten per cent. upon imported machinery, whilst they admit the material employed in its construction, and in the construction and repair of iron ships, free of duty. Your Petitioner would also point out, that your Honorable House contemplates admitting articles which are used in the building and repairs of wooden ships free of duty, whilst duty, as your Petitioner has already shown, is charged on articles used in the repair and building of iron ships.

That your Petitioner would further point out, that wooden ships are fast being superseded by iron ones, in proof of which your Petitioner would quote the well-known falling off in the American ship-building trade, and which is now admitted to be almost entirely owing to that cause,—thereby showing how much more important the building and repairs of iron ships is likely to be to the Colony than that of wooden ships.

That, in the opinion of your Petitioner, the foregoing statement, coupled with the well-known abundance of iron and coal in the Colony, points out that it is highly important that your Honorable House should not place our iron shipbuilding and engineering trade at so great a disadvantage as is now threatened; and your Petitioner would humbly urge the fact upon the attention of your Honorable House, that unless the concession now prayed for be granted, or something equivalent thereto, in spite of the large advantages which this Colony possesses in her extensive workshops and cheap fuel, the whole of the neighbouring Colonies will be absolutely closed against the iron manufacturers of New South Wales.

That your Petitioner is of opinion that the disadvantages herein referred to would be mainly overcome by the insertion of a clause in the Customs' Act, allowing the Collector of Customs, upon the affidavit of any master engineer, or master worker in iron, to the effect that he had used imported bar, rod, or sheet iron in repairing any ship or ships, not belonging to owners within the Colony, or in the building of any new ship, or in the making of bridges or machinery (if the said bridges or machinery were there and then exported beyond the Colony), to allow drawback thereupon at the rate of ten shillings for every ton of such iron so consumed in such work respectively, it being understood that no claim should be allowed where the amount collectively should be less than five pounds, or where the Collector was of opinion that such claim for drawback was fraudulent.

That your Petitioner humbly prays the attention of your Honorable House to the foregoing, and trusts that it will be pleased to accede to his prayer.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

THOS. S. MORT. .

Sydney, April 12th, 1871.

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE TARIFF.

(PETITION—FARMERS AND OTHERS RESIDENT AT SHOALHAVEN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 19 April, 1871.

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

The Memorial of the undersigned Farmers, Storekeepers, and others, inhabitants of Shoalhaven,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That at a public meeting, held at Terara on Tuesday, the twenty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, James Aldcorn, Esquire, J.P., in the chair, it was unanimously resolved,—That whilst the agriculturists of this district and the Colony generally will be subject, in the proposed new Tariff, to the payment of import duties on agricultural implements, wheat, flour, apparel, and other necessities, and whilst they admit the advisability of increased taxation, in the present financial condition of the Colony, they desire to draw attention to the fact that one of the staple products of this country, namely, potatoes, is omitted from the list of new duties on importations.

That your Petitioners deem such omission unjust to potato growers, as large quantities of potatoes are imported into New South Wales from other Colonies.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to take into your favourable consideration the premises, and enact that a Customs' duty, at a reasonable rate (say twenty shillings per ton), may be levied on the importation of potatoes.

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

[Here follow 220 Signatures.]

1870-71.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROTECTION TO NATIVE INDUSTRY.

(PETITION—CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF POLICE DISTRICT OF BROULEE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 7 June, 1871.

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

The Petition of the undersigned Tradesmen, Agriculturists, &c., residents in the Police District of Broulee,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That owing to the limited means and demands of the inland towns, people at a distance from Sydney have to depend almost entirely for their supplies upon the metropolis, and for selling their produce, and the few manufactured articles which they prepare.

That, with the exception of railroads, the roads of the country are in a very ill-constructed state, necessitating heavy charges for transit.

Your Petitioners therefore, and country people generally in the Colony, have to pay a dear rate for their supplies, whilst the heavy charges for carriage to which they have to submit ere their produce and goods can reach the metropolitan market, reduces their returns to less than remunerative rates.

That the new Tariff will still further increase the prices your Petitioners have to pay for articles they require.

Your Petitioners do not object to these increased rates, as they are desirous of seeing the Colony meet all demands on its revenue, and still energetically go on improving the public roads and public works.

Owing to the difficulty and expense of reaching the metropolitan market the country people of our own Colony cannot compete with the cheap producer of other countries.

Your Petitioners therefore deem it indispensable, for the encouragement of the farming and manufacturing interests, and as a means of revenue, that duties should be charged on all articles imported from other countries, the like of which can be produced in New South Wales.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that the above premises may be taken into consideration by your Honorable House, and that the principle of protection to native industry may become the law of the land.

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

[Here follow 232 Signatures.]

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